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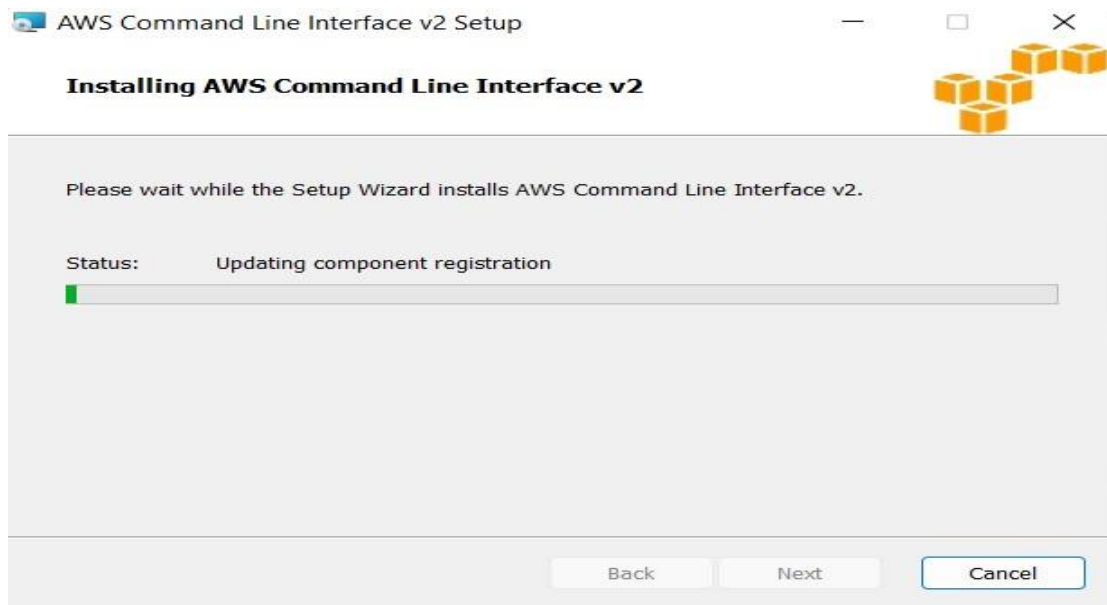
AIM: Install and Learn using AWS CLI

## Installing AWS CLI

Download AWS CLI from the link highlighted below as shown

The screenshot shows the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide for Version 2. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: About the AWS CLI, Getting started, Prerequisites, **Install/Update** (highlighted in orange), Past releases, Docker, Quick setup, Configuring the AWS CLI, Using the AWS CLI, Using the AWS CLI with AWS Services, Security, Troubleshooting errors, Migration guide, Uninstall, Document History, and AWS glossary. The main content area is titled "Installation requirements" and lists two bullet points: "We support the AWS CLI on Microsoft-supported versions of 64-bit Windows." and "Admin rights to install software". Below this is the section "Install or update the AWS CLI", which states: "To update your current installation of AWS CLI on Windows, download a new installer each time you update to overwrite previous versions. AWS CLI is updated regularly. To see when the latest version was released, see the [AWS CLI changelog](#) on [GitHub](#)." The first step is "Download and run the AWS CLI MSI installer for Windows (64-bit):" followed by the highlighted URL <https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi>. It also mentions that alternatively, the `msiexec` command can be used. A code block shows the command: `C:\> msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi`. The second step is "To confirm the installation, open the Start menu, search for `cmd` to open a command prompt window, and at the command prompt use the `aws --version` command."

## Install AWS CLI in PC



## 1. AWS - -version

This helps us login into AWS CLI which is a command line interpreter by which we can execute some AWS CLI commands. And here is **aws - -version** which helps us to install AWS CLI into command prompt or powershell in windows.

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.7.31 Python/3.9.11 Linux/4.14.287-215.504.amzn2.x86_64 exec-env/CloudShell exe/x86_64.amzn.2 prompt/off
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$
```

2. **aws configure** helps to login into our IAM user from Root user.

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****E40V]: AKIA34WK0ZNPQFPCE40V
AWS Secret Access Key [*****/Cml]:
gUnIyta+/BCD4IkBjE4SYZ5YwJp7k1FlbkkrILOJDefault region name [mumbai]:
Default output format [None]:
```

## 3.. 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.

ap-south-1

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ 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
    --debug (boolean)

        Turn on debug logging.

    --endpoint-url (string)

        Override command's default URL with the given URL.

    --no-verify-ssl (boolean)

        By default, the AWS CLI uses SSL when communicating with AWS services.
        For each SSL connection, the AWS CLI will verify SSL certificates. This
        option overrides the default behavior of verifying SSL certificates.

    --no-paginate (boolean)
```

## 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

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "817542122335",
  "Account": "817542122335",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::817542122335:root"
}
```

## 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.

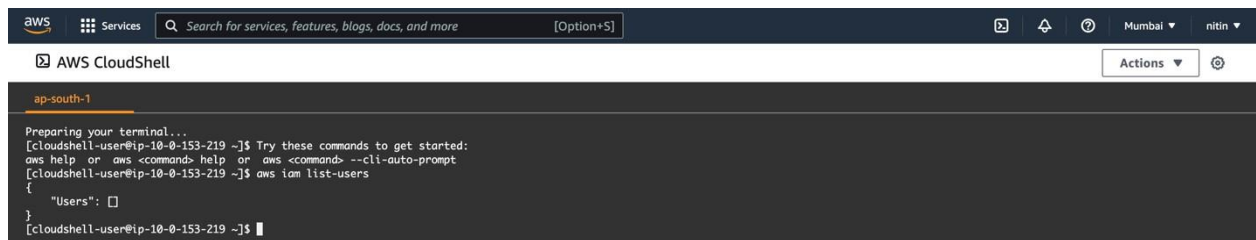
```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-20 05:18:40 bhargavsandeeep
2022-09-20 05:23:55 kancharlasandeeep
```

