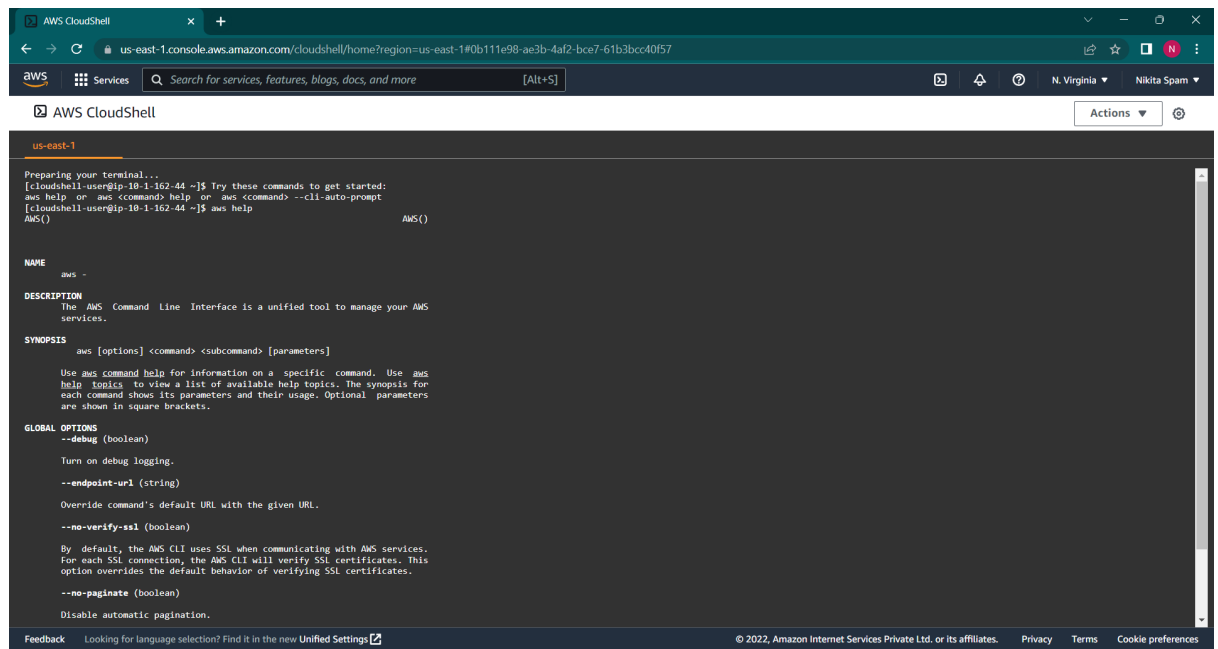


Experiment 1

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.



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-162-44 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-162-44 ~]$ 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.

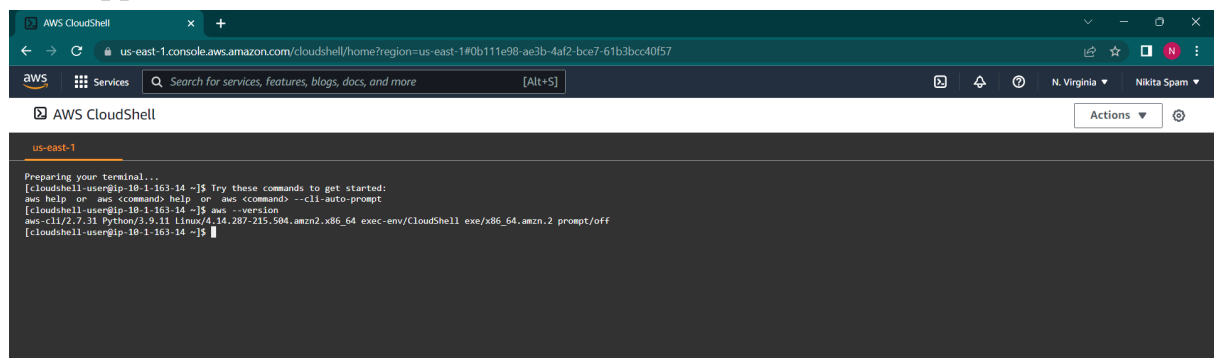
    --no-verify-ssl (boolean)
        By default, the AWS CLI uses SSL when communicating with AWS services.
        For each SSL connection, the AWS CLI will verify SSL certificates. This
        option overrides the default behavior of verifying SSL certificates.

