

Lab25

AWS - Command Line Interface

Use the below URL to download CLI for Windows

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/awscli-install-windows.html>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) User Guide for Microsoft Windows. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/awscli-install-windows.html>. The page features the AWS logo and a navigation menu on the left. The main content area is titled "Install the AWS Command Line Interface on Microsoft Windows" and includes a search bar, a list of sections (What is the AWS CLI?, Install, Linux, Windows, macOS, Virtualenv, Bundled Installer, Configure, Tutorial: Using Amazon EC2, Using the AWS CLI, Working with Services, Troubleshooting), and a detailed guide for installing the CLI using the MSI installer. The guide includes a list of links for downloading the MSI installer (64-bit and 32-bit) and a note about the MSI installer not working with Windows Server 2008 (version 6.0.6002). The page also has a feedback section at the bottom.

AWS Command Line Interface
User Guide

Documentation - This Guide

Search

☐ What is the AWS CLI?

☒ **Install**

- ☒ Linux
- ☐ **Windows**
- ☐ macOS
- ☐ Virtualenv
- ☐ Bundled Installer

☒ Configure

- ☐ Tutorial: Using Amazon EC2
- ☒ Using the AWS CLI
- ☒ Working with Services
- ☐ Troubleshooting

Install the AWS Command Line Interface on Microsoft Windows

You can install the AWS CLI on Windows with a standalone installer or `pip`, a package manager for Python. If you already have `pip`, follow the instructions in the main [installation topic](#).

Sections

- [MSI Installer](#)
- [Install Python, `pip`, and the AWS CLI on Windows](#)
- [Adding the AWS CLI Executable to your Command Line Path](#)

MSI Installer

The AWS CLI is supported on Microsoft Windows XP or later. For Windows users, the MSI installation package offers a familiar and convenient way to install the AWS CLI without installing any other prerequisites.

When updates are released, you must repeat the installation process to get the latest version of the AWS CLI. If you prefer to update frequently, consider [using `pip`](#) for easier updates.

To install the AWS CLI using the MSI installer

1. Download the appropriate MSI installer.
 - [Download the AWS CLI MSI installer for Windows \(64-bit\)](#)
 - [Download the AWS CLI MSI installer for Windows \(32-bit\)](#)

Note

The MSI installer for the AWS CLI does not work with Windows Server 2008 (version 6.0.6002). Use [pip](#) to install with this version of Windows.- 2. Run the downloaded MSI installer.

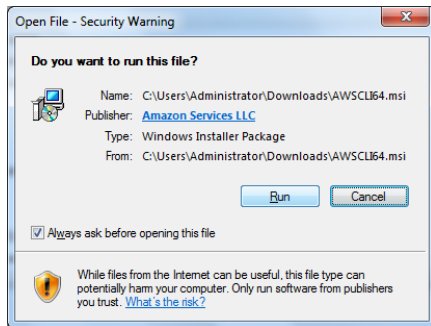
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AWSCLI64.msi
4.7/10.1 MB, 8 sec left

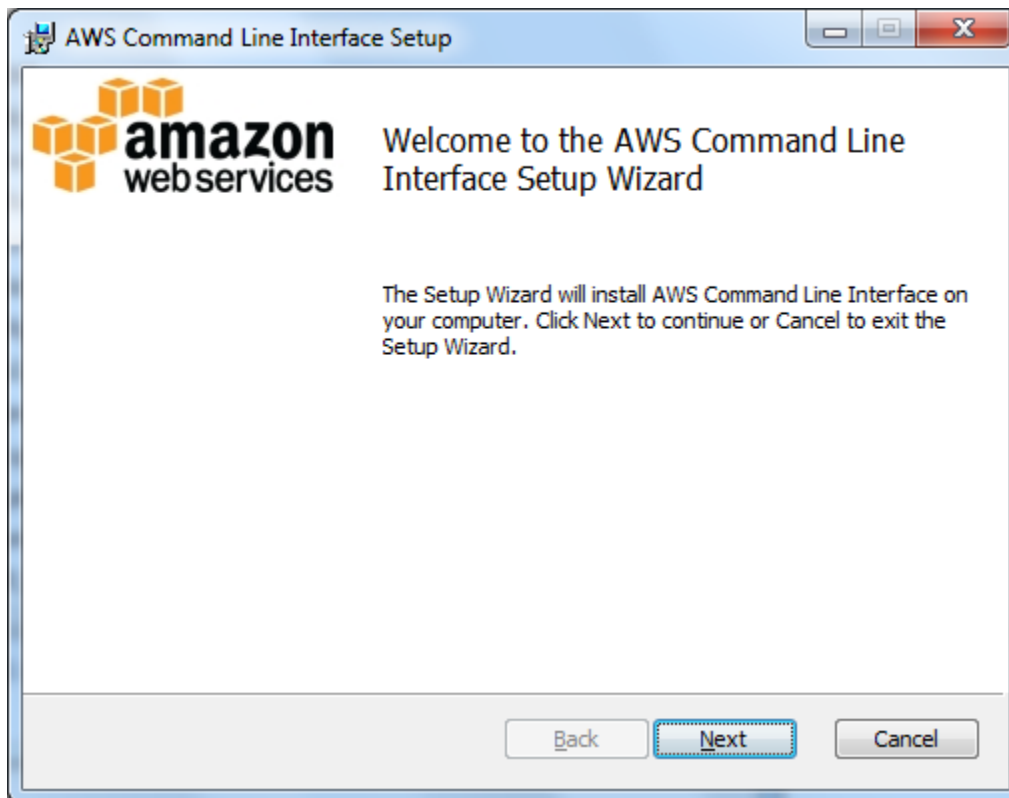
File is getting download.

We need to install in our local machine.

Run AWSCLI64.msi file.

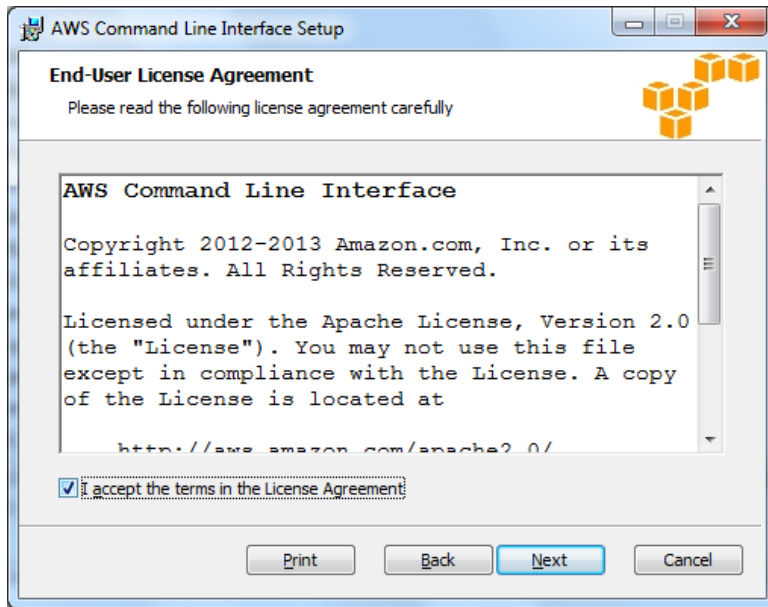


Click "Run".

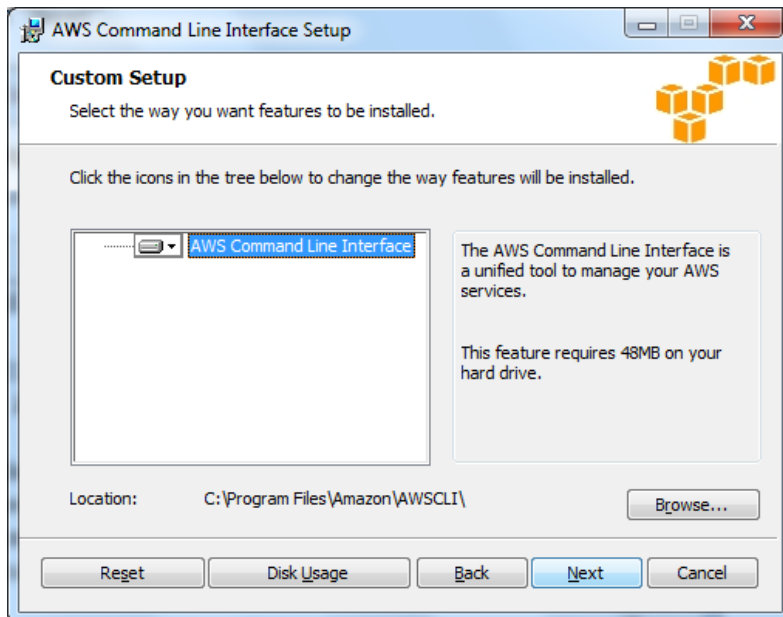


Click "Next".

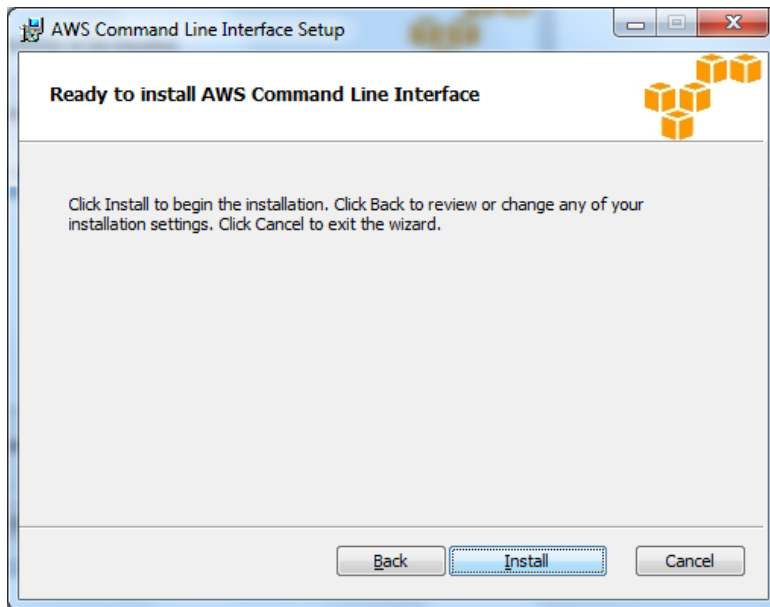
Click I accept and click "Next".



