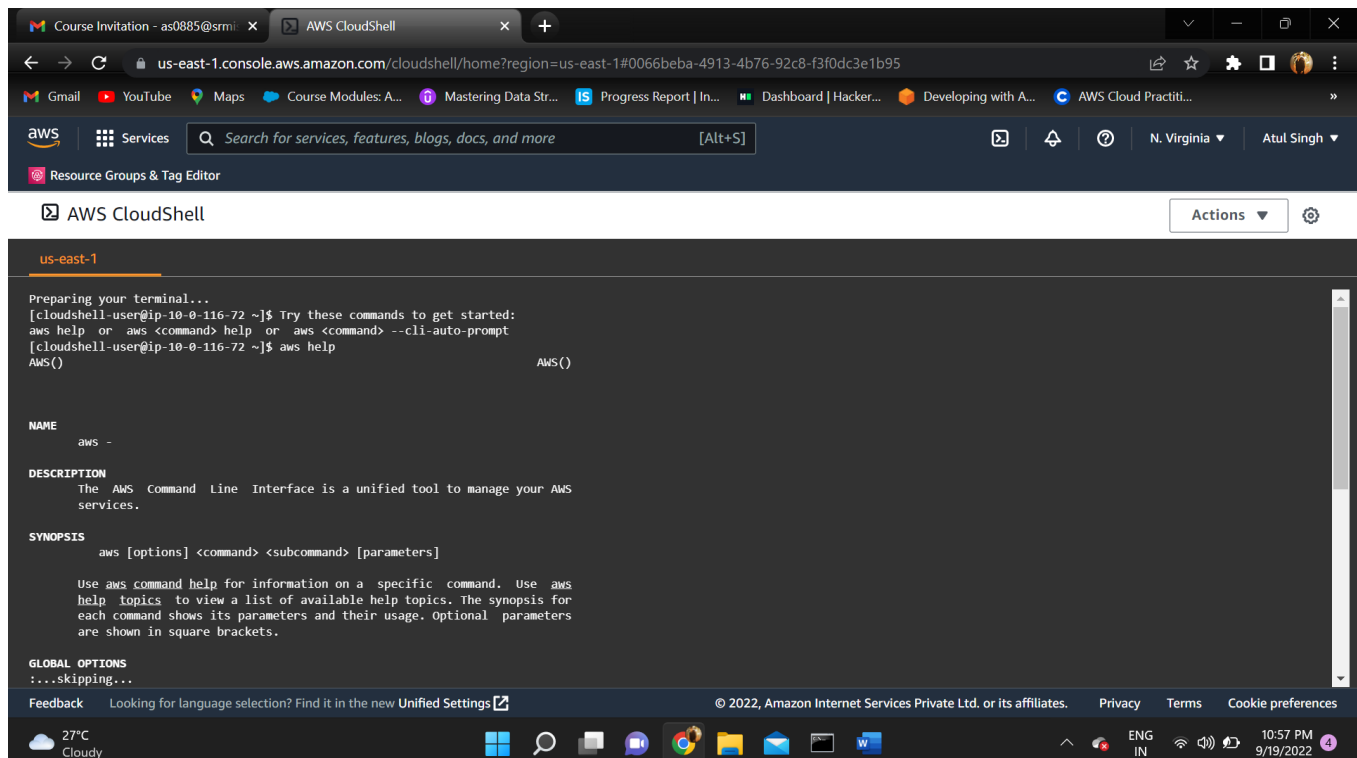


Aim : Install and learn using AWS CLI

1] AWS Help

The built-in AWS CLI help command. You can get help with any command when using the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI). To do so, simply type help at the end of a command name. For example, the following command displays help for the general AWS CLI options and the available top-level commands



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface in a web browser. The terminal window displays the output of the 'aws help' command. The output includes the name 'aws', a description of the AWS Command Line Interface, a synopsis showing the command structure 'aws [options] <command> <subcommand> [parameters]', and global options. The terminal also shows the prompt '[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]\$' and the command 'aws help' being executed.

