

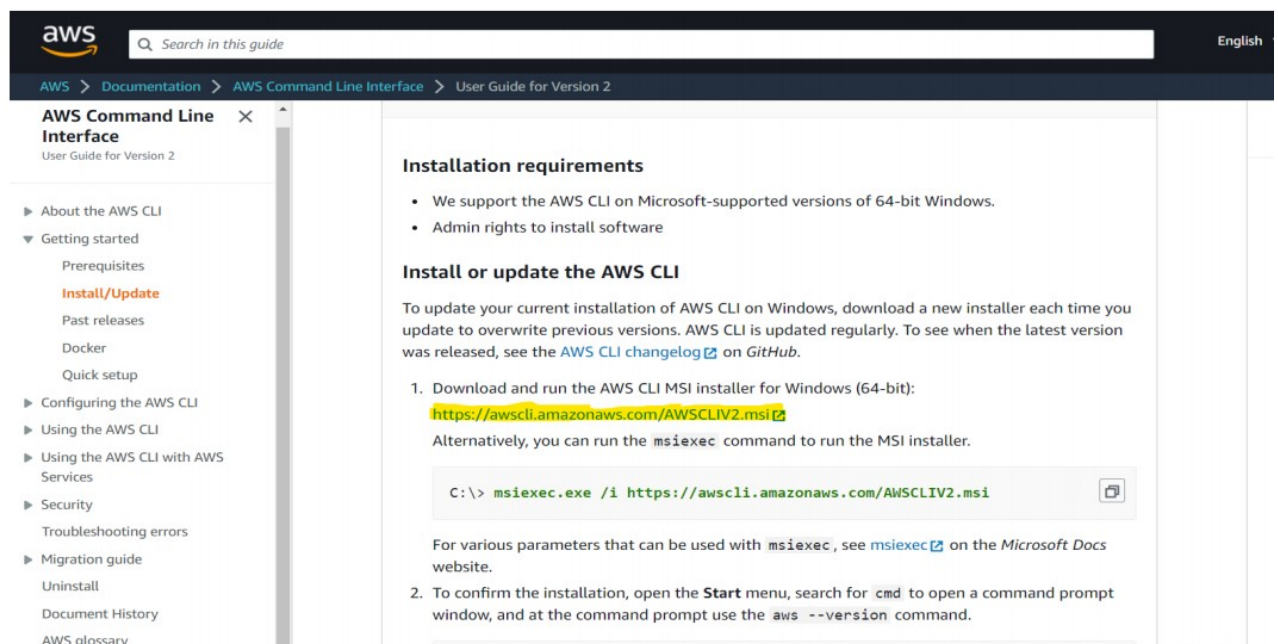
EX NO 2 INSTALL AND PRACTICE USING AWS CLI

Aim:

To install and practice using AWS CLI.

Installing AWS CLI

Download AWS CLI from the link highlighted below as shown



The screenshot displays the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) User Guide for Version 2. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: About the AWS CLI, Getting started (expanded), 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, the section "Install or update the AWS CLI" provides instructions. It 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: "1. Download and run the AWS CLI MSI installer for Windows (64-bit):" followed by the highlighted URL: <https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi>. It then says: "Alternatively, you can run the `msiexec` command to run the MSI installer." A code block shows the command: `C:\> msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi`. Below the code block, it says: "For various parameters that can be used with `msiexec`, see [msiexec](#) on the *Microsoft Docs* website." The second step is: "2. 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."

