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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'podman-network-ls.1' command

$ man podman-network-ls.1

podman-network-ls(1) General Commands Manual podman-network-ls(1)

NAME

podman-network-ls - Display a summary of networks

SYNOPSIS

podman network ls [options]

DESCRIPTION

Displays a list of existing podman networks.

OPTIONS

--filter, -f=filter=value

Provide filter values.

The filters argument format is of key=value. If there is more than one

filter, then pass multiple OPTIONS: --filter foo=bar --filter bif=baz.

Supported filters:

??????????????????????????????????????

?Filter ? Description ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?driver ? Filter by driver type. ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?id ? Filter by full or partial ?

? ? network ID. ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?label ? Filter by network with (or ?

? ? without, in the case of ?

? ? label!=[...] is used) the ?

? ? specified labels. ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?name ? Filter by network name ?

? ? (accepts regex). ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?until ? Filter by networks created ?

? ? before given timestamp. ?

??????????????????????????????????????

?dangling ? Filter by networks with no ?

? ? containers attached. ?

??????????????????????????????????????

The driver filter accepts values: bridge, macvlan, ipvlan.

The label filter accepts two formats. One is the label=key or la?

bel=key=value, which shows images with the specified labels. The other

format is the label!=key or label!=key=value, which shows images with?

out the specified labels.

The until filter can be Unix timestamps, date formatted timestamps, or

Go duration strings (e.g. 10m, 1h30m) computed relative to the ma?

chine?s time.

The dangling filter accepts values true or false.

--format=format

Change the default output format. This can be of a supported type like

'json' or a Go template. Valid placeholders for the Go template are

listed below:

??

?Placeholder ? Description ?

??

?.ID ? Network ID ?

??

?.Name ? Network name ?

??

?.Driver ? Network driver ?

??

?.Labels ? Network labels ?

??

?.Options ? Network options ?

??

?.IPAMOptions ? Network ipam options ?

??

?.Created ? Timestamp when the network ?

? ? was created ?

??

?.Internal ? Network is internal (boolean) ?

??

?.IPv6Enabled ? Network has ipv6 subnet ?

? ? (boolean) ?

??

?.DNSEnabled ? Network has dns enabled ?

? ? (boolean) ?

??

?.NetworkInterface ? Name of the network interface ?

? ? on the host ?

??

?.Subnets ? List of subnets on this net? ?

? ? work ?

??

--no-trunc

Do not truncate the network ID.

--noheading, -n

Omit the table headings from the listing.

--quiet, -q

The quiet option will restrict the output to only the network names.

EXAMPLE

Display networks

$ podman network ls

NETWORK ID NAME DRIVER

88a7120ee19d podman bridge

6dd508dbf8cd podman6 bridge

8e35c2cd3bf6 podman5 macvlan

Display only network names

$ podman network ls -q

podman

podman2

outside

podman9

Display name of network which support bridge plugin

$ podman network ls --filter driver=bridge --format {{.Name}}

podman

podman2

podman9

List networks with their subnets

$ podman network ls --format "{{.Name}}: {{range .Subnets}}{{.Subnet}} {{end}}"

podman: 10.88.0.0/16

podman3: 10.89.30.0/24 fde4:f86f:4aab:e68f::/64

macvlan:

SEE ALSO

podman(1), podman-network(1), podman-network-inspect(1), podman-net?work-create(1)

HISTORY

August 2021, Updated with the new network format by Paul Holzinger pholzing@redhat.com ?mailto:pholzing@redhat.com?

August 2019, Originally compiled by Brent Baude bbaude@redhat.com ?mailto:bbaude@redhat.com?