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ aws help
AWS()

NAME
    aws -

DESCRIPTION
    The AWS Command Line Interface is a unified tool to manage your AWS
    services.

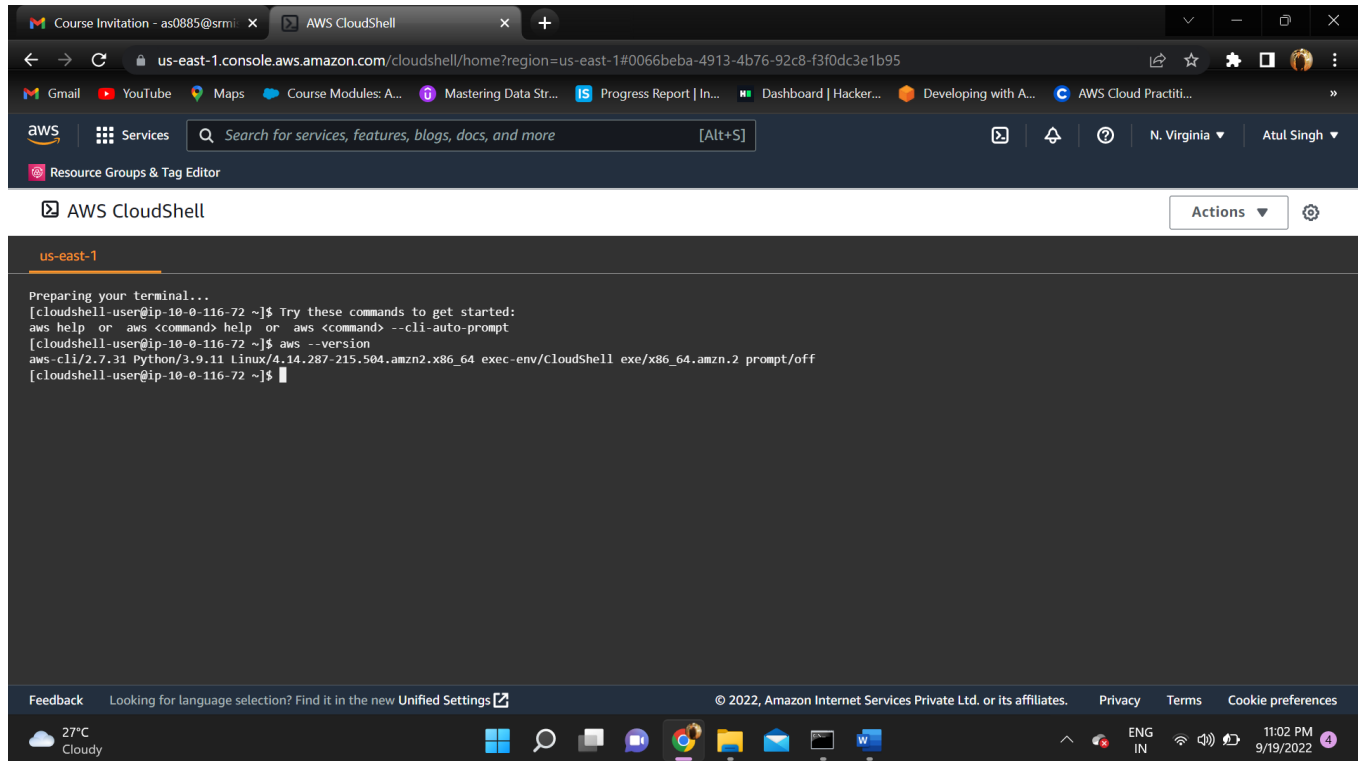
SYNOPSIS
    aws [options] <command> <subcommand> [parameters]

    Use aws command help for information on a specific command. Use aws
    help topics to view a list of available help topics. The synopsis for
    each command shows its parameters and their usage. Optional parameters
    are shown in square brackets.