    --no-paginate (boolean)
        Disable automatic pagination.

Feedback  Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings
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```

2. Aws version

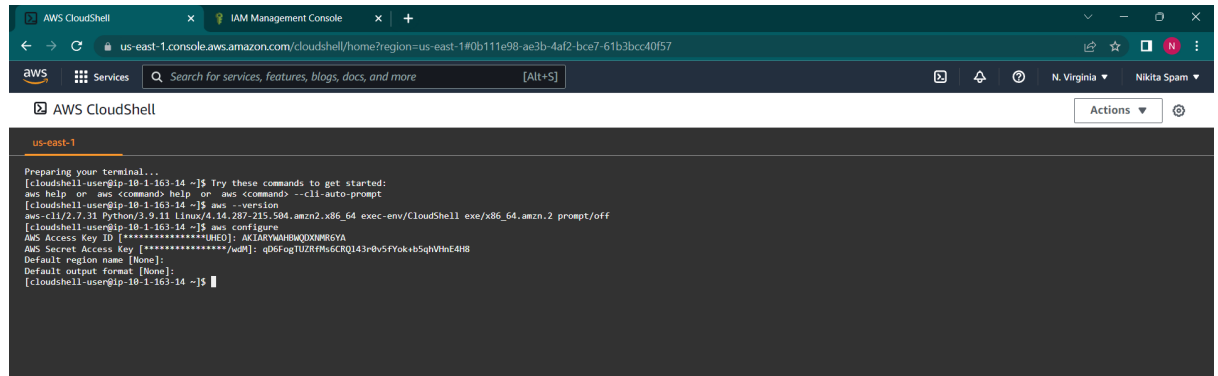
The AWS CLI version 2 is the most recent major version of the AWS CLI and supports all of the latest features.



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ 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.amzn2 prompt/off
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

3. Aws configure

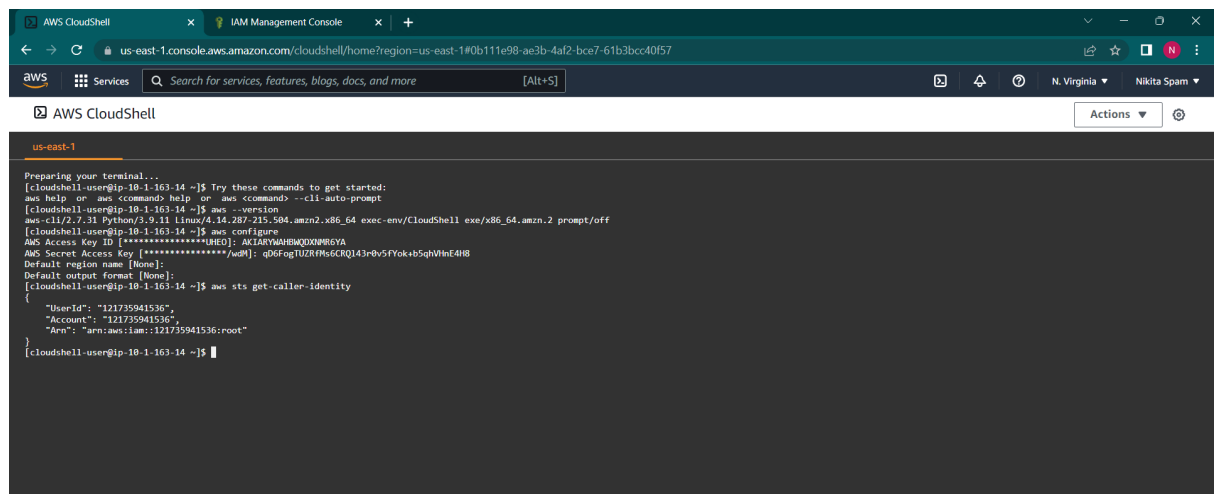
AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations.



