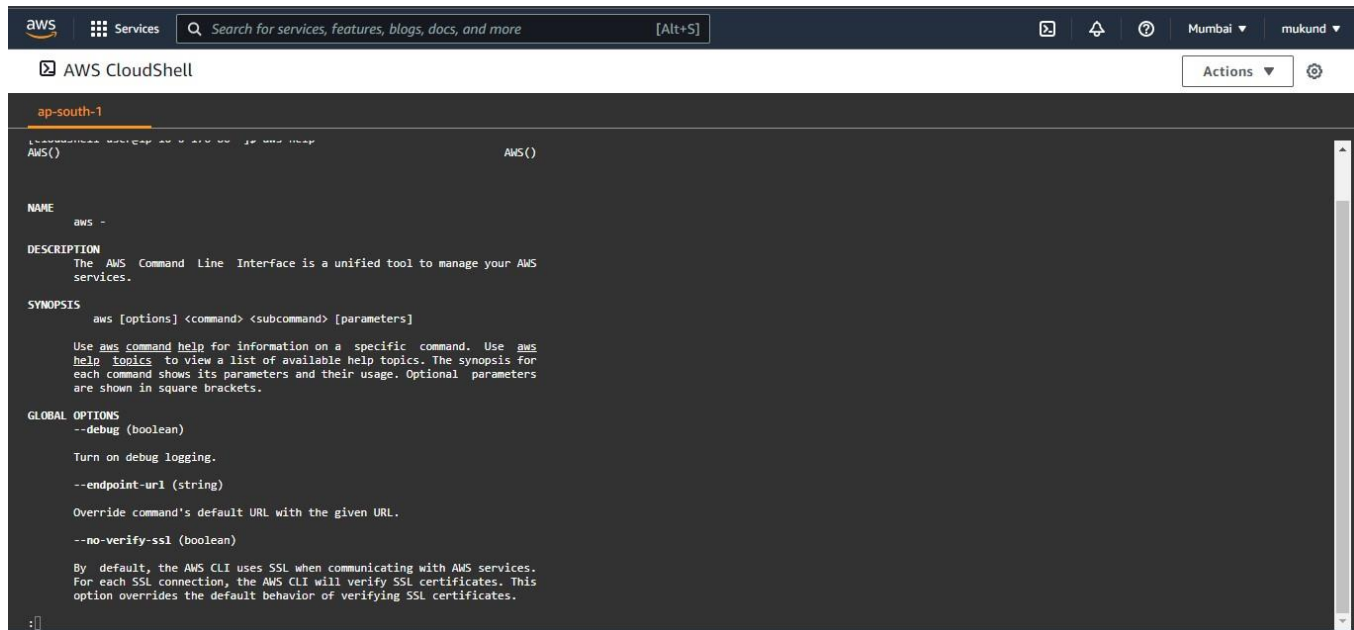


# Aim: Install and learn using AWS CLI

## 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.*



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, mukund). Below this, the 'AWS CloudShell' header is visible. The main terminal area shows the output of the `aws()` command. The output includes the command name 'aws', a description of the AWS CLI, a synopsis showing the general command structure, and a list of global options like `--debug`, `--endpoint-url`, and `--no-verify-ssl`.

```
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.

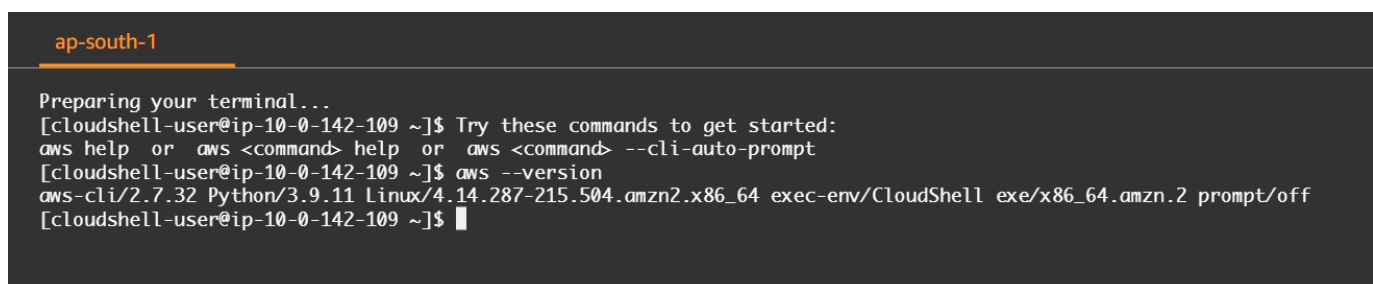
  --no-verify-ssl (boolean)

    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*



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell terminal. The terminal output shows the preparation of the terminal environment and the execution of the `aws --version` command. The output indicates that the AWS CLI version 2.7.32 is installed, along with the Python version (3.9.11) and the Linux architecture (x86\_64).

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.7.32 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-10-0-142-109 ~]$
```

### 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.*

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****67PV]: AKIAU0ADQ5Q52B3667PV
AWS Secret Access Key [*****/RYQ]: 9KppPV0zTYG2k8G9aq0fNWLe7L2W2lv5ZfKX/RyQ
Default region name [Mumbai]:
Default output format [json]:
```

---

### 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*

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
  "UserId": "AIDAU0ADQ5Q5Y4QX4GQH0",
  "Account": "304950078523",
  "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::304950078523:user/rg9036"
