# Table of Contents

- What is Amazon ECR ................................................................. 1
  - Components of Amazon ECR .................................................. 1
  - Features of Amazon ECR ........................................................... 1
  - How to get started with Amazon ECR ....................................... 2
  - Pricing for Amazon ECR ............................................................ 2
- Setting up .................................................................................. 3
  - Sign up for AWS ..................................................................... 3
  - Create an IAM user .................................................................. 3
- Getting started .......................................................................... 6
- Using the AWS CLI ................................................................... 7
  - Prerequisites ........................................................................ 7
    - Install the AWS CLI ............................................................ 7
    - Install Docker ....................................................................... 7
  - Step 1: Create a Docker image ................................................ 8
  - Step 2: Authenticate to your default registry ............................ 9
  - Step 3: Create a repository .................................................... 10
  - Step 4: Push an image to Amazon ECR ................................. 10
  - Step 5: Pull an image from Amazon ECR ............................... 11
  - Step 6: Delete an image .......................................................... 12
  - Step 7: Delete a repository .................................................... 12
- Private registries ....................................................................... 13
  - Private registry concepts ....................................................... 13
  - Private registry authentication .............................................. 13
    - Using the Amazon ECR credential helper ............................ 13
    - Using an authorization token ............................................. 14
    - Using HTTP API authentication ........................................ 14
  - Private registry settings ......................................................... 15
  - Private registry permissions .................................................. 15
    - Setting a private registry permission statement .................. 16
    - Deleting a private registry permission statement ............... 17
    - Private registry policy examples ....................................... 18
- Private repositories ................................................................... 20
  - Repository concepts .............................................................. 20
  - Creating a private repository ............................................... 20
  - Viewing repository information ........................................... 21
  - Editing a private repository .................................................. 22
  - Deleting a private repository ............................................... 22
  - Repository policies ................................................................. 23
    - Repository policies vs IAM policies .................................... 23
    - Setting a repository policy statement ................................ 24
    - Deleting a repository policy statement .............................. 25
    - Repository policy examples .............................................. 25
  - Tagging a repository ............................................................... 28
    - Tag basics ........................................................................... 28
    - Tagging your resources ..................................................... 29
    - Tag restrictions ..................................................................... 29
    - Tagging your resources for billing .................................... 30
    - Working with tags using the console ................................. 30
    - Working with tags using the AWS CLI or API ..................... 30
- Private images .......................................................................... 32
  - Pushing an image ................................................................. 32
    - Required IAM permissions ................................................. 32
    - Pushing a Docker image ..................................................... 33
    - Pushing a multi-architecture image .................................... 34

---

Amazon ECR User Guide

API Version 2015-09-21

iii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pushing a Helm chart</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing image details</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulling an image</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using pull through cache rules</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations for using pull through cache</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a pull through cache rule</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with pull through cache images</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using registry permissions</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting a pull through cache rule</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting an image</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retagging an image</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image replication</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations for private image replication</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring replication</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing replication status</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication examples</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle policies</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How lifecycle policies work</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle policy template</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle policy parameters</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a lifecycle policy preview</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a lifecycle policy</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples of lifecycle policies</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image tag mutability</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image scanning</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced scanning</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic scanning</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container image manifest formats</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR image manifest conversion</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Amazon ECR images with Amazon ECS</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Amazon ECR Images with Amazon EKS</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing a Helm chart hosted on Amazon ECR with Amazon EKS</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Linux container image</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticating With Identities</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Access Using Policies</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS managed policies for Amazon ECR</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using service-linked roles</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity-Based Policy Examples</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Tag-Based Access Control</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troubleshooting</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data protection</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption at rest</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance validation</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Security</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visualizing Your Service Quotas and Setting Alarms</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Metrics</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Reports</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events and EventBridge</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample events from Amazon ECR</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Actions with AWS CloudTrail</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR information in CloudTrail</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Amazon Elastic Container Registry?

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is an AWS managed container image registry service that is secure, scalable, and reliable. Amazon ECR supports private repositories with resource-based permissions using AWS IAM. This is so that specified users or Amazon EC2 instances can access your container repositories and images. You can use your preferred CLI to push, pull, and manage Docker images, Open Container Initiative (OCI) images, and OCI compatible artifacts.

Note

Amazon ECR supports public container image repositories as well. For more information, see What is Amazon ECR Public in the Amazon ECR Public User Guide.

The AWS container services team maintains a public roadmap on GitHub. It contains information about what the teams are working on and allows all AWS customers the ability to give direct feedback. For more information, see AWS Containers Roadmap.

Components of Amazon ECR

Amazon ECR contains the following components:

Registry

An Amazon ECR private registry is provided to each AWS account; you can create one or more repositories in your registry and store images in them. For more information, see Amazon ECR private registries (p. 13).

Authorization token

Your client must authenticate to Amazon ECR registries as an AWS user before it can push and pull images. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).

Repository

An Amazon ECR repository contains your Docker images, Open Container Initiative (OCI) images, and OCI compatible artifacts. For more information, see Amazon ECR private repositories (p. 20).

Repository policy

You can control access to your repositories and the images within them with repository policies. For more information, see Repository policies (p. 23).

Image

You can push and pull container images to your repositories. You can use these images locally on your development system, or you can use them in Amazon ECS task definitions and Amazon EKS pod specifications. For more information, see Using Amazon ECR images with Amazon ECS (p. 72) and Using Amazon ECR Images with Amazon EKS (p. 73).

Features of Amazon ECR

Amazon ECR provides the following features:
• Lifecycle policies help with managing the lifecycle of the images in your repositories. You define rules that result in the cleaning up of unused images. You can test rules before applying them to your repository. For more information, see Lifecycle policies (p. 49).
• Image scanning helps in identifying software vulnerabilities in your container images. Each repository can be configured to scan on push. This ensures that each new image pushed to the repository is scanned. You can then retrieve the results of the image scan. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).
• Cross-Region and cross-account replication makes it easier for you to have your images where you need them. This is configured as a registry setting and is on a per-Region basis. For more information, see Private registry settings (p. 15).

How to get started with Amazon ECR

To use Amazon ECR, you must be set up to install the AWS Command Line Interface and Docker. For more information, see Setting up with Amazon ECR (p. 3) and Using Amazon ECR with the AWS CLI (p. 7).

Pricing for Amazon ECR

With Amazon ECR, you only pay for the amount of data you store in your repositories and for the data transfer from your image pushes and pulls. For more information, see Amazon ECR pricing.
Setting up with Amazon ECR

If you’ve signed up for AWS and have been using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) or Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS), you are close to being able to use Amazon ECR. The setup process for those two services is similar, as Amazon ECR is an extension of both services. When using the AWS CLI with Amazon ECR, we recommend that you use a version of the AWS CLI that supports the latest Amazon ECR features. If you do not see support for an Amazon ECR feature in the AWS CLI, you should upgrade to the latest version. For more information, see http://aws.amazon.com/cli/.

Complete the following tasks to get set up to push a container image to Amazon ECR for the first time. If you have already completed any of these steps, you may skip them and move on to the next step.

Sign up for AWS

When you sign up for AWS, your AWS account is automatically signed up for all services, including Amazon ECR. You are charged only for the services that you use.

If you have an AWS account already, skip to the next task. If you don’t have an AWS account, use the following procedure to create one.

**To create an AWS account**

2. Follow the online instructions.
   - Part of the sign-up procedure involves receiving a phone call and entering a verification code on the phone keypad.

   Note your AWS account number, because you’ll need it for the next task.

Create an IAM user

Services in AWS, such as Amazon ECR, require that you provide credentials when you access them, so that the service can determine whether you have permission to access its resources. The console requires your password. You can create access keys for your AWS account to access the command line interface or API. However, we don’t recommend that you access AWS using the credentials for your AWS account; we recommend that you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) instead. Create an IAM user, and then add the user to an IAM group with administrative permissions or grant this user administrative permissions. You can then access AWS using a special URL and the credentials for the IAM user.

If you signed up for AWS but have not created an IAM user for yourself, you can create one using the IAM console.

**To create an administrator user for yourself and add the user to an administrators group (console)**

1. Sign in to the IAM console as the account owner by choosing Root user and entering your AWS account email address. On the next page, enter your password.
Create an IAM user

We strongly recommend that you adhere to the best practice of using the Administrator IAM user that follows and securely lock away the root user credentials. Sign in as the root user only to perform a few account and service management tasks.

2. In the navigation pane, choose Users and then choose Add user.
3. For User name, enter Administrator.
4. Select the check box next to AWS Management Console access. Then select Custom password, and then enter your new password in the text box.
5. (Optional) By default, AWS requires the new user to create a new password when first signing in. You can clear the check box next to User must create a new password at next sign-in to allow the new user to reset their password after they sign in.
6. Choose Next: Permissions.
7. Under Set permissions, choose Add user to group.
8. Choose Create group.
9. In the Create group dialog box, for Group name enter Administrators.
10. Choose Filter policies, and then select AWS managed - job function to filter the table contents.
11. In the policy list, select the check box for AdministratorAccess. Then choose Create group.

Note
You must activate IAM user and role access to Billing before you can use the AdministratorAccess permissions to access the AWS Billing and Cost Management console. To do this, follow the instructions in step 1 of the tutorial about delegating access to the billing console.

12. Back in the list of groups, select the check box for your new group. Choose Refresh if necessary to see the group in the list.
13. Choose Next: Tags.
14. (Optional) Add metadata to the user by attaching tags as key-value pairs. For more information about using tags in IAM, see Tagging IAM entities in the IAM User Guide.
15. Choose Next: Review to see the list of group memberships to be added to the new user. When you are ready to proceed, choose Create user.

You can use this same process to create more groups and users and to give your users access to your AWS account resources. To learn about using policies that restrict user permissions to specific AWS resources, see Access management and Example policies.

To sign in as this new IAM user, sign out of the AWS console, then use the following URL, where your_aws_account_id is your AWS account number without the hyphens (for example, if your AWS account number is 1234-5678-9012, your AWS account ID is 123456789012):

https://your_aws_account_id.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/

Enter the IAM user name and password that you just created. When you're signed in, the navigation bar displays "your_user_name @ your_aws_account_id".

If you don't want the URL for your sign-in page to contain your AWS account ID, you can create an account alias. From the IAM dashboard, choose Customize and enter an Account Alias, such as your company name. For more information, see Your AWS account ID and its alias in the IAM User Guide.

To sign in after you create an account alias, use the following URL:

https://your_account_alias.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/
To verify the sign-in link for IAM users for your account, open the IAM console and check under IAM users sign-in link on the dashboard.

For more information about IAM, see the AWS Identity and Access Management User Guide.
Getting started with Amazon ECR using the AWS Management Console

Get started with Amazon ECR by creating a repository in the Amazon ECR console. The Amazon ECR console guides you through the process to get started creating your first repository.

Before you begin, be sure that you've completed the steps in Setting up with Amazon ECR (p. 3).

To create an image repository

A repository is where you store your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images in Amazon ECR. Each time you push or pull an image from Amazon ECR, you specify the repository and the registry location which informs where to push the image to or where to pull it from.

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. Choose Get Started.
3. For Tag immutability, choose the tag mutability setting for the repository. Repositories configured with immutable tags will prevent image tags from being overwritten. For more information, see Image tag mutability (p. 61).
4. For Scan on push, choose the image scanning setting for the repository. Repositories configured to scan on push will start an image scan whenever an image is pushed, otherwise image scans need to be started manually. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).
5. Choose Create repository.

Build, tag, and push a Docker image

In this section of the wizard, you use the Docker CLI to tag an existing local image (that you have built from a Dockerfile or pulled from another registry, such as Docker Hub) and then push the tagged image to your Amazon ECR registry. For more detailed steps on using the Docker CLI, see Using Amazon ECR with the AWS CLI (p. 7).

1. Select the repository you created and choose View push commands to view the steps to push an image to your new repository.
2. Run the login command that authenticates your Docker client to your registry by using the command from the console in a terminal window. This command provides an authorization token that is valid for 12 hours.
3. (Optional) If you have a Dockerfile for the image to push, build the image and tag it for your new repository. Using the docker build command from the console in a terminal window. Make sure that you are in the same directory as your Dockerfile.
4. Tag the image with your Amazon ECR registry URI and your new repository by pasting the docker tag command from the console into a terminal window. The console command assumes that your image was built from a Dockerfile in the previous step. If you did not build your image from a Dockerfile, replace the first instance of repository:latest with the image ID or image name of your local image to push.
5. Push the newly tagged image to your repository by using the docker push command in a terminal window.
6. Choose Close.
Using Amazon ECR with the AWS CLI

The following steps walk you through the steps needed to push a container image to a private Amazon ECR repository for the first time using the Docker CLI and the AWS CLI.

For more information on the other tools available for managing your AWS resources, including the different AWS SDKs, IDE toolkits, and the Windows PowerShell command line tools, see http://aws.amazon.com/tools/.

Prerequisites

Before you begin, be sure that you have completed the steps in Setting up with Amazon ECR (p. 3).

If you do not already have the latest AWS CLI and Docker installed and ready to use, use the following steps to install both of these tools.

Install the AWS CLI

You can use the AWS command line tools to issue commands at your system's command line to perform Amazon ECR and other AWS tasks. This can be faster and more convenient than using the console. The command line tools are also useful for building scripts that perform AWS tasks.

To use the AWS CLI with Amazon ECR, install the latest AWS CLI version (Amazon ECR functionality is available in the AWS CLI starting with version 1.9.15). You can check your AWS CLI version with the `aws --version` command. For information about installing the AWS CLI or upgrading it to the latest version, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

Install Docker

Docker is available on many different operating systems, including most modern Linux distributions, like Ubuntu, and even macOS and Windows. For more information about how to install Docker on your particular operating system, go to the Docker installation guide.

You don't need a local development system to use Docker. If you are using Amazon EC2 already, you can launch an Amazon Linux 2 instance and install Docker to get started.

If you already have Docker installed, skip to Step 1: Create a Docker image (p. 8).

To install Docker on an Amazon EC2 instance

1. Launch an instance with the Amazon Linux 2 AMI. For more information, see Launching an Instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
2. Connect to your instance. For more information, see Connect to Your Linux Instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.
3. Update the installed packages and package cache on your instance.
   
   ```
   sudo yum update -y
   ```
4. Install the most recent Docker Community Edition package.
   
   ```
   sudo amazon-linux-extras install docker
   ```
5. Start the Docker service.

```
sudo service docker start
```

6. Add the ec2-user to the docker group so you can execute Docker commands without using sudo.

```
sudo usermod -a -G docker ec2-user
```

7. Log out and log back in again to pick up the new docker group permissions. You can accomplish this by closing your current SSH terminal window and reconnecting to your instance in a new one. Your new SSH session will have the appropriate docker group permissions.

8. Verify that the ec2-user can run Docker commands without sudo.

```
docker info
```

**Note**

In some cases, you may need to reboot your instance to provide permissions for the ec2-user to access the Docker daemon. Try rebooting your instance if you see the following error:

```
Cannot connect to the Docker daemon. Is the docker daemon running on this host?
```

---

**Step 1: Create a Docker image**

In this section, you create a Docker image of a simple web application, and test it on your local system or EC2 instance, and then push the image to a container registry (such as Amazon ECR or Docker Hub) so you can use it in an ECS task definition.

**To create a Docker image of a simple web application**

1. Create a file called `Dockerfile`. A Dockerfile is a manifest that describes the base image to use for your Docker image and what you want installed and running on it. For more information about Dockerfiles, go to the Dockerfile Reference.

```
touch Dockerfile
```

2. Edit the Dockerfile you just created and add the following content.

```
FROM ubuntu:18.04

# Install dependencies
RUN apt-get update && \
    apt-get -y install apache2

# Install apache and write hello world message
RUN echo 'Hello World!' > /var/www/html/index.html

# Configure apache
RUN echo '. /etc/apache2/envvars' > /root/run_apache.sh && \
    echo 'mkdir -p /var/run/apache2' >> /root/run_apache.sh && \
    echo 'mkdir -p /var/lock/apache2' >> /root/run_apache.sh && \
    echo '/usr/sbin/apache2 -D FOREGROUND' >> /root/run_apache.sh && \
    chmod 755 /root/run_apache.sh

EXPOSE 80
```

CMD /root/run_apache.sh

This Dockerfile uses the Ubuntu 18.04 image. The RUN instructions update the package caches, install some software packages for the web server, and then write the "Hello World!" content to the web server's document root. The EXPOSE instruction exposes port 80 on the container, and the CMD instruction starts the web server.

3. Build the Docker image from your Dockerfile.

   Note
   Some versions of Docker may require the full path to your Dockerfile in the following command, instead of the relative path shown below.

   docker build -t hello-world .

4. Run docker images to verify that the image was created correctly.

   docker images --filter reference=hello-world

Output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPOSITORY</th>
<th>TAG</th>
<th>IMAGE ID</th>
<th>CREATED</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hello-world</td>
<td>latest</td>
<td>e9ffedc8c286</td>
<td>4 minutes ago</td>
<td>241MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Run the newly built image. The -p 80:80 option maps the exposed port 80 on the container to port 80 on the host system. For more information about docker run, go to the Docker run reference.

   docker run -t -i -p 80:80 hello-world

   Note
   Output from the Apache web server is displayed in the terminal window. You can ignore the "Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name" message.

6. Open a browser and point to the server that is running Docker and hosting your container.

   • If you are using an EC2 instance, this is the Public DNS value for the server, which is the same address you use to connect to the instance with SSH. Make sure that the security group for your instance allows inbound traffic on port 80.
   • If you are running Docker locally, point your browser to http://localhost/.
   • If you are using docker-machine on a Windows or macOS computer, find the IP address of the VirtualBox VM that is hosting Docker with the docker-machine ip command, substituting machine-name with the name of the docker machine you are using.

   docker-machine ip machine-name

   You should see a web page with your "Hello World!" statement.

7. Stop the Docker container by typing Ctrl + c.

---

Step 2: Authenticate to your default registry

After you have installed and configured the AWS CLI, authenticate the Docker CLI to your default registry. That way, the docker command can push and pull images with Amazon ECR. The AWS CLI provides a get-login-password command to simplify the authentication process.
The `get-login-password` is the preferred method for authenticating to an Amazon ECR private registry when using the AWS CLI. Ensure that you have configured your AWS CLI to interact with AWS. For more information, see AWS CLI configuration basics in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

When passing the Amazon ECR authorization token to the `docker login` command, use the value `AWS` for the username and specify the Amazon ECR registry URI you want to authenticate to. If authenticating to multiple registries, you must repeat the command for each registry.

**Important**
If you receive an error, install or upgrade to the latest version of the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

- `get-login-password` (AWS CLI)

```bash
aws ecr get-login-password --region region | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
```

- Get-ECRLoginCommand (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

```powershell
(Get-ECRLoginCommand).Password | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
```

---

**Step 3: Create a repository**

Now that you have an image to push to Amazon ECR, you must create a repository to hold it. In this example, you create a repository called `hello-world` to which you later push the `hello-world:latest` image. To create a repository, run the following command:

```bash
aws ecr create-repository
  --repository-name hello-world
  --image-scanning-configuration scanOnPush=true
  --region region
```

---

**Step 4: Push an image to Amazon ECR**

Now you can push your image to the Amazon ECR repository you created in the previous section. You use the `docker` CLI to push images, but there are a few prerequisites that must be satisfied for this to work properly:

- The minimum version of `docker` is installed: 1.7
- The Amazon ECR authorization token has been configured with `docker login`.
- The Amazon ECR repository exists and the user has access to push to the repository.

After those prerequisites are met, you can push your image to your newly created repository in the default registry for your account.

**To tag and push an image to Amazon ECR**

1. List the images you have stored locally to identify the image to tag and push.

   ```bash
docker images
   ```

---
Output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPOSITORY</th>
<th>TAG</th>
<th>IMAGE ID</th>
<th>CREATED</th>
<th>VIRTUAL SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hello-world</td>
<td>latest</td>
<td>e9ffedc8c286</td>
<td>4 minutes ago</td>
<td>241MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Tag the image to push to your repository.

```bash
docker tag hello-world:latest aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/hello-world:latest
```

3. Push the image.

```bash
docker push aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/hello-world:latest
```

Output:

```
The push refers to a repository [aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/hello-world] (len: 1)
e9ae3c220b23: Pushed
4a6785352b25c: Pushed
0998bf8fb9e9: Pushed
0a85502c06c9: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:215d7e4121b30157d8839e81c4e0912606fca105775bb0636b95aed25f52c89b
size: 6774
```

**Step 5: Pull an image from Amazon ECR**

After your image has been pushed to your Amazon ECR repository, you can pull it from other locations. Use the `docker` CLI to pull images, but there are a few prerequisites that must be satisfied for this to work properly:

- The minimum version of `docker` is installed: 1.7
- The Amazon ECR authorization token has been configured with `docker login`.
- The Amazon ECR repository exists and the user has access to pull from the repository.

After those prerequisites are met, you can pull your image. To pull your example image from Amazon ECR, run the following command:

```bash
docker pull aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/hello-world:latest
```

Output:

```
latest: Pulling from hello-world
0a85502c06c9: Pull complete
0998bf8fb9e9: Pull complete
4a6785352b25c: Pull complete
e9ae3c220b23: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:215d7e4121b30157d8839e81c4e0912606fca105775bb0636b95aed25f52c89b
Status: Downloaded newer image for aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/hello-world:latest
```

API Version 2015-09-21
Step 6: Delete an image

If you decide that you no longer need or want an image in one of your repositories, you can delete it with the `batch-delete-image` command. To delete an image, you must specify the repository that it is in and either a `imageTag` or `imageDigest` value for the image. The example below deletes an image in the `hello-world` repository with the image tag `latest`.

```bash
aws ecr batch-delete-image \
    --repository-name hello-world \
    --image-ids imageTag=latest \
    --region region
```

Output:

```json
{
    "failures": [],
    "imageIds": [
        {
            "imageTag": "latest",
            "imageDigest": "sha256:215d7e4121b30157d8839e81c4e0912606fca105775bb0636b95aed25f52c89b"
        }
    ]
}
```

Step 7: Delete a repository

If you decide that you no longer need or want an entire repository of images, you can delete the repository. By default, you cannot delete a repository that contains images; however, the `--force` flag allows this. To delete a repository that contains images (and all the images within it), run the following command.

```bash
aws ecr delete-repository \
    --repository-name hello-world \
    --force \
    --region region
```
Amazon ECR private registries

Amazon ECR private registries host your container images in a highly available and scalable architecture. You can use your private registry to manage private image repositories consisting of Docker and Open Container Initiative (OCI) images and artifacts. Each AWS account is provided with a default private Amazon ECR registry. For more information about Amazon ECR public registries, see Public registries in the Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public User Guide.

Private registry concepts

- The URL for your default private registry is https://aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com.
- By default, your account has read and write access to the repositories in your private registry. However, IAM users require permissions to make calls to the Amazon ECR APIs and to push or pull images to and from your private repositories. Amazon ECR provides several managed policies to control user access at varying levels. For more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).
- You must authenticate your Docker client to your private registry so that you can use the docker push and docker pull commands to push and pull images to and from the repositories in that registry. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).
- Private repositories can be controlled with both IAM user access policies and repository policies. For more information about repository policies, see Repository policies (p. 23).
- The repositories in your private registry can be replicated across Regions in your own private registry and across separate accounts by configuring replication for your private registry. For more information, see Private image replication (p. 44).

Private registry authentication

You can use the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS SDKs to create and manage private repositories. You can also use those methods to perform some actions on images, such as listing or deleting them. These clients use standard AWS authentication methods. Even though you can use the Amazon ECR API to push and pull images, you're more likely to use the Docker CLI or a language-specific Docker library.

The Docker CLI doesn't support native IAM authentication methods. Additional steps must be taken so that Amazon ECR can authenticate and authorize Docker push and pull requests.

The registry authentication methods that are detailed in the following sections are available.

Using the Amazon ECR credential helper

Amazon ECR provides a Docker credential helper which makes it easier to store and use Docker credentials when pushing and pulling images to Amazon ECR. For installation and configuration steps, see Amazon ECR Docker Credential Helper.

Note
The Amazon ECR Docker credential helper doesn't support multi-factor authentication (MFA) currently.
Using an authorization token

An authorization token’s permission scope matches that of the IAM principal used to retrieve the authentication token. An authentication token is used to access any Amazon ECR registry that your IAM principal has access to and is valid for 12 hours. To obtain an authorization token, you must use the GetAuthorizationToken API operation to retrieve a base64-encoded authorization token containing the username AWS and an encoded password. The AWS CLI get-login-password command simplifies this by retrieving and decoding the authorization token which you can then pipe into a docker login command to authenticate.

To authenticate Docker to an Amazon ECR private registry with get-login-password

To authenticate Docker to an Amazon ECR registry with get-login-password, run the aws ecr get-login-password command. When passing the authentication token to the docker login command, use the value AWS for the username and specify the Amazon ECR registry URI you want to authenticate to. If authenticating to multiple registries, you must repeat the command for each registry.

Important
If you receive an error, install or upgrade to the latest version of the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

- **get-login-password** (AWS CLI)

  ```
  aws ecr get-login-password --region region | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
  ```

- **Get-ECRLoginCommand** (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

  ```
  (Get-ECRLoginCommand).Password | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
  ```

Using HTTP API authentication

Amazon ECR supports the Docker Registry HTTP API. However, because Amazon ECR is a private registry, you must provide an authorization token with every HTTP request. You can add an HTTP authorization header using the -H option for curl and pass the authorization token provided by the get-authorization-token AWS CLI command.

To authenticate with the Amazon ECR HTTP API

1. Retrieve an authorization token with the AWS CLI and set it to an environment variable.

   ```bash
   TOKEN=$(aws ecr get-authorization-token --output text --query 'authorizationData[].authorizationToken')
   ```

2. To authenticate to the API, pass the $TOKEN variable to the -H option of curl. For example, the following command lists the image tags in an Amazon ECR repository. For more information, see the Docker Registry HTTP API reference documentation.

   ```
   curl -i -H "Authorization: Basic $TOKEN"
   https://aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/v2/amazonlinux/tags/list
   ```
Private registry settings

Amazon ECR uses private registry settings to configure features at the registry level. The private registry settings are configured separately for each Region. You can use private registry settings to configure the following features.

- **Registry permissions**—You can use your registry permissions policy to grant permissions to an AWS principal to the replication and pull through cache features. For more information, see Private registry permissions (p. 15).
- **Pull through cache rules**—You can create pull through cache rules to cache images from an external public registry in your Amazon ECR private registry. For more information, see Using pull through cache rules (p. 38).
- **Replication**—You can configure repositories for either cross-Region or cross-account replication. For more information, see Private image replication (p. 44).
- **Scanning configuration**—By default, your registry is enabled for basic scanning. You may enable enhanced scanning which provides an automated, continuous scanning mode that scans for both operating system and programming language package vulnerabilities. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).

Private registry permissions

Amazon ECR uses a registry policy to grant permissions to an AWS principal to use the replication and pull through cache features.

