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# **Amazon Relational Database Service**

**Command Line Interface Reference**

**API Version 2012-04-23**



# Amazon Relational Database Service: Command Line Interface Reference

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## Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line Interface Reference

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# Welcome

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This is the *Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line Reference*. This section describes who should read this guide, how the guide is organized, and other resources related to Amazon RDS.

Amazon Relational Database Service is often referred to within this guide as "Amazon RDS"; all copyrights and legal protections still apply.

## How Do I...?

How Do I?	Relevant Sections
Download and install the Amazon RDS command line tools.	<a href="#">Setting up the Command Line Tools (p. 2)</a>
Get a list of all Amazon RDS command line tools.	<a href="#">API Command Line Tools Reference (p. 7)</a>
Get a list of Amazon RDS command line tools by function	<a href="#">List of Command Line Operations by Function (p. 10)</a>
Get a list of common options used for all Amazon RDS command line tools	<a href="#">Common Options for API Tools (p. 8)</a>

# Setting up the Command Line Tools

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## Topics

- [Prerequisites \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Getting the Command Line Tools \(p. 3\)](#)
- [Setting Up the Tools \(p. 4\)](#)
- [Overriding the Default Region \(p. 5\)](#)
- [Providing Credentials for the Tools \(p. 5\)](#)

This section describes the prerequisites for running the command line tools, where to get the command line tools, how to set up the tools and their environment, and includes a series of common examples of tool usage.

## Prerequisites

This document assumes you can work in a Linux/UNIX or Windows environment. The Amazon RDS command line tools also work correctly on Mac OS X (which resembles the Linux and UNIX command environment), but no specific Mac OS X instructions are included in this guide.

As a convention, all command line text is prefixed with a generic `PROMPT>` command line prompt. The actual command line prompt on your machine is likely to be different. We also use `$` to indicate a Linux/UNIX specific command and `C:\>` for a Windows specific command. The example output resulting from the command is shown immediately thereafter without any prefix.

## The Java Runtime Environment

The command line tools used in this guide require Java version 5 or later to run. Either a JRE or JDK installation is acceptable. To view and download JREs for a range of platforms, including Linux/UNIX and Windows, go to <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/>.

## Setting the Java Home Variable

The command line tools depend on an environment variable (`JAVA_HOME`) to locate the Java Runtime. This environment variable should be set to the full path of the directory that contains a sub directory named `bin` which in turn contains the executable `java` (on Linux and UNIX) or `java.exe` (on Windows) executable.

### To set the Java Home variable

1. Set the Java Home variable.
  - On Linux and UNIX, using the following command:

```
$ export JAVA_HOME=<PATH>
```

- On Windows, using the following command:

```
C:\> set JAVA_HOME=<PATH>
```

2. Confirm the path setting by running `$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version` and checking the output.

- On Linux/UNIX, you will see output similar to the following:

```
$ $JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version
java version "1.5.0_09"
Java(TM) 2 Runtime Environment, Standard Edition (build 1.5.0_09-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 1.5.0_09-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

- On Windows, you will see output similar to the following:

```
C:\> %JAVA_HOME%\bin\java -version
java version "1.5.0_09"
Java(TM) 2 Runtime Environment, Standard Edition (build 1.5.0_09-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 1.5.0_09-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

## Getting the Command Line Tools

The command line tools are available as a ZIP file on the [Amazon RDS web site](#). These tools are written in Java, and include shell scripts for Windows 2000/XP/Vista, Linux/UNIX, and Mac OSX. The ZIP file is self-contained and no installation is required; simply download the zip file and unzip it to a directory on your local machine.

## Setting Up the Tools

The command line tools depend on an environment variable (`AWS_RDS_HOME`) to locate supporting libraries. You need to set this environment variable before you can use the tools. Set it to the path of the directory you unzipped the command line tools into. This directory is named `RDSCli-A.B.nnnn` (A, B and n are version/release numbers), and contains sub-directories named `bin` and `lib`.

### To set the `AWS_RDS_HOME` environment variable

- Open a command line window and enter one of the following commands to set the `AWS_RDS_HOME` environment variable.
  - On Linux and UNIX, enter the following command:

```
$ export AWS_RDS_HOME=<path-to-tools>
```

- On Windows, enter the following command:

```
C:\> set AWS_RDS_HOME=<path-to-tools>
```

To make the tools easier to use, we recommend you add the tools' BIN directory to your system PATH. The rest of this guide assumes the BIN directory is in your system path.

### To add the tools' BIN directory to your system path

- Enter the following commands to add the tools' BIN directory to your system PATH.
  - On Linux and UNIX, enter the following command:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:$AWS_RDS_HOME/bin
```

- On Windows, enter the following command:

```
C:\> set PATH=%PATH%;%AWS_RDS_HOME%\bin
```



#### Note

The Windows environment variables are reset when you close the command window. You might want to set them permanently. Consult the documentation for your version of Windows for more information.



#### Note

Paths that contain a space must be wrapped in double quotes, for example:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java"
```

## Overriding the Default Region

By default, Amazon RDS uses the `us-east-1` region when you create DB Instances and other Amazon RDS objects. To temporarily specify a different region when entering an Amazon RDS command, you can use the `--url` or `--region` common command line options. For more information about common command line options, see the [Amazon RDS Command Line Reference](#).

To avoid having to pass the URL or region with each command, you can set the `EC2_REGION` environment variable to the appropriate region for your use.

### To override the default region

- The following example shows how to set the default region to `us-west-1`.
  - On Linux and UNIX, enter the following command:

```
$ export EC2_REGION=us-west-1
```

- On Windows, enter the following command:

```
C:\> set EC2_REGION=us-west-1
```

## Providing Credentials for the Tools

The command line tools need the AWS Access Key and Secret Access Key provided with your AWS account. You can get them using the command line or from a credential file located on your local system.

The deployment includes a template file `$(AWS_RDS_HOME)/credential-file-path.template` that you need to edit with your information. Following are the contents of the template file:

```
AWSAccessKeyId=<Write your AWS access ID>  
AWSSecretKey=<Write your AWS secret key>
```



### Important

On UNIX, limit permissions to the owner of the credential file:

```
$ chmod 600 <the file created above>
```

With the credentials file setup, you'll need to set the `AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE` environment variable so that the Amazon RDS tools can find your information.

### To set the `AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE` environment variable

1. Set the environment variable
  - On Linux and UNIX, update the variable using the following command:

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Providing Credentials for the Tools**

---

```
$ export AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE=<the file created above>
```

- On Windows, set the variable using the following command:

```
C:\> set AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE=<the file created above>
```

2. Check that your setup works properly, run the following command:

```
rds --help
```

You should see the usage page for all Amazon RDS commands.

# API Command Line Tools Reference

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## Topics

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- [List of Command Line Operations by Function](#) (p. 10)
- [rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 12)
- [rds-copy-db-snapshot](#) (p. 15)
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- [rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 109)
- [rds-version](#) (p. 111)

## Common Options for API Tools

Most API tools described in this section accept the set of optional parameters described in the following table.

Option	Description
<code>--aws-credential-file value</code>	Path to the file containing your AWS credentials. This value can be stored in the <code>AWS_CREDENTIAL_FILE</code> environment variable. Example: <code>--aws-credential-file c:\AWS\mycredentials.pek</code>
<code>--ec2-cert-file-path value</code> <code>-C value</code>	Path to an AWS X.509 certificate file. Must be specified in conjunction with <code>--ec2-private-key-file-path</code> and must not be specified in conjunction with <code>--aws-credential-file</code> . This value can be set by using the <code>EC2_CERT</code> environment variable.
<code>--connection-timeout value</code>	Specifies the connection timeout in seconds. Default: 30 Example: <code>--connection-timeout 60</code>
<code>--debug</code>	Causes debug information to be displayed on error. Default: false
<code>--delimiter value</code>	Specifies the delimiter to use when displaying long results. Default: comma
<code>--headers</code>	Displays column headers for tabular or delimited results, or HTTP headers for XML results. Default: off
<code>--help</code>	Displays help text for the command. You can also use <code>help commandname</code> . Default: off
<code>-I value</code> <code>--access-key-id value</code>	Specifies the AWS Access ID to use for requests.
<code>-K value</code> <code>--ec2-private-key-file-path value</code>	Path to an AWS X.509 private key file. Must be specified in conjunction with <code>--ec2-cert-file-path</code> and must not be specified in conjunction with <code>--aws-credential-file</code> . This value can be set by using the <code>EC2_PRIVATE_KEY</code> environment variable.

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Interface Reference  
Common Options for API Tools**

Option	Description
<code>--region value</code>	Overrides the Region specified in the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable. Default: The <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable, or <code>us-east-1</code> if the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable is not set. Example: <code>--region eu-west-1</code>
<code>-S value</code> <code>--secret-key-value value</code>	Specifies the AWS Secret Access Key to use for requests.
<code>--show-empty-fields</code>	Show empty fields and rows with a <code>(nil)</code> value.
<code>--show-request</code>	Displays the URL used to call the AWS service.
<code>--show-table</code>	Displays the results of the command in fixed column-width format. Empty fields are not displayed. This is the default output format.
<code>--show-long</code>	Displays the results of the command delimited by a character. Empty fields are shown as <code>"(nil)"</code> . The default delimiter character is a comma.
<code>--show-xml</code>	Displays the results of the command as raw XML.
<code>--quiet</code>	Suppress all output from the command.
<code>-U value</code> <code>--url value</code>	Override the URL for the service call with the value supplied. This value is set using the <code>RDS_URL</code> environment variable.   <b>Note</b> You can set the <code>EC2_REGION</code> environment variable or use the <code>--region</code> parameter to avoid having to pass the <code>--url</code> parameter to specify a different regional endpoint.

# List of Command Line Operations by Function

## Database Instances

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## Database Snapshots and Point-In-Time Recovery

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## Parameters and Parameter Groups

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List of Command Line Operations by Function**

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**Events**

- [rds-describe-events](#) (p. 68)

**Other**

- [rds-version](#) (p. 111)

# rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress

## Description

Authorizes network ingress for an Amazon EC2 security group or an IP address range.



### Note

You cannot authorize ingress from an EC2 security group in one Region to an Amazon RDS DB Instance in another.

## Syntax

```
rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress DBSecurityGroupName
```

```
[-s (--ec2-security-group-id) ] value
```

```
[-g (--ec2-security-group-name) value ]
```

```
[-i (--cidr-ip) value ]
```



```
[-o (--ec2-security-group-owner) value ]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>DBSecurityGroupName</code> <code>--db-security-group-name</code> <code>value</code>	The name of the Amazon RDS security group. This can also be passed as a named parameter using <code>--db-security-group-name value</code> Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--db-security-group-name mydbsecuritygroup</code>	Yes
<code>-s</code> <code>--ec2-security-group-id</code> <code>value</code>	Identifier of the EC2 Security Group to authorize. Type: String Default: None Constraints: This parameter must be specified if the DB Security Group is for a VPC. Example: <code>-g myec2securitygroup</code>	No

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Output**

Name	Description	Required
<p>-g --ec2-security-group-name value</p>	<p>The name of the EC2 security group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: This parameter must be specified if the <i>ec2-security-group-owner</i> parameter is specified. Must be an existing EC2 security group. Example: -g myec2securitygroup</p> <p> <b>Important</b></p> <p>Authorizing an EC2 security group only grants access to your DB instances from the EC2 instances belonging to the EC2 security group.</p>	No
<p>-o --ec2-security-group-owner-id value</p>	<p>The AWS account number of the owner of the EC2 security group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: This parameter must be specified if the <i>ec2-security-group-name</i> parameter is specified. Example: -o 123456789012</p>	No
<p>-i --cidr-ip-value value</p>	<p>The IP range to allow access. Type: String Constraints: Must be a valid Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) range, in the format ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd/dd. For more information, see <a href="#">CIDR Notation</a>. Default: None Constraints: This parameter must <i>not</i> be specified if the <i>ec2-security-group-name</i> and <i>ec2-security-group-owner</i> parameters are specified. Example: -i 192.168.100.100/32</p> <p> <b>Caution</b></p> <p>To avoid inadvertently granting access to your DB Instances, be sure to understand how CIDR ranges work. For more information about CIDR ranges, go to the <a href="#">Wikipedia Tutorial</a>.</p>	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **Name**—Security group name.
- **Description**—Security group description.
- **EC2 Group Name**—Name of the EC2 security group./
- **EC2 Group Id**—Identifier of the EC2 security group./
- **EC2 Owner ID**—Owner of the EC2 security group.
- **IP Range**—CIDR range for the authorized Amazon RDS security group.
- **Status**—Status of the authorization.

## Examples

### Authorizing Access to an EC2 Security Group

This example authorizes access to a named Amazon EC2 security group.

