

## Core drush commands

<a href="#">archive-dump (ard)</a>	Backup your code, files, and database into a single file.
<a href="#">archive-restore (arr)</a>	Expand a site archive into a Drupal web site.
<a href="#">cache-clear (cc)</a>	Clear a specific cache, or all drupal caches.
<a href="#">cache-get (cg)</a>	Fetch a cached object and display it.
<a href="#">cache-set (cs)</a>	Cache an object expressed in JSON or var_export() format.
<a href="#">core-config (conf)</a>	Edit drushrc, site alias, and Drupal settings.php files.
<a href="#">core-cron (cron)</a>	Run all cron hooks in all active modules for specified site.
<a href="#">core-execute (exec)</a>	Execute a shell command. Usually used with a site alias.
<a href="#">core-quick-drupal (qd)</a>	Download, install, serve and login to Drupal with minimal configuration and dependencies.
<a href="#">core-requirements (rq)</a>	Provides information about things that may be wrong in your Drupal installation, if any.
<a href="#">core-rsync (rsync)</a>	Rsync the Drupal tree to/ from another server using ssh.
<a href="#">core-status (st)</a>	Provides a birds-eye view of the current Drupal installation, if any.
<a href="#">core-topic (topic)</a>	Read detailed documentation on a given topic.
<a href="#">drupal-directory (dd)</a>	Return path to a given module/theme directory.
<a href="#">help</a>	Print this help message. See `drush help help` for more options.
<a href="#">image-flush</a>	Flush all derived images for a given style.
<a href="#">php-eval (ev, eval)</a>	Evaluate arbitrary php code after bootstrapping Drupal (if available).
<a href="#">php-script (scr)</a>	Run php script(s).
<a href="#">queue-list</a>	Returns a list of all defined queues
<a href="#">queue-run</a>	Run a specific queue by name
<a href="#">search-index</a>	Index the remaining search items without wiping the index.
<a href="#">search-reindex</a>	Force the search index to be rebuilt.
<a href="#">search-status</a>	Show how many items remain to be indexed out of the total.
<a href="#">self-update (selfupdate)</a>	Check to see if there is a newer Drush release available.
<a href="#">shell-alias (sha)</a>	Print all known shell alias records.
<a href="#">site-alias (sa)</a>	Print site alias records for all known site aliases and local sites.
<a href="#">site-install</a>	Install Drupal along with modules/themes/configuration using the specified install profile.

<a href="#">site-reset</a>	Reset a persistently set site.
<a href="#">site-set (use)</a>	Set a site alias to work on that will persist for the current session.
<a href="#">site-ssh (ssh)</a>	Connect to a Drupal site's server via SSH for an interactive session or to run a shell command
<a href="#">test-clean</a>	Clean temporary tables and files.
<a href="#">test-run</a>	Run tests. Note that you must use the --uri option.
<a href="#">updatedb (updb)</a>	Apply any database updates required (as with running update.php).
<a href="#">usage-send (usend)</a>	Send anonymous Drush usage information to statistics logging site. Usage statistics contain the Drush command name and the Drush option names, but no arguments or option values.
<a href="#">usage-show (ushow)</a>	Show Drush usage information that has been logged but not sent. Usage statistics contain the Drush command name and the Drush option names, but no arguments or option values.
<a href="#">variable-delete (vdel)</a>	Delete a variable.
<a href="#">variable-get (vget)</a>	Get a list of some or all site variables and values.
<a href="#">variable-set (vset)</a>	Set a variable.
<a href="#">version</a>	Show drush version.
<a href="#">watchdog-delete (wd-del)</a>	Delete watchdog messages.
<a href="#">watchdog-list (wd-list)</a>	Show available message types and severity levels. A prompt will ask for a choice to show watchdog messages.
<a href="#">watchdog-show (ws-show, ws)</a>	Show watchdog messages.

## Runserver commands

<a href="#">runserver (rs)</a>	Runs a lightweight built in http server for development.
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## Field commands

<a href="#">field-clone</a>	Clone a field and all its instances.
<a href="#">field-create</a>	Create fields and instances. Returns urls for field editing.
<a href="#">field-delete</a>	Delete a field and its instances.
<a href="#">field-info</a>	View information about fields, field_types, and widgets.
<a href="#">field-update</a>	Return URL for field editing web page.

## Project manager commands

<a href="#">pm-disable (dis)</a>	Disable one or more extensions (modules or themes).
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<a href="#">pm-download (dl)</a>	Download projects from drupal.org or other sources.
<a href="#">pm-enable (en)</a>	Enable one or more extensions (modules or themes).
<a href="#">pm-info (pmi)</a>	Show detailed info for one or more extensions (modules or themes).
<a href="#">pm-list (pml)</a>	Show a list of available extensions (modules and themes).
<a href="#">pm-refresh (rf)</a>	Refresh update status information.
<a href="#">pm-releasenotes (rln)</a>	Print release notes for given projects.
<a href="#">pm-releases (rl)</a>	Print release information for given projects.
<a href="#">pm-uninstall</a>	Uninstall one or more modules.
<a href="#">pm-update (up)</a>	Update Drupal core and contrib projects and apply any pending database updates (Same as pm-updatecode + updatedb).
<a href="#">pm-updatecode (upc)</a>	Update Drupal core and contrib projects to latest recommended releases.

## SQL commands

<a href="#">sql-cli (sqlc)</a>	Open a SQL command-line interface using Drupal's credentials.
<a href="#">sql-connect</a>	A string for connecting to the DB.
<a href="#">sql-create</a>	Create a database.
<a href="#">sql-drop</a>	Drop all tables in a given database.
<a href="#">sql-dump</a>	Exports the Drupal DB as SQL using mysqldump or equivalent.
<a href="#">sql-query (sqlq)</a>	Execute a query against the site database.
<a href="#">sql-sync</a>	Copy and import source database to target database. Transfers via rsync.

## User commands

<a href="#">user-add-role (urol)</a>	Add a role to the specified user accounts.
<a href="#">user-block (ublk)</a>	Block the specified user( s).
<a href="#">user-cancel (ucan)</a>	Cancel a user account with the specified name.
<a href="#">user-create (ucrt)</a>	Create a user account with the specified name.
<a href="#">user-information (uinf)</a>	Print information about the specified user(s).
<a href="#">user-login (uli)</a>	Display a one time login link for the given user account (defaults to uid 1).
<a href="#">user-password (upwd)</a>	(Re)Set the password for the user account with the specified name.
<a href="#">user-remove-role (urrol)</a>	Remove a role from the specified user accounts.
<a href="#">user-unblock (uublk)</a>	Unblock the specified user(s).

## Other commands

- [make](#) Turns a makefile into a working Drupal codebase.
- [make-generate \(generate-makefile\)](#) Generate a makefile from the current Drupal site.

## Global Options (see `drush topic core-global-options` for the full list)

- `-r <path>, --root=<path>` Drupal root directory to use (default: current directory).
- `-l <http://example.com:8888>, --uri=<http://example.com:88 88>` URI of the drupal site to use (only needed in multisite environments or when running on an alternate port).
- `-v, --verbose` Display extra information about the command.
- `-d, --debug` Display even more information, including internal messages.
- `-y, --yes` Assume 'yes' as answer to all prompts.
- `-n, --no` Assume 'no' as answer to all prompts.
- `-s, --simulate` Simulate all relevant actions (don't actually change the system).
- `-p, --pipe` Emit a compact representation of the command for scripting.
- `-h, --help` This help system.
- `--version` Show drush version.
- `--php=</path/to/file>` The absolute path to your PHP interpreter, if not 'php' in the path.
- `-ia, --interactive` Force interactive mode for commands run on multiple targets (e.g. ``drush @site1,@site2 cc --ia``).

## Command detail

### archive-dump

Backup your code, files, and database into a single file.

#### Examples:

- `drush archive-dump default,example.com,foo.com` Write an archive containing 3 sites in it.
- `drush archive-dump @sites` Save archive containing all sites in a multi-site.
- `drush archive-dump default --destination=/backups/mysite.tar` Save archive to custom location.
- `drush archive-dump --tar-options="--exclude=.git --exclude=sites/default/files"` Omits any .git directories found in the tree as well as sites/default/files.
- `drush archive-dump --tar-options="--exclude=%files"` Placeholder %files is replaced with the real path for the current site, and that path is excluded.

#### Arguments:

- `sites` Optional. Site specifications, delimited by commas. Typically, list subdirectory name(s) under /sites.

Options:	
--description	Describe the archive contents.
--destination	The full path and filename in which the archive should be stored. If omitted, it will be saved to the drush-backups directory and a filename will be generated.
--generator	The generator name to store in the MANIFEST file. The default is "Drush archive-dump".
--generatorversion	The generator version number to store in the MANIFEST file. The default is 5.11-dev.
--no-core	Exclude Drupal core, so the backup only contains the site specific stuff.
--overwrite	Do not fail if the destination file exists; overwrite it instead.
--pipe	Only print the destination of the archive. Useful for scripts that don't pass --destination.
--preserve-symlinks	Preserve symbolic links.
--tags	Add tags to the archive manifest. Delimit multiple by commas.
--tar-options	Options passed thru to the tar command.