The cross account policy type is used to grant permissions to an AWS principal, allowing the replication of the repositories from a source registry to your registry. By default, you have permission to configure cross-Region replication within your own registry. You only need to configure the registry policy if you're granting another account permission to replicate contents to your registry.

A registry policy must grant permission for the ecr:ReplicateImage API action. This API is an internal Amazon ECR API that can replicate images between Regions or accounts. You can also grant permission for the ecr:CreateRepository permission, which allows Amazon ECR to create repositories in your registry if they don't exist already. If the ecr:CreateRepository permission isn't provided, a repository with the same name as the source repository must be created manually in your registry. If neither is done, replication fails. Any failed CreateRepository or ReplicateImage API actions show up in CloudTrail.

**Topics**

- Setting a private registry permission statement (p. 16)
- Deleting a private registry permission statement (p. 17)
Setting a private registry permission statement

You can add or update the permissions policy for your registry by using the following steps. You can add multiple policy statements per registry. For example policies, see Private registry policy examples (p. 18).

Topics

- Private registry permissions for replication (p. 16)
- Private registry permissions for pull through cache (p. 17)

Private registry permissions for replication

To configure a permissions policy for replication (AWS Management Console)

To configure a replication permissions policy for a private registry (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your registry policy in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Registry permissions.
4. On the Registry permissions page, choose Generate statement.
5. Complete the following steps to define your policy statement using the policy generator.
   a. For Policy type, choose Cross account policy.
   b. For Statement ID, enter a unique statement ID. This field is used as the Sid on the registry policy.
   c. For Accounts, enter the account IDs for each account you want to grant permissions to. When specifying multiple account IDs, separate them with a comma.
6. Expand the Preview policy statement section to review the registry permissions policy statement.
7. After the policy statement is confirmed, choose Add to policy to save the policy to your registry.

To configure a permissions policy for replication (AWS CLI)

To configure a permissions policy for a private registry (AWS CLI)

1. Create a file named registry_policy.json and populate it with a registry policy.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [{
      "Sid": "ReplicationAccessCrossAccount",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::source_account_id:root"
      },
      "Action": ["ecr:CreateRepository", "ecr:ReplicateImage"],
      "Resource": [
```
Deleting a private registry permission statement

2. Create the registry policy using the policy file.

```bash
aws ecr put-registry-policy \
  --policy-text file://registry_policy.json \
  --region us-west-2
```

3. Retrieve the policy for your registry to confirm.

```bash
aws ecr get-registry-policy \
  --region us-west-2
```

Private registry permissions for pull through cache

Amazon ECR private registry permissions may be used to scope the permissions of individual IAM entities to use pull through cache. If an IAM entity has more permissions granted by an IAM policy than the registry permissions policy is granting, the IAM policy takes precedence.

To create a private registry permissions policy (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your private registry permissions statement in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Registry permissions.
4. On the Registry permissions page, choose Generate statement.
5. For each pull through cache permissions policy statement you want to create, do the following.
   a. For Policy type, choose Pull through cache policy.
   b. For Statement id, provide a name for the pull through cache statement policy.
   c. For IAM entities, specify the IAM users, groups, or roles to include in the policy.
   d. For Repository namespace, select the pull through cache rule to associate the policy with.
   e. For Repository names, specify the repository base name to apply the rule for. For example, if you want to specify the Amazon Linux repository on Amazon ECR Public, the repository name would be amazonlinux.

Deleting a private registry permission statement

You can delete all permissions policy statements for your registry by using the following steps.

To delete a permissions policy for a private registry (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your registry permissions policy in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Registries.
4. On the Registries page, select your Private registry and choose Permissions.
5. On the Private registry permissions page, choose Delete.
To delete a permissions policy for a private registry (AWS CLI)

1. Delete the registry policy.

```bash
aws ecr delete-registry-policy \
   --region us-west-2
```

2. Retrieve the policy for your registry to confirm.

```bash
aws ecr get-registry-policy \
   --region us-west-2
```

Private registry policy examples

The following examples show registry permissions policy statements that you could use to control the permissions that users have to your Amazon ECR registry.

**Note**

In each example, if the `ecr:CreateRepository` action is removed from your registry permission statement, replication can still occur. However, for successful replication, you need to create repositories with the same name within your account.

**Example: Allow the root user of a source account to replicate all repositories**

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "ReplicationAccessCrossAccount",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::source_account_id:root"
         },
         "Action": [
            "ecr:CreateRepository",
            "ecr:ReplicateImage"
         ],
         "Resource": [
            "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:your_account_id:repository/*"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

**Example: Allow multiple accounts**

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "ReplicationAccessCrossAccount",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::source_account_id:root"
         },
         "Action": [
```

API Version 2015-09-21
Private registry policy examples

```
"ecr:CreateRepository",
"ecr:ReplicateImage"
],
"Resource": [
  "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:your_account_id:repository/*"
]
},
{
  "Sid":"ReplicationAccessCrossAccount",
  "Effect":"Allow",
  "Principal":{
    "AWS":"arn:aws:iam::source_account_id:root"
  },
  "Action":[
    "ecr:CreateRepository",
    "ecr:ReplicateImage"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:your_account_id:repository/*"
  ]
}
```

Example: Allow the root user of a source account to replicate all repositories with prefix `prod-`.

```
{
  "Version":"2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid":"ReplicationAccessCrossAccount",
      "Effect":"Allow",
      "Principal":{
        "AWS":"arn:aws:iam::source_account_id:root"
      },
      "Action": [
        "ecr:CreateRepository",
        "ecr:ReplicateImage"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:your_account_id:repository/prod-*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
Amazon ECR private repositories

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) provides API operations to create, monitor, and delete image repositories and set permissions that control who can access them. You can perform the same actions in the Repositories section of the Amazon ECR console. Amazon ECR also integrates with the Docker CLI, so that you push and pull images from your development environments to your repositories.

Topics
- Repository concepts (p. 20)
- Creating a private repository (p. 20)
- Viewing repository information (p. 21)
- Editing a private repository (p. 22)
- Deleting a private repository (p. 22)
- Repository policies (p. 23)
- Tagging an Amazon ECR repository (p. 28)

Repository concepts

- By default, your account has read and write access to the repositories in your default registry (aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com). However, IAM users require permissions to make calls to the Amazon ECR APIs and to push or pull images to and from your repositories. Amazon ECR provides several managed policies to control user access at varying levels. For more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).
- Repositories can be controlled with both IAM user access policies and individual repository policies. For more information, see Repository policies (p. 23).
- Repository names can support namespaces, which you can use to group similar repositories. For example, if there are several teams using the same registry, Team A can use the team-a namespace, and Team B can use the team-b namespace. By doing this, each team has their own image called web-app with each image prefixed with the team namespace. This configuration allows these images on each team to be used simultaneously without interference. Team A's image is team-a/web-app, and Team B's image is team-b/web-app.
- Your images can be replicated to other repositories across Regions in your own registry and across accounts. You can do this by specifying a replication configuration in your registry settings. For more information, see Private registry settings (p. 15).

Creating a private repository

Your container images are stored in Amazon ECR repositories. Use the following steps to create a private repository.

To create a repository (AWS Management Console)

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to create your repository in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose Create repository.
5. For Repository name, enter a unique name for your repository. The repository name can be specified on its own (for example nginx-web-app). Alternatively, it can be prepended with a namespace to group the repository into a category (for example project-a/nginx-web-app).
Note
The name must start with a letter and can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens (-), underscores (_), and forward slashes (/).

6. For **Tag immutability**, choose the tag mutability setting for the repository. Repositories configured with immutable tags prevent image tags from being overwritten. For more information, see Image tag mutability (p. 61).

7. For **Scan on push**, choose the image scanning setting for the repository. Repositories that are configured to scan on push start an image scan whenever an image is pushed. If you want to start an image scan at a different time, you need to manually start the image scans. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).

8. For **KMS encryption**, choose whether to enable encryption of the images in the repository using AWS Key Management Service. By default, when KMS encryption is enabled, Amazon ECR uses an AWS managed key (KMS key) with the alias `aws/ecr`. This key is created in your account the first time that you create a repository with KMS encryption enabled. For more information, see Encryption at rest (p. 97).

9. When KMS encryption is enabled, select **Customer encryption settings (advanced)** to choose your own KMS key. The KMS key must be in the same Region as the cluster. Choose Create an AWS KMS key to navigate to the AWS KMS console to create your own key.

10. Choose **Create repository**.

11. (Optional) Select the repository that you created and choose **View push commands** to view the steps to push an image to your new repository.

   a. Run the login command that authenticates your Docker client to your registry by using the command from the console in a terminal window. This command provides an authorization token that is valid for 12 hours.

   b. (Optional) If you have a Dockerfile for the image to push, build the image and tag it for your new repository. Using the docker build command from the console in a terminal window. Make sure that you are in the same directory as your Dockerfile.

   c. Tag the image with your Amazon ECR registry URI and your new repository by pasting the docker tag command from the console into a terminal window. The console command assumes that your image was built from a Dockerfile in the previous step. If you did not build your image from a Dockerfile, replace the first instance of `repository:latest` with the image ID or image name of your local image to push.

   d. Push the newly tagged image to your repository by using the docker push command in a terminal window.

   e. Choose **Close**.

### Viewing repository information

After you created a repository, you can view its information in the AWS Management Console:

- Which images are stored in a repository
- Whether an image is tagged
- The tags for the image
- The SHA digest for the images
- The size of the images in MB
- When the image was pushed to the repository

**Note**

Starting with Docker version 1.9, the Docker client compresses image layers before pushing them to a V2 Docker registry. The output of the **docker images** command shows the
uncompressed image size. Therefore, keep in mind that Docker might return a larger image than the image shown in the AWS Management Console.

**To view repository information (AWS Management Console)**

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository to view.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Repositories**.
4. On the **Repositories** page, choose the repository to view.
5. On the **Repositories** : *repository_name* page, use the navigation bar to view information about an image.
   - Choose **Images** to view information about the images in the repository. To view more information about the image, select the image. For more information, see Viewing image details (p. 37).
     - If there are untagged images that you want to delete, you can select the box to the left of the repositories to delete and choose **Delete**. For more information, see Deleting an image (p. 42).
   - Choose **Permissions** to view the repository policies that are applied to the repository. For more information, see Repository policies (p. 23).
   - Choose **Lifecycle Policy** to view the lifecycle policy rules that are applied to the repository. The lifecycle events history is also viewed here. For more information, see Lifecycle policies (p. 49).
   - Choose **Tags** to view the metadata tags that are applied to the repository.

**Editing a private repository**

Existing repositories can be edited to change its image tag mutability and image scanning settings.

**To edit a repository**

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository to edit.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Repositories**.
4. On the **Repositories** page, select the repository to edit and choose **Edit**.
5. For **Tag immutability**, choose the tag mutability setting for the repository. Repositories configured with immutable tags prevent image tags from being overwritten. For more information, see Image tag mutability (p. 61).
6. For **Scan on push**, choose the image scanning setting for the repository. Repositories configured to scan on push start an image scan whenever an image is pushed. If you want image scans to start at a different time, you need to start them manually. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).
7. Choose **Save** to update the repository settings.

**Deleting a private repository**

If you're finished using a repository, you can delete it. When you delete a repository in the AWS Management Console, all of the images contained in the repository are also deleted; this cannot be undone.
To delete a repository

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository to delete.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, select the repository to delete and choose Delete.
5. In the Delete repository_name window, verify that the selected repositories should be deleted and choose Delete.

Important
Any images in the selected repositories are also deleted.

Repository policies

Amazon ECR uses resource-based permissions to control access to repositories. Resource-based permissions let you specify which IAM users or roles have access to a repository and what actions they can perform on it. By default, only the AWS account that created the repository has access to a repository. You can apply a policy document that allow additional permissions to your repository.

Repository policies vs IAM policies

Amazon ECR repository policies are a subset of IAM policies that are scoped for, and specifically used for, controlling access to individual Amazon ECR repositories. IAM policies are generally used to apply permissions for the entire Amazon ECR service but can also be used to control access to specific resources as well.

Both Amazon ECR repository policies and IAM policies are used when determining which actions a specific IAM user or role may perform on a repository. If a user or role is allowed to perform an action through a repository policy but is denied permission through an IAM policy (or vice versa) then the action will be denied. A user or role only needs to be allowed permission for an action through either a repository policy or an IAM policy but not both for the action to be allowed.

Important
Amazon ECR requires that users have permission to make calls to the ecr:GetAuthorizationToken API through an IAM policy before they can authenticate to a registry and push or pull any images from any Amazon ECR repository. Amazon ECR provides several managed IAM policies to control user access at varying levels; for more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).

You can use either of these policy types to control access to your repositories, as shown in the following examples.

This example shows an Amazon ECR repository policy, which allows for a specific IAM user to describe the repository and the images within the repository.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "ECR Repository Policy",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/username"
            },
            "Action": [
                "ecr:DescribeImages",
                "ecr:DescribeRepositories"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
This example shows an IAM policy that achieves the same goal as above, by scoping the policy to a repository (specified by the full ARN of the repository) using the resource parameter. For more information about Amazon Resource Name (ARN) format, see Resources (p. 81).

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Sid": "ECR Repository Policy",
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/username"
        },
        "Action": [
            "ecr:DescribeImages",
            "ecr:DescribeRepositories"
        ],
        "Resource": [
            "arn:aws:ecr:region:account-id:repository/repository-name"
        ]
    }]
}
```

**Topics**
- Setting a repository policy statement (p. 24)
- Deleting a repository policy statement (p. 25)
- Repository policy examples (p. 25)

## Setting a repository policy statement

You can add an access policy statement to a repository in the AWS Management Console by following the steps below. You can add multiple policy statements per repository. For example policies, see Repository policy examples (p. 25).

**Important**

Amazon ECR requires that users have permission to make calls to the `ecr:GetAuthorizationToken` API through an IAM policy before they can authenticate to a registry and push or pull any images from any Amazon ECR repository. Amazon ECR provides several managed IAM policies to control user access at varying levels; for more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).

**To set a repository policy statement**

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository to set a policy statement on.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Repositories**.
4. On the **Repositories** page, choose the repository to set a policy statement on to view the contents of the repository.
5. From the repository image list view, in the navigation pane, choose **Permissions, Edit**.

**Note**

If you don't see the **Permissions** option in the navigation pane, ensure that you are in the repository image list view.
Deleting a repository policy statement

If you no longer want an existing repository policy statement to apply to a repository, you can delete it.

To delete a repository policy statement

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository to delete a policy statement from.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository to delete a policy statement from.
5. In the navigation pane, choose Permissions, Edit.
6. On the Edit permissions page, choose Delete.

Repository policy examples

The following examples show policy statements that you could use to control the permissions that authenticated users have to Amazon ECR repositories.

Important

Amazon ECR requires that users have permission to make calls to the ecr:GetAuthorizationToken API through an IAM policy before they can authenticate to a registry and push or pull any images from any Amazon ECR repository. Amazon ECR provides several managed IAM policies to control user access at varying levels; for more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).
Example: Allow one or more IAM users

The following repository policy allows one or more IAM users to push and pull images to and from a repository.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "AllowPushPull",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": [
               "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/push-pull-user-1",
               "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/push-pull-user-2"
            ]
         },
         "Action": [
            "ecr:BatchGetImage",
            "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
            "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
            "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
            "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
            "ecr:PutImage",
            "ecr:UploadLayerPart"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

Example: Allow another account

The following repository policy allows a specific account to push images.

**Important**
The account you are granting permissions to must have the Region you are creating the repository policy in enabled, otherwise an error will occur.

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "AllowCrossAccountPush",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:root"
         },
         "Action": [
            "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
            "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
            "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
            "ecr:PutImage",
            "ecr:UploadLayerPart"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

The following repository policy allows some IAM users to pull images (*pull-user-1* and *pull-user-2*) while providing full access to another (*admin-user*).
Note
For more complicated repository policies that are not currently supported in the AWS Management Console, you can apply the policy with the set-repository-policy AWS CLI command.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AllowPull",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": [
                    "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/pull-user-1",
                    "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/pull-user-2"
                ]
            },
            "Action": [
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Sid": "AllowAll",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:user/admin-user"
            },
            "Action": [
                "ecr:*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Example: Deny all

The following repository policy denies all users in all accounts the ability to pull images.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "DenyPull",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Principal": "*",
            "Action": [
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Example: Restricting access to specific IP addresses

The following example denies permissions to any user to perform any Amazon ECR operations when applied to a repository from a specific range of addresses.

The condition in this statement identifies the \(54.240.143.*\) range of allowed Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) IP addresses.
Tagging a repository

The Condition block uses the NotIpAddress conditions and the aws:SourceIp condition key, which is an AWS-wide condition key. For more information about these condition keys, see AWS Global Condition Context Keys. The aws:SourceIp IPv4 values use the standard CIDR notation. For more information, see IP Address Condition Operators in the IAM User Guide.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "ECRPolicyId1",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "IPAllow",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Principal": "*",
            "Action": "ecr:*",
            "Condition": {
                "NotIpAddress": {
                    "aws:SourceIp": "54.240.143.188/32"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Example: Allow an AWS service

The following repository policy allows AWS CodeBuild access to the Amazon ECR API actions necessary for integration with that service. For more information, see Amazon ECR sample for CodeBuild in the AWS CodeBuild User Guide.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "CodeBuildAccess",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "codebuild.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": [
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Tagging an Amazon ECR repository

To help you manage your Amazon ECR repositories, you can optionally assign your own metadata to each repository in the form of AWS resource tags. This topic describes AWS resource tags and shows you how to create them.

Contents
- Tag basics (p. 29)
- Tagging your resources (p. 29)
- Tag restrictions (p. 29)
- Tagging your resources for billing (p. 30)
- Working with tags using the console (p. 30)
Tag basics

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value, both of which you define.

Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type—you can quickly identify a specific resource based on the tags you've assigned to it. For example, you could define a set of tags for your account’s Amazon ECR repositories that helps you track the owner of each repository.

We recommend that you devise a set of tag keys that meets your needs. Using a consistent set of tag keys makes it easier for you to manage your resources. You can search and filter the resources based on the tags you add.

Tags don't have any semantic meaning to Amazon ECR and are interpreted strictly as a string of characters. Also, tags are not automatically assigned to your resources. You can edit tag keys and values, and you can remove tags from a resource at any time. You can set the value of a tag to an empty string, but you can't set the value of a tag to null. If you add a tag that has the same key as an existing tag on that resource, the new value overwrites the old value. If you delete a resource, any tags for the resource are also deleted.

You can work with tags using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, and the Amazon ECR API.

If you're using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), you can control which users in your AWS account have permission to create, edit, or delete tags.

Tagging your resources

You can tag new or existing Amazon ECR repositories.

If you're using the Amazon ECR console, you can apply tags to new resources when they are created or existing resources by using the Tags option on the navigation pane at any time.

If you're using the Amazon ECR API, the AWS CLI, or an AWS SDK, you can apply tags to new repositories using the tags parameter on the CreateRepository API action or use the TagResource API action to apply tags to existing resources. For more information, see TagResource.

Additionally, if tags cannot be applied during repository creation, we roll back the repository creation process. This ensures that repositories are either created with tags or not created at all, and that no repositories are left untagged at any time. By tagging repositories at the time of creation, you can eliminate the need to run custom tagging scripts after repository creation.

Tag restrictions

The following basic restrictions apply to tags:

- Maximum number of tags per repository – 50
- For each repository, each tag key must be unique, and each tag key can have only one value.
- Maximum key length – 128 Unicode characters in UTF-8
- Maximum value length – 256 Unicode characters in UTF-8
- If your tagging schema is used across multiple services and resources, remember that other services may have restrictions on allowed characters. Generally allowed characters are: letters, numbers, and spaces representable in UTF-8, and the following characters: + - = . _ : / @.
Tagging your resources for billing

The tags you add to your Amazon ECR repositories are helpful when reviewing cost allocation after enabling them in your Cost & Usage Report. For more information, see Amazon ECR usage reports (p. 111).

To see the cost of your combined resources, you can organize your billing information based on resources that have the same tag key values. For example, you can tag several resources with a specific application name, and then organize your billing information to see the total cost of that application across several services. For more information about setting up a cost allocation report with tags, see The Monthly Cost Allocation Report in the AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide.

Note
If you've just enabled reporting, data for the current month is available for viewing after 24 hours.

Working with tags using the console

Using the Amazon ECR console, you can manage the tags associated with new or existing repositories.

When you select a specific repository in the Amazon ECR console, you can view the tags by selecting Tags in the navigation pane.

To add a tag to a repository (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, select the region to use.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository to view.
5. On the Repositories : repository_name page, select Tags from the navigation pane.
7. On the Edit Tags page, specify the key and value for each tag, and then choose Save.

To delete a tag from an individual resource (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, select the region to use.
3. On the Repositories page, choose the repository to view.
4. On the Repositories : repository_name page, select Tags from the navigation pane.
5. On the Tags page, select Edit.
6. On the Edit Tags page, select Remove for each tag you want to delete, and choose Save.

Working with tags using the AWS CLI or API

Use the following to add, update, list, and delete the tags for your resources. The corresponding documentation provides examples.
Tagging Support for Amazon ECR Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>AWS CLI</th>
<th>API action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add or overwrite one or more tags.</td>
<td>tag-resource</td>
<td>TagResource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete one or more tags.</td>
<td>untag-resource</td>
<td>UntagResource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following examples show how to manage tags using the AWS CLI.

Example 1: Tag an existing repository

The following command tags an existing repository.

```
aws ecr tag-resource \
  --resource-arn arn:aws:ecr:region:account_id:repository/repository_name \
  --tags Key=stack,Value=dev
```

Example 2: Tag an existing repository with multiple tags

The following command tags an existing repository.

```
aws ecr tag-resource \
  --resource-arn arn:aws:ecr:region:account_id:repository/repository_name \
  --tags Key=key1,Value=value1 Key=key2,Value=value2 Key=key3,Value=value3
```

Example 3: Untag an existing repository

The following command deletes a tag from an existing repository.

```
aws ecr untag-resource \
  --resource-arn arn:aws:ecr:region:account_id:repository/repository_name \
  --tag-keys tag_key
```

Example 4: List tags for a repository

The following command lists the tags associated with an existing repository.

```
aws ecr list-tags-for-resource \
  --resource-arn arn:aws:ecr:region:account_id:repository/repository_name
```

Example 5: Create a repository and apply a tag

The following command creates a repository named test-repo and adds a tag with key team and value devs.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
  --repository-name test-repo \
  --tags Key=team,Value=devs
```
Pushing an image

You can push your Docker images, manifest lists, and Open Container Initiative (OCI) images and compatible artifacts to your private repositories. The following pages describe these in more detail.

Amazon ECR also provides a way to replicate your images to other repositories, across Regions in your own registry and across different accounts, by specifying a replication configuration in your private registry settings. For more information, see Private registry settings (p. 15).

Required IAM permissions for pushing an image

Amazon ECR requires that users have the following permissions to push images. Following the best practice of granting least privilege, you can scope these permissions down to a specific repository or you can grant the permissions for all repositories. A user must authenticate to each Amazon ECR registry they want to push images to by requesting an authorization token. Amazon ECR provides several managed IAM policies to control user access at varying levels; for more information, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).
The following IAM policy grants the required permissions for pushing an image without scoping to a specific repository.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
                "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
                "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
                "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
                "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
                "ecr:PutImage"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

The following IAM policy grants the required permissions for pushing an image and scopes to a specific repository. The repository must be specified as a full Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
                "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
                "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
                "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
                "ecr:PutImage"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:region:111122223333:repository/repository-name"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

**Pushing a Docker image**

You can push your container images to an Amazon ECR repository with the `docker push` command. Amazon ECR also supports creating and pushing Docker manifest lists, which are used for multi-architecture images. Each image referenced in a manifest list must already be pushed to your repository. For more information, see Pushing a multi-architecture image (p. 34).

**To push a Docker image to an Amazon ECR repository**

The Amazon ECR repository must exist before you push the image. For more information, see the section called “Creating a private repository” (p. 20).

1. Authenticate your Docker client to the Amazon ECR registry to which you intend to push your image. Authentication tokens must be obtained for each registry used, and the tokens are valid for 12 hours. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).
To authenticate Docker to an Amazon ECR registry, run the `aws ecr get-login-password` command. When passing the authentication token to the `docker login` command, use the value `AWS` for the username and specify the Amazon ECR registry URI you want to authenticate to. If authenticating to multiple registries, you must repeat the command for each registry.

**Important**
If you receive an error, install or upgrade to the latest version of the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*.

```bash
aws ecr get-login-password --region region | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
```

2. If your image repository doesn't exist in the registry you intend to push to yet, create it. For more information, see Creating a private repository (p. 20).

3. Identify the local image to push. Run the `docker images` command to list the container images on your system.

```bash
docker images
```

You can identify an image with the `repository:tag` value or the image ID in the resulting command output.

4. Tag your image with the Amazon ECR registry, repository, and optional image tag name combination to use. The registry format is `aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com`. The repository name should match the repository that you created for your image. If you omit the image tag, we assume that the tag is `latest`.

The following example tags a local image with the ID `e9ae3c220b23` as `aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:tag`.

```bash
docker tag e9ae3c220b23 aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:tag
```

5. Push the image using the `docker push` command:

```bash
docker push aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:tag
```

6. (Optional) Apply any additional tags to your image and push those tags to Amazon ECR by repeating Step 4 (p. 34) and Step 5 (p. 34).

---

**Pushing a multi-architecture image**

Amazon ECR supports creating and pushing Docker manifest lists, which are used for multi-architecture images. A **manifest list** is a list of images that is created by specifying one or more image names. In most cases, the manifest list is created from images that serve the same function but for different operating systems or architectures. The manifest list isn't required. For more information, see `docker manifest`.

**Important**
Your Docker CLI must have experimental features enabled to use this feature. For more information, see Experimental features.

A manifest list can be pulled or referenced in an Amazon ECS task definition or Amazon EKS pod spec like other Amazon ECR images.

The following steps can be used to create and push a Docker manifest list to an Amazon ECR repository. You must already have the images pushed to your repository to reference in the Docker manifest. For information about how to push an image, see Pushing a Docker image (p. 33).
To push a multi-architecture Docker image to an Amazon ECR repository

The Amazon ECR repository must exist before you push the image. For more information, see the section called “Creating a private repository” (p. 20).

1. Authenticate your Docker client to the Amazon ECR registry to which you intend to push your image. Authentication tokens must be obtained for each registry used, and the tokens are valid for 12 hours. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).

   To authenticate Docker to an Amazon ECR registry, run the `aws ecr get-login-password` command. When passing the authentication token to the `docker login` command, use the value `AWS` for the username and specify the Amazon ECR registry URI you want to authenticate to. If authenticating to multiple registries, you must repeat the command for each registry.

   Important

   If you receive an error, install or upgrade to the latest version of the AWS CLI. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

   ```
   aws ecr get-login-password --region region | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
   ```

2. List the images in your repository, confirming the image tags.

   ```
   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name my-repository
   ```

3. Create the Docker manifest list. The `manifest create` command verifies that the referenced images are already in your repository and creates the manifest locally.

   ```
   docker manifest create aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:image_one_tag aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:image_two
   ```

4. (Optional) Inspect the Docker manifest list. This enables you to confirm the size and digest for each image manifest referenced in the manifest list.

   ```
   docker manifest inspect aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository
   ```

5. Push the Docker manifest list to your Amazon ECR repository.

   ```
   docker manifest push aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository
   ```

**Pushing a Helm chart**

Amazon ECR supports pushing Open Container Initiative (OCI) artifacts to your repositories. To display this functionality, use the following steps to push a Helm chart to Amazon ECR.

For more information about using your Amazon ECR hosted Helm charts with Amazon EKS, see Installing a Helm chart hosted on Amazon ECR with Amazon EKS (p. 73).

**To push a Helm chart to an Amazon ECR repository**

1. Install the latest version of the Helm client. These steps were written using Helm version 3.7.0. For more information, see Installing Helm.

2. Currently, OCI support is considered experimental. In order to use the commands in these steps, you must enable OCI support in the Helm client.
export HELM_EXPERIMENTAL_OCI=1

3. Use the following steps to create a test Helm chart. For more information, see Helm Docs - Getting Started.

   a. Create a Helm chart named `helm-test-chart` and clear the contents of the templates directory.