```
PROMPT> rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress Default --ec2-security-group-name mainServerGrp --ec2-security-group-owner-id 123445677890
```

### Authorizing Access to a CIDR range

This example authorizes access to a CIDR range.

```
PROMPT> rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress Default --cidr-ip 192.168.100.100/32
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 109)

## rds-copy-db-snapshot

### Description

Creates a copy of all data and configuration associated with the specified DB Snapshot.

### Syntax

`rds-copy-db-snapshot` *SourceDBSnapshotIdentifier*

`-t` (`--target-db-snapshot-identifier`) *value*

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>SourceDBSnapshotIdentifier</i>	Source DB Snapshot identifier. This is the unique key that identifies an existing DB Snapshot to copy. This parameter can also be set using <code>--source-db-snapshot-identifier value</code> Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must be the identifier of an active DB Snapshot. Example: <code>--source-db-instance-identifier mydbsnapshot</code>	Yes
<code>-t value</code> <code>--target-db-snapshot-identifier value</code>	The identifier for the target DB Snapshot. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Cannot be null, empty, or blank. Cannot be a word reserved by the database engine. Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: <code>-t my-copied-snapshot-id</code>	Yes

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBSnapshotId**—Name of the DB Snapshot
- **Snapshot Created**—The time (in 24 hour UTC) when the DB Snapshot was taken
- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Instance Created**—The date and time when the DB Instance was created
- **Engine**—The name and version of the database engine used
- **Storage**—The size of the DB Snapshot's allocated storage (GB)

- **Status**—Status of the DB Snapshot. Valid values: `creating` | `available` | `deleting`
- **Master Username**—The login name of the database's master user.
- **AZ**—The original Availability Zone of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Port**—The original port of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only with the `--show-long-view` command option
- **Version**—The database engine's version number.
- **License**—TBD
- **Type**—TBD
- **VpcId**—TBD

## Examples

### Copy a Database Snapshot

This example copies a DB Snapshot.

```
PROMPT> rds-copy-db-snapshot -s rds:mydb-2012-01-15-00-01 -t snapshotdec01
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-snapshot](#) (p. 49)
- [rds-describe-db-snapshots](#) (p. 61)
- [rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot](#) (p. 98)

# rds-create-db-instance

## Description

Creates a new DB Instance.

## Syntax

```
rds-create-db-instance DBInstanceIdentifier  
  
-s (--allocated-storage) value  
  
-c (--db-instance-class) value  
  
-e (--engine) value  
  
-lm (--license model) value  
  
-p (--master-user-password) value  
  
-u (--master-username) value  
  
[-au (--auto-minor-version-upgrade) value ]  
  
[-v (--engine-version) value ]  
  
[-z (--availability-zone) value ]  
  
[--db-name value ]  
  
[-g (--db-parameter-group) value]  
  
[-m (--multi-az) value]  
  
[-a (--db-security-groups) value[,value...] ]  
  
[--port value ]  
  
[-w (--preferred-maintenance-window) value]  
  
[-r (--backup-retention-period) value ]  
  
[-b (--preferred-backup-window) value ]  
  
[-sn (--db-subnet-group-name) value ]  
  
[-cs (--character-set) value ]  
  
[General Options]
```


## Options

Name	Description	Required
<p><i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i> --db-instance-identifier <i>value</i></p>	<p>DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. This can also be passed as a named parameter using --db-instance-identifier <i>value</i></p> <p>Type: String Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 63 (1 to 15 for SQL Server) alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.</p> <p>Example: myinstance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>-c <i>value</i> --db-instance-class <i>value</i></p>	<p>Contains the compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance. Different instance classes are available for different database engines. For information about valid values for a particular engine, use the <a href="#">rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options (p. 73)</a> command.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None</p> <p>Valid values: db.t1.micro   db.m1.small   db.m1.large   db.m1.xlarge   db.m2.xlarge   db.m2.2xlarge   db.m2.4xlarge</p> <p>Example: --db-instance-class db.m1.xlarge</p>	<p>Yes</p>

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
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Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>--db-name value</code></p>	<p>The meaning of this parameter differs according to the database engine you use.</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Name of a database to create when the DB Instance is created. If this parameter is not specified, no database is created in the instance. Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be empty.</li> <li>• Must contain 1 to 64 alphanumeric characters.</li> <li>• Cannot be a word reserved by the specified database engine.</li> </ul> <p>Type: String Example: <code>--db-name MyDatabase</code></p> <p><b>Oracle</b> The Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance. Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be longer than 8 characters.</li> </ul> <p>Type: String Example: <code>--db-name MYORACLE</code></p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Not applicable.</p>	No
<p><code>-e value</code> <code>--engine value</code></p>	<p>Name of the database engine to be used for this instance. Type: String Default: None Valid values: <code>MySQL</code>   <code>oracle-se1</code>   <code>oracle-se</code>   <code>oracle-ee</code>   <code>sqlserver-ee</code>   <code>sqlserver-se</code>   <code>sqlserver-ex</code>   <code>sqlserver-web</code></p>	Yes
<p><code>-v value</code> <code>--engine-version value</code></p>	<p>Version number of the database engine to use. Type: String</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Example: <code>--engine-version 5.1.42</code></p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Example: <code>--engine-version 11.2.0.2.v2</code></p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Example: <code>--engine-version 10.50.2789.0.v1</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-g value</code> <code>--db-parameter-group-name value</code></p>	<p>Name of the DB Parameter Group to associate with this DB Instance. If this argument is omitted, the default DBParameterGroup for the specified engine will be used.</p> <p>Type: String Example: <code>--db-parameter-group MyDBParameterGroup</code></p>	No
<p><code>-lm</code> <code>--license-model value</code></p>	<p>License model for this DB Instance.</p> <p>Type: String Default: None</p> <p>Valid values: <code>license-included</code>   <code>bring-your-own-license</code>   <code>general-public-license</code></p> <p>Example: <code>--license-model bring-your-own</code></p>	No
<p><code>-m value</code> <code>--multi-az value</code></p>	<p>Specifies if this is a Multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p> <b>Note</b></p> <p>At this time, multi-AZ deployments are not supported for the Microsoft SQL Server database engine.</p> <p>Type: Boolean Default: <code>false</code></p> <p>Constraints: The <code>--availability-zone</code> parameter cannot be set if the <code>--multi-az</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>Valid values: <code>true</code>   <code>false</code></p>	No
<p><code>--db-security-groups value [,value...]</code></p>	<p>A list of one or more security groups to associate with this DB Instance.</p> <p>Type: String[]</p> <p>Example: <code>--db-security-groups mysecuritygroup1, mysecuritygroup2</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>--port value</code></p>	<p>Port number that the DB Instance uses for connections. Type: Integer</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Default: 3306 Valid Values: 1150-65535 Type: Integer</p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Default: 1521 Valid Values: 1150-65535 Type: Integer Example: <code>--port 1234</code></p> <p><b>SQL Server</b>  Default: 1433  Valid Values: 1150-65535 except for 1434 and 3389.  Type: Integer</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>-s value</code> <code>--allocated-storage value</code></p>	<p>Amount of storage to be initially allocated for the DB Instance, in gigabytes. Type: String</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Constraints: Must be an integer between 5 and 1024.</p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Constraints: Must be an integer between 10 and 1024.</p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Constraints: Must be an integer from 200 to 1024 (sqlserver-se and sqlserver-ee) or from 30 to 1024 (sqlserver-ex and sqlserver-web). Example: <code>--allocated-storage 320</code></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><code>-au value</code> <code>--auto-minor-version-upgrade value</code></p>	<p>Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied automatically to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. Type: Boolean Default: true Example: <code>-au true</code></p>	<p>No</p>

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-u value</code> <code>--master-username value</code></p>	<p>The name of the master database user. Type: String</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be an alphanumeric string containing from 1 to 16 characters</li> <li>• First character must be a letter</li> <li>• Cannot be a reserved word for the chosen database engine</li> </ul> <p><b>Oracle</b> Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be an alphanumeric string containing from 1 to 30 characters</li> <li>• First character must be a letter</li> <li>• Cannot be a reserved word for the chosen database engine</li> </ul> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be 1 to 128 alphanumeric characters.</li> <li>• First character must be a letter.</li> <li>• Cannot be a reserved word for the chosen database engine.</li> </ul> <p>Example: <code>--master-username sa</code></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><code>-p value</code> <code>--master-user-password value</code></p>	<p>Password for the master DB Instance user. If this parameter is not provided, the user will be prompted to enter a password.</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 41 alphanumeric characters. Type: String</p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 30 alphanumeric characters. Type: String</p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 128 alphanumeric characters. Example: <code>--master-user-password mysecretpassword01</code></p>	<p>No</p>

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

---

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Required</b>
<code>-w value</code> <code>--preferred-maintenance-window value</code>		No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required																						
	<p>Weekly time range (in UTC) during which system maintenance can occur.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: A 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per region, occurring on a random day of the week. The following list shows the time blocks for each region from which the default maintenance windows are assigned.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Region</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Time Block</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>US East (Northern Virginia) Region</td> <td>03:00-11:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West (Northern California) Region</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West (Oregon) Region</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU (Ireland) Region</td> <td>22:00-06:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region</td> <td>14:00-22:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region</td> <td>17:00-03:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America (São Paulo) Region</td> <td>00:00-08:00 UTC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Default: Depends on the Region the database was created in. The following table lists the default maintenance window for each Region.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Region</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Time Block</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>US East (Northern Virginia) Region</td> <td>03:00-11:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West (Northern California) Region</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Time Block	US East (Northern Virginia) Region	03:00-11:00 UTC	US West (Northern California) Region	06:00-14:00 UTC	US West (Oregon) Region	06:00-14:00 UTC	EU (Ireland) Region	22:00-06:00 UTC	Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region	14:00-22:00 UTC	Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region	17:00-03:00 UTC	South America (São Paulo) Region	00:00-08:00 UTC	Region	Time Block	US East (Northern Virginia) Region	03:00-11:00 UTC	US West (Northern California) Region	06:00-14:00 UTC	
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**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

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**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Required</b>
<code>-b value</code> <code>--preferred-backup-window value</code>		No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required																						
	<p>The daily time range (in UTC) during which automated backups are created if backups are enabled (using the <code>--backup-retention-period</code>) parameter.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: A 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per region. The following table lists the time blocks for each region from which the default backup windows are assigned.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Region</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Time Block</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>US East (Northern Virginia) Region</td> <td>03:00-11:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West (Northern California) Region</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West (Oregon) Region</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU (Ireland) Region</td> <td>22:00-06:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region</td> <td>14:00-22:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region</td> <td>17:00-03:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America (São Paulo) Region</td> <td>00:00-08:00 UTC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Default: Depends on the Region the database was created in. The following table lists the default backup window for each Region.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Region</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Time Block</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>US East (Northern Virginia) Region</td> <td>03:00-11:00 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US West</td> <td>06:00-14:00 UTC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Time Block	US East (Northern Virginia) Region	03:00-11:00 UTC	US West (Northern California) Region	06:00-14:00 UTC	US West (Oregon) Region	06:00-14:00 UTC	EU (Ireland) Region	22:00-06:00 UTC	Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region	14:00-22:00 UTC	Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region	17:00-03:00 UTC	South America (São Paulo) Region	00:00-08:00 UTC	Region	Time Block	US East (Northern Virginia) Region	03:00-11:00 UTC	US West	06:00-14:00 UTC	
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**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

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<code>-r value</code> <code>--backup-retention-period value</code>	<p>The number of days automated backups are retained. Setting this parameter to a positive number enables backups. Setting this parameter to 0 disables backups.</p> <p>Type: Integer            Default: 1            Constraints: Must be a value from 0 to 35.</p>	No														

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Output**

Name	Description	Required
<code>-z value</code> <code>--availability-zone value</code>	<p>The EC2 Availability Zone that the DB Instance will be created in.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: A random, system-chosen Availability Zone in the same region as the current endpoint.</p> <p>Constraints: The <code>--availability-zone</code> parameter cannot be set if the <code>--multi-az</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>Example: <code>--availability-zone us-east-1a</code></p>	No
<code>-sn value</code> <code>--db-subnet-group value</code>	<p>The DB Subnet Group to associate with this DB Instance. Specifying a DB Subnet Group will create this DB Instance in a VPC.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: none</p> <p>Constraints: Must be the name of an existing DB Subnet Group.</p> <p>Example: <code>--db-subnet-group-name mydbsubnetgroup</code></p>	No
<code>-cs value</code> <code>--character-set value</code>	<p>Specifies the Oracle character set that the DB Instance will use. For a list of supported character sets, go to <a href="#">Appendix: Oracle Character Sets Supported in Amazon RDS</a>. <b>Oracle only.</b></p>	

## Output

The command returns a table that contains the following information:

- **DBInstanceID**—The user-supplied DB Instance identifier
- **Created**—The data and time the instance was created, in 24-hour UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **License Model**—The license model used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in gigabytes (GBs)
- **Master Username**—The master username for the DB Instance
- **Status**—The current status of the DB Instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials` | `storage-full` | `incompatible-parameters` | `incompatible-restore`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion
- **PendingBackupRetention**—The backup retention period which will be applied at the next maintenance window, or which is currently being applied if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Examples**

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- **PendingStorage**—The storage size to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingMulti-AZ**—If true, indicates the instance will be converted to run as a Multi-AZ deployment; if false, the instance will be converted to run as a standard (Single-AZ) deployment.
- **PendingVersion**—The engine version of the pending database instance.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). For SQL Server, will always be null. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Backup Window**—The period during which automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Latest Restorable Time**—The latest time to which a database can be restored using point-in-time restore. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Name**—The DB Security Group name
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the parameter group. It can be either `in-sync` or `pending-reboot`
- **Read Replica ID**—The identifier of a DB Instance which acts as a read replica of this DB Instance
- **Name**—Subnet group name
- **Description**—Subnet group description
- **Status**—Subnet group status
- **VpcId**—Identifier of the VPC associated with the subnet group
- **Subnet identifier**—Subnet group identifier
- **Subnet Availability Zone**—Availability Zone of the subnet
- **Status**—Status of the subnet

## Examples

### Create a Database Instance with Minimal Parameters

This example creates a DB Instance with the minimal set of parameters.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-instance SimCoProd01 -s 10 -c db.m1.large -e mysql -u  
master -p Kew2401sd
```

