

Authentication

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Clear current Git credentials on Windows

Git caches the access data for the remote repositories in the Windows Credential Manager and then always uses them for authentication. If the password is changed or authentication methods are adjusted, this can lead to problems. It is therefore important to know how the current access data can be deleted.

Delete cached credentials

- Open Credential Manager: WIN + R "control /name Microsoft.CredentialManager"
- Switch to "Windows Credentials".
- Delete all elements that start with "git:" and contain your own Gitlab Instance URL.

Manage your credentials



View and delete your saved logon information for websites, connected applications and networks.



Web Credentials



Windows Credentials

[Back up Credentials](#) [Restore Credentials](#)

Windows Credentials

[Add a Windows credential](#)

No Windows credentials.

Certificate-Based Credentials

[Add a certificate-based credential](#)

No certificates.

Generic Credentials

[Add a generic credential](#)

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| git:https://gitlab | Modified: Today ^ |
|--------------------|-------------------|

Internet or network address: git:https://gitlab

User name: oauth2

Password:

Persistence: Local computer

[Edit](#) [Remove](#)

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| git:https://oauth-refresh-token.gitlab | Modified: Today ^ |
|--|-------------------|

Internet or network address:

git:https://oauth-refresh-token

User name: oauth2

Password:

Persistence: Local computer

[Edit](#) [Remove](#)

You will then be asked for the Git credentials again and you can use the correct method.

OAuth SSO in CLI using Gitlab Application

Prerequisites: You must have a finished Gitlab installation. And have configured OAuth according to these instructions: [Microsoft Entra ID SSO... | LNC DOCS \(lucanoahcaprez.ch\)](#). Administrator access to the web interface should be available.

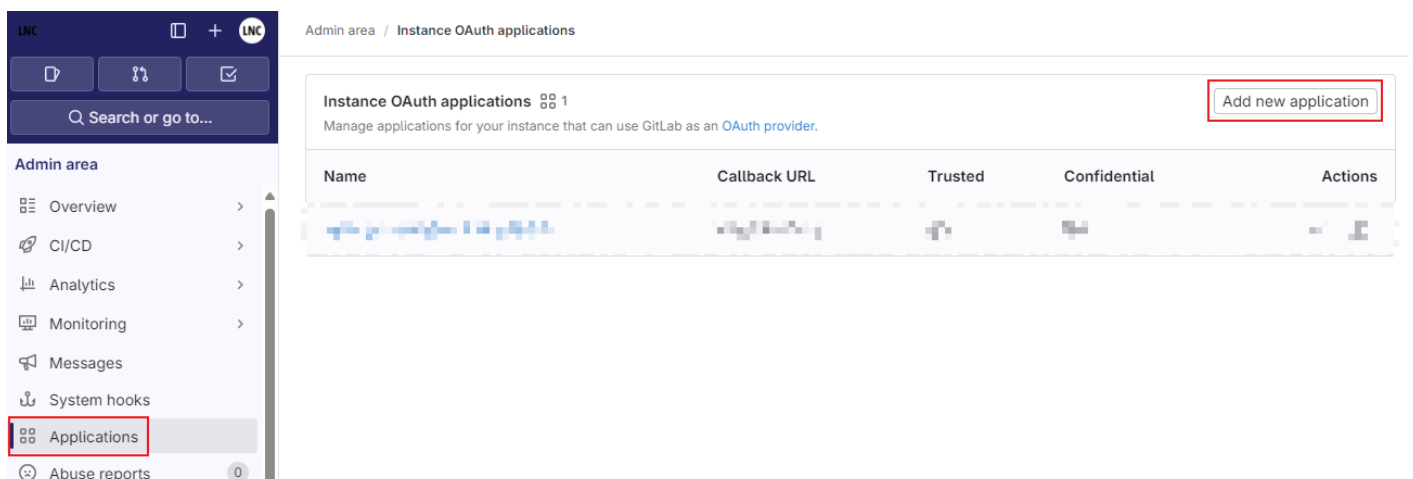
This guide shows you how to configure a client installation of GIT so that you are automatically logged in using OAuth. This allows you to use the identity provider registered in Gitlab and take advantage of all the benefits of a centralized authentication solution and single sign-on.

Once GIT has been installed and finally configured (follow these instructions), you will be asked for your credentials when performing a private action in Gitlab. The GIT installation on your Windows / MacOS will redirect you to the website where you can log in as usual. The access token is then forwarded back to GIT together with the refresh token. These values are stored in the Credential Manager of the operating system.

