

Building a Hybrid Web App on AWS (EC2 + CloudFront + S3)

For this project, my goal was to design and deploy a simple hybrid web architecture in which an EC2 instance serves HTML, while S3 and CloudFront deliver static assets securely and efficiently. This hands-on build reinforced core AWS architectural principles in networking, security, and performance optimization.

Project Goal

I set out to host a lightweight web application using three key AWS services:

- **EC2** → Serves the main HTML page
- **S3** → Stores static content (CSS + images)
- **CloudFront** → Distributes the static assets globally with low latency

This architecture allowed me to separate dynamic content from static content, reduce computing workload on EC2, and enforce more secure access patterns.

Architecture Overview

Here's how the components interacted:

1. Users access the public web page hosted on **EC2**
2. The HTML references the **CloudFront domain**
3. CloudFront retrieves the assets from **S3**
4. S3 remains private — assets aren't publicly accessible except through CloudFront

By forcing access through CloudFront, I improved performance and security posture.

What I Built Step-by-Step

Creating the S3 Bucket

I created a private S3 bucket to hold style.css and a logo image. I intentionally kept public access blocked to verify that CloudFront would be the only service able to retrieve these objects.

https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets?region=us-east-2

Amazon S3 > Buckets

Successfully created bucket "bayoakins-static-assets"
To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details.

View details X

General purpose buckets All AWS Regions Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1) Info Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Copy ARN Empty Delete Create bucket

Find buckets by name

Name AWS Region Creation date

bayoakins-static-assets US East (Ohio) us-east-2 November 29, 2025, 23:09:16 (UTC-05:00)

Account snapshot Info View dashboard Updated daily Storage Lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends.

External access summary - new Info Updated daily External access findings help you identify bucket permissions that allow public access or access from other AWS accounts.

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/bayoakins-static-assets?region=us-east-2&tab=permissions © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bayoakins-static-assets

bayoakins-static-assets Info

Objects Metadata Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Permissions overview

Access finding Access findings are provided by IAM external access analyzers. Learn more about How IAM analyzer findings work. View analyzer for us-east-2

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. Learn more.

Block all public access On Edit Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. Learn more

Public access is blocked because Block Public Access settings are turned on for this bucket To determine which settings are turned on, check your Block Public Access settings for this bucket. Learn more about using Amazon S3 Block Public Access.

No policy to display. Copy

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for uploading files to a bucket named "bayoakins-static-assets".

Upload Info: A message indicates that files and folders can be uploaded to S3. It mentions that for larger files (over 160GB), the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs, or Amazon S3 REST API should be used. A dashed box area is available for dragging and dropping files.

Files and folders: A table lists two items: "success-logo.png" (image/png, 62.9 KB) and "style.css.css" (text/css, 252.0 B). The "Remove", "Add files", and "Add folder" buttons are located at the top right of the table.

Destination Info: The destination is set to "s3://bayoakins-static-assets". The "Destination details" section contains a note about bucket settings impacting new objects.

Permissions: A note states that public access is granted to other AWS accounts.

Properties: A note specifies storage class, encryption settings, and tags.

Buttons: "Cancel" and "Upload" buttons are at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console after the upload has completed successfully.

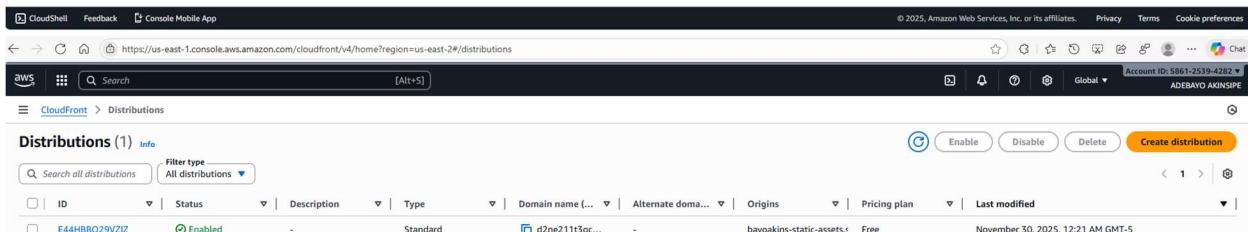
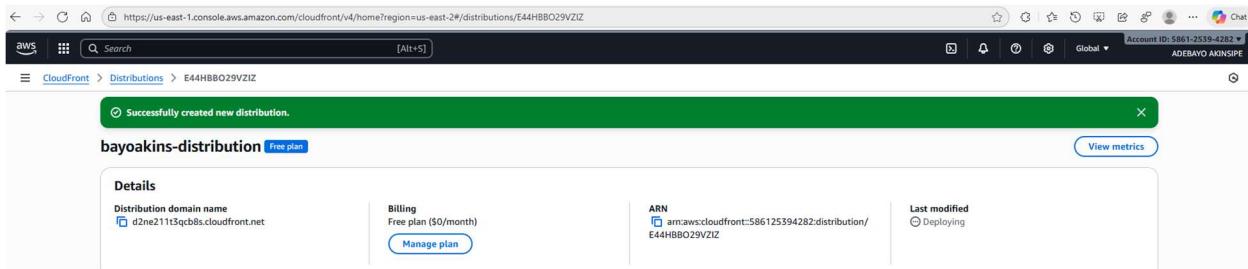
Upload: status: A green success message says "Upload succeeded. For more information, see the Files and folders table." A "Close" button is present.