### Create an Oracle Database Instance

This example creates a DB Instance with the minimal set of parameters.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-instance SimCoProd01 -s 10 -c db.m1.large -e oracle-se -
```

```
-db-name MYORACLE -lm bring-your-own-license -u master -p Kew2401Sd
```

## Create a Database Instance and Prompt for a Password

This example creates a database, prompting for the master user password.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-instance SimCoProd02 -s 10 -c db.m1.large -e mysql -u  
master -p
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)
- [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81)
- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)

# rds-create-db-instance-read-replica

## Description

Creates a DB Instance that acts as a Read Replica of a source DB Instance.



### Note

Read Replicas are only supported with the MySQL database engine.

All Read Replica DB Instances are created as Single-AZ deployments with backups disabled. All other DB Instance attributes (including DB Security Groups and DB Parameter Groups) are inherited from the source DB Instance, except where specified otherwise.

## Syntax

```
rds-create-db-instance-read-replica DBInstanceIdentifier
```

```
-s (--source-db-instance-identifier) value
```

```
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]
```

```
[-au (--auto-minor-version-upgrade) value ]
```

```
[-z (--availability-zone) value ]
```

```
[-p (--port) value ]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i> --db-instance-identifier <i>value</i>	DB Instance identifier of the Read Replica. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. This can also be passed as a named parameter using <code>--db-instance-identifier <i>value</i></code> Type: String Default: None Constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens.</li><li>• First character must be a letter.</li><li>• Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.</li></ul> Example: myinstance	Yes

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-s value</code> <code>--source-db-instance-identifier value</code></p>	<p>The identifier of the DB Instance for which this DB Instance will act as a Read Replica. You can have up to 5 read replicas per DB Instance.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be the identifier of an existing DB Instance that is not already a Read Replica DB Instance.</li> <li>• The specified source DB Instance must have backups enabled.</li> </ul>	Yes
<p><code>-c value</code> <code>--db-instance-class value</code></p>	<p>Contains the compute and memory capacity of the Read Replica.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: Inherits from the source DB Instance. Different instance classes are available for different database engines. For information about valid values for a particular engine, use the <a href="#">rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options</a> (p. 73) command.</p> <p>Valid values: <code>db.t1.micro</code>   <code>db.m1.small</code>   <code>db.m1.large</code>   <code>db.m1.xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.2xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.4xlarge</code></p> <p>Example: <code>--db-instance-class db.m1.xlarge</code></p>	No
<p><code>--port value</code></p>	<p>Port number that the Read Replica uses for connections.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p> <p>Default: Inherits from the source DB Instance</p> <p>Example: <code>--port 1234</code></p>	No
<p><code>-au value</code> <code>--auto-minor-version-upgrade value</code></p>	<p>Indicates that minor engine upgrades will be applied automatically to the Read Replica during the maintenance window.</p> <p>Type: Boolean</p> <p>Default: Inherits from the source DB Instance</p> <p>Example: <code>-au true</code></p>	No
<p><code>-z value</code> <code>--availability-zone value</code></p>	<p>The EC2 Availability Zone that the Read Replica will be created in.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: A random, system-chosen Availability Zone in the same region as the current endpoint.</p> <p>Constraints: The <code>--availability-zone</code> parameter cannot be set if the <code>--multi-az</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>Example: <code>--availability-zone us-east-1a</code></p>	No

## Output

The command returns a table that contains the following information:

- **DBInstanceID**—The user-supplied DB Instance identifier
- **Created**—The data and time the instance was created, in 24-hour UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in gigabytes (GBs)
- **Master Username**—The master username for the DB Instance
- **Status**—The current status of the DB Instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials` | `storage-full` | `incompatible-parameters` | `incompatible-restore`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion
- **PendingBackupRetention**—The backup retention period that will be applied at the next maintenance window, or that is currently being applied if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance
- **PendingStorage**—The storage size to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingMulti-AZ**—If true, indicates that the instance will be converted to run as a Multi-AZ deployment; if false, the instance will be converted to run as a standard (Single-AZ) deployment.
- **PendingVersion**—The engine version of the pending database instance.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Backup Window**—The period during which automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Latest Restorable Time**—The latest time to which a database can be restored using point-in-time restore. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Name**—The DB Security Group name
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the parameter group. It can be either `in-sync` or `pending-reboot`
- **Read Replica ID**—The identifier of the source DB Instance for which this DB Instance acts as a Read Replica

## Examples

### Create a Read Replica with Minimal Parameters

This example creates a Read Replica with the minimal set of parameters.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-instance-read-replica SimCoProd01Replica01 -s SimcoProd01

DBINSTANCE  simcoprod01replica01  db.m1.large  mysql  10  master  creating
            us-east-1b  0  n  5.1.50  simcoprod01
SECGROUP    default  active
PARAMGRP    default.mysql5.1  in-sync
```

### Create a Read Replica and Specify an Availability Zone

This example creates a Read Replica, specifying an availability zone.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-instance-read-replica SimCoProd01Replica02 -s SimCoProd01-
z us-east-1a

DBINSTANCE  simcoprod01replica02  db.m1.large  mysql  10  master  creating
            us-east-1a  0  n  5.1.50  simcoprod01
SECGROUP    default  active
PARAMGRP    default.mysql5.1  in-sync
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)
- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)
- [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81)
- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)

## rds-create-db-parameter-group

### Description

Creates a DB Parameter Group.

A DB Parameter Group is initially created with the default parameters for the database engine used by the DB Instance. To provide custom values for any of the parameters, you must modify the group after creating it using [rds-modify-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 88). Once you've created a DB Parameter Group, you need to associate it with your DB Instance using [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81). When you associate a new DB Parameter Group with a running DB Instance, you need to reboot the DB Instance for the new DB Parameter Group and associated settings to take effect.

### Syntax

`rds-create-db-parameter-group` *DBParameterGroupName*

`-d` (`--description`) *value*

`-f` (`--db-parameter-group-family`) *value*

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	The name for the DB Parameter Group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Is non-preserving and case-insensitive. Must contain visible characters only. Must be 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. Must not be "Default". Example: <code>--db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup</code>	Yes
<code>-d value</code> <code>--description value</code>	The description for the DB Parameter Group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must not exceed 255 characters. Example: <code>-d "This is my parameter group"</code>	Yes
<code>-f value</code> <code>--db-parameter-group-family value</code>	The DB parameter group family. A DB parameter group can be associated with one and only one DB parameter group family, and can be applied only to a DB instance running a database engine compatible with that DB parameter group family. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-f MySQL5.1</code>	Yes

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Group Name**—The user-supplied DB Parameter Group name
- **Parameter Group Family**—Parameter group family to which this group applies.
- **Description**—The description of the DB Parameter Group

## Examples

### Create a DB Parameter Group

This example creates a new DB Parameter Group.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-parameter-group mydbparametergroup -f mysql5.1 -d "My  
first DB Parameter Group"
```

DBPARAMETERGROUP	Group Name	Parameter Group Family	Description
DBPARAMETERGROUP	mydbparametergroup	mysql5.1	My first DB Parameter Group

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 47)
- [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81)
- [rds-modify-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 88)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)

# rds-create-db-security-group

## Description

Creates a new DB Security Group.

## Syntax

```
rds-create-db-security-group DBSecurityGroupName
```

```
-d (--db-security-group-description) value
```

```
-v (---ec2-vpc-id)value
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSecurityGroupName</i>	The name for the DB Security Group. This value is store as a lowercase string. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain visible characters only. Must contain no more than 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. Must not be <i>default</i> . Example: --db-security-group-name mysecuritygroup	Yes
-d <i>value</i> <del>--db-security-group-description</del> <i>value</i>	The description for the database security group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must not exceed 255 characters. Example: -d "This is my DB Security group"	Yes
-v <i>value</i> --ec2-vpc-id <i>value</i>	The identifier of an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). This should only be specified when creating a DB Security Group for a VPC. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must be the identifier of an existing VPC.	Yes

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Name**—DB Security Group name
- **Description**—DB Security Group description
- **VpcId**—Identifier of the VPC to which this DB Security Group belongs

- **EC2 Group Name**—EC2 security group name
- **EC2 Owner ID**—EC2 security group owner
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **IP Range**—CIDR range for the security group

## Examples

### Create a Database Security Group

This example creates a new database security group.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-security-group --db-security-group-name mygroup --db-se  
curity-group-description "My Security Group"
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-security-group](#) (p. 48)
- [rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 12)
- [rds-describe-db-security-groups](#) (p. 59)

# rds-create-db-snapshot

## Description

Creates a recoverable DB Snapshot of all data associated with a DB Instance.



### Note

This operation is not supported for Read Replica DB Instances.

## Syntax

```
rds-create-db-snapshot DBInstanceIdentifier
```

```
-s (--db-snapshot-identifier) value
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. This parameter can also be set using <b>--db-instance-identifier value</b> Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: --db-instance-identifier mydbinstance	Yes
<i>-s value</i> <i>--db-snapshot-identifier value</i>	The identifier for the DB Snapshot. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Cannot be null, empty, or blank. Cannot be a word reserved by the database engine. Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: -s my-snapshot-id	Yes

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBSnapshotId**—Name of the DB Snapshot
- **Snapshot Created**—The time (in 24 hour UTC) when the DB Snapshot was taken
- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Instance Created**—The date and time when the DB Instance was created
- **Engine**—The name and version of the database engine used
- **Storage**—The size of the DB Snapshot's allocated storage (GB)
- **Status**—Status of the DB Snapshot. Valid values: `creating` | `available` | `deleting`
- **AZ**—The original Availability Zone of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Storage**—The size of the DB Snapshot's allocated storage (GB)
- **Port**—The original port of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only with the `--show-long-view` command option

## Examples

### Create a Database Snapshot

This example creates a new DB Snapshot.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-snapshot -i mydbinstance -s mytestsnapshot
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-snapshot](#) (p. 49)
- [rds-describe-db-snapshots](#) (p. 61)
- [rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot](#) (p. 98)

## rds-create-db-subnet-group

### Description

Creates a new DB Subnet Group.

### Syntax

```
rds-create-db-subnet-group DBSubnetGroupName
```

```
-d (--db-subnet-group-description) value,
```

```
-s (--db-subnet-list) value, [value, ...]
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSubnetGroupName</i>	The name for the DB Subnet Group. This value is stored as a lowercase string. This parameter can also be set using <b>--db-subnet-group-name</b> <i>value</i> Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain visible characters only. Must contain no more than 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. Must not be <i>default</i> . Example: <code>--db-subnet-group-name mysubnetgroup</code>	Yes
<code>-d value</code> <code>--db-subnet-group-description value</code>	The description for the database subnet group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must not exceed 255 characters. Example: <code>-d "This is my DB Subnet group"</code>	Yes
<code>-s value, value, ...</code> <code>--db-subnet-list value, value, ...</code>	A list of one or more subnets to add to this DB subnet group. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must be existing subnets. Example: <code>-s subnet1, subnet2</code>	Yes

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Name**—DB Subnet Group name

- **Description**—DB Subnet Group description
- **Status**—The status of the DB Subnet Group.
- **Subnet Identifier**— Subnet Group identifier
- **Subnet Availability Zone**— The Subnet Availability Zone
- **Status**—The status of the subnet

## Examples

### Create a Database Security Group

This example creates a new database security group.

