



Red Hat Quay 3.3

Use Red Hat Quay

Use Red Hat Quay

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Use Red Hat Quay

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概要

Learn to use Red Hat Quay

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PREFACE

{product-title} container image registries let you store container images in a central location. As a regular user of a {product-title} registry, you can create repositories to organize your images and selectively add read (pull) and write (push) access to the repositories you control. A user with administrative privileges can perform a broader set of tasks, such as the ability to add users and control default settings.

This guide assumes you have a {product-title} deployed and are ready to start setting it up and using it.

第1章 CREATING RED HAT QUAY USERS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Before you begin creating repositories to hold your container images in Red Hat Quay, you should consider how you want to organize those repositories. Every repository in a Red Hat Quay instance must be associated with one of the following:

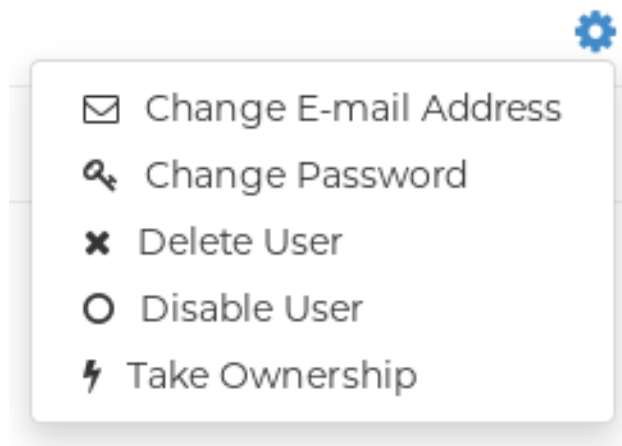
- **User:** A user account lets you log in to your Red Hat Quay instance, either through the web UI or through a container client (such as **docker login**). When you create a repo, its name is associated with your account, such as: **myquay.example.com/<user>/<repo>**. Once you create that repo, you can allow other Red Hat Quay user accounts or what are referred to as **robot** accounts to access the repo.
- **Organization:** Although you need superuser privilege to create user accounts, any user can create organizations to efficiently share repositories among groups of users. An organization is like a user account, in that you can define access to your repos for other user and robot accounts. However, you can also add access to sets of users referred to as **teams**. A repository created under an organization would look similar to the following:
myquay.example.com/<org>/<repo>

The following sections describe how to create user accounts and organizations to Red Hat Quay. Creating user accounts requires superuser privileges.

1.1. CREATING USER ACCOUNTS

To create a new user for your Red Hat Quay instance:

1. Log in to Red Hat Quay as the superuser (quay by default).
2. Select your account name from the upper right corner of the home page and choose Super User Admin Panel.
3. Select the Users icon from the left column.
4. Select the Create User button.
5. Enter the new user's Username and Email address, then select the Create User button.
6. Back on the Users page, select the Options icon to the right of the new Username. A drop-down menu appears, as shown in the following figure:



7. Choose Change Password from the menu.

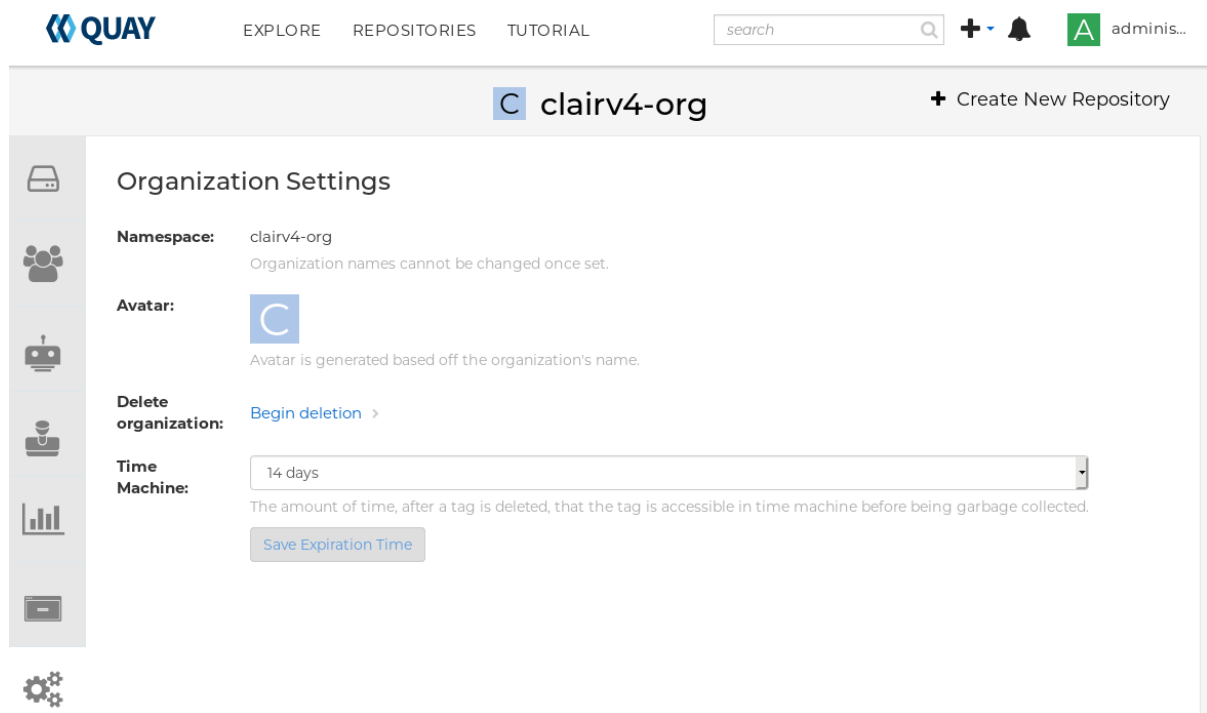
8. Add the new password and verify it, then select the Change User Password button.

The new user can now use that username and password to log in via the web ui or through some container client.

1.2. CREATING ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS

Any user can create their own organization to share repositories of container images. To create a new organization:

1. While logged in as any user, select the plus sign (+) from the upper right corner of the home page and choose New Organization.
2. Type the name of the organization. The name must be alphanumeric, all lower case, and between 2 and 255 characters long
3. Select Create Organization. The new organization appears, ready for you to begin adding repositories, teams, robot accounts and other features from icons on the left column. The following figure shows an example of the new organization's page with the settings tab selected.

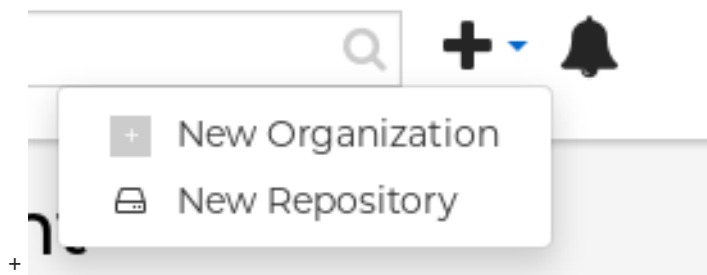


第2章 CREATING A REPOSITORY

A repository (also referred to as a namespace) provides a central location for storing a related set of container images. There are two ways to create a repository in Red Hat Quay: via a push (from **docker** or **podman**) and via the Red Hat Quay UI. These are essentially the same, whether you are using Quay.io or your own instance of Red Hat Quay.

2.1. CREATING AN IMAGE REPOSITORY VIA THE UI

To create a repository in the Red Hat Quay UI under a user account: . Log in to the user account through the web UI. . Click the + icon in the top right of the header on the home page (or other page related to the user) and choose New Repository, as shown in the following figure:



1. On the Create New Repository page that appears
 - Add the new repository name to your user name
 - Click Repository Description and type a description of the repository
 - In Repository Visibility, select whether you want the repository to be public or private
 - Click the Create Repository button.

The new repository is created, starting out empty. A docker pull command you could use to pull an image from this repository (minus the image name) appears on the screen.

To create a repository in the Red Hat Quay UI under an organization:

1. Log in as a user that has Admin or Write permission to the organization.
2. From the Repositories view, select the organization name from the right column under Users and Organizations. The page for the organization appears, similar to the page shown in Figure 2.x:
3. Click +Create New Repository in the upper-right part of the page.
4. On the Create New Repository page that appears:
 - Add the new repository name to the organization name
 - Click Repository Description and type a description of the repository
 - In Repository Visibility, select whether you want the repository to be public or private
 - Click the Create Repository button.

The new repository is created, starting out empty. A docker pull command you could use to pull an image from this repository (minus the image name) appears on the screen.