Summary: A summary table shows the upload results: 2 files, 63.2 KB (100.00%) succeeded, and 0 files, 0 B (0%) failed.

Files and folders: A table displays the uploaded files: "success-logo.png" (image/png, 62.9 KB, Status: Succeeded) and "style.css.css" (text/css, 252.0 B, Status: Succeeded).

Setting Up CloudFront

Next, I configured a CloudFront Distribution that pointed to the S3 bucket. Once active, I copied the CloudFront domain name — this became the reference inside my HTML and CSS calls.



Launching the EC2 Instance, SSH into EC2, and Installing Apache

I deployed an Amazon Linux 2023 EC2 instance using a t2.micro instance type and enabled inbound HTTP traffic while restricting SSH access to my IP address. After connecting to the instance via PuTTY, I installed Apache and prepared it to serve the HTML file.

<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-2#KeyPairs>

EC2 Key pairs

Successfully created key pair

Key pairs (1) Info

Name	Type	Created	Fingerprint	ID
my-web-key	rsa	2025/11/30 00:44 GMT-5	bb:2a:5f:03:34:44:e1:69:95:d1:13:c6:27:09:20:de:0...	key-09736e1d18bf7d6c

Actions **Create key pair**

Instances

- Instances
- Instance Types
- Launch Templates
- Spot Requests
- Savings Plans
- Reserved Instances
- Dedicated Hosts
- Capacity Reservations
- Capacity Manager **New**

Images

- AMIs
- AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

- Volumes
- Snapshots
- Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security

- Security Groups
- Elastic IPs
- Placement Groups
- Key Pairs**
- Network Interfaces

CloudShell **Feedback** **Console Mobile App**

<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstances>

EC2 Instances Launch an instance

Success Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-078bf575a27504b58)

Launch log

Next Steps

Q. What would you like to do next with this instance, for example "create alarm" or "create backup"

Create billing usage alerts To manage costs and avoid surprise bills, set up email notifications for billing usage thresholds. Create billing alerts	Connect to your instance Once your instance is running, log into it from your local computer. Connect to instance Learn more	Connect an RDS database Configure the connection between an EC2 instance and a database to allow traffic flow between them. Connect an RDS database Create a new RDS database Learn more	Create EBS snapshot policy Create a policy that automates the creation, retention, and deletion of EBS snapshots. Create EBS snapshot policy	Manage detailed monitoring Enable or disable detailed monitoring for the instance. If you enable detailed monitoring, the Amazon EC2 console displays monitoring graphs with a 1-minute period. Manage detailed monitoring	Create Load Balancer Create a application, network gateway or classic Elastic Load Balancer Create Load Balancer
Create AWS budget AWS Budgets allows you to create budgets, forecast spend, and take action on your costs and usage from a single location. Create AWS budget	Manage CloudWatch alarms Create or update Amazon CloudWatch alarms for the instance. Manage CloudWatch alarms	Disaster recovery for your instances Recover the instances you just launched into a different Availability Zone or a different Region using AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (DRS). Disaster recovery for your instances	Monitor for suspicious runtime activities Amazon GuardDuty enables you to continuously monitor for malicious runtime activity and unauthorized behavior, with near real-time visibility into on-host activities occurring across your Amazon EC2 workloads. Monitor for suspicious runtime activities	Get instance screenshot Capture a screenshot from the instance and view it as an image. This is useful for troubleshooting an unreachable instance. Get instance screenshot	Get system log View the instance's system log to troubleshoot issues. Get system log