Click "Next".

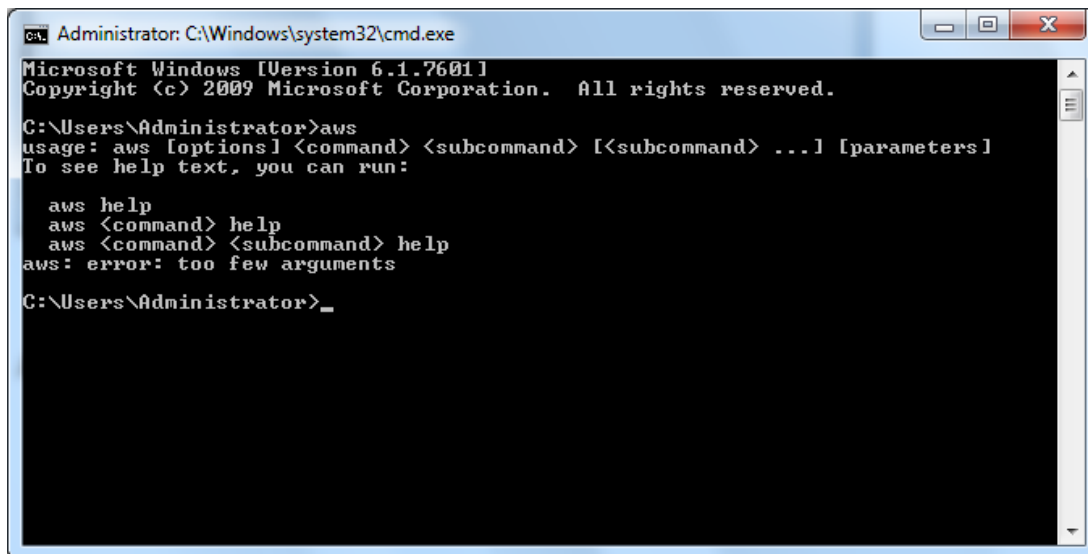


Click "Install".



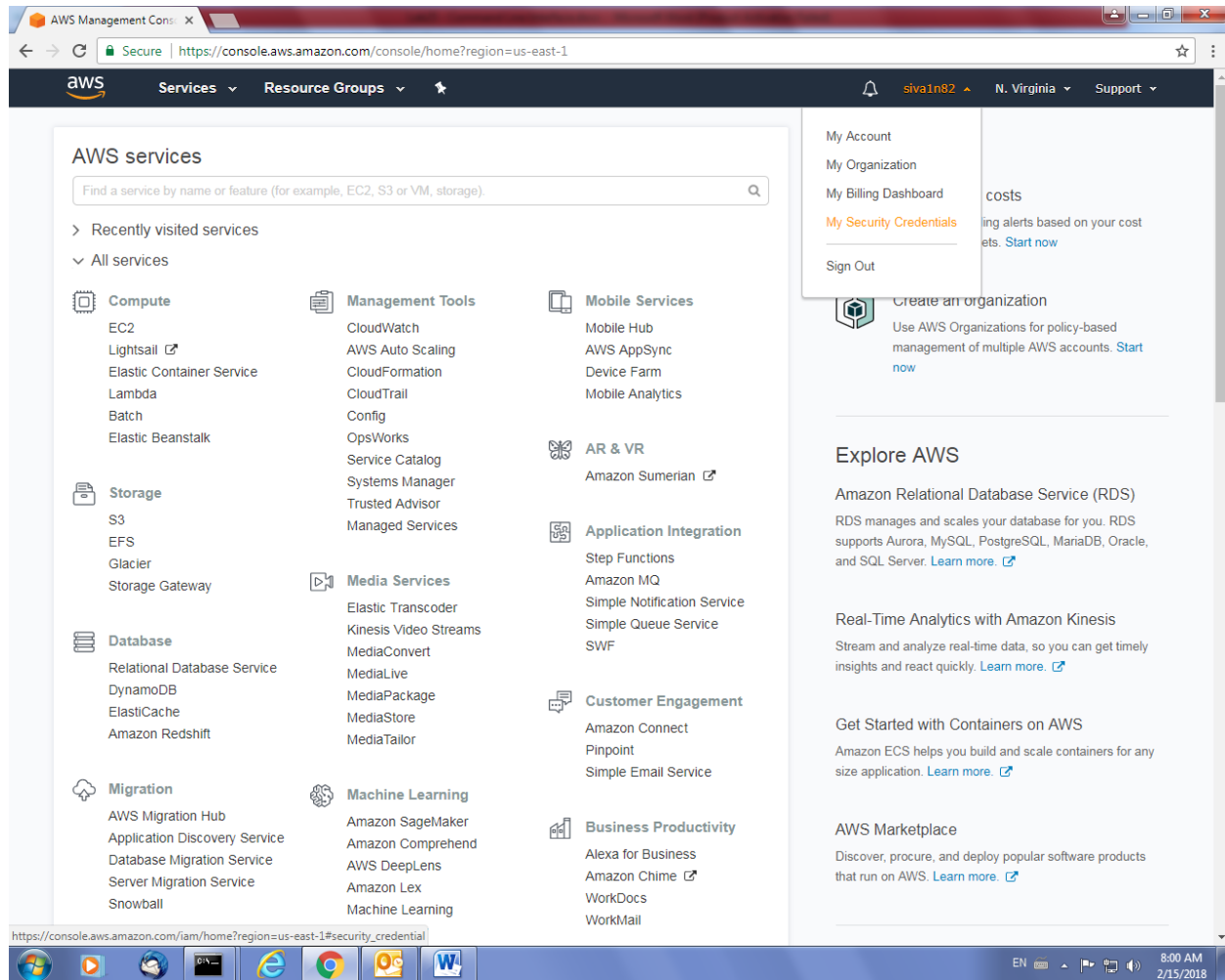
Application installation will be successfully completed.

Type aws and then press enter. You can able to see the commands in command prompt.

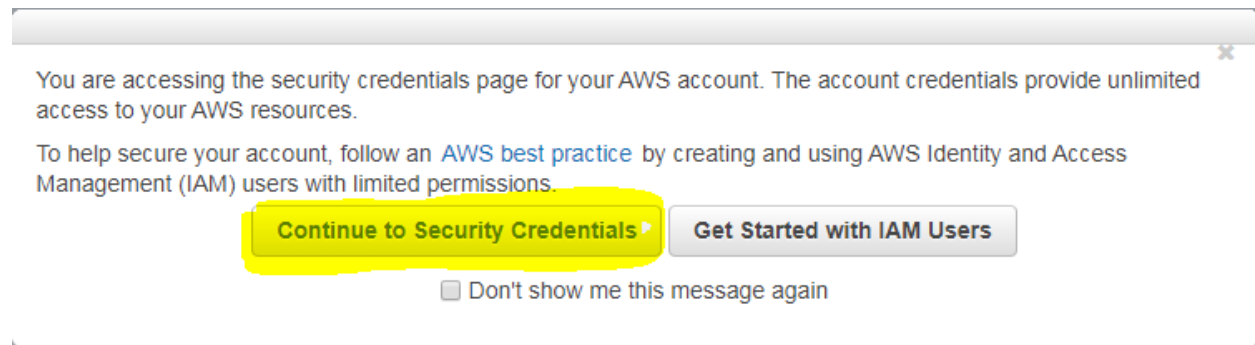


Before Login to CLI, we have required root keys for my account to login to CLI interface.