Aliases: ard, archive-backup, arb

## archive-restore

Expand a site archive into a Drupal web site.

### Examples:

drush archive-restore ./example.tar.gz	Restore the files and databases for all sites in the archive.
drush archive-restore ./example.tar.gz example.com	Restore the files and database for example.com site.
drush archive-restore ./example.tar.gz --destination=/var/www/example.com/docroot	Restore archive to a custom location.
drush archive-restore ./example.tar.gz --db-url=mysql://root:pass@127.0.0.1/dbname	Restore archive to a new database (and customize settings.php to point there.).

### Arguments:

file	The site archive file that should be expanded.
site name	Optional. Which site within the archive you want to restore. Defaults to all.

### Options:

--db-prefix	An optional table prefix to use during restore.
--db-su	Account to use when creating the new database. Optional.
--db-su-pw	Password for the "db-su" account. Optional.
--db-url	A Drupal 6 style database URL indicating the target for database restore. If not provided, the archived settings.php is used.
--destination	Specify where the Drupal site should

be expanded, including the docroot.  
Defaults to the current working  
directory.

--overwrite

Allow drush to overwrite any files  
in the destination.

Aliases: arr

## cache-clear

Clear a specific cache, or all drupal caches.

Arguments:

type

The particular cache to clear. Omit  
this argument to choose from  
available caches.

Aliases: cc

## cache-get

Fetch a cached object and display it.

Examples:

drush cache-get schema

Display the data for the cache id  
"schema" from the "cache" bin.

drush cache-get  
update\_available\_releases update

Display the data for the cache id  
"update\_available\_releases" from the  
"update" bin.

Arguments:

cid

The id of the object to fetch.

bin

Optional. The cache bin to fetch  
from.

Options:

--format

Format to output the object. Use  
"print\_r" for print\_r (default),  
"export" for var\_export, and "json"  
for JSON.

Aliases: cg

## cache-set

Cache an object expressed in JSON or var\_export() format.

Arguments:

cid

The id of the object to set.

data

The object to set in the cache. Use  
'-' to read the object from STDIN.

bin

Optional. The cache bin to store the  
object in.

expire

Optional. CACHE\_PERMANENT,  
CACHE\_TEMPORARY, or a Unix  
timestamp.

Options:

--cache-get

If the object is the result a  
previous fetch from the cache, only  
store the value in the "data"  
property of the object in the cache.

--format

Format to parse the object. Use  
"string" for string (default), and  
"json" for JSON.

Aliases: cs

## core-config

Edit drushrc, site alias, and Drupal settings.php files.

### Examples:

drush core-config	Pick from a list of config/alias/settings files. Open selected in editor.
drush --bg core-config	Return to shell prompt as soon as the editor window opens.
drush core-config etc	Edit the global configuration file.
drush core-config demo.alia	Edit a particular alias file.
drush core-config sett	Edit settings.php for the current Drupal site.
drush core-config --choice=2	Edit the second file in the choice list.

### Arguments:

filter	A substring for filtering the list of files. Omit this argument to choose from loaded files.
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### Options:

--bg	Run editor in the background. Does not work with editors such as `vi` that run in the terminal.
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Aliases: conf, config

## core-cron

Run all cron hooks in all active modules for specified site.

### Topics:

core-cron	Run all cron hooks in all active modules for specified site.
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Aliases: cron

## core-execute

Execute a shell command. Usually used with a site alias.

### Examples:

drush core-execute git pull origin	Retrieve latest code from git rebase
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### Arguments:

command	The shell command to be executed.
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### Options:

--escaped	Command string already escaped; do not add additional quoting.
--ssh-options	A string of extra options that will be passed to the ssh command (e.g. "-p 100")
--tty	Create a tty (e.g. to run an interactive program).

### Topics:

docs-aliases	Site aliases overview on creating your own aliases for commonly used Drupal sites with examples from example.aliases.drushrc.php.
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docs-strict-options

Strict option handling, and how commands that use it differ from regular Drush commands.

Aliases: exec, execute

## core-quick-drupal

Download, install, serve and login to Drupal with minimal configuration and dependencies.

### Examples:

drush qd	Download and install stable release of Drupal into a timestamped directory, start server, and open the site logged in as admin.
drush qd --profile=minimal --dev --cache --core=drupal-8.x --yes	Fire up dev release of Drupal site with minimal install profile.
drush qd testsite devel --server=:8081/admin --browser=firefox --cache --yes	Fire up stable release (using the cache) of Drupal site called "testsite", download and enable devel module, start a server on port 8081 and open /admin in firefox.
drush qd commercesite --core=commerce_kickstart --profile=commerce_kickstart --cache --yes --watchdog	Download and install the "Commerce Kickstart" distribution/install profile, display watchdog messages on the server console.
drush qd --makefile=mysite.make	Create and install a site from a makefile.

### Arguments:

site	Short name for the site to be created - used as a directory name and as sqlite file name. Optional - if omitted timestamped "quick-drupal" directory will be used instead.
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projects

A list of projects to download into the new site. If projects contain extensions (modules or themes) with the same name they will be enabled by default. See --enable option to control this behaviour further.

### Options:

--account-mail	Site install option: uid1 email. Defaults to admin@example.com
--account-name	Site install option: uid1 name. Defaults to admin
--account-pass	Site install option: uid1 pass. Defaults to a randomly generated password. If desired, set a fixed password in drushrc.php.
--browser	Runserver option: If opening a web browser, which browser to user (defaults to operating system default).
--cache	Cache release XML and tarballs or git clones. Git clones use git's --reference option.
--cache-duration-releasexml	Expire duration (in seconds) for release XML. Defaults to 86400 (24 hours).
--clean-url	Site install option: Defaults to 1
--core	Drupal core to download. Defaults to

"drupal" (latest stable version).

--db-prefix Site install option: An optional table prefix to use for initial install. Can be a key-value array of tables/prefixes in a drushrc file (not the command line).

--db-su Site install option: Account to use when creating a new database. Must have Grant permission (mysql only). Optional.

--db-su-pw Site install option: Password for the "db-su" account. Optional.

--db-url Site install option: A Drupal 6 style database URL. Only required for initial install - not re-install.

--default-server Runserver option: A default addr:port/path to use for any values not specified as an argument.

--dev Work with development releases solely.

--dns Runserver option: Resolve hostnames/IPs using DNS/rDNS (if possible) to determine binding IPs and/or human friendly hostnames for URLs and browser.

--enable Specific extensions (modules or themes) to enable. By default, extensions with the same name as requested projects will be enabled automatically.

--locale Site install option: A short language code. Sets the default site language. Language files must already be present. You may use download command to get them.

--makefile=[mysite.make] Makefile to use. Makefile must specify which version of Drupal core to build.

--no-server Avoid starting runserver (and browser) for the created Drupal site.

--notes Download option: Show release notes after each project is downloaded.

--php-cgi Runserver option: Name of the php-cgi binary. If it is not on your current \$PATH you should include the full path. You can include command line parameters to pass into php-cgi.

--pipe Download option: Returns a list of the names of the extensions (modules and themes) contained in the downloaded projects.

--profile The install profile to use. Defaults to standard.

--root=[/path/to/root] Path to Drupal root.

--select Download option: Select the version to download interactively from a list of available releases.

--all Shows all available releases instead of a short list of recent releases.

--server Runserver option: Which http server to use - either: "cgi" for a CGI

based httpserver (default, requires php 5.3 and php-cgi binary) or "builtin" for php 5.4 built in http server.

--site-mail Site install option: From: for system mailings. Defaults to admin@example.com

--site-name Site install option: Defaults to Site-Install

--skip Download option: Skip automatic downloading of libraries (c.f. devel).

--source The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to http://updates.drupal.org/release-history.

--use-existing Use an existing Drupal root, specified with --root. Overrides --core.

--variables Runserver option: Key-value array of variables to override in the \$conf array for the running site. By default disables drupal\_http\_request\_fails to avoid errors on Windows (which supports only one connection at a time). Comma delimited list of name=value pairs (or array in drushrc).

--variant Download option: Only useful for install profiles. Possible values: 'full', 'projects', 'profile-only'.

--package-handler=wget Default package\_handler engine. Download project packages using wget or curl.

--package-handler=git\_drupalorg Use git.drupal.org to checkout and update projects.

--gitusername Your git username as shown on user/[uid]/edit/git. Typically, this is set this in drushrc.php. Omitting this prevents users from pushing changes back to git.drupal.org.

--git submodule Use git submodules for checking out new projects. Existing git checkouts are unaffected, and will continue to (not) use submodules regardless of this setting.

--git submodule add params Add options to the `git submodule add` command.

