

RA2011028010083

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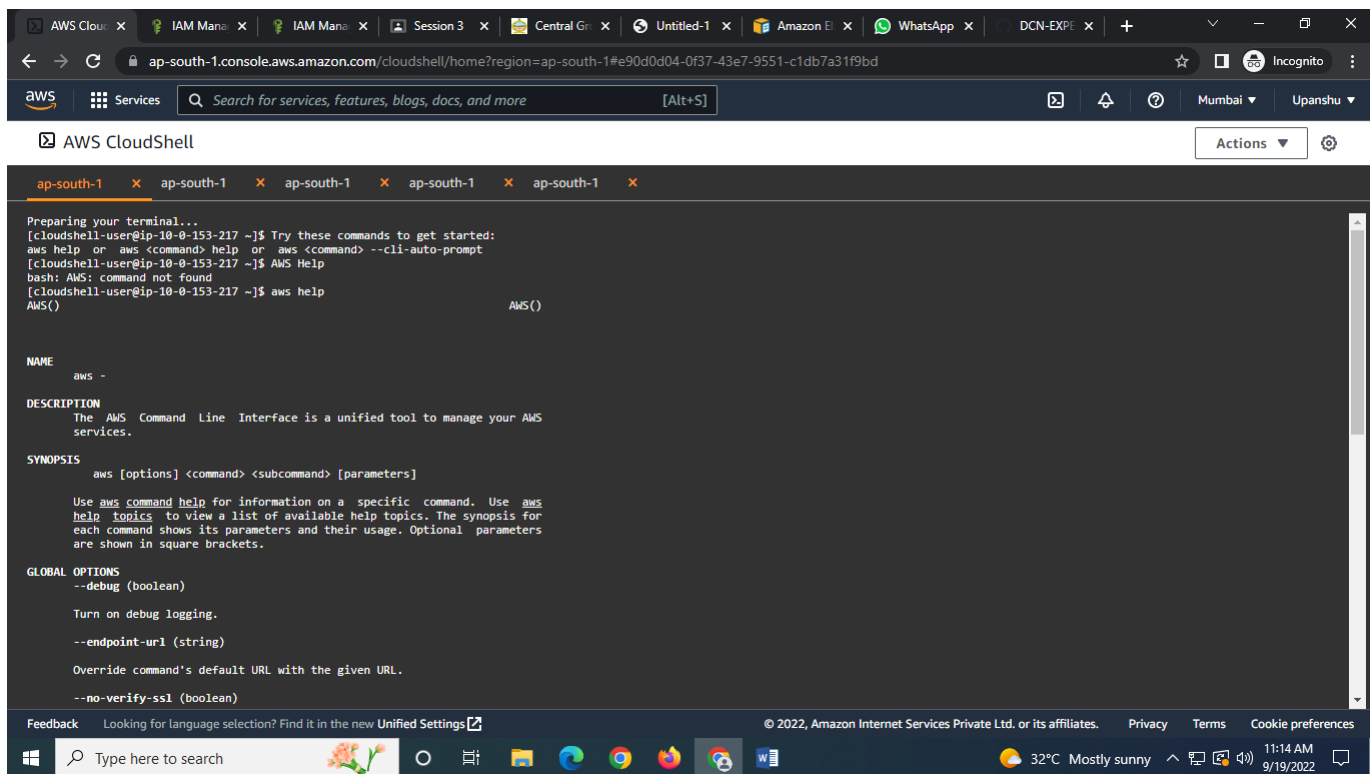
Registration No. – RA2011028010083

Department – CSE W/S in Cloud Computing

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 in a web browser. The terminal window displays the output of the 'aws help' command. The output includes the following sections:

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ AWS Help
bash: AWS: command not found
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ 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.