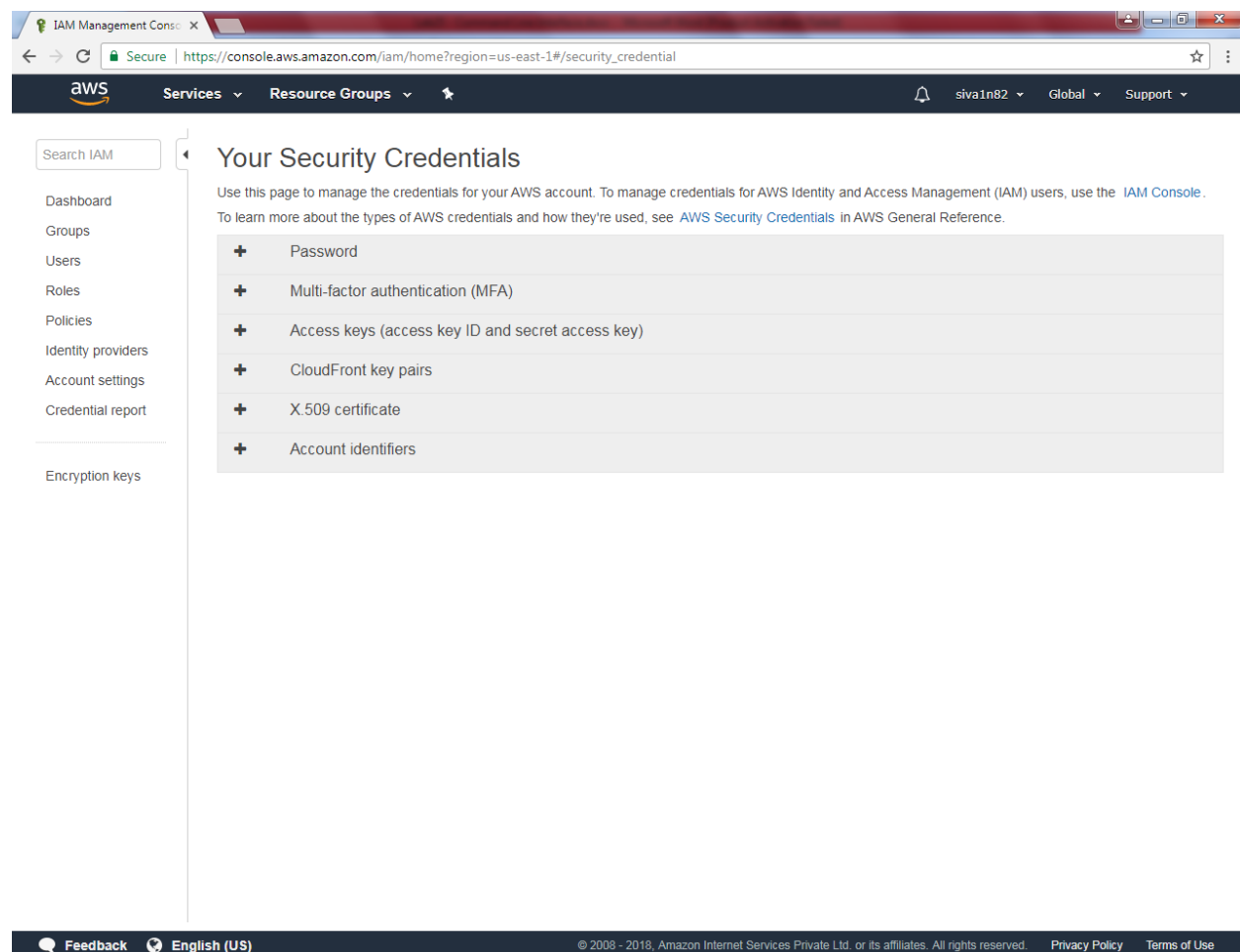
Click “My Security Credentials”.



Click “continue to security credentials”.



Press "+" key in **Access keys** to expand it.



Click “Create New Access Key”.

Search IAM

- Dashboard
- Groups
- Users
- Roles
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings
- Credential report
- Encryption keys

Your Security Credentials

Use this page to manage the credentials for your AWS account. To manage credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, use the [IAM Console](#). To learn more about the types of AWS credentials and how they're used, see [AWS Security Credentials](#) in AWS General Reference.

- + Password
- + Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)

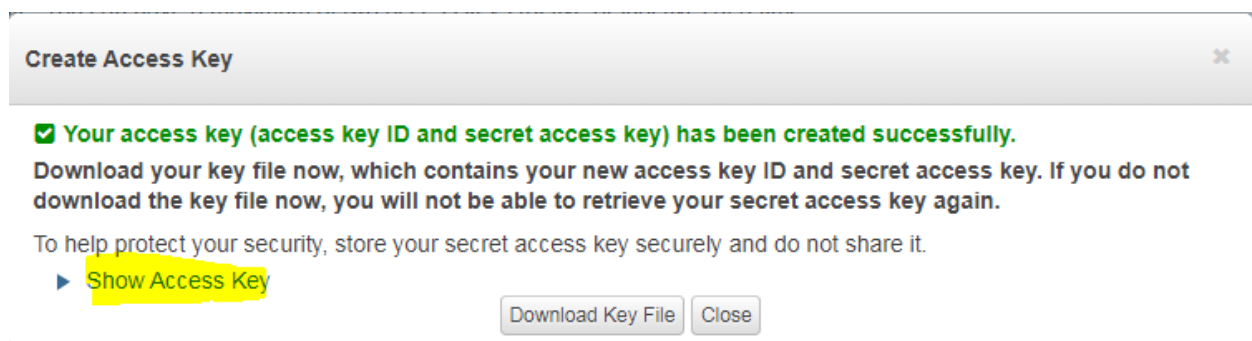
You use access keys to sign programmatic requests to AWS services. To learn how to sign requests using your access keys, see the [signing documentation](#). For your protection, store your access keys securely and do not share them. In addition, AWS recommends that you rotate your access keys every 90 days.

Note: You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time.

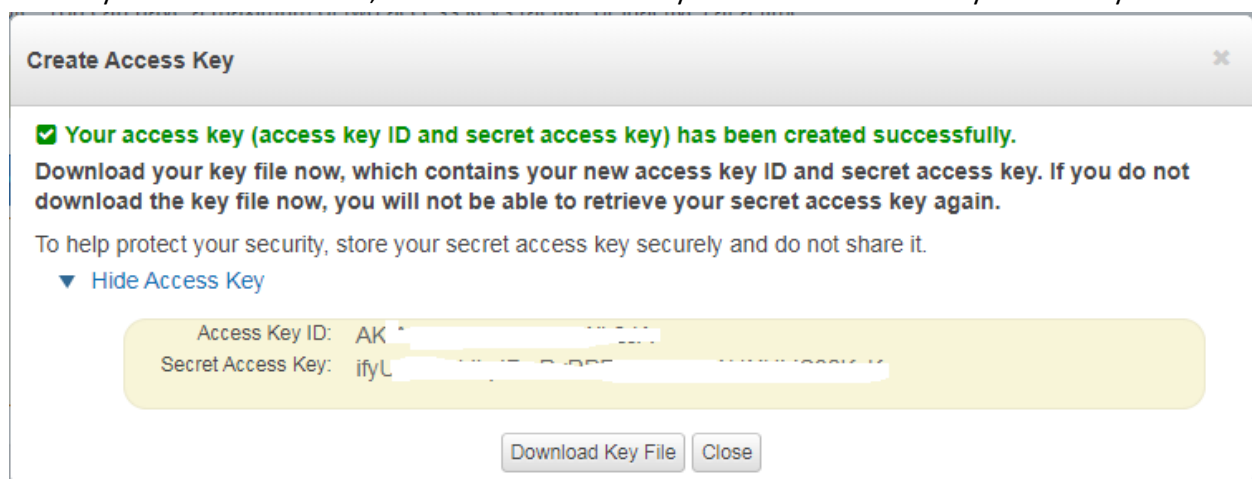
Created	Deleted	Access Key ID	Last Used	Last Used Region	Last Used Service	Status	Actions
Create New Access Key							
<div> Important Change - Managing Your AWS Secret Access Keys As described in a previous announcement, you cannot retrieve the existing secret access keys for your AWS root account, though you can still create a new root access key at any time. As a best practice, we recommend creating an IAM user that has access keys rather than relying on root access keys.</div>							
+ CloudFront key pairs							
+ X.509 certificate							
+ Account identifiers							

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Click “Show access key” then copy the key into notepad. Because you would not be able to get the password key after this mode / you skip copy from this mode.



Root keys will be like as below, I have masked Access key ID and Secret access key for security reasons.

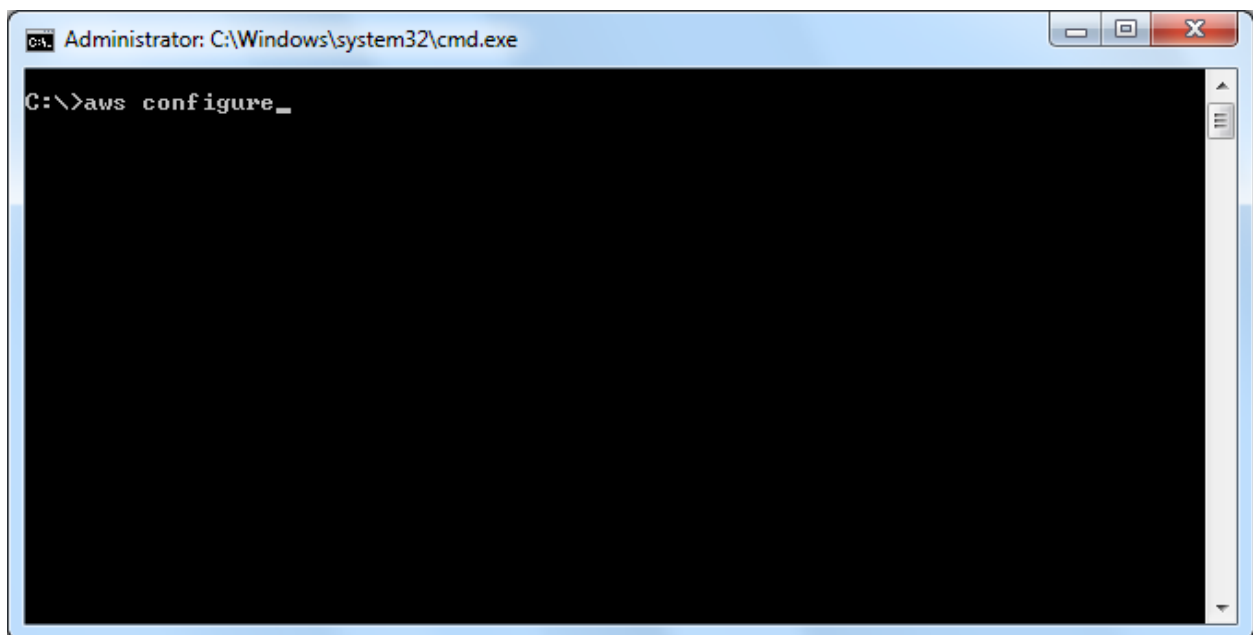


Click “Download Key File” and click “close”.

