

**AWS:**

**CLOUD CONSOLE, CLI & SDK**

# How can users access AWS ?

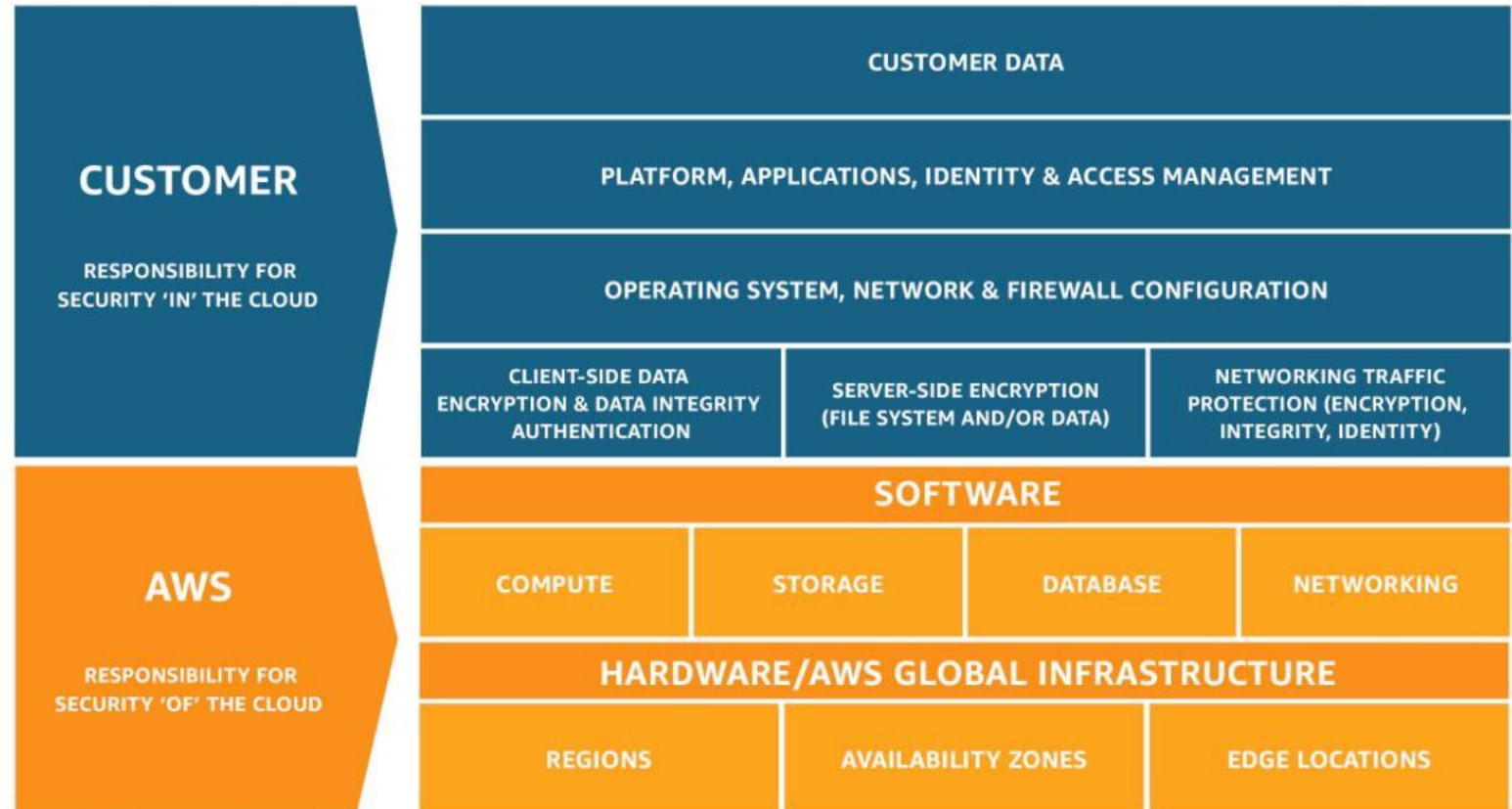


- To access AWS, you have three options:
  - AWS Management Console (protected by password + MFA)
  - AWS Command Line Interface (CLI): protected by access keys
  - AWS Software Developer Kit (SDK) - for code: protected by access keys
- Access Keys are generated through the AWS Console
- Users manage their own access keys
- Access Keys are secret, just like a password. Don't share them
- Access Key ID ~= username
- Secret Access Key ~= password