2.2. CREATING AN IMAGE REPOSITORY VIA DOCKER OR PODMAN

Assuming you have the proper credentials, pushing an image to a repository that does not yet exist in your Red Hat Quay instance will create that repository as it pushes the image to that repository. Either the **docker** or **podman** commands will work for these examples.

1. Tag the image: With an image available from **docker** or **podman** on your local system, tag that image with the new repository name and image name. Here are examples for pushing images to Quay.io or your own Red Hat Quay setup (for example, reg.example.com). For the examples, replace namespace with your Red Hat Quay user name or organization and repo_name with the name of the repository you want to create:

```
# docker tag myubi-minimal quay.io/namespace/repo_name
# docker tag myubi-standard reg.example.com/namespace/repo_name
```

2. Push to the appropriate registry. For example:

```
# docker push quay.io/namespace/repo_name
# docker push reg.example.com/namespace/repo_name
```



注記

To create an application repository, follow the same procedure you did for creating a container image repository.

第3章 MANAGING ACCESS TO REPOSITORIES

As a Red Hat Quay user, you can create your own repositories and make them accessible to other users on your Red Hat Quay instance. As an alternative, you can create organizations to allow access to repositories based on teams. In both user and organization repositories, you can allow access to those repositories by creating credentials associated with robot accounts. Robot accounts make it easy for a variety of container clients (such as docker or podman) to access your repos, without requiring that the client have a Red Hat Quay user account.

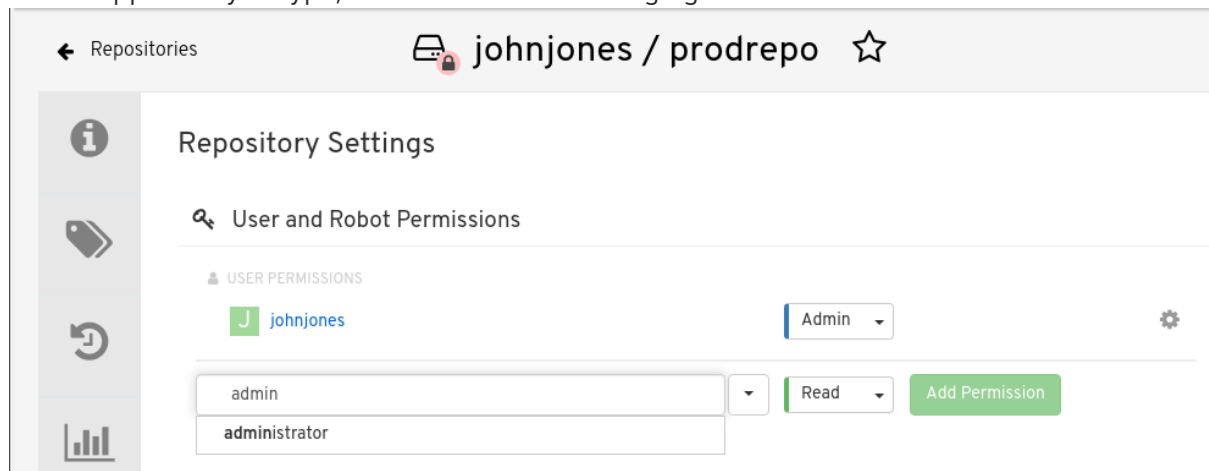
3.1. ALLOWING ACCESS TO USER REPOSITORIES

When you create a repository in a user namespace, you can add access to that repository to user accounts or through robot accounts.

3.1.1. Allowing user access to a user repository

To allow access to a repository associated with a user account, do the following:

1. Log into your Red Hat Quay user account.
2. Select a repository under your user namespace to which you want to share access.
3. Select the Settings icon from the left column.
4. Type the name of the user to which you want to grant access to your repository. The user name should appear as you type, as shown in the following figure:



5. In the permissions box, select one of the following:
 - Read - Allows the user to view the repository and pull from it.
 - Write - Allows the user to view the repository, as well as pull images from or push images to the repository.
 - Admin - Allows all administrative settings to the repository, as well as all Read and Write permissions.
6. Select the Add Permission button. The user now has the assigned permission.

To remove the user permissions to the repository, select the Options icon to the right of the user entry, then select Delete Permission.

3.2. ALLOWING ROBOT ACCESS TO A USER REPOSITORY

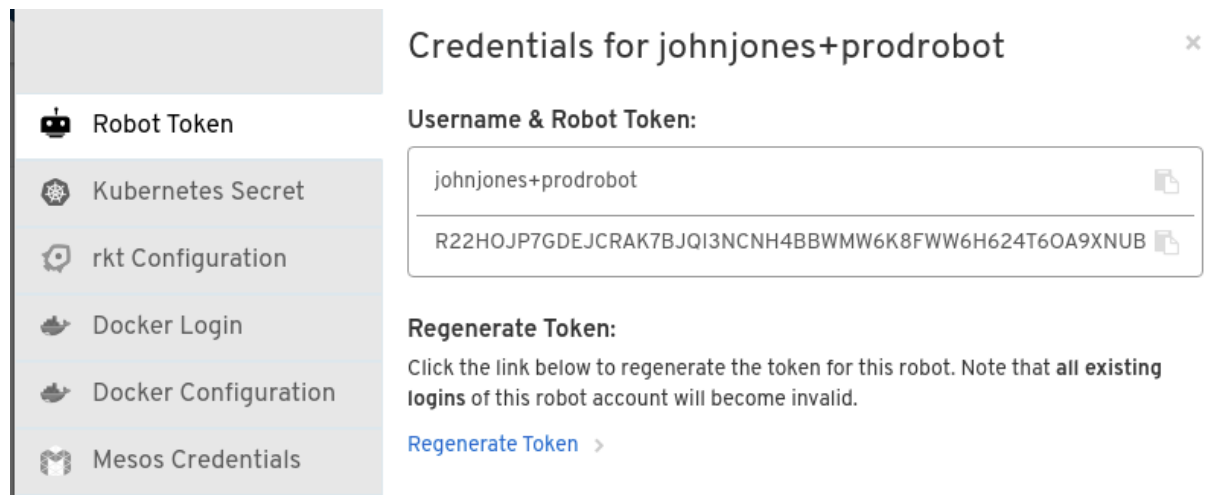
Robot accounts are used to set up automated access to the repositories in your Red Hat Quay registry. They are similar to OpenShift service accounts. When you set up a robot account, you:

- Generate credentials that are associated with the robot account
- Identify repositories and images that the robot can push images to or pull images from
- Copy and paste generated credentials to use with different container clients (such as Docker, podman, Kubernetes, Mesos and others) to access each defined repository

Keep in mind that each robot account is limited to a single user namespace or organization. So, for example, the robot could provide access to all repositories accessible to a user jsmith, but not to any that are not in the user's list of repositories.

The following procedure steps you through setting up a robot account to allow access to your repositories.

1. Select Robot icon: From the Repositories view, select the Robot icon from the left column.
2. Create Robot account: Select the Create Robot Account button.
3. Set Robot name: Enter the name and description, then select the Create robot account button. The robot name becomes a combination of your user name, plus the robot name you set (for example, jsmith+myrobot)
4. Add permission to the robot account: From the Add permissions screen for the robot account, define the repositories you want the robot to access as follows:
 - Put a check mark next to each repository the robot can access
 - For each repository, select one of the following, and click Add permissions:
 - None - Robot has no permission to the repository
 - Read - Robot can view and pull from the repository
 - Write - Robot can read (pull) from and write (push) to the repository
 - Admin - Full access to pull from and push to the repository, plus the ability to do administrative tasks associated with the repository
 - Select the Add permissions button to apply the settings
5. Get credentials to access repositories via the robot: Back on the Robot Accounts page, select the Robot account name to see credential information for that robot.
6. Get the token: Select Robot Token, as shown in the following figure, to see the token that was generated for the robot. If you want to reset the token, select Regenerate Token. It is important to understand that regenerating a token makes any previous tokens for this robot invalid.



7. Get credentials: Once you are satisfied with the generated token, get the resulting credentials in the following ways:
- **Kubernetes Secret:** Select this to download credentials in the form of a Kubernetes pull secret yaml file.
 - **rkt Configuration:** Select this to download credentials for the rkt container runtime in the form of a json file.
 - **Docker Login:** Select this to copy a full **docker login** command line that includes the credentials.
 - **Docker Configuration:** Select this to download a file to use as a Docker config.json file, to permanently store the credentials on your client system.
 - **Mesos Credentials:** Select this to download a tarball that provides the credentials that can be identified in the uris field of a Mesos configuration file.

