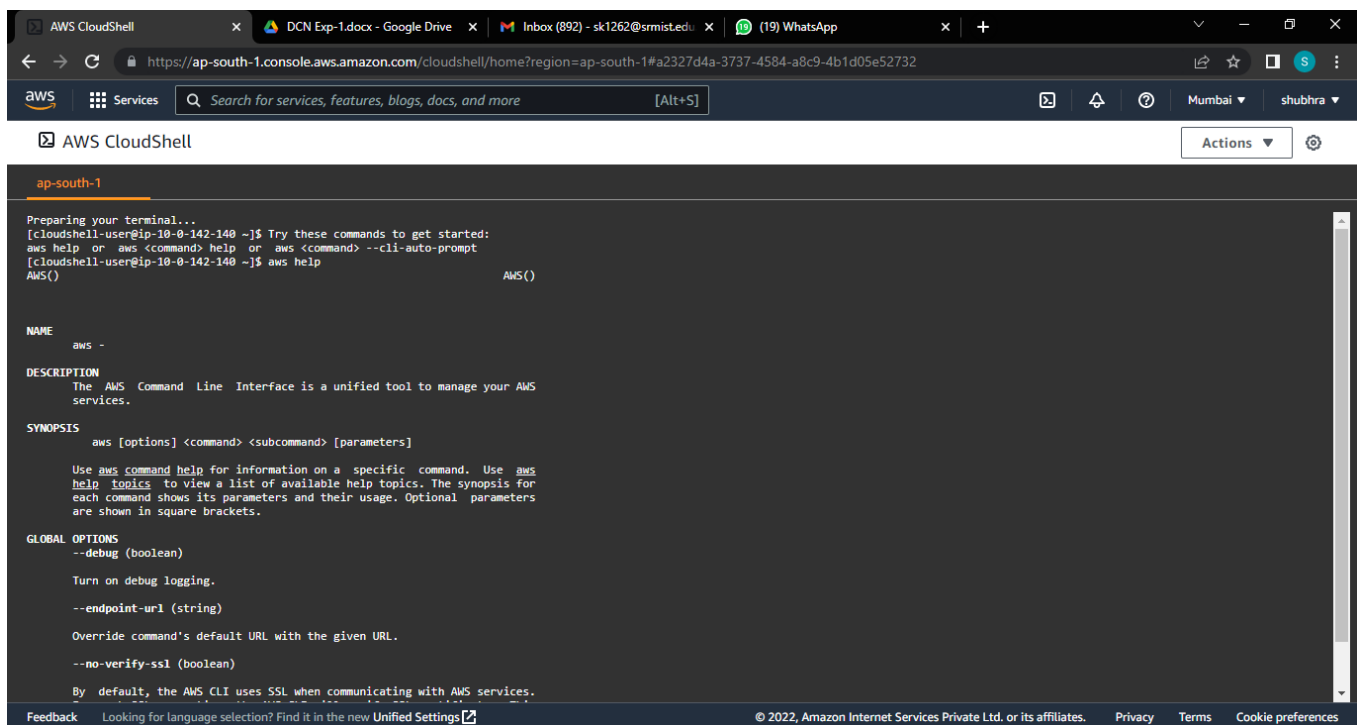


Aim : Install and learn using AWS CLI

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 command name, description, synopsis, and global options.

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ 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.

