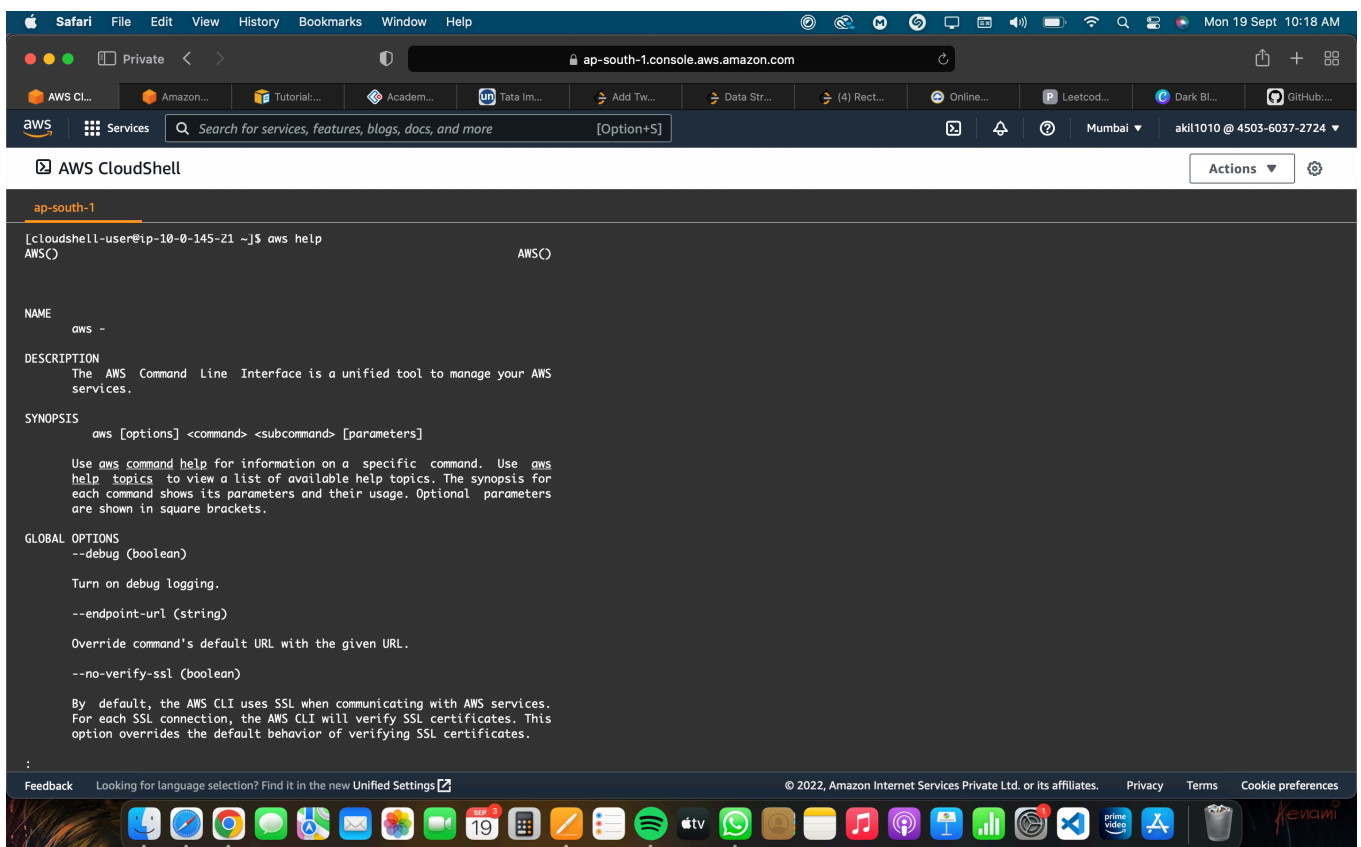


Aim : Install and learn using AWS CLI

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.



```
ap-south-1
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ 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.

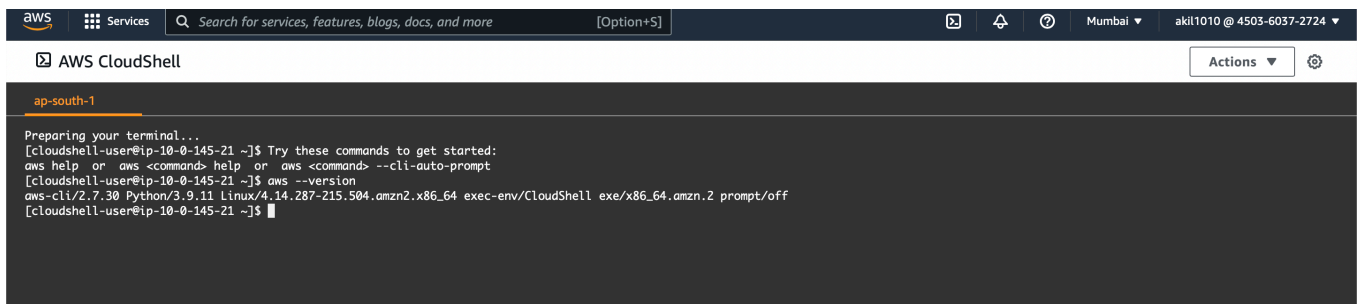
--no-verify-ssl (boolean)

