
Salesforce CLI Setup Guide

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CHAPTER 1 Salesforce CLI Release Notes

Use the Release Notes to learn about the most recent updates and changes to Salesforce CLI.

We release new versions of Salesforce CLI weekly. Read the [weekly release notes](#) to learn about new features, changes, and bug fixes in both the current release and the release candidate.

CHAPTER 2 Before You Begin

Salesforce CLI is a command-line interface that simplifies development and build automation when working with your Salesforce org. Use it to create and manage orgs, synchronize source to and from orgs, create and install packages, and more.

 **Important:** Are you still using `sfdx` (v7)? See [Move from sfdx \(v7\) to sf \(v2\)](#) if so.

Salesforce CLI is based on `oclif`, an open-source framework for building command-line interfaces in Node.js. You run it on your local machine or continuous integration (CI) system. It supports the installation of custom plugins.

We release new versions of the CLI and plugins weekly. Read the [weekly release notes](#) to learn about recent and upcoming changes.

System Requirements

Before you begin, review these system requirements to get the most out of Salesforce CLI and developer tools.


Operating Systems

Salesforce CLI supports the following operating systems.

- Windows—Windows 8.1 and Windows Server 2012 (64-bit and 32-bit) or later
- Mac—macOS 10.11 or later (Intel and M1)
- Linux—Ubuntu 20.04

Code Editor or IDE

You can use any code editor. We recommend that you use Visual Studio Code (VS Code) and install the Salesforce Extensions for VS Code that are designed for development on Salesforce Platform.

 **Note:** If you're using Salesforce Extensions for VS Code, keep in mind that some CLI commands are unavailable in the command palette. If you can't find a command in VS Code, run it in the integrated terminal.

Version Control System

You can use any version control system (VCS). We recommend that you use GitHub to take advantage of the samples in our GitHub repository.

Node.js

We bundle Node.js in each operating system-specific Salesforce CLI installer. We include the version of Node.js with [Active LTS status](#) and update it in tandem with the Node.js release schedule.

If you prefer to install Salesforce CLI using `npm`, we recommend you also use the Active LTS version of Node.js.

Salesforce CLI Version Support

Salesforce supports only the most current version of Salesforce CLI. See the [Salesforce CLI Release Notes](#) for the latest version information.

SEE ALSO:

[Salesforce Extensions for Visual Studio Code](#)


[Salesforce DX Developer Guide](#)

[Salesforce CLI Command Reference](#)

[oclif: The Open CLI Framework](#)

CHAPTER 3 Move from `sfdx` (v7) to `sf` (v2)

If you're currently using `sfdx` (v7), we highly recommend that you move to `sf` (v2). The move is easy: you first uninstall `sfdx` (v7) and then install `sf` (v2). After you move, the CLI commands that you've been running in a terminal or continuous integration (CI) scripts continue to work as before.

 **Important:** You must uninstall `sfdx` (v7) before you install `sf` (v2), or you can get an installation error. This requirement applies to all installation methods: npm, OS-specific installers, and TAR files.

To determine if `sfdx` (v7) is installed on your computer, run this command:

```
sfdx version
sfdx-cli/7.208.10 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

If the displayed version starts with `sfdx-cli/7`, as shown, then `sfdx` (v7) is installed on your computer.

The sections in this document show how to move to `sf` (v2) for the three installation methods: npm, macOS or Windows installers, and TAR files. Pick the section that applies to your environment. If you're not sure how you originally installed `sfdx` (v7), read [this document](#). Are you using Docker? Read our updated [Docker instructions](#) to see how to get the `sf` (v2) image.

npm

1. Uninstall `sfdx` (v7) with this command:

```
npm uninstall sfdx-cli --global
```

2. Verify that you've uninstalled `sfdx` (v7) by running the `sfdx version` command. If you uninstalled correctly, the command fails. For example, on macOS:

```
sfdx version
-bash: sfdx: command not found
```

3. Install `sf` (v2) with this command.

```
npm install @salesforce/cli --global
```

If you already had `sf` (v1) installed, this command updates it to v2.

4. Verify that you've installed `sf` (v2) by running this command:

```
sf version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```


The version starts with `@salesforce/cli/2`. The following command also returns the same version because `sfdx` is now aliased to `sf`:

```
sfdx version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

Congrats, you successfully moved to `sf` (v2)!

macOS or Windows Installers

Installers refer to the Windows `.exe` or macOS `.pkg` installer files.

1. Uninstall your current `sfdx` (v7) installation.

As of October 2021, if you originally installed Salesforce CLI using the OS-specific installers, you actually got *two* interoperable CLIs (AKA executables) bundled together: `sfdx` (v7) and `sf` (v1). When you uninstall Salesforce CLI, it removes both executables.

2. Verify that you've uninstalled `sfdx` (v7) by running the `sfdx version` command. If you uninstalled correctly, the command fails. For example, on macOS:

```
sfdx version
-bash: sfdx: command not found
```

3. Install `sf` (v2) using these installer links:

- macOS
 - [Apple Silicon](#)
 - [Intel CPU](#)
- Windows
 - [x64](#)
 - [x86](#)

4. Verify that you've installed `sf` (v2) by running this command:

```
sf version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

The version starts with `@salesforce/cli/2`. The following command also returns the same version because `sfdx` is now aliased to `sf`:

```
sfdx version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

Congrats, you successfully moved to `sf` (v2)!

TAR Files

Salesforce CLI distributes TAR files that you can install on all supported operating systems.

1. Uninstall your current `sfdx` (v7) installation.

As of October 2021, if you originally installed Salesforce CLI using TAR files, you actually got *two* interoperable CLIs (AKA executables) bundled together: `sfdx` (v7) and `sf` (v1). When you uninstall Salesforce CLI, it removes both executables.

2. Verify that you've uninstalled `sfdx` (v7) by running the `sfdx version` command. If you uninstalled correctly, the command fails. For example, on macOS:

```
sfdx version
-bash: sfdx: command not found
```

3. [Install sf \(v2\)](#).
4. Verify that you've installed `sf` (v2) by running this command:

```
sf version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

The version starts with `@salesforce/cli/2`. The following command also returns the same version because `sfdx` is now aliased to `sf`:

```
sfdx version
@salesforce/cli/2.0.1 darwin-arm64 node-v18.16.0
```

Congrats, you successfully moved to `sf` (v2)!

Update Your Continuous Integration (CI) Scripts

If you use Salesforce CLI in a continuous integration (CI) system, update your scripts to use `sf` (v2).

npm

If your CI scripts install Salesforce CLI with `npm`, update them to use this command to install `sf` (v2):

```
npm install @salesforce/cli --global
```



Warning: When updating your CI script, if it includes this command to install `sfdx` (v7), you must remove it:

```
npm install sfdx-cli --global
```

If you keep both commands, the command to install `sf` (v2) returns an error and your script fails.

TAR Files

If your CI scripts install Salesforce CLI with TAR files, update the download URLs to point to the `sf` (v2) downloads. For example, change this URL:

```
https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli/sfdx/channels/stable/sfdx-linux-x64.tar.gz
```

To this URL:

```
https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli/sf/channels/stable/sf-linux-x64.tar.gz
```

See [Install the CLI with a TAR File](#) for the URLs for all operating systems.

After You Move to **sf** (v2)

Here are a few things to be aware of after you make the move.

- Regenerate your autocomplete cache by running this command.

```
sf autocomplete --refresh-cache
```

Open a new terminal for the change to take effect. Autocomplete doesn't work correctly until you regenerate its cache.

- Every CLI command execution, VS Code invocation of Salesforce CLI, and CI script works the same in both **sfdx** (v7) and **sf** (v2). If you find a difference, open a [GitHub issue](#).
- You can run commands with either **sfdx** or **sf**; they're now the same. For example, these two command executions are the same.

```
sf project deploy start  
sfdx project deploy start
```

Everything that was in **sfdx** is available in **sf**, with the same names and flags.

Why Should You Move?

sf (v2) became generally available on July 12, 2023. At that time we stopped publishing updates to **sfdx** (v7) and **sf** (v1). To get new Salesforce CLI features and bug fixes, you must use **sf** (v2).

Also, **sfdx** (v7) is twice the size of **sf** (v2) because it also includes **sf** (v1). To reduce the size of your Salesforce CLI installation and downloads, we recommend you move to **sf** (v2).

Troubleshoot npm Error: code EEXIST

If you try to install **sf** (v2) using **npm** without first uninstalling **sfdx** (v7), you get this error:

```
npm ERR! code EEXIST  
npm ERR! path /Users/user/.nvm/versions/node/v18.16.0/bin/sfdx  
npm ERR! EEXIST: file already exists  
npm ERR! File exists: /Users/user/.nvm/versions/node/v18.16.0/bin/sfdx  
npm ERR! Remove the existing file and try again, or run npm  
npm ERR! with --force to overwrite files recklessly.  
  
npm ERR! A complete log of this run can be found in:  
npm ERR! /Users/user/.npm/_logs/2023-06-28T22_16_15_181Z-debug-0.log
```

You can also encounter this error in your continuous integration (CI) system when **sf** (v2) becomes generally available. If your CI scripts already use **npm** to install both **sfdx** (v7) and **sf** (v1), and you don't update the script, the error can start happening automatically as of July 12, 2023.

To fix the problem, remove this command from your script.

```
npm install sfdx-cli --global
```

Keep this command, which installs `sf` (v2).

```
npm install @salesforce/cli --global
```

Return to sfdx (v7)

We don't anticipate any reason for you to move back to `sfdx` (v7). However, if you must return, follow these steps.

1. [Uninstall `sf` \(v2\)](#).
2. Install `sfdx` (v7).

For `npm`, run this command.

```
npm install sfdx-cli --global
```

For the installers and TAR files, refer to the `sfdx` (v7) JSON files that list the recent download URLs for each supported operating system. See [this topic](#) on page 15 for details.



Note: As of July 12, 2023, the [web page to download Salesforce CLI](#) has been updated to download only `sf` (v2).

3. In your CI scripts, go back to the `npm` commands or TAR download URLs you were using before.

SEE ALSO:

[Salesforce CLI Command Reference: Migrate sfdx-Style Commands to the New sf-Style](#)

CHAPTER 4 Install Salesforce CLI

In this chapter ...

