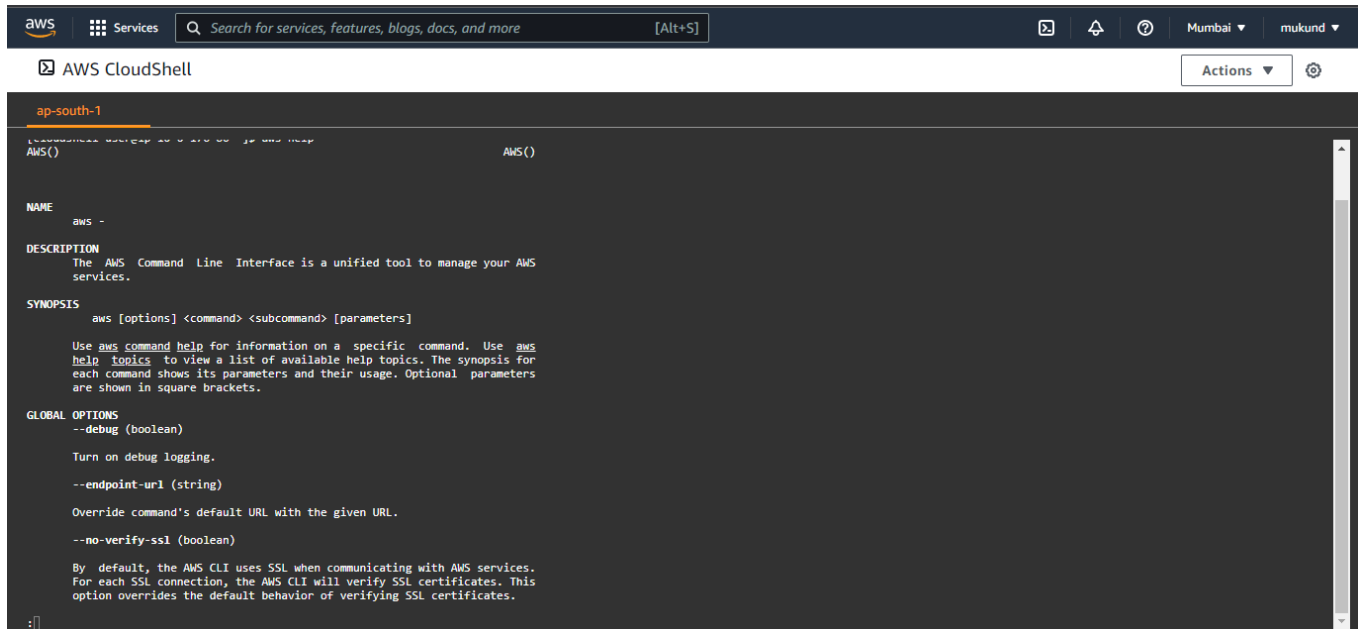


Aim : Install and learn using AWS CLI

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.



```
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.

:
```

2] AWS – version

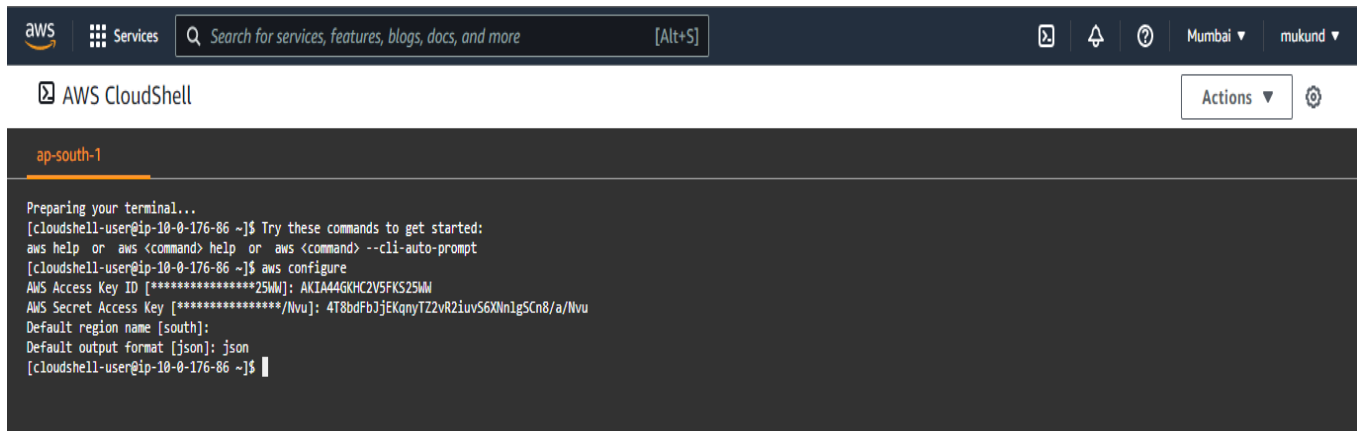
The AWS CLI version 2 is the most recent major version of the AWS CLI and supports all of the latest features