--git checkout params Add options to the `git checkout` command.

--git clone params Add options to the `git clone` command.

--git fetch params Add options to the `git fetch` command.

--git pull params Add options to the `git pull` command.

--git info file Inject version info into each .info file.

--version-control=backup Default version\_control engine. Backup all project files before updates.

--no-backup Do not perform backups.

<code>--backup-dir</code>	Specify a directory to backup projects into. Defaults to <code>drush-backups</code> within the home directory of the user running the command. It is forbidden to specify a directory inside your drupal root.
<code>--version-control=bzr</code>	Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Bazaar.
<code>--bzrsync</code>	Automatically add new files to the Bazaar repository and remove deleted files. Caution.
<code>--bzrcommit</code>	Automatically commit changes to Bazaar repository. You must also use the <code>--bzrsync</code> option.
<code>--bzrmessage</code>	Override default commit message which is: <code>Drush automatic commit.</code> Project    Command:
<code>--version-control=svn</code>	Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Subversion.
<code>--svnsync</code>	Automatically add new files to the SVN repository and remove deleted files. Caution.
<code>--svncommit</code>	Automatically commit changes to SVN repository. You must also using the <code>--svnsync</code> option.
<code>--svnmessage</code>	Override default commit message which is: <code>Drush automatic commit:</code>
<code>--svnstatusparams</code>	Add options to the <code>'svn status'</code> command
<code>--svnaddparams</code>	Add options to the <code>'svn add'</code> command
<code>--svnremoveparams</code>	Add options to the <code>'svn remove'</code> command
<code>--svnrevertparams</code>	Add options to the <code>'svn revert'</code> command
<code>--svncommitparams</code>	Add options to the <code>'svn commit'</code> command

Aliases: `qd`

## core-requirements

Provides information about things that may be wrong in your Drupal installation, if any.

### Examples:

<code>drush core-requirements</code>	Show all status lines from the Status Report admin page.
<code>drush core-requirements --severity=2</code>	Show only the red lines from the Status Report admin page.
<code>drush core-requirements --pipe</code>	Print out a short report in the format <code>"identifier: severity"</code> , where severity 2=error, 1=warning, and 0/-1=OK

### Options:

<code>--ignore</code>	Comma-separated list of requirements to remove from output. Run with <code>--pipe</code> to see key values to use.
<code>--severity=&lt;3&gt;</code>	Only show status report messages with a severity greater than or equal to the specified value.

Aliases: status-report, rq

## core-rsync

Rsync the Drupal tree to/from another server using ssh.

### Examples:

<code>drush rsync @dev @stage</code>	Rsync Drupal root from Drush alias dev to the alias stage (one of which must be local).
<code>drush rsync ./ @stage:%files/img</code>	Rsync all files in the current directory to the 'img' directory in the file storage folder on the Drush alias stage.
<code>drush -s rsync @dev @stage --exclude=*.sql --delete</code>	Simulate Rsync Drupal root from the Drush alias dev to the alias stage (one of which must be local), excluding all files that match the filter '*.sql' and delete all files on the destination that are no longer on the source.

### Arguments:

source	May be rsync path or site alias. See rsync documentation and example.aliases.drushrc.php.
destination	May be rsync path or site alias. See rsync documentation and example.aliases.drushrc.php.

### Options:

<code>--exclude-conf</code>	Excludes settings.php from being rsynced. Default.
<code>--exclude-files</code>	Exclude the files directory.
<code>--exclude-other-sites</code>	Exclude all directories in "sites/" except for "sites/all" and the site directory for the site being synced. Note: if the site directory is different between the source and destination, use <code>--exclude-sites</code> followed by "drush rsync @from:%site @to:%site"
<code>--exclude-paths</code>	List of paths to exclude, seperated by : (Unix-based systems) or ; (Windows).
<code>--exclude-sites</code>	Exclude all directories in "sites/" except for "sites/all".
<code>--include-conf</code>	Allow settings.php to be rsynced. Default is to exclude settings.php.
<code>--include-paths</code>	List of paths to include, seperated by : (Unix-based systems) or ; (Windows).
<code>--include-vcs</code>	Include special version control directories (e.g. .svn). Default is to exclude vcs files.
<code>--mode</code>	The unary flags to pass to rsync; <code>--mode=rultz</code> implies <code>rsync -rultz</code> . Default is <code>-akz</code> .
<code>--{rsync-option-name}</code>	Replace {rsync-option-name} with the rsync option (or option='value') that you would like to pass through to rsync. Examples include <code>--delete</code> , <code>--exclude=*.sql</code> , <code>--filter='merge /etc/rsync/default.rules'</code> , etc. See

the rsync documentation for a complete explanation of all the rsync options and values.

Topics:  
docs-aliases

Site aliases overview on creating your own aliases for commonly used Drupal sites with examples from `example.aliases.drushrc.php`.

docs-strict-options

Strict option handling, and how commands that use it differ from regular Drush commands.

Aliases: rsync

## core-status

Provides a birds-eye view of the current Drupal installation, if any.

### Examples:

<code>drush core-status version</code>	Show all status lines that contain version information.
<code>drush core-status --pipe</code>	A list key=value items separated by line breaks.
<code>drush core-status drush-version --pipe</code>	Emit just the drush version with no label.

Arguments:  
item

Optional. The status item line(s) to display.

Options:  
--full

Show all drush aliases in the report, even if there are a lot.

--project=

One or more projects that should be added to the path list

--show-passwords

Show database password.

Topics:  
docs-readme

README.md

Aliases: status, st

## core-topic

Read detailed documentation on a given topic.

### Examples:

<code>drush topic</code>	Show all available topics.
<code>drush topic docs-context</code>	Show documentation for the drush context API
<code>drush docs-context</code>	Show documentation for the drush context API

Arguments:  
topic name

The name of the topic you wish to view. If omitted, list all topic descriptions (and names in parenthesis).

Topics:  
docs-readme

README.md

Aliases: topic

## drupal-directory

Return the filesystem path for modules/themes and other key folders.

### Examples:

<code>cd `drush dd devel`</code>	Navigate into the devel module directory
<code>cd `drush dd`</code>	Navigate to the root of your Drupal site
<code>cd `drush dd files`</code>	Navigate to the files directory.
<code>drush dd @alias:%files</code>	Print the path to the files directory on the site @alias.
<code>edit `drush dd devel`/devel.module</code>	Open devel module in your editor (customize 'edit' for your editor)

### Arguments:

target	A module/theme name, or special names like root, files, private, or an alias : path alias string such as @alias:%files. Defaults to root.
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### Options:

--component	The portion of the evaluated path to return. Defaults to 'path'; 'name' returns the site alias of the target.
--local	Reject any target that specifies a remote site.

Aliases: dd

## help

Drush provides an extensive help system that describes both drush commands and topics of general interest. Use ``drush help --filter`` to present a list of command categories to view, and ``drush topic`` for a list of topics that go more in-depth on how to use and extend drush.

### Examples:

<code>drush</code>	List all commands.
<code>drush --filter=devel_generate</code>	Show only commands defined in devel_generate.drush.inc
<code>drush help pm-download</code>	Show help for one command.
<code>drush help dl</code>	Show help for one command using an alias.

### Arguments:

command	A command name, or command alias.
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### Options:

--filter=[category]	Restrict command list to those commands defined in the specified file. Omit value to choose from a list of names.
--format	Format to output . Allowed values are: json, export, html.
--html	Print help for all commands in HTML format. Deprecated - see --format option.
--pipe	A list of available commands, one per line.

--sort Sort commands in alphabetical order. drush waits for full bootstrap before printing any commands when this option is used.

Topics:  
docs-readme README.md

## image-flush

Flush all derived images for a given style.

### Examples:

drush image-flush Pick an image style and then delete its images.

drush image-flush thumbnail Delete all thumbnail images.

drush image-flush --all Flush all derived images. They will be regenerated on the fly.

### Arguments:

style An image style machine name. If not provided, user may choose from a list of names.

### Options:

--all Flush all derived images

## php-eval

Evaluate arbitrary php code after bootstrapping Drupal (if available).

### Examples:

drush php-eval "variable\_set('hello', 'world');" Sets the hello variable using Drupal API.

### Arguments:

code PHP code

Aliases: eval, ev

## php-script

Runs the given php script(s) after a full Drupal bootstrap. A useful alternative to eval command when your php is lengthy or you can't be bothered to figure out bash quoting. If you plan to share a script with others, consider making a full drush command instead, since that's more self-documenting. Drush provides commandline options to the script via `drush_get_option('option-name')`, and commandline arguments can be accessed either via `drush_get_arguments()`, which returns all arguments in an array, or `drush_shift()`, which removes the next argument from the list and returns it.

### Examples:

drush php-script scratch Run scratch.php script. See commands/core directory.

drush php-script example Run script from specified paths  
--script-path=/path/to/scripts:/another/path

drush php-script List all available scripts.