```
   helm create helm-test-chart
   rm -rf ./helm-test-chart/templates/*
```

   b. Create a ConfigMap in the templates folder.

```
cd helm-test-chart/templates

   cat <<EOF > configmap.yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: ConfigMap
   metadata:
     name: helm-test-chart-configmap
   data:
     myvalue: "Hello World"
   EOF
```

4. Package the chart. The output will contain the filename of the packaged chart which you use when pushing the Helm chart.

```
cd ..
   helm package helm-test-chart
```

   **Output**

   Successfully packaged chart and saved it to: /Users/username/helm-test-chart-0.1.0.tgz

5. Create a repository to store your Helm chart. The name of your repository should match the name you use the Helm chart in step 3. For more information, see Creating a private repository (p. 20).

```
   aws ecr create-repository
     --repository-name helm-test-chart
     --region us-west-2
```

6. Authenticate your Helm client to the Amazon ECR registry to which you intend to push your Helm chart. Authentication tokens must be obtained for each registry used, and the tokens are valid for 12 hours. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).

```
   aws ecr get-login-password
     --region us-west-2 | helm registry login
   --username AWS
   --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
```

7. Push the Helm chart using the `helm push` command. The output should include the Amazon ECR repository URI and SHA digest.

```
   helm push helm-test-chart-0.1.0.tgz oci://aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/
```

8. Describe your Helm chart.

```
   aws ecr describe-images
```
In the output, verify that the `artifactMediaType` parameter indicates the proper artifact type.

```json
{
   "imageDetails": [
   {
       "registryId": "aws_account_id",
       "repositoryName": "helm-test-chart",
       "imageDigest": "sha256:dd8aebdda7df991a0ffe0b3d6c0cf315fd582cd26f9755a347a52aEXAMPLE",
       "imageTags": [
           "0.1.0"
       ],
       "imageSizeInBytes": 1620,
       "imagePushedAt": "2021-09-23T11:39:30-05:00",
       "imageManifestMediaType": "application/vnd.oci.image.manifest.v1+json",
       "artifactMediaType": "application/vnd.cncf.helm.config.v1+json"
   }
   ]
}
```

9. (Optional) For additional steps, install the Helm configmap and get started with Amazon EKS. For more information, see Installing a Helm chart hosted on Amazon ECR with Amazon EKS (p. 73).

### Viewing image details

After you have pushed an image to your repository, you can view its information in the AWS Management Console. The details included are as follows:

- Image URI
- Image tags
- Artifact media type
- Image manifest type
- Scanning status
- The size of the image in MB
- When the image was pushed to the repository
- The replication status

#### To view image details (AWS Management Console)

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository containing your image.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Repositories**.
4. On the **Repositories** page, choose the repository to view.
5. On the **Repositories : repository_name** page, choose the image to view the details of.

### Pulling an image

If you want to run a Docker image that is available in Amazon ECR, you can pull it to your local environment with the `docker pull` command. You can do this from either your default registry or from
Using pull through cache rules

Amazon ECR supports caching repositories in remote public registries in your private Amazon ECR registry. Amazon ECR currently supports creating pull through cache rules for Amazon ECR Public and Quay. Once a pull through cache is created for an external public registry, simply pull an image from that external public registry using your Amazon ECR private registry URI and then Amazon ECR creates a repository and caches that image. When a cached image is pulled using the Amazon ECR private registry URI, Amazon ECR checks the remote registry to see if there is a new version of the image and will update your private registry up to one time every 24 hours.

Considerations for using pull through cache

The following should be considered when using Amazon ECR pull through cache.
Creating pull through cache rules isn't supported in the following Regions:

- China (Beijing) (cn-north-1)
- China (Ningxia) (cn-northwest-1)
- AWS GovCloud (US-East) (us-gov-east-1)
- AWS GovCloud (US-West) (us-gov-west-1)

When pulling images using pull through cache, the Amazon ECR FIPS service endpoints aren't supported the first time an image is pulled. Using the Amazon ECR FIPS service endpoints work on subsequent pulls though.

You can create a maximum of 10 pull through cache rules for your private registry.

When cached images are pulled through the Amazon ECR private registry URI, the image pulls are initiated by AWS IP addresses. This ensures that the image pull doesn't count against any pull rate quotas the public registry has.

When a cached image is pulled through the Amazon ECR private registry URI, Amazon ECR checks the remote repository up to once per 24 hours to verify whether the cached image is the latest version. This timer is based off the last pull of the cached image.

When a multi-architecture image is pulled using a pull through cache rule, the manifest list and each image referenced in the manifest list are pulled to the Amazon ECR repository. If you only want to pull a specific architecture, you can pull the image using the image digest or tag associated with the architecture rather than the tag associated with the manifest list.

Amazon ECR uses a service-linked IAM role, which provides the permissions needed for Amazon ECR to create the repository for and push the cached image on your behalf. The service-linked IAM role is created automatically when a pull through cache rule is created. For more information, see Amazon ECR service-linked role for pull through cache (p. 90).

By default, the IAM user, group, or role pulling the cached image has the permissions granted to them through their IAM policy. You may use the Amazon ECR private registry permissions policy to further scope the permissions of an IAM entity. For more information, see Using registry permissions (p. 41).

Amazon ECR repositories created using the pull through cache workflow are treated like any other Amazon ECR repository. All repository features, such as replication and image scanning are supported.

When a new repository is created using a pull through cache rule, tag immutability is disabled by default. If you manually enable tag immutability on the repository, Amazon ECR may not be able to update the cached images.

When a new repository is created using a pull through cache rule, AWS KMS encryption is disabled by default. If you want to use AWS KMS encryption, you can create the repository manually prior to the first image pull.

When an image is pulled using a pull through cache rule for the first time, if you've configured Amazon ECR to use an interface VPC endpoint using AWS PrivateLink then you need to create a public subnet in the same VPC, with a NAT gateway, and then route all outbound traffic to the internet from their private subnet to the NAT gateway in order for the pull to work. Subsequent image pulls don't require this. For more information, see Scenario: Access the internet from a private subnet in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide.

Creating a pull through cache rule

You create a pull through cache rule for each external public registry containing images you want to cache in your Amazon ECR private registry.

To create a pull through cache rule (AWS Management Console)

To create a pull through cache rule (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your private registry settings in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Private registry, Pull through cache**.
4. On the **Pull through cache configuration** page, choose **Add rule**.
5. On the **Create pull through cache rule** page, do the following.
   a. For **Public registry**, choose one of the preconfigured public registries.
   b. For **Amazon ECR repository namespace**, specify the repository namespace to use when caching images pulled from the source public registry. By default, a namespace is populated but a custom namespace can be specified as well.
   c. Choose **Save** to save the pull through cache rule to your registry settings.
6. Repeat the previous step for each pull through cache you want to create. The pull through cache rules are created separately for each Region.

**To create a pull through cache rule (AWS CLI)**

Use the following AWS CLI commands to create a pull through cache rule for private registry using the AWS CLI.

- **create-pull-through-cache-rule (AWS CLI)**

  The following example creates a pull through cache rule for the Amazon ECR Public registry. It specifies a repository prefix of `ecr-public`, which results in each repository created using the pull through cache rule to have the naming scheme of `ecr-public/upstream-repository-name`.

  ```bash
  aws ecr create-pull-through-cache-rule \
  --ecr-repository-prefix ecr-public \
  --upstream-registry-url public.ecr.aws \
  --region us-east-2
  ```

  The following example creates a pull through cache rule for the Quay public registry. It specifies a repository prefix of `quay`, which results in each repository created using the pull through cache rule to have the naming scheme of `quay/upstream-repository-name`.

  ```bash
  aws ecr create-pull-through-cache-rule \
  --ecr-repository-prefix quay \
  --upstream-registry-url quay.io \
  --region us-east-2
  ```

**Working with pull through cache images**

After a pull through cache rule is created for an external public registry, simply pull the remote images using your Amazon ECR repository URI and the images are cached locally. The following table shows the formats for the three supported public registries.

**Note**

The following examples use the default Amazon ECR repository namespace values that the AWS Management Console uses. Ensure that you use the Amazon ECR private repository URI that you've configured.

**Amazon ECR Public**

```
docker pull aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/ecr-public/repository_name/image_name:tag
```
Using registry permissions

Amazon ECR private registry permissions may be used to scope the permissions of individual IAM entities to use pull through cache. If an IAM entity has more permissions granted by an IAM policy than the registry permissions policy is granting, the IAM policy takes precedence.

To create a private registry permissions policy (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your private registry permissions statement in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Registry permissions.
4. On the Registry permissions page, choose Generate statement.
5. For each pull through cache permissions policy statement you want to create, do the following.
   a. For Policy type, choose Pull through cache policy.
   b. For Statement id, provide a name for the pull through cache statement policy.
   c. For IAM entities, specify the IAM users, groups, or roles to include in the policy.
   d. For Repository namespace, select the pull through cache rule to associate the policy with.
   e. For Repository names, specify the repository base name to apply the rule for. For example, if you want to specify the Amazon Linux repository on Amazon ECR Public, the repository name would be amazonlinux.

Deleting a pull through cache rule

You can delete a pull through cache rule to stop the caching behavior. Deleting a pull through cache rule doesn't have any effect on the repositories or images that were cached, it only stops future caching behavior.

To delete a pull through cache rule (AWS Management Console)

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your private registry settings in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Pull through cache.
4. On the Pull through cache configuration page, select the pull through cache rules to delete, and then choose Delete rule.
5. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Registry permissions.
6. (Optional) On the Registry permissions page, review the existing registry permissions policy statements. You may delete any registry permissions policy statements associated with the repository namespace for the deleted pull through cache rule.

To delete a pull through cache rule (AWS CLI)

Use the following AWS CLI commands to delete a pull through cache rule using the AWS CLI.
Deleting an image

If you're finished using an image, you can delete it from your repository. If you're finished with a repository, you can delete the entire repository and all of the images within it. For more information, see Deleting a private repository (p. 22).

As an alternative to deleting images manually, you can create repository lifecycle policies which provide more control over the lifecycle management of images in your repositories. Lifecycle policies automate this process for you. For more information, see Lifecycle policies (p. 49).

To delete an image (AWS Management Console)

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the image to delete.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository that contains the image to delete.
5. On the Repositories: repository_name page, select the box to the left of the image to delete and choose Delete.
6. In the Delete image(s) dialog box, verify that the selected images should be deleted and choose Delete.

To delete an image (AWS CLI)

1. List the images in your repository. Tagged images will have both an image digest as well as a list of associated tags. Untagged images will only have an image digest.

   ```
   aws ecr list-images \\n   --repository-name my-repo
   ```

2. (Optional) Delete any unwanted tags for the image by specifying the tag associated with the image you want to delete. When the last tag is deleted from an image, the image is also deleted.

   ```
   aws ecr batch-delete-image \\n   --repository-name my-repo \\n   --image-ids imageTag=tag1 imageTag=tag2
   ```

3. Delete a tagged or untagged image by specifying the image digest. When you delete an image by referencing its digest, the image and all of its tags are deleted.

   ```
   aws ecr batch-delete-image \\n   --repository-name my-repo \\n   --image-ids imageDigest=sha256:4f70ef7a4d29e8c0c302b13e25962d8f7a0bd304EXAMPLE
   ```

To delete multiple images, you can specify multiple image tags or image digests in the request.
Retagging an image

With Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2 images, you can use the --image-tag option of the put-image command to retag an existing image. You can retag without pulling or pushing the image with Docker. For larger images, this process saves a considerable amount of network bandwidth and time required to retag an image.

To retag an image (AWS CLI)

1. Use the batch-get-image command to get the image manifest for the image to retag and write it to a file. In this example, the manifest for an image with the tag, latest, in the repository, amazonlinux, is written to a file named imagemanifestretag.json.

   ```
   aws ecr batch-get-image --repository-name amazonlinux --image-ids imageTag=latest
   --query 'images[].imageManifest' --output text > imagemanifestretag.json
   ```

2. Use the --image-tag option of the put-image command to put the image manifest to Amazon ECR with a new tag. In this example, the image is tagged as 2017.03.

   ```
   Note
   If the --image-tag option isn't available in your version of the AWS CLI, upgrade to the latest version. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.
   ```

   ```
   aws ecr put-image --repository-name amazonlinux --image-tag 2017.03 --image-manifest file://imagemanifestretag.json
   ```

3. Verify that your new image tag is attached to your image. In the following output, the image has the tags latest and 2017.03.

   ```
   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name amazonlinux
   The output is as follows:

   ```json
   {
   "imageDetails": [
   {
   "imageSizeInBytes": 98755613,
   "imageDigest": "sha256:8d00a8f8f796eb15a33019c2a3e7f1f655375681c04e5be157a2685dfe6f247227",
   "imageTags": [
   "latest",
   "2017.03"
   ],
   "registryId": "aws_account_id",
   "repositoryName": "amazonlinux",
   "imagePushedAt": 1499287667.0
   }
   ]
   ```
To retag an image (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

To retag an image with the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell

1. Use the `Get-ECRImageBatch` cmdlet to obtain the description of the image to retag and write it to an environment variable. In this example, an image with the tag, `latest`, in the repository, `amazonlinux`, is written to the environment variable, `$Image`.

   **Note**  
   If you don’t have the `Get-ECRImageBatch` cmdlet available on your system, see Setting up the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell in the AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell User Guide.

   ```
   $Image = Get-ECRImageBatch -ImageId @{ imageTag="latest" } -RepositoryName amazonlinux
   ```

2. Write the manifest of the image to the `$Manifest` environment variable.

   ```
   $Manifest = $Image.Images[0].ImageManifest
   ```

3. Use the `-ImageTag` option of the `Write-ECRImage` cmdlet to put the image manifest to Amazon ECR with a new tag. In this example, the image is tagged as `2017.09`.

   ```
   Write-ECRImage -RepositoryName amazonlinux -ImageManifest $Manifest -ImageTag 2017.09
   ```

4. Verify that your new image tag is attached to your image. In the following output, the image has the tags `latest` and `2017.09`.

   ```
   Get-ECRImage -RepositoryName amazonlinux
   ```

   The output is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ImageDigest</th>
<th>ImageTag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sha256:359b948ea8866817e94765822787cd4822279eed0c17bc674a7707f4256d5d497</td>
<td>latest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha256:359b948ea8866817e94765822787cd4822279eed0c17bc674a7707f4256d5d497</td>
<td>2017.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private image replication

Amazon ECR uses **registry settings** to configure private image replication at the registry level. An Amazon ECR private registry can be configured for either cross-Region or cross-account replication. Replication is configured for a private registry separately for each Region. The following describes the supported replication methods in more detail.

### Cross-Region replication

Enabling cross-Region replication for your registry makes copies of the repositories in one or more destination Regions. Only images pushed to a repository after cross-Region replication is configured are copied.

### Cross-account replication

Enabling cross-account replication for your registry makes copies of the repositories in the destination account and Regions you specify. For cross-account replication to occur, the destination
Considerations for private image replication

The following should be considered when using private image replication.

- The first time you configure your private registry for replication, Amazon ECR creates a service-linked IAM role on your behalf. The service-linked IAM role grants the Amazon ECR replication service the permission it needs to create repositories and replicate images in your registry. For more information, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR (p. 88).

- For cross-account replication to occur, the private registry destination must grant permission to allow the source registry to replicate its images. This is done by setting a private registry permissions policy. For more information, see Private registry permissions (p. 15).

- If the permission policy for a private registry are changed to remove a permission, any in-progress replications previously granted may complete.

- A Region must be enabled for an account prior to any replication actions occurring within or to that Region. For more information, see Managing AWS Regions in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

- Cross-Region replication is not supported between AWS partitions. For example, a repository in us-west-2 can't be replicated to cn-north-1. For more information about AWS partitions, see ARN format in the AWS General Reference.

- The replication configuration for a private registry may contain up to 25 unique destinations across all rules, with a maximum of 10 rules total. Each rule may contain up to 100 filters. This allows for specifying separate rules for repositories containing images used for production and testing, for example.

- The replication configuration supports filtering which repositories in a private registry are replicated by specifying a repository prefix. For an example, see Example: Configuring cross-Region replication using a repository filter (p. 48).

- A replication action only occurs once per image push. For example, if you configured cross-Region replication from us-west-2 to us-east-1 and from us-east-1 to us-east-2, an image pushed to us-west-2 replicates to only us-east-1, it doesn't replicate again to us-east-2. This behavior applies to both cross-Region and cross-account replication.

- Registry replication doesn't perform any delete actions. Replicated images and repositories can be manually deleted when they are no longer being used.

- Repository policies, including IAM policies, and lifecycle policies aren't replicated and don't have any effect other than on the repository they are defined for.

- Repository settings aren't replicated. The tag immutability, image scanning, and KMS encryption settings are disabled by default on all repositories created because of a replication action. The tag immutability and image scanning setting can be changed after the repository is created. However, the setting only applies to images pushed after the setting has changed.

- If tag immutability is enabled on a repository and an image is replicated that uses the same tag as an existing image, the image is replicated but won't contain the duplicated tag. This might result in the image being untagged.
Configuring private image replication

Replication settings are configured separately for each Region. Use the following steps to configure replication for your private registry.

To configure registry replication settings (AWS Management Console)

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to configure your registry replication settings for.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry.
4. On the Private registry page, on the Replication section, choose Edit.
5. On the Replication page, choose Add replication rule.
6. On the Destination types page, choose whether to enable cross-Region replication, cross-account replication, or both and then choose Next.
7. If cross-Region replication is enabled, then for Configure destination regions, choose one or more Destination regions and then choose Next.
8. If cross-account replication is enabled, then for Cross-account replication, choose the cross-account replication setting for the registry. For Destination account, enter the account ID for the destination account and one or more Destination regions to replicate to. Choose Destination account + to configure additional accounts as replication destinations.

Important
For cross-account replication to occur, the destination account must configure a registry permissions policy to allow replication to occur. For more information, see Private registry permissions (p. 15).

9. (Optional) On the Add filters page, specify one or more filters for the replication rule and then choose Add. Repeat this step for each filter you want to associate with the replication action. Filters are specified as repository name prefixes. If no filters are specified, all images are replicated. Choose Next once all filters have been added.
10. On the Review and submit page, review the replication rule configuration and then choose Submit rule.

To configure registry replication settings (AWS CLI)

1. Create a JSON file containing the replication rules to define for your registry. A replication configuration may contain up to 10 rules, with each rule specifying up to 25 destinations and 100 filters. To configure cross-Region replication within your own account, you specify your own account ID. For more examples, see Private image replication examples (p. 47).

```json
{
  "rules": [{
    "destinations": [{
      "region": "destination_region",
      "registryId": "destination_accountId"
    }],
    "repositoryFilters": [{
      "filter": "repository_prefix_name",
      "filterType": "PREFIX_MATCH"
    }]
  }]
}
```

2. Create a replication configuration for your registry.

```bash
aws ecr put-replication-configuration
```
Viewing replication status

The replication status of an individual container image can be viewed by querying using either the image tag or image digest.

Checking replication status (AWS Management Console)
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that is the source of your replicated registry.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository to check the replication status of.
5. On the repository details page, choose the Image tag to check the replication status of.
6. For Image replication status, verify the replication status. You can view the replication status based on the image tag or image digest.

Checking replication status (AWS CLI)
• The replication status of the contents of a repository can be viewed based on the image tag using the following command.

    ```bash
    aws ecr describe-image-replication-status \
    --repository-name repository_name \
    --image-id imageTag=image_tag \
    --region us-west-2
    ```

• The replication status of the contents of a repository can be viewed based on the image digest using the following command.

    ```bash
    aws ecr describe-image-replication-status \
    --repository-name repository_name \
    --image-id imageDigest=image_digest \
    --region us-west-2
    ```

Private image replication examples

The following examples show how private image replication can be used.

Example: Configuring cross-Region replication to a single destination Region

The following shows an example for configuring cross-Region replication within a single registry. This example assumes that your account ID is 111122223333 and that you're specifying this replication configuration in a Region other than us-west-2.
Example: Configuring cross-Region replication using a repository filter

The following shows an example for configuring cross-Region replication for repositories that match a prefix name value. This example assumes your account ID is 111122223333 and that you’re specifying this replication configuration in a Region other than us-west-1 and have repositories with a prefix of prod.

```json
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "destinations": [
                {
                    "region": "us-west-2",
                    "registryId": "111122223333"
                }
            ],
            "repositoryFilters": [
                {
                    "filter": "prod",
                    "filterType": "PREFIX_MATCH"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Example: Configuring cross-Region replication to multiple destination Regions

The following shows an example for configuring cross-Region replication within a single registry. This example assumes your account ID is 111122223333 and that you’re specifying this replication configuration in a Region other than us-west-1 or us-west-2.

```json
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "destinations": [
                {
                    "region": "us-west-1",
                    "registryId": "111122223333"
                },
                {
                    "region": "us-west-2",
                    "registryId": "111122223333"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
Example: Configuring cross-account replication

The following shows an example for configuring cross-account replication for your registry. This example configures replication to the 444455556666 account and to the us-west-2 Region.

Important
For cross-account replication to occur, the destination account must configure a registry permissions policy to allow replication to occur. For more information, see Private registry permissions (p. 15).

```json
{
   "rules": [
      {
         "destinations": [
            {
               "region": "us-west-2",
               "registryId": "444455556666"
            }
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

Example: Specifying multiple rules in a configuration

The following shows an example for configuring multiple replication rules for your registry. This example configures replication for the 111122223333 account with one rule that replicates repositories with a prefix of prod to the us-west-2 Region and repositories with a prefix of test to the us-east-2 Region. A replication configuration may contain up to 10 rules, with each rule specifying up to 25 destinations.

```json
{
   "rules": [
      {
         "destinations": [
            {
               "region": "us-west-2",
               "registryId": "111122223333"
            }
         ],
         "repositoryFilters": [
            {
               "filter": "prod",
               "filterType": "PREFIX_MATCH"
            }
         ]
      },
      {
         "destinations": [
            {
               "region": "us-east-2",
               "registryId": "111122223333"
            }
         ],
         "repositoryFilters": [
            {
               "filter": "test",
               "filterType": "PREFIX_MATCH"
            }
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

Lifecycle policies

Amazon ECR lifecycle policies provide more control over the lifecycle management of images in a private repository. A lifecycle policy contains one or more rules, where each rule defines an action for Amazon
ECR. This provides a way to automate the cleaning up of unused images, for example expiring images based on age or count. You should expect that after creating a lifecycle policy, the affected images are expired within 24 hours.

Topics
- How lifecycle policies work (p. 50)
- Lifecycle policy template (p. 51)
- Lifecycle policy parameters (p. 51)
- Creating a lifecycle policy preview (p. 53)
- Creating a lifecycle policy (p. 54)
- Examples of lifecycle policies (p. 55)

How lifecycle policies work

A lifecycle policy consists of one or more rules that determine which images in a repository should be expired. When considering the use of lifecycle policies, it's important to use the lifecycle policy preview to confirm which images the lifecycle policy expires before applying it to a repository. Once a lifecycle policy is applied to a repository, you should expect that the affected images will expire within 24 hours.

The following diagram shows the lifecycle policy workflow.

1. Create one or more test rules.
2. Save the test rules and run the preview.
3. The lifecycle policy evaluator goes through all of the rules and marks the images that each rule affects.
4. The lifecycle policy evaluator then applies the rules, based on rule priority, and displays which images in the repository are set to be expired.
5. Review the results of the test, ensuring that the images that are marked to be expired are what you intended.
6. Apply the test rules as the lifecycle policy for the repository.
7. Once the lifecycle policy is created, the affected images are expired within 24 hours.

Lifecycle policy evaluation rules

The lifecycle policy evaluator is responsible for parsing the plaintext JSON of the lifecycle policy, evaluating all rules, and then applying those rules based on rule priority to the images in the repository. The following explains the logic of the lifecycle policy evaluator in more detail. For examples, see Examples of lifecycle policies (p. 55).

- All rules are evaluated at the same time, regardless of rule priority. After all rules are evaluated, they are then applied based on rule priority.
- An image is expired by exactly one or zero rules.
- An image that matches the tagging requirements of a rule cannot be expired by a rule with a lower priority.
- Rules can never mark images that are marked by higher priority rules, but can still identify them as if they haven't been expired.
- The set of rules must contain a unique set of tag prefixes.
- Only one rule is allowed to select untagged images.
- Expiration is always ordered by `pushed_at_time`, and always expires older images before newer ones.
- When using the `tagPrefixList`, an image is successfully matched if all of the tags in the `tagPrefixList` value are matched against any of the image's tags.
- With `countType = imageCountMoreThan`, images are sorted from youngest to oldest based on `pushed_at_time` and then all images greater than the specified count are expired.
- With `countType = sinceImagePushed`, all images whose `pushed_at_time` is older than the specified number of days based on `countNumber` are expired.