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ 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-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [AKIARVMAHEWQD0XW6SYA]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****/wdM]: qD6FogTUTZfH6sCRQl43r0v5FYokxb5qHWhE4H8
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

4. sts get-caller-identity

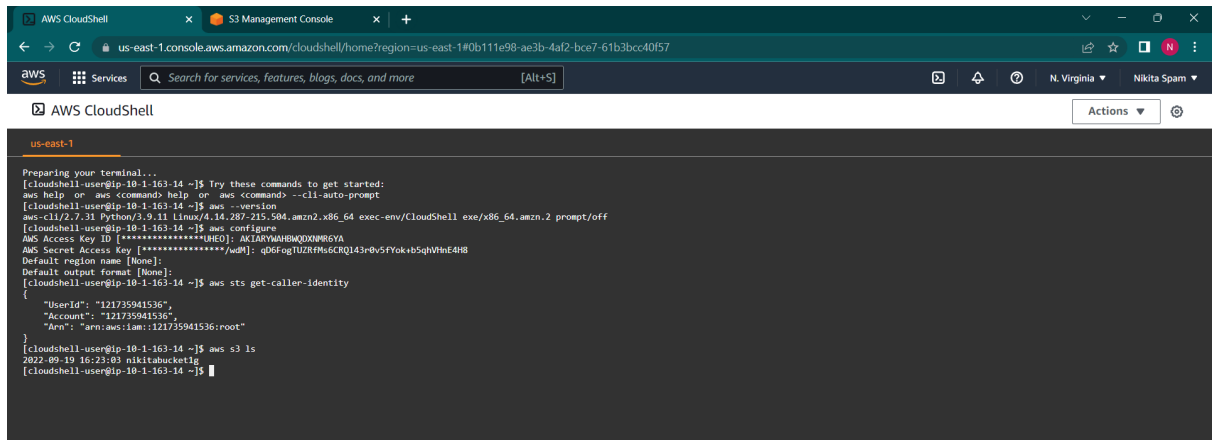
To get your account id using AWS CLI, run the sts get-caller-identity command, setting the --query parameter to Account to filter the output. Copied! The get-caller-identity command returns the User Id, Account Id, and the ARN of the caller.



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ 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-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [AKIARVMAHEWQD0XW6SYA]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****/wdM]: qD6FogTUTZfH6sCRQl43r0v5FYokxb5qHWhE4H8
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "A121735941536",
  "Account": "121735941536",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::121735941536:root"
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

5. aws s3 ls

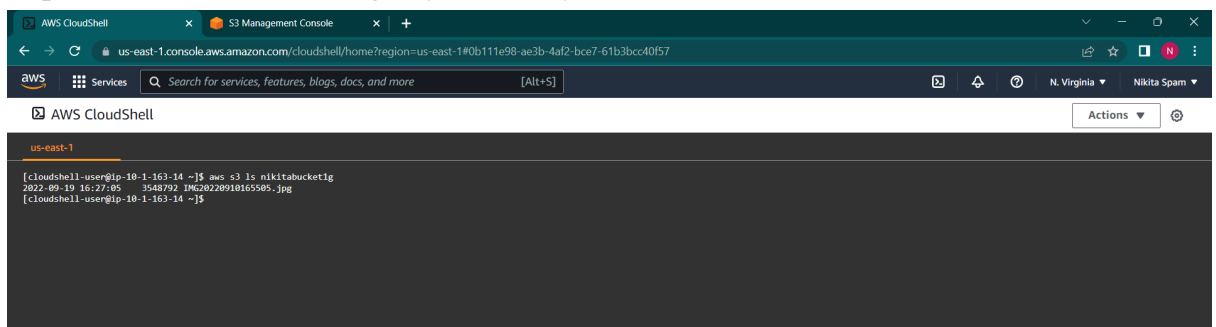
To list your buckets, folders, or objects, use the s3 ls command. Using the command without a target or options lists all buckets.



```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ 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-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****]: AKIARVWU8WQD0XW6EYA
AWS Secret Access Key [*****]: qD6fgTuzRfH66CRQl43eQv5FYok-b5qHWhE4H8
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "121735941536",
  "Account": "121735941536",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::121735941536:root"
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 16:23:03 nikitabucketlg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

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 my bucket 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

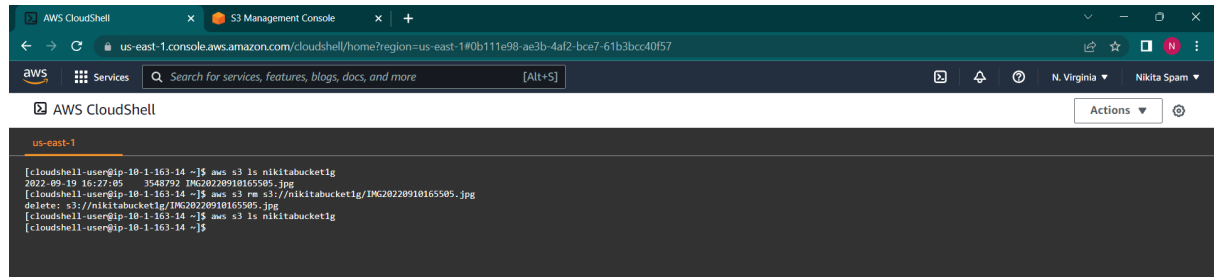