```
PROMPT> rds-create-db-subnet-group --db-subnet-group-name mygroup --db-subnet-  
group-description "My Subnet Group" --db-subnet-list subnet1, subnet2, subnet3
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 51)
- [rds-modify-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 90)
- [rds-describe-db-subnet-groups](#) (p. 66)

## rds-delete-db-instance

### Description

Deletes a DB Instance. Once started, the process cannot be stopped, and the DB Instance will no longer be accessible.

### Syntax

```
rds-delete-db-instance DBInstanceIdentifier
```

```
[-f (--force) ]
```

```
[--final-db-snapshot-identifier value ]
```

```
[--skip-final-snapshot ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier.	Yes
-f <i>value</i> --force	Forces no confirmation prompt for the delete operation.	No
--final-db-snapshot-identifier <i>value</i>	Name for the final DB Snapshot. This option is not permitted if the <i>--skip-final-snapshot</i> option is specified, and must be provided if <i>--skip-final-snapshot</i> is not specified. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	No
--skip-final-snapshot	Specifies that no final DB Snapshot should be made of the DB Instance before it is deleted. This parameter must not be specified if the <i>--final-db-snapshot</i> parameter is provided.	No

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Created**—When the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the Amazon RDS instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs

- **Master Username**—The master username for the instance
- **Status**—Status of the DB Snapshot. Valid values: `creating` | `available` | `deleting`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—The original port of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only with the `--show-long-view` command option
- **AZ**—The original Availability Zone of the database. This column appears only in the `--show-long view`
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance
- **PendingStorage**—The storage size to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **Version**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long view`.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). This column appears only in the `--show-long view`
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long view`
- **Name**—Security Group name
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the parameter group. Valid values: `in-sync` | `pending-reboot` | `applying`

## Examples

### Delete a Database Instance with No Final DB Snapshot

This example deletes a DB Instance, forcing data deletion so no final DB Snapshot is created.

```
PROMPT>  
rds-delete-db-instance databaseInstance1 --skip-final-snapshot
```

```
Once you begin deleting this database, it will no longer be able to accept  
connections.  
Are you sure you want to delete this database? [Ny]y
```

### Delete a Database Instance, Allowing a Final DB Snapshot

This example deletes a database, but specifies a final DB Snapshot.

```
PROMPT> rds-delete-db-instance databaseInstance1 --final-db-snapshot-identifier  
myfinalsnapshot
```

Once you begin deleting this database, it will no longer be able to accept connections.

Are you sure you want to delete this database? [Ny]y

## Output Example with Column Headers

This example shows command output with column headers.

```
DBINSTANCE DBInstanceId Created Class Engine Storage
Master Username Status Endpoint Address
Port AZ PendingClass PendingCredentials
DBINSTANCE simcoprod01 2009-05-15 22:13:39.559 db.m1.large MySQL5.1 10GB
master available mydbinstance.kldusfasddog.us-east-
1.rds.am...us-east-1c
SECGROUP Name Status
SECGROUP Default authorized
PARAMGRP Group Name Apply Status
PARAMGRP mydbconfig in-sync
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)
- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)
- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)

## rds-delete-db-parameter-group

### Description

Deletes a DB Parameter Group. The specified DB Parameter Group cannot be associated with any DB Instances.

### Syntax

```
rds-delete-db-parameter-group DBParameterGroupName
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	DB Parameter Group identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-parameter-group-name</code> named parameter. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes

### Examples

#### Delete a DB Parameter Group

This example deletes a DB Parameter Group.

```
PROMPT> rds-delete-db-parameter-group mydbparametergroup1
```

### Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)
- [rds-modify-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 88)

## rds-delete-db-security-group

### Description

Deletes a database security group. The specified security group cannot be in use by any DB Instances.

### Syntax

```
rds-delete-db-security-group DBSecurityGroupName
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSecurityGroupName</i>	Database security group identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-security-group-name</code> named parameter. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes

### Examples

#### Delete a DB Security Group

This example deletes a database security group.

```
PROMPT>
```

```
rds-delete-db-security-group mysecuritygroup
```

```
Once you begin deleting this security group, it will no longer be available  
for setting access permissions on your DB Instances.  
Are you sure you want to delete this security group [Ny]
```

### Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-security-group](#) (p. 38)
- [rds-describe-db-security-groups](#) (p. 59)

# rds-delete-db-snapshot

## Description

Deletes a DB Snapshot.

## Syntax

```
rds-delete-db-snapshot DBSnapshotIdentifier
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSnapshotIdentifier</i>	DB Snapshot identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-snapshot-identifier</code> named parameter. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBSnapshotId**—Name of the DB Snapshot
- **Snapshot Created**—The time (UTC) when the DB Snapshot was taken
- **DBInstanceID**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Instance Created**—The date and time when the DB Instance was created
- **Engine**—The name and version of the database used
- **Storage**—The size of the DB Snapshot's allocated storage (GB)
- **Status**—Status of the DB Snapshot. Valid values: `creating` | `available`
- **Master Username**—The login name of the database's master user
- **AZ**—The original Availability Zone of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Port**—The original port of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

## Examples

### Delete a Database Snapshot

This example deletes a DB Snapshot.

```
PROMPT> rds-delete-db-snapshot mysnapshot
```

Once you begin deleting this snapshot, it will no longer be available for db instance restoration.

Are you sure you want to delete this snapshot [Ny]

## Output Example

This example shows detailed output with column headers.

DBSNAPSHOT	DBSnapshotId	Snapshot Created	DBInstanceId	Instance
Created	Engine	Storage Status	Master Username	
DBSNAPSHOT	mysnapshot	2009-09-03 19:08:13.710	mydbinstance	2009-08-2721:56:55.034
	MySQL5.1	10GB deleted	sa	

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-snapshot](#) (p. 40)
- [rds-describe-db-snapshots](#) (p. 61)

## rds-delete-db-subnet-group

### Description

Deletes a db subnet group. The specified subnet group cannot be in use.

### Syntax

```
rds-delete-db-subnet-group DBSubnetGroupName
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSubnetGroupName</i>	Database subnet group identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-security-group-name</code> named parameter. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes

### Examples

#### Delete a DB Security Group

This example deletes a database security group.

```
PROMPT>
  rds-delete-db-security-group mysecuritygroup

      Once you begin deleting this security group, it
will no longer be available
      for setting access permissions on your DB Instances.

      Are you sure you want to delete this security group
[Ny]
```

### Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 42)
- [rds-modify-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 90)
- [rds-describe-db-subnet-groups](#) (p. 66)

# rds-describe-db-instances

## Description

Returns information about all DB Instances for an account if no DB Instance identifier is displayed, or displays information about a specific DB Instance.



### Note

This command returns only active DB Instances in the current default region. To see DB Instances created in another region, you can change the region using the `--region` parameter or pass in the URL of the regional endpoint using the `--url` parameter.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-instances [DBInstanceIdentifier ]
```

```
[--max-records value ]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies an DB Instance. Stored as a lowercase string. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: myinstance	No

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Created**—When the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs
- **Master Username**—The master username for the instance
- **Status**—The current status of the instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `incompatible-restore` | `incompatible-parameters` |

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modifying | rebooting | resetting-master-credentials | storage-full |  
incompatible-parameters | incompatible-restore

- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance.
- **PendingVersion**— The pending database engine version number. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Backup Window**—The daily period during which automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Version**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Name**—DB Security Group name.
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to.
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the DB Parameter Group. Valid values: `in-sync` | `pending-reboot` | `applying`
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.

## Examples

### Get a Description of All Database Instances

This example returns a description of all DB Instances for the account.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-instances
```

```
DBINSTANCE mydbinstance          2010-08-04T23:27:36.420Z  db.m1.small  mysql
50
sa          available  mydbinstance.ab7c2d4uz396.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com

3306 us-east-1a  3  n  5.1.49
      SECGROUP  default  active
      PARAMGRP  default.mysql5.1  in-sync
DBINSTANCE simcoprod01          2010-08-06T07:51:10.154Z  db.m1.large  mysql
10
master available  simcoprod01.cu7u2t4uz396.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
```

```
3306 us-east-1a 1 n 5.1.49
    SECGROUP default active
    PARAMGRP default.mysql5.1 in-sync
```

## Get a Description of a Specific Database Instance, Showing Headers

This example returns a full description of a specific DB Instance and shows table headers

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-instances simcoprod01 --show-long --headers
```

```
DBINSTANCE,DBInstanceId,Created,Class,Engine,Storage,Master Username,Status,
Endpoint Address,Port,AZ,Backup Retention,PendingBackupRetention,PendingClass,
PendingCredentials,PendingStorage,PendingMulti-AZ,PendingVersion,DB Name,
Maintenance Window,Backup Window,Latest Restorable Time,Multi-AZ,Version,
Auto Minor Version Upgrade
DBINSTANCE,simcoprod01,2010-07-16T00:06:59.107Z,db.ml.large,mysql,60,master,avai
lable,simcoprod01.cu7u2z4zz123.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com,3306,us-east
-1d,1,(nil),(nil),(nil),(nil),(nil),(nil),(nil),sun:05:00-sun:09:00,23:00-01:00,
2010-08-05T00:00:00Z,n,5.1.47,n
SECGROUP,Name,Status
SECGROUP,default,active
PARAMGRP,Group Name,Apply Status
PARAMGRP,default.mysql5.1,in-sync
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)
- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)
- [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81)

# rds-describe-db-parameter-groups

## Description

Returns information about all DB Parameter Groups for an account if no database parameter group name is supplied, or displays information about a specific named DB Parameter Group.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-parameter-groups [DBParameterGroupName ]
```

```
[--max-records value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	DB Parameter Group name. This value can also be supplied using the <code>--db-parameter-group-name</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None	No

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Group Name**—User-supplied DB Parameter Group name.
- **Parameter Group Family**—Parameter group family to which this group applies.
- **Description**—Description of the DB Parameter Group.

## Examples

### Get a Description of All DB Parameter Groups

This example returns a description of all DB Parameter Groups for the account, with column headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-parameter-groups
```

```
DBPARAMETERGROUP Group Name      Parameter Group Family
Description
DBPARAMETERGROUP default.MySQL5.1    MySQL5.1
The default database configuration for MySQL5.1
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)
- [rds-delete-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 47)
- [rds-modify-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 88)

## rds-describe-db-parameters

### Description

Returns information about parameters that are part of a parameter group. You can optionally request only parameters from a specific source.

### Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-parameters DBParameterGroupName
```

```
[--max-records value ]
```

```
[--source value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	DB Parameter Group name. This value can also be supplied using the <code>--db-parameter-group-name</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None	Yes
<code>--source <i>value</i></code>	Specifies which parameter types to return. Type: String Default: None Valid values: <code>user   system   engine-default</code>	No

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Parameter Name**—The name of the parameter.
- **Parameter Value**—The current value of the parameter.
- **Description**—A short description of the parameter.
- **Source**—Whether this parameter was set by the database engine, Amazon RDS (system), or the user.  
Valid values: `user | system | engine-default`
- **Data Type**—The data type of the parameter..
- **Apply Type**—The type of parameter: Can be either `static` or `dynamic`.
- **Is Modifiable**—Indicates whether a given parameter is modifiable or not.
- **Allowed Values**—The allowed values for this parameter. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Minimum Version**—The earliest engine version to which the parameter can apply.

## Examples

### Retrieve the Parameters for a Specified DB Parameter Group

This example retrieves the parameters for the named parameter group, showing column headers on the output.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-parameters mydbparamgrp --headers
```

CONFIGPARAMETERS	Parameter Name	Parameter Value	Description
	Source	Apply Type	Is Modifiable
CONFIGPARAMETERS	max_allowed_packet	2M	The largest possible
	packet that can ... user	dynamic	true
CONFIGPARAMETERS	log-error	/rdsdblog/error/m...	specify where mysqld
	writes the error... engine-default	static	false

### Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)
- [rds-delete-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 47)

# rds-describe-db-security-groups

## Description

Returns information about all database security groups for an account if no database security group name is supplied, or displays information about a specific named database security group.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-security-groups [DBSecurityGroupName ]
```

```
[--max-records value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSecurityGroupName</i>	Database security group name. This value can also be supplied using the <code>--db-security-group-name</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None	No

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Name**—Security group name
- **Description**—Description of the database security group
- **EC2 Group Name**—EC2 Security Group name
- **EC2 Owner Id**—EC2 Security Group owner
- **Status**—Status of security group authorization. Valid values: `adding` | `active` | `removing`
- **IP Range**—the CIDR IP range allowed access to the security group
- **Status**—Status of authorization for the IP Range. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`

## Examples

### Get a Description of All Security Groups

This example returns a description of all database security groups for the account, with column headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-security-groups -H
```

```
SECGROUP  Name      Description
```

```
SECGROUP Default Default
EC2-SECGROUP EC2 Group Name EC2 Owner Id Status
EC2-SECGROUP mytestgroup 210987654321 authorized
IP-RANGE IP Range Status
IP-RANGE 12.23.34.45/30 authorized
IP-RANGE 1.2.3.4/32 authorized
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-security-group](#) (p. 38)
- [rds-delete-db-security-group](#) (p. 48)
- [rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 12)
- [rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 109)

## rds-describe-db-snapshots

### Description

Returns information about the DB Snapshots for this account. If you pass in a DBInstanceIdentifier, it will return information only about DB Snapshots taken for that instance. If you pass in a DBSnapshotIdentifier, it will return information only about the specified DB Snapshot. If you omit both DBInstanceIdentifier and DBSnapshotIdentifier, it will return all snapshot information for all instances, up to --max-records. Passing both DBInstanceIdentifier and DBSnapshotIdentifier will result in an error.

### Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-snapshots [--db-instance-identifier] value
```

```
 [--db-snapshot-identifier] value
```

```
 [--max-records ] value
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--db-instance-identifier</code> <i>value</i> <code>--i</code> <i>value</i>	The unique identifier for the DB Instance. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: <code>--db-instance-identifier</code> mydbinstance	No
<code>--db-snapshot-identifier</code> <i>value</i> <code>--s</code> <i>value</i>	The unique identifier for the DB Snapshot. Stored as a lowercase string. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: <code>--db-snapshot-identifier</code> m1233123-123	No

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBSnapshotId**—Name of the DB Snapshot
- **Snapshot Created**—The time (UTC) when the DB Snapshot was taken

- **DBInstanceCld**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Instance Created**—The date and time when the DB Instance was created
- **Engine**—The name of the database engine used
- **Storage**—The size of the DB Snapshot's allocated storage (GB)
- **Status**—Status of the DB Snapshot. Valid values: `creating` | `available` | `deleting`
- **Master Username**—The login name of the database's master user
- **AZ**—The original Availability Zone of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Port**—The original port of the database from which the DB Snapshot was taken. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.

## Examples

### Get a Description of All Database Snapshots

This example returns a description of all DB Snapshots for the account, with column headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-snapshots -H
```

```
DBSNAPSHOT DBSnapshotId Snapshot Created DBInstanceId Instance
Created Engine Storage Status Master Username Version
DBSNAPSHOT mysnapshot1
04T23:27:36.420Z mysql 50 creating sa mydbinstance 2010-08-
5.1.49
DBSNAPSHOT mysnapshot2 2010-08-05T00:15:51.815Z simcoprod01 2010-07-
16T00:06:59.107Z mysql 60 available master 5.1.47
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-snapshot](#) (p. 40)
- [rds-delete-db-snapshot](#) (p. 49)
- [rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot](#) (p. 98)

## rds-describe-db-engine-versions

### Description

Returns information about available database engine versions.

### Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-engine-versions [-d (--default-only) ]
```

```
[-e (--engine) value ]
```

```
[-f (--db-parameter-group-family) value ]
```

```
[-v (--engine-version) value ]
```

```
[-cs (--list-supported-character-sets) value ]
```

```
[--max-records ] value
```

[General Options]

### Options

Name	Description	Required
-f --db-parameter-group-family <i>value</i>	DB parameter group family filter value. Type: String Default: None Example: -f mysql5.1	No
-d --default-only	Indicates that only the default version of the specified engine or engine and major version combination is returned. Type: Switch flag Example: --default-only	No
-e --engine <i>value</i>	Database engine filter value. Type: String Example: -e mysql	No
-v --engine-version <i>value</i>	The version number of the database engine. Type: String Example: -v 5.1.42	No
-cs --list-supported-character-sets		
Generates a list of supported Oracle character sets.		

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **Engine**—name of the database engine.
- **EngineVersion**—database engine version number.
- **Parameter Group Family**—the version's parameter group family.

## Examples

### Describing Engine Versions

This example returns descriptions for all available versions of all available database engines.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-engine-versions

VERSION Engine      Version  Parameter Group Family
VERSION mysql        5.1.42  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.45  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.47  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.48  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.49  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.50  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.5.8   mysql5.5
```

### Describing Engine Versions for a Specific Engine

This example describes all available versions of the MySQL database engine.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-engine-versions --engine mysql --show-long --header

VERSION Engine      Version  Parameter Group Family
VERSION mysql        5.1.42  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.45  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.47  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.48  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.49  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.1.50  mysql5.1
VERSION mysql        5.5.8   mysql5.5
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-modify-db-instance](#) (p. 81)

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)

## rds-describe-db-subnet-groups

### Description

Returns information about all DB Subnet Groups for an account if no DB Subnet Group name is supplied, or displays information about a specific named DB Subnet group.

### Syntax

```
rds-describe-db-subnet-groups [DBSubnetGroupName ]
```

```
[--max-records value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSubnetGroupName</i>	Database Subnet Group name. This value can also be supplied using the <code>--db-subnet-group-name</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None	No

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Name**—The name of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Description**—The description of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Status**—The status of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Subnet Identifier**—The identifier of a contained subnet.
- **Subnet Availability Zone**—The Availability Zone of the contained subnet.
- **Status**—The status of the contained subnet.

### Examples

#### Get a Description of All Security Groups

This example returns a description of all database security groups for the account, with column headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-db-subnet-groups -H  
  
SUBNETGROUP  Name      Description  Staus  
SUBNETGROUP  mygroup  my group desc  Active
```

SUBNET	Subnet Identifier	Subnet Availability Zone	Status
SUBNET	mytestgroup	us-east-1c	Active

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 42)
- [rds-modify-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 90)
- [rds-delete-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 51)

## rds-describe-events

### Description

Returns information about events related to your DB Instances, DB Security Groups or DB Parameter Groups.

### Syntax

```
rds-describe-events [--duration value ]
```

```
 [--start-time value ]
```

```
 [--end-time value ]
```

```
 [--source-identifier value ]
```

```
 [--source-type value ]
```

```
 [--max-records value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>--duration <i>value</i></code>	The number of minutes for which to retrieve events. Type: Integer Default: 60 Example: Retrieve the last 90 minutes worth of events: <code>--duration 90</code>	No
<code>--start-time <i>value</i></code>	The beginning of the time interval to retrieve events, specified in ISO8601 format. For more information about ISO 8601, go to the <a href="#">ISO8601 format Wikipedia page</a> . Type: Date Default: none Example: <code>--start-time 2009-03-31T10:00:00</code>	No
<code>--end-time <i>value</i></code>	The end of the time interval to retrieve events, specified in ISO8601 format. For more information about ISO 8601, go to the <a href="#">ISO8601 format Wikipedia page</a> . Type: Date Default: none Example: <code>--start-time 2009-03-31T12:00:00</code>	No

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Name	Description	Required
<code>--source-type value</code>	Specifies the event source for which to retrieve events. Type: String Valid values: db-instance, db-security-group, db-parameter-group, db-snapshot Example: <code>--source-type db-instance</code>	No
<code>--source-identifier value</code>	Used with the <code>--source-type</code> parameter to restrict returned events to a specific named source. Type: String Default: 60 Example: <code>--source-type db-instance --source-identifier mydbinstance</code>	No

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Source Type**—Type of event source
- **Date**—Database event date/time, in UTC
- **Source Id**—Identifier of the event source
- **Message**—Event description

## Examples

### Describe All Events

This example returns all events with column headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-events --headers

Source Type      Date              Source Id      Message
db-instance     2009-03-27 00:28:44 test002       Database instance
test002 deleted
db-instance     2009-03-27 00:30:08 test003       Database instance
test003 deleted
db-instance     2009-03-27 00:37:59 test001       Database instance
test001 created
db-instance     2009-03-27 00:39:05 test0010      Database instance
test0010 created
db-security-group 2009-03-27 00:39:12 Default      Finished applying
changes to security group
db-security-group 2009-03-27 00:40:22 Default      The security group
mysourcegroup owned by XXXXXX does not exist; revoking authorization
db-security-group 2009-03-27 00:44:44 Default      Finished applying
changes to security group
db-instance     2009-03-27 01:07:53 test0010      Database instance
test0010 deleted
db-instance     2009-03-27 01:09:09 test02        Database instance
```

```
test02 deleted
  db-instance          2009-03-27 01:09:22 test004          Database instance
test004 deleted
  db-instance          2009-03-27 01:09:58 test001          Database instance
test001 deleted
  db-parameter-group  2009-03-27 00:39:12 myconfig        DBParameterGroup
updated with parameter max_binlog_size to 4096 with apply method Immediate
  db-snapshot          2009-03-27 01:09:58 snapshotid      Deleted user
snapshot: snapshotid
```

## Describe Events for a Specified Instance

This example returns only events for a specific DB Instance.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-events --source-type db-instance --source-identifier test001
```

Source Type	Date	Source Id	Message
db-instance test001 created	2009-03-27 00:37:59	test001	Database instance
db-instance test001 deleted	2009-03-27 01:09:58	test001	Database instance

## Describe Events for a Specified Time Interval

This example returns only events for a specific time interval.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-events --start-time 2009-03-20T00:00:00-08:00 --end-time
2009-03-20T23:59:59-08:00
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)
- [rds-describe-db-snapshots](#) (p. 61)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)
- [rds-describe-db-security-groups](#) (p. 59)

# rds-describe-engine-default-parameters

## Description

Returns a description of the default parameters used for the DB Parameter Group Family.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-engine-default-parameters ParameterGroupFamily
```

```
[--max-records ] value
```

```
[General Options]
```

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>ParameterGroupFamily</i>	Contains the name of the DB Parameter Group Family for which to list defaults. This value can also be set using the <code>--db-parameter-group-family</code> named parameter. Type: String Default: None	Yes

## Output

The command returns a table containing the following information:

- **Parameter Name**—The name of the parameter.
- **Parameter Value**—Value of the parameter.
- **Description**—A short description of the parameter.
- **Source**—Indicates the source of the parameter. *System* indicates the parameter source is the Amazon RDS service; *EngineDefault* indicates the parameter source is the database engine; *User* indicates the parameter source is the user.
- **Apply Type**—Indicates the type of parameter. Valid values: `static` | `dynamic`
- **Is Modifiable**—Indicates whether a given parameter can be modified.
- **Minimum Version**—The earliest engine version to which the parameter can apply.

## Examples

### Display Parameter Values for the Default DBParameterGroup

This example shows how to display the default DBParameterGroup parameter values for a specific DB Parameter Group family and return the results displaying table headers.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-engine-default-parameters MySQL5.1 --headers
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-db-parameters](#) (p. 57)
- [rds-modify-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 88)
- [rds-reset-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 96)

# rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options

## Description

Returns information about available orderable DB Instance options.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options -e (--engine)
```

```
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]
```

```
[-lm (--license-model) value ]
```

```
[-v (--engine-version) value ]
```

```
[--max-records ] value
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>-e <i>value</i></code> <code>--engine <i>value</i></code>	The name of the engine to retrieve DB Instance options for. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-e mysql</code>	Yes
<code>-c</code> <code>--db-instance-class <i>value</i></code>	The DB Instance class filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified DB Instance class. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-c db.m1.xlarge</code>	No
<code>-lm</code> <code>--license-model <i>value</i></code>	The license model filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified license model. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--license-model bring-your-own-license</code>	No
<code>-v</code> <code>--engine-version <i>value</i></code>	The engine version filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified engine version. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-v 5.1.50</code>	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **Engine**—the database engine name.
- **Version**—the database engine version.
- **Class**—the DB Instance class.
- **License**—the license model.
- **Multi-AZ**—indicates if the configuration is Multi-AZ capable.
- **ReadReplica**—indicates if the configuration is Read Replica capable.
- **Name**—the name of the availability zone.