#!/usr/bin/env drush Execute php code with a full Drupal  
Additional paths to search for scripts, separated by : (Unix-based systems) or ; (Windows).

Topics:  
docs-examplescript  
docs-scripts

Example Drush script.

Shell script overview on writing simple sequences of Drush statements.

Aliases: scr

## queue-list

Returns a list of all defined queues

Options:  
--pipe

Return a comma delimited list of queues.

## queue-run

Run Drupal queue workers. As opposed to "drush cron" that can only be run one at a time on a single site, "drush queue-run" can be invoked as many times as the server load allows.

Arguments:  
queue\_name

The name of the queue to run, as defined in either hook\_queue\_info or hook\_cron\_queue\_info.

## search-index

Index the remaining search items without wiping the index.

## search-reindex

Force the search index to be rebuilt.

Options:  
--immediate

Rebuild the index immediately, instead of waiting for cron.

## search-status

Show how many items remain to be indexed out of the total.

Options:  
--pipe

Display in the format remaining/total for processing by scripts.

## self-update

Check to see if there is a newer Drush release available.

Aliases: selfupdate

## shell-alias

Print a shell alias record.

Examples:  
drush shell-alias

List all alias records known to drush.

drush shell-alias pull

Print the value of the shell alias 'pull'.

Arguments:  
alias Shell alias to print

Aliases: sha

## site-alias

Print an alias record.

Examples:  
drush site-alias List all alias records known to drush.  
drush site-alias @dev Print an alias record for the alias 'dev'.

Arguments:  
site Site specification to print

Options:  
--alias-name For a single alias, set the name to use in the output.  
--component Print only the specified element from the full alias record.  
--full Print the full alias record for each site. Default when aliases are specified on the command line.  
--local Only display sites that are available on the local system (remote-site not set, and Drupal root exists).  
--no-db Do not include the database record in the full alias record (default).  
--pipe Print the long-form site specification for each site.  
--short Print only the site alias name. Default when no command line arguments are specified.  
--table Display the alias name, root, uri and host in a table.  
--with-db Include the databases structure in the full alias record.  
--with-db-url Include the short-form db-url in the full alias record.  
--with-optional Include optional default items.

Topics:  
docs-aliases Site aliases overview on creating your own aliases for commonly used Drupal sites with examples from `example.aliases.drushrc.php`.

Aliases: sa

## site-install

Install Drupal along with modules/themes/configuration using the specified install profile.

Examples:  
drush site-install expert --locale=uk (Re)install using the expert install profile. Set default language to Ukrainian.

drush site-install --db-url=mysql://root:pass@localhost:port/dbname	Install using the specified DB params.
drush site-install --db-url=sqlite://sites/example.com/files/.ht.sqlite	Install using SQLite (D7+ only).
drush site-install --account-name=joe --account-pass=mom	Re-install with specified uidl credentials.
drush site-install standard install_configure_form.site_default_country=FR my_profile_form.my_settings.key=value	Pass additional arguments to the profile (D7 example shown here - for D6, omit the form id).
drush site-install install_configure_form.update_status_module='array(FALSE,FALSE)'	Disable email notification during install and later. If your server has no smtp, this gets rid of an error during install.

Arguments:  
profile

the install profile you wish to run. defaults to 'default' in D6, 'standard' in D7+

key=value...

any additional settings you wish to pass to the profile. Fully supported on D7+, partially supported on D6 (single step configure forms only). The key is in the form [form name].[parameter name] on D7 or just [parameter name] on D6.

Options:

--account-mail	uidl email. Defaults to admin@example.com
--account-name	uidl name. Defaults to admin
--account-pass	uidl pass. Defaults to a randomly generated password. If desired, set a fixed password in drushrc.php.
--clean-url	Defaults to 1
--db-prefix	An optional table prefix to use for initial install. Can be a key-value array of tables/prefixes in a drushrc file (not the command line).
--db-su=	Account to use when creating a new database. Must have Grant permission (mysql only). Optional.
--db-su-pw=	Password for the "db-su" account. Optional.
--db-url=	required for initial install - not re-install.
--locale=	A short language code. Sets the default site language. Language files must already be present. You may use download command to get them.
--site-mail	From: for system mailings. Defaults to admin@example.com
--site-name	Defaults to Site-Install
--sites-subdir=	Name of directory under 'sites' which should be created. Only needed when the subdirectory does not already exist. Defaults to 'default'

Aliases: si

## site-reset

Reset a persistently set site.

## site-set

Set a site alias to work on that will persist for the current session.

### Examples:

drush site-set @dev Set the current session to use the @dev alias.

drush site-set user@server/path/to/drupal#sitename Set the current session to use a site specification.

drush site-set - Go back to the previously-set site (like `cd -`).

### Arguments:

site Site specification to use, or "-" for previous site.

Aliases: use

## site-ssh

Connect to a Drupal site's server via SSH for an interactive session or to run a shell command

### Examples:

drush @mysite ssh Open an interactive shell on @mysite's server.

drush @prod ssh 'ls /tmp' Run "ls /tmp" on @prod site. If @prod is a site list, then ls will be executed on each site.

### Arguments:

site-alias A remote site alias. Can be an alias list.

bash Bash to execute on target. Optional, except when site-alias is a list.

### Options:

--escaped Command string already escaped; do not add additional quoting.

--ssh-options A string of extra options that will be passed to the ssh command (e.g. "-p 100")

--tty Create a tty (e.g. to run an interactive program).

### Topics:

docs-aliases Site aliases overview on creating your own aliases for commonly used Drupal sites with examples from example.aliases.drushrc.php.

docs-strict-options Strict option handling, and how commands that use it differ from regular Drush commands.

Aliases: ssh

## test-clean

Clean temporary tables and files.

## test-run

Run tests. Note that you must use the `--uri` option.

### Examples:

<code>test-run</code>	List all available classes and groups.
<code>sudo -u apache test-run --all</code>	Run all available tests. Avoid permission related failures by running as web server user.
<code>test-run XMLRPCBasicTestCase</code>	Run one test class.
<code>test-run XML-RPC</code>	Run all classes in a XML-RPC group.
<code>test-run XML-RPC,Filter</code>	Run all tests from multiple groups/classes.
<code>test-run XMLRPCBasicTestCase --methods="testListMethods, testInvalidMessageParsing"</code>	Run particular methods in the specified class or group.

### Arguments:

<code>targets</code>	A test class, a test group. If omitted, a list of test classes and test groups is presented. Delimit multiple targets using commas.
----------------------	---

### Options:

<code>--all</code>	Run all available tests
<code>--dirty</code>	Skip cleanup of temporary tables and files. Helpful for reading <code>debug()</code> messages and other post-mortem forensics.
<code>--methods</code>	A comma delimited list of methods that should be run within the test class. Defaults to all methods.
<code>--xml</code>	Output verbose test results to a specified directory using the JUnit test reporting format. Useful for integrating with Jenkins.

## updatedb

Apply any database updates required (as with running `update.php`).

Aliases: `updb`

## usage-send

Send anonymous Drush usage information to statistics logging site. Usage statistics contain the Drush command name and the Drush option names, but no arguments or option values.

### Examples:

<code>drush usage-send</code>	Immediately send cached usage statistics.
<code>\$options['drush_usage_send'] = TRUE;</code>	Specify in a <code>.drushrc.php</code> file that usage information should be sent.
<code>\$options['drush_usage_size'] = 10240;</code>	Specify the frequency (file size) that usage information should be sent.

Aliases: `usend`

## usage-show

Show Drush usage information that has been logged but not sent. Usage statistics contain the Drush command name and the Drush option names, but no arguments or option values.

### Examples:

```
drush usage-show
$options['drush_usage_log'] = TRUE;
```

Show cached usage statistics. Specify in a `.drushrc.php` file that usage information should be logged locally in a usage statistics file.

Aliases: ushow

## variable-delete

Delete a variable.

### Examples:

```
drush vdel user_pictures
drush vdel u
drush vdel -y --exact maintenance_mode
```

Delete the `user_pictures` variable.

Choose from a list of variables beginning with "u" to delete.

Bring the site back online, skipping confirmation. Variable is rewritten to `site_offline` for Drupal 6.

### Arguments:

name

The name of a variable or the first few letters of its name.

### Options:

--exact

Only delete the one variable that exactly matches the specified name.

--yes

Skip confirmation if only one variable name matches.

Aliases: vdel

## variable-get

Get a list of some or all site variables and values.

### Examples:

```
drush vget
drush vget user
drush vget site_mail --exact
```

List all variables and values.

List all variables containing the string "user".

Show the variable with the exact key "site\_mail".

### Arguments:

name

A string to filter the variables by. Variables whose name contains the string will be listed.

### Options:

--exact

Only get the one variable that exactly matches the specified name.

--format=  
Format to output the object. Use "print\_r" for `print_r` (default), "export" for `var_export`, and "json" for JSON.

--pipe

A synonym for `--format=export`. Useful for pasting into code.