3.3. ALLOWING ACCESS TO ORGANIZATION REPOSITORIES

Once you have created an organization, you can associate a set of repositories directly to that organization. To add access to the repositories in that organization, you can add Teams (sets of users with the same permissions) and individual users. Essentially, an organization has the same ability to create repositories and robot accounts as a user does, but an organization is intended to set up shared repositories through groups of users (in teams or individually).

Other things to know about organizations:

- You cannot have an organization in another organization. To subdivide an organization, you use teams.
- Organizations can't contain users directly. You must first add a team, then add one or more users to each team.
- Teams can be set up in organizations as just members who use the repos and associated images or as administrators with special privileges for managing the organization

3.3.1. Adding a Team to an organization

When you create a team for your organization you can select the team name, choose which repositories to make available to the team, and decide the level of access to the team.

1. From the Organization view, select the Teams and Membership icon from the left column. You will see that an owners Team exists with Admin privilege for the user who created the Organization.
2. Select Create New Team. You are prompted for the new team name to be associated with the organization. Type the team name, which must start with a lowercase letter, with the rest of the team name as any combination of lowercase letters and numbers (no capitals or special characters allowed).
3. Select the Create team button. The Add permissions window appears, displaying a list of repositories in the organization.
4. Check each repository you want the team to be able to access. Then select one of the following permissions for each:
 - Read - Team members are able to view and pull images
 - Write - Team members can view, pull, and push images
 - Admin - Team members have full read/write privilege, plus the ability to do administrative tasks related to the repository
5. Select Add permissions to save the repository permissions for the team.

3.3.2. Setting a Team role

After you have added a team, you can set the role of that team within the organization. From the Teams and Membership screen within the organization, select the TEAM ROLE drop-down menu, as shown in the following figure:

The screenshot shows the 'Teams and Membership' page for the 'alldvelopers' organization. The page has a sidebar with icons for Organization, Teams and Membership, Repositories, Users, and Analytics. The main content area has a 'Teams View' tab selected. Below the tabs is a 'Filter Teams...' search bar and a '+ Create New Team' button. A table lists the existing teams:

TEAM NAME	MEMBERS	REPOSITORIES	TEAM ROLE ⓘ
owners	1 member	No repositories	Admin
testers	0 members	No repositories	Member

The 'testers' team's role dropdown is open, showing the following options:

- Member**
Inherits all permissions of the team
- Creator**
Member and can create new repositories
- Admin**
Full admin access to the organization

For the selected team, choose one of the following roles:

- Member - Inherits all permissions set for the team
- Creator - All member permissions, plus the ability to create new repositories
- Admin - Full administrative access to the organization, including the ability to create teams, add members, and set permissions.

3.3.3. Adding users to a Team

As someone with Admin privilege to an organization, you can add users and robots to a team. When you add a user, it sends an email to that user. The user remains pending until that user accepts the invitation.

To add users or robots to a team, start from the organization's screen and do the following:

1. Select the team you want to add users or robots to.
2. In the Team Members box, type one of the following:
 - A username from an account on the Red Hat Quay registry
 - The email address for a user account on the registry
 - The name of a robot account. The name must be in the form of orgname+robotname
3. In the case of the robot account, it is immediately added to the team. For a user account, an invitation to join is mailed to the user. Until the user accepts that invitation, the user remains in the INVITED TO JOIN state.

Next, the user accepts the email invitation to join the team. The next time the user logs in to the Red Hat Quay instance, the user moves from the INVITED TO JOIN list to the MEMBERS list for the organization.

第4章 WORKING WITH TAGS

Tags provide a way to identify the version of an image, as well as offering a means of naming the same image in different ways. Besides an image's version, an image tag can identify its uses (such as devel, testing, or prod) or the fact that it is the most recent version (latest).

From the **Tags** tab of an image repository, you can view, modify, add, move, delete, and see the history of tags. You also can fetch command-lines you can use to download (pull) a specific image (based on its name and tag) using different commands.

4.1. VIEWING AND MODIFYING TAGS

The tags of a repository can be viewed and modified in the tags panel of the repository page, found by clicking on the **Tags** tab.

Repository Tags Compact Expanded

[-] ⚙ Actions 1 - 25 of 287 < > Filter Tags...

TAG	LAST MODIFIED ↓	SECURITY SCAN	SIZE	IMAGE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> latest	16 hours ago	70 Medium • 10 fixable	711.0 MB	SHA256 9a347939468e
<input type="checkbox"/> master	16 hours ago	70 Medium • 10 fixable	711.0 MB	SHA256 014514e8ef9b
<input type="checkbox"/> dbb57f7	18 hours ago	70 Medium • 10 fixable	696.1 MB	SHA256 2592c71fe8f5
<input type="checkbox"/> 3e28797	a day ago	75 Medium • 15 fixable	693.5 MB	SHA256 0d37d281173e

4.1.1. Adding a new tag to a tagged image

A new tag can be added to a tagged image by clicking on the gear icon next to the tag and choosing **Add New Tag**. Red Hat Quay will confirm the addition of the new tag to the image.

4.1.2. Moving a tag

Moving a tag to a different image is accomplished by performing the same operation as adding a new tag, but giving an existing tag name. Red Hat Quay will confirm that you want the tag moved, rather than added.

4.1.3. Deleting a tag

A specific tag and all its images can be deleted by clicking on the tag's gear icon and choosing **Delete Tag**. This will delete the tag and any images unique to it. Images will not be deleted until no tag references them either directly or indirectly through a parent child relationship.

4.1.4. Viewing tag history and going back in time

4.1.4.1. Viewing tag history

To view the image history for a tag, click on the **View Tags History** menu item located under the **Actions** menu. The page shown will display each image to which the tag pointed in the past and when it pointed to that image.

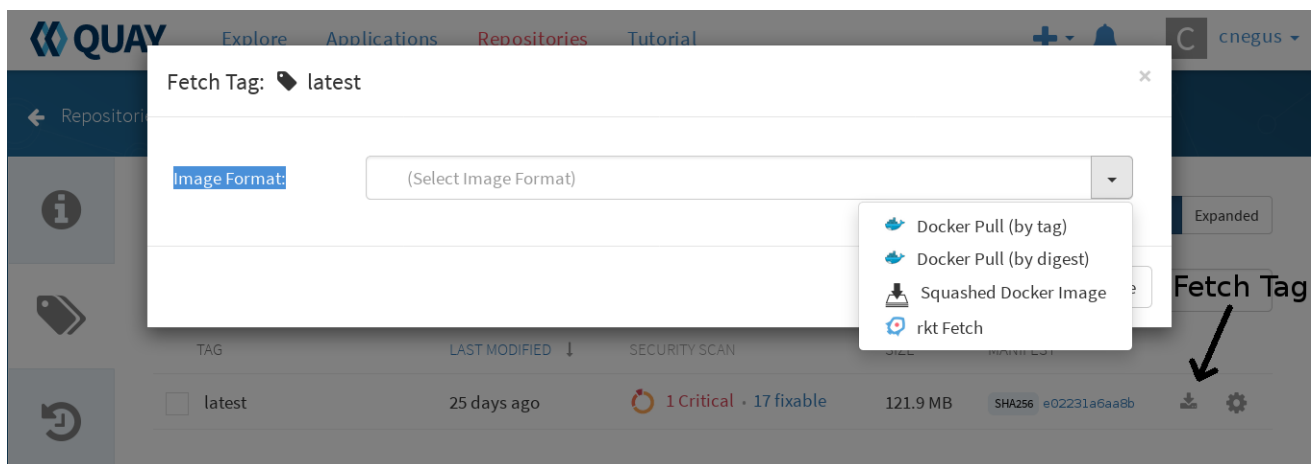
4.1.4.2. Going back in time

To revert the tag to a previous image, find the history line where your desired image was overwritten, and click on the Restore link.

4.1.5. Fetching an image by tag or digest

From the **Tags** tab, you can view different ways of pulling images from the clients that are ready to use those images.

1. Select a particular repository/image
2. Select Tags in the left column
3. Select the Fetch Tag icon for a particular image/tag combination
4. When the Fetch Tag pop-up appears, select the Image format box to see a drop-down menu that shows different ways that are available to pull the image. The selections offer full command lines for pulling a specific container image to the local system:



You can select to pull a regular of an image by tag name or by digest name using the **docker** command. . Choose the type of pull you want, then select **Copy Command**. The full command-line is copied into your clipboard. These two commands show a **docker pull** by tag and by digest:

```
docker pull quay.io/cnegus/whatever:latest
docker pull
quay.io/cnegus/whatever@sha256:e02231a6aa8ba7f5da3859a359f99d77e371cb47e643ce78e101958
782581fb9
```

Paste the command into a command-line shell on a system that has the **docker** command and service available, and press Enter. At this point, the container image is ready to run on your local system.