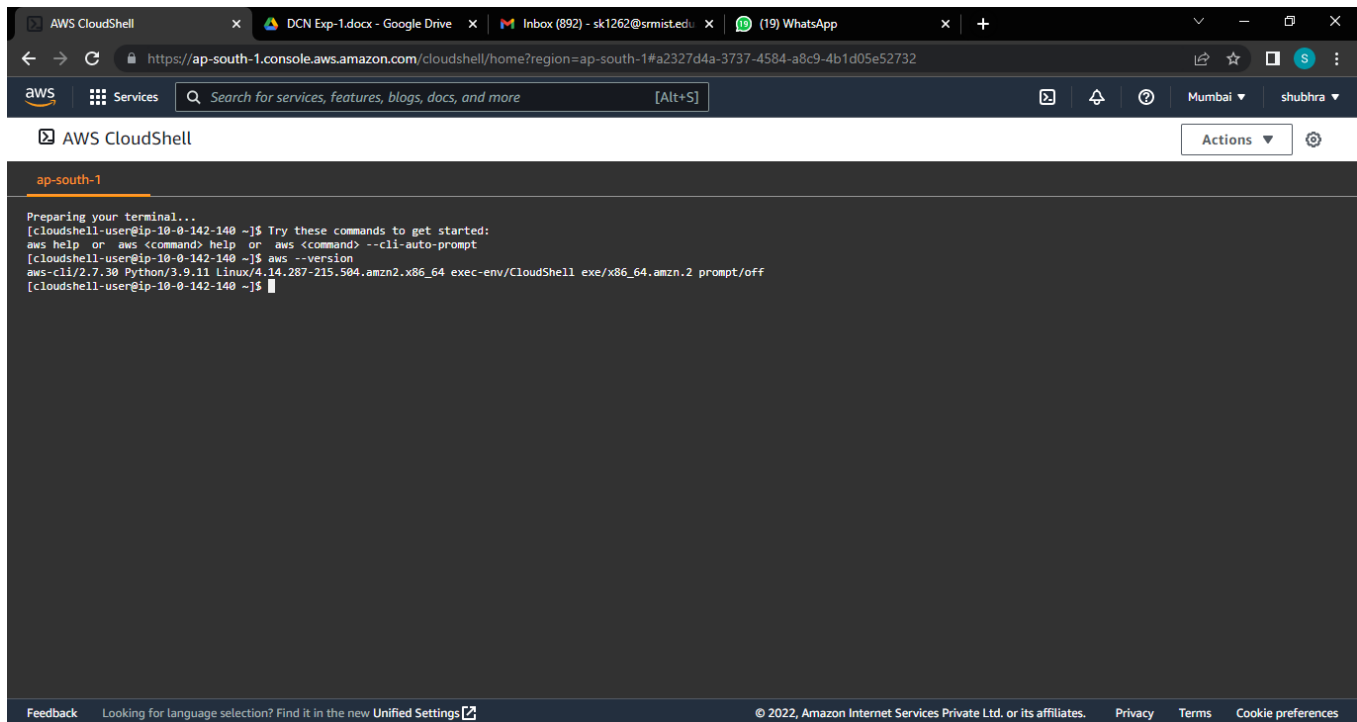
    --endpoint-url (string)
        Override command's default URL with the given URL.

    --no-verify-ssl (boolean)
        By default, the AWS CLI uses SSL when communicating with AWS services.