Aliases: vget

## variable-set

Set a variable.

### Examples:

<code>drush vset --yes preprocess_css TRUE</code>	Set the <code>preprocess_css</code> variable to true. Skip confirmation if variable already exists.
<code>drush vset --exact maintenance_mode 1</code>	Take the site offline; skips confirmation even if <code>maintenance_mode</code> variable does not exist. Variable is rewritten to <code>site_offline</code> for Drupal 6.
<code>drush vset pr TRUE</code>	Choose from a list of variables beginning with "pr" to set to (bool>true).
<code>php -r "print json_encode(array('drupal', 'simpletest'));"   drush vset --format=json project_dependency_excluded_dependencies -</code>	Set a variable to a complex value (e.g. array)

### Arguments:

<code>name</code>	The name of a variable or the first few letters of its name.
<code>value</code>	The value to assign to the variable. Use '-' to read the object from STDIN.

### Options:

<code>--exact</code>	The exact name of the variable to set has been provided; do not prompt for similarly-named variables.
<code>--format=</code>	Format to parse the object. Use "auto" to detect format from value (default), "string", "integer" or "boolean" for corresponding primitive type, and "json" for JSON.
<code>--yes</code>	Skip confirmation if only one variable name matches.

Aliases: `vset`

## version

Show drush version.

### Options:

<code>--pipe</code>	Print just the version number, and nothing else.
<code>--self-update</code>	Check for pending updates to Drush itself. Set to 0 to disable.

## watchdog-delete

Delete watchdog messages. Arguments or options must be provided to specify which messages to delete.

### Examples:

<code>drush watchdog-delete all</code>	Delete all messages.
<code>drush watchdog-delete 64</code>	Delete messages with id 64.
<code>drush watchdog-delete "cron run succesful"</code>	Delete messages containing the string "cron run succesful".

drush watchdog-delete --severity=notice Delete all messages with a severity of notice.

drush watchdog-delete --type=cron Delete all messages of type cron.

Options:

--severity Delete messages of a given severity level.

--type Delete messages of a given type.

Aliases: wd-del, wd-delete

## watchdog-list

Show available message types and severity levels. A prompt will ask for a choice to show watchdog messages.

Aliases: wd-list

## watchdog-show

Show watchdog messages. Arguments and options can be combined to configure which messages to show.

Examples:

drush watchdog-show Show a listing of most recent 10 messages.

drush watchdog-show 64 Show in detail message with id 64.

drush watchdog-show "cron run succesful" Show a listing of most recent 10 messages containing the string "cron run succesful".

drush watchdog-show --count=46 Show a listing of most recent 46 messages.

drush watchdog-show --severity=notice Show a listing of most recent 10 messages with a severity of notice.

drush watchdog-show --type=php Show a listing of most recent 10 messages of type php.

drush watchdog-show --tail --full Show a listing of most recent 10 messages with extended information about each one and continue showing messages as they are registered in the watchdog.

drush watchdog-show --tail --sleep-delay=2 Do a tail of the watchdog with a delay of two seconds between each poll to the database.

Arguments:

wid Optional id of a watchdog message to show in detail. If not provided, a listing of most recent 10 messages will be displayed. Alternatively if a string is provided, watchdog messages will be filtered by it.

Options:

--count The number of messages to show. Defaults to 10.

--full Return extended information about each message

--severity Restrict to messages of a given severity level.

--sleep-delay To be used in conjunction with --tail. This is the number of seconds to wait between each poll to

the database. Delay is 1 second by default.

--tail

Continuously show new watchdog messages until interrupted.

--type

Restrict to messages of a given type.

Aliases: wd-show, ws

## runserver

Runs a lightweight built in http server for development.

- Don't use this for production, it is neither scalable nor secure for this use.

- If you run multiple servers simultaneously, you will need to assign each a unique port.

- Use Ctrl-C or equivalent to stop the server when complete.

Examples:

drush rs 8080	Start runserver on 127.0.0.1, port 8080.
drush rs 10.0.0.28:80	Start runserver on 10.0.0.28, port 80.
drush rs --php-cgi=php5-cgi --dns localhost:8888/user	Start runserver on localhost (using rDNS to determine binding IP), port 8888, and open /user in browser. Use "php5-cgi" as the php-cgi binary.
drush rs /	Start runserver on default IP/port (127.0.0.1, port 8888), and open / in browser.
drush rs --default-server=127.0.0.1:8080/ -	Use a default (would be specified in your drushrc) that starts runserver on port 8080, and opens a browser to the front page. Set path to a single hyphen path in argument to prevent opening browser for this session.
drush rs --server=builtin :9000/admin	Start builtin php 5.4 runserver on 127.0.0.1, port 9000, and open /admin in browser. Note that you need a colon when you specify port and path, but no IP.

Arguments:

addr:port/path

Host IP address and port number to bind to and path to open in web browser. Format is addr:port/path, default 127.0.0.1:8888, all elements optional. See examples for shorthand.

Options:

--browser

If opening a web browser, which browser to user (defaults to operating system default).

--default-server

A default addr:port/path to use for any values not specified as an argument.

--dns

Resolve hostnames/IPs using DNS/rDNS (if possible) to determine binding IPs and/or human friendly hostnames for URLs and browser.

--php-cgi

Name of the php-cgi binary. If it is not on your current \$PATH you should include the full path. You can include command line parameters to pass into php-cgi.

<code>--server</code>	Which http server to use - either: "cgi" for a CGI based httpserver (default, requires php 5.3 and php-cgi binary) or "builtin" for php 5.4 built in http server.
<code>--user</code>	If opening a web browser, automatically log in as this user (user ID or username).
<code>--variables</code>	Key-value array of variables to override in the \$conf array for the running site. By default disables drupal_http_request_fails to avoid errors on Windows (which supports only one connection at a time). Comma delimited list of name=value pairs (or array in drushrc).

Aliases: rs

## field-clone

Clone a field and all its instances.

Examples:

`field-clone tags labels`

Copy 'tags' field into a new field 'labels' field which has same instances.

`open `field-clone tags labels``

Clone field and then open field edit forms for refinement.

Arguments:

`source_field_name`

Name of field that will be cloned

`target_field_name`

Name of new, cloned field.

## field-create

Create fields and instances. Returns urls for field editing.

Examples:

`drush field-create article`

Define new article fields via interactive prompts.

`open `drush field-create article``

Define new article fields and then open field edit form for refinement.

`drush field-create article  
city,text,text_textfield  
subtitle,text,text_textfield`

Create two new fields.

Arguments:

`bundle`

Content type (for nodes). Name of bundle to attach fields to. Required.

`field_spec`

Comma delimited triple in the form: `field_name,field_type,widget_name`. If `widget_name` is omitted, the default widget will be used. Separate multiple fields by space. If omitted, a wizard will prompt you.

Options:

`--entity_type`

Type of entity (e.g. node, user, comment). Defaults to node.

## field-delete

Delete a field and its instances.

Examples:

field-delete city

Delete the city field and any instances it might have.

field-delete city --bundle=article

Delete the city instance on the article bundle

Arguments:

field\_name

Name of field to delete.

Options:

--bundle

Only delete the instance attached to this bundle. If omitted, admin can choose to delete one instance or whole field.

--entity\_type

Disambiguate a particular bundle from identically named bundles. Usually not needed.

## field-info

View information about fields, field\_types, and widgets.

Examples:

field-info types

Show a table which lists all field types and their available widgets

Arguments:

type

Recognized values: fields, types. If omitted, a choice list appears.

Options:

--pipe

Return field information table as CSV.

## field-update

Return URL for field editing web page.

Examples:

field-update comment\_body

Quickly navigate to a field edit web page.

Arguments:

field\_name

Name of field that needs updating.

## pm-disable

Disable one or more extensions (modules or themes). Disable dependant extensions as well.

Arguments:

extensions

A list of modules or themes. You can use the \* wildcard at the end of extension names to disable multiple matches.

Aliases: dis

## pm-download

Download Drupal core or projects from drupal.org (Drupal core, modules, themes

or profiles) and other sources. It will automatically figure out which project version you want based on its recommended release, or you may specify a particular version.

If no `--destination` is provided, then destination depends on the project type:

- Profiles will be downloaded to `profiles/` in your Drupal root.
- Modules and themes will be downloaded to the site specific directory (`sites/example.com/modules|themes`) if available, or to `sites/all/modules|themes`.
- If you're downloading drupal core or you are not running the command within a bootstrapped drupal site, the default location is the current directory.
- Drush commands will be relocated to `/usr/share/drush/commands` (if available) or `~/.drush`. Relocation is determined once the project is downloaded by examining its content. Note you can provide your own function in a commandfile to determine the relocation of any project.