On RHEL and Fedora systems, you can substitute **podman** for **docker** to pull and run the selected image.

4.2. TAG EXPIRATION

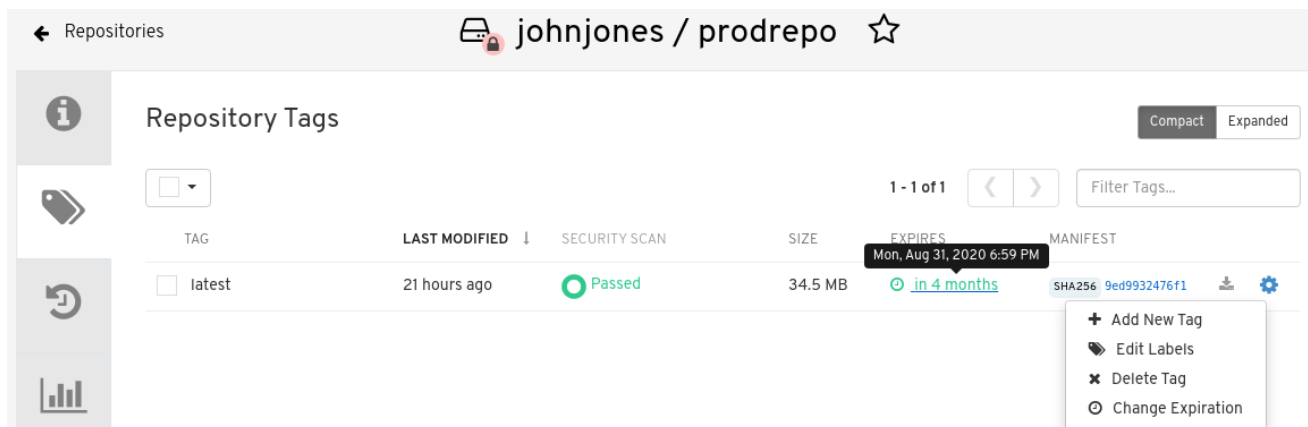
Images can be set to expire from a Red Hat Quay repository at a chosen date and time using a feature called **tag expiration**. Here are a few things to know about about tag expiration:

- When a tag expires, the tag is deleted from the repository. If it is the last tag for a specific image, the image is set to be deleted.
- Expiration is set on a per-tag basis, not for a repository on the whole.
- When a tag expires or is deleted, it is not immediately removed from the registry. The value of Time Machine (in User settings) defines when the deleted tag is actually removed and garbage collected. By default, that value is 14 days. Up until that time, a tag can be repointed to an expired or deleted image.
- The Red Hat Quay superuser has no special privilege related to deleting expired images from user repositories. There is no central mechanism for the superuser to gather information and act on user repositories. It is up to the owners of each repository to manage expiration and ultimate deletion of their images.

Tag expiration can be set in different ways:

- By setting the **quay.expires.after=** LABEL in the Dockerfile when the image is created. This sets a time to expire from when the image is built.
- By choosing the expiration date from the EXPIRES column for the repository tag and selecting a specific date and time to expire.

The following figure shows the Options entry for changing tag expiration and the EXPIRES field for when the tag expires. Hover over the EXPIRES field to see the expiration date and time that is currently set.



4.2.1. Setting tag expiration from a Dockerfile

Adding a label like **quay.expires-after=20h** via the Dockerfile LABEL command will cause a tag to automatically expire after the time indicated. The time values could be something like **1h**, **2d**, **3w** for hours, days, and weeks, respectively, from the time the image is built.

4.2.2. Setting tag expiration from the repository

On the Repository Tag page there is a UI column titled **EXPIRES** that indicates when a tag will expire. Users can set this by clicking on the time that it will expire or by clicking the Settings button (gear icon) on the right and choosing **Change Expiration**.

Choose the date and time when prompted and select **Change Expiration**. The tag will be set to be deleted from the repository when the expiration time is reached.

4.3. SECURITY SCANNING

By clicking the on the vulnerability or fixable count next to a tab you can jump into the security scanning information for that tag. There you can find which CVEs your image is susceptible to, and what remediation options you may have available.

Keep in mind that image scanning only lists vulnerabilities found by the Clair image scanner. What each user does about the vulnerabilities that are uncovered is completely up to that user. The Red Hat Quay superuser does not act on those vulnerabilities found.

第5章 VIEWING AND EXPORTING LOGS

Activity logs are gathered for all repositories and namespaces (users and organizations) in Red Hat Quay. There are multiple ways of accessing log files, including:

- Viewing logs through the web UI
- Exporting logs so they can be saved externally.
- Accessing log entries via the API

To access logs, you must have Admin privilege to the selected repository or namespace.



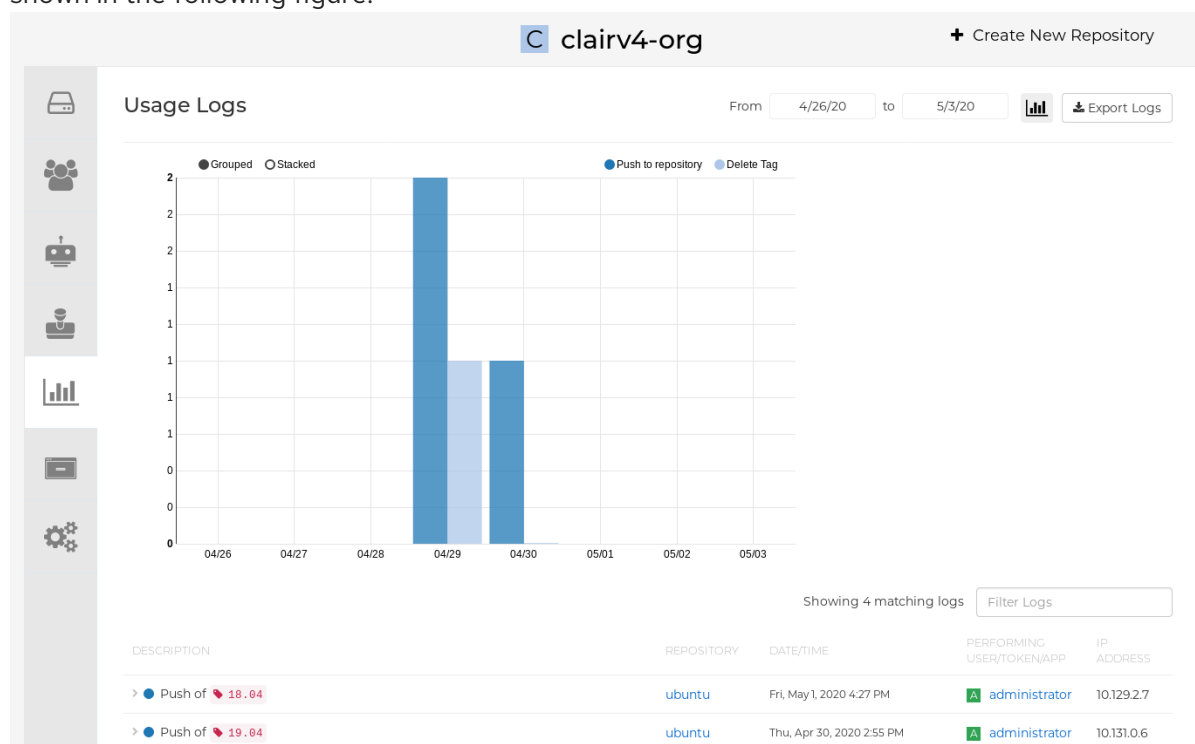
注記

A maximum of 100 log results are available at a time via the API. To gather more results than that, you must use the log exporter feature described in this chapter.

5.1. VIEWING LOGS

To view log entries for a repository or namespace from the web UI, do the following:

1. Select a repository or namespace (organization or user) for which you have Admin privileges.
2. Select the Usage Logs icon from the left column. A Usage Logs screen appears, like the one shown in the following figure:



3. From the Usage Logs page, you can:
 - Set the date range for viewing log entries by adding dates to the From and to boxes. By default, the most recent one week of log entries is displayed.
 - Type a string into the Filter Logs box to display log entries that contain the given string.

- Toggle the arrow to the left of any log entry to see more or less text associated with that log entry.