## Examples

### Describing All Orderable DB Instance Options

This example returns descriptions of all orderable database instance options.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options
```

### Describing Orderable DB Instance Options for MySQL

This example returns descriptions of all orderable database instance options for the MySQL database engine.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options --engine mysql
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)

# rds-describe-reserved-db-instances

## Description

Returns information about reserved DB Instances for this account, or about a specified reserved DB Instance.

## Syntax

`rds-describe-reserved-db-instances` *ReservedDBInstanceID*

`[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]`

`[-d (--duration) value ]`

`[-m (--multi-az) value ]`

`[-p (--product-description) value ]`

`[-o (--reserved-db-instances-offering-id) value ]`

`[--max-records ] value`

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
ReservedDBInstance --reserved-db-instance-id <i>value</i>	Reserved DB Instance identifier. Provide this parameter to return only information about a specific reserved DB Instance. You can also set this value using the <code>--reserved-db-instance-id</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--reserved-db-instance-id myreserveddbinstance</code>	No
-c --db-instance-class <i>value</i>	DB Instance class filter value. Specify this parameter to show only reservations matching the specified DB Instances class. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-c db.m1.xlarge</code>	No
-d --duration <i>value</i>	Duration filter value, specified in years. Specify this parameter to show only reservations for this duration. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-d 3y</code>	No

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Name	Description	Required
<code>-m</code> <code>--multi-az value</code>	Multi-AZ filter value. Specify this parameter to show only reservations matching the specified multi-AZ parameter. Type: Boolean Default: None Example: <code>-m true</code>	No
<code>-p</code> <code>--product-description value</code>	Product description filter value. Specify this parameter to show only reservations matching the specified product description. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-p mysql</code>	No
<code>-o</code> <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id value</code>	Offering identifier filter value. Specify this parameter to show only reservations matching the specified offering identifier. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id SampleReservationID</code>	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **ReservationId**—the unique identifier for the reservation.
- **OfferingID**—the offering identifier (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).
- **Class**—the DB instance class for the reservation.
- **Multi-AZ**—indicates if the reservation applies to Multi-AZ deployments.
- **Start Time**—the time the reservation started
- **Duration**—the duration of the reservation in years
- **Fixed Price**—the fixed price charged for each DB Instance in this reservation (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).
- **Usage Price**—the hourly price to run each reserved DB Instance (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).
- **Count**—the number of database instances reserved.
- **Status**—the status of the reservation.
- **Description**—the database engine used by the reservation.

## Examples

### Describing Reserved Instances

This example returns descriptions of all of your database instance reservations

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-reserved-db-instances
```

## Describing a Specific Reserved Instance

This example returns information about a specific reserved DB Instance.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-reserved-db-instances reservation1 --show-long --header
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings](#) (p. 78)
- [rds-purchase-reserved-db-instances-offering](#) (p. 92)

# rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings

## Description

Returns information about available reserved DB Instance offerings.

## Syntax

```
rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings ReservedDBInstancesOfferingId
[--reserved-db-instances-offering-id value ]
```

```
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]
```

```
[-d (--duration) value ]
```

```
[-m (--multi-az) value ]
```

```
[-p (--product-description) value ]
```

```
[--max-records ] value
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
ReservedDBInstancesOfferingId <i>value</i>	Offering identifier filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offering that matches the specified Reserved DB Instances Offering. This value can also be supplied using the <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id 438012d3-4052-4cc7-b2e3-8d3372e0e706</code>	No
-c <code>--db-instance-class <i>value</i></code>	DB Instance class filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching specified DB Instances class. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-c db.m1.xlarge</code>	No
-d <code>--duration <i>value</i></code>	Duration filter value, specified in years. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings for this duration. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-d 3</code>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Output**

Name	Description	Required
<code>-m</code> <code>--multi-az value</code>	Multi-AZ filter value. Specify this parameter to show only available offerings matching the specified Multi-AZ parameter. Type: Boolean Default: None Example: <code>-m true</code>	No
<code>-p</code> <code>--product-description value</code>	Product description filter value. Specify this parameter to show only available offerings matching the specified product description. Type: Boolean Default: None Example: <code>-p mysql</code>	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **OfferingId**—the unique identifier for the offering.
- **Class**—the DB instance class for the offering.
- **Multi-AZ**—indicates if the offering applies to Multi-AZ deployments.
- **Duration**—the length of the duration in years
- **Fixed Price**—the fixed price charged to reserve each DB Instance.
- **Usage Price**—the hourly price to run each reserved DB Instance.
- **Description**—the database engine used by the offering.

## Examples

### Describing Reserved Instances Offerings

This example returns descriptions of all reserved database instance offerings.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings
```

### Describing a Specific Reserved Instance Offering

This example returns information about a specific reserved DB Instance offering.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings offering-id --headers
```

## Describing Only Multi-AZ Reserved Instance Offerings

This example returns information about Multi-AZ reserved DB Instance offerings.

```
PROMPT> rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings --multi-az true
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-reserved-db-instances](#) (p. 75)
- [rds-purchase-reserved-db-instances-offering](#) (p. 92)

## rds-modify-db-instance

### Description

Changes the settings of an existing DB Instance.


### Syntax

```
rds-modify-db-instance DBInstanceIdentifier  
  
[--allow-major-version-upgrade value ]  
[-au (--auto-minor-version-upgrade) value ]  
[-v (--engine-version) value ]  
[-s (--allocated-storage) value ]  
  
[--apply-immediately ]  
  
[-r (--backup-retention-period) value ]  
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]  
[-g (--db-parameter-group-name) value ]  
[-a (--db-security-groups) value[,value...] ]  
[-p (--master-user-password) value ]  
[-m (--multi-az) value]  
[-w (--preferred-maintenance-window) value ]  
[-b (--preferred-backup-window) value ]  
  
[General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies an DB Instance. Stored as a lowercase string. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 (1 to 15 for SQL Server) alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: myinstance	Yes

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<code>--allow-major-version-upgrade value</code>	Indicates that major version upgrades are allowed. Type: Boolean Constraints: This parameter must be set to <code>true</code> when specifying a value for the <code>--engine-version</code> parameter that is a different major version than the DB Instance's current version.	Conditional
<code>-au value</code> <code>--auto-minor-version-upgrade value</code>	Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied automatically to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. Type: Boolean Example: <code>--au true</code>	No
<code>-v value</code> <code>--engine-version value</code>	Version number of the database engine to use.  <b>Note</b> For major version upgrades, if a non-default DBParameterGroup is currently in use, a new DBParameterGroup in the DBParameterGroupFamily for the new engine version must be specified. The new DBParameterGroup can be the default for that DBParameterGroupFamily.  Type: String Example: <code>--engine-version 5.1.42</code>	No
<code>--apply-immediately</code>	If this option is included, the database modifications will be applied immediately. If this option is omitted, the modifications will be applied during the preferred maintenance window. Modifications that can be postponed until the preferred maintenance window currently include: changing the instance class, changing the allocated storage, and changing the database engine version. Type: Boolean Default: <code>False</code> Valid values: <code>True</code>   <code>False</code>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<code>-r value</code> <code>--backup-retention-period value</code>	<p>The number of days for which automated backups are retained. Setting this parameter to a positive number enables backups. Setting this options to 0 disables automatic backups.</p> <p>Type: Integer            Default: 1            Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be a value from 0 to 35.</li> <li>• Cannot be specified if the DB Instance is a read replica.</li> <li>• Cannot be set to 0 if the DB Instance is a master instance with Read Replicas.</li> </ul>	No
<code>-c value</code> <code>--db-instance-class value</code>	<p>Contains the compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance. Different instance classes are available for different database engines. For information about valid values for a particular engine, use the <a href="#">rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options</a> (p. 73) command.</p> <p>Type: String            Default: None            Valid values: <code>db.t1.micro</code>   <code>db.m1.small</code>   <code>db.m1.large</code>   <code>db.m1.xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.2xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.4xlarge</code>            Example: <code>--db-instance-class db.m1.xlarge</code></p>	No
<code>--g value</code> <code>--db-parameter-group-name value</code>	<p>Name of the DB Parameter Group to associate with this DB Instance.</p> <p>Type: String            Example: <code>--db-parameter-group-name MyDBParameterGroup</code></p>	No
<code>-a value [,value...]</code> <code>--db-security-groups value [,value...]</code>	<p>A list of one or more DB Security Groups to associate with this DB Instance.</p> <p>Type: String[]            Example: <code>--db-security-groups mysecuritygroup1, mysecuritygroup2</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-p value</code> <code>--master-user-password value</code></p>	<p>Password for the master database user. Type: String</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 41 alphanumeric characters. Type: String</p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 30 alphanumeric characters. Type: String</p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 128 alphanumeric characters. Example: <code>--master-user-password mysecretpassword01</code></p>	No
<p><code>-m value</code> <code>--multi-az value</code></p>	<p>Specifies if this is a Multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p> <b>Note</b></p> <p>At this time, multi-AZ deployments are not supported for the Microsoft SQL Server database engine.</p> <p>Type: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Valid values: <code>true</code>   <code>false</code> Constraints: Cannot be specified if the DB Instance is a Read Replica.</p>	No
<p><code>-s value</code> <code>--allocated-storage value</code></p>	<p>Amount of storage to be initially allocated for the DB Instance, in gigabytes.</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Type: Integer Must be an integer from 5 to 1024.</p> <p><b>Oracle</b> Type: Integer Must be an integer from 10 to 1024.</p> <p><b>SQL Server</b> Type: Integer Must be an integer from 200 to 1024 (<code>sqlserver-se</code> and <code>sqlserver-ee</code>) or from 30 to 1024 (<code>sqlserver-ex</code> and <code>sqlserver-web</code>). Example: <code>--allocated-storage 20</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Output**

Name	Description	Required
<code>-w value</code> <code>--preferred-maintenance-window value</code>	Preferred maintenance window for the DB Instance. Type: String Constraints: Must be in the format ddd:hh24:mi-ddd:hh24:mi. Times should be 24-hour Universal Time Coordinated (UTC). Must be at least 30 minutes. See example below. Example: <code>rds-modify-db-instance myinstance --preferred-maintenance-window Tue:04:00-Tue:04:30</code>	No
<code>--preferred-backup-window value</code> <code>-b value</code>	The daily time range during which automated backups are created if backups are enabled (using the <code>--backup-retention-period</code> ). Type: String Constraints: Must be in the format hh24:mi-hh24:mi. Must be at least 30 minutes. Times should be 24-hour Universal Time Coordinated (UTC). Must not conflict with the <code>--preferred-maintenance-window</code> .	No

## Output

The command returns a table that contains the following information:

- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance.
- **Created**—When the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs
- **Master Username**—The master username for the instance
- **Status**—The current status of the instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance.
- **PendingVersion**— The pending database engine version number. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). For SQL Server, will always be null. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

- **Backup Window**—The daily period during which automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Version**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **License**—The license model used for this DB Instance.
- **Name**—DB Security Group name.
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to.
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the DB Parameter Group. Valid values: `in-sync` | `pending-reboot` | `applying`
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.
- **Read Replica Source Identifier**—The identifier of the source DB Instance for which this DB Instance acts as a Read Replica.
- **Name**—Subnet group name
- **Description**—Subnet group description
- **Status**—Subnet group status
- **VpcId**—Identifier of the VPC associated with the subnet group
- **Subnet identifier**—Subnet group identifier
- **Subnet Availability Zone**—Availability Zone of the subnet
- **Status**—Status of the subnet

## Examples

### Associate a Security Group with a Database Instance

This example shows how to associate a DB Security Group with the specified DB Instance.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-instance mydbinstance --db-security-groups mycoworkers
```

### Immediately Upgrade the Instance Class of a Database Instance

This example shows how to immediately change the instance class of a DB Instance to `db.m1.xlarge`, with the change to take place immediately.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-instance mydbinstance -c db.m1.xlarge --apply-immediately
```

## Modify the Maintenance Window for a Database Instance

This shows how to change the weekly preferred maintenance window for the DB Instance to be the minimum four hour window starting Sundays at 11:15 PM, and ending Mondays at 3:15 AM.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-instance mydbinstance -w Sun:23:15-Mon:03:15
```

## Change the Master Password for the Database Instance

This example shows how to change the master password for a DB Instance.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-instance mydbinstance -p a1b2c3d4
```

## Change the Allocated Storage for a Database Instance

This example shows how to change the allocated storage for a DB Instance to 20 GB.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-instance mydbinstance -s 20
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)
- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)
- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)

# rds-modify-db-parameter-group

## Description

Updates the parameters in a parameter group. You can update up to 20 values per call.



### Note

Amazon RDS does not support passing multiple comma-delimited parameter values for a single parameter.



### Note

The *apply-immediately* method can be used only for dynamic parameters; the *pending-reboot* method can be used with MySQL and Oracle DB Instances for either dynamic or static parameters. For Microsoft SQL Server DB Instances, the *pending-reboot* parameter can be used only for static parameters.

## Syntax

```
rds-modify-db-parameter-group DBParameterGroupName
```

```
-p (--parameters) "name=value, value=value, method=value"
```

```
[-p (--parameters) "name=value, value=value, method=value" ...]]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	DB Parameter Group identifier. Stored as a lowercase string.  This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-parameter-group-name</code> named parameter.  Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes
<code>-p</code> <code>--parameters "<i>name=value, value=value, method=value</i>"</code>	A string containing a series of parameter names, values, and the update method for the parameter update. The first <code>--parameters</code> argument is required; subsequent arguments are optional. A maximum of 20 parameters may be updated in a single call to the <code>rds-modify-parameter-group</code> command.  Valid values (method): <code>immediate</code>   <code>pending-reboot</code> .	Yes

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Group Name**—The name of the parameter group that was modified.