- [Install the CLI on macOS](#)
- [Install the CLI on Windows](#)
- [Install the CLI with a TAR File](#)
- [Install the CLI with npm](#)
- [Install the CLI Release Candidate or Nightly](#)
- [Install Older Versions of Salesforce CLI](#)
- [Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information](#)

Install Salesforce CLI on your computer using operating system-specific artifacts, such as `.pkg` on macOS, TAR files, or with `npm`.

Choose one method to install on your computer. For example, don't install on macOS with both a `.pkg` file and `npm`. Installing it both ways can lead to confusing path issues on your computer, sometimes without an explicit error and thus difficult to diagnose.

Install the CLI on macOS

Install Salesforce CLI on macOS with a `.pkg` file.

1. [Download](#) the `.pkg` file.
2. Run the `.pkg` file, such as double-clicking it from Finder, and answer all the prompts.
3. After the installation completes, restart your Terminal windows or IDEs to make sure Salesforce CLI is available.

SEE ALSO:

[Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information](#)

[Disable Automatic Update of the CLI](#)

Install the CLI on Windows

Install Salesforce CLI on Windows with an `.exe` file.

1. [Download](#) the `.exe` file.
2. Run the `.exe` file, such as double-clicking it from Windows Explorer, and answer all the prompts.
3. After the installation completes, restart your command prompts, PowerShell windows, or IDE to make sure Salesforce CLI is available.



Warning: Salesforce CLI works best within the native Windows command prompt (`cmd.exe`) and the Microsoft Windows PowerShell. We don't recommend using Salesforce CLI with a Linux terminal emulator, such as Windows 10 Subsystem for Linux, cygwin, or MinGW, because support for bugs is limited.

SEE ALSO:

[Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information](#)

[Disable Automatic Update of the CLI](#)


Install the CLI with a TAR File

Salesforce CLI distributes TAR files that you can install on all supported operating systems.

Use this table to find the unversioned URLs for the TAR file (`.tar.gz` or `.tar.xz`) for your operating system. When we release a new version of Salesforce CLI every week, we also update these URLs so they point to the most up-to-date version. Unversioned URLs are especially useful for CI use cases. The table also includes manifest URLs that show the versioned URL for each file.

Operating System	Tar Files	Manifest
Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-linux-x64.tar.gz • sf-linux-x64.tar.xz • sf-linux-arm.tar.gz • sf-linux-arm.tar.xz • sf-linux-arm64.tar.gz • sf-linux-arm64.tar.xz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-linux-x64-buildmanifest • sf-linux-arm-buildmanifest • sf-linux-arm64-buildmanifest

Operating System	Tar Files	Manifest
macOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-darwin-x64.tar.gz (Intel CPU) • sf-darwin-x64.tar.xz (Intel CPU) • sf-darwin-arm64.tar.gz (Apple Silicon) • sf-darwin-arm64.tar.xz (Apple Silicon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-darwin-x64-buildmanifest (Intel CPU) • sf-darwin-arm64-buildmanifest (Apple Silicon)
Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-win32-x64.tar.gz • sf-win32-x64.tar.xz • sf-win32-x86.tar.gz • sf-win32-x86.tar.xz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sf-win32-x64-buildmanifest • sf-win32-x86-buildmanifest

 **Important:** We highly recommended that you [use the installers](#) or `npm` to install Salesforce CLI on Windows. If, however, you decide to use the Windows TAR files, you must first install a separate program, such as 7Zip, to extract the file contents.

In these examples it's assumed that you're installing Salesforce CLI on Linux and in the `cli/sf` subdirectory of your home directory.

1. Download or `wget` one of these TAR files.

```
wget
https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli/sf/channels/stable/sf-linux-x64.tar.xz
```


2. Create the directory where you want to install Salesforce CLI.

```
mkdir ~/cli/sf
```

3. Unpack the contents for your TAR file:

```
tar xJf sf-linux-x64.tar.xz -C ~/cli/sf --strip-components 1
```

`-C` unpacks the contents in the `~/cli/sf` directory, while `--strip-components 1` removes the root path component.

 **Note:** This example shows just one possible set of flags for the `tar` command on Linux. For other options on your operating system, refer to the `tar` documentation.

4. Update your `PATH` environment variable to include the Salesforce CLI `bin` directory. For example, to set it for your current terminal session:

```
export PATH=~/cli/sf/bin:$PATH
```

To update your `PATH` permanently, add the appropriate entry to your shell's configuration file. For example, if you use the Bash shell, add this line to your `~/.bashrc` or `~/.bash_profile` file:

```
PATH=~/cli/sf/bin:$PATH
```

SEE ALSO:

[Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information](#)

[Disable Automatic Update of the CLI](#)

Install the CLI with `npm`

If you've installed `Node.js` on your computer, you can use `npm` to install Salesforce CLI. This method lets you install Salesforce CLI from the command line and can be especially useful for continuous integration (CI) use cases.

This installation method is a good option if you don't have administrator permissions on your workstation, or if group policy blocks CLI installation and updates. Installing Salesforce CLI with `npm` doesn't require root permissions.

1. Ensure that the long-term support (Active LTS) version of Node.js is installed on your computer. To install the LTS version, go to <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>. To check your version number, run:

```
node --version
```

2. Run this command to install Salesforce CLI:

```
npm install @salesforce/cli --global
```

If you receive a permission error when installing the CLI using `npm`, we recommend not using `sudo`. See [Fixing npm permissions](#).

SEE ALSO:

[Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information](#)
[npm Documentation](#)

Install the CLI Release Candidate or Nightly

We release a new version of the CLI weekly. At the same time we also publish a release candidate of the CLI that contains changes that we plan to include in the next weekly release. Think of the release candidate as the CLI-version of the Salesforce sandbox preview. You can install a release candidate if you want to check out upcoming features. Or stay on the current and official release. Or go back and forth. It's up to you!

We also release nightly builds every day. Nightly builds include the latest versions of all our libraries and plugins. If you want to try out a fix that was merged just a day ago, try installing a nightly build. Similar to the release candidate, the nightly builds help improve the stability of Salesforce CLI by catching issues before they make it to the stable release.

While the latest (stable) release is the most reliable, we encourage users to also test the release candidates and nightly builds and report issues to our [GitHub issues repository](#). We recommend you run your continuous integration (CI) jobs against both the current release and the release candidate to identify potential breaking changes before they happen.

Run this command to display the version of your installed Salesforce CLI. The version doesn't indicate if it's a release candidate or nightly build, so check the [release notes](#) for the current version numbers.

```
sf version
```

Install Using Installers

Installers use the tags `stable` for the current release, `stable-rc` for the release candidate, and `nightly` for the nightly builds.

If you've already installed Salesforce CLI and are using the current release, run this command to switch to the release candidate.

```
sf update stable-rc
```


Similarly, run this command to install the nightly build.

```
sf update nightly
```

To uninstall the release candidate or nightly build and return to the current version, run this command.

```
sf update stable
```

Install Using npm

Npm installs use the tags `latest` for the current release, `latest-rc` for the release candidate, and `nightly` for the nightly builds.

Run this command to install the release candidate using npm.

```
npm install --global @salesforce/cli@latest-rc
```

Similarly, run this command to install the nightly build.

```
npm install --global @salesforce/cli@nightly
```

To uninstall the release candidate or nightly build and return to the current version, run this command.

```
npm install --global @salesforce/cli@latest
```

Run this command to view the Salesforce CLI versions that are currently associated with the npm tags.

```
npm view @salesforce/cli dist-tags --json
```

Install from a TAR File

Salesforce CLI distributes TAR files for the release candidate and nightly builds that you can install on all supported operating systems. The download URLs are similar to the URLs for [installing the current release](#), but use the `stable-rc` or `nightly` channel rather than the `stable` channel.

For example, to `wget` the Linux TAR file for the release candidate, run this command, which downloads from the `stable-rc` channel.

```
wget  
https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli/sf/channels/stable-rc/sf-linux-x64.tar.xz
```

This command downloads a nightly build.

```
wget  
https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli/sf/channels/nightly/sf-linux-x64.tar.xz
```

Other than using a different channel, the instructions for installing the release candidate or nightly build from a TAR file are the same as the instructions for [installing the current release](#).

SEE ALSO:

[Trailhead: Get Early Access with the Sandbox Preview](#)

Install Older Versions of Salesforce CLI

We recommend that you always use the latest version or release candidate of Salesforce CLI. However, we also understand that sometimes you want an older version of the CLI.

Installers

If you installed Salesforce CLI with the installers, update to an older version with the `--version` flag. For example, run this command to update to version 2.0.1.

```
sf update --version 2.0.1
```

Use the `--available` flag to list all available older versions to which you can update. The output also shows whether you already have a local copy or if it must be downloaded.

```
sf update --available
```

Use `--interactive` to choose a version interactively.

Use this command to return to the current version.

```
sf update stable
```

npm

To update to an older version of Salesforce CLI using `npm`, specify the version using `@<version>` after the `@salesforce/cli` package name. For example, run this command to update to version 2.0.1.

```
npm install @salesforce/cli@2.0.1 --global
```

Use this command to return to the current version.

```
npm install @salesforce/cli --global
```

See the [Salesforce CLI npmjs.com](https://www.npmjs.com/package/@salesforce/cli) page for a list of all versions. We keep all old versions of the `@salesforce/cli` and `sfdx-cli` (deprecated) npm packages.

