

# About private networking with GitHub-hosted runners

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You can connect GitHub-hosted runners to resources on a private network, including package registries, secret managers, and other on-premises services.

## About GitHub-hosted runners networking

By default, GitHub-hosted runners have access to the public internet. However, you may also want these runners to access resources on your private network, such as a package registry, a secret manager, or other on-premise services.

GitHub-hosted runners are shared across all GitHub customers, so you will need a way of connecting your private network to just your runners while they are running your workflows. There are a few different approaches you could take to configure this access, each with different advantages and disadvantages.

## Using an API Gateway with OIDC

With GitHub Actions, you can use OpenID Connect (OIDC) tokens to authenticate your workflow outside of GitHub Actions. For more information, see "[Using an API gateway with OIDC](#)."

## Using WireGuard to create a network overlay

If you don't want to maintain separate infrastructure for an API Gateway, you can create an overlay network between your runner and a service in your private network, by running WireGuard in both places. For more information, see "[Using WireGuard to create a network overlay](#)."

## Using an Azure Virtual Network (VNET)

### Notes:

- Using GitHub-hosted larger runners with an Azure Virtual Network (VNET) is in private beta and subject to change. This feature may not be available to all users.
- Only larger runners are supported with Azure VNET. For more information about larger runners, see "[About larger runners](#)."

If you are using Azure and GitHub Enterprise Cloud, you can create GitHub-hosted runners in your Azure VNET(s). This enables you to take advantage of GitHub-managed infrastructure for your CI/CD while providing you with full control over the networking policies of your runners. For more information about Azure VNET, see [What is Azure Virtual Network?](#) in the Azure documentation. For more information, see "[About using GitHub-hosted runners in your Azure Virtual Network](#)."

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