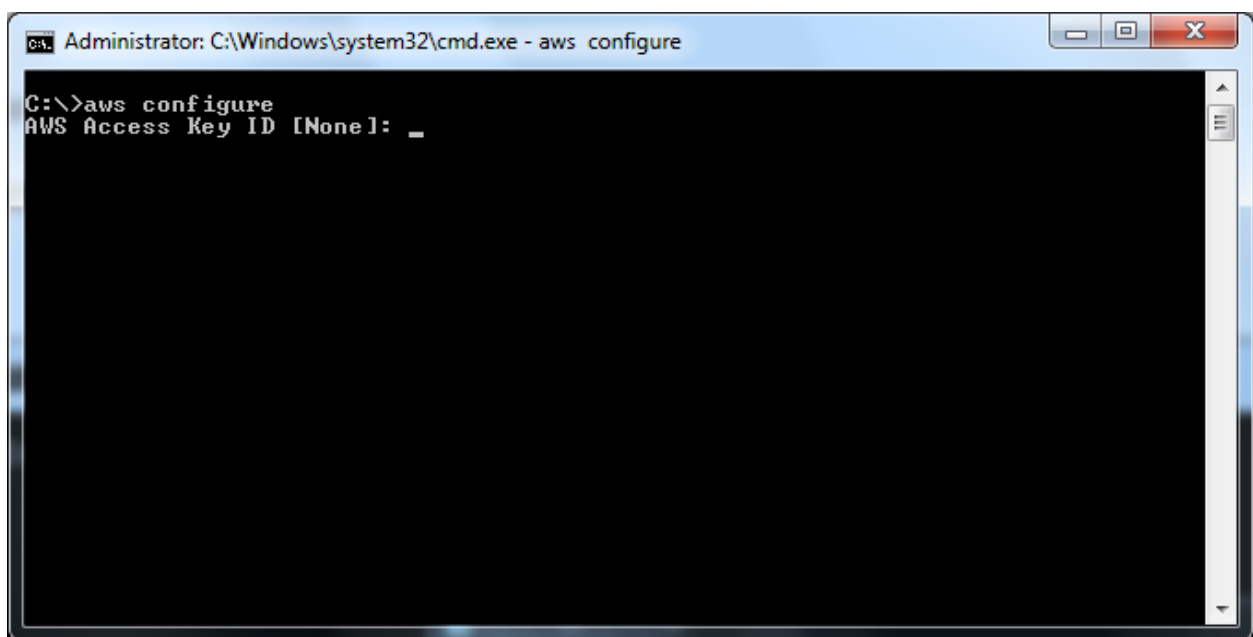
Now we need to login to command prompt by using Root keys.

Type

aws configure



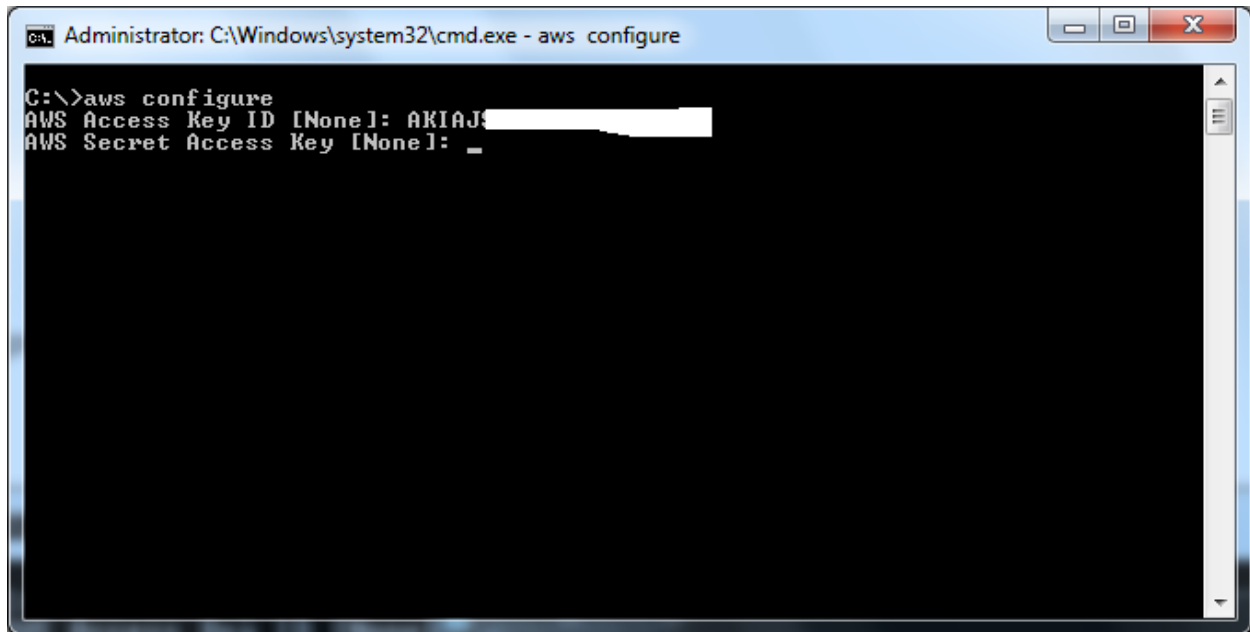
It prompts user id,



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - aws configure

C:\>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: _
```

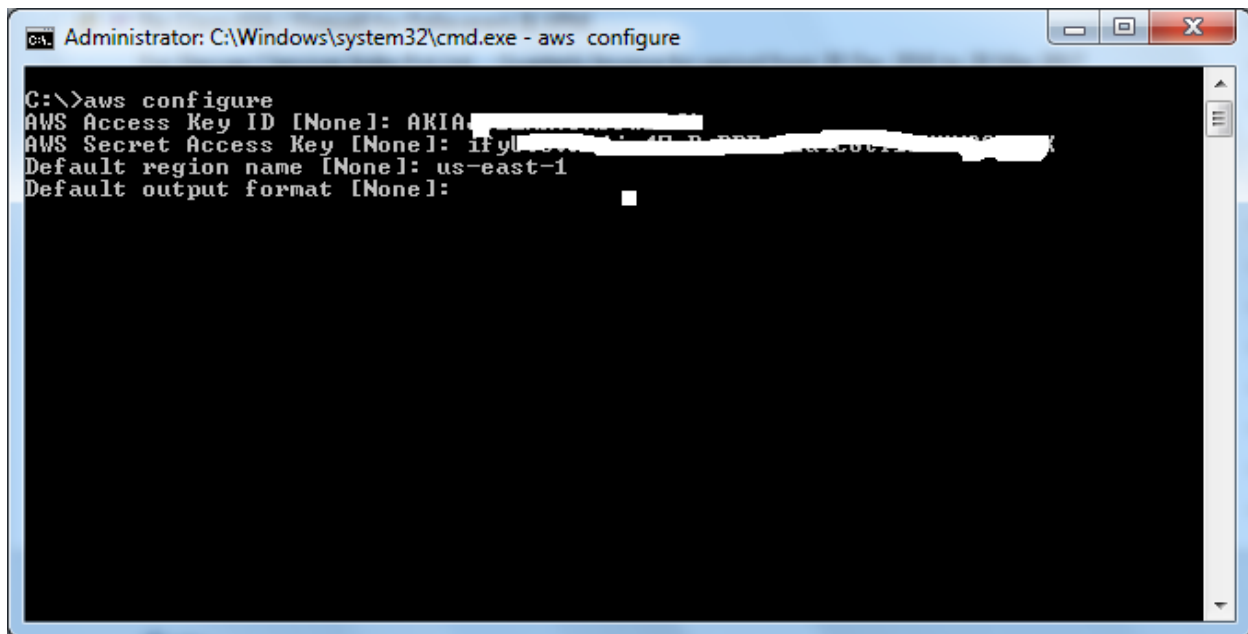
It prompts password, type secret access key



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - aws configure

C:\>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAJ[REDACTED]
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: _
```

Type region name as us-east-1/where you have connected and type output format json

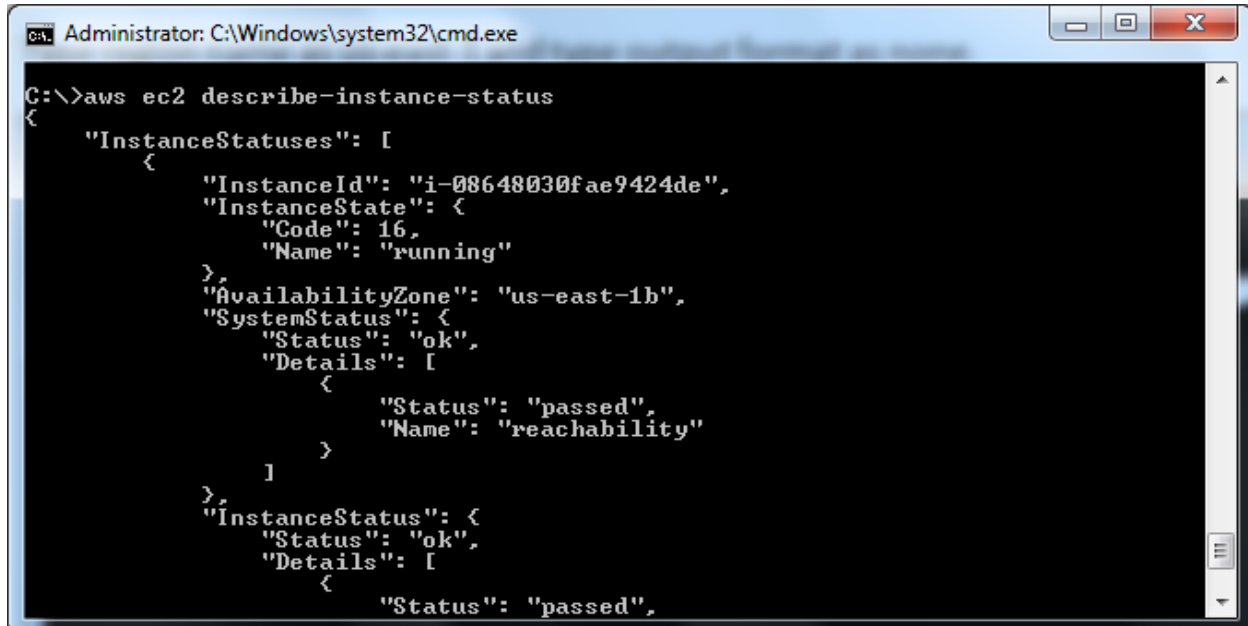


```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - aws configure

C:\>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA[REDACTED]
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: ifyl[REDACTED]
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
```

