

Name `list-jdbc-resources` – gets all JDBC resources

Synopsis `list-jdbc-resources`
`[--terse={true|false}] [--echo={true|false}]`
`[--interactive={true|false}] [--host host]`
`[--port port] [--secure | -s] [--user admin_user]`
`[--passwordfile filename] [--help]`
`[target]`

Description The `list-jdbc-resources` command displays a list of JDBC resources that have been created. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

- `-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
- `-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.
- `-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
- `-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.
- `-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number for administration is 4848.
- `-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

The default is false.
- `-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.
- `--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

```
AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=password
```

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*

Do not specify this option. This option is retained for compatibility with other releases. If you specify this option, a syntax error does not occur. Instead, the command runs successfully and the option is silently ignored.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jdbc-resources command

```
asadmin> list-jdbc-resources --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
jdbc/DerbyPool
```

Command `list-jdbc-resources` executed successfully.