# Shared Responsibility Model diagram

CUSTOMER = RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
THE SECURITY IN THE CLOUD

AWS = RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
THE SECURITY OF THE CLOUD



<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

# AWS: Console

- **Advantages:**

- **User-Friendly Interface:** The AWS Console provides a graphical user interface (GUI) that is intuitive and easy to navigate, making it accessible to users with limited technical expertise.
- **Visual Representation:** It offers visual representations of AWS resources, making it easier to understand and manage complex configurations.
- **Quick Start:** For beginners, it's a quick and easy way to start working with AWS services without the need for installation or scripting.
- **Built-in Documentation:** The Console often provides helpful tooltips and links to AWS documentation, aiding users in understanding services and features.

- **Disadvantages:**

- **Limited Automation:** It's not ideal for automating tasks or managing resources at scale, as it requires manual interactions.
- **Slower Workflow:** For experienced users, the graphical interface can be slower compared to CLI or SDKs when performing repetitive tasks.
- **Lack of Scripting:** Advanced automation and scripting capabilities are limited within the Console.

# Tour of the AWS Console

- **AWS has Global Services:**

- Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- Route 53 (DNS service)
- CloudFront (Content Delivery Network)
- WAF (Web Application Firewall)



- **Most AWS services are Region-scoped:**

- Amazon EC2 (Infrastructure as a Service)
- Elastic Beanstalk (Platform as a Service)
- Lambda (Function as a Service)
- Rekognition (Software as a Service)



- Region Table: <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services>

# AWS: Command Line Interface (CLI)

- **Advantages:**

- **Scripting and Automation:** The AWS CLI allows for scripting and automation of AWS tasks, which is essential for managing resources at scale.
- **Efficiency:** It's often faster for experienced users who prefer command-line interfaces and can perform tasks with fewer keystrokes.
- **Integration:** CLI commands can easily be integrated into scripts, DevOps pipelines, and scheduled tasks.
- **Wide Range of Features:** The CLI provides access to the full range of AWS services and their features.
- **Cross-Platform:** It's available on various operating systems, making it versatile for different environments.

- **Disadvantages:**

- **Learning Curve:** It can be challenging for beginners or those unfamiliar with command-line interfaces.
- **No Visual Feedback:** There's no visual representation of resources, which may make it harder to visualize complex configurations.
- **Potential for Syntax Errors:** Typing errors can lead to unintended actions, potentially affecting resources.

# AWS: Software Development Kit (SDK)

- **Advantages:**

- **Programmatic Control:** SDKs allow developers to interact with AWS services programmatically, making it suitable for custom applications.
- **Extensive Language Support:** AWS provides SDKs for various programming languages, enhancing flexibility for developers.
- **Full AWS Service Coverage:** SDKs offer comprehensive access to AWS services and their features, giving developers fine-grained control.
- **Integration:** They can be integrated into existing applications and workflows seamlessly.
- **5. Error Handling:** SDKs often include error-handling mechanisms to manage issues gracefully.

- **Disadvantages:**

- **Development Effort:** Developing and maintaining custom applications using SDKs may require significant development effort and expertise.
- **Complexity:** SDK usage can be complex for non-developers and require knowledge of programming languages.
- **Version Management:** Developers must stay up to date with AWS SDK version changes and updates.

# AWS: Hands On Session

- **AWS Console:**

- Take a tour of the console
- Create an account or Sign into an existing account.
- Launch a Linux Ec2 Instance with Apache (HTTPD) server Installed on it.

- **AWS CLI:**

- Download the AWS CLI. Depending on your operating system, it will require a different method.
- Windows Prerequisites:
  - You must be running Microsoft Windows XP or later.
- **Installation Linux x86 (64-bit):**
  - Link <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html>
  - Create an IAM user and give the user an administrative access.
  - Create Secret Access Key
  - Launch a Linux Ec2 Instance with Apache (HTTPD) server Installed on it



# AWS: Hands On Session

- **AWS SDK:**

- SDKs Link: <https://aws.amazon.com/developer/tools/>
  - Boto3 Installation Link:  
<https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/guide/quickstart.html>
  - Create an IAM user and give the user an administrative access.
- Launch a Linux Ec2 Instance with Apache (HTTPD) server Installed on It using AWS SDK (boto3)
  - Start/ stop / terminate our instance using AWS SDK (boto3).



Thanks  
Merci  
Gracias

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