**Lifecycle policy template**

The contents of your lifecycle policy is evaluated before being associated with a repository. The following is the JSON syntax template for the lifecycle policy. For lifecycle policy examples, see Examples of lifecycle policies (p. 55).

```json
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "rulePriority": integer,
            "description": "string",
            "selection": {
                "tagStatus": "tagged"|"untagged"|"any",
                "tagPrefixList": list<string>,
                "countType": "imageCountMoreThan"|"sinceImagePushed",
                "countUnit": "string",
                "countNumber": integer
            },
            "action": {
                "type": "expire"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

**Note**

The `tagPrefixList` parameter is only used if `tagStatus` is tagged. The `countUnit` parameter is only used if `countType` is `sinceImagePushed`.

**Lifecycle policy parameters**

Lifecycle policies are split into the following parts:

**Topics**

- Rule priority (p. 52)
- Description (p. 52)
- Tag status (p. 52)
- Tag prefix list (p. 52)
- Count type (p. 52)
- Count unit (p. 53)
- Count number (p. 53)
- Action (p. 53)
Rule priority

rulePriority
Type: integer
Required: yes
Sets the order in which rules are applied, lowest to highest. A lifecycle policy rule with a priority of 1 will be applied first, a rule with priority of 2 will be next, and so on. When you add rules to a lifecycle policy, you must give them each a unique value for rulePriority. Values do not need to be sequential across rules in a policy. A rule with a tagStatus value of any must have the highest value for rulePriority and be evaluated last.

Description

description
Type: string
Required: no
(Optional) Describes the purpose of a rule within a lifecycle policy.

Tag status

tagStatus
Type: string
Required: yes
Determines whether the lifecycle policy rule that you are adding specifies a tag for an image. Acceptable options are tagged, untagged, or any. If you specify any, then all images have the rule evaluated against them. If you specify tagged, then you must also specify a tagPrefixList value. If you specify untagged, then you must omit tagPrefixList.

Tag prefix list

tagPrefixList
Type: list[string]
Required: yes, only if tagStatus is set to tagged
Only used if you specified "tagStatus": "tagged". You must specify a comma-separated list of image tag prefixes on which to take action with your lifecycle policy. For example, if your images are tagged as prod, prod1, prod2, and so on, you would use the tag prefix prod to specify all of them. If you specify multiple tags, only the images with all specified tags are selected.

Count type

countType
Type: string
Required: yes
Specify a count type to apply to the images.

If `countType` is set to `imageCountMoreThan`, you also specify `countNumber` to create a rule that sets a limit on the number of images that exist in your repository. If `countType` is set to `sinceImagePushed`, you also specify `countUnit` and `countNumber` to specify a time limit on the images that exist in your repository.

**Count unit**

`countUnit`

Type: string

Required: yes, only if `countType` is set to `sinceImagePushed`

Specify a count unit of `days` to indicate that as the unit of time, in addition to `countNumber`, which is the number of days.

This should only be specified when `countType` is `sinceImagePushed`; an error will occur if you specify a count unit when `countType` is any other value.

**Count number**

`countNumber`

Type: integer

Required: yes

Specify a count number. Acceptable values are positive integers (0 is not an accepted value).

If the `countType` used is `imageCountMoreThan`, then the value is the maximum number of images that you want to retain in your repository. If the `countType` used is `sinceImagePushed`, then the value is the maximum age limit for your images.

**Action**

`type`

Type: string

Required: yes

Specify an action type. The supported value is `expire`.

### Creating a lifecycle policy preview

A lifecycle policy preview provides a way see the impact of a lifecycle policy on an image repository before you apply it. It is considered best practice to do a preview before applying a lifecycle policy to a repository. The following procedure shows you how to create a lifecycle policy preview.

#### To create a lifecycle policy preview (AWS Management Console)

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository on which to perform a lifecycle policy preview.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories and select a repository.
4. On the Repositories: repository_name page, in the navigation pane choose Lifecycle Policy.
   **Note**
   If you don't see the Lifecycle Policy option in the navigation pane, ensure that you are in the repository image list view.
6. Enter the following details for your lifecycle policy rule:
   a. For Rule priority, type a number for the rule priority.
   b. For Rule description, type a description for the lifecycle policy rule.
   c. For Image status, choose Tagged, Untagged, or Any.
   d. If you specified Tagged for Image status, then for Tag prefixes, you can optionally specify a list of image tags on which to take action with your lifecycle policy. If you specified Untagged, this field must be empty.
   e. For Match criteria, choose values for Since image pushed or Image count more than (if applicable).
7. Choose Save.
9. To run the lifecycle policy preview, choose Save and run test.
10. Under Image matches for test lifecycle rules, review the impact of your lifecycle policy preview.
11. If you are satisfied with the preview results, choose Apply as lifecycle policy to create a lifecycle policy with the specified rules. You should expect that after applying a lifecycle policy, the affected images are expired within 24 hours.
12. If you aren't satisfied with the preview results, you may delete one or more test lifecycle rules and create one or more rules to replace them and then repeat the test. If you don't apply the test lifecycle rules as a lifecycle policy, the test rules will persist in the console.

### Creating a lifecycle policy

A lifecycle policy allows you to create a set of rules that expire unused repository images. The following procedure shows you how to create a lifecycle policy. You should expect that after creating a lifecycle policy, the affected images are expired within 24 hours.

**To create a lifecycle policy (AWS Management Console)**

**To create a lifecycle policy using the console**

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region that contains the repository for which to create a lifecycle policy.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories and select a repository.
4. On the Repositories: repository_name page, in the navigation pane choose Lifecycle Policy.
5. On the Repositories: repository_name: Lifecycle policy page, choose Create rule.
6. Enter the following details for your lifecycle policy rule:
   a. For Rule priority, type a number for the rule priority.
   b. For Rule description, type a description for the lifecycle policy rule.
   c. For Image status, choose Tagged, Untagged, or Any.
   d. If you specified Tagged for Image status, then for Tag prefixes, you can optionally specify a list of image tags on which to take action with your lifecycle policy. If you specified Untagged, this field must be empty.
For **Match criteria**, choose values for **Since image pushed** or **Image count more than** (if applicable).

7. Choose **Save**.

**To create a lifecycle policy (AWS CLI)**

**To create a lifecycle policy using the AWS CLI**

1. Obtain the name of the repository for which to create the lifecycle policy.

   ```
   aws ecr describe-repositories
   ```

2. Create a local file named `policy.json` with the contents of the lifecycle policy. For lifecycle policy examples, see **Examples of lifecycle policies** (p. 55).

3. Create a lifecycle policy by specifying the repository name and reference the lifecycle policy JSON file you created.

   ```
   aws ecr put-lifecycle-policy \
   --repository-name repository-name \
   --lifecycle-policy-text file://policy.json
   ```

**Examples of lifecycle policies**

The following are example lifecycle policies, showing the syntax.

**Topics**

- Filtering on image age (p. 55)
- Filtering on image count (p. 56)
- Filtering on multiple rules (p. 56)
- Filtering on multiple tags in a single rule (p. 58)
- Filtering on all images (p. 59)

**Filtering on image age**

The following example shows the lifecycle policy syntax for a policy that expires untagged images older than 14 days:

```json
{
   "rules": [
      {
         "rulePriority": 1,
         "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
         "selection": {
            "tagStatus": "untagged",
            "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
            "countUnit": "days",
            "countNumber": 14
         },
         "action": {
            "type": "expire"
         }
      }
   ]
}
```
Filtering on image count

The following example shows the lifecycle policy syntax for a policy that keeps only one untagged image and expires all others:

```json
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rulePriority": 1,
      "description": "Keep only one untagged image, expire all others",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "untagged",
        "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Filtering on multiple rules

The following examples use multiple rules in a lifecycle policy. An example repository and lifecycle policy are given along with an explanation of the outcome.

Example A

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["beta-1", "prod-1"], Pushed: 10 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: ["beta-2", "prod-2"], Pushed: 9 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: ["beta-3"], Pushed: 8 days ago

Lifecycle policy text:

```json
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rulePriority": 1,
      "description": "Rule 1",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "tagged",
        "tagPrefixList": ["prod"],
        "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    },
    {
      "rulePriority": 2,
      "description": "Rule 2",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "tagged",
        "tagPrefixList": ["beta"],
        "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
Examples of lifecycle policies

The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies images tagged with prefix prod. It should mark images, starting with the oldest, until there is one or fewer images remaining that match. It marks Image A for expiration.
- Rule 2 identifies images tagged with prefix beta. It should mark images, starting with the oldest, until there is one or fewer images remaining that match. It marks both Image A and Image B for expiration. However, Image A has already been seen by Rule 1 and if Image B were expired it would violate Rule 1 and thus is skipped.
- Result: Image A is expired.

**Example B**

This is the same repository as the previous example but the rule priority order is changed to illustrate the outcome.

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["beta-1", "prod-1"], Pushed: 10 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: ["beta-2", "prod-2"], Pushed: 9 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: ["beta-3"], Pushed: 8 days ago

Lifecycle policy text:

```json
{
   "rules": [
      {
         "rulePriority": 1,
         "description": "Rule 1",
         "selection": {
            "tagStatus": "tagged",
            "tagPrefixList": ["beta"],
            "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
            "countNumber": 1
         },
         "action": {
            "type": "expire"
         }
      },
      {
         "rulePriority": 2,
         "description": "Rule 2",
         "selection": {
            "tagStatus": "tagged",
            "tagPrefixList": ["prod"],
            "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
            "countNumber": 1
         },
         "action": {
            "type": "expire"
         }
      }
   ]
}
```
Examples of lifecycle policies

The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies images tagged with beta. It should mark images, starting with the oldest, until there is one or fewer images remaining that match. It sees all three images and would mark Image A and Image B for expiration.
- Rule 2 identifies images tagged with prod. It should mark images, starting with the oldest, until there is one or fewer images remaining that match. It would see no images because all available images were already seen by Rule 1 and thus would mark no additional images.
- Result: Images A and B are expired.

Filtering on multiple tags in a single rule

The following examples specify the lifecycle policy syntax for multiple tag prefixes in a single rule. An example repository and lifecycle policy are given along with an explanation of the outcome.

Example A

When multiple tag prefixes are specified on a single rule, images must match all listed tag prefixes.

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["alpha-1"], Pushed: 12 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: ["beta-1"], Pushed: 11 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: ["alpha-2", "beta-2"], Pushed: 10 days ago
- Image D, Taglist: ["alpha-3"], Pushed: 4 days ago
- Image E, Taglist: ["beta-3"], Pushed: 3 days ago
- Image F, Taglist: ["alpha-4", "beta-4"], Pushed: 2 days ago

```
{
   "rules": [
   {
       "rulePriority": 1,
       "description": "Rule 1",
       "selection": {
           "tagStatus": "tagged",
           "tagPrefixList": ["alpha", "beta"],
           "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
           "countNumber": 5,
           "countUnit": "days"
       },
       "action": {
           "type": "expire"
       }
   }
   ]
}
```

The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies images tagged with alpha and beta. It sees images C and F. It should mark images that are older than five days, which would be Image C.
Examples of lifecycle policies

- Result: Image C is expired.

**Example B**

The following example illustrates that tags are not exclusive.

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["alpha-1", "beta-1", "gamma-1"], Pushed: 10 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: ["alpha-2", "beta-2"], Pushed: 9 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: ["alpha-3", "beta-3", "gamma-2"], Pushed: 8 days ago

```
{
   "rules": [
       {
           "rulePriority": 1,
           "description": "Rule 1",
           "selection": {
               "tagStatus": "tagged",
               "tagPrefixList": ["alpha", "beta"],
               "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
               "countNumber": 1
           },
           "action": {
               "type": "expire"
           }
       }
   ]
}
```

The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies images tagged with `alpha` and `beta`. It sees all images. It should mark images, starting with the oldest, until there is one or fewer images remaining that match. It marks image A and B for expiration.
- Result: Images A and B are expired.

**Filtering on all images**

The following lifecycle policy examples specify all images with different filters. An example repository and lifecycle policy are given along with an explanation of the outcome.

**Example A**

The following shows the lifecycle policy syntax for a policy that applies to all rules but keeps only one image and expires all others.

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["alpha-1"], Pushed: 4 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: ["beta-1"], Pushed: 3 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: [], Pushed: 2 days ago
- Image D, Taglist: ["alpha-2"], Pushed: 1 day ago

```
{
   "rules": {
   ...
   }
}
```
"rules": [
    {
      "rulePriority": 1,
      "description": "Rule 1",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "any",
        "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    }
]

The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies all images. It sees images A, B, C, and D. It should expire all images other than the newest one. It marks images A, B, and C for expiration.
- Result: Images A, B, and C are expired.

Example B

The following example illustrates a lifecycle policy that combines all the rule types in a single policy.

Repository contents:

- Image A, Taglist: ["alpha-1", "beta-1"], Pushed: 4 days ago
- Image B, Taglist: [], Pushed: 3 days ago
- Image C, Taglist: ["alpha-2"], Pushed: 2 days ago
- Image D, Taglist: ["git hash"], Pushed: 1 day ago
- Image E, Taglist: [], Pushed: 1 day ago

```json
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rulePriority": 1,
      "description": "Rule 1",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "tagged",
        "tagPrefixList": ["alpha"],
        "countType": "imageCountMoreThan",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    },
    {
      "rulePriority": 2,
      "description": "Rule 2",
      "selection": {
        "tagStatus": "untagged",
        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
        "countUnit": "days",
        "countNumber": 1
      },
      "action": {
        "type": "expire"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
The logic of this lifecycle policy would be:

- Rule 1 identifies images tagged with `alpha`. It identifies images A and C. It should keep the newest image and mark the rest for expiration. It marks image A for expiration.
- Rule 2 identifies untagged images. It identifies images B and E. It should mark all images older than one day for expiration. It marks image B for expiration.
- Rule 3 identifies all images. It identifies images A, B, C, D, and E. It should keep the newest image and mark the rest for expiration. However, it can't mark images A, B, C, or E because they were identified by higher priority rules. It marks image D for expiration.
- Result: Images A, B, and D are expired.

### Image tag mutability

You can configure a repository to be immutable to prevent image tags from being overwitten. After the repository is configured for immutable tags, an `ImageTagAlreadyExistsException` error is returned if you attempt to push an image with a tag that is already in the repository.

You can use the AWS Management Console and AWS CLI tools to set image tag mutability for either a new repository during creation or for an existing repository at any time. For console steps, see Creating a private repository (p. 20) and Editing a private repository (p. 22).

#### To create a repository with immutable tags configured

Use one of the following commands to create a new image repository with immutable tags configured.

- `create-repository` (AWS CLI)

```
aws ecr create-repository --repository-name name --image-tag-mutability IMMUTABLE --region us-east-2
```

- `New-ECRRepository` (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

```
New-ECRRepository -RepositoryName name -ImageTagMutability IMMUTABLE -Region us-east-2 -Force
```

#### To update the image tag mutability settings for an existing repository

Use one of the following commands to update the image tag mutability settings for an existing repository.
Image scanning

Amazon ECR image scanning helps in identifying software vulnerabilities in your container images. The following scanning types are offered.

- **Enhanced scanning**—Amazon ECR integrates with Amazon Inspector to provide automated, continuous scanning of your repositories. Your container images are scanned for both operating systems and programming language package vulnerabilities. As new vulnerabilities appear, the scan results are updated and Amazon Inspector emits an event to EventBridge to notify you.

- **Basic scanning**—Amazon ECR uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open-source Clair project. With basic scanning, you configure your repositories to scan on push or you can perform manual scans and Amazon ECR provides a list of scan findings.

Topics

- Enhanced scanning (p. 62)
- Basic scanning (p. 68)

Enhanced scanning

Amazon ECR enhanced scanning is an integration with Amazon Inspector which performs vulnerability scanning for your container images. Your container images are scanned for both operating systems and programming language package vulnerabilities. You can view the scan findings with both Amazon ECR and with Amazon Inspector directly. For more information about Amazon Inspector, see Scanning container images with Amazon Inspector in the Amazon Inspector User Guide.

With enhanced scanning, you can choose which repositories are configured for automatic, continuous scanning and which are configured for scan on push. This is done by setting scan filters.

Considerations for enhanced scanning

The following should be considered when enabling Amazon ECR enhanced scanning.

- Amazon Inspector uses a service-linked IAM role, which provides the permissions needed to provide enhanced scanning for your repositories. The service-linked IAM role is created automatically by Amazon Inspector when enhanced scanning is enabled for your private registry. For more information, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon Inspector in the Amazon Inspector User Guide.

- When your private registry has enhanced scanning enabled, all repositories matching the scan filters are scanned using enhanced scanning only. Any repositories that don't match a filter will have a manual scan frequency, but won't be scanned. Manual scans using enhanced scanning isn't supported.

- When continuous scanning is enabled for a repository, if an image hasn't been updated in the past 30 days based on the image push timestamp, then continuous scanning is suspended for that image.
When enhanced scanning is enabled, Amazon ECR sends an event to EventBridge when the scan frequency for a repository is changed. Amazon Inspector emits events to EventBridge when an initial scan is completed and when an image scan finding is created, updated, or closed.

### Enabling enhanced scanning

**To enable enhanced scanning (AWS Management Console)**

**To enable enhanced scanning for your private registry (AWS Management Console)**

The scanning configuration is defined at the private registry level on a per-Region basis.

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to set the scanning configuration for.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Private registry, Scanning**.
4. On the **Scanning configuration** page, for **Scan type** choose **Enhanced scanning**.
5. (Optional) By default, when **Enhanced scanning** is specified, all of your repositories are set for **Continuous scanning**. You can optionally configure all of your repositories for scan on push or you can specify separate scan filters for continuous and scan on push. When scan filters are set, you can choose **Preview repository matches** to verify which repositories in your registry match the defined filters.
6. Choose **Save**.
7. Repeat these steps in each Region in which you want to enable enhanced scanning.

**To enable enhanced scanning (AWS CLI)**

Use the following AWS CLI command to enable enhanced scanning for your private registry using the AWS CLI. You can specify scan filters using the `rules` object.

- **put-registry-scanning-configuration (AWS CLI)**

The following example enables enhanced scanning for your private registry. By default, when no `rules` are specified, Amazon ECR sets the scanning configuration to continuous scanning for all repositories.

```bash
aws ecr put-registry-scanning-configuration \
  --scan-type ENHANCED \ 
  --region us-east-2
```

The following example enables enhanced scanning for your private registry and specifies a scan filter. The scan filter in the example enables continuous scanning for all repositories with `prod` in its name.

```bash
aws ecr put-registry-scanning-configuration \
  --scan-type ENHANCED \ 
  --rules '[["repositoryFilters" : ["filter":"prod","filterType" : "WILDCARD"],"scanFrequency" : "CONTINUOUS_SCAN"]]' \ 
  --region us-east-2
```

The following example enables enhanced scanning for your private registry and specifies multiple scan filters. The scan filters in the example enables continuous scanning for all repositories with `prod` in its name and enables scan on push only for all other repositories.

```bash
aws ecr put-registry-scanning-configuration \
  --scan-type ENHANCED \
```

API Version 2015-09-21

63
Enhanced scanning

--rules '[["repositoryFilters" : ["filter":"prod","filterType" : "WILDCARD"]],"scanFrequency" : "CONTINUOUS_SCAN"],[{"filter":"*","filterType" : "WILDCARD"}],"scanFrequency" : "SCAN_ON_PUSH"]' \ 
--region us-west-2

EventBridge events

When enhanced scanning is enabled, Amazon ECR sends an event to EventBridge when the scan frequency for a repository is changed. Amazon Inspector emits events to EventBridge when an initial scan is completed and when an image scan finding is created, updated, or closed.

Event for a repository scan frequency change

When enhanced scanning is enabled for your registry, the following event is sent by Amazon ECR when there is a change with a resource that has enhanced scanning enabled. This includes new repositories being created, the scan frequency for a repository being changed, or when images are created or deleted in repositories with enhanced scanning enabled. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).

```
{
"version": "0",
"id": "0c18352a-a4d4-6853-ef53-0abEXAMPLE",
"detail-type": "ECR Scan Resource Change",
"source": "aws.ecr",
"account": "123456789012",
"time": "2021-10-14T20:53:46Z",
"region": "us-east-1",
"resources": [],
"detail": {
"action-type": "SCAN_FREQUENCY_CHANGE",
"repositories": [{
"repository-name": "repository-1",
"repository-arn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/repository-1",
"scan-frequency": "SCAN_ON_PUSH",
"previous-scan-frequency": "MANUAL"
},
{"repository-name": "repository-2",
"repository-arn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/repository-2",
"scan-frequency": "CONTINUOUS_SCAN",
"previous-scan-frequency": "SCAN_ON_PUSH",
"repository-name": "repository-3",
"repository-arn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/repository-3",
"scan-frequency": "CONTINUOUS_SCAN",
"previous-scan-frequency": "SCAN_ON_PUSH"
}
],
"resource-type": "REPOSITORY",
"scan-type": "ENHANCED"
}
```

Event for an initial image scan (enhanced scanning)

When enhanced scanning is enabled for your registry, the following event is sent by Amazon Inspector when the initial image scan is completed. The finding-severity-counts parameter will only return a value for a severity level if one exists. For example, if the image contains no findings at CRITICAL level, then no critical count is returned. For more information, see Enhanced scanning (p. 62).

Event pattern:
Enhanced scanning

Event for an image scan finding update (enhanced scanning)

When enhanced scanning is enabled for your registry, the following event is sent by Amazon Inspector when the image scan finding is created, updated, or closed. For more information, see Enhanced scanning (p. 62).

Event pattern:

```
{
  "source": ["aws.inspector2"],
  "detail-type": ["Inspector2 Finding"]
}
```

Example output:

```
{
  "version": "0",
  "id": "42dbea55-45ad-b2b4-87a8-afaEXAMPLE",
  "detail-type": "Inspector2 Finding",
  "source": "aws.inspector2",
  "account": "123456789012",
  "time": "2021-12-03T02:02:30Z",
  "region": "us-east-2",
  "resources": ["arn:aws:ecr:us-east-2:123456789012:repository/amazon/amazon-ecs-sample"],
  "detail": {
    "scan-status": "INITIAL_SCAN_COMPLETE",
    "finding-severity-counts": {
      "CRITICAL": 7,
      "HIGH": 61,
      "MEDIUM": 62,
      "TOTAL": 158
    },
    "image-digest": "sha256:36c7b2822ad0186e01419f2e58743e1bf635808231049bb97e5EXAMPLE",
    "image-tags": ["latest"]
  }
}
```
Enhanced scanning

"arn:aws:ecr:us-east-2:123456789012:repository/amazon/amazon-ecs-sample/sha256:36c7b282abd0186e01419f2e58743e1bf635808231049bbcc9d77eEXAMPLE"],
"detail": {
  "awsAccountId": "123456789012",
  "description": "In libssh2 v1.9.0 and earlier versions, the SSH_MSG_DISCONNECT
logic in packet.c has an integer overflow in a bounds check, enabling an attacker to
specify an arbitrary (out-of-bounds) offset for a subsequent memory read. A crafted
SSH server may be able to disclose sensitive information or cause a denial of service
condition on the client system when a user connects to the server.",
  "findingArn": "arn:aws:inspector2:us-east-2:123456789012:finding/be674aaddd0f75ac632055EXAMPLE",
  "firstObservedAt": "Dec 3, 2021, 6:02:30 PM",
  "inspectorScore": 6.5,
  "inspectorScoreDetails": {
    "adjustedCvss": {
      "adjustments": [],
      "cvssSource": "REDHAT_CVE",
      "score": 6.5,
      "scoreSource": "REDHAT_CVE",
      "scoringVector": "CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N",
      "version": "3.0"
    }
  },
  "lastObservedAt": "Dec 3, 2021, 6:02:30 PM",
  "packageVulnerabilityDetails": {
    "cvss": [
      {
        "baseScore": 6.5,
        "scoringVector": "CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N",
        "source": "REDHAT_CVE",
        "version": "3.0"
      },
      {
        "baseScore": 5.8,
        "scoringVector": "AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:P",
        "source": "NVD",
        "version": "2.0"
      },
      {
        "baseScore": 8.1,
        "source": "NVD",
        "version": "3.1"
      }
    ],
    "referenceUrls": [
      "https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2020-3915"
    ],
    "source": "REDHAT_CVE",
    "vendorCreatedAt": "Oct 16, 2019, 12:00:00 AM",
    "vendorSeverity": "Moderate",
    "vulnerabilityId": "CVE-2019-17498",
    "vulnerablePackages": [
      {
        "arch": "X86_64",
        "epoch": 0,
        "name": "libssh2",
        "PackageManager": "OS",
        "release": "12.amzn2.2",
        "sourceLayerHash": "sha256:72d97abdaee5b3933f1e39779cc72853d7bd9dc1e4800c5294dEXAMPLE",
        "version": "1.4.3"
      }
    ]
  },
Retrieving image scan findings

You can retrieve the scan findings for the last completed image scan. The findings list by severity the software vulnerabilities that were discovered, based on the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database.

For troubleshooting details for some common issues when scanning images, see Troubleshooting image scanning issues (p. 131).

To retrieve image scan findings (AWS Management Console)

Use the following steps to retrieve image scan findings using the AWS Management Console.

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region where your repository exists.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository that contains the image to retrieve the scan findings for.
5. On the Images page, under the Vulnerabilities column, select See findings for the image to retrieve the scan findings for.
6. When viewing the Findings, the vulnerability name in the Name column is a link to the Amazon Inspector console where you can view more details.
To retrieve image scan findings (AWS CLI)

Use the following AWS CLI command to retrieve image scan findings using the AWS CLI. You can specify an image using the `imageTag` or `imageDigest`, both of which can be obtained using the `list-images` CLI command.

- **describe-image-scan-findings** (AWS CLI)

  The following example uses an image tag.

  ```
  aws ecr describe-image-scan-findings \\
  --repository-name name \\
  --image-id imageTag=tag_name \\
  --region us-east-2
  ```

  The following example uses an image digest.

  ```
  aws ecr describe-image-scan-findings \\
  --repository-name name \\
  --image-id imageDigest=sha256_hash \\
  --region us-east-2
  ```

Basic scanning

Amazon ECR provides basic scanning type which uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open-source Clair project. With basic scanning enabled on your private registry, you can configure repository filters to specify which repositories are set to scan on push or you can perform manual scans. Amazon ECR provides a list of scan findings. Each container image may be scanned once per 24 hours. Amazon ECR uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open-source Clair project and provides a list of scan findings. You can review the scan findings for information about the security of the container images that are being deployed. For more information about Clair, see [Clair on GitHub](https://github.com ClairProject/Clair).

Amazon ECR uses the severity for a CVE from the upstream distribution source if available, otherwise we use the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score. The CVSS score can be used to obtain the NVD vulnerability severity rating. For more information, see [NVD Vulnerability Severity Ratings](https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss).

You can manually scan container images stored in Amazon ECR. Or, alternatively, you can configure your repositories to scan images when you push them to a repository. The last completed image scan findings can be retrieved for each image. Amazon ECR sends an event to Amazon EventBridge (formerly called CloudWatch Events) when an image scan is completed. For more information, see [Amazon ECR events and EventBridge](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECR/latest/userguide/events.html) (p. 111).

For troubleshooting details for some common issues when scanning images, see [Troubleshooting image scanning issues](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECR/latest/userguide/troubleshooting.html) (p. 131).

Enabling basic scanning

By default, Amazon ECR enables basic scanning on all private registries. As a result, unless you’ve changed the scanning settings on your private registry there should be no need to enable basic scanning. You may use the following steps to verify that basic scanning is enabled and define one or more scan on push filters.

**To enable basic scanning for your private registry (AWS Management Console)**

The scanning configuration is defined at the private registry level on a per-Region basis.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to set the scanning configuration for.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Private registry, Scanning.
4. On the Scanning configuration page, for Scan type choose Basic scanning.
5. By default all of your repositories are set for Manual scanning. You can optionally enable scan on push by specifying Scan on push filters. You can set scan on push for all repositories or individual repositories.