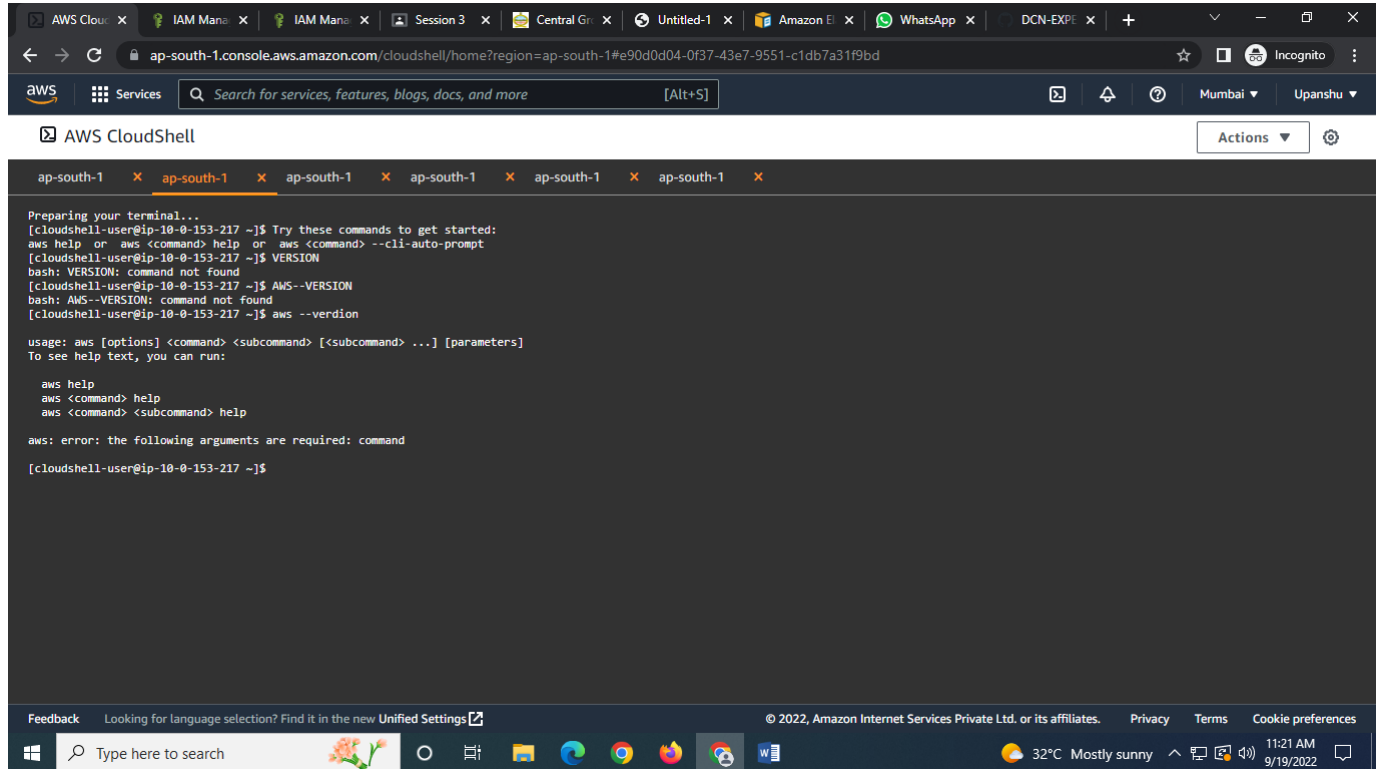
    --endpoint-url (string)
        Override command's default URL with the given URL.