#### Examples:

<code>drush dl drupal</code>	Download latest recommended release of Drupal core.
<code>drush dl drupal-7.x</code>	Download latest 7.x development version of Drupal core.
<code>drush dl drupal-6</code>	Download latest recommended release of Drupal 6.x.
<code>drush dl cck zen</code>	Download latest versions of CCK and Zen projects.
<code>drush dl og-1.3</code>	Download a specific version of Organic groups module for my version of Drupal.
<code>drush dl diff-6.x-2.x</code>	Download a specific development branch of diff module for a specific Drupal version.
<code>drush dl views --select</code>	Show a list of recent releases of the views project, prompt for which one to download.
<code>drush dl webform --dev</code>	Download the latest dev release of webform.
<code>drush dl webform --cache</code>	Download webform. Fetch and populate the download cache as needed.

#### Arguments:

<code>projects</code>	A comma delimited list of drupal.org project names, with optional version. Defaults to 'drupal'
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#### Options:

<code>--cache</code>	Cache release XML and tarballs or git clones. Git clones use git's <code>--reference</code> option.
<code>--cache-duration-releasexml</code>	Expire duration (in seconds) for release XML. Defaults to 86400 (24 hours).
<code>--default-major=&lt;6&gt;</code>	Specify the default major version of modules to download when there is no bootstrapped Drupal site. Defaults to "7".
<code>--destination=</code>	Path to which the project will be copied. If you're providing a relative path, note it is relative to the drupal root (if bootstrapped).
<code>--dev</code>	Work with development releases solely.
<code>--drupal-project-rename</code>	Alternate name for "drupal-x.y" directory when downloading Drupal project. Defaults to "drupal".

--notes Show release notes after each project is downloaded.

--pipe Returns a list of the names of the extensions (modules and themes) contained in the downloaded projects.

--select Select the version to download interactively from a list of available releases.

--all Shows all available releases instead of a short list of recent releases.

--skip Skip automatic downloading of libraries (c.f. devel).

--source The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to <http://updates.drupal.org/release-history>.

--use-site-dir Force to use the site specific directory. It will create the directory if it doesn't exist. If --destination is also present this option will be ignored.

--variant= Only useful for install profiles. Possible values: 'full', 'projects', 'profile-only'.

--package-handler=wget Default package\_handler engine. Download project packages using wget or curl.

--package-handler=git\_drupalorg Use git.drupal.org to checkout and update projects.

--gitusername Your git username as shown on user/[uid]/edit/git. Typically, this is set this in drushrc.php. Omitting this prevents users from pushing changes back to git.drupal.org.

--git submodule Use git submodules for checking out new projects. Existing git checkouts are unaffected, and will continue to (not) use submodules regardless of this setting.

--git submodule add params Add options to the `git submodule add` command.

--git checkout params Add options to the `git checkout` command.

--git clone params Add options to the `git clone` command.

--git fetch params Add options to the `git fetch` command.

--git pull params Add options to the `git pull` command.

--git info file Inject version info into each .info file.

--version-control=svn Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Subversion.

--svn sync Automatically add new files to the SVN repository and remove deleted files. Caution.

--svn commit Automatically commit changes to SVN repository. You must also using the --svn sync option.

<code>--svnmessage</code>	Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit:
<code>--svnstatusparams</code>	Add options to the 'svn status' command
<code>--svnaddparams</code>	Add options to the `svn add` command
<code>--svnremoveparams</code>	Add options to the `svn remove` command
<code>--svnrevertparams</code>	Add options to the `svn revert` command
<code>--svncommitparams</code>	Add options to the `svn commit` command
<code>--version-control=backup</code>	Default version_control engine. Backup all project files before updates.
<code>--no-backup</code>	Do not perform backups.
<code>--backup-dir</code>	Specify a directory to backup projects into. Defaults to drush-backups within the home directory of the user running the command. It is forbidden to specify a directory inside your drupal root.
<code>--version-control=bzr</code>	Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Bazaar.
<code>--bzrsync</code>	Automatically add new files to the Bazaar repository and remove deleted files. Caution.
<code>--bzrcommit</code>	Automatically commit changes to Bazaar repository. You must also use the --bzrsync option.
<code>--bzrmessage</code>	Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit. Project Command:

Aliases: dl

## pm-enable

Enable one or more extensions (modules or themes). Enable dependant extensions as well.

Arguments:  
extensions

A list of modules or themes. You can use the \* wildcard at the end of extension names to enable all matches.

Options:  
--resolve-dependencies

Attempt to download any missing dependencies. At the moment, only works when the module name is the same as the project name.

--skip

Skip automatic downloading of libraries (c.f. devel).

Aliases: en

## pm-info

Show detailed info for one or more extensions (modules or themes).

Arguments:  
extensions

A list of modules or themes. You can use the \* wildcard at the end of

extension names to show info for multiple matches. If no argument is provided it will show info for all available extensions.

Aliases: pmi

## pm-list

Show a list of available extensions (modules and themes).

Options:

--core	Filter out extensions that are not in drupal core.
--no-core	Filter out extensions that are provided by drupal core.
--package	Filter by project packages. You can use multiple comma separated values. (i.e. --package="Core - required,Other").
--pipe	Returns a whitespace delimited list of the names of the resulting extensions.
--status=	Filter by extension status. Choices: enabled, disabled and/or 'not installed'. You can use multiple comma separated values. (i.e. --status="disabled,not installed").
--type=	Filter by extension type. Choices: module, theme.

Aliases: pml

## pm-refresh

Refresh update status information.

Aliases: rf

## pm-releasenotes

Print release notes for given projects.

Examples:

drush rln cck	Prints the release notes for the recommended version of CCK project.
drush rln token-1.13	View release notes of a specific version of the Token project for my version of Drupal.
drush rln pathauto zen	View release notes for the recommended version of Pathauto and Zen projects.

Arguments:

projects	A list of project names, with optional version. Defaults to 'drupal'
----------	--

Options:

--dev	Work with development releases solely.
--html	Display releasenotes in HTML rather than plain text.
--source	The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to <a href="http://updates.drupal.org/release-hi">http://updates.drupal.org/release-hi</a>

story.

Aliases: rln

## pm-releases

View all releases for a given drupal.org project. Useful for deciding which version to install/update.

Examples:

```
drush pm-releases cck zen
```

View releases for cck and Zen projects for your Drupal version.

Arguments:

projects

A list of drupal.org project names. Defaults to 'drupal'

Options:

--dev

Work with development releases solely.

--source

The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to <http://updates.drupal.org/release-history>.

Aliases: rl

## pm-uninstall

Uninstall one or more modules.

Arguments:

modules

A list of modules.

## pm-update

Display available update information for Drupal core and all enabled projects and allow updating to latest recommended releases. Also apply any database updates required (same as pm-updatecode + updatedb). Note: The user is asked to confirm before the actual update. Backups are performed unless directory is already under version control. Updated projects can potentially break your site. It is NOT recommended to update production sites without prior testing.

Arguments:

projects

Optional. A list of installed projects to update.

Options:

--cache

Cache release XML and tarballs or git clones. Git clones use git's --reference option.

--check-updatedb

Check to see if an updatedb is needed after updating the code. Default is on; use --check-updatedb=0 to disable.

--lock=

Add a persistent lock to remove the specified projects from consideration during updates. Locks may be removed with the --unlock parameter, or overridden by specifically naming the project as a parameter to pm-update or pm-updatecode. The lock does not affect pm-download. See also the update\_advanced project for similar and improved functionality.

--lock-message=

A brief message explaining why a project is being locked; displayed

during pm-updatecode. Optional.

--unlock= Remove the persistent lock from the specified projects so that they may be updated again.

--no-core Only update modules and skip the core update.

--notes Show release notes for each project to be updated.

--pipe Returns a whitespace delimited list of projects with any of its extensions enabled and their respective version and update information, one project per line. Order: project name, current version, recommended version, update status.

--security-only Only update modules that have security updates available. However, if there were other releases of a module between the installed version the security update, other changes to features or functionality may occur.

--package-handler=wget Default package\_handler engine. Download project packages using wget or curl.

--package-handler=git\_drupalorg Use git.drupal.org to checkout and update projects.

--gitusername Your git username as shown on user/[uid]/edit/git. Typically, this is set this in drushrc.php. Omitting this prevents users from pushing changes back to git.drupal.org.

--git submodule Use git submodules for checking out new projects. Existing git checkouts are unaffected, and will continue to (not) use submodules regardless of this setting.

--git submodule add params Add options to the `git submodule add` command.

--git checkout params Add options to the `git checkout` command.

--git clone params Add options to the `git clone` command.

--git fetch params Add options to the `git fetch` command.

--git pull params Add options to the `git pull` command.

--git info file Inject version info into each .info file.

--version-control=bzr Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Bazaar.

--bzrsync Automatically add new files to the Bazaar repository and remove deleted files. Caution.

--bzr commit Automatically commit changes to Bazaar repository. You must also use the --bzrsync option.