Create Gitlab Application

An application must be created in Gitlab so that the GIT installation knows which authorizations and accesses must be requested by Gitlab. This is used for the authentication flow.

- Sign into Gitlab with the administrator account and navigate to the admin area (<https://gitlab.yourdomain.com/admin>).
- Navigate to "Applications" and click "Add new application"



- Enter a display name for your Application (e.g. "Gitlab OAuth Sign In CLI")
- Under "Redirect URI" enter "<http://127.0.0.1/>"
- Uncheck "Confidential"
- Grant permission scopes to "read_repository" & "write_repository"
- Click "Save application"

Add new application

Name

Redirect URI

Use one line per URI

Trusted

☐ Trusted applications are automatically authorized on GitLab OAuth flow. It's highly recommended for the security of users that trusted applications have the confidential setting set to true.

Confidential

☐ The application will be used where the client secret can be kept confidential. Native mobile apps and Single Page Apps are considered non-confidential.

Scopes

☐ api
Grants complete read/write access to the API, including all groups and projects, the container registry, the dependency proxy, and the package registry.

☐ read_api
Grants read access to the API, including all groups and projects, the container registry, and the package registry.

☐ read_user
Grants read-only access to your profile through the /user API endpoint, which includes username, public email, and full name. Also grants access to read-only API endpoints under /users.

☐ create_runner
Grants create access to the runners.

☐ manage_runner
Grants access to manage the runners.

☐ k8s_proxy
Grants permission to perform Kubernetes API calls using the agent for Kubernetes.

☒ read_repository
Grants read-only access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP or the Repository Files API.

☒ write_repository
Grants read-write access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP (not using the API).

On the following page, copy the Application ID and the Secret value and save them in your Password Manager. **Attention:** You only see the secret value once and cannot view it again. It therefore makes sense to save it in a safe place.

Edit local GIT configuration

This step must be performed on every device that should authenticate to Gitlab using OAuth. In addition, GIT must be installed and set up. You can find instructions here: [Installation and confi... | LNC DOCS \(lucanoahcaprez.ch\)](#)

In the following configuration statements, replace "<yourgitlaburl>" with your effective Gitlab instance and replace the values for Client ID and Client Secret.

```
git config credential.helper store
git config --global credential.https://<yourgitlaburl>.gitLabDevClientId <yourclientid>
git config --global credential.https://<yourgitlaburl>.gitLabDevClientSecret <yourclientsecret>
```

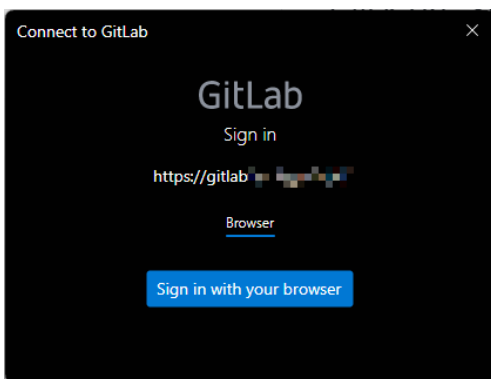
```
git config --global credential.https://<yourgitlaburl>.gitLabAuthModes browser
git config --global credential.https://<yourgitlaburl>.provider gitlab
git config --global --get-urlmatch credential https://<yourgitlaburl>
```

Your local GIT installation is then configured correctly and you can run a first test.

Check whether configuration was successful

To check whether the configurations were successful, the local credentials may have to be cleaned up first. Proceed as follows: [Clear current GIT cred... | LNC DOCS \(lucanoahcaprez.ch\)](#)

As soon as the Credential Manager is empty and you perform a GIT action that requires authentication, the following window will appear (for example, git clone <urltorepository>):



Click on “Sign in with your browser” and log in with OAuth on the website that opens. If you are logging in with a user via the CLI for the first time, the following prompt appears, which must be confirmed. Otherwise you will be redirected and can close the browser.

Application Gitlab OAuth Sign In is requesting access to your account on GitLab Enterprise Edition.

LNC Admin Luca Noah Caprez · @lucanoahcaprez

Allows read-write access to the repository

Grants read-write access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP (not using the API).

Allows read-only access to the repository

Grants read-only access to repositories on private projects using Git-over-HTTP or the Repository Files API.

⚠ Make sure you trust **Application Gitlab OAuth Sign In** before authorizing.

An administrator added this OAuth application about 13 hours ago. You will be redirected to 127.0.0.1 after authorizing.

Authorize Application Gitlab OAuth Sign In Cancel

This message means that the login to the CLI was successful and you can close the browser.



Authentication successful

You can now close this page.