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.7.30 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-10-0-176-86 ~]$
```

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.



```
aws
Services
Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S]
Mumbai mukund

AWS CloudShell
Actions

ap-south-1

Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****25NM]: AKIA44GKHC2V5FKS25NM
AWS Secret Access Key [*****/Nvu]: 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
Default region name [south]:
Default output format [json]: json
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$
```

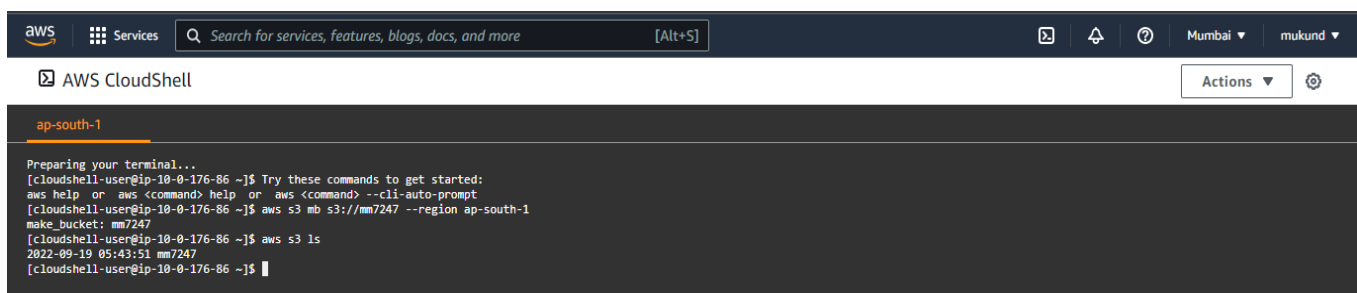
4] sts get-caller-identity

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

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "728716579844",
  "Account": "728716579844",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::728716579844: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.



```
aws
Services
Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S]
Mumbai mukund