--bzr message Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit. Project Command:

<code>--version-control=backup</code>	Default version_control engine. Backup all project files before updates.
<code>--no-backup</code>	Do not perform backups.
<code>--backup-dir</code>	Specify a directory to backup projects into. Defaults to drush-backups within the home directory of the user running the command. It is forbidden to specify a directory inside your drupal root.
<code>--version-control=svn</code>	Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Subversion.
<code>--svnsync</code>	Automatically add new files to the SVN repository and remove deleted files. Caution.
<code>--svncommit</code>	Automatically commit changes to SVN repository. You must also using the --svnsync option.
<code>--svnmessage</code>	Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit:
<code>--svnstatusparams</code>	Add options to the 'svn status' command
<code>--svnaddparams</code>	Add options to the `svn add` command
<code>--svnremoveparams</code>	Add options to the `svn remove` command
<code>--svnrevertparams</code>	Add options to the `svn revert` command
<code>--svncommitparams</code>	Add options to the `svn commit` command

Topics:  
docs-policy

Example policy file.

Aliases: up

## pm-updatecode

Display available update information for Drupal core and all enabled projects and allow updating to latest recommended releases. Note: The user is asked to confirm before the actual update. Backups are performed unless directory is already under version control. Updated projects can potentially break your site. It is NOT recommended to update production sites without prior testing.

Arguments:  
projects

Optional. A list of installed projects to update.

Options:  
--cache

Cache release XML and tarballs or git clones. Git clones use git's --reference option.

--check-updatedb

Check to see if an updatedb is needed after updating the code. Default is on; use --check-updatedb=0 to disable.

--lock=

Add a persistent lock to remove the specified projects from consideration during updates. Locks may be removed with the --unlock parameter, or overridden by specifically naming the project as a parameter to pm-update or pm-updatecode. The lock does not

affect pm-download. See also the update\_advanced project for similar and improved functionality.

--lock-message= A brief message explaining why a project is being locked; displayed during pm-updatecode. Optional.

--unlock= Remove the persistent lock from the specified projects so that they may be updated again.

--no-core Only update modules and skip the core update.

--notes Show release notes for each project to be updated.

--pipe Returns a whitespace delimited list of projects with any of its extensions enabled and their respective version and update information, one project per line. Order: project name, current version, recommended version, update status.

--security-only Only update modules that have security updates available. However, if there were other releases of a module between the installed version the security update, other changes to features or functionality may occur.

--package-handler=wget Default package\_handler engine. Download project packages using wget or curl.

--package-handler=git\_drupalorg Use git.drupal.org to checkout and update projects.

--gitusername Your git username as shown on user/[uid]/edit/git. Typically, this is set this in drushrc.php. Omitting this prevents users from pushing changes back to git.drupal.org.

--git submodule Use git submodules for checking out new projects. Existing git checkouts are unaffected, and will continue to (not) use submodules regardless of this setting.

--git submodule add params Add options to the `git submodule add` command.

--git checkout params Add options to the `git checkout` command.

--git clone params Add options to the `git clone` command.

--git fetch params Add options to the `git fetch` command.

--git pull params Add options to the `git pull` command.

--git info file Inject version info into each .info file.

--version-control=bzr Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Bazaar.

--bzrsync Automatically add new files to the Bazaar repository and remove deleted files. Caution.

--bzr commit Automatically commit changes to Bazaar repository. You must also use

the --bzrsync option.

--bzmmessage	Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit. Project Command:
--version-control=backup	Default version_control engine. Backup all project files before updates.
--no-backup	Do not perform backups.
--backup-dir	Specify a directory to backup projects into. Defaults to drush-backups within the home directory of the user running the command. It is forbidden to specify a directory inside your drupal root.
--version-control=svn	Quickly add/remove/commit your project changes to Subversion.
--svnsync	Automatically add new files to the SVN repository and remove deleted files. Caution.
--svncommit	Automatically commit changes to SVN repository. You must also using the --svnsync option.
--svnmessage	Override default commit message which is: Drush automatic commit:
--svnstatusparams	Add options to the 'svn status' command
--svnaddparams	Add options to the `svn add` command
--svnremoveparams	Add options to the `svn remove` command
--svnrevertparams	Add options to the `svn revert` command
--svncommitparams	Add options to the `svn commit` command

Topics:  
docs-policy Example policy file.

Aliases: upc

## sql-cli

Open a SQL command-line interface using Drupal's credentials.

Examples:

drush sql-cli	Open a SQL command-line interface using Drupal's credentials.
drush sql-cli -A	Open a SQL command-line interface using Drupal's credentials and skip reading table information.

Options:

--A	Skip reading table information. This gives a quicker start of mysql.
--db-url=	required for initial install - not re-install.

Aliases: sqlc

## sql-connect

A string for connecting to the DB.

Examples:

```
`drush sql-connect` < example.sql
```

Import sql statements from a file into the current database.

Options:

--database=

The DB connection key if using multiple connections in settings.php.

--db-url=

required for initial install - not re-install.

## sql-create

Create a database.

Examples:

```
drush sql-create
```

Create the database for the current site.

```
drush @site.test sql-create
```

Create the database as specified for @site.test.

```
drush sql-create --db-su=root  
--db-su-pw=rootpassword  
--db-url="mysql://drupal_db_user:drupal_  
db_password@127.0.0.1/drupal_db"
```

Create the database as specified in the db-url option.

Options:

--database=

The DB connection key if using multiple connections in settings.php.

--db-su

Account to use when creating a new database. Optional.

--db-su-pw

Password for the "db-su" account. Optional.

--db-url=

required for initial install - not re-install.

## sql-drop

Drop all tables in a given database.

Options:

--database=

The DB connection key if using multiple connections in settings.php.

--db-url=

required for initial install - not re-install.

--result-file=

Save to a file.

The file should be relative to Drupal root. Recommended.

--yes

Skip confirmation and proceed.

Topics:

docs-policy

Example policy file.

## sql-dump

Exports the Drupal DB as SQL using mysqldump or equivalent.



provided.

Options:

<code>--database=</code>	The DB connection key if using multiple connections in <code>settings.php</code> .
<code>--db-prefix</code>	Enable replacement of braces in your query.
<code>--db-url=</code>	required for initial install - not re-install.
<code>--extra</code>	Add custom options to the mysql command.
<code>--file</code>	Path to a file containing the SQL to be run.
<code>--result-file=</code>	Save to a file. The file should be relative to Drupal root. Optional.

Aliases: `sqlq`

## sql-sync

Copy and import source database to target database. Transfers via rsync.

Examples:

<code>drush sql-sync @prod @dev</code>	Copy the DB defined in <code>sites/prod</code> to the DB in <code>sites/dev</code> .
--	--

Arguments:

<code>from</code>	Name of subdirectory within <code>/sites</code> or a site-alias.
<code>to</code>	Name of subdirectory within <code>/sites</code> or a site-alias.

Options:

<code>--cache</code>	Skip dump if result file exists and is less than "cache" hours old. Optional; default is 24 hours.
<code>--create-db</code>	Create a new database before importing the database dump on the target machine.
<code>--db-su=</code>	Account to use when creating a new database. Optional.
<code>--db-su-pw=</code>	Password for the "db-su" account. Optional.
<code>--dump-dir</code>	Directory to store sql dump files in when <code>--source-dump</code> or <code>--target-dump</code> are not used. Takes precedence over <code>--temp</code> .
<code>--no-cache</code>	Do not cache the sql-dump file.
<code>--no-dump</code>	Do not dump the sql database; always use an existing dump file.
<code>--no-ordered-dump</code>	Do not pass <code>--ordered-dump</code> to <code>sql-dump</code> . <code>sql-sync</code> orders the dumpfile by default in order to increase the efficiency of rsync.
<code>--sanitize</code>	Obscure email addresses and reset passwords in the user table post-sync. Optional.
<code>--sanitize-password</code>	The password to assign to all accounts in the sanitization operation, or "no" to keep passwords

unchanged. Default is "password".

--sanitize-email The pattern for test email addresses in the sanitization operation, or "no" to keep email addresses unchanged. May contain replacement patterns %uid, %mail or %name. Default is "user+%uid@localhost".

--confirm-sanitizations Prompt yes/no after importing the database, but before running the sanitizations

--skip-tables-key A key in the \$skip\_tables array. @see example.drushrc.php. Optional.

--skip-tables-list A comma-separated list of tables to exclude completely. Optional.

--source-database A key in the \$db\_url (D6) or \$databases (D7+) array which provides the data.

--source-db-url Database specification for source system to dump from.

--source-dump Path to dump file. Optional; default is to create a temporary file.

--source-remote-host Remote machine to run sql-dump file on. Optional; default is local machine.

--source-remote-port Override sql database port number in source-db-url. Optional.

--structure-tables-key A key in the \$structure\_tables array. @see example.drushrc.php. Optional.

--structure-tables-list A comma-separated list of tables to include for structure, but not data. Optional.

--tables-key A key in the \$tables array. Optional.

--tables-list A comma-separated list of tables to transfer. Optional.

--target-database A key in the \$db\_url (D6) or \$databases (D7+) array which shall receive the data.