Type

Aws ec2 describe-instrnace-status

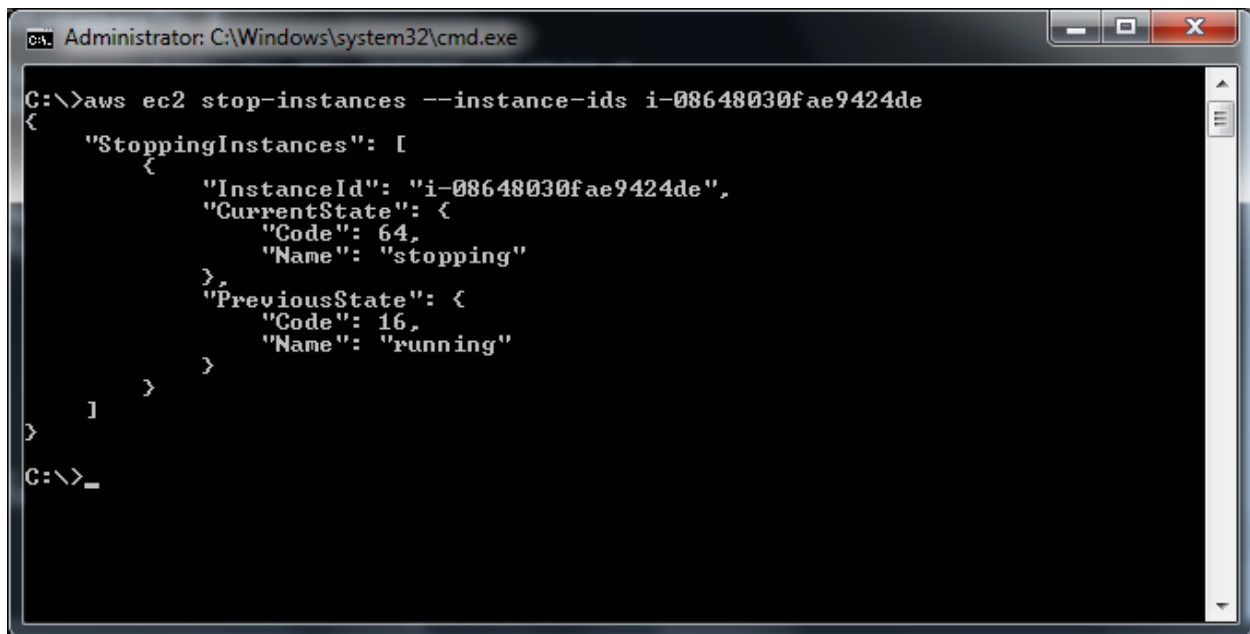


```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>aws ec2 describe-instance-status
{
  "InstanceStatuses": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-08648030fae9424de",
      "InstanceState": {
        "Code": 16,
        "Name": "running"
      },
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
      "SystemStatus": {
        "Status": "ok",
        "Details": [
          {
            "Status": "passed",
            "Name": "reachability"
          }
        ]
      }
    },
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-08648030fae9424de",
      "InstanceState": {
        "Code": 16,
        "Name": "running"
      },
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
      "SystemStatus": {
        "Status": "ok",
        "Details": [
          {
            "Status": "passed",
            "Name": "reachability"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Type

Aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids <instance id>



```
C:\>aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids i-08648030fae9424de
{
  "StoppingInstances": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-08648030fae9424de",
      "CurrentState": {
        "Code": 64,
        "Name": "stopping"
      },
      "PreviousState": {
        "Code": 16,
        "Name": "running"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

In output you can able to see that instance is getting stop.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 service. The left-hand navigation pane shows various AWS services and categories like INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, NETWORK & SECURITY, and LOAD BALANCING. The main content area shows the 'Instances' tab with a table of EC2 instances. One instance is listed: 'Windows 2016 Server' with Instance ID 'i-08648030fae9424de', Instance Type 't2.micro', Availability Zone 'us-east-1b', and State 'stopping'. Below the table, the 'Description' tab is selected, providing detailed information about the instance, including its Instance ID, state, type, availability zone, security groups, public and private IP addresses, and DNS information.

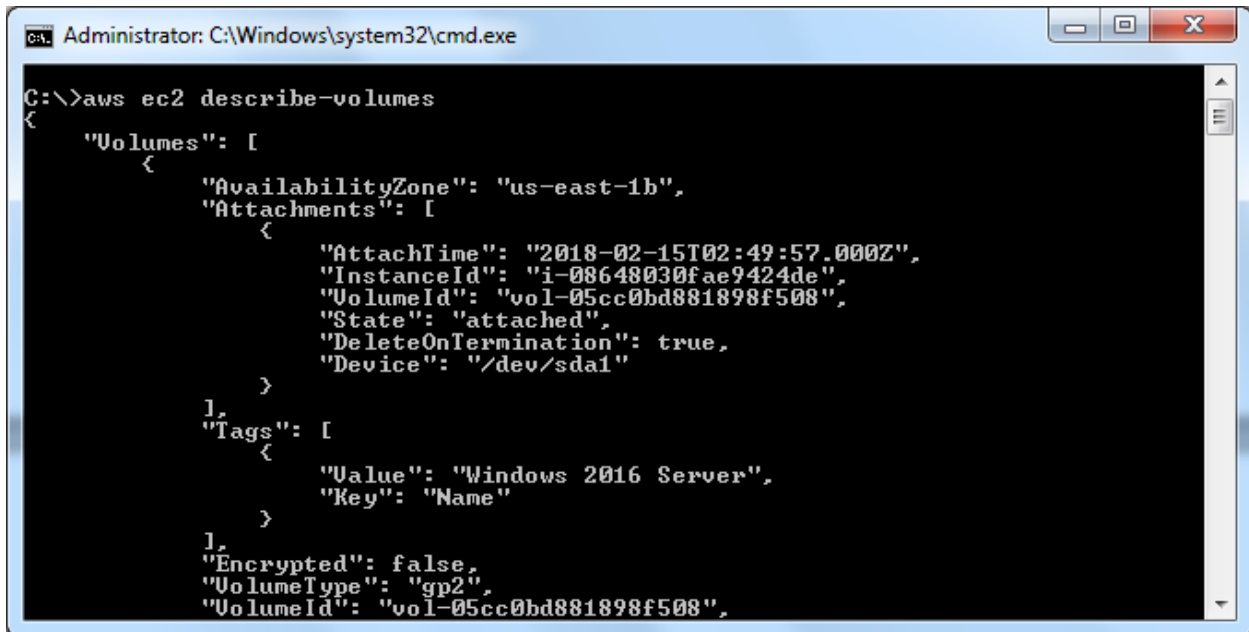
Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
Windows 2016 Server	i-08648030fae9424de	t2.micro	us-east-1b	stopping	None		

Instance: i-08648030fae9424de (Windows 2016 Server) Public IP: 34.227.112.105

Description	
Instance ID	i-08648030fae9424de
Instance state	stopping
Instance type	t2.micro
Elastic IPs	
Availability zone	us-east-1b
Security groups	launch-wizard-1 . view inbound rules
Public DNS (IPv4)	-
IPv4 Public IP	34.227.112.105
IPv6 IPs	-
Private DNS	ip-192-168-2-5.ec2.internal
Private IPs	192.168.2.5
Secondary private IPs	