TAR Files


We publish JSON files that list the download URLs for recent versions of the installers and TAR files for each supported operating system. We continually add new versions to the lists; versions remain on the list for 20 weeks. We keep the TAR and installer files themselves for 40 weeks minimum.

sf (v2)

Operating System	File Type	TAR Compression Type	Link to JSON File
Linux ARM	TAR	gz	sf-linux-arm-tar-gz.json
Linux ARM	TAR	xz	sf-linux-arm-tar-xz.json
Linux 64	TAR	gz	sf-linux-x64-tar-gz.json

Operating System	File Type	TAR Compression Type	Link to JSON File
Linux 64	TAR	xz	sf-linux-x64-tar-xz.json
Windows 64	TAR	gz	sf-win32-x64-tar-gz.json
Windows 64	TAR	xz	sf-win32-x64-tar-xz.json
Windows x86	TAR	gz	sf-win32-x86-tar-gz.json
Windows x86	TAR	xz	sf-win32-x86-tar-xz.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	TAR	gz	sf-darwin-x64-tar-gz.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	TAR	xz	sf-darwin-x64-tar-xz.json
macOS (Apple Silicon)	TAR	gz	sf-darwin-arm64-tar-gz.json
macOS (Apple Silicon)	TAR	xz	sf-darwin-arm64-tar-xz.json
Windows 64	Installer		sf-x64-exe.json
Windows x86	Installer		sf-x86-exe.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	Installer		sf-x64-pkg.json
macOS (Apple Silicon)	Installer		sf-arm64-pkg.json

sfdx (v7) - Deprecated

 **Note:** As of July 12, 2023, we no longer update sfdx (v7). We keep these old versions for historical reasons only.

Operating System	File Type	TAR Compression Type	Link to JSON File
Linux ARM	TAR	gz	sfdx-linux-arm-tar-gz.json
Linux ARM	TAR	xz	sfdx-linux-arm-tar-xz.json
Linux 64	TAR	gz	sfdx-linux-x64-tar-gz.json
Linux 64	TAR	xz	sfdx-linux-x64-tar-xz.json
Windows 64	TAR	gz	sfdx-win32-x64-tar-gz.json
Windows 64	TAR	xz	sfdx-win32-x64-tar-xz.json
Windows x86	TAR	gz	sfdx-win32-x86-tar-gz.json
Windows x86	TAR	xz	sfdx-win32-x86-tar-xz.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	TAR	gz	sfdx-darwin-x64-tar-gz.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	TAR	xz	sfdx-darwin-x64-tar-xz.json

Operating System	File Type	TAR Compression Type	Link to JSON File
macOS (Apple Silicon)	TAR	gz	sfdx-darwin-arm64-tar-gz.json
macOS (Apple Silicon)	TAR	xz	sfdx-darwin-arm64-tar-xz.json
Windows 64	Installer		sfdx-x64-exe.json
Windows x86	Installer		sfdx-x86-exe.json
macOS (Intel CPU)	Installer		sfdx-x64-pkg.json
macOS (Apple Silicon)	Installer		sfdx-arm64-pkg.json

Verify Your Installation And Get Version Information

Verify your Salesforce CLI installation to ensure you've installed it correctly.

Run this command to verify the Salesforce CLI version:

```
sf --version
@salesforce/cli/2.1.0 darwin-arm64 node-v16.17.0
```

Run this command to view the installed core plugins and their versions:

```
sf plugins --core
@oclif/plugin-autocomplete 2.2.0 (core)
@oclif/plugin-commands 2.2.15 (core)
@oclif/plugin-help 5.2.9 (core)
@oclif/plugin-not-found 2.3.24 (core)
@oclif/plugin-plugins 3.1.2 (core)
@oclif/plugin-search 0.0.17 (core)
@oclif/plugin-update 3.1.16 (core)
@oclif/plugin-version 1.3.4 (core)
@oclif/plugin-warn-if-update-available 2.0.37 (core)
@oclif/plugin-which 2.2.21 (core)
@salesforce/cli 2.0.0 (core)
apex 2.2.22 (core)
auth 2.7.17 (core)
data 2.3.20 (core)
deploy-retrieve 1.10.4 (core)
info 2.6.16 (core)
limits 2.3.17 (core)
login 1.2.11 (core)
org 2.9.2 (core)
schema 2.3.10 (core)
settings 1.4.10 (core)
subject 0.1.22 (core)
source 2.10.10 (core)
telemetry 2.2.0 (core)
```

```
templates 55.4.18 (core)
trust 2.4.20 (core)
user 2.3.14 (core)
```

Run this command to view all available Salesforce CLI commands:

```
sf commands
```

The list of commands includes aliased commands, such as `force:apex:execute`, the `sfdx`-style command that's aliased to `apex run`.

Run this command to display the release notes for the version of Salesforce CLI that's currently installed on your computer:

```
sf whatsnew
```

SEE ALSO:

[Salesforce CLI Plugins](#)

CHAPTER 5 Update Salesforce CLI

In this chapter ...

- [Disable Automatic Update of the CLI](#)

If you want to ensure that you're running the latest version of Salesforce CLI, you can manually update it.

Determine How You Installed Salesforce CLI

Because the method to update Salesforce CLI differs depending on whether you used the installers or npm, you must know how you installed before you can update. In case you forgot, here are two ways to determine how you installed Salesforce CLI:

- Run `sf update`. If Salesforce CLI updates, then you installed with the installers. If the command returns this or similar warning, then you installed with npm:

```
sf update
> Warning: Use "npm update --global @salesforce/cli" to update
  npm-based installations.
@salesforce/cli: Updating CLI... not updatable
```

- If you've installed Node.js, run `npm list -g --depth 0`. If the displayed list includes the entry `@salesforce/cli@<version>`, then you installed Salesforce CLI with npm.

If You Installed Salesforce CLI Using the Installer

To install the latest Salesforce CLI and plugin versions, run:

```
sf update
```

By default, the CLI periodically checks for and installs updates. To disable auto-update, set the `SF_AUTOUPDATE_DISABLE` environment variable to `true`.

When you update Salesforce CLI, we automatically display the release notes for the version you're updating to so you can learn about the new, changed, and fixed features. To silence the display, set the `SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES` and `SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES_FOOTER` environment variables to `true`.

If You Installed Salesforce CLI Using npm

The auto-update option isn't available. When a new version of the CLI is available, run this command:

```
npm install --global @salesforce/cli
```

Disable Automatic Update of the CLI

When you run a command, Salesforce CLI checks to see if you have the latest version. If not, the CLI automatically updates itself. You can disable this automatic update with an environment variable.

To remain on the current version of the CLI and disable automatic updates, set the `SF_AUTOUPDATE_DISABLE` environment variable to `true`. How you set an environment variable is different for different operating systems. See the operating system vendor's help for instructions on how to set environment variables.

CHAPTER 6 Salesforce CLI Configuration and Tips

In this chapter ...

- [Autocomplete CLI Commands, Flags, and File Names](#)
- [Use Salesforce CLI from Behind a Company Firewall or Web Proxy](#)
- [Windows Performance Suggestions](#)
- [Configuration Variables](#)
- [Environment Variables](#)
- [How API Version and Source API Version Work in Salesforce CLI](#)
- [CLI Parameter Resolution Order](#)
- [Support for JSON Responses](#)
- [Specify Topics and Commands in Any Order](#)
- [Log Messages and Log Levels](#)
- [Disable Salesforce CLI Data Collection and Metrics](#)

Use Salesforce CLI for most development and testing tasks. These tasks include authorizing a Dev Hub org, creating a scratch org, synchronizing source code between your scratch orgs and VCS, and running tests.

You can start using Salesforce CLI right after you install it.

The CLI commands are grouped into top-level topics. For example, the `org` top-level topic contains commands to create and manage orgs, such as `org list`, `org create sandbox`, and `org generate password`. The `config` top-level topic contains commands for managing configuration variables.

Run `--help` at each level to get more information.

```
sf --help                // lists all top-level topics
sf org --help            // lists all the topics and commands
                        under "org"
sf org create --help     // lists all the commands in the
                        subtopic "org create"
sf org create sandbox --help // detailed info about the "org create
                        sandbox" command
sf org create sandbox -h // quick and short info about the "org
                        create sandbox" command
```

Run this command to view all available Salesforce CLI commands:

```
sf commands
```

To see all commands with their flags, run the command with the `--json` flag:

```
sf commands --json
```


Autocomplete CLI Commands, Flags, and File Names

Partially type a Salesforce CLI command and then press Tab to autocomplete it. The autocomplete feature also works on Salesforce CLI flags and file names.

You must install the autocomplete feature before you can use it.

macOS or Linux

1. In a terminal, run `sf autocomplete`.
2. Follow the displayed instructions.
3. Press one Tab to autocomplete a command and two Tabs to get a list of available commands.

If autocomplete doesn't work immediately after installation, run `sf autocomplete --refresh-cache`. Then open a new terminal window.

PowerShell

Windows users can use the autocomplete feature by first installing PowerShell and then following these steps.

1. In a PowerShell window, run `sf autocomplete powershell`.
2. Follow the displayed instructions.

If autocomplete doesn't work immediately after installation, run `sf autocomplete --refresh-cache`. Then open a new PowerShell window.

SEE ALSO:

[PowerShell Documentation](#)

Use Salesforce CLI from Behind a Company Firewall or Web Proxy

If you install or update Salesforce CLI on a computer that's behind a company firewall or web proxy, you sometimes receive error messages. In this case, you must further configure your system.

You get this type of error when you run a command after installing Salesforce CLI behind a firewall or web proxy. This error is from a Linux computer, but Windows and macOS users sometimes see a similar error.

```
@salesforce/cli: Updating CLI... !
❑ 'ECONNRESET': tunneling socket could not be established, cause=connect EHOSTUNREACH
0.0.23.221:8080 - Local (10.126.148.39:53107)
```

To address this issue, run these commands from your terminal or Windows command prompt, replacing `username:pwd` with your web proxy username and password. If your proxy doesn't require these values, omit them. Also replace `proxy.company.com:8080` with the URL and port of your company proxy.

```
npm config set https-proxy https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
npm config set proxy https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

Then set the HTTP_PROXY or HTTPS_PROXY environment variable to the full URL of the proxy. For example, on UNIX:

```
export HTTP_PROXY=https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

```
export HTTPS_PROXY=https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

On a Windows machine:

```
set HTTP_PROXY=https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

```
set HTTPS_PROXY=https://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

If You Still See an Error

Your Proxy Requires an Extra Certificate Authority

If you set the proxy environment variable, and you still see error messages, it's possible that your proxy requires an extra certificate authority (CA). Ask your IT department where to find or download the certificates.

Set this environment variable to point to the CA file: [NODE_EXTRA_CA_CERTS](#).

Your Corporate Network Is Blocking Salesforce Hosts

It's possible that your corporate network is blocking the Salesforce hosts for updating or installing Salesforce CLI. Contact your IT department add these domains to your allowlist:

- <https://developer.salesforce.com/media/salesforce-cli>
- <https://registry.npmjs.org>

Windows Performance Suggestions

Follow these suggestions to improve the performance of Salesforce CLI on Windows.



Warning: We recommend that you consult your security administrator before making any of these suggested configuration changes.

Use a local file system for your Salesforce DX project rather than a cloud-based one.

Salesforce CLI performs better when your Salesforce DX project and associated files are on a local file system. Cloud-based file systems, such as OneDrive, Google Drive, and Dropbox, constantly watch all the files and directories in the file system. As a result, if you create your Salesforce DX project in one of these file systems, it can limit the performance of the Salesforce CLI. To avoid this issue, move your project directory away from these systems.

Install Salesforce CLI with the official installer and exclude the `sf` executable from Windows Defender.

- Windows Defender continually rescans executables for potential threats. This scanning can have a noticeable performance impact on slower machines.
- To exclude Salesforce CLI, use the `sf` executable installed from developer.salesforce.com and follow these steps:
 1. [Add an exclusion to Windows Security](#).
 2. When prompted to select a folder, select `C:\Program Files\Salesforce CLI`.

Exclude the project folder from Windows Defender.

It's also possible that Windows Defender keeps rescanning your project folder, causing negative performance. To exclude your project folder, [follow these steps](#).

Exclude the `sf` executable from other security software.

Some companies use more extensive security software than Windows Defender, and this security software can cause Salesforce CLI to perform slowly. Work with your internal IT department to exclude the `sf` executable from all security software.

Close memory intensive programs.

Salesforce CLI can be performing slowly because other programs such as Google Chrome or VS Code are using too much memory. Try restarting these programs to free up memory.

Configuration Variables

You can set configuration (config) variables for your current project or for all projects. You can set two kinds of config variables: global and local. Global config variables apply to all projects on your computer. Local config variables apply to a specific project. Local config variables override global ones when commands are run from within a Salesforce DX project directory.

To set a config variable for the current project:

```
sf config set name <value>
```

For local config variables, you must issue the command from within the Salesforce DX project directory.

To set the config variable for all your projects:

```
sf config set name <value> --global
```

You can issue global commands anywhere or within any Salesforce DX project, yet they apply to all the Salesforce CLI commands you run.

View the local and global config variables that you have set with the `config list` command. The output lists the local variables for the project directory from which you're running the command and all global variables.

```
sf config list
```

```
List Config
```

```
=====
```

Name	Value	Location
org-instance-url	https://test.salesforce.com	Local
org-max-query-limit	20000	Local
target-dev-hub	DevHub	Local

To return one or more previously set config variables, use `config get`. It's often useful to specify JSON output for this command for easier parsing in a continuous integration (CI) environment. For example, to return the value of `target-org` and `target-dev-hub`:

```
sf config get target-org target-dev-hub --json
```

To unset a config variable, run the `config unset` command. For example, to unset the `org-instance-url` config variable:

```
sf config unset org-instance-url
```



Note: Alternately, you can set all CLI config variables as environment variables. Environment variables override config variables.

You can set these CLI config variables.

org-api-version

The API version for a specific project or all projects. Normally, Salesforce CLI assumes that you're using the same version of the CLI as the Dev Hub org.

This example sets the API version for all projects (globally) to 57.0.

```
sf config set org-api-version 57.0 --global
```

Be sure not to confuse this config variable with the [sourceApiVersion](#) project option, which has a similar name. See [How API Version and Source API Version Work in Salesforce CLI](#) for more information.

Environment variable: SF_ORG_API_VERSION

```
SF_ORG_API_VERSION=57.0
```

org-custom-metadata-templates

Specifies either a local directory or a cloned GitHub repository that contains the default custom code templates used by the `project generate` command. The GitHub URL points to either the root directory that contains your templates or to a subdirectory on a branch in the repo that contains your templates. For example:

```
sf config set org-custom-metadata-templates  
https://github.com/mygithubacct/salesforcedx-templates
```

Environment variable: SF_ORG_CUSTOM_METADATA_TEMPLATES

```
SF_ORG_CUSTOM_METADATA_TEMPLATES=https://github.com/mygithubacct/salesforcedx-templates
```

target-org

The username or alias for an org that all commands run against by default.

```
sf config set target-org test-scratch-org@example.com
```

Environment variable: SF_TARGET_ORG

```
SF_TARGET_ORG=test-scratch-org@example.com
```

target-dev-hub

The username or alias for your default Dev Hub org.

```
sf config set target-dev-hub my-dev-hub@devhub.org
```

Environment variable: SF_TARGET_DEV_HUB

```
SF_TARGET_DEV_HUB=my-dev-hub@devhub.org
```

target-devops-center (DevOps Center commands only)

The username or alias for the org in which DevOps Center is installed.

```
sf config set target-devops-center myDevOpsCenterOrg@example.com
```

disable-telemetry

By default, Salesforce CLI collects usage information, user environment information, and crash reports. This option allows you to opt out.

```
sf config set disable-telemetry true
```

Environment variable: SF_DISABLE_TELEMETRY

org-instance-url

The URL of the Salesforce instance that's hosting your org. Default value is `https://login.salesforce.com`. We recommend that you set this config variable to the My Domain login URL for your org. You can find the My Domain login URL on the My Domain page in Setup.

```
sf config set org-instance-url https://yoda.my.salesforce.com
```

Environment variable: SF_ORG_INSTANCE_URL

```
SF_ORG_INSTANCE_URL=https://yoda.my.salesforce.com
```

org-max-query-limit

The maximum number of Salesforce records returned by a Salesforce CLI command. Default value is 10,000.

For example, let's say you run `sf org list metadata -m Role` on a Salesforce org that has 15,000 roles. By default the command displays only 10,000 roles. A message warns you that the command retrieved only some of the roles. To see all of them, set this config variable to a larger number.

```
sf config set org-max-query-limit 20000
```

Environment variable: SF_ORG_MAX_QUERY_LIMIT

```
SF_ORG_MAX_QUERY_LIMIT=200000
```

org-metadata-rest-deploy

If `true`, Salesforce CLI uses Metadata REST API for deployments. By default, Salesforce CLI uses SOAP. Deployments using REST aren't bound by the 39-MB .zip file size limit that applies to SOAP deployments.

```
sf config set org-metadata-rest-deploy true
```

Environment variable: SF_ORG_METADATA_REST_DEPLOY

SEE ALSO:

[Disable Salesforce CLI Data Collection and Metrics](#)

[CLI Parameter Resolution Order](#)

[Salesforce DX Developer Guide: Salesforce DX Usernames and Orgs](#)

[Salesforce DX Developer Guide: Authorization](#)

Environment Variables

You can set environment variables to configure certain values that Salesforce CLI and Salesforce DX tooling use.

Salesforce CLI Environment Variables

Environment variables override [Configuration Variables](#). To set an environment variable for only the command you're running, append the variable, like this:

```
SF_ORG_API_VERSION=57.0 sf org create scratch -<options>
```

FORCE_OPEN_URL

Specifies the web page that opens in your browser when you run `org open`. For example, to open Lightning Experience, set to `lightning`.

Equivalent to the `--path` flag of `org open`.

FORCE_SHOW_SPINNER

Set to `true` to show a spinner animation on the command line when running asynchronous CLI commands. Default is `false`.

FORCE_SPINNER_DELAY

Specifies the speed of the spinner in milliseconds. Default is 60.

SF_ACCESS_TOKEN

Specifies an access token when using the `org login access-token` command. If you don't set this environment variable, the command prompts you for the access token. Useful for continuous integration (CI) scripts.

SF_ORG_API_VERSION

The API version for a specific project or all projects. Normally, the Salesforce CLI assumes that you're using the same version of the CLI as your Dev Hub.

SF_APPLY_REPLACEMENTS_ON_CONVERT

Set to `true` to test string replacement without actually deploying files to the org. Instead, run `project convert source` to convert the files to metadata API format and then inspect the files to see what will be deployed.

See [Replace Strings in Code Before Deploying](#) for details.

SF_AUDIENCE_URL

Overrides the **aud** (audience) field used for JWT authentication so that it matches the expected value of the authorization server URL for the org you're logging into. For example, `https://MyDomainName.my.salesforce.com` or `https://login.salesforce.com` for a production org, and `https://MyDomainName--SandboxName.sandbox.my.salesforce.com` or `https://test.salesforce.com` for a sandbox.

Example:

```
SF_AUDIENCE_URL=https://MyDomainName.my.salesforce.com
```

SF_CODE_COVERAGE_REQUIREMENT

Specifies the code coverage percentages that are displayed in green when you run `apex run test` or `apex get test` with the `--code-coverage` flag.

If the code coverage percentage for an Apex test is equal to or higher than this setting, it's displayed in green. If the percent is lower, it's displayed in red. Applies only to human-readable output. Default is 70%.

SF_CONTENT_TYPE

When set to `JSON`, specifies that all CLI commands output results in JSON format. If you set the environment variable to any other value, or unset it, the CLI commands output their results as specified by the flags.

Example:

```
SF_CONTENT_TYPE=JSON
```

SF_CUSTOM_ORG_METADATA_TEMPLATES

Specifies either a local directory or a cloned GitHub repository that contains the default custom code templates used by the `project create` command. The GitHub URL points to either the root directory that contains your templates or to a subdirectory on a branch in the repo that contains your templates.

Example:

```
SF_CUSTOM_ORG_METADATA_TEMPLATES=https://github.com/mygithubacct/salesforcedx-templates
```

SF_TARGET_DEV_HUB

Specifies the username of your default Dev Hub org so you don't have to use the `--target-dev-hub` flag. Overrides the value of the `target-dev-hub` configuration value.

Example of setting it to an alias:

```
SF_TARGET_DEV_HUB=myDevHub
```

Example of setting it to an org username:

```
SF_TARGET_DEV_HUB=mydevhuborg@example.com
```

SF_TARGET_ORG

Specifies the username of your default org so you don't have to use the `--target-org` flag. Overrides the value of the `target-org` configuration variable.

Example of setting it to an alias:

```
SF_TARGET_ORG=myscratchorg
```

Example of setting it to a username:

```
SF_TARGET_ORG=test-xhquykly9fhl@example.com
```

SF_DISABLE_AUTOUPDATE or SF_AUTOUPDATE_DISABLE (either var works)

Set to `true` to disable the auto-update feature of the CLI. By default, the CLI periodically checks for and installs updates.

SF_DISABLE_DNS_CHECK

Set to `true` to stop the Salesforce CLI commands that require an org to check whether the org is connected. For example, the `org create scratch` command requires a Dev Hub org. Default value is `false` (always check.)

This environment variable is useful if you get this error when running certain Salesforce CLI commands.

```
DomainNotFound: The org cannot be found
```

First try setting the `SF_DNS_TIMEOUT` environment variable to increase the number of seconds that Salesforce CLI waits for a response. If that doesn't work, try disabling the check entirely with the `SF_DISABLE_DNS_CHECK` environment variable.

SF_DISABLE_SOURCE_MEMBER_POLLING

Set to `true` to disable polling of your org's SourceMember object when you run the `project deploy|retrieve` commands.

The commands poll the SourceMember object to track what's changed between your local source and the org after the deploy or retrieve completes. If you have a large metadata deployment, however, the polling can take a while, or even time out. Sometimes you don't require source tracking at all, such as in a continuous integration (CI) job. These use cases are good candidates for setting this environment variable.

The environment variable works with both scratch orgs and sandboxes.



Warning: When you disable SourceMember polling, the CLI's internal tracking of what's changed between your local source and org metadata gets out of sync. As a result, subsequent runs of the `project deploy|retrieve` commands are unreliable, and it's up to you to synchronize your source. To reset source tracking, use the `project reset tracking` command.

SF_DISABLE_TELEMETRY

Set to `true` to disable the CLI from collecting usage information, user environment information, and crash reports.

SF_DNS_TIMEOUT

Specifies the number of seconds that Salesforce CLI commands that require an org wait for a response when checking whether the org is connected. For example, the `org create scratch` command requires a Dev Hub org. If the commands don't receive a response in that time, they time out. Default value is 3.

This environment variable is useful if you get this error when running certain Salesforce CLI commands.

```
DomainNotFound: The org cannot be found
```

First try setting the `SF_DNS_TIMEOUT` environment variable to increase the number of seconds that Salesforce CLI waits for a response. If that doesn't work, try disabling the check entirely with the `SF_DISABLE_DNS_CHECK` environment variable.

SF_DOMAIN_RETRY

Specifies the time, in seconds, that the CLI waits for the Lightning Experience custom domain to resolve and become available in a newly created scratch org.

The default value is 240 (4 minutes). Set the variable to 0 to bypass the Lightning Experience custom domain check entirely.

SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES

Set to `true` to silence the automatic display of the release notes when you run `sf update`. Default value is `false`.

Example:

```
SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES=true
```

SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES_FOOTER

Set to `true` to silence the boilerplate footer about displaying the release notes when you run `sf update`. Default value is `false`.

Example:

```
SF_HIDE_RELEASE_NOTES_FOOTER=true
```

SF_IMPROVED_CODE_COVERAGE

Scopes Apex test results to the classes entered during a test run when running `apex run test` and `apex get test`. Set to `true` to improve code coverage.

SF_ORG_INSTANCE_URL

The URL of the Salesforce instance that is hosting your org. Default value is `https://login.salesforce.com`. We recommend that you set this value to the My Domain login URL for your org. You can find the My Domain login URL on the My Domain page in Setup.

SF_JSON_TO_STDOUT

Sends messages when Salesforce CLI commands fail to `stdout` instead of `stderr`. Setting this environment variable to `true` is helpful for scripting use cases.

Example:

```
SF_JSON_TO_STDOUT=true
```

SF_LOG_LEVEL

Sets the level of messages that the CLI writes to the log file.

Example:

```
SF_LOG_LEVEL=debug
```

SF_LOG_ROTATION_PERIOD

Time period after which Salesforce CLI rotates the log file. Rotating the log file refers to making a backup copy of the file and then clearing out the current log file to start afresh. For example, if set to `1d`, Salesforce CLI rotates the log file daily at midnight. If set to `2w`, the file is rotated every 2 weeks. See the `period` entry in [this table](#) for other time period options. Default value is `1d`.

Example:

```
SF_LOG_ROTATION_PERIOD=2w
```

SF_LOG_ROTATION_COUNT

Number of backup files to keep when rotating the log file. Default value is `2`. See `SF_LOG_ROTATION_PERIOD` for more information

Example:

```
SF_LOG_ROTATION_COUNT=10
```


SF_ORG_MAX_QUERY_LIMIT

The maximum number of Salesforce records returned by a CLI command. Default value is 10,000.

Example:

```
SF_ORG_MAX_QUERY_LIMIT=200000
```

SF_MDAPI_TEMP_DIR

Places the files (in metadata format) in the specified directory when you run some CLI commands, such as `project retrieve start`. Retaining these files can be useful for several reasons. You can debug problems that occur during command execution. You can use the generated `package.xml` when running subsequent commands, or as a starting point for creating a manifest that includes all the metadata you care about.

```
SF_MDAPI_TEMP_DIR=/users/myName/myDXProject/metadata
```

SF_NPM_REGISTRY

Sets the URL to a private npm server, where all packages that you publish are private. We support only repositories that don't require authentication.

Example:

```
SF_NPM_REGISTRY=http://mypkgs.myclient.com/npm/my_npm_pkg
```

[Verdaccio](#) is an example of a lightweight private npm proxy registry.

SF_PRECOMPILE_ENABLE

Set to `true` to enable Apex pre-compile before the tests are run. This variable works with the `apex run test` command. Default is `false`.



Important: The duration of an Apex test pre-compilation can be inconsistent. As a result, runs of the same Apex tests are sometimes quick and other times they time out. We recommend that you set this variable to `true` only if your Apex tests (without pre-compile) activate multiple concurrent Apex compilations that consume many system resources.

SF_PROJECT_AUTOUPDATE_DISABLE_FOR_PACKAGE_CREATE

For `package create`, disables automatic updates to the `sfdx-project.json` file.

SF_PROJECT_AUTOUPDATE_DISABLE_FOR_PACKAGE_VERSION_CREATE

For `package version create`, disables automatic updates to the `sfdx-project.json` file.

SF_ORG_METADATA_REST_DEPLOY

Set to `true` to make Salesforce CLI use the Metadata REST API for deployments. By default, Salesforce CLI uses SOAP. Deployments using REST aren't bound by the 39-MB .zip file size limit that applies to SOAP deployments.

SF_SOURCE_MEMBER_POLLING_TIMEOUT

Set to the number of seconds you want the `project deploy start` command to keep polling the SourceMember object before the command times out. The `project deploy start` command polls the SourceMember object to track what's changed between your local source and the org after the deploy completes. Salesforce CLI calculates a time-out for each `project deploy start` command run based on the number of components it deploys. Use this environment variable to override the calculated time-out.

For example, if the deploy times out after 3 minutes, try setting a time-out of 5 minutes (300 seconds):

```
SF_SOURCE_MEMBER_POLLING_TIMEOUT=300
```

SF_SOURCE_TRACKING_BATCH_SIZE

Sets the source-tracked file batch size during a deploy or retrieve. Default value is 8,000 (Windows) or 15,000 (Linux/macOS).

This environment variable is useful when deploying or retrieving a large project that contains many source-tracked files, and you exceed your operating system open file limit. While the deploy or retrieve likely complete successfully, source-tracking can run into

errors in this case. Either increase your open file limit, such as with the `ulimit -Hn <number>` command (Linux/macOS), or set the `SF_SOURCE_TRACKING_BATCH_SIZE` environment variable to a number significantly lower than the output of `ulimit -Hn`.

SF_USE_GENERIC_UNIX_KEYCHAIN

(Linux and macOS only) Set to `true` if you want to use the generic UNIX keychain instead of the Linux `libsecret` library or macOS keychain. Specify this variable when using Salesforce CLI with `ssh` or "headless" in a CI environment.

SF_USE_PROGRESS_BAR

For `project deploy start` set to `false` to disable the progress bar.

Examples:

```
SF_USE_PROGRESS_BAR=false.
```

General Environment Variables

HTTP_PROXY

If you receive an error when you install or update the Salesforce CLI on a computer that's behind a firewall or web proxy, set this environment variable. Use the URL and port of your company proxy, for example:

```
http://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

HTTPS_PROXY

If you receive an error when you install or update the Salesforce CLI on a computer that's behind a firewall or web proxy, set this environment variable. Use the URL and port of your company proxy, for example:

```
http://username:pwd@proxy.company.com:8080
```

NODE_EXTRA_CA_CERTS

Installs your self-signed certificate. Indicate the fully qualified path to the certificate file name. Then run `sf update`.

See [NODE_EXTRA_CA_CERTS=file](#) for more details.

NODE_TLS_REJECT_UNAUTHORIZED

To allow Node.js to use the self-signed certificate in the certificate chain, indicate `0`.

SEE ALSO:

[Log Messages and Log Levels](#)

[Support for JSON Responses](#)

How API Version and Source API Version Work in Salesforce CLI

Salesforce CLI uses both the API version and source API version when deploying or retrieving metadata to or from an org. While they sound the same, and are often set to the same value, the two settings work differently.

For simplicity, let's use the terms `apiVersion` and `sourceApiVersion` in this topic, and first define what each means.

apiVersion

The `apiVersion` value determines the *shape of the HTTPS request or response*.

Digging a little deeper, `apiVersion` refers to the core Metadata API version used to service an HTTPS request or response. When deploying metadata source to an org, Salesforce CLI sets the `apiVersion` value on the [Connection](#) object and uses the URL of the HTTPS request with either the SOAP or REST API. Because there's currently no REST API for metadata retrievals, Salesforce CLI uses the `apiVersion` value set on the [Connection](#) object to create the URL for a SOAP endpoint.

sourceApiVersion

The `sourceApiVersion` value determines the *shape of the metadata in the HTTPS request or response*.

Salesforce CLI uses the `sourceApiVersion` value when setting the `<version>` element in the manifest file (`package.xml`).

The `package.xml` file is included in the HTTPS request or response when deploying or retrieving, respectively.

These examples show how the two settings work together:

- Retrieve: Let's say that a new field was added to a metadata type in the Summer '22 release, which is API version 55.0. If you set `sourceApiVersion` to 54.0, and then execute the `project retrieve start` command, the retrieved metadata doesn't include this new field. However, the same retrieve with `sourceApiVersion` set to 55.0 does return the metadata with the new field.
- Deploy: Again assume that a new field was added to a metadata type in API version 55.0. If you set `sourceApiVersion` to 54.0 and try to deploy a local metadata file that includes this new field, the deploy fails. To successfully deploy metadata with the new field, you must set `sourceApiVersion` to 55.0 or greater.

Precedence of Salesforce CLI Settings

There are multiple ways to set `apiVersion` and `sourceApiVersion`, and multiple ways Salesforce CLI determines their values if you haven't explicitly set them. Use the following prioritized lists to determine the value of the two settings in your environment. Settings higher on the list take precedence over lower ones. See the examples after this section to understand how this precedence affects metadata deploys and retrieves.

apiVersion: Order of Precedence

1. `--api-version` command flag.
2. `SF_ORG_API_VERSION` environment variable.
3. `org-api-version` local configuration variable.
4. `org-api-version` global configuration variable.
5. Highest API version supported by the target org.

sourceApiVersion: Order of Precedence

1. `<version>` element in the manifest file (`package.xml`).
2. `sourceApiVersion` property in the `sfdx-project.json` file.
3. `--api-version` command flag.
4. `SF_ORG_API_VERSION` environment variable.
5. `org-api-version` local configuration variable.
6. `org-api-version` global configuration variable.
7. Highest API version supported by the target org.

Deploy Examples That Show Settings Precedence

These examples set up various use cases, and then show the result after you deploy.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to 54.0 in the `sfdx-project.json` file.

Command: `sf project deploy start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the deploy request to an API version 55.0 endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 54.0, which means the metadata source being deployed is in API version 54.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to 54.0 in the `sfdx-project.json` file.

Command: `sf project deploy start --source-dir force-app --api-version=56.0`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the deploy request to an API version 56.0 endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 54.0, which means the metadata source being deployed is in API version 54.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `SF_ORG_API_VERSION` environment variable is set to 56.0. The `sourceApiVersion` isn't defined in `sfdx-project.json`.

Command: `sf project deploy start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the deploy request to an API version 56.0 endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 56.0, which means the metadata source being deployed is in API version 56.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to 54.0 in the `sfdx-project.json` file. The `<version>` element in the manifest file is set to 53.0.

Command: `sf project deploy start --manifest ./package.xml`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the deploy request to an API version 55.0 endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 53.0, which means the metadata source being deployed is in API version 53.0 shape.

Settings: None. The maximum API version supported by the org is 56.0

Command: `sf project deploy start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the deploy request to an API version 56.0 endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 56.0, which means the metadata source being deployed is in API version 56.0 shape.

Retrieve Examples That Show Settings Precedence

These examples set up various use cases, and then show the result after you retrieve.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to 54.0 in the `sfdx-project.json` file.

Command: `sf project retrieve start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the retrieve request to an API version 55.0 SOAP endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 54.0, which means the metadata source being retrieved is in API version 54.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to 54.0 in the `sfdx-project.json` file.

Command: `sf project retrieve start --source-dir force-app --api-version 56.0`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the retrieve request to an API version 56.0 SOAP endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 54.0, which means the metadata source being retrieved is in API version 54.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to 55.0 using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `SF_ORG_API_VERSION` environment variable is set to 56.0. The `sourceApiVersion` isn't defined in `sfdx-project.json`.

Command: `sf project retrieve start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the retrieve request to an API version 56.0 SOAP endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of 56.0, which means the metadata source being retrieved is in API version 56.0 shape.

Settings: The `apiVersion` is set to `55.0` using the local configuration variable (`sf config set org-api-version=55.0`). The `sourceApiVersion` is set to `54.0` in the `sfdx-project.json` file. The `<version>` element in the manifest file is set to `53.0`.

Command: `sf project retrieve start --manifest ./package.xml`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the retrieve request to an API version `55.0` SOAP endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of `53.0`, which means the metadata source being retrieved is in API version `53.0` shape.

Settings: None. The maximum API version supported by the org is `56.0`

Command: `sf project retrieve start --source-dir force-app`

Result: Salesforce CLI sends the retrieve request to an API version `56.0` SOAP endpoint. The `<version>` element in the manifest that's sent with the request has a value of `56.0`, which means the metadata source being retrieved is in API version `56.0` shape.

SEE ALSO:

[Configuration Variables](#)

[Environment Variables](#)

[Salesforce DX Developer Guide: Salesforce DX Project Configuration](#)

CLI Parameter Resolution Order

Because you can specify parameters for a given Salesforce CLI command in several ways, it's important to know the order of resolution.

Salesforce CLI resolves command-line flags and arguments, definition files, environment variables, and settings in this order, which means items at the top of the list take precedence over items lower down:

- Command-line flags such as `--target-org`.
- Options listed in a file specified at the command line. An example is a scratch org definition in a file, which you specify with the `--definition-file` flag of `org create scratch`. If you specify a flag at the command line, such as `--edition`, whose value differs from what exists in the definition file, the command-line flag takes precedence.
- Environment variables, such as `SF_TARGET_ORG`.
- Local configuration variables, such as `target-org` or `target-dev-hub`. To view the local configuration variables, run `sf config list` from your project directory.
- Global CLI configuration variables. To view the global configuration variables, run `sf config list --global` from any directory.

Remember, command-line flags are at the top of the precedence list. For example, let's say you set the `SF_TARGET_ORG` environment variable to `myorg@mydomain.com`. If you specify `--target-org myotherorg@myotherdomain.com` when you run a command, it connects to an org with the `myotherorg@myotherdomain.com` username.

Similarly, let's say you set the configuration variable `target-org` to `myorg@mydomain.com`. If you specify `--target-org myotherorg@myotherdomain.com` when you run a command, you connect to an org with the `myotherorg@myotherdomain.com` username.

SEE ALSO:

[Configuration Variables](#)

[Environment Variables](#)

Support for JSON Responses

Salesforce CLI commands typically display their output to the console (stdout) in non-structured, human-readable format. Messages written to the log file (stderr) are always in JSON format.

To view the console output in JSON format, specify the `--json` flag for a particular CLI command.

```
sf org display --json
```

Most CLI commands support JSON output. To confirm, run the command with the `--help` flag to view the supported flags. The `--json` flag is listed under GLOBAL FLAGS.

To get JSON responses to all Salesforce CLI commands without specifying the `--json` flag each time, set the `SF_CONTENT_TYPE` environment variable.

```
export SF_CONTENT_TYPE=JSON
```

Specify Topics and Commands in Any Order

When you type a command at a terminal or command prompt, you can enter the topics and commands in any order. Salesforce CLI determines which command you mean and automatically runs it without errors.

For example, let's say you want to log into an org using JWT but you forgot the exact command. All of these commands work without returning a `Command not found` error:

```
sf login org jwt <flags>
sf org login jwt <flags>
sf jwt org login <flags>
```

If you remember only parts of a command, run the partial command anyway to see a list of all the commands that contain the parts. Use arrows to highlight the one you want, then press return to choose it.

For example, when you type `sf list`, you see this dialogue where you can choose the command you want:

```
sf list
? Which of these commands do you mean (Use arrow keys)
❑ community list template      Retrieve the list of templates available in your org.
  env list                     List the environments you've created or logged into.
  env logdrain list            List log drains connected to a specified environment.
  env var list                 List your environment's config vars in a table.
  org list shape               List all org shapes you've created.
  org list snapshot            List scratch org snapshots.
  package installed list       List the org's installed packages.
```

To narrow down a long list of possible commands, provide a flag. For example, if you run `sf list --all`, it displays only the `env list` and `org list` commands because they're the only ones that have the `--all` flag.

Each command still has a canonical signature, which we use in the `--help` examples and to organize the Salesforce CLI Command Reference.

SEE ALSO:

[Salesforce CLI Command Reference](#)

Log Messages and Log Levels

Salesforce CLI writes all log messages to the `USER_HOME_DIR/.sf/sf.log` file. CLI invocations append log messages to this running log file. Only errors are output to the terminal or command window from which you run the CLI.


 **Important:** The files in the `USER_HOME_DIR/.sf` directory are used internally by Salesforce CLI. Don't remove or edit them.

The default level of log messages is `warn`. You can set the log level to one of the following, listed in order of least to most information. The level is cumulative: for the `debug` level, the log file also includes messages at the `info`, `warn`, and `error` levels.

- `error`
- `warn`
- `info`
- `debug`
- `trace`
- `fatal`

Globally set the log level for all CLI commands with the `SF_LOG_LEVEL` environment variable. For example, on UNIX:

```
export SF_LOG_LEVEL=debug
```

 **Note:** Salesforce CLI gathers diagnostic information about its use and reports it to Salesforce so that the development team can investigate issues. The type of information includes command duration and command invocation counts.

Rotating Log Files

Salesforce CLI uses rotating log files. By default, every day at midnight Salesforce CLI makes a backup copy of the log file and then clears out its entries to start afresh. Backups are kept for the past two days along with the current day's logs. This behavior ensures that the current log file doesn't get too large.

You can change the default behavior with these environment variables:

- `SF_LOG_ROTATION_PERIOD`: How often a new log file is created, such as the default value of one day (`1d`) or two weeks (`2w`).
- `SF_LOG_ROTATION_COUNT`: Number of backup files to keep. Default value is 2.

For example, let's say you choose a rotation period of 2 weeks and a count of 2. These values ensure that you have backup logs for the four weeks before the first entry in the current log.

SEE ALSO:

[Environment Variables](#)

Disable Salesforce CLI Data Collection and Metrics

Salesforce collects usage data and metrics (telemetry) to help improve Salesforce CLI. We collect anonymous information related to the use of Salesforce CLI and plugins, such as which commands and flags were run, and performance and error data.

We use these data to improve the CLI by looking at trends in command executions and how the CLI is configured. We also research error data to improve the CLI and to create efficiencies in our work (and yours). You're automatically enrolled in telemetry when you use the CLI.

If you would prefer to opt out of telemetry, set the `disableTelemetry` configuration variable to `true`.

```
sf config set disable-telemetry=true --global
```

Alternatively, you can opt out by setting the environment variable: `SF_DISABLE_TELEMETRY=true`.

CHAPTER 7 Uninstall Salesforce CLI or Plugins

Uninstalling Salesforce CLI removes it entirely from your computer.

macOS or Linux

Enter all these commands in a terminal to remove Salesforce CLI. The commands uninstall both `sfdx` (v7) and `sf` (v1 and v2).

```
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/sfdx
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/lib/sfdx
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/bin/sfdx
sudo rm -rf ~/.local/share/sfdx ~/.config/sfdx ~/.cache/sfdx
sudo rm -rf ~/Library/Caches/sfdx
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/sf
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/bin/sf
sudo rm -rf ~/.local/share/sf ~/.config/sf ~/.cache/sf
sudo rm -rf ~/Library/Caches/sf
```

Windows

These steps uninstall both `sfdx` (v7) and `sf` (v1 and v2):

1. Select **Start > Control Panel > Programs > Programs and Features**.
2. Select **@salesforce/cli**, and click **Uninstall**.
3. Inside your home directory, delete these two directories:
 - `.config\sfdx`
 - `.config\sf`

If Salesforce CLI is still installed, delete these directories:

- `%LOCALAPPDATA%\sfdx`
- `%LOCALAPPDATA%\sf`

npm

1. To uninstall `sfdx` (v7), run this `npm` command from a terminal or command prompt:

```
npm uninstall sfdx-cli --global
```

To uninstall `sf` (v1 or v2), run this command:

```
npm uninstall @salesforce/cli --global
```

2. Inside your home directory, delete these two directories.

- `Library/Caches/sfdx` (On Windows: `Library\Caches\sfdx`)
- `Library/Caches/sf` (On Windows: `Library\Caches\sf`)

Remove Authorization and Log Files

After uninstalling Salesforce CLI, your computer still has data specific to your CLI usage, such as log files and authorization information about the orgs you've logged into or created. Retaining these files is useful if you later reinstall Salesforce CLI, because you don't have to reauthorize these orgs and you can view your old logs. But if you want to remove these files too, run these commands.

On macOS or Linux:

```
sudo rm -rf ~/.sfdx  
sudo rm -rf ~/.sf
```

On Windows, delete these directories in your home directory:

- `.sfdx`
- `.sf`

Uninstall a Plugin

Use the `plugins:uninstall` command to uninstall a plugin you've previously installed.

Let's say, for example, that you previously installed a specific version of the `auth` plugin, but now you want to go back to the latest version. Uninstalling the plugin takes you back to the core version that's bundled with the CLI. Enter this command from a terminal or Windows command prompt:

```
sf plugins:uninstall auth
```

If the plugin is standalone and not bundled with the CLI, then uninstalling it removes it from Salesforce CLI.

CHAPTER 8 Run Salesforce CLI Using a Docker Image

Salesforce publishes Docker container images for Salesforce CLI on Docker Hub. We follow the same release process as our installers and `npm` packages. Each week we publish a Docker container image for that week's release candidate (`latest-rc`). The following week we retag the image as `latest`. You can run the `latest` or `latest-rc` CLI versions, or a specific numbered version.

For each Salesforce CLI version, we provide two flavors:

- `slim`—The CLI installed on Linux with a TAR file, plus OpenJDK 11.
- `full`—The CLI installed on Linux with `npm` on a full Node.js installation, plus OpenJDK 11 and additional utilities such as `jq`.

Refer to [this Web page](#) or the following table to determine the name of the image you want to use.

Salesforce CLI Version Type	Docker Hub Image Name
Slim latest release	<code>salesforce/cli:latest-slim</code>
Full latest release	<code>salesforce/cli:latest-full</code>
Slim release candidate	<code>salesforce/cli:latest-rc-slim</code>
Full release candidate	<code>salesforce/cli:latest-rc-full</code>
Slim specific version, such as 2.0.1	<code>salesforce/cli:2.0.1-slim</code>
Full specific version, such as 2.0.1	<code>salesforce/cli:2.0.1-full</code>

For example, to pull and run the slim CLI release candidate image:

```
docker pull salesforce/cli:latest-rc-slim
docker run -it salesforce/cli:latest-rc-slim
```

Then you can run Salesforce CLI commands, such as:

```
sf version
```

To exit the Salesforce CLI Docker container:

```
exit
```

Run Salesforce CLI Using a Docker Image

You can also remotely execute commands from outside the container after you have it running and know the container ID:

```
docker exec -it 8b1e2696a243 bin/bash sf version
```

SEE ALSO:

[Docker Hub: The official Dockerfile for Salesforce DX.](#)

CHAPTER 9 Salesforce CLI Plugins

In this chapter ...

- [Install Other Versions of Salesforce CLI Plugins](#)
- [Install Trusted Unsigned Plugins Automatically](#)
- [Discover Salesforce Plugins](#)

Salesforce CLI consists of an npm package called `@salesforce/cli` and multiple plugins—also npm packages—that contain commands. Most of the core functionality that Salesforce CLI provides comes from plugins.

Some plugins are automatically installed when you install Salesforce CLI. These core plugins contain commands that support source-driven development, such as:

- Create and manage scratch orgs and sandboxes: The [plugin-org](#) plugin contains commands such as `org create scratch` and `org delete sandbox`
- Deploy and retrieve metadata between the org and your local project: The [plugin-deploy-retrieve](#) plugin contains commands such as `project deploy start` and `project retrieve preview`.
- Authorize orgs: The [plugin-auth](#) plugin contains commands such as `org login web` and `org logout`.
- Create and manage scratch org users: The [plugin-user](#) plugin contains commands such as `org create user` and `org generate password`.

Some plugins are installed just when you need them, rather than being included automatically in a Salesforce CLI installation. When you run a command in a "just-in-time" (JIT) plugin for the first time, Salesforce CLI installs the latest released version of the plugin and then runs the command. The plugin installation happens automatically, although we display a little message so you know what's going on. From then on, run any of the commands contained in the plugin as usual. When you next update Salesforce CLI with `sf update`, if the JIT plugin has released a new version, then it's also updated. These JIT plugins contain specialized commands that aren't typically used by most CLI users, such as:

- Create and manage second-generation packages: The [plugin-packaging](#) plugin contains commands such as `package version create` and `package install`.
- Create and manage custom metadata types: The [plugin-custom-metadata](#) contains commands such as `cmdt generate object` and `cmdt generate records`.
- Create and manage scratch org snapshots and shapes: The [plugin-signups](#) contains commands such as `org create shape` and `org delete snapshot`.
- Create and manage Experience Cloud sites: The [plugin-community](#) plugin contains commands such as `community create` and `community publish`.

To determine whether a plugin is core or JIT, check the `package.json` file of the aggregator `@salesforce/cli` plugin:

- Core plugins are listed in the `oclif:plugins` section.
- JIT plugins are listed in the `oclif:jitPlugins` section.

See the [Salesforce CLI Status](#) page for the full list of core and JIT plugins, their GitHub repositories, and their status.

You can also install more plugins, such as [CRM Analytics](#), to incorporate other Salesforce features into your development environment. You can also develop your own plugin to add your custom functionality to Salesforce CLI. See [Salesforce CLI Plugin Developer Guide](#).

By default, the latest versions of the core plugins are installed when you install Salesforce CLI for the first time. Similarly, when you update the CLI to the latest version, the core plugins are also updated, as well as any JIT plugins that were subsequently installed.

To determine the versions of the plugins currently installed in your CLI, run:

```
sf plugins --core

@oclif/plugin-autocomplete 2.3.1 (core)
@oclif/plugin-commands 2.2.17 (core)
@oclif/plugin-help 5.2.11 (core)
@oclif/plugin-not-found 2.3.26 (core)
@oclif/plugin-plugins 3.1.6 (core)
@oclif/plugin-search 0.0.18 (core)
@oclif/plugin-update 3.1.22 (core)
@oclif/plugin-version 1.3.6 (core)
@oclif/plugin-warn-if-update-available 2.0.41 (core)
@oclif/plugin-which 2.2.22 (core)
@salesforce/cli 2.0.1 (core)
apex 2.3.4 (core)
auth 2.8.4 (core)
data 2.4.5 (core)
deploy-retrieve 1.13.5 (core)
info 2.6.25 (core)
limits 2.3.23 (core)
login 1.2.15 (core)
org 2.9.19 (core)
packaging 1.20.1 (1.20.1)
schema 2.3.17 (core)
settings 1.4.17 (core)
subject 0.1.32 (core)
source 2.10.22 (core)
telemetry 2.2.1 (core)
templates 55.5.2 (core)
trust 2.4.27 (core)
user 2.3.20 (core)
```

If a plugin has `(core)` next to its name, it's the version bundled with the CLI. If you install a specific version of the plugin, or it was automatically installed as a JIT plugin, its version number or tag is displayed instead. For example, the `package` commands are contained in the JIT `packaging` plugin and the output indicates that version `1.20.1` is installed.

SEE ALSO:

[Install Other Versions of Salesforce CLI Plugins](#)

[Discover Salesforce Plugins](#)

[Salesforce CLI Plugin Developer Guide](#)

Install Other Versions of Salesforce CLI Plugins

Sometimes you want to use a specific version of a plugin. For example, let's say Salesforce fixed a bug in the `apex run` command. The fix has been released in the associated plugin, but Salesforce hasn't yet included that plugin release in the current Salesforce CLI. But you want to test the bug fix in your local development environment. Follow these steps to install the version of the plugin that has the fix.

1. Determine the plugin that contains the command by running the `which` command. This example shows that the `apex run` command is in the `plugin-apex` plugin.

```
sf which apex run
=== apex run

plugin: @salesforce/plugin-apex
```

2. Find the plugin's repository with the [Salesforce CLI Status](#) page. Then navigate to its GitHub repo, such as [@salesforce/plugin-apex](#), which lists all the releases and tags.
3. Install the version that contains the bug fix. For example, to install version `2.2.22` of the `apex` plugin, run this command:

```
sf plugins install apex@2.2.22
```

The preceding example uses the plugin's short name, which is shown in the output of `sf plugins --core`. You can also use the plugin's long name, which is the `name` property in the plugin's `package.json` file.

```
sf plugins install @salesforce/plugin-apex@2.2.22
```

When you now run `sf plugins --core`, the `apex` plugin entry shows the newly installed version rather than `(core)`.

```
apex 2.2.21 (2.2.22)
```

4. When you finish testing, go back to using the current version of the plugin by uninstalling the tagged version.

```
sf plugins uninstall apex
```



Important: When you install a specific plugin version using a tag, such as `2.2.22`, you stay with that tag until you explicitly uninstall it.

Install Trusted Unsigned Plugins Automatically

When you install a plugin with the `sf plugins install` command, Salesforce CLI first verifies its digital signature. If the plugin provides a valid signature, the CLI installs it. Otherwise, Salesforce CLI doesn't install it until you answer a warning prompt and acknowledge that you understand the risks. This process works well when you install a plugin interactively at the command line, but can prevent a batch job from completing. To automatically install a plugin without prompting, even when unsigned, create an allowlist file on your local file system and add the plugins you trust.



Warning: After you install a plugin and run one of its commands in a terminal, the command runs with your user privileges. As a result, the command can read encrypted data, communicate with any Salesforce org you authenticated to, or remove files in your home directory. Install only unsigned and unverified plugins that you trust.

1. Create a file called `unsignedPluginAllowList.json` and put it in one of these directories:
 - (Linux and macOS): `$HOME/.config/sf`

- (Windows) Depending on your Windows configuration, either `C:\Users\username\.config\sf` or `%LOCALAPPDATA%\sf`

2. Add the names of the plugins you trust to the JSON file in a simple array of strings. For example:

```
[  
  "sfdx-templates",  
  "salesforce-cmdt",  
  ...  
]
```

Discover Salesforce Plugins

Check out these other plugins that work with specific Salesforce features.

ISV Technical Enablement Plugin

The ISVTE plugin is an on-demand Technical Evangelist. It scans your package metadata and code, and provides targeted feedback to help you improve and future-proof your app. The feedback includes a detailed metadata inventory, recommendations on features or technologies to consider using, enablement resources, and installation limitations. The feedback also includes best practices, partner alerts, guidance on improving your partner Trailblazer score, and more. While it's designed for ISV and OEM partners, anyone developing on the platform can use it.

When you install the plugin, you're asked to confirm that it's unsigned. Answer `yes`. This behavior is expected.

See [GitHub](#) for documentation and more information.

CRM Analytics Plugin

CRM Analytics is a cloud-based platform for connecting data from multiple sources, creating interactive views of that data, and sharing those views in apps.

Use the CRM Analytics CLI plugin to create scratch orgs with Analytics Studio, which you can use to develop and test source code. The plugin includes commands that call a subset of the Analytics REST API endpoints to manage CRM Analytics assets programmatically. Create and iteratively develop CRM Analytics templates. Update and delete apps, dashboards, lenses, and dataflows. Use history commands to restore previous versions of dashboards and dataflows. Manage the auto-install lifecycle for embedded templated apps.

See [Develop with the Analytics Plugin for the Salesforce CLI](#) for documentation and more information.

Salesforce Code Analyzer Plugin

The Salesforce Code Analyzer plugin is a unified tool for static analysis of source code, in multiple languages (including Apex), with a consistent command-line interface and report output. We currently support the PMD rule engine, ESLint, and RetireJS.

The plugin creates "rule violations" when the scanner identifies issues. Developers use this information as feedback to fix their code. Integrate this plugin into your continuous integration (CI) solution to continually enforce the rules and ensure high-quality code.

See [GitHub](#) for documentation and more information.

CHAPTER 10 Troubleshoot Salesforce CLI

In this chapter ...

- Use the Doctor to Troubleshoot Problems
- Error: Command Failed with ENOENT

Here's a list of Salesforce CLI errors and how to fix them.

Use the Doctor to Troubleshoot Problems

Quickly gather Salesforce CLI configuration data and run diagnostic tests with the `doctor` command. Use the command to easily generate informational files that you can attach to GitHub issues or provide to Salesforce Customer Support.

Run without flags, the command first displays basic information, such as whether you're on the latest CLI version. It then writes your configuration and a detailed diagnosis to a JSON file in the current directory. Use the `--output-dir` flag to specify a different directory.

```
sf doctor --output-dir diagnostic-files
```

Use the `--command` flag to run a specific command in debug mode; the doctor writes both `stdout` and `stderr` to separate `*.log` files. Encapsulate the command in double quotes.

```
sf doctor --command "org list --all"
```

To run diagnostic tests on a specific plugin, rather than the CLI itself, use the `--plugin` flag. If the plugin isn't listening to the doctor, then you get a warning and no data.

```
sf doctor --plugin @salesforce/plugin-source
```

To create a [GitHub issue](#), use the `--create-issue` flag, enter a title at the prompt, and a browser window automatically opens with a partially filled GitHub issue. Enter the remaining information about your specific issue, click **Submit new issue**, and the Salesforce CLI team is alerted about your issue.

The CLI doctor is in and ready to diagnose all your problems!

Error: Command Failed with ENOENT

After recently installing Salesforce CLI, you get this error when you run a command such as `project generate`.

```
ERROR running project generate: Command failed with ENOENT: npm root -g --prefix
/Users/johndoe/Documents/sf_workspaces/.yo-repository --loglevel error
spawnSync npm ENOENT
```

Answer: [Install Node.js](#).

CHAPTER 11 CLI Deprecation Policy

Salesforce deprecates CLI commands and flags when, for example, the underlying API changes.

The Salesforce CLI deprecation policy is:

- Salesforce can deprecate a command or flag at any time.
- When you run the deprecated command, Salesforce provides a deprecation warning for a minimum of 4 months.
- Salesforce removes the deprecated command or flag 4 months, or more, after the deprecation warning first appears.
- If you use a command or flag that's been deprecated but not yet removed, you get a warning message in `stderr` when you specify human-readable output. If you specify JSON output, the warning is presented as a property. The message includes the plugin version of when the command or flag will be removed. The command help also includes deprecation information when appropriate.
- When possible, Salesforce provides a functional alternative to the deprecated command or flag.
- Salesforce announces new and upcoming deprecated commands and flags in the release notes.

CHAPTER 12 Next Steps

Read on to learn what to do after you've installed Salesforce CLI.

Check out the examples in the [Sample Gallery](#). The gallery contains sample apps that show what you can build on the Salesforce platform. They're continuously updated to incorporate the latest features and best practices.

Ramp up quickly on Salesforce CLI with the [Quick Start: Salesforce DX](#) Trailhead project. Then dive right into development with the [Build Apps Together with Package Development](#) trail.

Looking for a more visual developer experience? We got you covered! Check out [Salesforce Extensions for VS Code](#), which is built on Salesforce CLI.

Read the Salesforce DX documentation:

- *Salesforce DX Developer Guide* to learn how to manage and develop apps on the Salesforce Platform across their entire lifecycle.
- *Salesforce CLI Command Reference* for the complete list of CLI commands and how to use them.
- *Salesforce CLI Plugin Developer Guide* to learn how to develop your own plugins for Salesforce CLI.

Development Pathways

Salesforce CLI is a powerful tool that you can use to develop applications in many different ways. Here are some common pathways, with the required steps to get you started and suggestions on what to do next.

Get Started: Use Scratch Orgs for Development

A scratch org is a source-driven and disposable deployment of Salesforce code and metadata. Scratch orgs drive developer productivity and collaboration during the development process, and facilitate automated testing and continuous integration.

1. As the Admin user, [enable Dev Hub](#) in your Developer Edition, trial, or production org (if you're a customer), or your business org (if you're an AppExchange partner).

If you don't have an org, sign up for a free [Developer Edition org](#) on the Salesforce Developers website.

2. If you want your dev team to create scratch orgs, [add them to your Dev Hub org](#).
3. (Optional) [Turn on Einstein Features in your Dev Hub](#) to eliminate the manual steps for enabling the chatbot feature in scratch orgs.
4. [Clone a sample Salesforce DX project from GitHub and try out the most common CLI commands](#). Then check out the *Salesforce DX Developer Guide* and learn about Salesforce DX project configuration, scratch orgs, synchronizing your code, and other developer topics.

Get Started: Develop Second-Generation Managed Packages

As an AppExchange partner, use second-generation managed packaging (2GP) to organize your source, build small modular packages, integrate with your version control system, and better use your custom Apex code.

1. As the Admin user, [enable Dev Hub](#) in your Developer Edition, trial, or production org (if you're a customer), or your business org (if you're an AppExchange partner).

If you don't have an org, sign up for a free [Developer Edition org](#) on the Salesforce Developers website.

2. In the Dev Hub, [enable Second-Generation Packaging](#).
3. If you want your dev team to create 2GP managed packages [add them to your Dev Hub org](#).
4. Read all about 2GP managed packages and how to create them in the *Salesforce DX Developer Guide*.

Get Started: Use a Sandbox

Sandboxes are copies of your Salesforce org that you can use for development, testing, and training, without compromising the data and applications in your production org. You can turn on source tracking in your production org so Developer and Developer Pro sandboxes automatically track changes between the production org and your local development workspace.

1. [Enable source tracking in your sandbox](#).
2. Learn how to use Salesforce CLI to create, manage, and develop with sandboxes by reading the *Salesforce DX Developer Guide*.

SEE ALSO:

[Salesforce DX Developer Guide](#)

[Salesforce CLI Command Reference](#)

[Salesforce CLI Plugin Developer Guide](#)