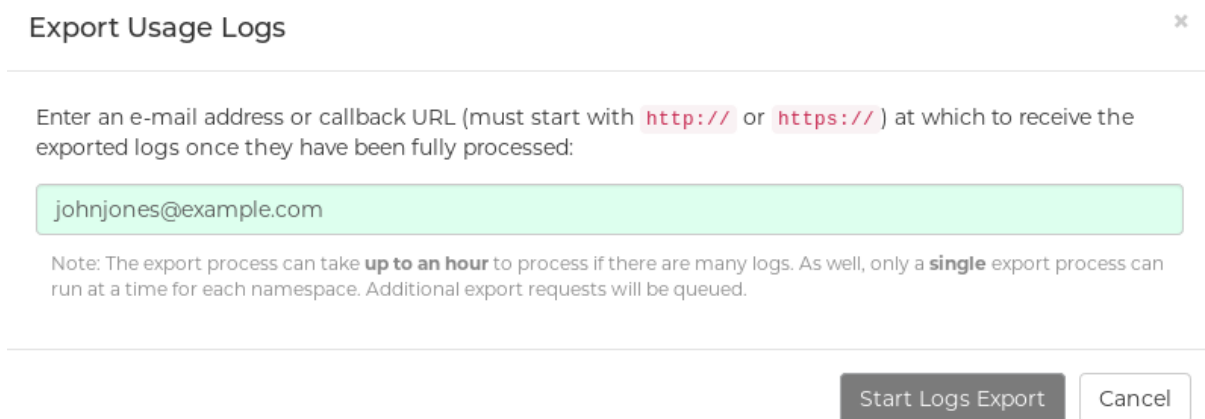
5.2. EXPORTING REPOSITORY LOGS

To be able to grab a larger number of log files and save them outside of the Red Hat Quay database, you can use the Export Logs feature. Here are a few things you should know about using Export Logs:

- You can choose a range of dates for the logs you want to gather from a repository.
- You can request that the logs be sent to you via an email attachment or directed to a callback URL.
- You need Admin privilege to the repository or namespace to export logs
- A maximum of 30 days of log data can be exported at a time
- Export Logs only gathers log data that was previously produced. It does not stream logging data.
- Your Red Hat Quay instance must be configured for external storage for this feature (local storage will not work).
- Once the logs are gathered and available, you should immediately copy that data if you want to save it. By default, the data expires in an hour.

To use the Export Logs feature:

1. Select a repository for which you have Admin privileges.
2. Select the Usage Logs icon from the left column. A Usage Logs screen appears.
3. Choose the From and to date range of the log entries you want to gather.
4. Select the Export Logs button. An Export Usage Logs pop-up appears, as shown



Export Usage Logs ✕

Enter an e-mail address or callback URL (must start with `http://` or `https://`) at which to receive the exported logs once they have been fully processed:

Note: The export process can take **up to an hour** to process if there are many logs. As well, only a **single** export process can run at a time for each namespace. Additional export requests will be queued.

Start Logs Export **Cancel**

5. Enter the email address or callback URL you want to receive the exported logs. For the callback URL, you could use a URL to a place such as `webhook.site`.
6. Select Start Logs Export. This causes Red Hat Quay to begin gathering the selected log entries. Depending on the amount of logging data being gathered, this can take anywhere from one minute to an hour to complete.
7. When the log export is completed you will either:

- Receive an email, alerting you to the availability of your requested exported log entries.
- See a successful status of your log export request from the webhook URL. A link to the exported data will be available for you to select to download the logs.

Keep in mind that the URL points to a location in your Red Hat Quay external storage and is set to expire within an hour. So make sure you copy the exported logs before that expiration time if you intend to keep them.

第6章 AUTOMATICALLY BUILDING DOCKERFILES WITH BUILD WORKERS

Red Hat Quay supports building Dockerfiles using a set of worker nodes. Build triggers, such as GitHub webhooks can be configured to automatically build new versions of your repositories when new code is committed. This document will walk you through enabling the feature flag and setting up multiple build workers to enable this feature.

6.1. ENABLING BUILDS

1. Open the Config Tool for your Red Hat Quay cluster.
2. Scroll down to the section entitled **Dockerfile Build Support**

Dockerfile Build Support

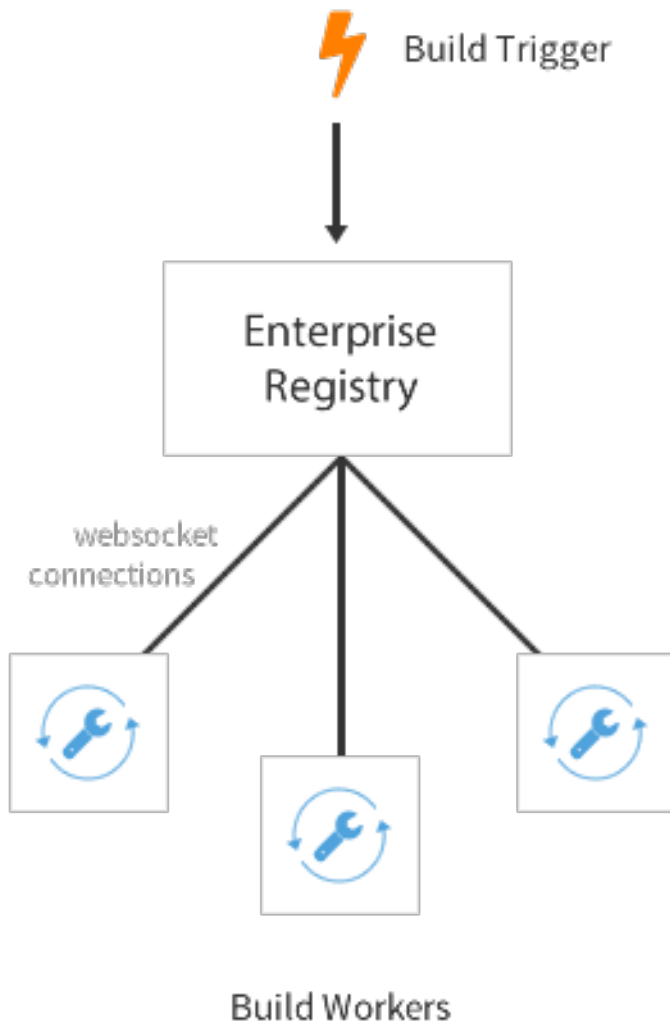
If enabled, users can submit Dockerfiles to be built and pushed by the Enterprise Registry.

 **Enable Dockerfile Build**

Note: Build workers are required for this feature. See [Adding Build Workers](#) for instructions on how to setup build workers.

3. Check the **Enable Dockerfile Build** box. You are prompted to Enable different types of build triggers.
4. Select the type of build triggers you want to enable: GitHub Build Triggers, BitBucket Build Triggers, or GitLab Build Triggers. Depending on which you enable, you are prompted to further configure those triggers:
 - **Enable GitHub Triggers** For the GitHub box, select GitHub Enterprise or GitHub.io. For GitHub Endpoint, provide the http:// or https:// address for the GitHub endpoint. For OAuth Client ID, enter the client ID for your OAuth client. For OAuth Client Secret, enter the secret needed to access the OAuth client.
 - **Enable BitBucket Triggers:** To use BitBucket triggers to start registry builds, you need a registered BitBucket OAuth application. Then you must enter the OAuth consumer key and OAuth consumer secret here.
 - **Enable GitLab Triggers** For GitLab, select GitLab CE/EE or GitLab.com. For GitLab Endpoint, provide the http:// or https:// address for the GitLab endpoint. For Application id, provide the ID for the registered GitLab OAuth application. For Secret, enter the secret associated with the Application id. The callback URL for your Red Hat Quay cluster is provided.
5. Click "Save Configuration Changes"
6. Restart the container (you will be prompted)

6.2. SETTING UP BUILD WORKERS



One or more build workers will communicate with Red Hat Quay to build new containers when triggered. The machines must have Docker installed and must not be used for any other work. The following procedure needs to be done every time a new worker needs to be added, but it can be automated fairly easily.

6.2.1. Pull the build worker image

Pull down the latest copy of the image. Make sure to pull the version tagged matching your Red Hat Quay version.

```
# docker pull quay.io/redhat/quay-builder:v3.3.4
```

6.2.2. Run the build worker image

Run this container on each build worker. Since the worker will be orchestrating docker builds, we need to mount in the docker socket. This orchestration will use a large amount of CPU and need to manipulate the docker images on disk – we recommend that dedicated machines be used for this task.

Use the environment variable `SERVER` to tell the worker the hostname at which Red Hat Quay is accessible:

Security	Websocket Address
Using SSL	wss://your.quayenterprise.dnsname
Without SSL	ws://your.quayenterprise.dnsname

Here's what the full command looks like:

```
# docker run --restart on-failure \
-e SERVER=ws://myquayenterprise \
--privileged=true \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:Z \
quay.io/redhat/quay-builder:v3.3.4
```

When the container starts, each build worker will auto-register and start building containers once a job is triggered and it is assigned to a worker.