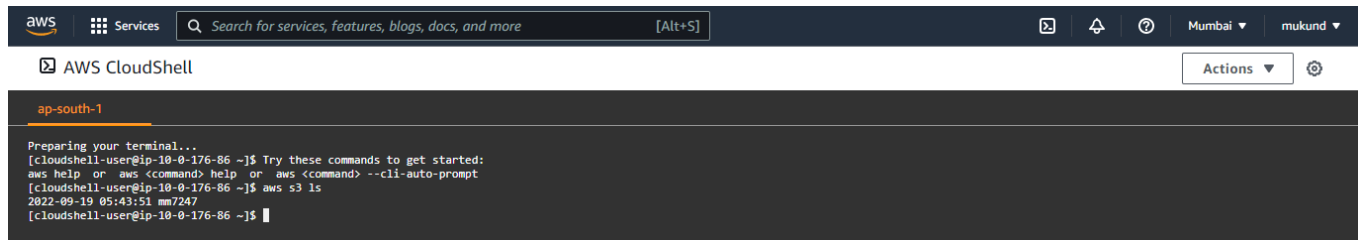
AWS CloudShell
Actions

ap-south-1

Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ aws s3 mb s3://mm7247 --region ap-south-1
make_bucket: mm7247
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 05:43:51 mm7247
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$
```

6] aws s3 ls bucketName

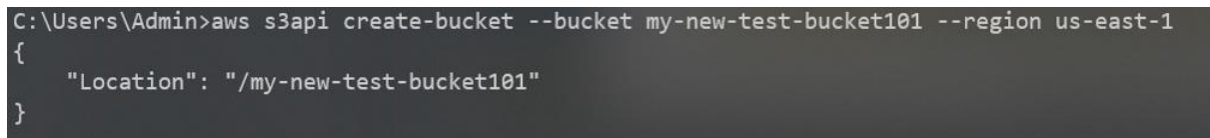
The following ls command lists objects and common prefixes under a specified bucket and prefix. In this example, the user owns the bucket mybucket with the objects test.txt and somePrefix/test.txt. The LastWriteTime and Length are arbitrary. Note that since the ls command has no interaction with the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

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information 'Mumbai' and 'mukund'. Below this, the 'AWS CloudShell' header is visible. The main terminal area shows the prompt 'ap-south-1' and the command 'aws s3 ls' being executed. The output shows a list of objects in a bucket, including 'test.txt' and 'somePrefix/test.txt', with their last write times and lengths. The terminal text is as follows:

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 05:43:51 mm7247
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$
```

7] create bucket

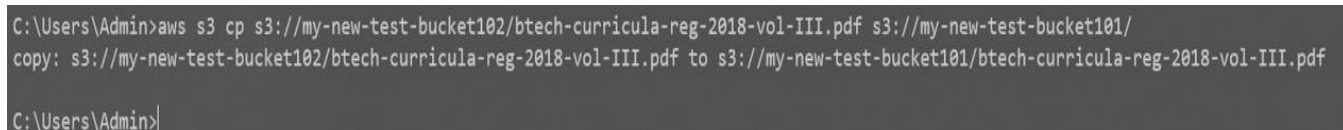
To create a bucket, you must register with Amazon S3 and have a valid Amazon Web Services Access Key ID to authenticate requests. Anonymous requests are never allowed to create buckets. By creating the bucket, you become the bucket owner. Not every string is an acceptable bucket name.

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window. The user has entered the command 'aws s3api create-bucket --bucket my-new-test-bucket101 --region us-east-1'. The output is a JSON object indicating the bucket was created successfully, with the location '/my-new-test-bucket101'. The terminal text is as follows:

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

8] copy bucket

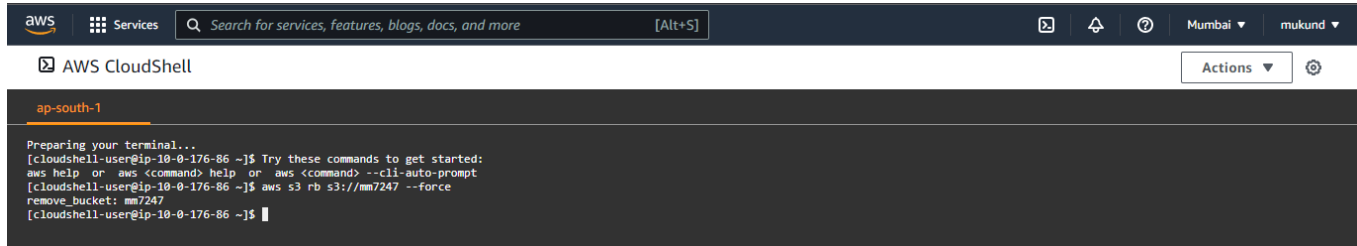
To download an entire bucket to your local file system, use the AWS CLI sync command, passing it the s3 bucket as a source and a directory on your file system as a destination, e.g. aws s3 sync s3://YOUR_BUCKET . .

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window. The user has entered the command 'aws s3 cp s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf s3://my-new-test-bucket101/'. The output shows the file being copied successfully. The terminal text is as follows:

```
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.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information (Mumbai, mukund). Below this, the 'AWS CloudShell' header is visible. The main terminal area shows a prompt 'ap-south-1' and a series of instructions for getting started. The final command entered is 'aws s3 rb s3://mm7247 --force', which results in the output 'remove_bucket: mm7247'.

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*

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window. The command entered is 'aws s3 rm s3://my-new-test-bucket102 --recursive'. The output shows the deletion of a file: 'delete: s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf'.