Manually scanning an image

You can start image scans manually when you want to scan images in repositories that aren't configured
to scan on push. An image can only be scanned once each day. This limit includes the initial scan on push, if enabled, and any manual scans.

For troubleshooting details for some common issues when scanning images, see Troubleshooting image scanning issues (p. 131).

To start a manual scan of an image (console)

Use the following steps to start a manual image scan using the AWS Management Console.

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to create your repository in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository that contains the image to scan.
5. On the Images page, select the image to scan and then choose Scan.

To start a manual scan of an image (AWS CLI)

Use the following AWS CLI command to start a manual scan of an image. You can specify an image using the imageTag or imageDigest, both of which can be obtained using the list-images CLI command.

- start-image-scan (AWS CLI)

  The following example uses an image tag.

  ```
  aws ecr start-image-scan --repository-name name --image-id imageId=imageTag=tag_name --region us-east-2
  ```

  The following example uses an image digest.

  ```
  aws ecr start-image-scan --repository-name name --image-id imageId=imageDigest=sha256_hash --region us-east-2
  ```

To start a manual scan of an image (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Use the following AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell command to start a manual scan of an image. You can specify an image using the ImageId_ImageTag or ImageId_ImageDigest, both of which can be obtained using the Get-ECRImage CLI command.

- Get-ECRImageScanFinding (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

  The following example uses an image tag.
Basic scanning

Start-ECRImageScan -RepositoryName name -ImageId_ImageTag tag_name -Region us-east-2 -Force

The following example uses an image digest.

Start-ECRImageScan -RepositoryName name -ImageId_ImageDigest sha256_hash -Region us-east-2 -Force

Retrieving image scan findings

You can retrieve the scan findings for the last completed image scan. The findings list by severity the software vulnerabilities that were discovered, based on the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database.

For troubleshooting details for some common issues when scanning images, see Troubleshooting image scanning issues (p. 131).

To retrieve image scan findings (console)

Use the following steps to retrieve image scan findings using the AWS Management Console.

2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region to create your repository in.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Repositories.
4. On the Repositories page, choose the repository that contains the image to retrieve the scan findings for.
5. On the Images page, under the Vulnerabilities column, select Details for the image to retrieve the scan findings for.

To retrieve image scan findings (AWS CLI)

Use the following AWS CLI command to retrieve image scan findings using the AWS CLI. You can specify an image using the imageTag or imageDigest, both of which can be obtained using the list-images CLI command.

- describe-image-scan-findings (AWS CLI)

The following example uses an image tag.

```bash
aws ecr describe-image-scan-findings --repository-name name --image-id imageTag=tag_name --region us-east-2
```

The following example uses an image digest.

```bash
aws ecr describe-image-scan-findings --repository-name name --image-id imageDigest=sha256_hash --region us-east-2
```

To retrieve image scan findings (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

Use the following AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell command to retrieve image scan findings. You can specify an image using the ImageId_ImageTag or ImageId_ImageDigest, both of which can be obtained using the Get-ECRImage CLI command.
Container image manifest formats

Amazon ECR supports the following container image manifest formats:

- Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 1 (used with Docker version 1.9 and older)
- Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2 (used with Docker version 1.10 and newer)
- Open Container Initiative (OCI) Specifications (v1.0 and up)

Support for Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2 provides the following functionality:

- The ability to use multiple tags for a singular image.
- Support for storing Windows container images. For more information, see Pushing Windows Images to Amazon ECR in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.

Amazon ECR image manifest conversion

When you push and pull images to and from Amazon ECR, your container engine client (for example, Docker) communicates with the registry to agree on a manifest format that is understood by the client and the registry to use for the image.

When you push an image to Amazon ECR with Docker version 1.9 or earlier, the image manifest format is stored as Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 1. When you push an image to Amazon ECR with Docker version 1.10 or later, the image manifest format is stored as Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2.

When you pull an image from Amazon ECR by tag, Amazon ECR returns the image manifest format that is stored in the repository. The format is returned only if that format is understood by the client. If the stored image manifest format isn’t understood by the client, Amazon ECR converts the image manifest into a format that is understood. For example, if a Docker 1.9 client requests an image manifest that is stored as Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2, Amazon ECR returns the manifest in the Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 1 format. The following table describes the available conversions supported by Amazon ECR when an image is pulled by tag:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schema requested by client</th>
<th>Pushed to ECR as V2, schema 1</th>
<th>Pushed to ECR as V2, schema 2</th>
<th>Pushed to ECR as OCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V2, schema 1</td>
<td>No translation required</td>
<td>Translated to V2, schema 1</td>
<td>Translated to V2, schema 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2, schema 2</td>
<td>No translation available, client falls back to V2, schema 1</td>
<td>No translation required</td>
<td>Translated to V2, schema 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Get-ECRImageScanFinding (AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell)

The following example uses an image tag.

```
Get-ECRImageScanFinding -RepositoryName name -ImageId ImageTag tag_name -Region us-east-2
```

The following example uses an image digest.

```
Get-ECRImageScanFinding -RepositoryName name -ImageId ImageDigest sha256_hash -Region us-east-2
```
### Schema requested by client

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pushed to ECR as V2, schema 1</th>
<th>Pushed to ECR as V2, schema 2</th>
<th>Pushed to ECR as OCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCI</td>
<td>Translated to OCI</td>
<td>No translation required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important**

If you pull an image by digest, there is no translation available. Your client must understand the image manifest format that is stored in Amazon ECR. If you request a Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2 image by digest on a Docker 1.9 or older client, the image pull fails. For more information, see **Registry compatibility** in the Docker documentation.

In this example, if you request the same image by tag, Amazon ECR translates the image manifest into a format that the client can understand. The image pull succeeds.

---

## Using Amazon ECR images with Amazon ECS

You can use your container images hosted in Amazon ECR in your Amazon ECS task definitions, but you need to satisfy the following prerequisites.

- When using the EC2 launch type for your Amazon ECS tasks, your container instances must be using at least version 1.7.0 of the Amazon ECS container agent. The latest version of the Amazon ECS-optimized AMI supports Amazon ECR images in task definitions. For more information, including the latest Amazon ECS-optimized AMI IDs, see **Amazon ECS-optimized AMI versions** in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.
- The Amazon ECS container instance IAM role (**ecsInstanceRole**) that you use must contain the following IAM policy permissions for Amazon ECR.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
                "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

If you use the **AmazonEC2ContainerServiceforEC2Role** managed policy, then your container instance IAM role has the proper permissions. To check that your role supports Amazon ECR, see **Amazon ECS container instance IAM role** in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.

- In your Amazon ECS task definitions, make sure that you are using the full `registry/repository:tag` naming for your Amazon ECR images. For example, `aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:latest`.

  The following task definition snippet shows the syntax you would use to specify a container image hosted in Amazon ECR in your Amazon ECS task definition.

```json
{
    "family": "task-definition-name",
    ...
```
Using Amazon ECR Images with Amazon EKS

You can use your Amazon ECR images with Amazon EKS, but you need to satisfy the following prerequisites.

• The Amazon EKS worker node IAM role (NodeInstanceRole) that you use with your worker nodes must possess the following IAM policy permissions for Amazon ECR.

Listing 1: Amazon ECR Permissions Policy

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
            "ecr:BatchGetImage",
            "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
            "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken"
         ],
         "Resource": "*"
      }
   ]
}
```

Note

If you used eksctl or the AWS CloudFormation templates in Getting Started with Amazon EKS to create your cluster and worker node groups, these IAM permissions are applied to your worker node IAM role by default.

• When referencing an image from Amazon ECR, you must use the full registry/repository:tag naming for the image. For example, `aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/my-repository:latest`.

Installing a Helm chart hosted on Amazon ECR with Amazon EKS

Your Helm charts hosted in Amazon ECR can be installed on your Amazon EKS clusters. The following steps demonstrate this.

Prerequisites

Before you begin, ensure the following steps have been completed.

• Install the latest version of the Helm client. These steps were written using Helm version 3.7.0. For more information, see Installing Helm.
You have pushed a Helm chart to your Amazon ECR repository. For more information, see Pushing a Helm chart (p. 35).

You have configured kubectl to work with Amazon EKS. For more information, see Create a kubeconfig for Amazon EKS in the Amazon EKS User Guide. If the following commands succeeds for your cluster, you're properly configured.

```
kubectl get svc
```

### Install an Amazon ECR hosted Helm chart to an Amazon EKS cluster

1. Currently, OCI support is considered experimental. In order to use the commands in these steps, you must enable OCI support in the Helm client.

   ```
   export HELM_EXPERIMENTAL_OCI=1
   ```

2. Authenticate your Helm client to the Amazon ECR registry that your Helm chart is hosted. Authentication tokens must be obtained for each registry used, and the tokens are valid for 12 hours. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).

   ```
   aws ecr get-login-password
   --region us-west-2
   | helm registry login
   --username AWS
   --password-stdin aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
   ```

3. Pull your Helm chart to your local cache.

   ```
   helm pull oci://aws_account_id.dkr.ecr.region.amazonaws.com/helm-test-chart
   --version 0.1.0
   ```

4. Install the chart.

   ```
   helm install ecr-chart-demo ./helm-test-chart
   ```

   The output should look similar to this:

   ```
   NAME: ecr-chart-demo
   LAST DEPLOYED: Thu Sep 23 16:41:53 2021
   NAMESPACE: default
   STATUS: deployed
   REVISION: 1
   TEST SUITE: None
   ```

5. Verify the chart installation. The output will be a YAML representation of the Kubernetes resources deployed by the chart.

   ```
   helm get manifest ecr-chart-demo
   ```

6. (Optional) See the installed Helm chart configmap.

   ```
   kubectl get configmap helm-test-chart-configmap
   ```

7. When you are finished, you can remove the chart release from your cluster.

   ```
   helm uninstall ecr-chart-demo
   ```
Amazon Linux container image

The Amazon Linux container image is built from the same software components that are included in the Amazon Linux AMI. It's available for use in any environment as a base image for Docker workloads. If you're using the Amazon Linux AMI for applications in Amazon EC2, you can containerize your applications with the Amazon Linux container image.

You can use the Amazon Linux container image in your local development environment and then push your application to AWS using Amazon ECS. For more information, see Using Amazon ECR images with Amazon ECS (p. 72).

The Amazon Linux container image is available on Amazon ECR Public and on Docker Hub. Support for the Amazon Linux container image can be found by visiting the AWS developer forums.

To pull the Amazon Linux container image from Amazon ECR Public

1. Authenticate your Docker client to the Amazon Linux Public registry. Authentication tokens are valid for 12 hours. For more information, see Private registry authentication (p. 13).

   **Note**
   The `get-login-password` command is available in the AWS CLI starting with version 1.17.10. For more information, see Installing the AWS Command Line Interface in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

   ```
   aws ecr-public get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin public.ecr.aws
   ```

   The output is as follows:

   Login succeeded

2. Pull the Amazon Linux container image using the `docker pull` command. To view the Amazon Linux container image on the Amazon ECR Public Gallery, see Amazon ECR Public Gallery - amazonlinux.

   ```
   docker pull public.ecr.aws/amazonlinux/amazonlinux:latest
   ```

3. (Optional) Run the container locally.

   ```
   docker run -it public.ecr.aws/amazonlinux/amazonlinux /bin/bash
   ```

To pull the Amazon Linux container image from Docker Hub

1. Pull the Amazon Linux container image using the `docker pull` command.

   ```
   docker pull amazonlinux
   ```

2. (Optional) Run the container locally.

   ```
   docker run -it amazonlinux:latest /bin/bash
   ```
Security in Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that is built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS compliance programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to Amazon ECR, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.
- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using Amazon ECR. The following topics show you how to configure Amazon ECR to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your Amazon ECR resources.

Topics
- Identity and Access Management for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 76)
- Data protection in Amazon ECR (p. 97)
- Compliance validation for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 102)
- Infrastructure Security in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 103)

Identity and Access Management for Amazon Elastic Container Registry

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use Amazon ECR resources. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

Topics
- Audience (p. 77)
- Authenticating With Identities (p. 77)
- Managing Access Using Policies (p. 79)
- How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM (p. 80)
- AWS managed policies for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 83)
- Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR (p. 88)
- Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91)
- Using Tag-Based Access Control (p. 94)
Audience

How you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) differs, depending on the work that you do in Amazon ECR.

Service user – If you use the Amazon ECR service to do your job, then your administrator provides you with the credentials and permissions that you need. As you use more Amazon ECR features to do your work, you might need additional permissions. Understanding how access is managed can help you request the right permissions from your administrator. If you cannot access a feature in Amazon ECR, see Troubleshooting Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity and Access (p. 95).

Service administrator – If you’re in charge of Amazon ECR resources at your company, you probably have full access to Amazon ECR. It’s your job to determine which Amazon ECR features and resources your employees should access. You must then submit requests to your IAM administrator to change the permissions of your service users. Review the information on this page to understand the basic concepts of IAM. To learn more about how your company can use IAM with Amazon ECR, see How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM (p. 80).

IAM administrator – If you’re an IAM administrator, you might want to learn details about how you can write policies to manage access to Amazon ECR. To view example Amazon ECR identity-based policies that you can use in IAM, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).

Authenticating With Identities

Authentication is how you sign in to AWS using your identity credentials. For more information about signing in using the AWS Management Console, see Signing in to the AWS Management Console as an IAM user or root user in the IAM User Guide.

You must be authenticated (signed in to AWS) as the AWS account root user, an IAM user, or by assuming an IAM role. You can also use your company's single sign-on authentication or even sign in using Google or Facebook. In these cases, your administrator previously set up identity federation using IAM roles. When you access AWS using credentials from another company, you are assuming a role indirectly.

To sign in directly to the AWS Management Console, use your password with your root user email address or your IAM user name. You can access AWS programmatically using your root user or IAM users access keys. AWS provides SDK and command line tools to cryptographically sign your request using your credentials. If you don’t use AWS tools, you must sign the request yourself. Do this using Signature Version 4, a protocol for authenticating inbound API requests. For more information about authenticating requests, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process in the AWS General Reference.

Regardless of the authentication method that you use, you might also be required to provide additional security information. For example, AWS recommends that you use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to increase the security of your account. To learn more, see Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

AWS account root user

When you first create an AWS account, you begin with a single sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account root user and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account. We strongly recommend that you do not use the root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user. Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks.
IAM Users and Groups

An IAM user is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application. An IAM user can have long-term credentials such as a user name and password or a set of access keys. To learn how to generate access keys, see Managing access keys for IAM users in the IAM User Guide. When you generate access keys for an IAM user, make sure you view and securely save the key pair. You cannot recover the secret access key in the future. Instead, you must generate a new access key pair.

An IAM group is an identity that specifies a collection of IAM users. You can't sign in as a group. You can use groups to specify permissions for multiple users at a time. Groups make permissions easier to manage for large sets of users. For example, you could have a group named IAMAdmins and give that group permissions to administer IAM resources.

Users are different from roles. A user is uniquely associated with one person or application, but a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Users have permanent long-term credentials, but roles provide temporary credentials. To learn more, see When to create an IAM user (instead of a role) in the IAM User Guide.

IAM Roles

An IAM role is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but is not associated with a specific person. You can temporarily assume an IAM role in the AWS Management Console by switching roles. You can assume a role by calling an AWS CLI or AWS API operation or by using a custom URL. For more information about methods for using roles, see Using IAM roles in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles with temporary credentials are useful in the following situations:

- **Temporary IAM user permissions** – An IAM user can assume an IAM role to temporarily take on different permissions for a specific task.
- **Federated user access** – Instead of creating an IAM user, you can use existing identities from AWS Directory Service, your enterprise user directory, or a web identity provider. These are known as federated users. AWS assigns a role to a federated user when access is requested through an identity provider. For more information about federated users, see Federated users and roles in the IAM User Guide.
- **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role to allow someone (a trusted principal) in a different account to access resources in your account. Roles are the primary way to grant cross-account access. However, with some AWS services, you can attach a policy directly to a resource (instead of using a role as a proxy). To learn the difference between roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.
- **Cross-service access** – Some AWS services use features in other AWS services. For example, when you make a call in a service, it's common for that service to run applications in Amazon EC2 or store objects in Amazon S3. A service might do this using the calling principal's permissions, using a service role, or using a service-linked role.
- **Principal permissions** – When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. Policies grant permissions to a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then triggers another action in a different service. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. To see whether an action requires additional dependent actions in a policy, see Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon Elastic Container Registry in the Service Authorization Reference.
- **Service role** – A service role is an IAM role that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service in the IAM User Guide.
- **Service-linked role** – A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear
in your IAM account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

- **Applications running on Amazon EC2** – You can use an IAM role to manage temporary credentials for applications that are running on an EC2 instance and making AWS CLI or AWS API requests. This is preferable to storing access keys within the EC2 instance. To assign an AWS role to an EC2 instance and make it available to all of its applications, you create an instance profile that is attached to the instance. An instance profile contains the role and enables programs that are running on the EC2 instance to get temporary credentials. For more information, see Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances in the IAM User Guide.

To learn whether to use IAM roles or IAM users, see When to create an IAM role (instead of a user) in the IAM User Guide.

### Managing Access Using Policies

You control access in AWS by creating policies and attaching them to IAM identities or AWS resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. You can sign in as the root user or an IAM user, or you can assume an IAM role. When you then make a request, AWS evaluates the related identity-based or resource-based policies. Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied. Most policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents. For more information about the structure and contents of JSON policy documents, see Overview of JSON policies in the IAM User Guide.

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

Every IAM entity (user or role) starts with no permissions. In other words, by default, users can do nothing, not even change their own password. To give a user permission to do something, an administrator must attach a permissions policy to a user. Or the administrator can add the user to a group that has the intended permissions. When an administrator gives permissions to a group, all users in that group are granted those permissions.

IAM policies define permissions for an action regardless of the method that you use to perform the operation. For example, suppose that you have a policy that allows the `iam:GetRole` action. A user with that policy can get role information from the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API.

### Identity-Based Policies

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see Creating IAM policies in the IAM User Guide.

Identity-based policies can be further categorized as inline policies or managed policies. Inline policies are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Managed policies are standalone policies that you can attach to multiple users, groups, and roles in your AWS account. Managed policies include AWS managed policies and customer managed policies. To learn how to choose between a managed policy or an inline policy, see Choosing between managed policies and inline policies in the IAM User Guide.

### Resource-Based Policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM role trust policies and Amazon S3 bucket policies. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must specify a principal in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.
Resource-based policies are inline policies that are located in that service. You can't use AWS managed policies from IAM in a resource-based policy.

Other Policy Types

AWS supports additional, less-common policy types. These policy types can set the maximum permissions granted to you by the more common policy types.

- **Permissions boundaries** – A permissions boundary is an advanced feature in which you set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (IAM user or role). You can set a permissions boundary for an entity. The resulting permissions are the intersection of entity's identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. Resource-based policies that specify the user or role in the Principal field are not limited by the permissions boundary. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information about permissions boundaries, see Permissions boundaries for IAM entities in the IAM User Guide.

- **Service control policies (SCPs)** – SCPs are JSON policies that specify the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU) in AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service for grouping and centrally managing multiple AWS accounts that your business owns. If you enable all features in an organization, then you can apply service control policies (SCPs) to any or all of your accounts. The SCP limits permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user. For more information about Organizations and SCPs, see How SCPs work in the AWS Organizations User Guide.

- **Session policies** – Session policies are advanced policies that you pass as a parameter when you programmatically create a temporary session for a role or federated user. The resulting session's permissions are the intersection of the user or role's identity-based policies and the session policies. Permissions can also come from a resource-based policy. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information, see Session policies in the IAM User Guide.

Multiple Policy Types

When multiple types of policies apply to a request, the resulting permissions are more complicated to understand. To learn how AWS determines whether to allow a request when multiple policy types are involved, see Policy evaluation logic in the IAM User Guide.

How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM

Before you use IAM to manage access to Amazon ECR, you should understand what IAM features are available to use with Amazon ECR. To get a high-level view of how Amazon ECR and other AWS services work with IAM, see AWS Services That Work with IAM in the IAM User Guide.

Topics

- Amazon ECR Identity-Based Policies (p. 80)
- Amazon ECR Resource-Based Policies (p. 82)
- Authorization Based on Amazon ECR Tags (p. 83)
- Amazon ECR IAM Roles (p. 83)

Amazon ECR Identity-Based Policies

With IAM identity-based policies, you can specify allowed or denied actions and resources as well as the conditions under which actions are allowed or denied. Amazon ECR supports specific actions, resources, and condition keys. To learn about all of the elements that you use in a JSON policy, see IAM JSON Policy Elements Reference in the IAM User Guide.
Actions

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Action element of a JSON policy describes the actions that you can use to allow or deny access in a policy. Policy actions usually have the same name as the associated AWS API operation. There are some exceptions, such as permission-only actions that don't have a matching API operation. There are also some operations that require multiple actions in a policy. These additional actions are called dependent actions.

Include actions in a policy to grant permissions to perform the associated operation.

Policy actions in Amazon ECR use the following prefix before the action: ecr:. For example, to grant someone permission to create an Amazon ECR repository with the Amazon ECR CreateRepository API operation, you include the ecr:CreateRepository action in their policy. Policy statements must include either an Action or NotAction element. Amazon ECR defines its own set of actions that describe tasks that you can perform with this service.

To specify multiple actions in a single statement, separate them with commas as follows:

```
"Action": [
    "ecr:action1",
    "ecr:action2"
]
```

You can specify multiple actions using wildcards (*). For example, to specify all actions that begin with the word Describe, include the following action:

```
"Action": "ecr:Describe*"
```

To see a list of Amazon ECR actions, see Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon Elastic Container Registry in the IAM User Guide.

Resources

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Resource JSON policy element specifies the object or objects to which the action applies. Statements must include either a Resource or a NotResource element. As a best practice, specify a resource using its Amazon Resource Name (ARN). You can do this for actions that support a specific resource type, known as resource-level permissions.

For actions that don't support resource-level permissions, such as listing operations, use a wildcard (*) to indicate that the statement applies to all resources.

```
"Resource": "*"
```

An Amazon ECR repository resource has the following ARN:

```
arn:${Partition}:ecr:${Region}:${Account}:repository/${Repository-name}
```

For more information about the format of ARNs, see Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) and AWS Service Namespaces.

For example, to specify the my-repo repository in the us-east-1 Region in your statement, use the following ARN:
Amazon ECR User Guide
How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM

"Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/my-repo"

To specify all repositories that belong to a specific account, use the wildcard (*):

"Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/*"

To specify multiple resources in a single statement, separate the ARNs with commas.

"Resource": [ "resource1", "resource2"

To see a list of Amazon ECR resource types and their ARNs, see Resources Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Registry in the IAM User Guide. To learn with which actions you can specify the ARN of each resource, see Actions Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Registry.

Condition Keys

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions in which a statement is in effect. The Condition element is optional. You can create conditional expressions that use condition operators, such as equals or less than, to match the condition in the policy with values in the request.

If you specify multiple Condition elements in a statement, or multiple keys in a single Condition element, AWS evaluates them using a logical AND operation. If you specify multiple values for a single condition key, AWS evaluates the condition using a logical OR operation. All of the conditions must be met before the statement's permissions are granted.

You can also use placeholder variables when you specify conditions. For example, you can grant an IAM user permission to access a resource only if it is tagged with their IAM user name. For more information, see IAM policy elements: variables and tags in the IAM User Guide.

AWS supports global condition keys and service-specific condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see AWS global condition context keys in the IAM User Guide.

Amazon ECR defines its own set of condition keys and also supports using some global condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see AWS Global Condition Context Keys in the IAM User Guide.

Most Amazon ECR actions support the aws:ResourceTag and ecr:ResourceTag condition keys. For more information, see Using Tag-Based Access Control (p. 94).

To see a list of Amazon ECR condition keys, see Condition Keys Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Registry in the IAM User Guide. To learn with which actions and resources you can use a condition key, see Actions Defined by Amazon Elastic Container Registry.

Examples

To view examples of Amazon ECR identity-based policies, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples (p. 91).

Amazon ECR Resource-Based Policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that specify what actions a specified principal can perform on an Amazon ECR resource and under what conditions. Amazon ECR supports resource-based permissions policies for Amazon ECR repositories. Resource-based policies let you grant usage permission
to other accounts on a per-resource basis. You can also use a resource-based policy to allow an AWS service to access your Amazon ECR repositories.

To enable cross-account access, you can specify an entire account or IAM entities in another account as the principal in a resource-based policy. Adding a cross-account principal to a resource-based policy is only half of establishing the trust relationship. When the principal and the resource are in different AWS accounts, you must also grant the principal entity permission to access the resource. Grant permission by attaching an identity-based policy to the entity. However, if a resource-based policy grants access to a principal in the same account, no additional identity-based policy is required. For more information, see How IAM Roles Differ from Resource-based Policies in the IAM User Guide.

The Amazon ECR service supports only one type of resource-based policy called a repository policy, which is attached to a repository. This policy defines which principal entities (accounts, users, roles, and federated users) can perform actions on the repository.

To learn how to attach a resource-based policy to a repository, see Repository policies (p. 23).

Examples

To view examples of Amazon ECR resource-based policies, see Repository policy examples (p. 25),

Authorization Based on Amazon ECR Tags

You can attach tags to Amazon ECR resources or pass tags in a request to Amazon ECR. To control access based on tags, you provide tag information in the condition element of a policy using the ecr:ResourceTag/key-name, aws:RequestTag/key-name, or aws:TagKeys condition keys. For more information about tagging Amazon ECR resources, see Tagging an Amazon ECR repository (p. 28).

To view an example identity-based policy for limiting access to a resource based on the tags on that resource, see Using Tag-Based Access Control (p. 94).

Amazon ECR IAM Roles

An IAM role is an entity within your AWS account that has specific permissions.

Using Temporary Credentials with Amazon ECR

You can use temporary credentials to sign in with federation, assume an IAM role, or to assume a cross-account role. You obtain temporary security credentials by calling AWS STS API operations such as AssumeRole or GetFederationToken.

Amazon ECR supports using temporary credentials.

Service-Linked Roles

Service-linked roles allow AWS services to access resources in other services to complete an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your IAM account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

Amazon ECR supports service-linked roles. For more information, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR (p. 88).

AWS managed policies for Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Amazon ECR provides several managed policies that you can attach to IAM users or Amazon EC2 instances. These policies allow differing levels of control over access to Amazon ECR resources and API operations. You can apply these policies directly or use them as starting points for creating your own
policies. For more information about each API operation mentioned in these policies, see Actions in the Amazon Elastic Container Registry API Reference.

Topics
- AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess (p. 84)
- AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser (p. 84)
- AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly (p. 85)
- AWSECRPullThroughCache_ServiceRolePolicy (p. 86)
- ECRReplicationServiceRolePolicy (p. 86)
- Amazon ECR updates to AWS managed policies (p. 86)

AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess

You can attach the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess policy to your IAM identities.

You can use this managed policy as a starting point to create your own IAM policy based on your specific requirements. For example, you can create a policy specifically for providing an IAM user or role with full administrator access to manage the use of Amazon ECR. With the Amazon ECR Lifecycle Policies feature, you can specify the lifecycle management of images in a repository. Lifecycle policy events are reported as CloudTrail events. Amazon ECR is integrated with AWS CloudTrail so it can display your lifecycle policy events directly in the Amazon ECR console. The AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess managed IAM policy includes the cloudtrail:LookupEvents permission to facilitate this behavior.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions:

- ecr – Allows principals full access to all Amazon ECR APIs.
- cloudtrail – Allows principals to looks up management events or AWS CloudTrail Insights events that are captured by CloudTrail.

The AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess policy is as follows.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
       {
           "Effect": "Allow",
           "Action": [
               "ecr:*",
               "cloudtrail:LookupEvents"
           ],
           "Resource": "*"
       }
   ]
}
```

AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser

You can attach the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser policy to your IAM identities.