If Red Hat Quay is setup to use a SSL certificate that is not globally trusted, for example a self-signed certificate, Red Hat Quay's public SSL certificates must be mounted onto the quay-builder container's SSL trust store. An example command to mount a certificate found at the host's /path/to/ssl/rootCA.pem looks like:

```
# docker run --restart on-failure \
-e SERVER=wss://myquayenterprise \
--privileged=true \
-v /path/to/ssl/rootCA.pem:/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/rootCA.pem \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:Z \
quay.io/redhat/quay-builder:v3.3.4
```

6.3. SETTING UP GITHUB BUILDS (OPTIONAL)

If your organization plans to have builds be conducted via pushes to GitHub (or GitHub Enterprise), continue with **Creating an OAuth application in GitHub**

第7章 BUILDING DOCKERFILES

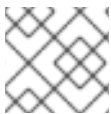
Red Hat Quay supports the ability to build [Dockerfiles](#) on our build fleet and push the resulting image to the repository.

7.1. VIEWING AND MANAGING BUILDS

Repository Builds can be viewed and managed by clicking the Builds tab in the **Repository View**.

7.2. MANUALLY STARTING A BUILD

To manually start a repository build, click the **+** icon in the top right of the header on any repository page and choose **New Dockerfile Build**. An uploaded **Dockerfile**, **.tar.gz**, or an HTTP URL to either can be used for the build.



注記

You will not be able to specify the Docker build context when manually starting a build.

7.3. BUILD TRIGGERS

Repository builds can also be automatically triggered by events such as a push to an SCM (GitHub, BitBucket or GitLab) or via [a call to a webhook](#).

7.3.1. Creating a new build trigger

To setup a build trigger, click the **Create Build Trigger** button on the Builds view page and follow the instructions of the dialog. You will need to grant Red Hat Quay access to your repositories in order to setup the trigger and your account **requires admin access on the SCM repository**

7.3.2. Manually triggering a build trigger

To trigger a build trigger manually, click the icon next to the build trigger and choose **Run Now**.

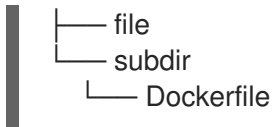
7.3.3. Build Contexts

When building an image with Docker, a directory is specified to become the build context. This holds true for both manual builds and build triggers because the builds conducted by Red Hat Quay are no different from running **docker build** on your own machine.

Red Hat Quay build contexts are always the specified **subdirectory** from the build setup and fallback to the root of the build source if none is specified. When a build is triggered, Red Hat Quay build workers clone the git repository to the worker machine and enter the build context before conducting a build.

For builds based on tar archives, build workers extract the archive and enter the build context. For example:

```
example
├── .git
└── Dockerfile
```



Imagine the example above is the directory structure for a GitHub repository called "example". If no subdirectory is specified in the build trigger setup or while manually starting a build, the build will operate in the example directory.

If **subdir** is specified to be the subdirectory in the build trigger setup, only the Dockerfile within it is visible to the build. This means that you cannot use the **ADD** command in the Dockerfile to add **file**, because it is outside of the build context.

Unlike the Docker Hub, the Dockerfile is part of the build context on Red Hat Quay. Thus, it must not appear in the **.dockerignore** file.

第8章 SETTING UP A CUSTOM GIT TRIGGER

A Custom Git Trigger is a generic way for any git server to act as a build trigger. It relies solely on SSH keys and webhook endpoints; everything else is left to the user to implement.

8.1. CREATING A TRIGGER

Creating a Custom Git Trigger is similar to the creation of any other trigger with a few subtle differences:

- It is not possible for Red Hat Quay to automatically detect the proper robot account to use with the trigger. This must be done manually in the creation process.
- There are extra steps after the creation of the trigger that must be done in order to use the trigger. These steps are detailed below.

8.2. POST TRIGGER-CREATION SETUP

Once a trigger has been created, **there are 2 additional steps required** before the trigger can be used:

- Provide read access to the **SSH public key** generated when creating the trigger.
- Setup a **webhook** that POSTs to the Red Hat Quay endpoint to trigger a build.

The key and the URL are both available at all times by selecting **View Credentials** from the gear located in the trigger listing.

Trigger Credentials ×

In order to use this trigger, the following first requires action:

- You must give the following public key read access to the git repository.
- You must set your repository to POST to the following URL to trigger a build.

For more information, refer to the [Custom Git Triggers documentation](#).

SSH Public Key:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDv2pbbxUd8ii1wCExfL3LMUEwze8xm3CV9 
```

Webhook Endpoint URL:

```
http://%24token:NJKMIE8A2597KBPV2W2TJ2R6VNX3X2E3ZK5I3T6JEKRHKSSA5VKD64EP0 
```

Done

8.2.1. SSH public key access

Depending on the Git server setup, there are various ways to install the SSH public key that Red Hat Quay generates for a custom git trigger. For example, [Git documentation](#) describes a small server setup in which simply adding the key to **\$HOME/.ssh/authorize_keys** would provide access for builders to clone the repository. For any git repository management software that isn't officially supported, there is usually a location to input the key often labeled as **Deploy Keys**.

8.2.2. Webhook

In order to automatically trigger a build, one must POST a JSON payload to the webhook URL with the following format:

```
{
  "commit": "1c002dd",                // required
  "ref": "refs/heads/master",         // required
  "default_branch": "master",         // required
  "commit_info": {                   // optional
    "url": "gitsoftware.com/repository/commits/1234567", // required
    "message": "initial commit",      // required
    "date": "timestamp",              // required
    "author": {                       // optional
      "username": "user",             // required
      "avatar_url": "gravatar.com/user.png", // required
      "url": "gitsoftware.com/users/user" // required
    },
    "committer": {                   // optional
      "username": "user",             // required
      "avatar_url": "gravatar.com/user.png", // required
      "url": "gitsoftware.com/users/user" // required
    }
  }
}
```



注記

This request requires a **Content-Type** header containing **application/json** in order to be valid.

Once again, this can be accomplished in various ways depending on the server setup, but for most cases can be done via a [post-receive git hook](#).

第9章 SKIPPING A SOURCE CONTROL-TRIGGERED BUILD

To specify that a commit should be ignored by the Red Hat Quay build system, add the text **[skip build]** or **[build skip]** anywhere in the commit message.

第10章 SET UP GITHUB BUILD TRIGGER TAGS

Red Hat Quay supports using GitHub or GitHub Enterprise as a trigger to building images. If you have not yet done so, go ahead and [enable build support in Red Hat Quay](#) .

10.1. UNDERSTANDING TAG NAMING FOR BUILD TRIGGERS

Prior to Red Hat Quay 3.3, how images created from build triggers were named was limited. Images built by build triggers were named:

- With the branch or tag whose change invoked the trigger
- With a **latest** tag for images that used the default branch

As of Red Hat Quay 3.3 and later, you have more flexibility in how you set image tags. The first thing you can do is enter custom tags, to have any string of characters assigned as a tag for each built image. However, as an alternative, you could use the following tag templates to tag images with information from each commit:

- `${commit_info.short_sha}`: The commit's short SHA
- `${commit_info.date}`: The timestamp for the commit
- `${commit_info.author}`: The author from the commit
- `${commit_info.committer}`: The committer of the commit
- `${parsed_ref.branch}`: The branch name

The following procedure describes how you set up tagging for build triggers.

10.2. SETTING TAG NAMES FOR BUILD TRIGGERS

Follow these steps to configure custom tags for build triggers:

1. From the repository view, select the Builds icon from the left navigation.
2. Select the Create Build Trigger menu, and select the type of repository push you want (GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab, or Custom Git repository push). For this example, **GitHub Repository Push** is chosen, as illustrated in the following figure.



- When the **Setup Build Trigger** page appears, select the repository and namespace in which you want the trigger set up.
- Under **Configure Trigger**, select either **Trigger for all branches and tags** or **Trigger only on branches and tags matching a regular expression**. Then select **Continue**. The **Configure Tagging** section appears, as shown in the following figure:

Configure Tagging

Confirm basic tagging options

- ☒ **Tag manifest with the branch or tag name**

Tags the built manifest the name of the branch or tag for the git commit.

- ☐ **Add `latest` tag if on default branch**

Tags the built manifest with `latest` if the build occurred on the default branch for the repository.

Add custom tagging templates

- foobar x

Enter a tag template:

By default, all built manifests will be tagged with the name of the branch or tag in which the commit occurred.

To modify this default, as well as the default to add the `latest` tag, change the corresponding options on the left.

Need more control over how the built manifest is tagged? Add one or more custom tag templates.

For example, if you want all built manifests to be tagged with the commit's short SHA, add a template of `${commit_info.short_sha}`.

As another example, if you want on those manifests committed to a branch to be tagged with the branch name, you can add a template of `${parsed_ref.branch}`.

A full reference of for these templates can be found in the [Tag template documentation](#).

- Scroll down to **Configure Tagging** and select from the following options:
 - **Tag manifest with the branch or tag name** Check this box to use the name of the branch or tag in which the commit occurred as the tag used on the image. This is enabled by default.
 - **Add latest tag if on default branch** Check this box to use the `latest` tag for the image if it is on the default branch for the repository. This is enabled by default.
 - **Add custom tagging templates** Enter a custom tag or a template into the **Enter a tag template** box. There are multiple tag templates you can enter here, as described earlier in this section. They include ways of using short SHA, timestamps, author name, committer, and branch name from the commit as tags.
- Select **Continue**. You are prompted to select the directory build context for the Docker build. The build context directory identifies the location of the directory containing the Dockerfile, along with other files needed when the build is triggered. Enter `/` if the Dockerfile is in the root

of the git repository.

7. Select Continue. You are prompted to add an optional Robot Account. Do this if you want to pull a private base image during the build process. The robot account would need access to the build.
8. Select Continue to complete the setup of the build trigger.

If you were to return to the Repository Builds page for the repository, the build triggers you set up will be listed under the Build Triggers heading.

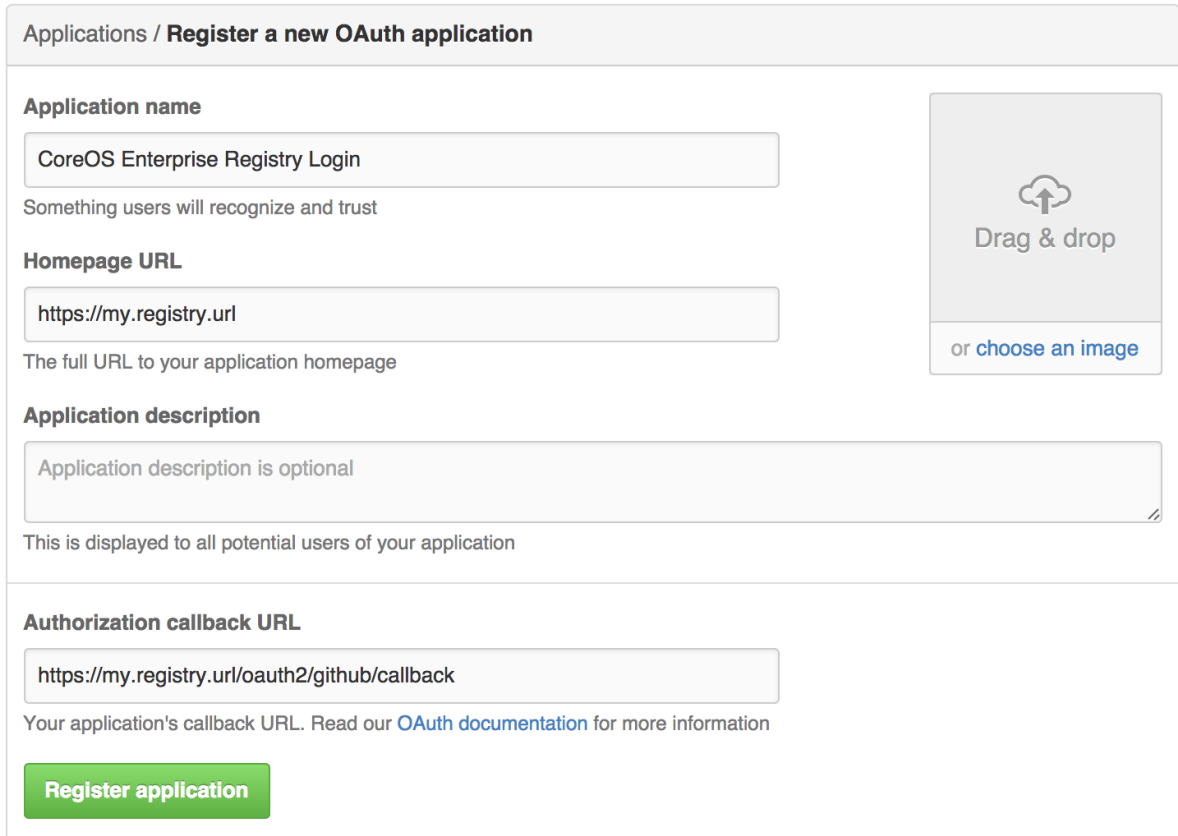
⚡ Build Triggers						Create Build Trigger +
TRIGGER NAME	DOCKERFILE LOCATION	CONTEXT LOCATION	BRANCHES/TAGS	PULL ROBOT	TAGGING OPTIONS	
🔗 Push to GitHub repository dongboyan77/ruby-hello-world	/Dockerfile	/	All	(None)	Branch/tag name foo	⚙
🔗 Push to GitHub repository dongboyan77/ruby-hello-world	/Dockerfile	/	All	(None)	Tagname: if default branch xxxxxx	⚙
📄 Push to repository git@github.com:dongboyan77/ruby-hello-world.git	/Dockerfile	/	All	(None)	Branch/tag name xxxxxx: if default branch	⚙

第11章 CREATING AN OAUTH APPLICATION IN GITHUB

You can authorize your registry to access a GitHub account and its repositories by registering it as a GitHub OAuth application.

11.1. CREATE NEW GITHUB APPLICATION

1. Log into GitHub (Enterprise)
2. Visit the Applications page under your organization's settings.
3. Click [Register New Application](#). The **Register a new OAuth application** configuration screen is displayed:



Applications / **Register a new OAuth application**

Application name

 Something users will recognize and trust

Homepage URL

 The full URL to your application homepage

Application description

 This is displayed to all potential users of your application

Authorization callback URL

 Your application's callback URL. Read our [OAuth documentation](#) for more information

[or choose an image](#)

Register application

4. Set Homepage URL: Enter the Quay Enterprise URL as the **Homepage URL**



注記

If using public GitHub, the Homepage URL entered must be accessible by your users. It can still be an internal URL.

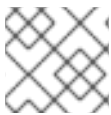
5. Set Authorization callback URL: Enter [https://{\\$RED_HAT_QUAY_URL}/oauth2/github/callback](https://{$RED_HAT_QUAY_URL}/oauth2/github/callback) as the Authorization callback URL.
6. Save your settings by clicking the Register application button. The new new application's summary is shown:
7. Record the Client ID and Client Secret shown for the new application.

第12章 REPOSITORY NOTIFICATIONS

Quay supports adding **notifications** to a repository for various events that occur in the repository's lifecycle. To add notifications, click the **Settings** tab while viewing a repository and select **Create Notification**. From the **When this event occurs** field, select the items for which you want to receive notifications:

The screenshot shows the 'Create repository notification' page. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'cnegus / whatever' and a bell icon. The main heading is 'Create repository notification'. Below it, a section titled 'When this event occurs' contains a dropdown menu. The dropdown is open, showing a list of events: 'Push to Repository', 'Dockerfile Build Queued', 'Dockerfile Build Started', 'Dockerfile Build Successfully Completed' (which has a checkmark), 'Dockerfile Build Failed', 'Docker Build Cancelled', and 'Package Vulnerability Found'. To the right of the dropdown, there's explanatory text: 'Quay Container Registry supports a number of events around repositories (such as push completed), building (build queued, build completed, etc) and security (vulnerability detected). Some events also allow for filtering, for further granular control of when notifications fire.' At the bottom left of the form area is a blue button labeled 'Create Notification'.

After selecting an event, further configure it by adding how you will be notified of that event.



注記

Adding notifications requires **repository admin permission**.

The following are examples of repository events.

12.1. REPOSITORY EVENTS

12.1.1. Repository Push

A successful push of one or more images was made to the repository:

```
{
  "name": "repository",
  "repository": "dgangaia/test",
  "namespace": "dgangaia",
  "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
  "homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/repository",
  "updated_tags": [
    "latest"
  ]
}
```

12.1.2. Dockerfile Build Queued

Here is a sample response for a Dockerfile build has been queued into the build system. The response can differ based on the use of optional attributes.

