

Synopsis

```
npm access public [<package>]
npm access restricted [<package>]
npm access grant <read-only|read-write> <scope:team> [<package>]
npm access revoke <scope:team> [<package>]
npm access 2fa-required [<package>]
npm access 2fa-not-required [<package>]
npm access ls-packages [<user>|<scope>|<scope:team>]
npm access ls-collaborators [<package> [<user>]]
npm access edit [<package>]
```

Description

Used to set access controls on private packages.

For all of the subcommands, `npm access` will perform actions on the packages in the current working directory if no package name is passed to the subcommand.

- `public / restricted`: Set a package to be either publicly accessible or restricted.
- `grant / revoke`: Add or remove the ability of users and teams to have read-only or read-write access to a package.
- `2fa-required / 2fa-not-required`: Configure whether a package requires that anyone publishing it have two-factor authentication enabled on their account.
- `ls-packages`: Show all of the packages a user or a team is able to access, along with the access level, except for read-only public packages (it won't print the whole registry listing)
- `ls-collaborators`: Show all of the access privileges for a package. Will only show permissions for packages to which you have at least read access. If `<user>` is passed in, the list is filtered only to teams *that* user happens to belong to.
- `edit`: Set the access privileges for a package at once using `$EDITOR`.

Details

`npm access` always operates directly on the current registry, configurable from the command line using `--registry=<registry url>`.

Unscoped packages are *always public*.

Scoped packages *default to restricted*, but you can either publish them as public using `npm publish --access=public`, or set their access as public using `npm access public` after the initial publish.

You must have privileges to set the access of a package:

- You are an owner of an unscoped or scoped package.
- You are a member of the team that owns a scope.
- You have been given read-write privileges for a package, either as a member of a team or directly as an owner.

If you have two-factor authentication enabled then you'll be prompted to provide an otp token, or may use the `--otp=...` option to specify it on the command line.

If your account is not paid, then attempts to publish scoped packages will fail with an HTTP 402 status code (logically enough), unless you use `--access=public`.

Management of teams and team memberships is done with the `npm team` command.

Configuration

`registry`

- Default: "<https://registry.npmjs.org/>"
- Type: URL

The base URL of the npm registry.

`otp`

- Default: null
- Type: null or String

This is a one-time password from a two-factor authenticator. It's needed when publishing or changing package permissions with `npm access`.

If not set, and a registry response fails with a challenge for a one-time password, npm will prompt on the command line for one.

See Also

- [libnpmaccess](#)
- [npm team](#)
- [npm publish](#)
- [npm config](#)
- [npm registry](#)