--target-db-url

--target-dump

--target-remote-host

--target-remote-port

--temp Use a temporary file to hold dump files. Implies --no-cache.

Topics:

docs-aliases Site aliases overview on creating your own aliases for commonly used Drupal sites with examples from example.aliases.drushrc.php.

docs-policy Example policy file.

docs-example-sync-via-http Example Drush commandfile that extends sql-sync to allow transfer of the sql dump file via http rather than ssh and rsync.

docs-example-sync-extension Example Drush commandfile that extends sql-sync to enable

development modules in the post-sync hook.

## user-add-role

Add a role to the specified user accounts.

### Examples:

```
drush user-add-role "power user" 5,user3 Add the "power user" role to the
--uid=2,3 --name=someguy,somegal         accounts with name, id, or email 5
--mail=billgates@microsoft.com          or user3, uids 2 and 3, names
                                         someguy and somegal, and email
                                         address of billgates@microsoft.com
```

### Arguments:

role The name of the role to add

users (optional) A comma delimited list of uids, user names, or email addresses.

### Options:

--mail A comma delimited list of user mail addresses

--name A comma delimited list of user names

--uid A comma delimited list of uids

Aliases: urol

## user-block

Block the specified user(s).

### Examples:

```
drush user-block 5,user3 --uid=2,3 Block the users with name, id, or
--name=someguy,somegal             email 5 or user3, uids 2 and 3,
--mail=billgates@microsoft.com     names someguy and somegal, and email
                                     address of billgates@microsoft.com
```

### Arguments:

users A comma delimited list of uids, user names, or email addresses.

### Options:

--mail A comma delimited list of user mail addresses to block

--name A comma delimited list of user names to block

--uid A comma delimited list of uids to block

Aliases: ublk

## user-cancel

Cancel a user account with the specified name.

### Examples:

```
drush user-cancel username Cancel the user account with the
                             name username and anonymize all
                             content created by that user.
```

### Arguments:

name The name of the account to cancel

Aliases: ucan

## user-create

Create a user account with the specified name.

### Examples:

```
drush user-create newuser      Create a new user account with the
--mail="person@example.com"    name newuser, the email address
--password="letmein"           person@example.com, and the password
                                letmein
```

### Arguments:

name                            The name of the account to add

### Options:

--mail                         The email address for the new account

--password                     The password for the new account

Aliases: ucrt

## user-information

Print information about the specified user(s).

### Examples:

```
drush user-information        Display information about any users
2,3,someguy,somegal,billgates@microsoft.com with uids, names, or mail addresses
                                matching the strings between commas.
```

### Arguments:

users                          A comma delimited list of uids, user names, or email addresses.

### Options:

--full                         show extended information about the user

--short                        show basic information about the user (this is the default)

Aliases: uinf

## user-login

Display a one time login link for the given user account (defaults to uid 1).

### Examples:

```
drush user-login ryan node/add/blog    Displays and opens default web
                                        browser (if configured or detected)
                                        for a one-time login link for the
                                        user with the username ryan and
                                        redirect to the path node/add/blog.
```

```
drush user-login --browser=firefox    Open firefox web browser, login as
--mail=drush@example.org              the user with the e-mail address
admin/settings/performance            drush@example.org and redirect to
                                        the path admin/settings/performance.
```

### Arguments:

user                            An optional uid, user name, or email address for the user to log in as. Default is to log in as uid 1. The uid/name/mail options take priority if specified.

path                            Optional path to redirect to after logging in.

Options:  
--browser Optional value denotes which browser to use (defaults to operating system default). Set to 0 to suppress opening a browser.  
  
--mail A user mail address to log in as.  
--name A user name to log in as.  
--uid A uid to log in as.

Aliases: uli

## user-password

(Re)Set the password for the user account with the specified name.

Examples:  
drush user-password someuser Set the password for the username  
--password="correct horse battery someuser. @see xkcd.com/936  
staple"

Arguments:  
name The name of the account to modify.

Options:  
--password= The new password for the account. Required.

Aliases: upwd

## user-remove-role

Remove a role from the specified user accounts.

Examples:  
drush user-remove-role "power user" Remove the "power user" role from  
5,user3 --uid=2,3 --name=someguy,somegal the accounts with name, id, or email  
--mail=billgates@microsoft.com 5 or user3, uids 2 and 3, names  
someguy and somegal, and email  
address of billgates@microsoft.com

Arguments:  
role The name of the role to remove  
  
users (optional) A comma delimited list of uids, user names, or email addresses.

Options:  
--mail A comma delimited list of user mail addresses  
  
--name A comma delimited list of user names  
  
--uid A comma delimited list of uids

Aliases: urrol

## user-unblock

Unblock the specified user(s).

Examples:  
drush user-unblock 5,user3 --uid=2,3 Unblock the users with name, id, or  
--name=someguy,somegal email 5 or user3, uids 2 and 3,  
--mail=billgates@microsoft.com names someguy and somegal, and email  
address of billgates@microsoft.com

Arguments:  
 users A comma delimited list of uids, user names, or email addresses.

Options:  
 --mail A comma delimited list of user mail addresses to unblock  
 --name A comma delimited list of user names to unblock  
 --uid A comma delimited list of uids to unblock

Aliases: uublk

## make

Turns a makefile into a Drupal codebase. For a full description of options and makefile syntax, see docs/make.txt and examples/example.make.

Examples:  
 drush make example.make example Build the example.make makefile in the example directory.  
 drush make --no-core Build an installation profile within an existing Drupal site  
 --contrib-destination=.  
 installprofile.make  
 drush make Build the remote example.make  
 http://example.com/example.make example makefile in the example directory.

Arguments:  
 makefile Filename of the makefile to use for this build.  
 build path The path at which to build the makefile.

Options:  
 --concurrency=<1> Set the number of concurrent projects that will be processed at the same time. The default is 1.  
 --contrib-destination Specify a path under which modules and themes should be placed. Defaults to sites/all.  
 --dev Work with development releases solely.  
 --download-mechanism How to download files. Should be autodetected, but this is an override if it doesn't work. Options are "curl" and "make" (a native download method).  
 --force-complete Force a complete build even if errors occur.  
 --ignore-checksums Ignore md5 checksums for downloads.  
 --libraries Restrict the make to this comma-separated list of libraries. To specify all libraries, pass \*.  
 --make-update-default-url The default location to load the XML update information from.  
 --md5=[print] Output an md5 hash of the current build after completion. Use --md5=print to print to stdout.  
 --no-cache Do not use the pm-download caching (defaults to cache enabled).

<code>--no-clean</code>	Leave temporary build directories in place instead of cleaning up after completion.
<code>--no-core</code>	Do not require a Drupal core project to be specified.
<code>--no-gitinfofile</code>	Do not modify .info files when cloning from Git.
<code>--no-patch-txt</code>	Do not write a PATCHES.txt file in the directory of each patched project.
<code>--prepare-install</code>	Prepare the built site for installation. Generate a properly permissioned settings.php and files directory.
<code>--projects</code>	Restrict the make to this comma-separated list of projects. To specify all projects, pass <code>*</code> .
<code>--source</code>	The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to <code>http://updates.drupal.org/release-history</code> .
<code>--tar</code>	Generate a tar archive of the build. The output filename will be <code>[build path].tar.gz</code> .
<code>--test</code>	Run a temporary test build and clean up.
<code>--translations</code>	Retrieve translations for the specified comma-separated list of language(s) if available for all projects.
<code>--version</code>	Print the make API version and exit.
<code>--working-copy</code>	Preserves VCS directories, like <code>.git</code> , for projects downloaded using such methods.
Topics:	
<code>docs-make</code>	Drush Make overview with examples
<code>docs-make-example</code>	Drush Make example makefile

## make-generate

Generate a makefile from the current Drupal site, specifying project version numbers unless not known or otherwise specified. Unversioned projects will be interpreted later by `drush make` as "most recent stable release"

### Examples:

<code>drush generate-makefile example.make</code>	Generate a makefile with ALL projects versioned (should a project have a known version number)
<code>drush generate-makefile example.make --exclude-versions</code>	Generate a makefile with NO projects versioned
<code>drush generate-makefile example.make --exclude-versions=drupal,views,cck</code>	Generate a makefile with ALL projects versioned EXCEPT core, Views and CCK
<code>drush generate-makefile example.make --include-versions=admin_menu,og,ctools (--exclude-versions)</code>	Generate a makefile with NO projects versioned EXCEPT Admin Menu, OG and CTools.

### Options:

<code>--dev</code>	Work with development releases solely.
--------------------	--

`--exclude-versions` Exclude all version numbers (default is include all version numbers) or optionally specify a list of projects to exclude from versioning

`--include-versions` Include a specific list of projects, while all other projects remain unversioned in the makefile (so implies `--exclude-versions`)

`--source` The base URL which provides project release history in XML. Defaults to <http://updates.drupal.org/release-history>.

Aliases: `generate-makefile`