## Examples

### Modify Parameters in a Parameter Group

This example shows how to modify a group of parameters in a parameter group.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-parameter-group mydbparametergroup --parameters  
"name=max_user_connections, value=24, method=pending-reboot" "name=max_al  
lowed_packet, value=1024, method=immediate"
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)
- [rds-delete-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 47)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)

# rds-modify-db-subnet-group

## Description

Updates an existing DB Subnet Group.

## Syntax

```
rds-modify-db-subnet-group DBSubnetGroupName
```

```
-d (--db-subnet-group-description) value
```

```
-s (--db-subnet-list) "value" [,value,...]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBSubnetGroupName</i>	DB Subnet Group identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-subnet-group-name</code> parameter. Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes
-d <code>--db-subnet-group-description</code> <i>value</i>	The description of the DB Subnet Group Constraints: Cannot contain more than 255 characters.	No
-s <code>--db-subnet-group-list</code> <i>value</i> [, <i>value</i> , <i>value</i> ...]	A comma-delimited list of of subnets to include in this DB Subnet Group. Constraints: Cannot contain more than 255 characters.	No

## Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Name**—The name of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Description**—The description of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Status**—The status of the DB subnet group that was modified.
- **Subnet Identifier**—The identifier of a contained subnet.
- **Subnet Availability Zone**—The Availability Zone of the contained subnet.
- **Status**—The status of the contained subnet.

## Examples

### Modify Parameters in a Parameter Group

This example shows how to modify a DB subnet group.

```
PROMPT> rds-modify-db-subnet-group --db-subnet-group-name mygroup --db-subnet-  
group-description "My Subnet Group" --db-subnet-list subnet1,subnet2,subnet3
```

```
SUBNETGROUP Name      Description      Staus  
SUBNETGROUP mygroup  my group desc  Active  
      SUBNET Subnet Identifier  Subnet Availability Zone  Status  
      SUBNET mytestgroup          us-east-1c                Active
```

### Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 42)
- [rds-delete-db-subnet-group](#) (p. 51)
- [rds-describe-db-subnet-groups](#) (p. 66)

# rds-purchase-reserved-db-instances-offering

## Description

Purchases a reserved DB Instance offering.

## Syntax

```
rds-purchase-reserved-db-instance-offering ReservedDBInstancesOfferingId
```

```
[-c (--instance-count) value ]
```

```
[-i (--reserved-db-instance-id) value ]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
<code>ReservedDBInstancesOfferingId</code>	The ID of the Reserved DB Instance offering to purchase. You can also set this value using the <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id</code> parameter. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>--reserved-db-instances-offering-id myreserveddbinstance</code>	Yes
<code>-c</code> <code>--instance-count <i>value</i></code>	The number of DB Instances to reserve. Type: Integer Default: 1 Example: <code>-c 3</code>	No
<code>-i</code> <code>--reserved-db-instance-id <i>value</i></code>	Optional unique identifier for the purchased reservation. If this parameter is not specified, an identifier is automatically generated for the reservation. Type: String Default: None Example: <code>-i myreservationID</code>	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **ReservationId**—the unique identifier for the reservation.
- **OfferingID**—the offering identifier (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).

- **Class**—the DB instance class for the reservation.
- **Multi-AZ**—indicates if the reservation applies to Multi-AZ deployments.
- **Start Time**—the time the reservation started
- **Duration**—the length of the duration in years.
- **Fixed Price**—the fixed price charged for each DB Instance in this reservation (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).
- **Usage Price**—the hourly price to run each reserved DB Instance (only appears when the `--show-long` parameter is specified).
- **Count**—the number of database instances reserved.
- **State**—the payment status of the reservation.
- **Description**—the database engine used by the reservation.

## Examples

### Reserve a Database Instance

This example reserves a single database instance from offering 438012d3-4052-4cc7-b2e3-8d3372e0e706.

```
PROMPT> rds-purchase-reserved-db-instances-offering 438012d3-4052-4cc7-b2e3-8d3372e0e706 -i myreservationID
```

### Reserve Multiple Database Instances

This example reserves five database instances from offering 438012d3-4052-4cc7-b2e3-8d3372e0e706.

```
PROMPT> rds-purchase-reserved-db-instances-offering 438012d3-4052-4cc7-b2e3-8d3372e0e706 -i myreservationID -c 5
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-describe-reserved-db-instances](#) (p. 75)
- [rds-describe-reserved-db-instances-offerings](#) (p. 78)

## rds-reboot-db-instance

### Description

Reboots a DB Instance. Once started, the process cannot be stopped, and the DB Instance is unavailable until the reboot is completed.

### Syntax

`rds-reboot-db-instance DBInstanceIdentifier`

`[-f (--force-failover) value ] [General Options]`

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes
<code>-f <i>value</i></code> <code>--force-failover <i>value</i></code>	When <code>true</code> , specifies that the reboot will be conducted through a Multi-AZ failover. You cannot specify <code>true</code> if the DB Instance is not configured for Multi-AZ. Type: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Example: <code>--force-failover true</code>	No

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **DBInstanceid**—User-supplied database identifier; this is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance
- **Created**—When the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs
- **Master Username**—The master username for the instance
- **Status**—The current status of the instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance.

- **PendingVersion**—The pending database engine version number. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Maintenance Window**—The period during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Backup Window**—The daily period during which automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Version**—The version number of the database engine.
- **Auto Minor Version Upgrade**—Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Name**—DB Security Group name.
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to.
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the DB Parameter Group. Valid values: `in-sync` | `pending-reboot` | `applying`
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.

## Examples

### Reboot a Database Instance

This example reboots a DB Instance.

```
PROMPT> rds-reboot-db-instance databaseInstance1
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-instance](#) (p. 44)
- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)

## rds-reset-db-parameter-group

### Description

Resets individual parameters or all parameters in a parameter group to engine defaults.

### Syntax

```
rds-reset-db-parameter-group DBParameterGroupName  
  
[-p (--parameters) "name=value, method=value" ...]]  
  
[--reset-all-parameters ] [General Options]
```

### Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBParameterGroupName</i>	DB Parameter Group identifier. This value can also be passed using the <code>--db-parameter-group-name</code> named parameter. Constraints: Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.	Yes
<code>-p</code> <code>--parameters "<i>name=value, value=value</i>"</code>	A string containing a series of parameter names and apply methods. A maximum of 20 parameters may be reset in a single call to the <b>rds-reset-db-parameter-group</b> command. Valid values (for apply method): <code>immediate</code>   <code>pending-reboot</code> Constraints: Cannot be specified if <b>--reset-all-parameters</b> is specified.	Conditional
<code>--reset-all-parameters</code>	Specifies that all parameters in the group should be reset to their defaults. Constraints: Cannot be specified if <b>--parameters</b> string is specified.	Conditional

### Output

The command returns the following information:

- **Group Name**—the name of the parameter group that was modified.

## Examples

### Reset Parameters in a Parameter Group

This example shows how to reset some parameters in a parameter group.

```
PROMPT> rds-reset-db-parameter-group mydbparametergroup  
--parameters "name=max_user_connections, method=pending-reboot"  
"name=max_allowed_packet, method=immediate"
```

### Reset Parameters in a Parameter Group

This example shows how to reset all parameters in a parameter group.

```
PROMPT> rds-reset-db-parameter-group mydbparamgrp --reset-all-parameters
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 36)
- [rds-delete-db-parameter-group](#) (p. 47)
- [rds-describe-db-parameter-groups](#) (p. 55)

# rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot

## Description

Creates a new DB Instance from a DB Snapshot of an existing DB Instance, effectively replicating the existing instance at the time the DB Snapshot was taken. Some characteristics of the new DB Instance can be modified using optional parameters; if these are omitted, the new restored DB Instance defaults to the characteristics of the DB Instance from which the snapshot was taken.



### Note

This operation is not supported for Read Replica DB Instances.

## Syntax

```
rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot DBInstanceIdentifier
```

```
-s (--db-snapshot-identifier) value
```

```
[-e (--engine) value ]
```

```
[-lm (--license model) value ]
```

```
[-z (--availability-zone) value ]
```

```
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]
```

```
[-m (--multi-az) value]
```

```
[-sn (--db-subnet-group-name) value ]
```

```
[-n (--db-name) value ]
```

```
[-p (--port) value ]
```

```
[-au (--auto-minor-version-upgrade) value ]
```

[General Options]


## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>DBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance. Stored as a lowercase string. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: myinstance	Yes

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-z value</code> <code>--availability-zone value</code></p>	<p>The EC2 Availability Zone that the DB Instance will be created in. Type: String Default: A random, system-chosen Availability Zone. Example: <code>-z us-east-1c</code></p>	No
<p><code>-s value</code> <code>--db-snapshot-identifier value</code></p>	<p>The identifier for an existing DB Snapshot. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Cannot be null, empty, or blank. Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: <code>-s my-snapshot-id</code></p>	Yes
<p><code>-e value</code> <code>--engine value</code></p>	<p>Name of the database engine to use for the new DB Instance. Type: String Default: Same as the source DB Instance. Valid values: <code>MySQL</code>   <code>oracle-se1</code>   <code>oracle-se</code>   <code>oracle-ee</code></p>	Yes
<p><code>-c value</code> <code>--db-instance-class value</code></p>	<p>Contains the compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance. Different instance classes are available for different database engines. For information about valid values for a particular engine, use the <a href="#">rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options</a> (p. 73) command. Type: String Default: None Valid values: <code>db.t1.micro</code>   <code>db.m1.small</code>   <code>db.m1.large</code>   <code>db.m1.xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.2xlarge</code>   <code>db.m2.4xlarge</code> Example: <code>--db-instance-class db.m1.xlarge</code></p>	No
<p><code>-lm</code> <code>--license-model value</code></p>	<p>License model for the new DB Instance. Type: String Default: Same as the source DB Instance. Valid values: <code>license-included</code>   <code>bring-your-own-license</code>   <code>general-public-license</code> Example: <code>--license-model bring-your-own-license</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-sn value</code> <code>--db-subnet-group value</code></p>	<p>The name of the DB Subnet Group to restore into. Specifying a DB Subnet Group will restore to a DB Instance in the named VPC.</p> <p> <b>Note</b></p> <p>You can restore a DB Instance from a VPC to a DB Instance in another VPC, or from a non-VPC DB Instance into a DB Instance in a VPC. You cannot restore from a VPC to a DB Instance that is not in a VPC.</p> <p>Type: String Default: none Constraints: Must be the name of an existing DB Subnet Group. Example: <code>--db-subnet-group-name mydbsubnetgroup</code></p>	No
<p><code>-m value</code> <code>--multi-az value</code></p>	<p>Specifies if the new DB Instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p>Type: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Valid values: <code>true</code>   <code>false</code> Constraints: The <code>--availability-zone</code> parameter cannot be set if the <code>--multi-az</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>.</p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Output**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-n value</code> <code>--db-name value</code></p>	<p>The meaning of this parameter differs according to the database engine you use.</p> <p><b>MySQL</b> Name of a database to create when the DB Instance is created. If this parameter is not specified, no database is created in the instance. Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be empty.</li> <li>• Must contain 1 to 64 alphanumeric characters.</li> <li>• Cannot be a word reserved by the specified database engine.</li> </ul> <p>Type: String Example: <code>--db-name MyDatabase</code></p> <p><b>Oracle</b> The Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance. Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be longer than 8 characters.</li> </ul> <p>Type: String Example: <code>--db-name MYORACLE</code></p>	No
<p><code>-p value</code> <code>--port value</code></p>	<p>Port number that the DB Instance uses for connections.</p> <p>Type: Integer Default: The value used in the DB Snapshot Example: <code>--port 1234</code></p>	No
<p><code>-au value</code> <code>--auto-minor-version-upgrade value</code></p>	<p>Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied automatically to the DB Instance during the maintenance window.</p> <p>Type: Boolean Example: <code>--au true</code></p>	No

## Output

The command returns a table that contains the following information:

- **DBInstanceID**—the user-supplied database identifier
- **Created**—the data and time the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs

- **Master Username**—The master username for the DB Instance
- **Status**—The current status of the instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance
- **PendingStorage**—The storage size to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created (for the MySQL engine) or the Oracle System ID (SID) of the created DB Instance (for the Oracle engine). This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Maintenance Window**—The window during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view
- **Name**—Security Group name
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Name**—DB Subnet Group name
- **Description**—DB Subnet Group description
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the parameter group. Valid values: `in-sync` | `pending-reboot` | `applying`
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.

## Examples

### Restore a Database from a Snapshot with Minimal Parameters

This example restores a database from a DB Snapshot with the minimal set of parameters.

