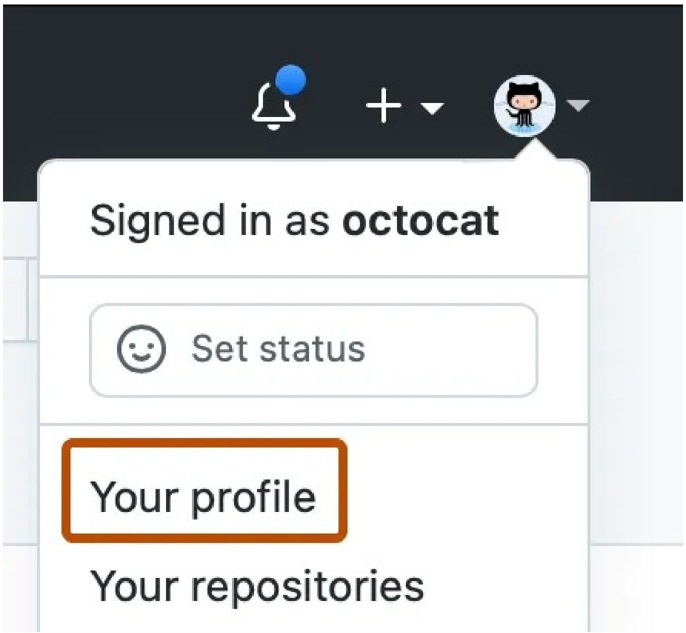
Connecting a repository to a package

You can connect a repository to a package on your GitHub Enterprise Server instance.

When you publish a package that is scoped to a personal account or an organization, the package is not linked to a repository by default. If you connect a package to a repository, the package's landing page will show information and links from the repository, such as the README. You can also choose to have the package inherit its access permissions from the linked repository. For more information, see "Configuring a package's access control and visibility."

Connecting a repository to a user-scoped package on GitHub

1. On GitHub, navigate to the main page of your personal account.
2. In the top right corner of GitHub Enterprise Server, click your profile photo, then click **Your profile**.

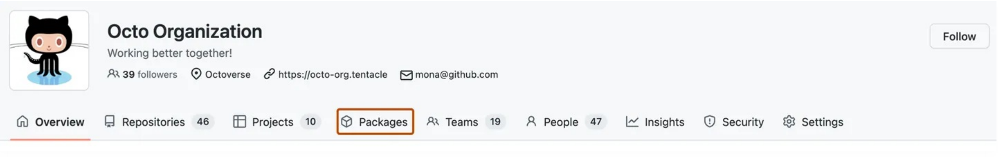


3. On your profile page, in the header, click the **Packages** tab.
4. Search for and then click the name of the package that you want to manage.
5. Under your package versions, click **Connect repository**.

6. Select a repository to link to the package, then click **Connect repository**.

Connecting a repository to an organization-scoped package on GitHub

1. On GitHub, navigate to the main page of your organization.
2. Under your organization name, click the **Packages** tab.



3. Search for and then click the name of the package that you want to manage.
4. Under your package versions, click **Connect repository**.
5. Select a repository to link to the package, then click **Connect repository**.

Connecting a repository to a container image using the command line

> **Note**: Container registry is currently in beta for GitHub Enterprise Server and subject to change.
>
> Both GitHub Packages and subdomain isolation must be enabled to use Container registry. For more information, see "[Working with the Container registry](#)."

1. In your Dockerfile, add this line, replacing `HOSTNAME`, `OWNER` and `REPO` with your details:

```
LABEL org.opencontainers.image.source=https://HOSTNAME/OWNER/REPO
```

For example, if you're the user `octocat` and own `my-repo`, and your your GitHub Enterprise Server instance hostname is `github.companyname.com`, you would add this line to your Dockerfile:

```
LABEL
org.opencontainers.image.source=https://containers.github.companyname.com/octoc
repo
```

For more information, see "[LABEL](#)" in the official Docker documentation and "[Pre-defined Annotation Keys](#)" in the `opencontainers/image-spec` repository.

2. Build your container image. This example builds an image from the Dockerfile in the current directory and assigns the image name `hello_docker`.

```
docker build -t hello_docker .
```

3. Optionally, review the details of the Docker image you just created.

```
$ docker images
```

```
> REPOSITORY          TAG         IMAGE ID       CREATED         SIZE
> hello_docker        latest      142e665b1faa   5 seconds ago   125MB
> redis               latest      afb5e116cac0   3 months ago    111MB
> alpine              latest      a6215f271958   5 months ago    5.29MB
```

4. Assign a name and hosting destination to your Docker image.

   ```
   docker tag IMAGE_NAME containers.HOSTNAME/NAMESPACE/NEW_IMAGE_NAME:TAG
   ```

   Replace `NAMESPACE` with the name of the personal account or organization to which you want the package to be scoped.

   For example:

   ```
   docker tag 38f737a91f39
   containers.github.companyname.com/octocat/hello_docker:latest
   ```

5. If you haven't already, authenticate to the Container registry. For more information, see "Working with the Container registry."

   ```
   $ echo $CR_PAT | docker login containers.HOSTNAME -u USERNAME --password-
   stdin
   > Login Succeeded
   ```

6. Push your container image to the Container registry.

   ```
   docker push containers.HOSTNAME/NAMESPACE/IMAGE-NAME:TAG
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   docker push containers.github.companyname.com/octocat/hello_docker:latest
   ```

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