This policy grants administrative permissions that allow IAM users to read and write to repositories, but doesn’t allow them to delete repositories or change the policy documents that are applied to them.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions:
• **ecr** – Allows principals to read and write to repositories, as well as read lifecycle policies. Principals aren’t granted permission to delete repositories or change the lifecycle policies that are applied to them.

The **AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser** policy is as follows.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
          "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
          "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
          "ecr:GetRepositoryPolicy",
          "ecr:DescribeRepositories",
          "ecr:ListImages",
          "ecr:DescribeImages",
          "ecr:BatchGetImage",
          "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicy",
          "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicyPreview",
          "ecr:ListImages",
          "ecr:ListTagsForResource",
          "ecr:DescribeImageScanFindings",
          "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
          "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
          "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
          "ecr:PutImage"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
    ]
}
```

**AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly**

You can attach the **AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly** policy to your IAM identities.

This policy grants read-only permissions to Amazon ECR. This includes the ability to list repositories and images within the repositories. It also includes the ability to pull images from Amazon ECR with the Docker CLI.

**Permissions details**

This policy includes the following permissions:

• **ecr** – Allows principals to read repositories and their respective lifecycle policies.

The **AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly** policy is as follows.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
    {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
          "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
          "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
          "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
          "ecr:GetRepositoryPolicy",
          "ecr:DescribeRepositories",
          "ecr:ListImages",
          "ecr:DescribeImages",
          "ecr:BatchGetImage",
          "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicy",
          "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicyPreview",
          "ecr:ListImages",
          "ecr:ListTagsForResource",
          "ecr:DescribeImageScanFindings",
          "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
          "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
          "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
          "ecr:PutImage"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
    ]
}
```
You can't attach the `AWSECRPullThroughCache_ServiceRolePolicy` managed IAM policy to your IAM entities. This policy is attached to a service-linked role that allows Amazon ECR to push images to your repositories through the pull through cache workflow. For more information, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR (p. 88).

**ECRReplicationServiceRolePolicy**

You can't attach the `ECRReplicationServiceRolePolicy` managed IAM policy to your IAM entities. This policy is attached to a service-linked role that allows Amazon ECR to perform actions on your behalf. For more information, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR (p. 88).

**Amazon ECR updates to AWS managed policies**

View details about updates to AWS managed policies for Amazon ECR since the time that this service began tracking these changes. For automatic alerts about changes to this page, subscribe to the RSS feed on the Amazon ECR Document history page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWSECRPullThroughCache_ServiceRolePolicy</strong> (p. 86)</td>
<td>New policy</td>
<td>November 29, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECRReplicationServiceRolePolicy</strong> (p. 86)</td>
<td>New policy</td>
<td>December 4, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess</strong></td>
<td>Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>December 4, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly</strong></td>
<td>Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>December 10, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AWS managed policies for Amazon ECR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser</strong> – Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added new permissions to the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser policy. They allow principals to read lifecycle policies, list tags, and describe the scan findings for images.</td>
<td>December 10, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess</strong> – Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added new permissions to the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess policy. They allow principals to look up management events or AWS CloudTrail Insights events that are captured by CloudTrail.</td>
<td>November 10, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly</strong> – Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added new permissions to the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly policy. They allow principals to describe Amazon ECR images.</td>
<td>October 11, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser</strong> – Update to an existing policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added new permissions to the AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser policy. They allow principals to describe Amazon ECR images.</td>
<td>October 11, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess</strong> – New policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added a new policy. This policy grants full access to Amazon ECR.</td>
<td>December 21, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser</strong> – New policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added a new policy which grants administrative permissions that allow IAM users to read and write to repositories but doesn't allow them to delete repositories or change the policy documents that are applied to them.</td>
<td>December 21, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess</strong> – New policy</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added a new policy. This policy grants full access to Amazon ECR.</td>
<td>December 21, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using service-linked roles for Amazon ECR

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service-linked roles to provide the permissions necessary to use the replication and pull through cache features. A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to Amazon ECR. The service-linked role is predefined by Amazon ECR. It includes all of the permissions that the service requires to support the replication and pull through cache features for your private registry. After you configure replication or pull through cache for your registry, a service-linked role is created automatically on your behalf. For more information, see Private registry settings (p. 15).

A service-linked role makes setting up replication and pull through cache with Amazon ECR easier. This is because, by using it, you don't have to manually add all the necessary permissions. Amazon ECR defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only Amazon ECR can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy. The permissions policy can't be attached to any other IAM entity.

You can delete the corresponding service-linked role only after disabling either replication or pull through cache on your registry. This ensures that you don't inadvertently remove the permissions Amazon ECR requires for these features.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see AWS services that work with IAM. On this linked-to page, look for the services that have Yes in the Service-linked role column. Choose a Yes with a link to view the relevant service-linked role documentation for that service.

Topics

- Supported Regions for Amazon ECR service-linked roles (p. 88)
- Amazon ECR service-linked role for replication (p. 88)
- Amazon ECR service-linked role for pull through cache (p. 90)

Supported Regions for Amazon ECR service-linked roles

Amazon ECR supports using service-linked roles in all of the Regions where the service is available. For more information, see AWS Regions and Endpoints.

Amazon ECR service-linked role for replication

Service-linked role permissions for Amazon ECR

Amazon ECR uses service-linked roles named AWSServiceRoleForECRReplication – Allows Amazon ECR to replicate images across multiple accounts.

The AWSServiceRoleForECRReplication service-linked role trusts the following services to assume the role:

- replication.ecr.amazonaws.com

The following ECRReplicationServiceRolePolicy role permissions policy allows Amazon ECR to use the following actions on resources:
Using service-linked roles

Creating a service-linked role for Amazon ECR

You don’t need to manually create the Amazon ECR service-linked role. When you configure replication settings for your registry in the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API, Amazon ECR creates the service-linked role for you.

If you delete this service-linked role and need to create it again, you can use the same process to recreate the role in your account. When you configure replication settings for your registry, Amazon ECR creates the service-linked role for you again.

Editing a service-linked role for Amazon ECR

Amazon ECR doesn’t allow manually editing the AWSServiceRoleForECRReplication service-linked role. After you create a service-linked role, you can’t change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using IAM. For more information, see Editing a service-linked role in the IAM User Guide.

Deleting the service-linked role for Amazon ECR

If you no longer need to use a feature or service that requires a service-linked role, we recommend that you delete that role. That way, you don’t have an unused entity that isn’t actively monitored or maintained. However, you must remove the replication configuration for your registry in every Region before you can manually delete the service-linked role.

Note
If you try to delete resources while the Amazon ECR service is still using the roles, your delete action might fail. If that happens, wait for a few minutes and try again.

To delete Amazon ECR resources used by the AWSServiceRoleForECRReplication

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region your replication configuration is set on.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Registry settings.
4. Select both the Cross-Region replication and Cross-account replication settings.
5. Choose Save.

To manually delete the service-linked role using IAM

Use the IAM console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API to delete the AWSServiceRoleForECRReplication service-linked role. For more information, see Deleting a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

Amazon ECR service-linked role for pull through cache

Amazon ECR uses a service-linked role named AWSServiceRoleForECRPullThroughCache which gives permission for Amazon ECR to push images to your repositories through the pull through cache workflow.

Service-linked role permissions for Amazon ECR

The AWSServiceRoleForECRPullThroughCache service-linked role trusts the following service to assume the role.

- pullthroughcache.ecr.amazonaws.com

The following AWSECRPullThroughCache_ServiceRolePolicy permissions policy is attached to the service-linked role and allows Amazon ECR to use the following actions.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
            "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
            "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
            "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
            "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
            "ecr:PutImage"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }]
}
```

You must configure permissions to allow an IAM entity (for example a user, group, or role) to create, edit, or delete a service-linked role. For more information, see Service-linked role permissions in the IAM User Guide.

Creating a service-linked role for Amazon ECR

You don't need to manually create the Amazon ECR service-linked role for pull through cache. When you create a pull through cache rule for your private registry in the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API, Amazon ECR creates the service-linked role for you.

If you delete this service-linked role and need to create it again, you can use the same process to recreate the role in your account. When you create a pull through cache rule for your private registry, Amazon ECR creates the service-linked role for you again if it doesn't already exist.

Editing a service-linked role for Amazon ECR

Amazon ECR doesn't allow manually editing the AWSServiceRoleForECRPullThroughCache service-linked role. After the service-linked role is created, you can't change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using IAM. For more information, see Editing a service-linked role in the IAM User Guide.

Deleting the service-linked role for Amazon ECR

If you no longer need to use a feature or service that requires a service-linked role, we recommend that you delete that role. That way, you don't have an unused entity that isn't actively monitored or
maintained. However, you must delete the pull through cache rules for your registry in every Region before you can manually delete the service-linked role.

**Note**

If you try to delete resources while the Amazon ECR service is still using the role, your delete action might fail. If that happens, wait for a few minutes and try again.

**To delete Amazon ECR resources used by the AWSServiceRoleForECRPullThroughCache service-linked role**

1. Open the Amazon ECR console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/.
2. From the navigation bar, choose the Region where your pull through cache rules are created.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Private registry, Pull through cache**.
4. Select your pull through cache rules and then choose **Delete rule**.

**To manually delete the service-linked role using IAM**

Use the IAM console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API to delete the **AWSServiceRoleForECRPullThroughCache** service-linked role. For more information, see [Deleting a Service-Linked Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_delete-service-linked-role.html) in the IAM User Guide.

**Amazon Elastic Container Registry Identity-Based Policy Examples**

By default, IAM users and roles don't have permission to create or modify Amazon ECR resources. They also can't perform tasks using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS API. An IAM administrator must create IAM policies that grant users and roles permission to perform specific API operations on the specified resources they need. The administrator must then attach those policies to the IAM users or groups that require those permissions.

To learn how to create an IAM identity-based policy using these example JSON policy documents, see [Creating Policies on the JSON Tab](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_policies-create-json.html) in the IAM User Guide.

**Topics**

- Policy Best Practices (p. 91)
- Using the Amazon ECR Console (p. 92)
- Allow Users to View Their Own Permissions (p. 92)
- Accessing One Amazon ECR Repository (p. 93)

**Policy Best Practices**

Identity-based policies are very powerful. They determine whether someone can create, access, or delete Amazon ECR resources in your account. These actions can incur costs for your AWS account. When you create or edit identity-based policies, follow these guidelines and recommendations:

- **Get started using AWS managed policies** – To start using Amazon ECR quickly, use AWS managed policies to give your employees the permissions they need. These policies are already available in your account and are maintained and updated by AWS. For more information, see [Get started using permissions with AWS managed policies](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_getting-started-managed-policies.html) in the IAM User Guide.

- **Grant least privilege** – When you create custom policies, grant only the permissions required to perform a task. Start with a minimum set of permissions and grant additional permissions as necessary. Doing so is more secure than starting with permissions that are too lenient and then trying to tighten them later. For more information, see [Grant least privilege](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_policies-management.html#grant-least-privilege) in the IAM User Guide.
• **Enable MFA for sensitive operations** – For extra security, require IAM users to use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to access sensitive resources or API operations. For more information, see Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) in AWS in the *IAM User Guide*.

• **Use policy conditions for extra security** – To the extent that it's practical, define the conditions under which your identity-based policies allow access to a resource. For example, you can write conditions to specify a range of allowable IP addresses that a request must come from. You can also write conditions to allow requests only within a specified date or time range, or to require the use of SSL or MFA. For more information, see IAM JSON policy elements: Condition in the *IAM User Guide*.

**Using the Amazon ECR Console**

To access the Amazon Elastic Container Registry console, you must have a minimum set of permissions. These permissions must allow you to list and view details about the Amazon ECR resources in your AWS account. If you create an identity-based policy that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the console won't function as intended for entities (IAM users or roles) with that policy.

To ensure that those entities can still use the Amazon ECR console, add the `AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly` AWS managed policy to the entities. For more information, see Adding Permissions to a User in the *IAM User Guide*:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
        "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
        "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
        "ecr:GetRepositoryPolicy",
        "ecr:DescribeRepositories",
        "ecr:ListImages",
        "ecr:DescribeImages",
        "ecr:BatchGetImage",
        "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicy",
        "ecr:GetLifecyclePolicyPreview",
        "ecr:ListTagsForResource",
        "ecr:DescribeImageScanFindings"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    }
  ]
}
```

You don't need to allow minimum console permissions for users that are making calls only to the AWS CLI or the AWS API. Instead, allow access to only the actions that match the API operation that you're trying to perform.

**Allow Users to View Their Own Permissions**

This example shows how you might create a policy that allows IAM users to view the inline and managed policies that are attached to their user identity. This policy includes permissions to complete this action on the console or programmatically using the AWS CLI or AWS API.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "sts:GetCallerIdentity",
        "sts:GetCallerPrincipal",
        "sts:GetSessionToken",
        "iam:GetUser"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    }
  ]
}
```
"Sid": "ViewOwnUserInfo",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [ 
  "iam:GetUserPolicy",
  "iam:ListGroupsForUser",
  "iam:ListAttachedUserPolicies",
  "iam:ListUserPolicies",
  "iam:GetUser"
],
"Resource": [ "arn:aws:iam::*:user/${aws:username}" ]
},
{
  "Sid": "NavigateInConsole",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [ 
    "iam:GetGroupPolicy",
    "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
    "iam:GetPolicy",
    "iam:ListAttachedGroupPolicies",
    "iam:ListGroupPolicies",
    "iam:ListGroupPolicyVersions",
    "iam:ListPolicies",
    "iam:ListUsers"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
}

## Accessing One Amazon ECR Repository

In this example, you want to grant an IAM user in your AWS account access to one of your Amazon ECR repositories, *my-repo*. You also want to allow the user to push, pull, and list images.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "ListImagesInRepository",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ 
        "ecr:ListImages"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/my-repo"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "GetAuthorizationToken",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ 
        "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "ManageRepositoryContents",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ 
        "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
        "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
        "ecr:GetRepositoryPolicy",
        "ecr:DescribeRepositories",
        "ecr:ListImages",
        "ecr:DescribeImages",
        "ecr:BatchGetImage"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
Using Tag-Based Access Control

The Amazon ECR CreateRepository API action enables you to specify tags when you create the repository. For more information, see Tagging an Amazon ECR repository (p. 28).

To enable users to tag repositories on creation, they must have permissions to use the action that creates the resource (for example, ecr:CreateRepository). If tags are specified in the resource-creating action, Amazon performs additional authorization on the ecr:CreateRepository action to verify if users have permissions to create tags.

You can use tag-based access control through IAM policies. The following are examples.

The following policy would only allow an IAM user to create or tag a repository as key=environment,value=dev.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowCreateTaggedRepository",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ecr:CreateRepository"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:RequestTag/environment": "dev"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowTagRepository",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ecr:TagResource"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:RequestTag/environment": "dev"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

The following policy would allow an IAM user access to all repositories unless they were tagged as key=environment,value=prod.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyAllRepositoriesTaggedWithProd",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": [
        "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken",
        "ecr:BatchGetImage",
        "ecr:GetRepositoryPolicy",
        "ecr:InitiateLayerUpload",
        "ecr:UploadLayerPart",
        "ecr:CompleteLayerUpload",
        "ecr:PutImage"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/my-repo"
    }
  ]
}
```
Troubleshooting Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Identity and Access

Use the following information to help you diagnose and fix common issues that you might encounter when working with Amazon ECR and IAM.

Topics

- I Am Not Authorized to Perform an Action in Amazon ECR (p. 95)
- I Am Not Authorized to Perform iam:PassRole (p. 95)
- I Want to View My Access Keys (p. 96)
- I’m an Administrator and Want to Allow Others to Access Amazon ECR (p. 96)
- I Want to Allow People Outside of My AWS Account to Access My Amazon ECR Resources (p. 96)

I Am Not Authorized to Perform an Action in Amazon ECR

If the AWS Management Console tells you that you’re not authorized to perform an action, then you must contact your administrator for assistance. Your administrator is the person that provided you with your user name and password.

The following example error occurs when the `mateojackson` IAM user tries to use the console to view details about a repository but does not have `ecr:DescribeRepositories` permissions.

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform: ecr:DescribeRepositories on resource: my-repo
```

In this case, Mateo asks his administrator to update his policies to allow him to access the `my-repo` resource using the `ecr:DescribeRepositories` action.

I Am Not Authorized to Perform iam:PassRole

If you receive an error that you’re not authorized to perform the `iam:PassRole` action, then you must contact your administrator for assistance. Your administrator is the person that provided you with your user name and password. Ask that person to update your policies to allow you to pass a role to Amazon ECR.
Some AWS services allow you to pass an existing role to that service, instead of creating a new service role or service-linked role. To do this, you must have permissions to pass the role to the service.

The following example error occurs when an IAM user named marymajor tries to use the console to perform an action in Amazon ECR. However, the action requires the service to have permissions granted by a service role. Mary does not have permissions to pass the role to the service.

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform: iam:PassRole
```

In this case, Mary asks her administrator to update her policies to allow her to perform the `iam:PassRole` action.

### I Want to View My Access Keys

After you create your IAM user access keys, you can view your access key ID at any time. However, you can't view your secret access key again. If you lose your secret key, you must create a new access key pair.

Access keys consist of two parts: an access key ID (for example, AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and a secret access key (for example, wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY). Like a user name and password, you must use both the access key ID and secret access key together to authenticate your requests. Manage your access keys as securely as you do your user name and password.

**Important**

Do not provide your access keys to a third party, even to help find your canonical user ID. By doing this, you might give someone permanent access to your account.

When you create an access key pair, you are prompted to save the access key ID and secret access key in a secure location. The secret access key is available only at the time you create it. If you lose your secret access key, you must add new access keys to your IAM user. You can have a maximum of two access keys. If you already have two, you must delete one key pair before creating a new one. To view instructions, see Managing access keys in the *IAM User Guide*.

### I'm an Administrator and Want to Allow Others to Access Amazon ECR

To allow others to access Amazon ECR, you must create an IAM entity (user or role) for the person or application that needs access. They will use the credentials for that entity to access AWS. You must then attach a policy to the entity that grants them the correct permissions in Amazon ECR.

To get started right away, see Creating your first IAM delegated user and group in the *IAM User Guide*.

### I Want to Allow People Outside of My AWS Account to Access My Amazon ECR Resources

You can create a role that users in other accounts or people outside of your organization can use to access your resources. You can specify who is trusted to assume the role. For services that support resource-based policies or access control lists (ACLs), you can use those policies to grant people access to your resources.

To learn more, consult the following:

- To learn whether Amazon ECR supports these features, see How Amazon Elastic Container Registry Works with IAM (p. 80).
- To learn how to provide access to your resources across AWS accounts that you own, see Providing access to an IAM user in another AWS account that you own in the *IAM User Guide*.
Data protection in Amazon ECR

The AWS shared responsibility model applies to data protection in Amazon Elastic Container Service. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure. This content includes the security configuration and management tasks for the AWS services that you use. For more information about data privacy, see the Data Privacy FAQ. For information about data protection in Europe, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.

For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). That way each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use SSL/TLS to communicate with AWS resources. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, along with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing personal data that is stored in Amazon S3.
- If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2.

We strongly recommend that you never put confidential or sensitive information, such as your customers' email addresses, into tags or free-form fields such as a Name field. This includes when you work with Amazon ECS or other AWS services using the console, API, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs. Any data that you enter into tags or free-form fields used for names may be used for billing or diagnostic logs. If you provide a URL to an external server, we strongly recommend that you do not include credentials information in the URL to validate your request to that server.

Topics

- Encryption at rest (p. 97)

Encryption at rest

Amazon ECR stores images in Amazon S3 buckets that Amazon ECR manages. By default, Amazon ECR uses server-side encryption with Amazon S3–managed encryption keys which encrypts your data at rest using an AES-256 encryption algorithm. This does not require any action on your part and is offered at no additional charge. For more information, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3–Managed Encryption Keys (SSE-S3) in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

For more control over the encryption for your Amazon ECR repositories, you can use server-side encryption with KMS keys stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). When you use AWS KMS
to encrypt your data, you can either use the default AWS managed key, which is managed by Amazon ECR, or specify your own KMS key (referred to as a customer managed key). For more information, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with KMS keys Stored in AWS KMS (SSE-KMS) in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

Each Amazon ECR repository has an encryption configuration, which is set when the repository is created. You can use different encryption configurations on each repository. For more information, see Creating a private repository (p. 20).

When a repository is created with AWS KMS encryption enabled, a KMS key is used to encrypt the contents of the repository. Moreover, Amazon ECR adds an AWS KMS grant to the KMS key with the Amazon ECR repository as the grantee principal.

The following provides a high-level understanding of how Amazon ECR is integrated with AWS KMS to encrypt and decrypt your repositories:

1. When creating a repository, Amazon ECR sends a DescribeKey call to AWS KMS to validate and retrieve the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key specified in the encryption configuration.
2. Amazon ECR sends two CreateGrant requests to AWS KMS to create grants on the KMS key to allow Amazon ECR to encrypt and decrypt data using the data key.
3. When pushing an image, a GenerateDataKey request is made to AWS KMS that specifies the KMS key to use for encrypting the image layer and manifest.
4. AWS KMS generates a new data key, encrypts it under the specified KMS key, and sends the encrypted data key to be stored with the image layer metadata and the image manifest.
5. When pulling an image, a Decrypt request is made to AWS KMS, specifying the encrypted data key.
6. AWS KMS decrypts the encrypted data key and sends the decrypted data key to Amazon S3.
7. The data key in used to decrypt the image layer before the image layer being pulled.
8. When a repository is deleted, Amazon ECR sends two RetireGrant requests to AWS KMS to retire the grants created for the repository.

**Considerations**

The following points should be considered when using AWS KMS encryption with Amazon ECR.

- If you create your Amazon ECR repository with KMS encryption and you do not specify a KMS key, Amazon ECR uses an AWS managed key with the alias `aws/ecr` by default. This KMS key is created in your account the first time that you create a repository with KMS encryption enabled.
- When you use KMS encryption with your own KMS key, the key must exist in the same Region as your repository.
- The grants that Amazon ECR creates on your behalf should not be revoked. If you revoke the grant that gives Amazon ECR permission to use the AWS KMS keys in your account, Amazon ECR cannot access this data, encrypt new images pushed to the repository, or decrypt them when they are pulled. When you revoke a grant for Amazon ECR, the change occurs immediately. To revoke access rights, you should delete the repository rather than revoking the grant. When a repository is deleted, Amazon ECR retires the grants on your behalf.
- There is a cost associated with using AWS KMS keys. For more information, see AWS Key Management Service pricing.

**Required IAM permissions**

When creating or deleting an Amazon ECR repository with server-side encryption using AWS KMS, the permissions required depend on the specific KMS key you are using.
Required IAM permissions when using the AWS managed key for Amazon ECR

By default, when AWS KMS encryption is enabled for an Amazon ECR repository but no KMS key is specified, the AWS managed key for Amazon ECR is used. When the AWS-managed KMS key for Amazon ECR is used to encrypt a repository, any principal that has permission to create a repository can also enable AWS KMS encryption on the repository. However, the IAM principal that deletes the repository must have the kms:RetireGrant permission. This enables the retirement of the grants that were added to the AWS KMS key when the repository was created.

The following example IAM policy can be added as an inline policy to a user to ensure they have the minimum permissions needed to delete a repository that has encryption enabled. The KMS key used to encrypt the repository can be specified using the resource parameter.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "ecr-kms-permissions",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowAccessToRetireTheGrantsAssociatedWithTheKey",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ "kms:RetireGrant" ],
    }
  ]
}
```

Required IAM permissions when using a customer managed key

When creating a repository with AWS KMS encryption enabled using a customer managed key, there are required permissions for both the KMS key policy and the IAM policy for the user or role creating the repository.

When creating your own KMS key, you can either use the default key policy AWS KMS creates or you can specify your own. To ensure that the customer managed key remains manageable by the account owner, the key policy for the KMS key should allow all AWS KMS actions for the root user of the account. Additional scoped permissions may be added to the key policy but at minimum the root user should be given permissions to manage the KMS key. To allow the KMS key to be used only for requests that originate in Amazon ECR, you can use the kms:ViaService condition key with the ecr.<region>.amazonaws.com value.

The following example key policy gives the AWS account (root user) that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key. For more information about this example key policy, see Allows access to the AWS account and enables IAM policies in the AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "ecr-key-policy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "EnableIAMUserPermissions",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root" },
      "Action": "kms:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```
The IAM user, IAM role, or AWS account creating your repositories must have the `kms:CreateGrant`, `kms:RetireGrant`, and `kms:DescribeKey` permission in addition to the necessary Amazon ECR permissions.

**Note**
The `kms:RetireGrant` permission must be added to the IAM policy of the user or role creating the repository. The `kms:CreateGrant` and `kms:DescribeKey` permissions can be added to either the key policy for the KMS key or the IAM policy of user or role creating the repository. For more information on how AWS KMS permissions work, see [AWS KMS API permissions: Actions and resources reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/permissions.html) in the AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

The following example IAM policy can be added as an inline policy to a user to ensure they have the minimum permissions needed to create a repository with encryption enabled and delete the repository when they are finished with it. The AWS KMS key used to encrypt the repository can be specified using the resource parameter.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Id": "ecr-kms-permissions",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AllowAccessToCreateAndRetireTheGrantsAssociatedWithTheKeyAsWellAsDescribeTheKey",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "kms:CreateGrant",
                "kms:RetireGrant",
                "kms:DescribeKey"
            ],
        }
    ]
}
```

**Allow a user to list KMS keys in the console when creating a repository**

When using the Amazon ECR console to create a repository, you can grant permissions to enable a user to list the customer managed KMS keys in the Region when enabling encryption for the repository. The following IAM policy example shows the permissions needed to list your KMS keys and aliases when using the console.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": [
            "kms:ListKeys",
            "kms:ListAliases",
            "kms:DescribeKey"
        ],
        "Resource": "*"
    }
}
```
Monitoring Amazon ECR interaction with AWS KMS

You can use AWS CloudTrail to track the requests that Amazon ECR sends to AWS KMS on your behalf. The log entries in the CloudTrail log contain an encryption context key to make them more easily identifiable.

Amazon ECR encryption context

An encryption context is a set of key–value pairs that contains arbitrary nonsecret data. When you include an encryption context in a request to encrypt data, AWS KMS cryptographically binds the encryption context to the encrypted data. To decrypt the data, you must pass in the same encryption context.

In its GenerateDataKey and Decrypt requests to AWS KMS, Amazon ECR uses an encryption context with two name–value pairs that identify the repository and Amazon S3 bucket being used. This is shown in the following example. The names do not vary, but combined encryption context values will be different for each value.