GLOBAL OPTIONS
    ...skipping...
```

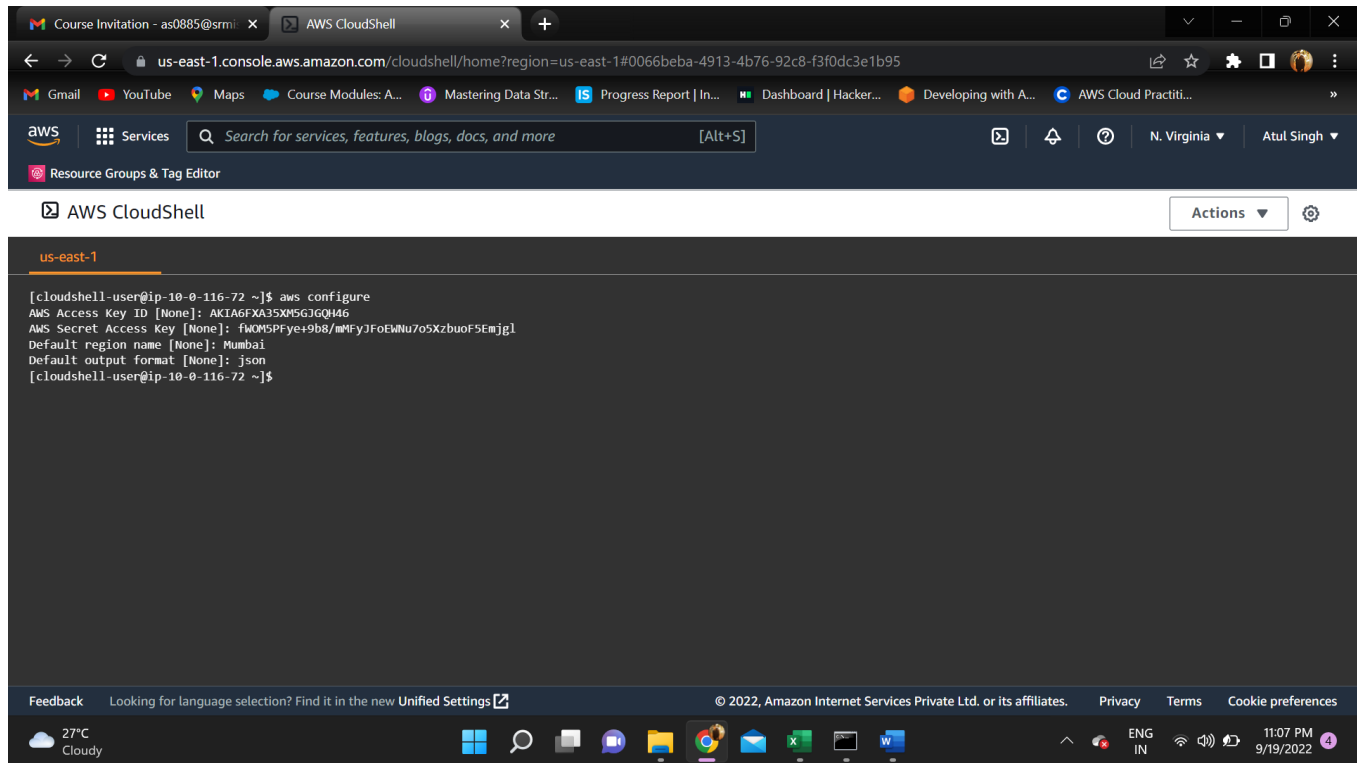
2] AWS – version

The AWS CLI version 2 is the most recent major version of the AWS CLI and supports all of the latest features



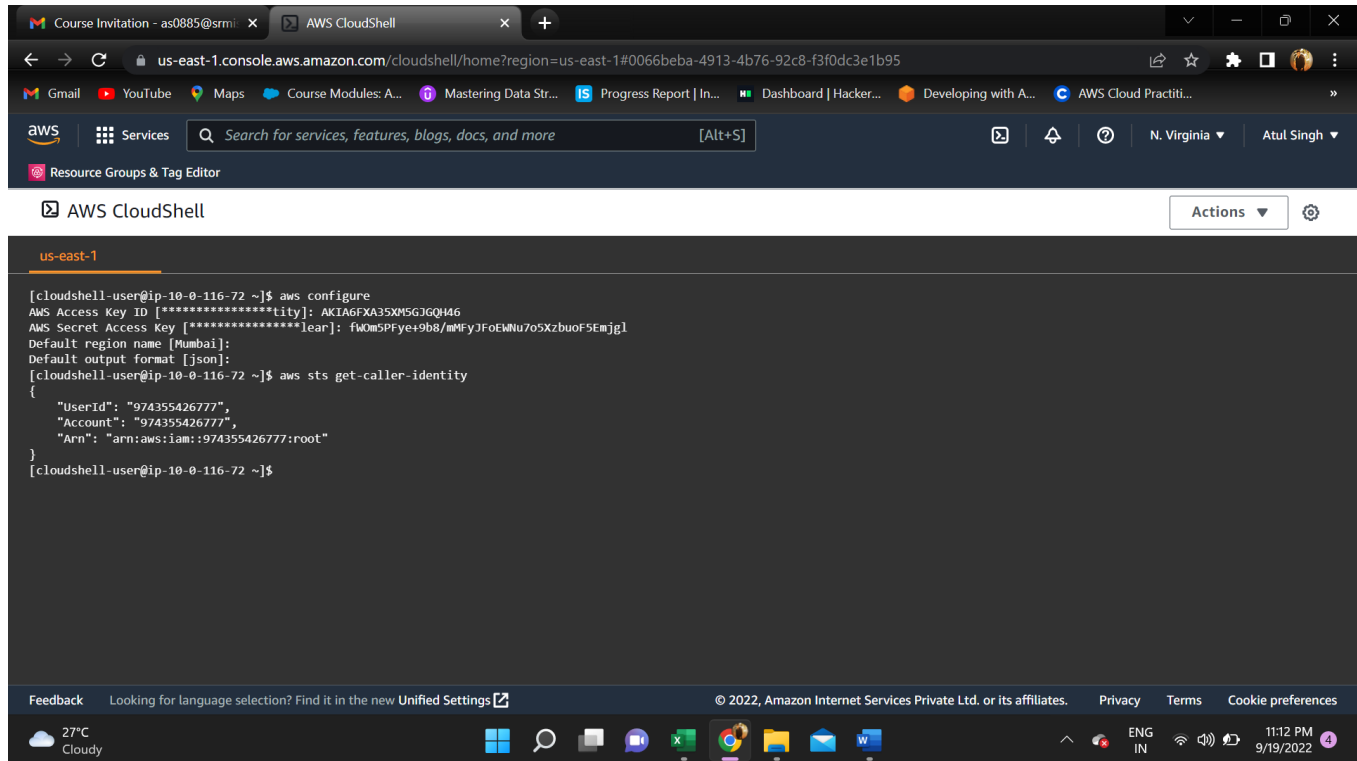
3] AWS configure

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations.



4] sts get-caller-identity