Type

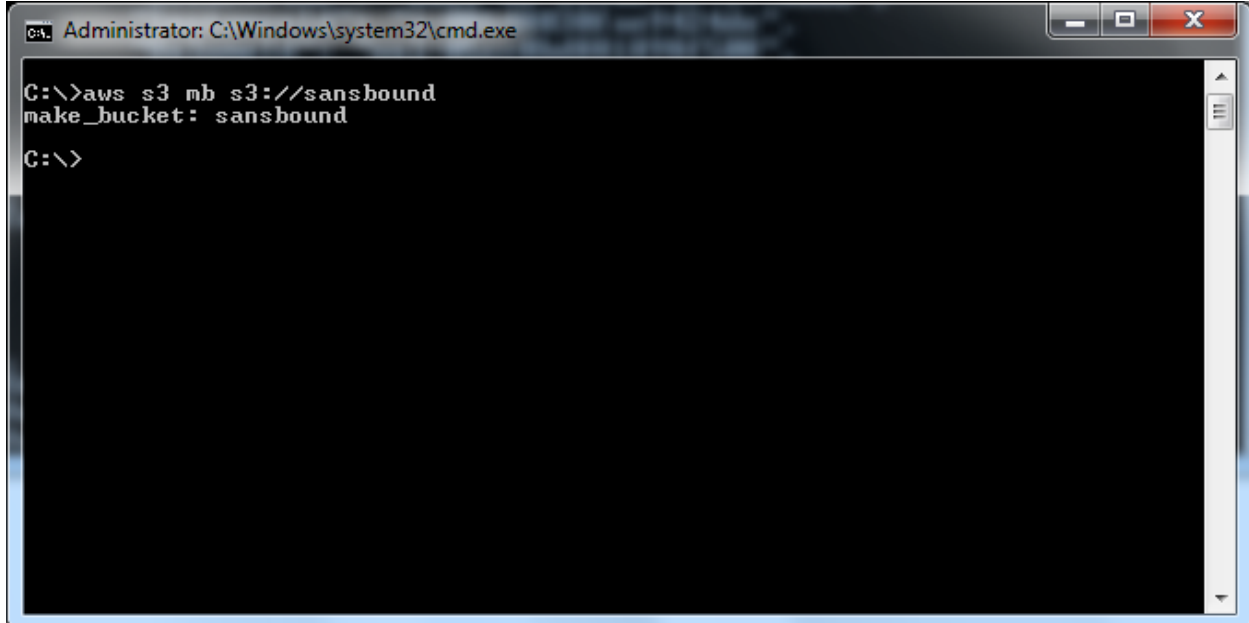
Aws ec2 describe-volumes

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command "C:\>aws ec2 describe-volumes" has been entered, and the output is displayed in JSON format. The output shows a single volume with ID "vol-05cc0bd881898f508", attached to instance "i-08648030fae9424de" in the "us-east-1b" availability zone. The volume is in the "attached" state, encrypted is false, and is of type "gp2".

```
C:\>aws ec2 describe-volumes
{
  "Volumes": [
    {
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
      "Attachments": [
        {
          "AttachTime": "2018-02-15T02:49:57.000Z",
          "InstanceId": "i-08648030fae9424de",
          "VolumeId": "vol-05cc0bd881898f508",
          "State": "attached",
          "DeleteOnTermination": true,
          "Device": "/dev/sda1"
        }
      ],
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Value": "Windows 2016 Server",
          "Key": "Name"
        }
      ],
      "Encrypted": false,
      "VolumeType": "gp2",
      "VolumeId": "vol-05cc0bd881898f508",
    }
  ]
}
```

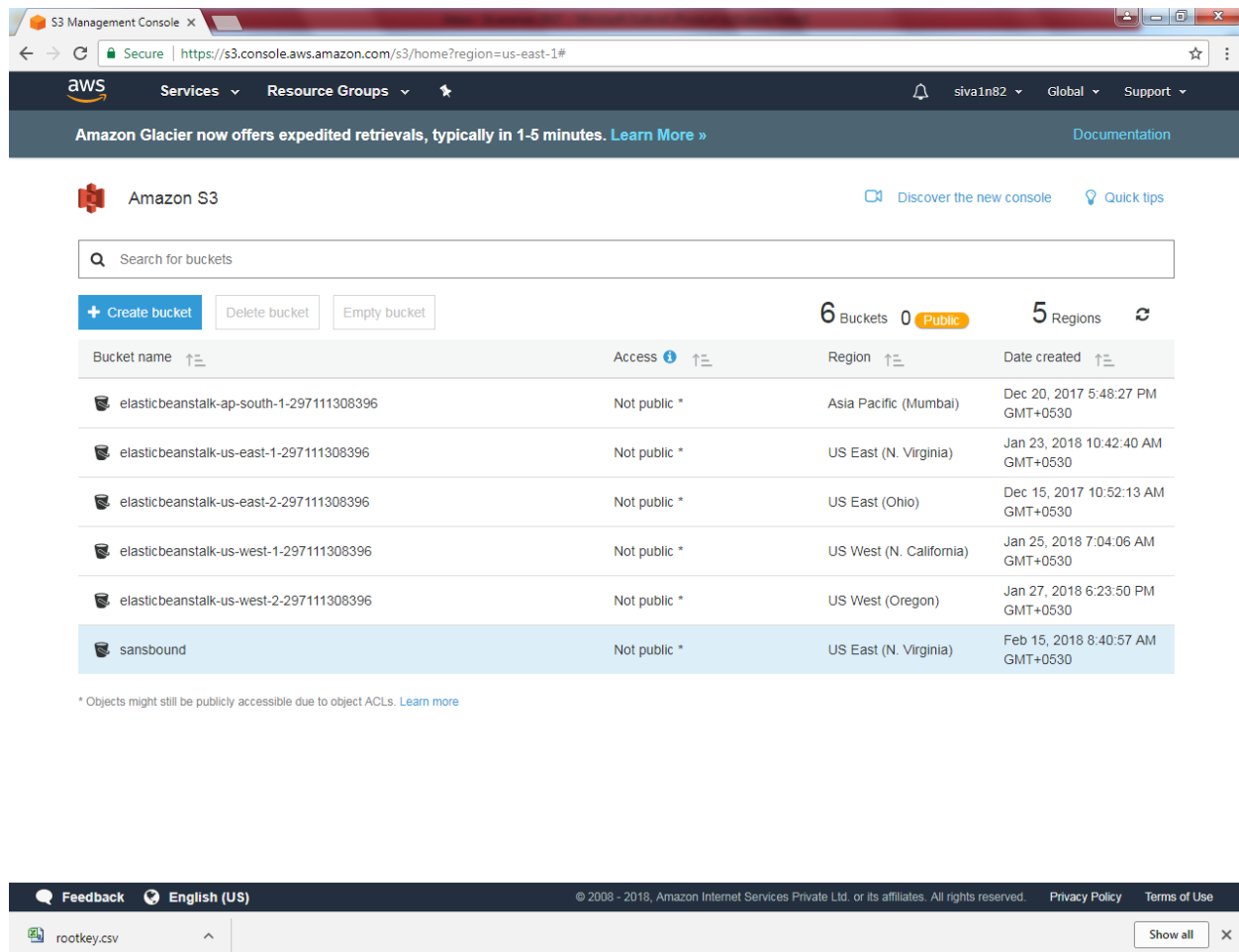
Type

Aws s3 mb s3://sansbound

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command "C:\>aws s3 mb s3://sansbound" has been entered, followed by "make_bucket: sansbound" on the next line. The prompt "C:\>" is shown again, indicating the command has executed successfully.

```
C:\>aws s3 mb s3://sansbound
make_bucket: sansbound
C:\>
```

Go to S3 and able to see that bucket has been created



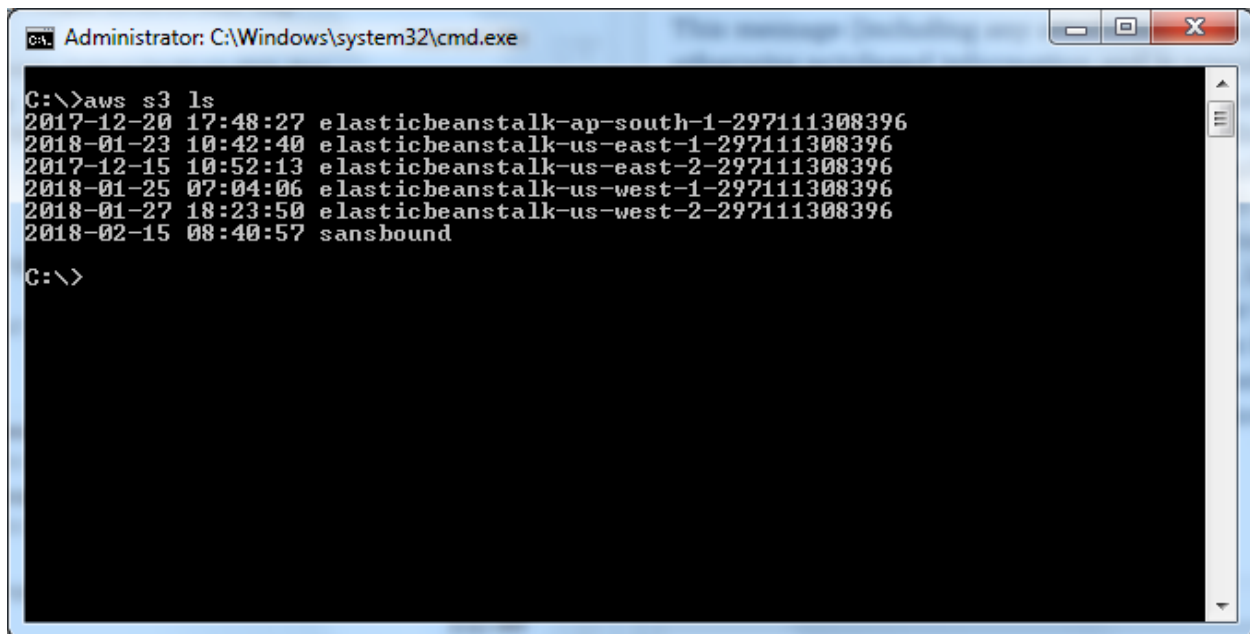
The screenshot displays the AWS S3 Management Console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and a user profile 'siva1n82'. A banner for Amazon Glacier is visible. The main header shows 'Amazon S3' with links to 'Discover the new console' and 'Quick tips'. Below this is a search bar for buckets. A summary row indicates '6 Buckets', '0 Public', and '5 Regions'. The main content is a table of buckets with columns for 'Bucket name', 'Access', 'Region', and 'Date created'. The buckets listed are: 'elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-297111308396' (Asia Pacific (Mumbai)), 'elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-297111308396' (US East (N. Virginia)), 'elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-297111308396' (US East (Ohio)), 'elasticbeanstalk-us-west-1-297111308396' (US West (N. California)), 'elasticbeanstalk-us-west-2-297111308396' (US West (Oregon)), and 'sansbound' (US East (N. Virginia)). A note at the bottom states: '* Objects might still be publicly accessible due to object ACLs. [Learn more](#)'.