```
PROMPT> rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot mynewrestoredatabase -s myex  
istingsnapshot
```

### Restore a Database from a Snapshot, Specifying a New Availability Zone

This example restores a database from a DB Snapshot with a new Availability Zone.

```
PROMPT> rds-restore-db-instance-from-db-snapshot mynewrestoredatabase -s myex  
istingsnapshot -c db.m1.large -p 3501 -z us-east-1a
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-delete-db-snapshot](#) (p. 49)
- [rds-describe-db-snapshots](#) (p. 61)

# rds-restore-db-instance-to-point-in-time

## Description

Restores a DB Instance to a specified point in time, creating a new DB Instance.

Some characteristics of the new DB Instance can be modified using optional parameters; if these are omitted, the new DB Instance defaults to the characteristics of the DB Instance from which the DB Snapshot was created.



### Note

This operation is not supported for Read Replica DB Instances.

## Syntax

```
rds-restore-db-instance-to-point-in-time TargetDBInstanceIdentifier
```

```
-s (--source-db-instance-identifier) value
```

```
[-l (--use-latest-restorable-time) ]
```

```
[-e (--engine) value ]
```

```
[-lm (--license model) value ]
```

```
[-r (--restore-time) value ]
```

```
[-z (--availability-zone) value ]
```

```
[-c (--db-instance-class) value ]
```

```
[-p (--port) value ]
```

```
[-m (--multi-az) value]
```

```
[-au (--auto-minor-version-upgrade) value ]
```

```
[-sn (--db-subnet-group-name) value ]
```

```
[General Options]
```


## Options

Name	Description	Required
<i>TargetDBInstanceIdentifier</i>	DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance. Type: String Default: None Constraints: Must contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. Example: mydbinstance	Yes
<i>-s value</i> <i>--source-db-instance-identifier value</i>	User-supplied identifier of the DB Instance from which to restore. This instance must be available and must have automated backups enabled. Type: String	Yes
<i>-l</i> <i>--use-latest-restorable-time</i>	Specifies that the DB Instance is restored from the latest backup time. Type: Boolean Default: False Constraints: Cannot be specified if <code>RestoreTime</code> parameter is provided.	Conditional
<i>-lm</i> <i>--license-model value</i>	License model for the new DB Instance. Type: String Default: Same as the source DB Instance. Valid values: <code>license-included</code>   <code>bring-your-own-license</code>   <code>general-public-license</code> Example: <code>--license-model bring-your-own</code>	No
<i>-r value</i> <i>--restore-time value</i>	The date and time from to restore from. Type: Date Default: none Valid Values: Value must be a UTC time Constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time specified must be after the creation of the oldest system snapshot available for <i>SourceDBInstanceIdentifier</i>.</li> <li>• Cannot be after the latest restorable time for the DB Instance.</li> <li>• Cannot be specified if <code>UseLatestRestorableTime</code> parameter is true.</li> </ul> Example: <code>2009-09-07T23:45:00Z</code>	Conditional

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Options**

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>-z value</code> <code>--availability-zone value</code></p>	<p>The EC2 Availability Zone that the DB Instance will be created in. Type: String Default: The Availability Zone of the source DB Instance. Example: <code>-z us-east-1c</code></p>	No
<p><code>-c value</code> <code>--db-instance-class value</code></p>	<p>Contains the compute and memory capacity of the DB Instance. Type: String Default: The instance class of the source DB Instance. Different instance classes are available for different database engines. For information about valid values for a particular engine, use the <a href="#">rds-describe-orderable-db-instance-options (p. 73)</a> command. Valid values: <code>db.t1.micro   db.m1.small   db.m1.large   db.m1.xlarge   db.m2.2xlarge   db.m2.4xlarge</code> Example: <code>--db-instance-class db.m1.xlarge</code></p>	No
<p><code>-e value</code> <code>--engine value</code></p>	<p>Name of the database engine to use for the new DB Instance. Type: String Default: Same as the source DB Instance. Valid values: <code>MySQL   oracle-se1   oracle-se   oracle-ee</code></p>	Yes
<p><code>-p value</code> <code>--port value</code></p>	<p>Port number that the DB Instance uses for connections. Type: Integer Default: The port of the source DB Instance. Example: <code>--port 1234</code></p>	No
<p><code>-m value</code> <code>--multi-az value</code></p>	<p>Specifies if the new DB Instance is a Multi-AZ deployment. Type: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Valid values: <code>true   false</code> Constraints: The <code>--availability-zone</code> parameter cannot be set if the <code>--multi-az</code> parameter is set to <code>true</code>.</p>	No
<p><code>-au value</code> <code>--auto-minor-version-upgrade value</code></p>	<p>Indicates that minor version upgrades will be applied automatically to the DB Instance during the maintenance window. Type: Boolean Example: <code>--au true</code></p>	No

**Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line  
Interface Reference  
Output**

Name	Description	Required
<code>-sn value</code> <code>--db-subnet-group value</code>	<p>The name of the DB Subnet Group to restore into. Specifying a DB Subnet Group will restore to a DB Instance in the named VPC.</p> <p> <b>Note</b></p> <p>You can restore a DB Instance from a VPC to a DB Instance in another VPC, or from a non-VPC DB Instance into a DB Instance in a VPC. You cannot restore from a VPC to a DB Instance that is not in a VPC.</p> <p>Type: String            Default: none            Constraints: Must be the name of an existing DB Subnet Group.            Example: <code>--db-subnet-group-name mydbsubnetgroup</code></p>	No

## Output

The command returns a table that contains the following information:

- **DBInstanceID**—the user-supplied database identifier
- **Created**—the data and time the instance was created, in UTC
- **Class**—The compute and memory capacity of the instance
- **Engine**—Name of the database engine to be used for this DB Instance
- **Storage**—Initially allocated storage size specified in GBs
- **Master Username**—The master username for the instance
- **Status**—The current status of the instance. Valid values: `available` | `backing-up` | `creating` | `deleted` | `deleting` | `failed` | `modifying` | `rebooting` | `resetting-master-credentials`
- **Endpoint Address**—Address of the DB Instance.
- **Port**—Port used to connect to the DB Instance.
- **AZ**—The instance's Availability Zone.
- **Backup Retention**—The number of days that automated backups are retained before deletion.
- **PendingBackupRetention**—The backup retention period which will be applied at the next maintenance window, or which is currently being applied if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingClass**—The class to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **PendingCredentials**—The (hidden) master user password that will be applied to the DB Instance.
- **PendingStorage**—The storage size to which the instance will be scaled during the next maintenance window, or to which it is currently being scaled if the `--apply-immediately` option was specified.
- **DB Name**—Name of the initial database created when the instance was created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Maintenance Window**—The window during which patching and instance modifications will be performed. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.
- **Backup Window**—The period during which daily automated backups are created. This column appears only in the `--show-long` view.

- **Name**—Security Group name.
- **Status**—Status of authorization. Valid values: `authorizing` | `authorized` | `revoking`
- **Name**—DB Subnet Group name.
- **Description**—DB Subnet Group description.
- **Group Name**—Name of DB Parameter Group applied to.
- **Apply Status**—Status of applying the parameter group. It can be either `in-sync` or `pending-reboot`.
- **Multi-AZ**—Indicates if this is a Multi-AZ DB Instance.
- **EngineVersion**—Database engine version number.

## Examples

### Restore a Database to a Specified Time with Minimal Parameters

This example restores a database to a specified time with the minimal set of parameters.

```
PROMPT> rds-restore-db-instance-to-point-in-time restored-db -s original-db -r  
2009-07-31T13:00:00Z
```

### Restore a Database to a Specified Time, Specifying a New Availability Zone

This example restores a database to a specified time with a new Availability Zone.

```
PROMPT> rds-restore-db-instance-to-point-in-time restored-db -s original-db -r  
2009-07-31T13:00:00Z -z us-east-1b
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-create-db-instance](#) (p. 17)
- [rds-describe-db-instances](#) (p. 52)

# rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress

## Description

Revokes ingress to a DBSecurityGroup for previously authorized IP ranges or EC2 Security Groups.

## Syntax

```
rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress DBSecurityGroupName
```

```
[-s (--ec2-security-group-id) ] value
```

```
[-g (--ec2-security-group-name) ] value
```

```
[-i (--cidr-ip) value ]
```

```
[-o (--ec2-security-group-owner) value ]
```

[General Options]

## Options

Name	Description	Required
DBSecurityGroupName --db-security-group-name <i>value</i>	The name of the DB security group. This can also be passed as a named parameter using --db-security-group-name <i>value</i> Type: String Default: None Example: --db-security-group-name mydbsecuritygroup	Yes
-s --ec2-security-group-id <i>value</i>	Identifier of the EC2 Security Group to authorize. Type: String Default: None Constraints: This parameter must be specified if the DB Security Group is for a VPC. Example: -g myec2securitygroup	No
-g --ec2-security-group-name <i>value</i>	The name of the EC2 security group. Type: String Default: None Example: -g myec2securitygroup	No
-i --cidr-ip-value <i>value</i>	The IP range to allow access. Type: String Constraints: Must be a valid Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) range, in the format ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd/dd. For more information, see <a href="#">CIDR Notation</a> . Default: None Example: -i 192.168.100.100/0	No

## Output

The command returns a table with the following information:

- **Name**—the security group name
- **Description**—the security group description
- **EC2 Group Name**—the name of the EC2 security group/
- **EC2 Group Id**—Identifier of the EC2 security group./
- **EC2 Owner ID**—the owner of the EC2 security group
- **IP Range**—the CIDR range for the authorized Amazon RDS DB security group
- **Status**—the status of the authorization

## Examples

### Authorizing Access to an EC2 Security Group

This example revokes authorization for an IP range

```
PROMPT> rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress Default --cidr-ip 192.168.100.100/0
```

### Authorizing Access to a CIDR range

This example revokes authorization for an Amazon EC2 security group.

```
PROMPT> rds-revoke-db-security-group-ingress Default --ec2-security-group-name  
secgrp --owner-id 666666666666
```

## Related Operations

- [rds-authorize-db-security-group-ingress](#) (p. 12)
- [rds-describe-db-security-groups](#) (p. 59)
- [rds-create-db-security-group](#) (p. 38)
- [rds-delete-db-security-group](#) (p. 48)

## rds-version

### Description

Returns the current version of the Amazon RDS Command Line Interface.

### Syntax

```
rds-version
```

### Options

None.

### Output

This command returns a string containing the version of the Amazon RDS Command Line Interface.

### Examples

#### Example Request

This example returns the version of the Amazon RDS Command Line Interface.

```
PROMPT>rds-version  
  
Relational Database Service CLI version 1.2.000 (API 2010-06-28)
```

### Related Operations

- [List of Command Line Operations by Function \(p. 10\)](#)

## Document History

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This What's New is associated with the 2012-04-23 version of the Amazon Relational Database Service. This guide was last updated on 10 May 2012.

The following table describes the important changes since the last release of the *Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line Reference*.

Change	Description	Release Date
New features	Updated for Microsoft SQL Server support.	8 May 2012
New features	Updated for support for forced failover, Multi-AZ deployment for Oracle DB Instances, and nondefault character sets for Oracle DB Instances	2 May 2012
New feature	Updated for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Support.	16 March 2012
Updated content	Updated for new Reserved Instance types.	19 December 2011
New feature	Adds support for new Reserved DB Instance types.	29 December 2011
New feature	Added support for the Oracle database engine.	23 May 2011
New feature	Added support for MySQL 5.5.	11 January 2011
New feature	Added support for Read Replicas.	04 October 2010
New feature	Added support for DB Engine Version Management.	16 August 2010
New feature	Added support for Reserved DB Instances.	16 August 2010
New feature	Added command line arguments for new Multi-AZ deployment feature.	17 May 2010
Added content	Added new --region common parameter. For more information, see <a href="#">Common Options for API Tools (p. 8)</a> .	13 April 2010
New Service	This is the first release of <i>Amazon Relational Database Service Command Line Reference</i> . Future updates and changes will be noted here.	26 October 2009