To get your account id using AWS CLI, run the `sts get-caller-identity` command, setting the `--query` parameter to `Account` to filter the output. Copied! The `get-caller-identity` command returns the User Id, Account Id, and the ARN of the caller



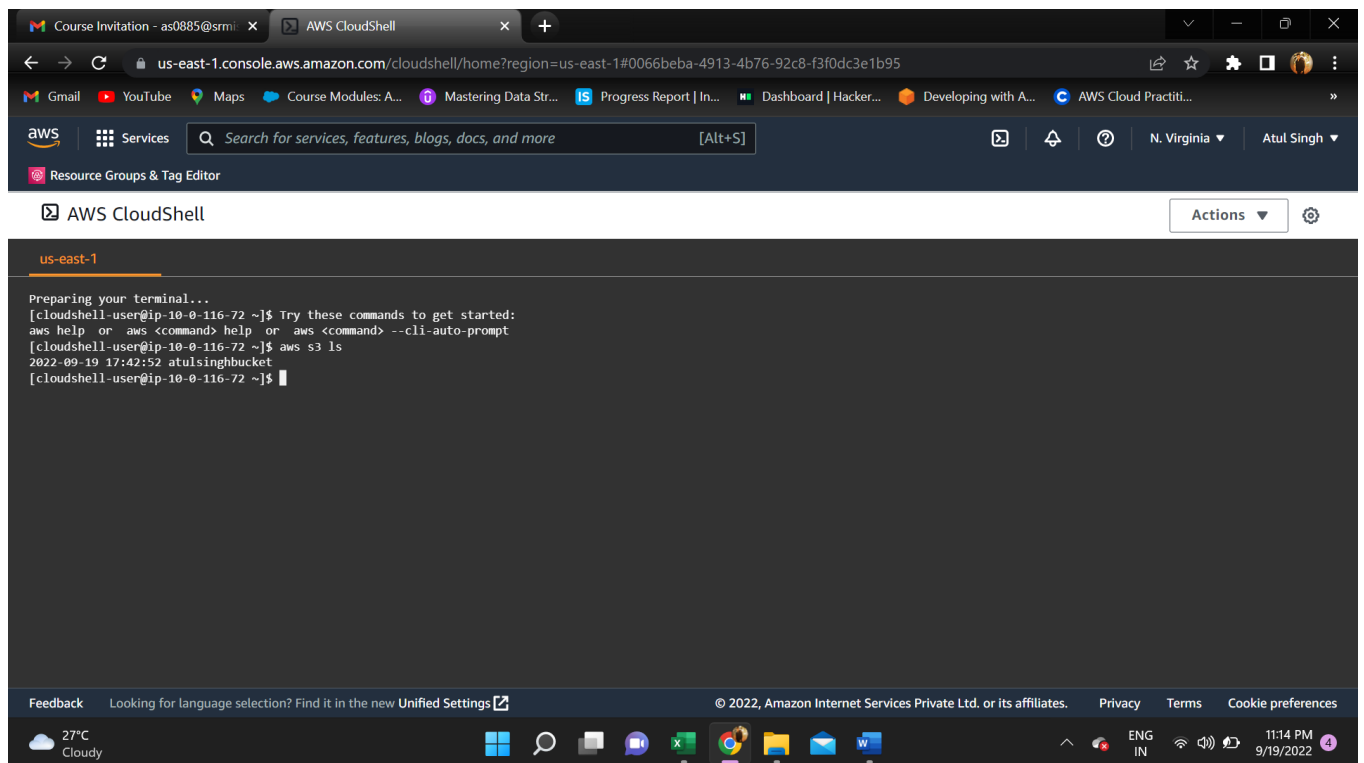
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface in a web browser. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****]: AKIA6FXA35XN5G3GQH46
AWS Secret Access Key [*****]: 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
Default region name [Mumbai]:
Default output format [json]:
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "974355426777",
  "Account": "974355426777",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::974355426777:root"
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$
```