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.

:
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

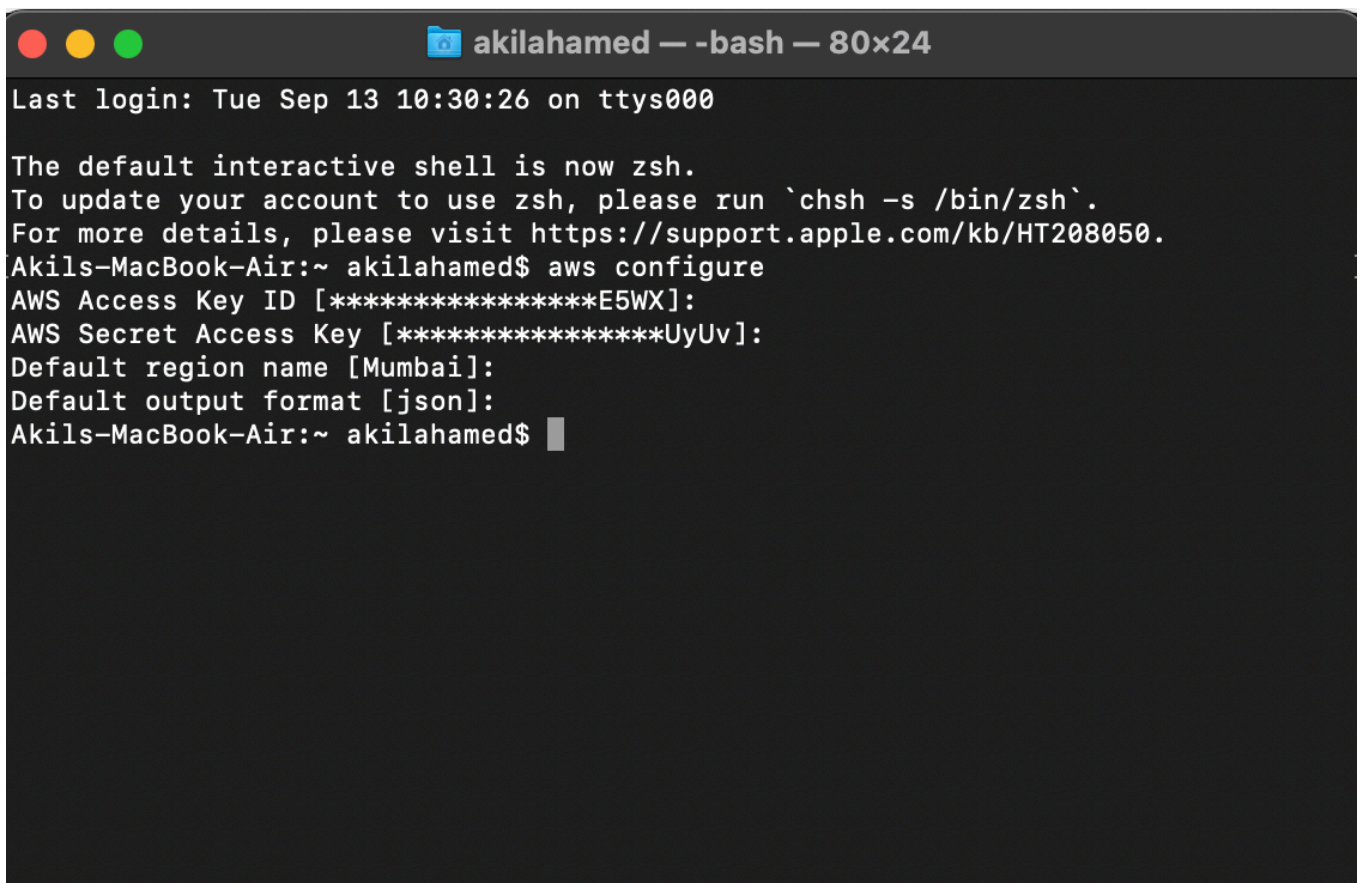


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information. Below the navigation bar, the 'AWS CloudShell' title is visible. The terminal window shows the following text:

