AWS S3 CLI Commands

You can now use the aws s3 CLI commands to interact with the S3 bucket.

List Buckets:

aws s3 ls

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List Objects in a Bucket:

aws s3 ls s3://<bucket-name>/

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Copy Data from S3 to EC2:

aws s3 cp s3://<bucket-name>/<object-key> /local/path

Example
aws s3 cp s3://shashitestbucket0406/Day\ 1.pdf ~/Day1.pdf

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Copy All Data from a Bucket to EC2:

aws s3 cp s3://<bucket-name>/ /local/path --recursive

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Upload the File

Use the aws s3 cp command to upload a file to an S3 bucket.

Syntax:

aws s3 cp /local/file/path s3://<bucket-name>/

Example: To upload a file named example.txt to the bucket mybucket:

aws s3 cp ~/example.txt s3://mybucket/

Output: On success, you'll see:

upload: ./example.txt to s3://mybucket/example.txt

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Specify a Custom Key (Optional)

You can upload the file with a custom name or path in the bucket:

```
aws s3 cp ~/example.txt s3://mybucket/folder1/custom_name.txt
```

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To upload an entire folder to an S3 bucket using the AWS CLI, you can use the --recursive option. Here's how:

Command to Upload a Folder
Syntax:

```
aws s3 cp /local/folder/path s3://<bucket-name>/ --recursive
```

Example: To upload a folder named myfolder to the bucket mybucket:

```
aws s3 cp ~/myfolder s3://mybucket/ --recursive
```

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How It Works

- The --recursive option ensures that all files and subdirectories inside the specified folder are uploaded to the S3 bucket.
- The folder structure is preserved in the bucket.

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Synchronizing Files

The sync command compares the source and destination and only transfers changed or missing files.

Sync Local to S3:

```
aws s3 sync /local/folder/path s3://<bucket-name>/
```

Sync S3 to Local:

```
aws s3 sync s3://<bucket-name>/ /local/destination/
```