```
"encryptionContext": {
  "aws:s3:arn": "arn:aws:s3:::us-west-2-starport-manifest-bucket/EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987BUCKET1/SHA256:sha256:a7766145a775d39e53a713c75b6fd6d318740e70327aa3ed5d09e0ef33fc3df",
}
```

You can use the encryption context to identify these cryptographic operation in audit records and logs, such as AWS CloudTrail and Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and as a condition for authorization in policies and grants.

The Amazon ECR encryption context consists of two name-value pairs.

- **aws:s3:arn** – The first name–value pair identifies the bucket. The key is `aws:s3:arn`. The value is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon S3 bucket.

```
"aws:s3:arn": "ARN of an Amazon S3 bucket"
```

For example, if the ARN of the bucket is `arn:aws:s3:::us-west-2-starport-manifest-bucket/EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987BUCKET1/SHA256:a7766145a775d39e53a713c75b6fd6d318740e70327aa3ed5d09e0ef33fc3df`, the encryption context would include the following pair.

```
"arn:aws:s3:::us-west-2-starport-manifest-bucket/EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987BUCKET1/SHA256:a7766145a775d39e53a713c75b6fd6d318740e70327aa3ed5d09e0ef33fc3df"
```

- **aws:ecr:arn** – The second name–value pair identifies the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the repository. The key is `aws:ecr:arn`. The value is the ARN of the repository.

```
"aws:ecr:arn": "ARN of an Amazon ECR repository"
```

For example, if the ARN of the repository is `arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:111122223333:repository/repository-name`, the encryption context would include the following pair.

```
```
Troubleshooting

When deleting an Amazon ECR repository with the console, if the repository is successfully deleted but Amazon ECR is unable to retire the grants added to your KMS key for your repository, you will receive the following error.

The repository **{repository-name}** has been deleted successfully but the grants created by the kmsKey **{kms_key}** failed to be retired

When this occurs, you can retire the AWS KMS grants for the repository yourself.

To retire AWS KMS grants for a repository manually

1. List the grants for the AWS KMS key used for the repository. The `key-id` value is included in the error you receive from the console. You can also use the `list-keys` command to list both the AWS managed keys and customer managed KMS keys in a specific Region in your account.

   ```shell
   aws kms list-grants
       --key-id b8d9ae76-080c-4043-9237-c815bfc21dfc
       --region us-west-2
   ```

   The output include an `EncryptionContextSubset` with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of your repository. This can be used to determine which grant added to the key is the one you want to retire. The `GrantId` value will be used when retiring the grant in the next step.

2. Retire each grant for the AWS KMS key added for the repository. Replace the value for `GrantId` with the ID of the grant from the output of the previous step.

   ```shell
   aws kms retire-grant
       --key-id b8d9ae76-080c-4043-9237-c815bfc21dfc
       --grant-id GrantId
       --region us-west-2
   ```

Compliance validation for Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Third-party auditors assess the security and compliance of Amazon Elastic Container Registry as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include SOC, PCI, HIPAA, and others.

For a list of AWS services in scope of specific compliance programs, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program. For general information, see AWS Compliance Programs.

You can download third-party audit reports using AWS Artifact. For more information, see Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact.

Your compliance responsibility when using Amazon ECR is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. AWS provides the following resources to help with compliance:

- **Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides** – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying security- and compliance-focused baseline environments on AWS.
- **Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance Whitepaper** – This whitepaper describes how companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-compliant applications.
• AWS Compliance Resources – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.

• Evaluating Resources with Rules in the AWS Config Developer Guide – The AWS Config service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.

• AWS Security Hub – This AWS service provides a comprehensive view of your security state within AWS that helps you check your compliance with security industry standards and best practices.

Infrastructure Security in Amazon Elastic Container Registry

As a managed service, Amazon Elastic Container Registry is protected by the AWS global network security procedures that are described in the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes whitepaper.

You use AWS published API calls to access Amazon ECR through the network. Clients must support Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.0 or later. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later. Clients must also support cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed by using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

You can call these API operations from any network location, but Amazon ECR does support resource-based access policies, which can include restrictions based on the source IP address. You can also use Amazon ECR policies to control access from specific Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) endpoints or specific VPCs. Effectively, this isolates network access to a given Amazon ECR resource from only the specific VPC within the AWS network. For more information, see Amazon ECR interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) (p. 103).

Amazon ECR interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)

You can improve the security posture of your VPC by configuring Amazon ECR to use an interface VPC endpoint. VPC endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, a technology that enables you to privately access Amazon ECR APIs through private IP addresses. AWS PrivateLink restricts all network traffic between your VPC and Amazon ECR to the Amazon network. You don't need an internet gateway, a NAT device, or a virtual private gateway.

For more information about AWS PrivateLink and VPC endpoints, see VPC Endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Considerations for Amazon ECR VPC endpoints

Before you configure VPC endpoints for Amazon ECR, be aware of the following considerations.

• To allow your Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Amazon EC2 instances to pull private images from Amazon ECR, ensure that you also create the interface VPC endpoints for Amazon ECS. For more information, see Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.

  Important
  Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate don't require the Amazon ECS interface VPC endpoints.
Amazon ECR User Guide

Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)

- Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate using platform version 1.3.0 or earlier only require the `com.amazonaws.region.ecr.dkr` Amazon ECR VPC endpoint and the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint to take advantage of this feature.

- Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate using platform version 1.4.0 or later require both the `com.amazonaws.region.ecr.dkr` and `com.amazonaws.region.ecr.api` Amazon ECR VPC endpoints as well as the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint to take advantage of this feature.

- Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate that pull container images from Amazon ECR can restrict access to the specific VPC their tasks use and to the VPC endpoint the service uses by adding condition keys to the task execution IAM role for the task. For more information, see Optional IAM Permissions for Fargate Tasks Pulling Amazon ECR Images over Interface Endpoints in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.

- Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate that pull container images from Amazon ECR that also use the `awslogs` log driver to send log information to CloudWatch Logs require the CloudWatch Logs VPC endpoint. For more information, see Create the CloudWatch Logs endpoint (p. 107).

- The security group attached to the VPC endpoint must allow incoming connections on port 443 from the private subnet of the VPC.

- VPC endpoints currently don't support cross-Region requests. Ensure that you create your VPC endpoints in the same Region where you plan to issue your API calls to Amazon ECR.

- VPC endpoints only support AWS provided DNS through Amazon Route 53. If you want to use your own DNS, you can use conditional DNS forwarding. For more information, see DHCP Options Sets in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

- If your containers have existing connections to Amazon S3, their connections might be briefly interrupted when you add the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint. If you want to avoid this interruption, create a new VPC that uses the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint and then migrate your Amazon ECS cluster and its containers into the new VPC.

- When an image is pulled using a pull through cache rule for the first time, if you've configured Amazon ECR to use an interface VPC endpoint using AWS PrivateLink then you need to create a public subnet in the same VPC, with a NAT gateway, and then route all outbound traffic to the internet from their private subnet to the NAT gateway in order for the pull to work. Subsequent image pulls don't require this. For more information, see Scenario: Access the internet from a private subnet in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide.

### Considerations for Windows images

Images based on the Windows operating system include artifacts that are restricted by license from being distributed. By default, when you push Windows images to an Amazon ECR repository, the layers that include these artifacts are not pushed as they are considered foreign layers. When the artifacts are provided by Microsoft, the foreign layers are retrieved from Microsoft Azure infrastructure. For this reason, to enable your containers to pull these foreign layers from Azure additional steps are needed beyond creating the VPC endpoints.

It is possible to override this behavior when pushing Windows images to Amazon ECR by using the `--allow-nondistributable-artifacts` flag in the Docker daemon. When enabled, this flag will push the licensed layers to Amazon ECR which enables these images to be pulled from Amazon ECR via the VPC endpoint without additional access to Azure being required.

**Important**

Using the `--allow-nondistributable-artifacts` flag does not preclude your obligation to comply with the terms of the Windows container base image license; you cannot post Windows content for public or third-party redistribution. Usage within your own environment is allowed.

To enable the use of this flag for your Docker installation, you must modify the Docker daemon configuration file which, depending on your Docker installation, can typically be configured in settings...
or preferences menu under the **Docker Engine** section or by editing the `C:\ProgramData\docker\config\daemon.json` file directly.

The following is an example of the required configuration. Replace the value with the repository URI you are pushing images to.

```json
{
    "allow-nondistributable-artifacts": [
        "111122223333.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
    ]
}
```

After modifying the Docker daemon configuration file, you must restart the Docker daemon before attempting to push your image. Confirm the push worked by verifying that the base layer was pushed to your repository.

**Note**
The base layers for Windows images are large. The layer size will result in a longer time to push and additional storage costs in Amazon ECR for these images. For these reasons, we recommend only using this option when it is strictly required to reduce build times and ongoing storage costs. For example, the `mcr.microsoft.com/windows/servercore` image is approximately 1.7 GiB in size when compressed in Amazon ECR.

### Create the VPC endpoints for Amazon ECR

To create the VPC endpoints for the Amazon ECR service, use the [Creating an Interface Endpoint procedure in the Amazon VPC User Guide.](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-endpoints.html)

Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Amazon EC2 instances require both Amazon ECR endpoints and the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint.

Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate using platform version 1.4.0 or later require both Amazon ECR VPC endpoints and the Amazon S3 gateway endpoints.

Amazon ECS tasks hosted on Fargate that use platform version 1.3.0 or earlier only require the `com.amazonaws.region.ecr.dkr` Amazon ECR VPC endpoint and the Amazon S3 gateway endpoints.

**Note**
The order that the endpoints are created in doesn't matter.

**com.amazonaws.region.ecr.dkr**

This endpoint is used for the Docker Registry APIs. Docker client commands such as `push` and `pull` use this endpoint.

When you create this endpoint, you must enable a private DNS hostname. To do this, ensure that the **Enable Private DNS Name** option is selected in the Amazon VPC console when you create the VPC endpoint.

**com.amazonaws.region.ecr.api**

**Note**
The specified `region` represents the Region identifier for an AWS Region supported by Amazon ECR, such as `us-east-2` for the US East (Ohio) Region.

This endpoint is used for calls to the Amazon ECR API. API actions such as `DescribeImages` and `CreateRepository` go to this endpoint.

When this endpoint is created, you have the option to enable a private DNS hostname. Enable this setting by selecting **Enable Private DNS Name** in the VPC console when you create the VPC endpoint. If you enable a private DNS hostname for the VPC endpoint, update your SDK or AWS
CLI to the latest version so that specifying an endpoint URL when using the SDK or AWS CLI isn't necessary.

If you enable a private DNS hostname and are using an SDK or AWS CLI version released before January 24, 2019, you must use the `--endpoint-url` parameter to specify the interface endpoints. The following example shows the format for the endpoint URL.

```
aws ecr create-repository --repository-name name --endpoint-url https://api.ecr.region.amazonaws.com
```

If you don't enable a private DNS hostname for the VPC endpoint, you must use the `--endpoint-url` parameter specifying the VPC endpoint ID for the interface endpoint. The following example shows the format for the endpoint URL.

```
aws ecr create-repository --repository-name name --endpoint-url https://VPC_endpoint_ID.api.ecr.region.vpce.amazonaws.com
```

### Create the Amazon S3 gateway endpoint

For your Amazon ECS tasks to pull private images from Amazon ECR, you must create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3. The gateway endpoint is required because Amazon ECR uses Amazon S3 to store your image layers. When your containers download images from Amazon ECR, they must access Amazon ECR to get the image manifest and then Amazon S3 to download the actual image layers. The following is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the layers for each Docker image.

`arn:aws:s3:::prod-region-starport-layer-bucket/*`

Use the Creating a gateway endpoint procedure in the Amazon VPC User Guide to create the following Amazon S3 gateway endpoint for Amazon ECR. When creating the endpoint, be sure to select the route tables for your VPC.

`com.amazonaws.region.s3`

The Amazon S3 gateway endpoint uses an IAM policy document to limit access to the service. The Full Access policy can be used because any restrictions that you have put in your task IAM roles or other IAM user policies still apply on top of this policy. If you want to limit Amazon S3 bucket access to the minimum required permissions for using Amazon ECR, see Minimum Amazon S3 Bucket Permissions for Amazon ECR (p. 106).

### Minimum Amazon S3 Bucket Permissions for Amazon ECR

The Amazon S3 gateway endpoint uses an IAM policy document to limit access to the service. To allow only the minimum Amazon S3 bucket permissions for Amazon ECR, restrict access to the Amazon S3 bucket that Amazon ECR uses when you create the IAM policy document for the endpoint.

The following table describes the Amazon S3 bucket policy permissions needed by Amazon ECR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>arn:aws:s3:::prod-region-starport-layer-bucket/*</code></td>
<td>Provides access to the Amazon S3 bucket containing the layers for each Docker image. Represents the Region identifier for an AWS Region supported by Amazon ECR, such as <code>us-east-2</code> for the US East (Ohio) Region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following example illustrates how to provide access to the Amazon S3 buckets required for Amazon ECR operations.

```json
{
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Access-to-specific-bucket-only",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::prod-region-starport-layer-bucket/*"]
    }
  ]
}
```

Create the CloudWatch Logs endpoint

Amazon ECS tasks using the Fargate launch type that use a VPC without an internet gateway that also use the awslogs log driver to send log information to CloudWatch Logs require that you create the com.amazonaws.region.logs interface VPC endpoint for CloudWatch Logs. For more information, see Using CloudWatch Logs with interface VPC endpoints in the Amazon CloudWatch Logs User Guide.

Create an endpoint policy for your Amazon ECR VPC endpoints

A VPC endpoint policy is an IAM resource policy that you attach to an endpoint when you create or modify the endpoint. If you don't attach a policy when you create an endpoint, AWS attaches a default policy for you that allows full access to the service. An endpoint policy doesn't override or replace IAM user policies or service-specific policies. It's a separate policy for controlling access from the endpoint to the specified service. Endpoint policies must be written in JSON format. For more information, see Controlling Access to Services with VPC Endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

We recommend creating a single IAM resource policy and attaching it to both of the Amazon ECR VPC endpoints.

The following is an example of an endpoint policy for Amazon ECR. This policy enables a specific IAM role to pull images from Amazon ECR.

```json
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowPull",
    "Principal": {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/role_name"
    },
    "Action": [
      "ecr:BatchGetImage",
      "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer",
      "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken"
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": [""]
  }
}
```

The following endpoint policy example prevents a specified repository from being deleted.

```json
{
}
```
Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)

"Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowAll",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "*",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "PreventDelete",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "ecr:DeleteRepository",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:region:1234567890:repository/repository_name"
}
]

The following endpoint policy example combines the two previous examples into a single policy.

{
"Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowAll",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "*",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "PreventDelete",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": "ecr:DeleteRepository",
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ecr:region:1234567890:repository/repository_name"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowPull",
    "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/role_name"
    },
    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage", "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer", "ecr:GetAuthorizationToken"
},
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "*"
}
]

To modify the VPC endpoint policy for Amazon ECR
1. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Endpoints.
3. If you have not already created the VPC endpoints for Amazon ECR, see Create the VPC endpoints for Amazon ECR (p. 105).
4. Select the Amazon ECR VPC endpoint to add a policy to, and choose the Policy tab in the lower half of the screen.
5. Choose Edit Policy and make the changes to the policy.
6. Choose Save to save the policy.
Amazon ECR monitoring

You can monitor your Amazon ECR API usage with Amazon CloudWatch, which collects and processes raw data from Amazon ECR into readable, near real-time metrics. These statistics are recorded for a period of two weeks, so that you can access historical information and gain perspective on your API usage. Amazon ECR metric data is automatically sent to CloudWatch in one-minute periods. For more information about CloudWatch, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Amazon ECR provides metrics based on your API usage for authorization, image push, and image pull actions.

Monitoring is an important part of maintaining the reliability, availability, and performance of Amazon ECR and your AWS solutions. We recommend that you collect monitoring data from the resources that make up your AWS solution so that you can more easily debug a multi-point failure if one occurs. Before you start monitoring Amazon ECR, however, you should create a monitoring plan that includes answers to the following questions:

- What are your monitoring goals?
- What resources will you monitor?
- How often will you monitor these resources?
- What monitoring tools will you use?
- Who will perform the monitoring tasks?
- Who should be notified when something goes wrong?

The next step is to establish a baseline for normal Amazon ECR performance in your environment by measuring performance at various times and under different load conditions. As you monitor Amazon ECR, store historical monitoring data so that you can compare it with new performance data, identify normal performance patterns and performance anomalies, and devise methods to address issues.

Topics
- Visualizing your service quotas and setting alarms (p. 109)
- Amazon ECR usage metrics (p. 110)
- Amazon ECR usage reports (p. 111)
- Amazon ECR events and EventBridge (p. 111)
- Logging Amazon ECR actions with AWS CloudTrail (p. 114)

Visualizing your service quotas and setting alarms

You can use the CloudWatch console to visualize your service quotas and see how your current usage compares to service quotas. You can also set alarms so that you will be notified when you approach a quota.

To visualize a service quota and optionally set an alarm

2. In the navigation pane, choose Metrics.
3. On the All metrics tab, choose Usage, then choose By AWS Resource.
   The list of service quota usage metrics appears.
4. Select the check box next to one of the metrics.
The graph displays your current usage of that AWS resource.

5. To add your service quota to the graph, do the following:
   a. Choose the **Graphed metrics** tab.
   b. Choose **Math expression, Start with an empty expression**. Then in the new row, under **Details**, enter `SERVICE_QUOTA(m1)`.
      A new line is added to the graph, displaying the service quota for the resource represented in the metric.

6. To see your current usage as a percentage of the quota, add a new expression or change the current `SERVICE_QUOTA` expression. For the new expression, use `m1/60/SERVICE_QUOTA(m1)*100`.

7. (Optional) To set an alarm that notifies you if you approach the service quota, do the following:
   a. On the `m1/60/SERVICE_QUOTA(m1)*100` row, under **Actions**, choose the alarm icon. It looks like a bell.
      The alarm creation page appears.
   b. Under **Conditions**, ensure that **Threshold type** is **Static** and **Whenever Expression1 is** is set to **Greater**. Under **than**, enter **80**. This creates an alarm that goes into ALARM state when your usage exceeds 80 percent of the quota.
   c. Choose **Next**.
   d. On the next page, select an Amazon SNS topic or create a new one. This topic is notified when the alarm goes to ALARM state. Then choose **Next**.
   e. On the next page, enter a name and description for the alarm, and then choose **Next**.
   f. Choose **Create alarm**.

## Amazon ECR usage metrics

You can use CloudWatch usage metrics to provide visibility into your account’s usage of resources. Use these metrics to visualize your current service usage on CloudWatch graphs and dashboards.

Amazon ECR usage metrics correspond to AWS service quotas. You can configure alarms that alert you when your usage approaches a service quota. For more information about Amazon ECR service quotas, see Amazon ECR service quotas (p. 122).

Amazon ECR publishes the following metrics in the **AWS/Usage** namespace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CallCount</td>
<td>The number of API action calls from your account. The resources are defined by the dimensions associated with the metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The most useful statistic for this metric is <strong>SUM</strong>, which represents the sum of the values from all contributors during the period defined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following dimensions are used to refine the usage metrics that are published by Amazon ECR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>The name of the AWS service containing the resource. For Amazon ECR usage metrics, the value for this dimension is ECR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Amazon ECR usage reports

AWS provides a free reporting tool called Cost Explorer that enables you to analyze the cost and usage of your Amazon ECR resources.

Use Cost Explorer to view charts of your usage and costs. You can view data from the previous 13 months and forecast how much you are likely to spend for the next three months. You can use Cost Explorer to see patterns in how much you spend on AWS resources over time, identify areas that need further inquiry, and see trends that you can use to understand your costs. You also can specify time ranges for the data and view time data by day or by month.

The metering data in your Cost and Usage Reports shows usage across all of your Amazon ECR repositories. For more information, see Tagging your resources for billing (p. 30).


### Amazon ECR events and EventBridge

Amazon EventBridge enables you to automate your AWS services and to respond automatically to system events such as application availability issues or resource changes. Events from AWS services are delivered to EventBridge in near real time. You can write simple rules to indicate which events are of interest to you and include automated actions to take when an event matches a rule. The actions that can be automatically triggered include the following:

- Adding events to log groups in CloudWatch Logs
- Invoking an AWS Lambda function
- Invoking Amazon EC2 Run Command
- Relaying the event to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- Activating an AWS Step Functions state machine
- Notifying an Amazon SNS topic or an Amazon SQS queue
For more information, see Getting Started with Amazon EventBridge in the Amazon EventBridge User Guide.

Sample events from Amazon ECR

The following are example events from Amazon ECR. Events are emitted on a best effort basis.

**Event for a completed image push**

The following event is sent when each image push is completed. For more information, see Pushing a Docker image (p. 33).

```
{
    "version": "0",
    "id": "13cde686-328b-6117-af20-0e5566167482",
    "detail-type": "ECR Image Action",
    "source": "aws.ecr",
    "account": "123456789012",
    "time": "2019-11-16T01:54:34Z",
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "resources": [],
    "detail": {
        "result": "SUCCESS",
        "repository-name": "my-repository-name",
        "image-digest": "sha256:7f5b2640fe6fb4f46592def3410c4a79dac4f89e4782432e0378abcd1234",
        "action-type": "PUSH",
        "image-tag": "latest"
    }
}
```

**Event for a completed image scan (basic scanning)**

When basic scanning is enabled for your registry, the following event is sent when each image scan is completed. The finding-severity-counts parameter will only return a value for a severity level if one exists. For example, if the image contains no findings at CRITICAL level, then no critical count is returned. For more information, see Basic scanning (p. 68).

**Note**

For details about events that Amazon Inspector emits when enhanced scanning is enabled, see EventBridge events (p. 64).