```
ap-south-1
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ 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-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```

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.

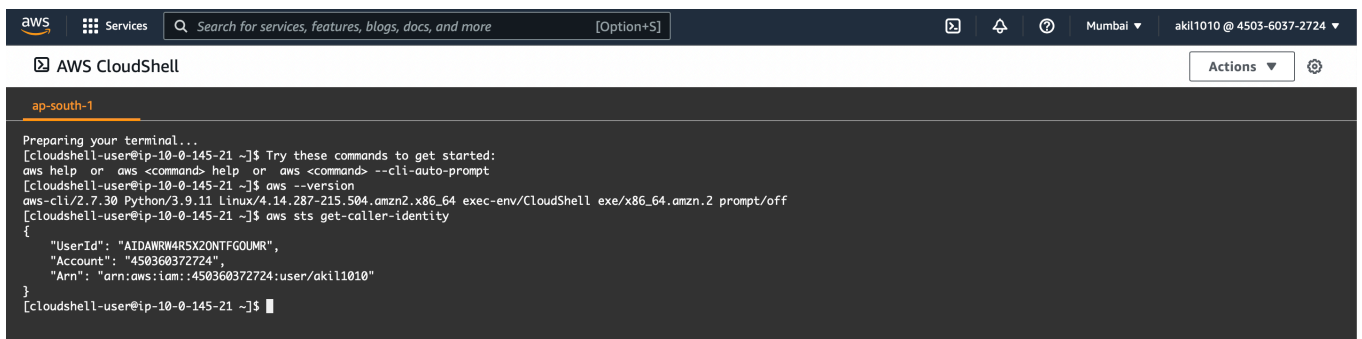
A terminal window titled 'akilahamed — -bash — 80x24' with standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons). The terminal output shows the user logging in, a message about switching to zsh, and the execution of 'aws configure'. The configuration steps shown are: AWS Access Key ID (masked with asterisks), AWS Secret Access Key (masked with asterisks), Default region name (Mumbai), and Default output format (json). The prompt returns to 'Akils-MacBook-Air:~ akilahamed\$' with a cursor.

```
Last login: Tue Sep 13 10:30:26 on ttys000

The default interactive shell is now zsh.
To update your account to use zsh, please run `chsh -s /bin/zsh`.
For more details, please visit https://support.apple.com/kb/HT208050.
Akils-MacBook-Air:~ akilahamed$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****E5WX]:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****UyUv]:
Default region name [Mumbai]:
Default output format [json]:
Akils-MacBook-Air:~ akilahamed$
```

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



```
aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Option+S] Mumbai akl1010 @ 4503-6037-2724
AWS CloudShell Actions
ap-south-1
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ 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-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "AIDAWRM4RSX2ONTFGQUMR",
  "Account": "450360372724",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam:450360372724:user/akil1010"
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```

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 [Option+S] Mumbai akil1010 @ 4503-6037-2724
AWS CloudShell Actions
ap-south-1
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-19 04:55:43 s3bucketakil
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```

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

```
aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Option+S] Mumbai akil1010 @ 4503-6037-2724
AWS CloudShell Actions
ap-south-1
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 ls s3bucketakil
2022-09-19 05:13:06      43192 imagel-3.jpeg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 rm s3://s3bucketakil/imagel-3.jpeg
delete: s3://s3bucketakil/imagel-3.jpeg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```

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"
}
```

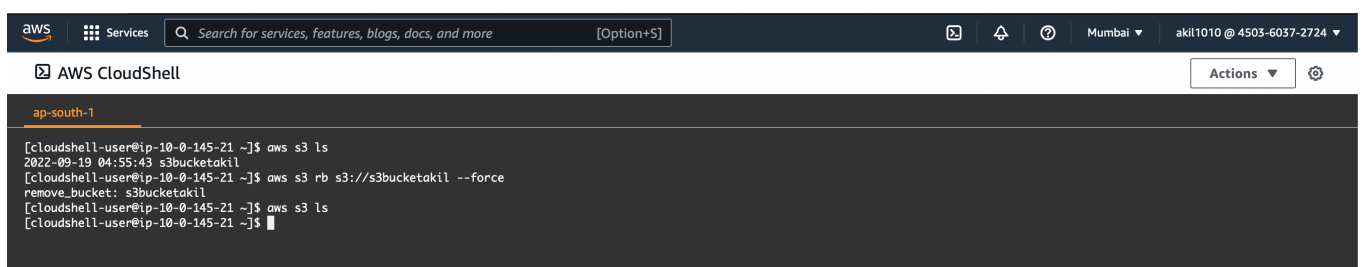
8] copy bucket

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.

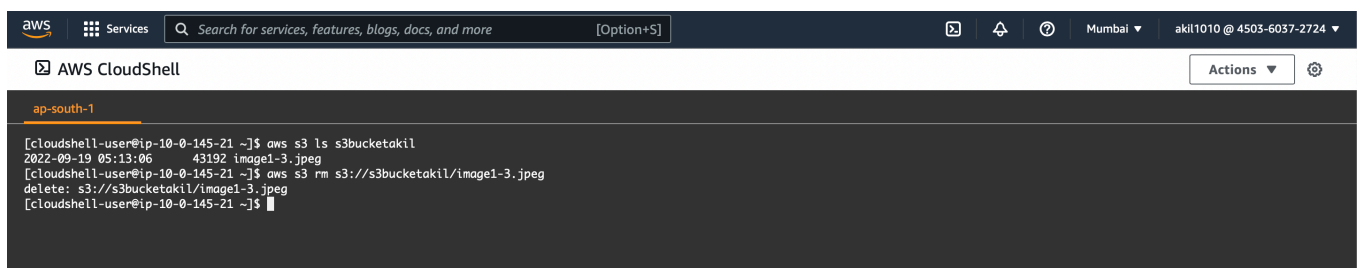


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information. Below this, the 'AWS CloudShell' header is visible. The main terminal area shows the following commands and output:

```
ap-south-1
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-10 04:55:43 s3bucketakil
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 rb s3://s3bucketakil --force
remove_bucket: s3bucketakil
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 ls
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```

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



```
aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Option+S] Mumbai akil1010 @ 4503-6037-2724
```

ap-south-1

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 ls s3bucketakil
2022-09-19 05:13:06          43192 image1-3.jpeg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$ aws s3 rm s3://s3bucketakil/image1-3.jpeg
delete: s3://s3bucketakil/image1-3.jpeg
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-145-21 ~]$
```