The browser's address bar shows the URL: `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudshell/home?region=us-east-1#0066beba-4913-4b76-92c8-f3f0dc3e1b95`. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and various service links. The bottom status bar shows the Windows taskbar with system icons and the date/time: 11:12 PM, 9/19/2022.

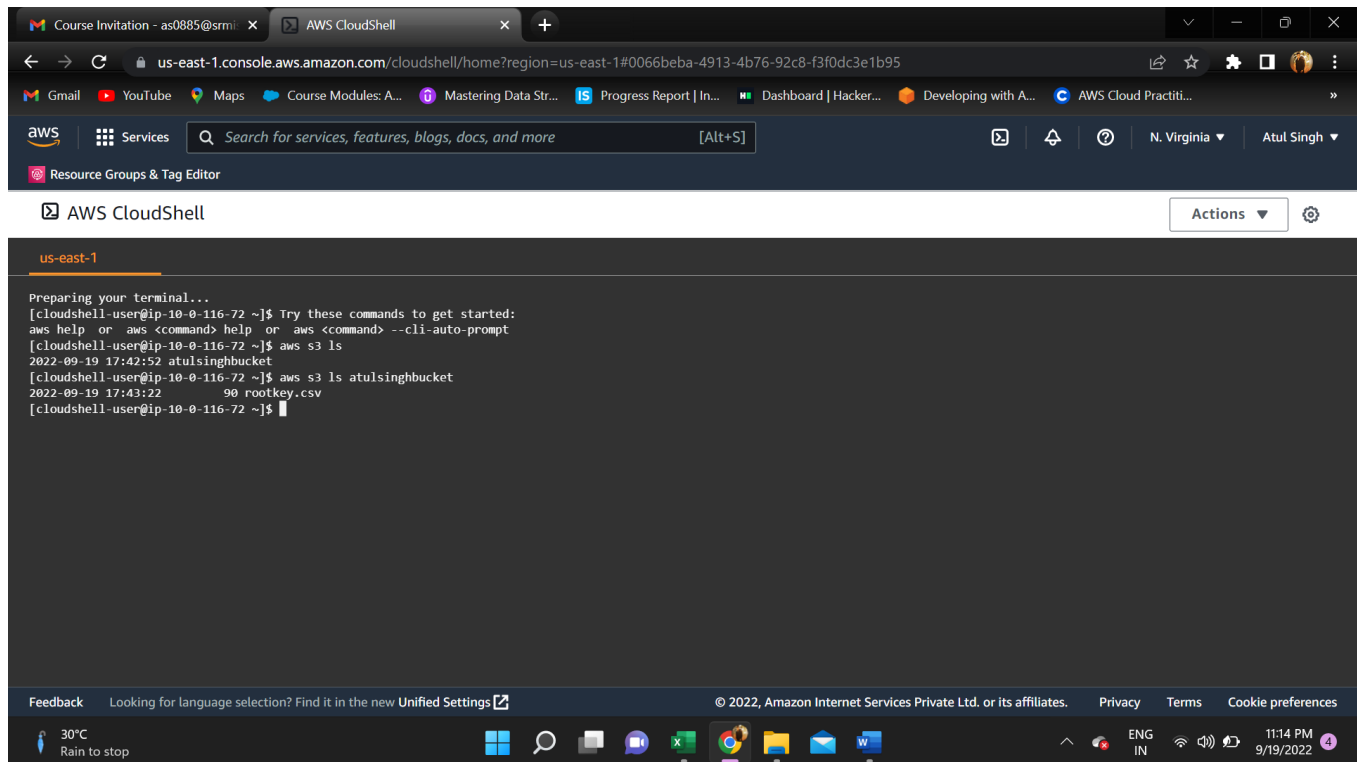
5] aws s3 ls

To list your buckets, folders, or objects, use the s3 ls command. Using the command without a target or options lists all buckets.



6] aws s3 ls bucketName

The following `ls` command lists objects and common prefixes under a specified bucket and prefix. In this example, the user owns the bucket `mybucket` with the objects `test.txt` and `somePrefix/test.txt`. The `LastWriteTime` and `Length` are arbitrary. Note that since the `ls` command has no interaction with the local filesystem, the `s3://` URI scheme is not required to resolve ambiguity and may be omitted



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface in a web browser. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 17:42:52 atulsinghbucket
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$ aws s3 ls atulsinghbucket
2022-09-19 17:43:22          90 rootkey.csv
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-116-72 ~]$
```

The interface includes a top navigation bar with the AWS logo, a search bar, and a user profile. The terminal output shows the successful execution of the `aws s3 ls` command, listing the bucket `atulsinghbucket` and its contents, including a file named `rootkey.csv`.

7] create bucket

To create a bucket, you must register with Amazon S3 and have a valid Amazon Web Services Access Key ID to authenticate requests. Anonymous requests are never allowed to create buckets. By creating the bucket, you become the bucket owner. Not every string is an acceptable bucket name.

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3api create-bucket --bucket my-new-test-bucket101 --region us-east-1
{
  "Location": "/my-new-test-bucket101"
}
```