    --no-verify-ssl (boolean)
```

2] AWS – version

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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 in a web browser. The terminal window displays the following text:

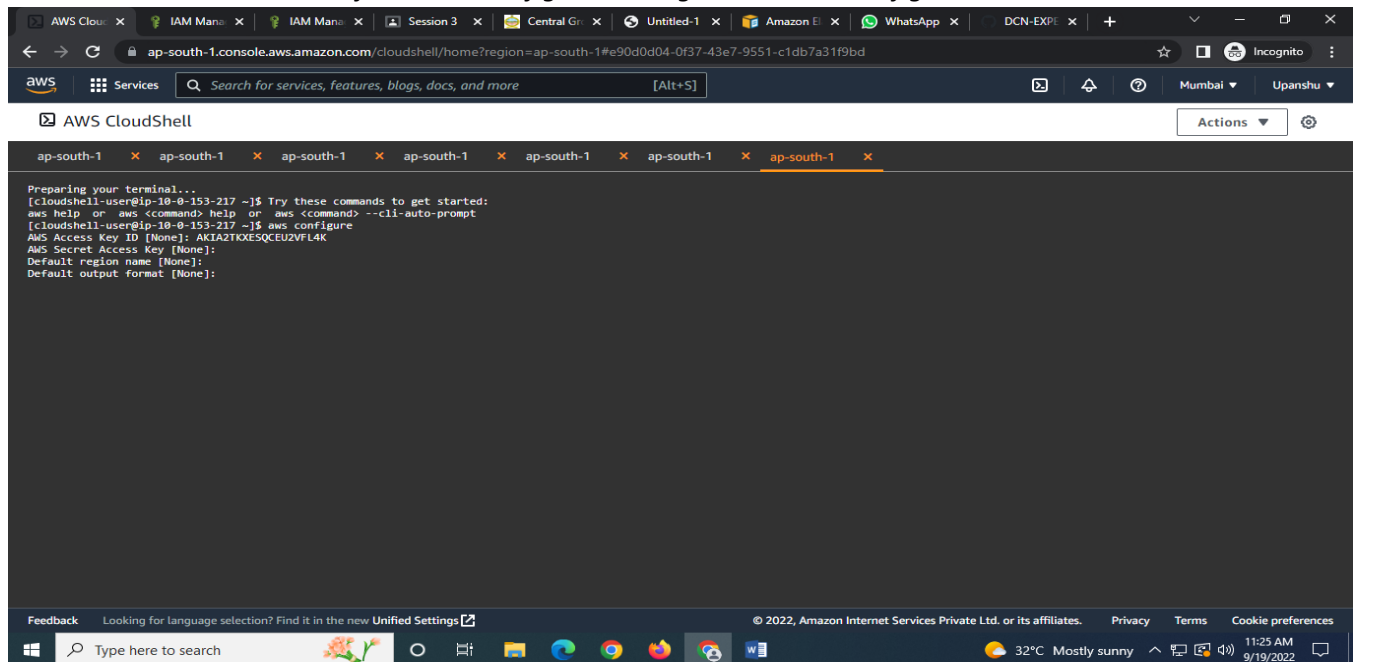
```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ VERSION
bash: VERSION: command not found
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ AWS--VERSION
bash: AWS--VERSION: command not found
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ aws --version
usage: aws [options] <command> [<subcommand> ...] [<parameters>]
To see help text, you can run:

