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## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'podman-auto-update.1'***

***\$ man podman-auto-update.1***

podman-auto-update(1)    General Commands Manual    podman-auto-update(1)

### NAME

podman-auto-update - Auto update containers according to their auto-up-date policy

### SYNOPSIS

podman auto-update [options]

### DESCRIPTION

podman auto-update looks up containers with a specified io.containers.autoupdate label (i.e., the auto-update policy). If the label is present and set to registry, Podman reaches out to the corresponding registry to check if the image has been updated. The label image is an alternative to registry maintained for backwards compatibility. An image is considered updated if the digest in the local storage is different than the one of the remote image. If an image must be updated, Podman pulls it down and restarts the systemd unit executing the container.

The registry policy requires a fully-qualified image reference (e.g., quay.io/podman/stable:latest) to be used to create the container. This

enforcement is necessary to know which image to actually check and pull. If an image ID was used, Podman would not know which image to check/pull anymore.

Alternatively, if the `autoupdate` label is set to `local`, Podman will compare the image a container is using to the image with its raw name in local storage. If an image is updated locally, Podman simply restarts the `systemd` unit executing the container.

If `io.containers.autoupdate.authfile` label is present, Podman reaches out to the corresponding authfile when pulling images.

At container-creation time, Podman looks up the `PODMAN_SYSTEMD_UNIT` environment variable and stores it verbatim in the container's label.

This variable is now set by all `systemd` units generated by `podman-generate-systemd` and is set to `%n` (i.e., the name of `systemd` unit starting the container). This data is then being used in the auto-update sequence to instruct `systemd` (via `DBUS`) to restart the unit and hence to restart the container.

Note that `podman auto-update` relies on `systemd`. The `systemd` units are expected to be generated with `podman-generate-systemd --new`, or similar units that create new containers in order to run the updated images.

`Systemd` units that start and stop a container cannot run a new image.

## Auto Updates and Kubernetes YAML

Podman supports auto updates for Kubernetes workloads. As mentioned above, `podman auto-update` requires the containers to be running `systemd`. Podman ships with a `systemd` template that can be instantiated with a Kubernetes YAML file, see `podman-generate-systemd(1)`.

To enable auto updates for containers running in a Kubernetes workload, set the following Podman-specific annotations in the YAML:

- \* `io.containers.autoupdate: "registry|local"` to apply the auto-update policy to all containers

- \* `io.containers.autoupdate/$container: "registry|local"` to apply the auto-update policy to `$container` only

- \* `io.containers.sdnofity: "conmon|container"` to apply the `sdnofity` policy to all containers

\* io.containers.sdnofity/\$container: "conmon|container" to apply the sdnofity policy to \$container only

By default, the autoupdate policy is set to "disabled", the sdnofity policy is set to "conmon".

### Systemd Unit and Timer

Podman ships with a podman-auto-update.service systemd unit. This unit is triggered daily at midnight by the podman-auto-update.timer systemd timer. The timer can be altered for custom time-based updates if desired. The unit can further be invoked by other systemd units (e.g., via the dependency tree) or manually via systemctl start podman-auto-update.service.

### OPTIONS

--authfile=path

Path of the authentication file. Default is \${XDG\_RUNTIME\_DIR}/containers/auth.json, which is set using podman login. If the authorization state is not found there, \$HOME/.docker/config.json is checked, which is set using docker login.

Note: There is also the option to override the default path of the authentication file by setting the REGISTRY\_AUTH\_FILE environment variable. This can be done with export REGISTRY\_AUTH\_FILE=path.

--dry-run

Check for the availability of new images but do not perform any pull operation or restart any service or container. The UPDATED field indicates the availability of a new image with "pending".

--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 ?

??

?Unit ? Name of the systemd unit ?

??

```

?.ContainerName ? Name of the container      ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?.ContainerID ? ID of the container          ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?.Container ? ID and name of the container ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?.Image ? Name of the image ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?.Policy ? Auto-update policy of the ?
? ? container ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?.Updated ? Update status: ?
? ? true,false,failed ?
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

```

**--rollback**

If restarting a systemd unit after updating the image has failed, roll back to using the previous image and restart the unit another time. Default is true.

Please note that detecting if a systemd unit has failed is best done by the container sending the READY message via SDNOTIFY. This way, restarting the unit will wait until having received the message or a timeout kicked in. Without that, restarting the systemd unit may succeed even if the container has failed shortly after.

For a container to send the READY message via SDNOTIFY it must be created with the --sdnotify=container option (see podman-run(1)). The application running inside the container can then execute systemd-notify --ready when ready or use the sdnotify bindings of the specific programming language (e.g., sd\_notify(3)).

**EXAMPLES**

Autoupdate with registry policy

```

### Start a container

$ podman run --label "io.containers.autoupdate=registry"
--label "io.containers.autoupdate.authfile=/some/authfile.json"

```

```

-d --name=test registry.fedoraproject.org/fedora:latest sleep infinity
bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d

### Generate a systemd unit for this container

$ podman generate systemd --new --files
bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d

/home/user/container-bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d.service
### Load the new systemd unit and start it

$ mv ./container-bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d.service
~/config/systemd/user/container-test.service

$ systemctl --user daemon-reload

### If the previously created containers or pods are using shared resources, such as ports, make sure to remove
them before starting the generated systemd units.

$ podman stop bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d
$ podman rm bc219740a210455fa27deacc96d50a9e20516492f1417507c13ce1533dbdcd9d
$ systemctl --user start container-test.service

### Check if a newer image is available

$ podman auto-update --dry-run --format "{{.Image}} {{.Updated}}"
registry.fedoraproject.org/fedora:latest pending

### Autoupdate the services

$ podman auto-update

UNIT          CONTAINER          IMAGE          POLICY  UPDATED
container-test.service  08fd34e533fd (test) registry.fedoraproject.org/fedora:latest registry false

Autoupdate with local policy

### Start a container

$ podman run --label "io.containers.autoupdate=local"

-d busybox:latest top
be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338

### Generate a systemd unit for this container

$ podman generate systemd --new --files
be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338

/home/user/container-be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338.service
### Load the new systemd unit and start it

$ mv ./container-be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338.service

```

~/config/systemd/user

```
$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
```

### If the previously created containers or pods are using shared resources, such as ports, make sure to remove them before starting the generated systemd units.

```
$ podman stop be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338
```

```
$ podman rm be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338
```

```
$ systemctl --user start  
container-be0889fd06f252a2e5141b37072c6bada68563026cb2b2649f53394d87ccc338.service
```

### Get the name of the container

```
$ podman ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
01f5c8113e84	docker.io/library/busybox:latest	top	2 seconds ago	Up 3 seconds		inspiring_galileo

### Modify the image

```
$ podman commit --change CMD=/bin/bash inspiring_galileo busybox:latest
```

### Auto-update the container

```
$ podman auto-update
```

[...]

SEE ALSO

podman(1), podman-generate-systemd(1), podman-run(1), sd\_notify(3),  
systemd.unit(5)

podman-auto-update(1)