```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls nikitabucketlg
2022-09-19 16:27:05    3548792  IMG20220910105505.jpg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

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.

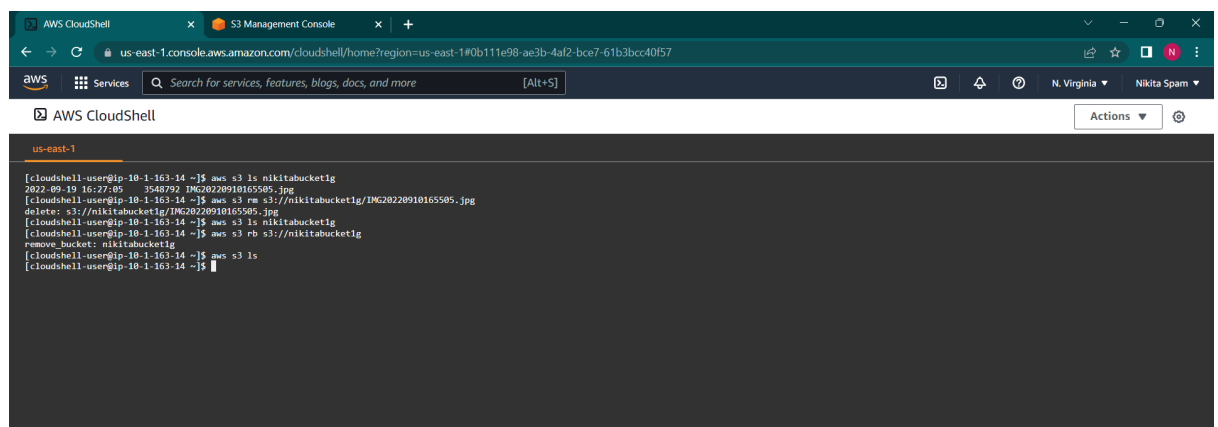


```
us-east-1

[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls nikitabucketlg
2022-09-19 16:27:05    3548792 IMG20220910165505.jpg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 rm s3://nikitabucketlg/IMG20220910165505.jpg
delete: s3://nikitabucketlg/IMG20220910165505.jpg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls nikitabucketlg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```

8. 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.



```
us-east-1

[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls nikitabucketlg
2022-09-19 16:27:05    3548792 IMG20220910165505.jpg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 rm s3://nikitabucketlg/IMG20220910165505.jpg
delete: s3://nikitabucketlg/IMG20220910165505.jpg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls nikitabucketlg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 rb s3://nikitabucketlg
remove_bucket: nikitabucketlg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$ aws s3 ls
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-1-163-14 ~]$
```