## 6. aws s3 ls bucketName

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls bhargavsandeeep
2022-09-20 05:29:46      541244 angular js.pdf
```

## 7. aws iam list users

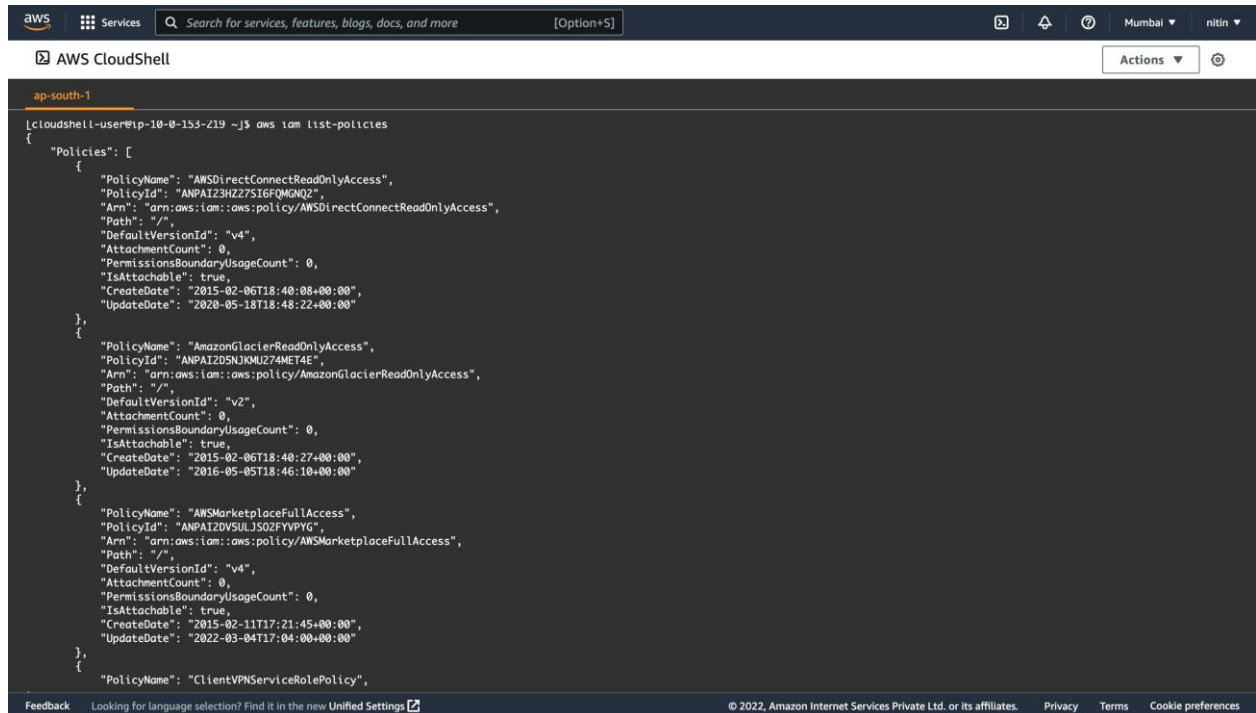
To list the users present in an account, use the command to get information regarding them. It will show the list of users along with their name and id.



```
aws
Services
Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more
[Option+S]
Mumbai nitin
AWS CloudShell
Actions
ap-south-1
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-219 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-219 ~]$ aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": []
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-219 ~]$
```

## 8] aws iam list-policies

To list the policies of aws, this command is used to get the policies present in the aws account and this is used to give permissions to the newly created users.



```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-219 ~]$ aws iam list-policies
{
  "Policies": [
    {
      "PolicyName": "AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess",
      "PolicyId": "ANPAI23HZ27S16FQWQ02",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess",
      "Path": "/",
      "DefaultVersionId": "v4",
      "AttachmentCount": 0,
      "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
      "IsAttachable": true,
      "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:08+00:00",
      "UpdateDate": "2020-05-18T18:48:22+00:00"
    },
    {
      "PolicyName": "AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess",
      "PolicyId": "ANPAI2DSNJKMU274MET4E",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess",
      "Path": "/",
      "DefaultVersionId": "v2",
      "AttachmentCount": 0,
      "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
      "IsAttachable": true,
      "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:27+00:00",
      "UpdateDate": "2016-05-05T18:46:10+00:00"
    },
    {
      "PolicyName": "AWSMarketplaceFullAccess",
      "PolicyId": "ANPAI2DV5ULJS02FYVPYG",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess",
      "Path": "/",
      "DefaultVersionId": "v4",
      "AttachmentCount": 0,
      "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
      "IsAttachable": true,
      "CreateDate": "2015-02-11T17:21:45+00:00",
      "UpdateDate": "2022-03-04T17:04:00+00:00"
    },
    {
      "PolicyName": "ClientVPNServiceRolePolicy",

```

## 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.

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws s3 rb s3://bhargavsandeep --force
delete: s3://bhargavsandeep/angular js.pdf
remove bucket: bhargavsandeep
```

## 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

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-87-14 ~]$ aws s3 rm s3://kancharlasandeep --recursive
delete: s3://kancharlasandeep/angular js.pdf
```