Bucket name	Access	Region	Date created
elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-297111308396	Not public *	Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	Dec 20, 2017 5:48:27 PM GMT+0530
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-297111308396	Not public *	US East (N. Virginia)	Jan 23, 2018 10:42:40 AM GMT+0530
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-297111308396	Not public *	US East (Ohio)	Dec 15, 2017 10:52:13 AM GMT+0530
elasticbeanstalk-us-west-1-297111308396	Not public *	US West (N. California)	Jan 25, 2018 7:04:06 AM GMT+0530
elasticbeanstalk-us-west-2-297111308396	Not public *	US West (Oregon)	Jan 27, 2018 6:23:50 PM GMT+0530
sansbound	Not public *	US East (N. Virginia)	Feb 15, 2018 8:40:57 AM GMT+0530

* Objects might still be publicly accessible due to object ACLs. [Learn more](#)

Type

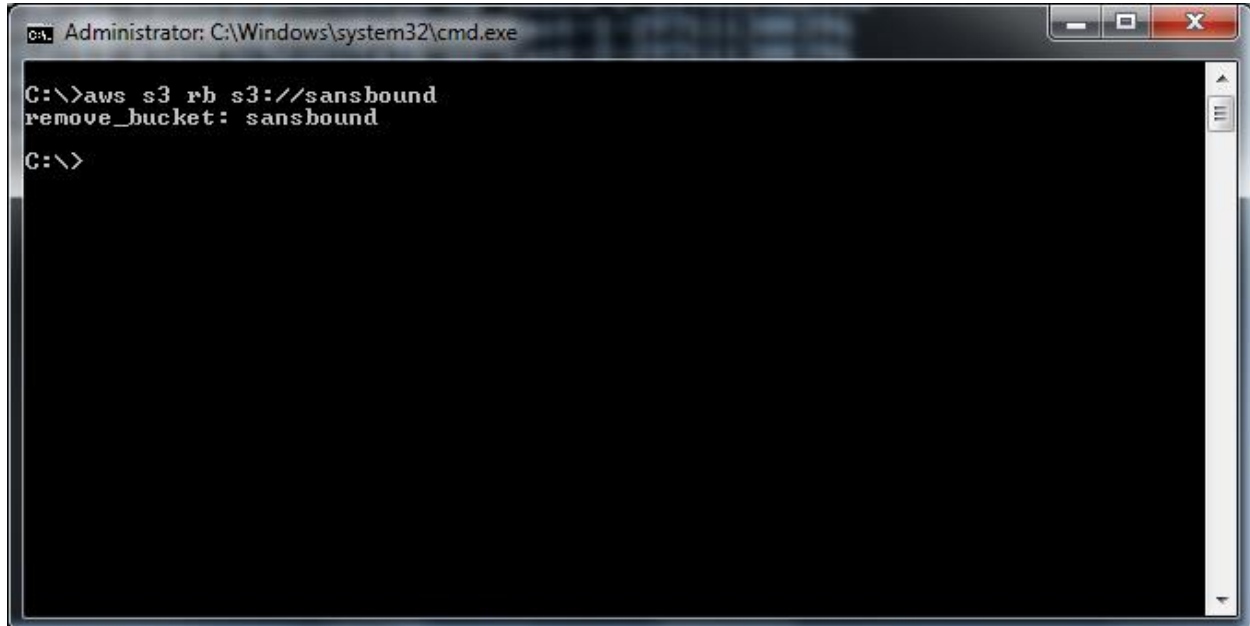
Aws s3 ls



```
C:\>aws s3 ls
2017-12-20 17:48:27 elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-297111308396
2018-01-23 10:42:40 elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-297111308396
2017-12-15 10:52:13 elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-297111308396
2018-01-25 07:04:06 elasticbeanstalk-us-west-1-297111308396
2018-01-27 18:23:50 elasticbeanstalk-us-west-2-297111308396
2018-02-15 08:40:57 sansbound
C:\>
```

Type

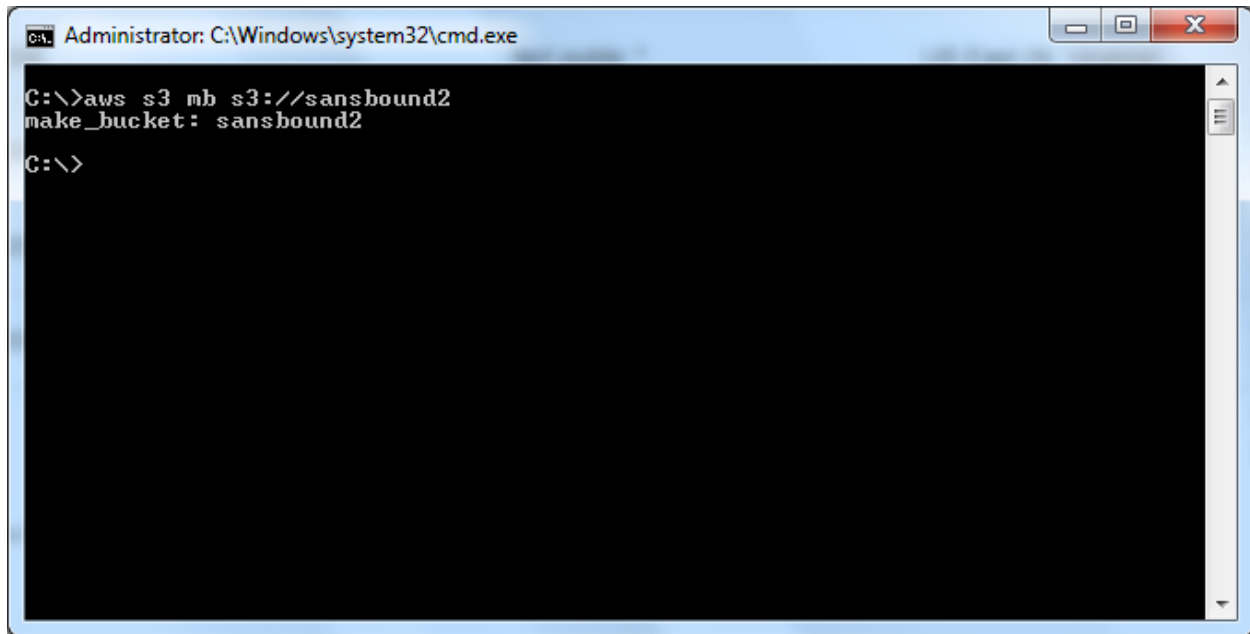
Aws s3 rb s3://sansbound



```
C:\>aws s3 rb s3://sansbound
remove_bucket: sansbound
C:\>
```

Type

Aws s3 mb s3://sansbound2



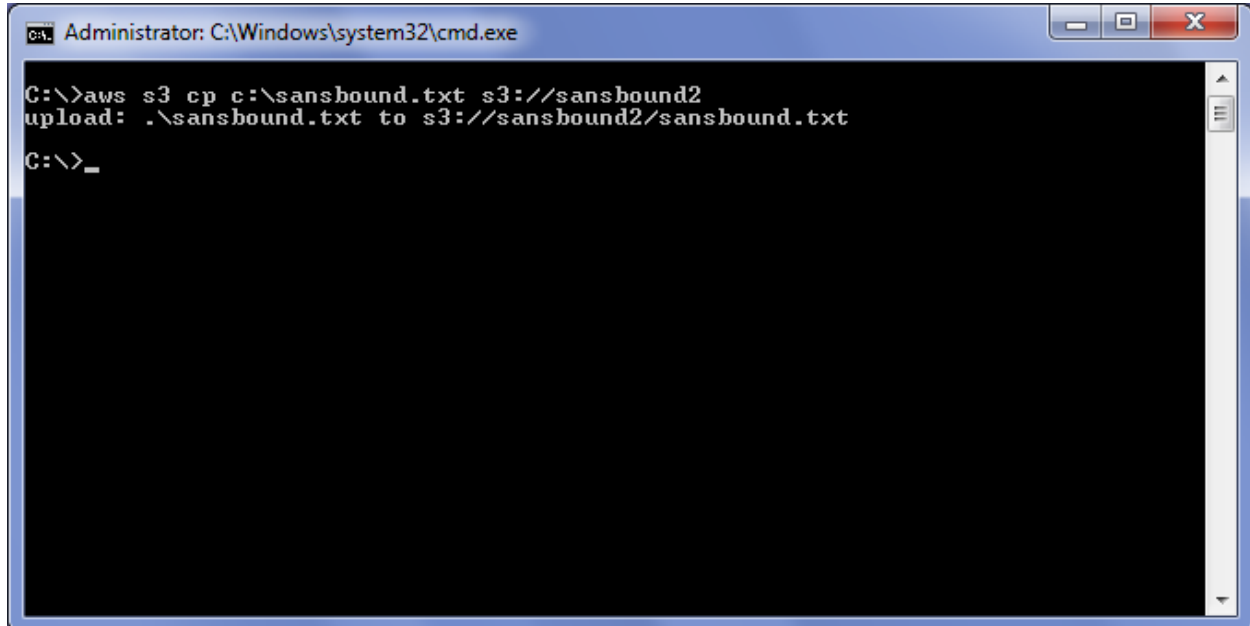
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>aws s3 mb s3://sansbound2
make_bucket: sansbound2

