# **Command-line interface (CLI)**

# Help & version

```
-h, --help
```

shows help text with all available options

--version

shows Odoo version e.g. "Odoo Server 16.0"

## Running the server

```
-d<database>, --database<database>
```

database(s) used when installing or updating modules. Providing a comma-separated list restricts access to databases provided in the list.

For advanced database options, take a look below.

```
-i<modules>, --init<modules>
```

comma-separated list of modules to install before running the server (requires -d).

```
-u<modules>, --update<modules>
```

comma-separated list of modules to update before running the server. Use all for all modules. (requires -d).

```
--addons-path<directories>
```

comma-separated list of directories in which modules are stored. These directories are scanned for modules.

```
--upgrade-path<upgrade path>
```

specify an additional upgrade path.

```
--load<modules>
```

list of server-wide modules to load. Those modules are supposed to provide features not necessarily tied to a particular database. This is in contrast to modules that are always bound to a specific database when they are installed (i.e. the majority of Odoo addons). Default is base, web.

```
-c<config>, --config<config>
```

path to an alternate configuration file. If not defined, Odoo checks <code>odoo\_RC</code> environmental variable and default location <code>\$HOME/.odoorc</code>. See configuration file section below.

```
-D<data-dir-path>, --data-dir<data-dir-path>
```

directory path where to store Odoo data (eg. filestore, sessions). If not specified, Odoo will fallback to a predefined path. On Unix systems its one defined in SXDG DATA HOME environmental variable or ~/.local/share/Odoo or /var/lib/Odoo.

```
-s, --save
```

saves the server configuration to the current configuration file (\$HOME/.odoorc\$ by default, and can be overridden using -c).

```
--without-demo
```

disables demo data loading for modules installed comma-separated, use all for all modules. Requires -d and -i.

```
--pidfile=<pidfile>
```

path to a file where the server pid will be stored

```
--stop-after-init
```

stops the server after its initialization.

```
--geoip-db<path>
```

Absolute path to the GeoIP database file.

### **Database**

```
-r<user>, --db user<user>
```

database username, used to connect to PostgreSQL.

```
-w<password>, --db password<password>
```

database password, if using password authentication.

```
--db host<hostname>
```

host for the database server

```
--db port<port>
```

port the database listens on, defaults to 5432

```
--db-filter<filter>
```

hides databases that do not match <filter>. The filter is a regular expression, with the additions that:

```
--db-template<template>
```

when creating new databases from the database-management screens, use the specified template database. Defaults to template 0.

```
--pg path</path/to/postgresql/binaries>
```

Path to the PostgreSQL binaries that are used by the database manager to dump and restore databases. You have to specify this option only if these binaries are located in a non-standard directory.

```
--no-database-list
```

Suppresses the ability to list databases available on the system

```
--db sslmode
```

Control the SSL security of the connection between Odoo and PostgreSQL. Value should be one of 'disable', 'allow', 'prefer', 'require', 'verify-ca' or 'verify-full' Default value is 'prefer'

--unaccent

Use the unaccent function provided by the database when available.

### **Emails**

--email-from<address>

Email address used as <FROM> when Odoo needs to send mails

--from-filter<address or domain>

Define which email address the SMTP configuration will apply to. For example, "Admin" <admin@example.com> => "Admin" <notifications@mycompany.com>.

--smtp<server>

Address of the SMTP server to connect to in order to send mails

--smtp-port<port>

--smtp-ssl

If set, odoo should use SSL/STARTSSL SMTP connections

--smtp-user<name>

Username to connect to the SMTP server

--smtp-password<password>

Password to connect to the SMTP server

--smtp-ssl-certificate-filename<path/to/cert.pem>

An SSL certificate is to be used for authentication. If set, then

smtp-ssl-private-key is required.

--smtp-ssl-private-key-filename<path/to/key.pem>

An SSL private key is used for authentication. If set, then smtp-ssl-certificate is required.

## Internationalisation

--load-language<languages>

specifies the languages (separated by commas) for the translations you want to be loaded

-1, --language<language>

specify the language of the translation file. Use it with -i18n-export or -i18n-import --i18n-export<filename>

export all sentences to be translated to a CSV file, a PO file or a TGZ archive and exit. --i18n-import<filename>

import a CSV or a PO file with translations and exit. The '-l' option is required.

--i18n-overwrite

overwrites existing translation terms on updating a module or importing a CSV or a PO file.

--modules

specify modules to export. Use in combination with -i18n-export

### **HTTP**

```
--no-http
```

do not start the HTTP or long-polling workers

```
--http-interface<interface>
```

TCP/IP address on which the HTTP server listens, defaults to 0.0.0.0 (all addresses)

```
-p<port>
```

```
--http-port<port>
```

Port on which the HTTP server listens, defaults to 8069.

```
--gevent-port<port>
```

TCP port for websocket connections in multiprocessing or gevent mode, defaults to 8072. Not used in default (threaded) mode.

```
--proxy-mode
```

enables the use of x-Forwarded-\* headers through Werkzeug's proxy support. Only enable this when running behind a trusted web proxy!

# Logging

By default, Odoo displays all logging of level info except for workflow logging (warning only), and log output is sent to stdout. Various options are available to redirect logging to other destinations and to customize the amount of logging output.

```
--logfile<file>
```

sends logging output to the specified file instead of stdout. On Unix, the file can be managed by external log rotation programs and will automatically be reopened when replaced

```
--syslog
```

logs to the system's event logger: syslog on unices and the Event Log on Windows.

### Neither is configurable

```
--log-db<dbname>
```

logs to the <u>ir.logging</u> model (<u>ir\_logging</u> table) of the specified database. The database can be the name of a database in the "current" PostgreSQL, or a PostgreSQL URI for e.g. log aggregation.

```
--log-handler<handler-spec>
```

LOGGER: LEVEL, enables LOGGER at the provided LEVEL e.g. odoo.models: DEBUG will enable all logging messages at or above DEBUGlevel in the models.

```
--limit-request<limit>
```

Number of requests a worker will process before being recycled and restarted.

### Defaults to 8196.

```
--limit-memory-soft<limit>
```

Maximum allowed virtual memory per worker. If the limit is exceeded, the worker is killed and recycled at the end of the current request.

### Defaults to 2048MiB.

```
--limit-memory-hard<limit>
```

Hard limit on virtual memory, any worker exceeding the limit will be immediately killed without waiting for the end of the current request processing.

### Defaults to 2560MiB.

```
--limit-time-cpu<limit>
```

Prevents the worker from using more than cPU seconds for each request. If the limit is exceeded, the worker is killed.

### Defaults to 60.

```
--limit-time-real<limit>
```

Prevents the worker from taking longer than seconds to process a request. If the limit is exceeded, the worker is killed.

Differs from --limit-time-cpu in that this is a "wall time" limit including e.g. SQL queries.

#### Defaults to 120.

```
--max-cron-threads<count>
```

number of workers dedicated to cron jobs. Defaults to 2. The workers are threads in multithreading mode and processes in multiprocessing mode.