```
{
    "version": "0",
    "id": "85fc3613-e913-7fc4-a80c-a3753e4aa9ae",
    "detail-type": "ECR Image Scan",
    "source": "aws.ecr",
    "account": "123456789012",
    "time": "2019-10-29T02:36:48Z",
    "region": "us-east-1",
    "resources": ["arn:aws:ecr:us-east-1:123456789012:repository/my-repository-name"],
    "detail": {
        "scan-status": "COMPLETE",
        "repository-name": "my-repository-name",
        "finding-severity-counts": {
            "CRITICAL": 10,
            "MEDIUM": 9
        },
        "image-digest": "sha256:7f5b2640fe6fb4f46592def3410c4a79dac4f89e4782432e0378abcd1234"
    }
}
```
Sample events from Amazon ECR

"image-tags": []
}

Event for a change notification on a resource with enhanced scanning enabled (enhanced scanning)

When enhanced scanning is enabled for your registry, the following event is sent by Amazon ECR when there is a change with a resource that has enhanced scanning enabled. This includes new repositories being created, the scan frequency for a repository being changed, or when images are created or deleted in repositories with enhanced scanning enabled. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62). For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).

Event for an image deletion

The following event is sent when an image is deleted. For more information, see Deleting an image (p. 42).
Logging Amazon ECR actions with AWS CloudTrail

Amazon ECR is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, a role, or an AWS service in Amazon ECR. CloudTrail captures the following Amazon ECR actions as events:

- All API calls, including calls from the Amazon ECR console
- All actions taken due to the encryption settings on your repositories
- All actions taken due to lifecycle policy rules, including both successful and unsuccessful actions

When a trail is created, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Amazon ECR. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using this information, you can determine the request that was made to Amazon ECR, the originating IP address, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details.

For more information, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

Amazon ECR information in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in Amazon ECR, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in Event history. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see Viewing Events with CloudTrail Event History.

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for Amazon ECR, create a trail. A trail enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. When you create a trail in the console, you can apply the trail to a single Region or to all Regions. The trail logs events in the AWS partition and delivers the log files to the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to analyze and act upon the event data collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see:

- Creating a trail for your AWS account
- AWS service integrations with CloudTrail logs
- Configuring Amazon SNS notifications for CloudTrail
- Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple Regions and Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple accounts

All Amazon ECR API actions are logged by CloudTrail and are documented in the Amazon Elastic Container Registry API Reference. When you perform common tasks, sections are generated in the CloudTrail log files for each API action that is part of that task. For example, when you create a repository, GetAuthorizationToken, CreateRepository and SetRepositoryPolicy sections are generated in the CloudTrail log files. When you push an image to a repository, InitiateLayerUpload, UploadLayerPart, CompleteLayerUpload, and PutImage sections are generated. When you pull an image, GetDownloadUrlForLayer and BatchGetImage sections are generated. For examples of these common tasks, see CloudTrail log entry examples (p. 115).
Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine the following:

- Whether the request was made with root or IAM user credentials
- Whether the request was made with temporary security credentials for a role or federated user
- Whether the request was made by another AWS service

For more information, see the CloudTrail userIdentity Element.

Understanding Amazon ECR log file entries

A trail is a configuration that enables delivery of events as log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail log files contain one or more log entries. An event represents a single request from any source and includes information about the requested action, the date and time of the action, request parameters, and other information. CloudTrail log files are not an ordered stack trace of the public API calls, so they do not appear in any specific order.

CloudTrail log entry examples

The following are CloudTrail log entry examples for a few common Amazon ECR tasks.

**Note**

These examples have been formatted for improved readability. In a CloudTrail log file, all entries and events are concatenated into a single line. In addition, this example has been limited to a single Amazon ECR entry. In a real CloudTrail log file, you see entries and events from multiple AWS services.

**Topics**

- Example: Create repository action (p. 115)
- Example: AWS KMS CreateGrant API action when creating an Amazon ECR repository (p. 116)
- Example: Image push action (p. 117)
- Example: Image pull action (p. 119)
- Example: Image lifecycle policy action (p. 120)

**Example: Create repository action**

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates the CreateRepository action.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.04",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AssumedRole",
        "principalId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:account_name",
        "arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:user/Mary_Major",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "sessionContext": {
            "attributes": {
                "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
                "creationDate": "2018-07-11T21:54:07Z"
            },
            "sessionIssuer": {
                "type": "Role",
                "principalId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
                "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
                "accountId": "123456789012",
                "callerIdentity": {
                    "type": "Root",
                    "principalId": "123456789012",
                    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/Admin/root",
                    "accountId": "123456789012"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**API Version 2015-09-21**

115
"userName": "Admin"
}
}

},
"eventSource": "ecr.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "CreateRepository",
"awsRegion": "us-east-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "203.0.113.12",
"userAgent": "console.amazonaws.com",
"requestParameters": {
  "repositoryName": "testrepo"
},
"responseElements": {
  "repository": {
    "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-2:123456789012:repository/testrepo",
    "repositoryName": "testrepo",
    "repositoryUri": "123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/testrepo",
    "createdAt": "Jul 11, 2018 10:17:44 PM",
    "registryId": "123456789012"
  }
},
"requestID": "cb8c167e-EXAMPLE",
"eventID": "e3c6f4ce-EXAMPLE",
"resources": [
  {
    "ARN": "arn:aws:ecr:us-east-2:123456789012:repository/testrepo",
    "accountId": "123456789012"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsApiCall",
"recipientAccountId": "123456789012"

Example: AWS KMS CreateGrant API action when creating an Amazon ECR repository

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates the AWS KMS CreateGrant action when creating an Amazon ECR repository with KMS encryption enabled. For each repository that is created with KMS encryption is enabled, you should see two CreateGrant log entries in CloudTrail.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.05",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "IAMUser",
    "principalId": "AIDAIEP6W46J43IG7LXAQ",
    "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Mary_Major",
    "accountId": "123456789012",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "userName": "Mary_Major",
    "sessionContext": {
      "sessionIssuer": {
      },
      "webIdFederationData": {
      },
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2020-06-10T19:22:10Z"
      }
    },
    "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
}```
Example: Image push action

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates an image push which uses the PutImage action.

Note
When pushing an image, you will also see InitiateLayerUpload, UploadLayerPart, and CompleteLayerUpload references in the CloudTrail logs.
"eventTime": "2019-04-15T16:45:00Z",
"eventSource": "ecr.amazonaws.com",
"eventName": "PutImage",
"awsRegion": "us-east-2",
"sourceIPAddress": "203.0.113.12",
"userAgent": "console.amazonaws.com",
"requestParameters": {
  "repositoryName": "testrepo",
  "imageTag": "latest",
  "registryId": "123456789012",
  "imageManifest": "{\n   "schemaVersion": 2,\n   "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.distribution.manifest.v2+json",\n   "config": {\n      "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.container.image.v1+json",\n      "size": 5543,\n      "digest": "sha256:000b9b0805af1cdc6b0628898ccf9f11996301a1c13af3d2bebf1da816ac6dbf503a"
   },\n   "layers": [\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 4325207,\n         "digest": "sha256:504f4acf723fde8d3f1ca8e9f54520b4219c5b8f808be9616ddc52d31448a044bd"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 615,\n         "digest": "sha256:ebbbcd2d8e1019684150be812b2d2cd60f969e36b0b08c073bf79e612b1bb449"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 850,\n         "digest": "sha256:c7eb3351ecad291a88b926b00037e2435c84a34768d354042086f7e72c902b8a"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 168,\n         "digest": "sha256:2e3debacdbcf7e5b42eaeafec1b64a35bb1931f4b03b3e4ae2b7c4d809d56c2"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 37720774,\n         "digest": "sha256:f8c9f51ad52488e9f4d60c9d3720ba292373ec265f5c390ff2b1b0c277941"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 30432107,\n         "digest": "sha256:813a50b13f61c61f8f82f519fa96ad3aa5b5586c8e386e413b48b091d7f01b"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 197,\n         "digest": "sha256:7ab043301a6b7e3329d0b38b30a06c7bf1a0c3d4c43d1035b31bc0cecf7d"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 154,\n         "digest": "sha256:67012cca8f3d3c83e2305e7762fefe20c2c50513efde3b3a1c37784a5a2e71l"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 176,\n         "digest": "sha256:3bcb9214503f0f1f9c9bc79c94e2985b4cb1ca5a08750b1585459d7b8dbd1a0e"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 183,\n         "digest": "sha256:6f1c79518f182513d5977e7e86e66ac6b9c5f50f2a79d419491d95c54258d28"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 212,\n         "digest": "sha256:b7bcfb2c2e2888aebebed4d41cd5ee6f029bb86315feaeaf056e4255f11a50afe42d"
      },\n      {\n         "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n         "size": 212,\n         "digest": "sha256:2b20f8b0f32b7c2ed8eaaafe1ca802633bbd98449b9ab73926f0ba46cda391629"
      }
   ]
},
"responseElements": {
  "image": {
    "repositoryName": "testrepo",
    "imageManifest": "{\n      "schemaVersion": 2,\n      "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.distribution.manifest.v2+json",\n      "config": {\n        "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.container.image.v1+json",\n        "size": 5543,\n        "digest": "sha256:000b9b0805af1cdc6b0628898ccf9f11996301a1c13af3d2bebf1da816ac6dbf503a"
      },\n      "layers": [\n        {\n          "mediaType": "application/vnd.docker.image.rootfs.diff.tar.gzip",\n          "size": 4325207,
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
Example: Image pull action

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates an image pull which uses the `BatchGetImage` action.

Note
When pulling an image, if you don't already have the image locally, you will also see `GetDownloadUrlForLayer` references in the CloudTrail logs.
Example: Image lifecycle policy action

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry that demonstrates when an image is expired due to a lifecycle policy rule. This event type can be located by filtering for PolicyExecutionEvent for the event name field.

{  
  "eventVersion": "1.05" ,
  "userIdentity": {
    "accountId": "123456789012",
    "invokedBy": "AWS Internal"
  },
  "eventTime": "2020-03-12T22:12Z",
  "eventSource": "ecr.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "PolicyExecutionEvent",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "AWS Internal",
  "resources": [{
    "accountId": "123456789012"
  }],
  "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
  "recipientAccountId": "123456789012"
}
"userAgent": "AWS Internal",
"requestParameters": null,
"responseElements": null,
"eventID": "9354dd7f-9aae-4e9d-956d-12561a4923aa",
"readOnly": true,
"resources": [
  {
    "accountId": "123456789012",
    "type": "AWS::ECR::Repository"
  }
],
"eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
"recipientAccountId": "123456789012",
"serviceEventDetails": {
  "repositoryName": "testrepo",
  "lifecycleEventPolicy": {
    "lifecycleEventRules": [
      {
        "rulePriority": 1,
        "description": "remove all images > 2",
        "lifecycleEventSelection": {
          "tagStatus": "Any",
          "tagPrefixList": [],
          "countType": "Image count more than",
          "countNumber": 2
        },
        "action": "expire"
      }
    ],
    "lastEvaluatedAt": 0,
    "policyVersion": 1,
    "policyId": "ceb86829-58e7-9498-920c-aa042e33037b"
  },
  "lifecycleEventImageActions": [
    {
      "lifecycleEventImage": {
        "digest": "sha256:ddba4d27a7f7fc3f86d6d6c2f92041af252a1f23a8e742c90e6e1297bfa1bc0c45",
        "tagStatus": "Tagged",
        "tagList": [
          "alpine"
        ],
        "pushedAt": 1584042813000
      },
      "rulePriority": 1
    },
    {
      "lifecycleEventImage": {
        "digest": "sha256:6ab380c5a5acf71c1b6660bd645d22cd79c83e91b38e0352cbf956e050427baf",
        "tagStatus": "Tagged",
        "tagList": [
          "centos"
        ],
        "pushedAt": 1584042842000
      },
      "rulePriority": 1
    }
  ]
}
Amazon ECR service quotas

The following table provides the default service quotas for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service quota</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default quota value</th>
<th>Adjustable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered repositories</td>
<td>The maximum number of repositories that you can create per Region.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image per repository</td>
<td>The maximum number of images per repository.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table provides the default rate quotas for each of the Amazon ECR API actions involved with the image push and image pull actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amazon ECR action</th>
<th>API operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default quota value</th>
<th>Adjustable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>Rate of GetAuthorizationToken</td>
<td>The rate of GetAuthorizationToken API requests that you can make per second, per Region.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image push</td>
<td>Rate of BatchCheckLayerAvailability</td>
<td>The rate of BatchCheckLayerAvailability API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pushed to a repository, each image layer is checked to verify if it has been uploaded before. If it has been uploaded, then the image layer is skipped.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of InitiateLayerUpload</td>
<td>The rate of InitiateLayerUpload API requests that you can make per second, per Region.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR action</td>
<td>API operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default quota value</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When an image is pushed, the InitiateLayerUpload API is called once per image layer that has not already been uploaded. Whether or not an image layer has been uploaded is determined by the BatchCheckLayerAvailability API action.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of</td>
<td>CompleteLayerUpload requests</td>
<td>The rate of CompleteLayerUpload API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pushed, the CompleteLayerUpload API is called once per each new image layer to verify that the upload has completed.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of</td>
<td>UploadLayerPart requests</td>
<td>The rate of UploadLayerPart API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pushed, each new image layer is uploaded in parts. The maximum size of each image layer part can be 20,971,520 bytes (or about 20MB). The UploadLayerPart API is called once per each new image layer part.</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR action</td>
<td>API operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default quota value</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of PutImage requests</td>
<td>The rate of PutImage API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pushed and all new image layers have been uploaded, the PutImage API is called once to create or update the image manifest and the tags associated with the image.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image pull</td>
<td>Rate of BatchGetImage requests</td>
<td>The rate of BatchGetImage API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pulled, the BatchGetImage API is called once to retrieve the image manifest.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of GetDownloadUrlForLayer requests</td>
<td>The rate of GetDownloadUrlForLayer API requests that you can make per second, per Region. When an image is pulled, the GetDownloadUrlForLayer API is called once per image layer that is not already cached.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table provides other quotas for Amazon ECR and Docker images that cannot be changed.
Note
The layer part information mentioned in the following table is only applicable if you are calling the Amazon ECR API actions directly to initiate multipart uploads for image push operations. This is a rare action. We recommend that you use the Docker CLI to pull, tag, and push images.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service quota</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quota value</th>
<th>Adjustable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer parts</td>
<td>The maximum number of layer parts. This is only applicable if you are using Amazon ECR API actions directly to initiate multipart uploads for image push operations.</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum layer size</td>
<td>The maximum size (MiB) of a layer. **</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum layer part size</td>
<td>The minimum size (MiB) of a layer part. This is only applicable if you are using Amazon ECR API actions directly to initiate multipart uploads for image push operations.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum layer part size</td>
<td>The maximum size (MiB) of a layer part. This is only applicable if you are using Amazon ECR API actions directly to initiate multipart uploads for image push operations.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags per image</td>
<td>The maximum number of tags per image.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle policy length</td>
<td>The maximum number of characters in a lifecycle policy.</td>
<td>30,720</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules per lifecycle policy</td>
<td>The maximum number of rules in a lifecycle policy.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of image scans</td>
<td>The maximum number of image scans per image, per 24 hours.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** The maximum layer size listed here is calculated by multiplying the maximum layer part size (10 MiB) by the maximum number of layer parts (4,200).
Managing your Amazon ECR service quotas in the AWS Management Console

Amazon ECR has integrated with Service Quotas, an AWS service that enables you to view and manage your quotas from a central location. For more information, see What Is Service Quotas? in the Service Quotas User Guide.

Service Quotas makes it easy to look up the value of all Amazon ECR service quotas.

To view Amazon ECR service quotas (AWS Management Console)

2. In the navigation pane, choose AWS services.
3. From the AWS services list, search for and select Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
   In the Service quotas list, you can see the service quota name, applied value (if it is available), AWS default quota, and whether the quota value is adjustable.
4. To view additional information about a service quota, such as the description, choose the quota name.

To request a quota increase, see Requesting a quota increase in the Service Quotas User Guide.

Creating a CloudWatch alarm to monitor API usage metrics

Amazon ECR provides CloudWatch usage metrics that correspond to the AWS service quotas for each of the APIs involved with the registry authentication, image push, and image pull actions. In the Service Quotas console, you can visualize your usage on a graph and configure alarms that alert you when your usage approaches a service quota. For more information, see Amazon ECR usage metrics (p. 110).

Use the following steps to create a CloudWatch alarm based on one of the Amazon ECR API usage metrics.

To create an alarm based on your Amazon ECR usage quotas (AWS Management Console)

2. In the navigation pane, choose AWS services.
3. From the AWS services list, search for and select Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
4. In the Service quotas list, select the Amazon ECR usage quota you want to create an alarm for.
5. In the Amazon CloudWatch Events alarms section, choose Create.
6. For Alarm threshold, choose the percentage of your applied quota value that you want to set as the alarm value.
7. For Alarm name, enter a name for the alarm and then choose Create.
Amazon ECR troubleshooting

This chapter helps you find diagnostic information for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR), and provides troubleshooting steps for common issues and error messages.

Topics
- Enabling Docker debug output (p. 127)
- Enabling AWS CloudTrail (p. 127)
- Optimizing performance for Amazon ECR (p. 127)
- Troubleshooting errors with Docker commands when using Amazon ECR (p. 128)
- Troubleshooting Amazon ECR error messages (p. 130)
- Troubleshooting image scanning issues (p. 131)

Enabling Docker debug output

To begin debugging any Docker-related issue, you should start by enabling Docker debugging output on the Docker daemon running on your host instances. For more information about enabling Docker debugging if you are using images pulled from Amazon ECR on Amazon ECS container instances, see Enabling Docker Debug Output in the Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide.

Enabling AWS CloudTrail

Additional information about errors returned by Amazon ECR can be discovered by enabling AWS CloudTrail, which is a service that records AWS calls for your AWS account. CloudTrail delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were successfully made to AWS services, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide. For more information on using CloudTrail with Amazon ECR, see Logging Amazon ECR actions with AWS CloudTrail (p. 114).

Optimizing performance for Amazon ECR

The following section provides recommendations on settings and strategies that can be used to optimize performance when using Amazon ECR.

Use Docker 1.10 and above to take advantage of simultaneous layer uploads

Docker images are composed of layers, which are intermediate build stages of the image. Each line in a Dockerfile results in the creation of a new layer. When you use Docker 1.10 and above, Docker defaults to pushing as many layers as possible as simultaneous uploads to Amazon ECR, resulting in faster upload times.

Use a smaller base image

The default images available through Docker Hub may contain many dependencies that your application doesn't require. Consider using a smaller image created and maintained by others in the Docker community, or build your own base image using Docker's minimal scratch image. For more information, see Create a base image in the Docker documentation.
Place the dependencies that change the least earlier in your Dockerfile

Docker caches layers, and that speeds up build times. If nothing on a layer has changed since the last build, Docker uses the cached version instead of rebuilding the layer. However, each layer is dependent on the layers that came before it. If a layer changes, Docker recompiles not only that layer, but any layers that come after that layer as well.

To minimize the time required to rebuild a Dockerfile and to re-upload layers, consider placing the dependencies that change the least frequently earlier in your Dockerfile. Place rapidly changing dependencies (such as your application's source code) later in the stack.

Chain commands to avoid unnecessary file storage

Intermediate files created on a layer remain a part of that layer even if they are deleted in a subsequent layer. Consider the following example:

```
WORKDIR /tmp
RUN wget http://example.com/software.tar.gz
RUN wget tar -xvf software.tar.gz
RUN mv software/binary /opt/bin/myapp
RUN rm software.tar.gz
```

In this example, the layers created by the first and second RUN commands contain the original .tar.gz file and all of its unzipped contents. This is even though the .tar.gz file is deleted by the fourth RUN command. These commands can be chained together into a single RUN statement to ensure that these unnecessary files aren't part of the final Docker image:

```
WORKDIR /tmp
RUN wget http://example.com/software.tar.gz &&
    wget tar -xvf software.tar.gz &&
    mv software/binary /opt/bin/myapp &&
    rm software.tar.gz
```

Use the closest regional endpoint

You can reduce latency in pulling images from Amazon ECR by ensuring that you are using the regional endpoint closest to where your application is running. If your application is running on an Amazon EC2 instance, you can use the following shell code to obtain the region from the Availability Zone of the instance:

```
            sed -n 's/\(\d*\)[a-zA-Z]*$/\1/p')
```

The region can be passed to AWS CLI commands using the `--region` parameter, or set as the default region for a profile using the `aws configure` command. You can also set the region when making calls using the AWS SDK. For more information, see the documentation for the SDK for your specific programming language.

### Troubleshooting errors with Docker commands when using Amazon ECR

**Topics**

- Error: "Filesystem Verification Failed" or "404: Image Not Found" when pulling an image from an Amazon ECR repository (p. 129)
- Error: "Filesystem Layer Verification Failed" when pulling images from Amazon ECR (p. 129)
In some cases, running a Docker command against Amazon ECR may result in an error message. Some common error messages and potential solutions are explained below.

**Error: "Filesystem Verification Failed" or "404: Image Not Found" when pulling an image from an Amazon ECR repository**

You may receive the error *Filesystem verification failed* when using the `docker pull` command to pull an image from an Amazon ECR repository with Docker 1.9 or above. You may receive the error *404: Image not found* when you are using Docker versions before 1.9.

Some possible reasons and their explanations are given below.

The local disk is full

If the local disk on which you’re running `docker pull` is full, then the SHA-1 hash calculated on the local file may be different than the one calculated by Amazon ECR. Check that your local disk has enough remaining free space to store the Docker image you are pulling. You can also delete old images to make room for new ones. Use the `docker images` command to see a list of all locally downloaded Docker images, along with their sizes.

Client cannot connect to the remote repository due to network error

Calls to an Amazon ECR repository require a functioning connection to the internet. Verify your network settings, and verify that other tools and applications can access resources on the internet. If you are running `docker pull` on an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet, verify that the subnet has a route to the internet. Use a network address translation (NAT) server or a managed NAT gateway.

Currently, calls to an Amazon ECR repository also require network access through your corporate firewall to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). If your organization uses firewall software or a NAT device that allows service endpoints, ensure that the Amazon S3 service endpoints for your current Region are allowed.

If you are using Docker behind an HTTP proxy, you can configure Docker with the appropriate proxy settings. For more information, see [HTTP proxy](https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/docker/#http-proxy) in the Docker documentation.

**Error: "Filesystem Layer Verification Failed" when pulling images from Amazon ECR**

You may receive the error *image image-name not found* when pulling images using the `docker pull` command. If you inspect the Docker logs, you may see an error like the following:

```
filesystem layer verification failed for digest sha256:2b96f...
```

This error indicates that one or more of the layers for your image has failed to download. Some possible reasons and their explanations are given below.

You are using an older version of Docker

This error can occur in a small percentage of cases when using a Docker version less than 1.10. Upgrade your Docker client to 1.10 or greater.
HTTP 403 Errors or "no basic auth credentials" error when pushing to repository

There are times when you may receive an HTTP 403 (Forbidden) error, or the error message no basic auth credentials from the docker push or docker pull commands, even if you have successfully authenticated to Docker using the aws ecr get-login-password command. The following are some known causes of this issue:

You have authenticated to a different region

Authentication requests are tied to specific regions, and cannot be used across regions. For example, if you obtain an authorization token from US West (Oregon), you cannot use it to authenticate against your repositories in US East (N. Virginia). To resolve the issue, ensure that you have retrieved an authentication token from the same Region your repository exists in. For more information, see the section called “Private registry authentication” (p. 13).

You have authenticated to push to a repository you don't have permissions for

You do not have the necessary permissions to push to the repository. For more information, see Repository policies (p. 23).

Your token has expired

The default authorization token expiration period for tokens obtained using the GetAuthorizationToken operation is 12 hours.

Bug in wincred credential manager

Some versions of Docker for Windows use a credential manager called wincred, which does not properly handle the Docker login command produced by aws ecr get-login-password (for more information, see https://github.com/docker/docker/issues/22910). You can run the Docker login command that is output, but when you try to push or pull images, those commands fail. You can work around this bug by removing the https:// scheme from the registry argument in the Docker login command that is output from aws ecr get-login-password. An example Docker login command without the HTTPS scheme is shown below.

```
docker login -u AWS -p <password> <aws_account_id>.dkr.ecr.<region>.amazonaws.com
```

Troubleshooting Amazon ECR error messages

In some cases, an API call that you have triggered through the Amazon ECS console or the AWS CLI exits with an error message. Some common error messages and potential solutions are explained below.

HTTP 429: Too Many Requests or ThrottleException

You may receive a 429: Too Many Requests error or a ThrottleException error from one or more Amazon ECR commands or API calls. If you are using Docker tools with Amazon ECR, then for Docker
versions 1.12.0 and greater, you may see the error message TOOMANYREQUESTS: Rate exceeded. For versions of Docker below 1.12.0, you may see the error Unknown: Rate exceeded.

This indicates that you are calling a single endpoint in Amazon ECR repeatedly over a short interval, and that your requests are getting throttled. Throttling occurs when calls to a single endpoint from a single user exceed a certain threshold over a period of time.

Various API operations in Amazon ECR have different throttles.

For example, the throttle for the GetAuthorizationToken action is 20 transaction per second (TPS), with up to a 200 TPS burst allowed. In each region, each account receives a bucket that can store up to 200 GetAuthorizationToken credits. These credits are replenished at a rate of 20 per second. If your bucket has 200 credits, you could achieve 200 GetAuthorizationToken API transactions per second for one second, and then sustain 20 transactions per second indefinitely.

To handle throttling errors, implement a retry function with incremental backoff into your code. For more information, see Error Retries and Exponential Backoff in AWS in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

HTTP 403: "User [arn] is not authorized to perform [operation]"

You may receive the following error when attempting to perform an action with Amazon ECR:

```bash
$ aws ecr get-login-password
A client error (AccessDeniedException) occurred when calling the GetAuthorizationToken operation:
  User: arn:aws:iam::account-number:user/username is not authorized to perform: ecr:GetAuthorizationToken on resource: *
```

This indicates that your user does not have permissions granted to use Amazon ECR, or that those permissions are not set up correctly. In particular, if you are performing actions against an Amazon ECR repository, verify that the user has been granted permissions to access that repository. For more information about creating and verifying permissions for Amazon ECR, see Identity and Access Management for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 76).

**HTTP 404: "Repository Does Not Exist" error**

If you specify a Docker Hub repository that does not currently exist, Docker Hub creates it automatically. With Amazon ECR, new repositories must be explicitly created before they can be used. This prevents new repositories from being created accidentally (for example, due to typos), and it also ensures that an appropriate security access policy is explicitly assigned to any new repositories. For more information about creating repositories, see Amazon ECR private repositories (p. 20).

**Troubleshooting image scanning issues**

The following are common image scan failures. You can view errors like this in the Amazon ECR console by displaying the image details or through the API or AWS CLI by using the DescribeImageScanFindings API.

**UnsupportedImageError**

You may get an UnsupportedImageError error when attempting to scan an image that was built using an operating system that Amazon ECR doesn’t support image scanning for.
ECR supports package vulnerability scanning for major versions of Amazon Linux, Amazon Linux 2, Debian, Ubuntu, CentOS, Oracle Linux, Alpine, and RHEL Linux distributions. Once a distribution loses support from its vendor, Amazon ECR may no longer support scanning it for vulnerabilities. Amazon ECR does not support scanning images built from the Docker scratch image.

An undefined severity level is returned

You may receive a scan finding that has a severity level of undefined. The following are the common causes for this:

- The vulnerability was not assigned a priority by the CVE source.
- The vulnerability was assigned a priority that Amazon ECR did not recognize.

To determine the severity and description of a vulnerability, you can view the CVE directly from the source.
## Document history

The following table describes the important changes to the documentation since the last release of Amazon ECR. We also update the documentation frequently to address the feedback that you send us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pull through cache support</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for creating pull through cache rules. For more information, see Using pull through cache rules (p. 38).</td>
<td>26 November 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced scanning support</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for enhanced scanning using Amazon Inspector. For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).</td>
<td>26 November 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded replication support</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for filtering which repositories are replicated. For more information, see Private image replication (p. 44).</td>
<td>21 September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS managed policies for</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added documentation of AWS managed policies. For more information, see AWS managed policies for Amazon Elastic Container Registry (p. 83).</td>
<td>24 June 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Region and cross-</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for configuring replication settings for your private registry. For more information, see Private registry settings (p. 15).</td>
<td>8 December 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account replication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCI artifact support</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for pushing and pulling Open Container Initiative (OCI) artifacts. A new parameter <code>artifactMediaType</code> was added to the <code>DescribeImages</code> API response to indicate the type of artifact. For more information, see Pushing a Helm chart (p. 35).</td>
<td>24 August 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption at rest</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for configuring encryption for your repositories using server-side encryption with customer managed keys stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). For more information, see Encryption at rest (p. 97).</td>
<td>29 July 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-architecture images</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for creating and pushing Docker manifest lists which are used for multi-architecture images. For more information, see Pushing a multi-architecture image (p. 34).</td>
<td>28 April 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR Usage Metrics</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added CloudWatch usage metrics which provides visibility into your account's resource usage. You also have the ability to create CloudWatch alarms from both the CloudWatch and Service Quotas consoles to get alerts when your usage approaches your applied service quota.</td>
<td>28 Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Amazon ECR usage</td>
<td>metrics (p. 110).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated Amazon ECR service quotas</td>
<td>Updated the Amazon ECR service quotas to include per-API quotas.</td>
<td>19 Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Amazon ECR service quotas (p. 122).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added get-login-password command</td>
<td>Added support for get-login-password, which provides a simple and secure method for retrieving an authorization token.</td>
<td>4 Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Using an authorization token (p. 14).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Scanning</td>
<td>Added support for image scanning, which helps in identifying software vulnerabilities in your container images. Amazon ECR uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) database from the open source CoreOS Clair project and provides you with a list of scan findings.</td>
<td>24 Oct 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Image scanning (p. 62).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC Endpoint Policy</td>
<td>Added support for setting an IAM policy on the Amazon ECR interface VPC endpoints.</td>
<td>26 Sept 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Create an endpoint policy for your Amazon ECR VPC endpoints (p. 107).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Tag Mutability</td>
<td>Added support for configuring a repository to be immutable to prevent image tags from being overwritten.</td>
<td>25 July 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Image tag mutability (p. 61).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink)</td>
<td>Added support for configuring interface VPC endpoints powered by AWS PrivateLink. This allows you to create a private connection between your VPC and Amazon ECR without requiring access over the internet, through a NAT instance, a VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect.</td>
<td>25 Jan 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Amazon ECR interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) (p. 103).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource tagging</td>
<td>Amazon ECR added support for adding metadata tags to your repositories.</td>
<td>18 Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Tagging an Amazon ECR repository (p. 28).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR Name Change</td>
<td>Amazon Elastic Container Registry is renamed (previously Amazon EC2 Container Registry).</td>
<td>21 Nov 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle Policies</td>
<td>Amazon ECR lifecycle policies enable you to specify the lifecycle management of images in a repository.</td>
<td>11 Oct 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information, see Lifecycle policies (p. 49).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR support for Docker image manifest 2, schema 2</td>
<td>Amazon ECR now supports Docker Image Manifest V2 Schema 2 (used with Docker version 1.10 and newer). For more information, see Container image manifest formats (p. 71).</td>
<td>27 Jan 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon ECR General Availability</td>
<td>Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is a managed AWS Docker registry service that is secure, scalable, and reliable.</td>
<td>21 Dec 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AWS glossary

For the latest AWS terminology, see the AWS glossary in the AWS General Reference.