}
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$
```

---

### 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.*

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws s3 mb s3://rg9036 --region ap-south-1
make_bucket: rg9036
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-26 04:57:22 rg9036
2022-09-19 05:44:46 rushaans3bucket1
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$
```

---

## 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*

```
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws s3 mb s3://rg9036 --region ap-south-1
make_bucket: rg9036
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws s3 ls
2022-09-26 04:57:22 rg9036
2022-09-19 05:44:46 rushaans3bucket1
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$ aws s3 ls rg9036
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-142-109 ~]$
```

---

## 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

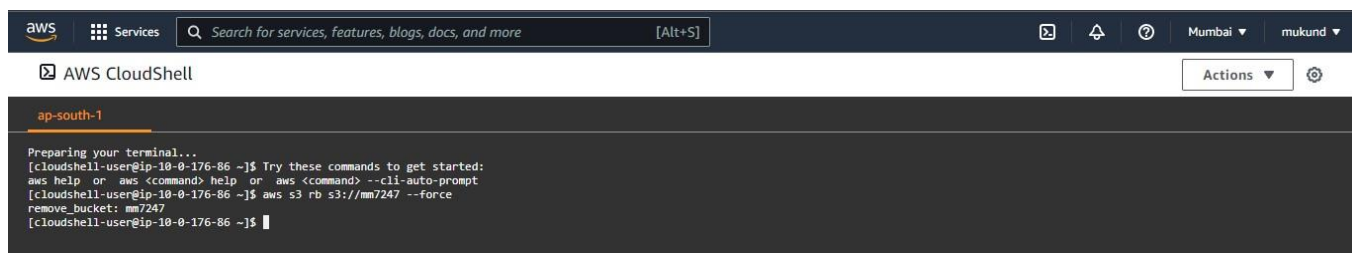
*To download an entire bucket to your local file system, use the AWS CLI sync command, passing it the s3 bucket as a source and a directory on your file system as a destination, e.g. aws s3 sync s3://YOUR\_BUCKET . .*

```
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.*



```
aws
Services
Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S]
Mumbai mukund
AWS CloudShell
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 rb s3://mm7247 --force
remove_bucket: mm7247
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-176-86 ~]$
```

---

## 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\Admin>aws s3 rm s3://my-new-test-bucket102 --recursive
delete: s3://my-new-test-bucket102/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
```