    aws help
    aws <command> help
    aws <command> <subcommand> help

aws: error: the following arguments are required: command
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$
```

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.



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface in a web browser. The terminal window displays the following text:

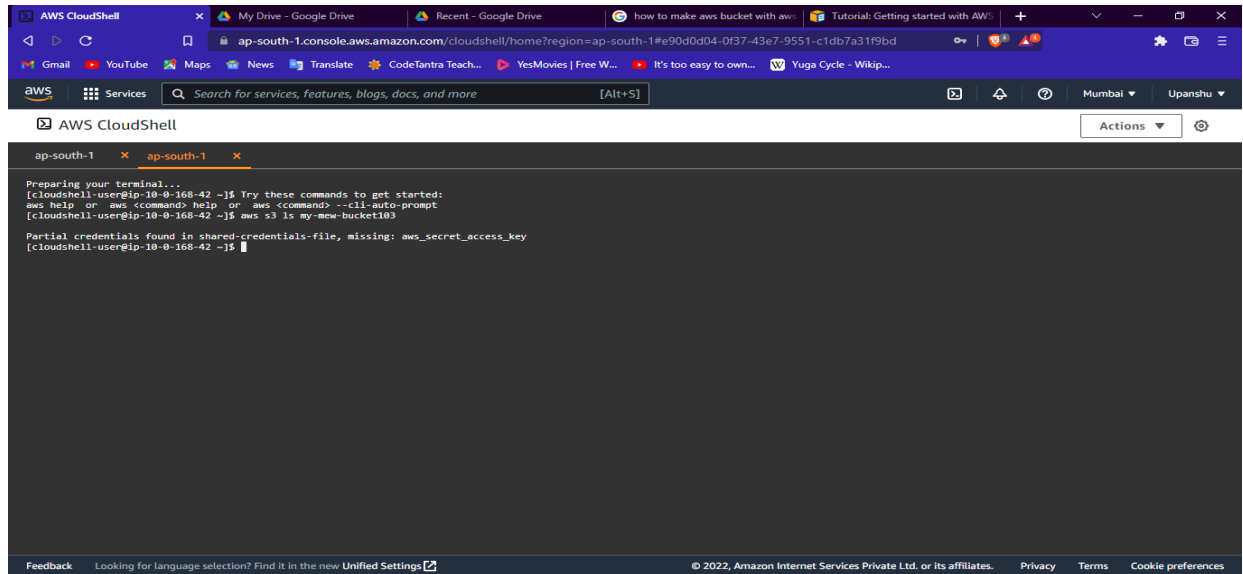
```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-153-217 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA2TXE5QCEU2VFL4K
AWS Secret Access Key [None]:
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:
```



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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

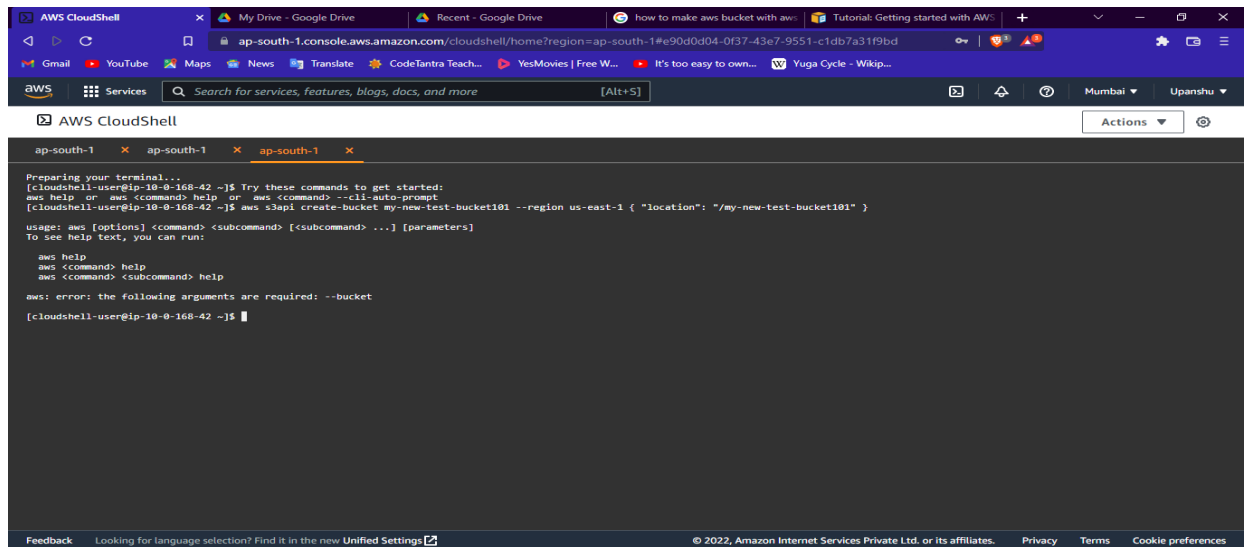


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal window displays the following text:

```
Preparing your terminal...
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-168-42 ~]$ Try these commands to get started:
aws help or aws <command> help or aws <command> --cli-auto-prompt
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-168-42 ~]$ aws s3 ls my-new-bucket103
Partial credentials found in shared-credentials-file, missing: aws_secret_access_key
[cloudshell-user@ip-10-0-168-42 ~]$
```

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.



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.

```
C:\Users\Admin>aws s3 rb s3://my-new-test-bucket103 --force
delete: s3://my-new-test-bucket103/btech-curricula-reg-2018-vol-III.pdf
remove_bucket: my-new-test-bucket103
```

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
```