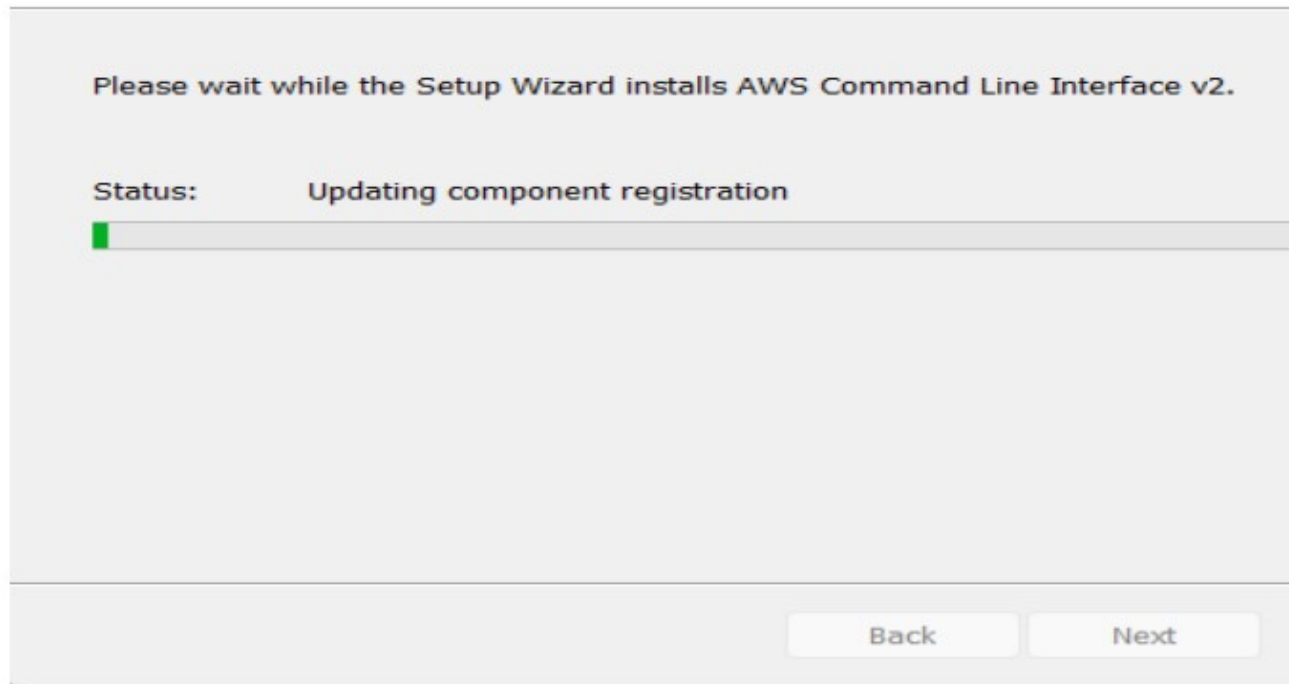
PROCEDURE:

Install AWS CLI in PC

Install AWS CLI in PC

 AWS Command Line Interface v2 Setup

Installing AWS Command Line Interface v2



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.

```
C:\> Select Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.856]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\kakan>aws --version
aws-cli/2.7.27 Python/3.9.11 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off
```

2.aws configure:

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

```
C:\Users\kakan>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA2IYZMS3IWPRPLFGF
AWS Secret Access Key [None]:
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
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.

```

C:\Users\kakan>aws help

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.
-- More --

```

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\kakan>aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "AIDA2IYZMS3IZMH5G6LRQ",
  "Account": "706038503121",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::706038503121:user/nagasai"
}
```

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.

```
C:\Users\kakan>aws s3 ls
2022-08-23 14:57:27 my-new-test-bucket101
```

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.

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3 ls my-new-test-bucket103
2022-08-22 22:10:11      6000446 btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
```

7. Create bucket

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

8. 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.

```
C:\Users\kakan>aws iam list-users
{
  "Users": [
    {
      "Path": "/",
      "UserName": "nagasai",
      "UserId": "AIDA2IYZMS3IZMH5G6LRQ",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::706038503121:user/nagasai",
      "CreateDate": "2022-08-26T16:15:29+00:00"
    }
  ]
}
```

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.

```
C:\Users\kakan>aws iam list-policies
{
  "Policies": [
    {
      "PolicyName": "AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess",
      "PolicyId": "ANPAI23HZ27SI6FQMGNQ2",
      "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": "ANPAI2D5NJKMU274MET4E",
      "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": "ANPAI2DV5ULJSO2FYVPYG",
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess",
      "Path": "/",
      "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
      "AttachmentCount": 0,
      "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
      "IsAttachable": true,
      "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:27+00:00",
      "UpdateDate": "2016-05-05T18:46:10+00:00"
    }
  ]
}
-- More --
```

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\kakan>aws s3 rb s3://my-new-test-bucket101 --force
remove_bucket: my-new-test-bucket101
```

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\kakan>aws s3 rb s3://my-new-test-bucket101 --force
remove_bucket: my-new-test-bucket101

C:\Users\kakan>aws s3 rm s3://my-new-test-bucket101 --recursive
fatal error: An error occurred (NoSuchBucket) when calling the ListObjectsV2 operation: The specified bucket does not exist
```