C:\>
```

Type

Aws s3 cp c:\sansbound.txt s3://sansbound2



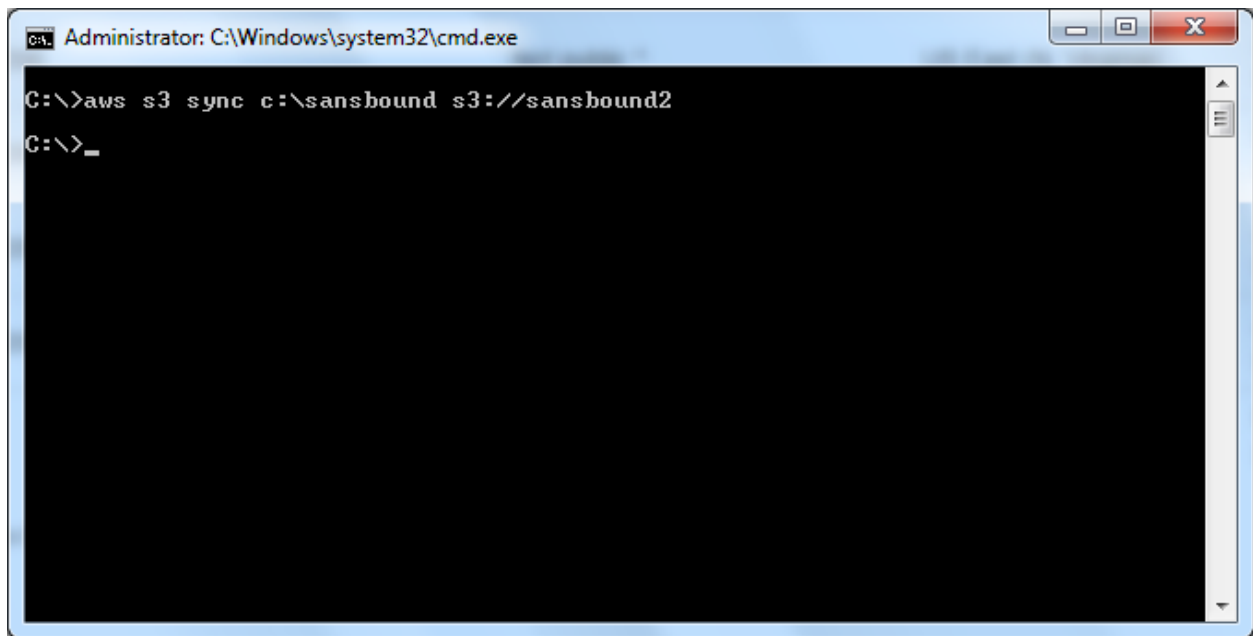
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>aws s3 cp c:\sansbound.txt s3://sansbound2
upload: .\sansbound.txt to s3://sansbound2/sansbound.txt

C:\>_
```

Type

Aws s3 sync c:\sansbound s3://sansbound2

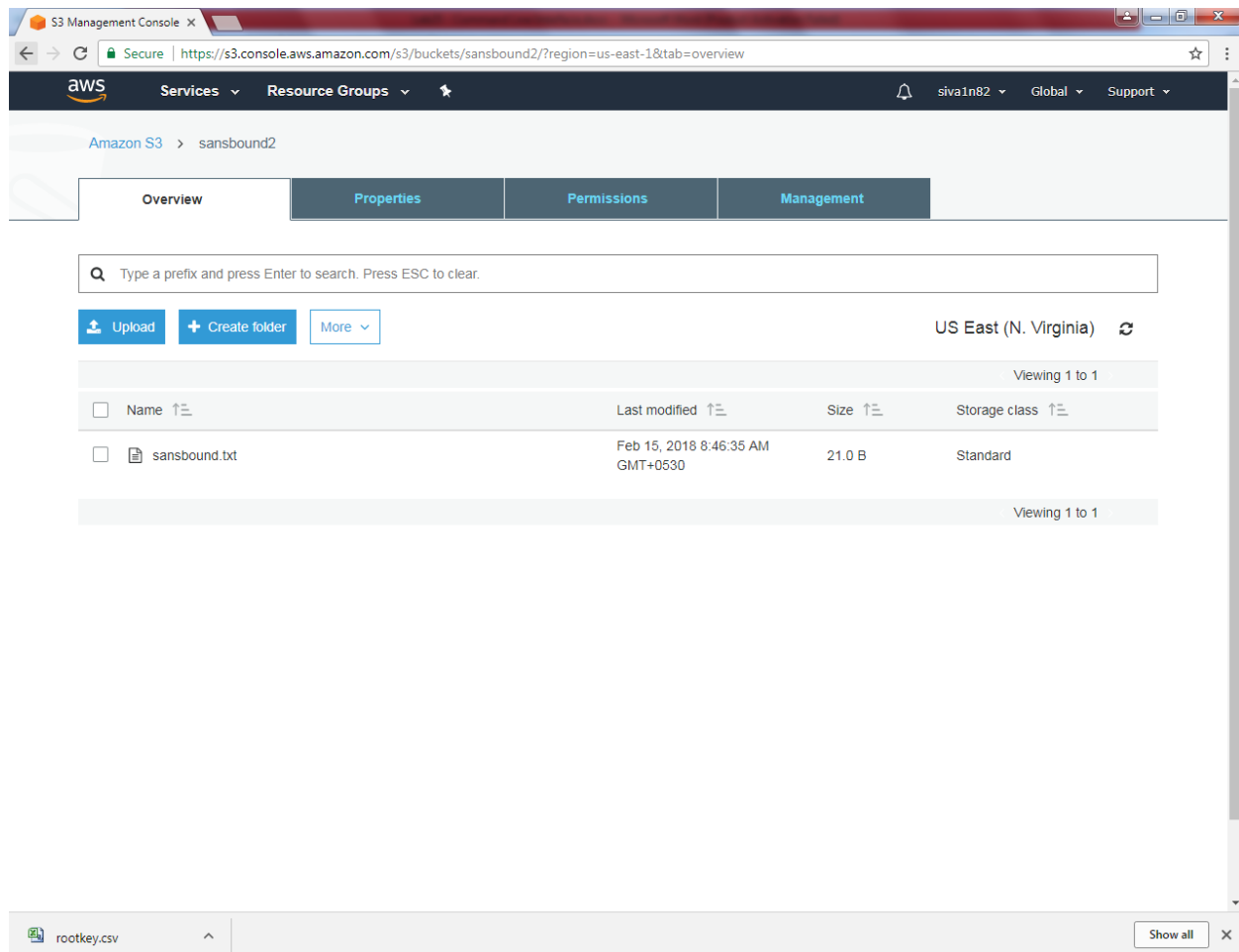


A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The window has a blue title bar and standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner. The command prompt shows the following text:

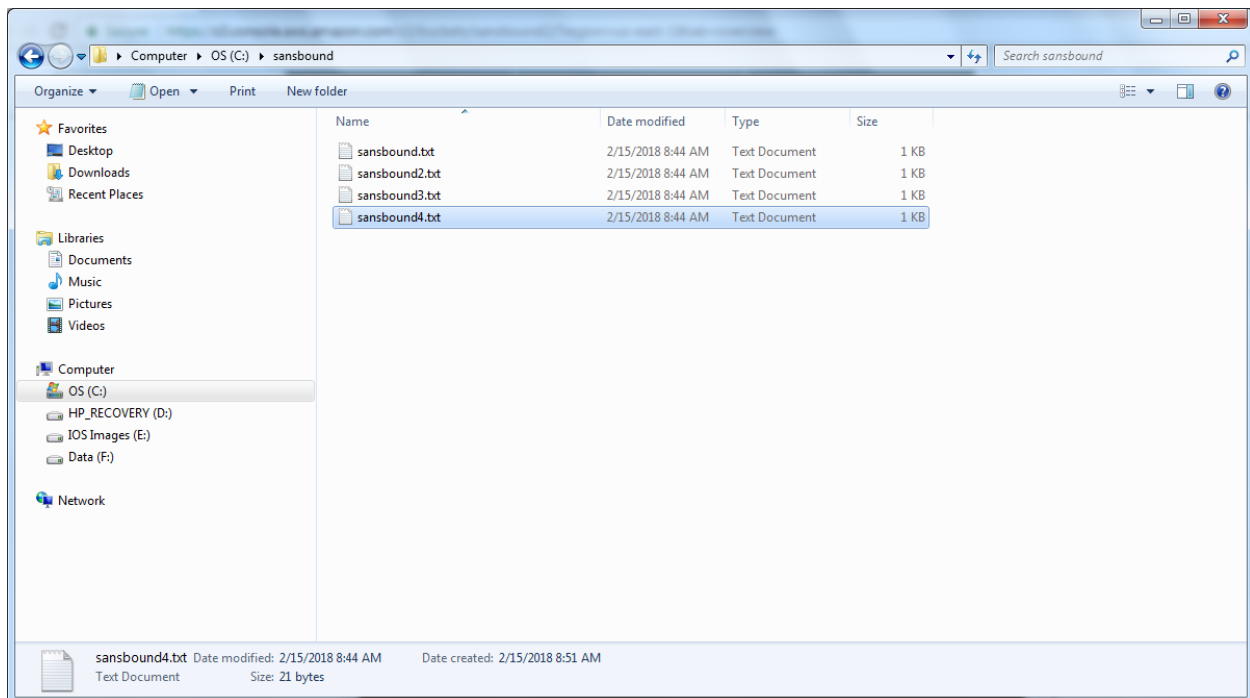
```
C:\>aws s3 sync c:\sansbound s3://sansbound2  
C:\>_
```

The command prompt is currently at the C:\>_ prompt, indicating the command has been executed.

You can able to see the file in sanbound2 bucket.



Now I will copy the files into sansbound2 bucket.



Type

s3 sync c:\sansbound s3://sansbound2