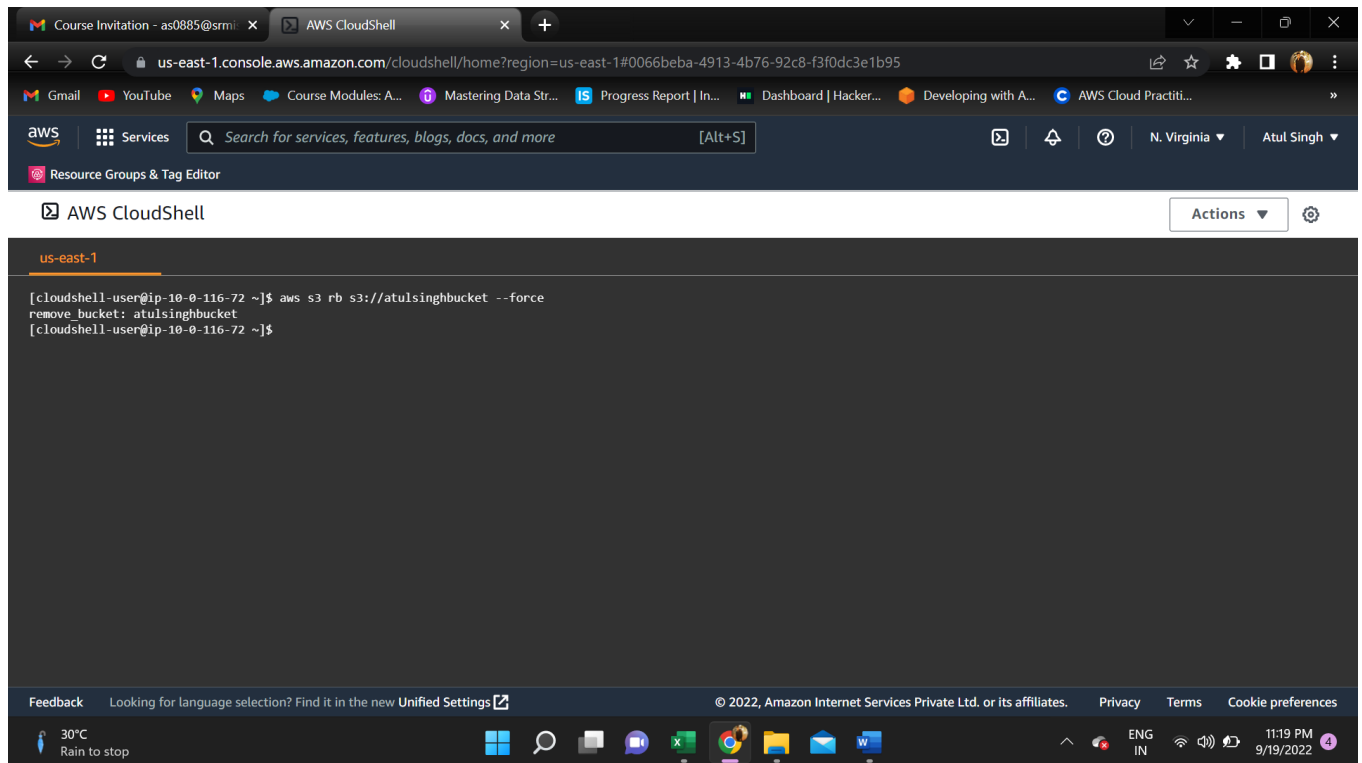
8] copy bucket

To download an entire bucket to your local file system, use the AWS CLI sync command, passing it the s3 bucket as a source and a directory on your file system as a destination, e.g. `aws s3 sync s3://YOUR_BUCKET .`

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3 cp s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf s3://my-new-test-bucket101/
copy: s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf to s3://my-new-test-bucket101/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
C:\Users\Admin>
```

9] delete bucket

If your bucket does not have versioning enabled, you can use the `rb` (remove bucket) AWS CLI command with the `--force` parameter to delete the bucket and all the objects in it. This command deletes all objects first and then deletes the bucket.



10] remove file from bucket

To delete objects in a bucket or your local directory, use the `s3 rm` command. For a few common options to use with this command, and examples, see [Frequently used options for s3 commands](#). For a complete list of options, see `s3 rm` in the [AWS CLI Command Reference](#). The following example deletes filename