Feedback  Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
© 2022, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates.  Privacy  Terms  Cookie preferences
```

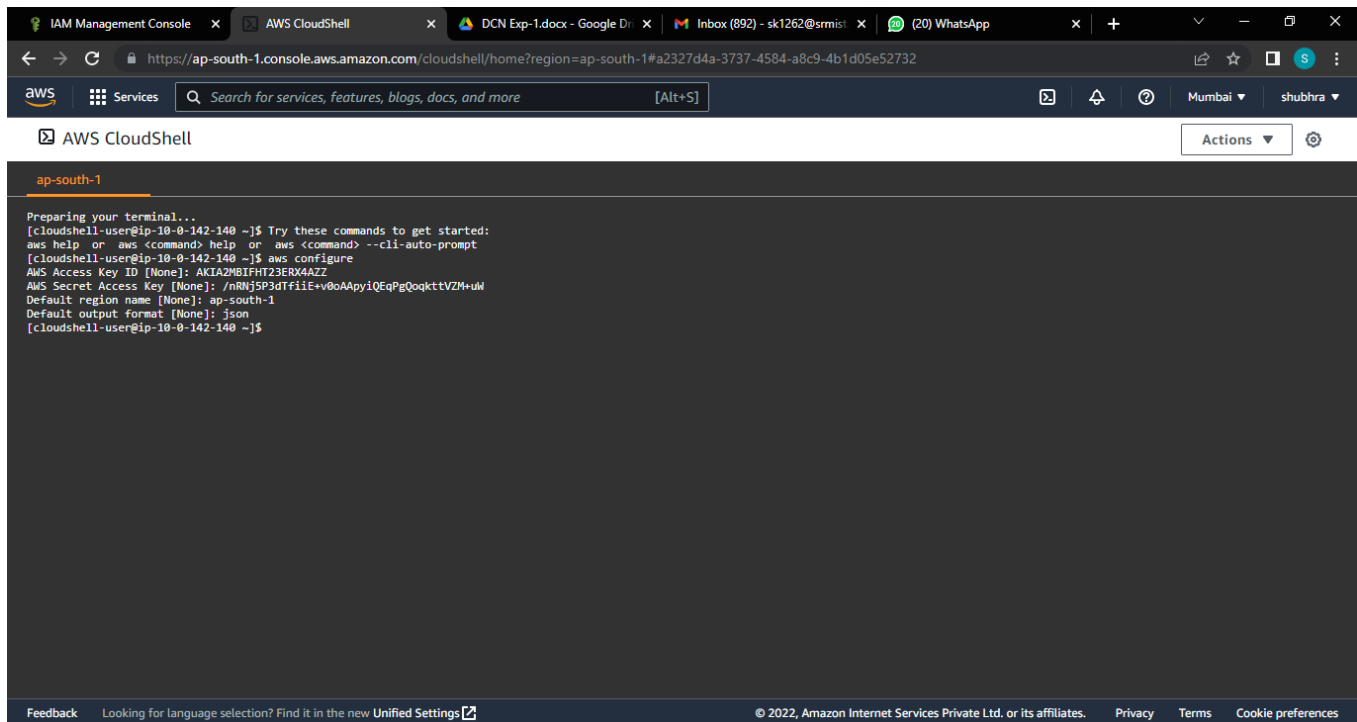
2] AWS – version

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



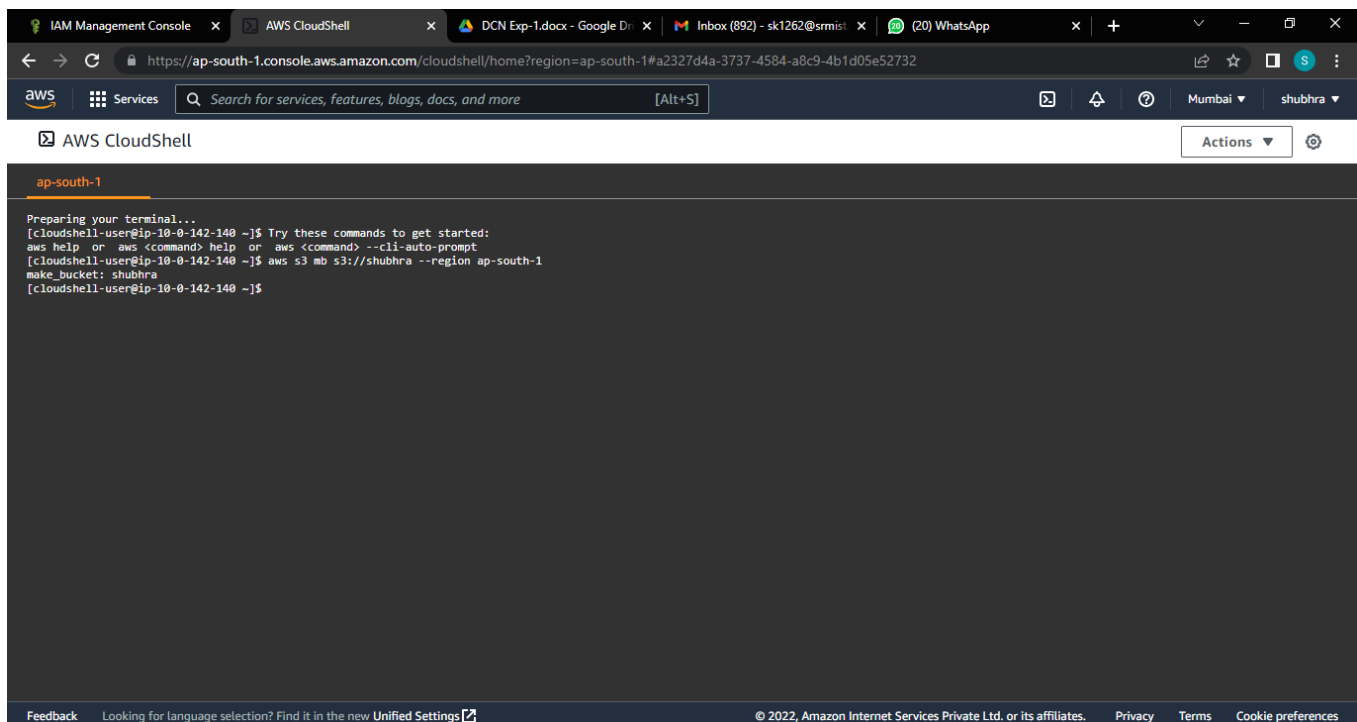
3] AWS configure

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.



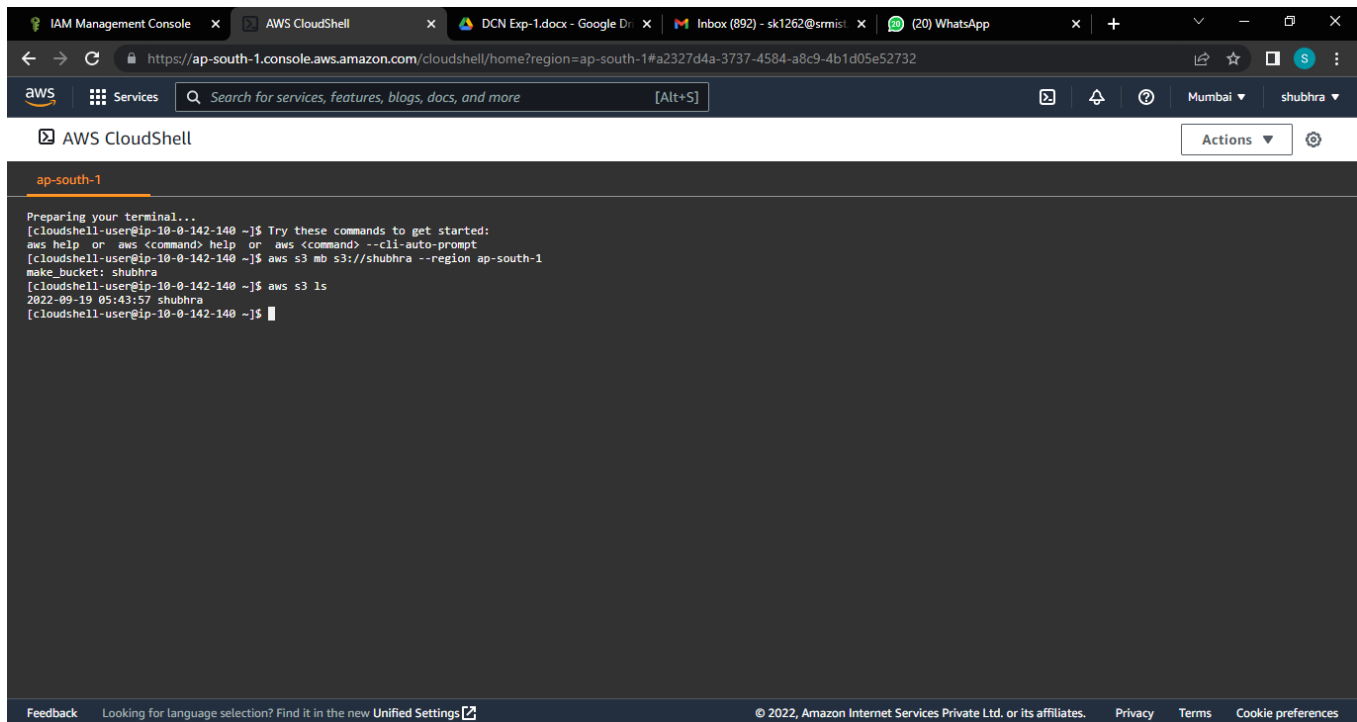
4] sts get-caller-identity

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



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.



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface in a web browser. The terminal window is titled 'ap-south-1' and shows the following commands and output:

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ aws s3 mb s3://shubhra --region ap-south-1
make_bucket: shubhra
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 05:43:57 shubhra
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$
```

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

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-140 ~]$ aws s3 ls shubhra
```

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.

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3 rb s3://my-new-test-bucket103 --force
delete: s3://my-new-test-bucket103/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
remove_bucket: my-new-test-bucket103
```

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

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3 rm s3://my-new-test-bucket102 --recursive
delete: s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
```