```
{
  "build_id": "296ec063-5f86-4706-a469-f0a400bf9df2",
```

```

"trigger_kind": "github", //Optional
"name": "test",
"repository": "dgangaia/test",
"namespace": "dgangaia",
"docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
"trigger_id": "38b6e180-9521-4ff7-9844-acf371340b9e", //Optional
"docker_tags": [
  "master",
  "latest"
],
"repo": "test",
"trigger_metadata": {
  "default_branch": "master",
  "commit": "b7f7d2b948aacbe844ee465122a85a9368b2b735",
  "ref": "refs/heads/master",
  "git_url": "git@github.com:dgangaia/test.git",
  "commit_info": { //Optional
    "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia/test/commit/b7f7d2b948aacbe844ee465122a85a9368b2b735",
    "date": "2019-03-06T12:48:24+11:00",
    "message": "adding 5",
    "author": { //Optional
      "username": "dgangaia",
      "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia", //Optional
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/43594254?v=4" //Optional
    },
    "committer": {
      "username": "web-flow",
      "url": "https://github.com/web-flow",
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/19864447?v=4"
    }
  }
},
"is_manual": false,
"manual_user": null,
"homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/test/build/296ec063-5f86-4706-a469-f0a400bf9df2"
}

```

12.1.3. Dockerfile Build Started

Here is an example of a Dockerfile build being started by the build system. The response can differ based on some attributes being optional.

```

{
  "build_id": "a8cc247a-a662-4fee-8dcb-7d7e822b71ba",
  "trigger_kind": "github", //Optional
  "name": "test",
  "repository": "dgangaia/test",
  "namespace": "dgangaia",
  "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
  "trigger_id": "38b6e180-9521-4ff7-9844-acf371340b9e", //Optional
  "docker_tags": [
    "master",
    "latest"
  ],

```

```

"build_name": "50bc599",
"trigger_metadata": {
  "commit": "50bc5996d4587fd4b2d8edc4af652d4cec293c42",
  "ref": "refs/heads/master",
  "default_branch": "master",
  "git_url": "git@github.com:dgangaia/test.git",
  "commit_info": {
    "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia/test/commit/50bc5996d4587fd4b2d8edc4af652d4cec293c42",
    "date": "2019-03-06T14:10:14+11:00",
    "message": "test build",
    "committer": {
      "username": "web-flow",
      "url": "https://github.com/web-flow",
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/19864447?v=4"
    },
    "author": {
      "username": "dgangaia",
      "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia",
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/43594254?v=4"
    }
  },
  "homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/test/build/a8cc247a-a662-4fee-8dcb-7d7e822b71ba"
}

```

12.1.4. Dockerfile Build Successfully Completed

Here is a sample response of a Dockerfile build that has been successfully completed by the build system.



注記

This event will occur **simultaneously** with a **Repository Push** event for the built image(s)

```

{
  "build_id": "296ec063-5f86-4706-a469-f0a400bf9df2",
  "trigger_kind": "github",
  "name": "test",
  "repository": "dgangaia/test",
  "namespace": "dgangaia",
  "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
  "trigger_id": "38b6e180-9521-4ff7-9844-acf371340b9e",
  "docker_tags": [
    "master",
    "latest"
  ],
  "build_name": "b7f7d2b",
  "image_id": "sha256:0339f178f26ae24930e9ad32751d6839015109eabdf1c25b3b0f2abf8934f6cb",
  "trigger_metadata": {
    "commit": "b7f7d2b948aacbe844ee465122a85a9368b2b735",
    "ref": "refs/heads/master",
    "default_branch": "master",
    "git_url": "git@github.com:dgangaia/test.git",
  }
}

```

```

    "commit_info": {
        "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia/test/commit/b7f7d2b948aacbe844ee465122a85a9368b2b735",
        "date": "2019-03-06T12:48:24+11:00",
        "message": "adding 5",
        "committer": {
            "username": "web-flow",
            "url": "https://github.com/web-flow",
            "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/19864447?v=4"
        },
        "author": {
            "username": "dgangaia",
            "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia",
            "avatar_url": "https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/43594254?v=4"
        }
    },
    "homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/test/build/296ec063-5f86-4706-a469-f0a400bf9df2",
    "manifest_digests": [
        "quay.io/dgangaia/test@sha256:2a7af5265344cc3704d5d47c4604b1efcbd227a7a6a6ff73d6e4e08a27fd7d99",
        "quay.io/dgangaia/test@sha256:569e7db1a867069835e8e97d50c96eccafde65f08ea3e0d5debaf16e2545d9d1"
    ]
}

```

12.1.5. Dockerfile Build Failed

A Dockerfile build has failed

```

{
    "build_id": "5346a21d-3434-4764-85be-5be1296f293c",
    "trigger_kind": "github",
    "name": "test",
    "repository": "dgangaia/test",
    "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
    "error_message": "Could not find or parse Dockerfile: unknown instruction: GIT",
    "namespace": "dgangaia",
    "trigger_id": "38b6e180-9521-4ff7-9844-acf371340b9e",
    "docker_tags": [
        "master",
        "latest"
    ],
    "build_name": "6ae9a86",
    "trigger_metadata": {
        "commit": "6ae9a86930fc73dd07b02e4c5bf63ee60be180ad",
        "ref": "refs/heads/master",
        "default_branch": "master",
        "git_url": "git@github.com:dgangaia/test.git",
        "commit_info": {
            "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia/test/commit/6ae9a86930fc73dd07b02e4c5bf63ee60be180ad",
            "date": "2019-03-06T14:18:16+11:00",

```



```

    "message": "failed build test",
    "committer": {                                //Optional
      "username": "web-flow",
      "url": "https://github.com/web-flow",        //Optional
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/19864447?v=4" //Optional
    },
    "author": {                                    //Optional
      "username": "dgangaia",
      "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia",        //Optional
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/43594254?v=4" //Optional
    }
  },
  "homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/test/build/5346a21d-3434-4764-85be-5be1296f293c"
}

```

12.1.6. Dockerfile Build Cancelled

A Dockerfile build was cancelled

```

{
  "build_id": "cbd534c5-f1c0-4816-b4e3-55446b851e70",
  "trigger_kind": "github",
  "name": "test",
  "repository": "dgangaia/test",
  "namespace": "dgangaia",
  "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/test",
  "trigger_id": "38b6e180-9521-4ff7-9844-acf371340b9e",
  "docker_tags": [
    "master",
    "latest"
  ],
  "build_name": "cbce83c",
  "trigger_metadata": {
    "commit": "cbce83c04bfb59734fc42a83aab738704ba7ec41",
    "ref": "refs/heads/master",
    "default_branch": "master",
    "git_url": "git@github.com:dgangaia/test.git",
    "commit_info": {
      "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia/test/commit/cbce83c04bfb59734fc42a83aab738704ba7ec41",
      "date": "2019-03-06T14:27:53+11:00",
      "message": "testing cancel build",
      "committer": {
        "username": "web-flow",
        "url": "https://github.com/web-flow",
        "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/19864447?v=4"
      },
      "author": {
        "username": "dgangaia",
        "url": "https://github.com/dgangaia",
        "avatar_url": "https://avatars1.githubusercontent.com/u/43594254?v=4"
      }
    }
  }
},

```

```
"homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/test/build/cbd534c5-f1c0-4816-b4e3-55446b851e70"
}
```

12.1.7. Vulnerability Detected

A vulnerability was detected in the repository

```
{
  "repository": "dgangaia/repository",
  "namespace": "dgangaia",
  "name": "repository",
  "docker_url": "quay.io/dgangaia/repository",
  "homepage": "https://quay.io/repository/dgangaia/repository",

  "tags": ["latest", "othertag"],

  "vulnerability": {
    "id": "CVE-1234-5678",
    "description": "This is a bad vulnerability",
    "link": "http://url/to/vuln/info",
    "priority": "Critical",
    "has_fix": true
  }
}
```

12.2. NOTIFICATION ACTIONS

12.2.1. Quay Notification

A notification will be added to the Quay.io notification area. The notification area can be found by clicking on the bell icon in the top right of any Quay.io page.

Quay.io notifications can be setup to be sent to a **User**, **Team**, or the **organization** as a whole.

12.2.2. E-mail

An e-mail will be sent to the specified address describing the event that occurred.



注記

All e-mail addresses will have to be verified on a **per-repository** basis

12.2.3. Webhook POST

An HTTP POST call will be made to the specified URL with the event's data (see above for each event's data format).

When the URL is HTTPS, the call will have an SSL client certificate set from Quay.io. Verification of this certificate will prove the call originated from Quay.io. Responses with status codes in the 2xx range are considered successful. Responses with any other status codes will be considered failures and result in a retry of the webhook notification.

12.2.4. Flowdock Notification

Posts a message to Flowdock.

12.2.5. Hipchat Notification

Posts a message to HipChat.

12.2.6. Slack Notification

Posts a message to Slack.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES