database bundle

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Create a relocatable archive of a CodeQL database.

GitHub CodeQL is licensed on a per-user basis upon installation. You can use CodeQL only for certain tasks under the license restrictions. For more information, see "About the CodeQL CLI." If you have a GitHub Advanced Security license, you can use CodeQL for automated analysis, continuous integration, and continuous delivery. For more information, see "About GitHub Advanced Security."

This content describes the most recent release of the CodeQL CLI. For more information about this release, see https://github.com/github/codeql-cli-binaries/releases.

To see details of the options available for this command in an earlier release, run the command with the `--help` option in your terminal.

Synopsis 🔗

```shell
Shell

codeql database bundle --output=<output> [--mode=<mode>] <options>... --
<database>
```

Description 🔗

Create a relocatable archive of a CodeQL database.

A command that zips up the useful parts of the database. This will only include the mandatory components, unless the user specifically requests that results, logs, TRAP, or similar should be included.

Options 🔗

Primary Options 🔗

`<database>` 🔗

[Mandatory] Path to the CodeQL database to bundle.

`-o, --output=<output>` 🔗

[Mandatory] The output file, typically with the extension ".zip".

`--include-results` 🔗

Include any precomputed query results in the bundle.

`--include-temp` 🔗

Includes the "temp" directory, where any generated packs, queries, and suites are located.

Available since `v2.13.3` .

`--include-uncompressed-source` 🔗

Include an uncompressed version of the source archive directory. This is necessary for legacy CodeQL plugins (like CodeQL for Eclipse).

`--name=<name>` 🔗

The name of the top-level directory in the bundle. If not given, it defaults to the name of the database directory.

Low-level dataset cleanup options 🔗

`--max-disk-cache=<MB>` 🔗

Set the maximum amount of space that the disk cache for intermediate query results can use.

If this size is not configured explicitly, the evaluator will try to use a "reasonable" amount of cache space, based on the size of the dataset and the complexity of the queries. Explicitly setting a higher limit than this default usage will enable additional caching which can speed up later queries.

`--min-disk-free=<MB>` 🔗

[Advanced] Set target amount of free space on file system.

If `--max-disk-cache` is not given, the evaluator will try hard to curtail disk cache usage if the free space on the file system drops below this value.

`--min-disk-free-pct=<pct>` 🔗

[Advanced] Set target fraction of free space on file system.

If `--max-disk-cache` is not given, the evaluator will try hard to curtail disk cache usage if the free space on the file system drops below this percentage.

`-m, --mode=<mode>` 🔗

Select how aggressively to trim the cache. Choices include:

`clear` : Remove the entire cache, trimming down to the state of a freshly extracted dataset

`trim` *(default)*: Trim everything except explicitly "cached" predicates.

`fit` : Simply make sure the defined size limits for the disk cache are observed, deleting as many intermediates as necessary.

`--cleanup-upgrade-backups` 🔗

Delete any backup directories resulting from database upgrades.

Common options 🔗

`-h, --help` 🔗

Show this help text.

`-J=<opt>` 🔗

[Advanced] Give option to the JVM running the command.

(Beware that options containing spaces will not be handled correctly.)

`-v, --verbose` 🔗

Incrementally increase the number of progress messages printed.

`-q, --quiet` 🔗

Incrementally decrease the number of progress messages printed.

`--verbosity=<level>` 🔗

[Advanced] Explicitly set the verbosity level to one of errors, warnings, progress, progress+, progress++, progress+++. Overrides `-v` and `-q` .

`--logdir=<dir>` 🔗

[Advanced] Write detailed logs to one or more files in the given directory, with generated names that include timestamps and the name of the running subcommand.

(To write a log file with a name you have full control over, instead give `--log-to-stderr` and redirect stderr as desired.)