CloudShell **Feedback** **Console Mobile App**

Instances (1) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 IP	Elastic IP
MyWebServer	i-078bf575a27504b58	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2c	ec2-13-59-100-220.us...	13.59.100.220	-

Select an instance

PuTTY Configuration

Category:

- Appearance
- Behaviour
- Translation
- + Selection
- Colours
- Connection
 - Data
 - Proxy
 - SSH
 - Kex
 - Host keys
 - Cipher
 - + Auth
 - TTY
 - X11
 - Tunnels
 - Bugs
 - More bugs
 - Serial
 - Telnet
 - Rlogin
 - SUPDUP

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address)

Port

22

Connection type:

SSH Serial Other: Telnet

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions

Default Settings

Load

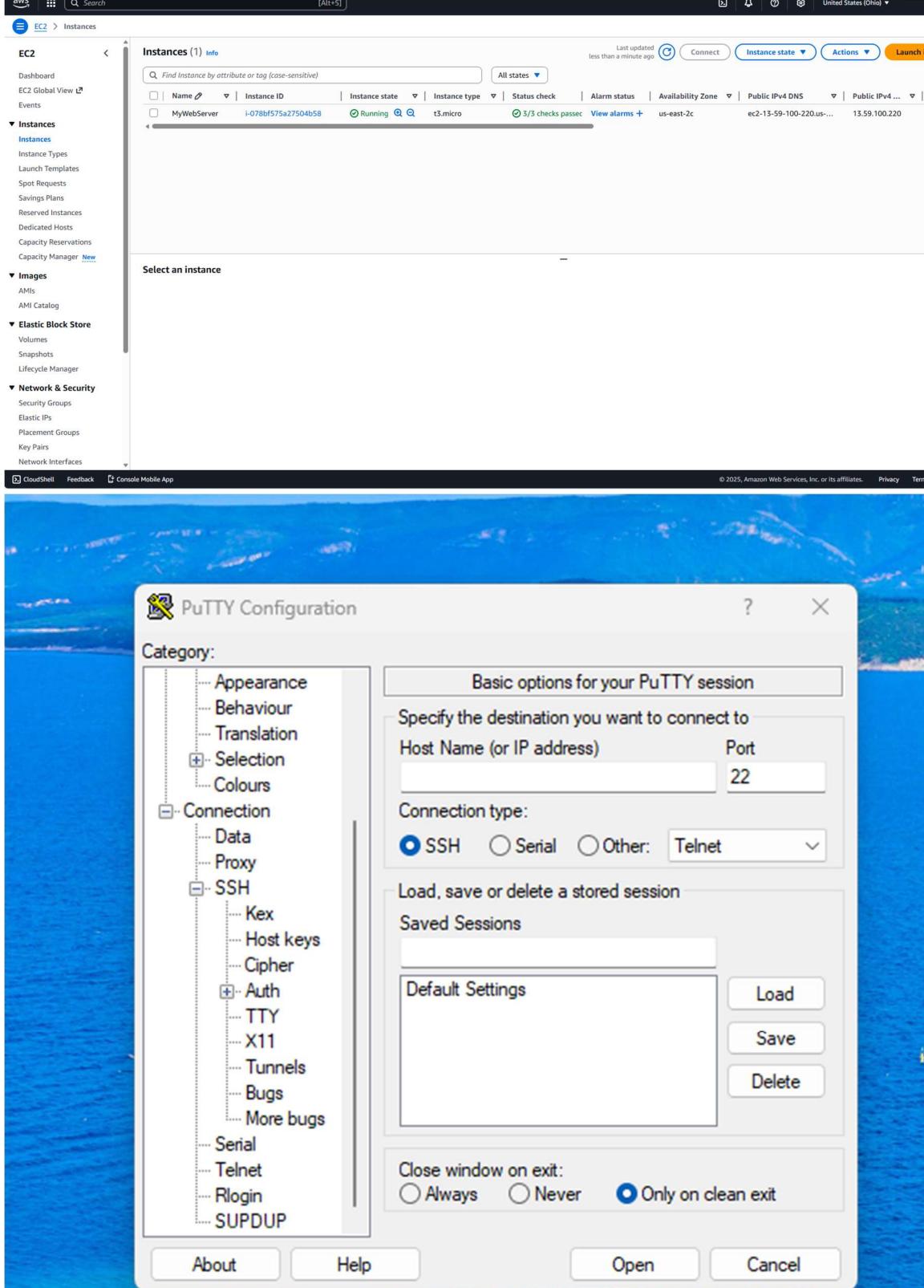
Save

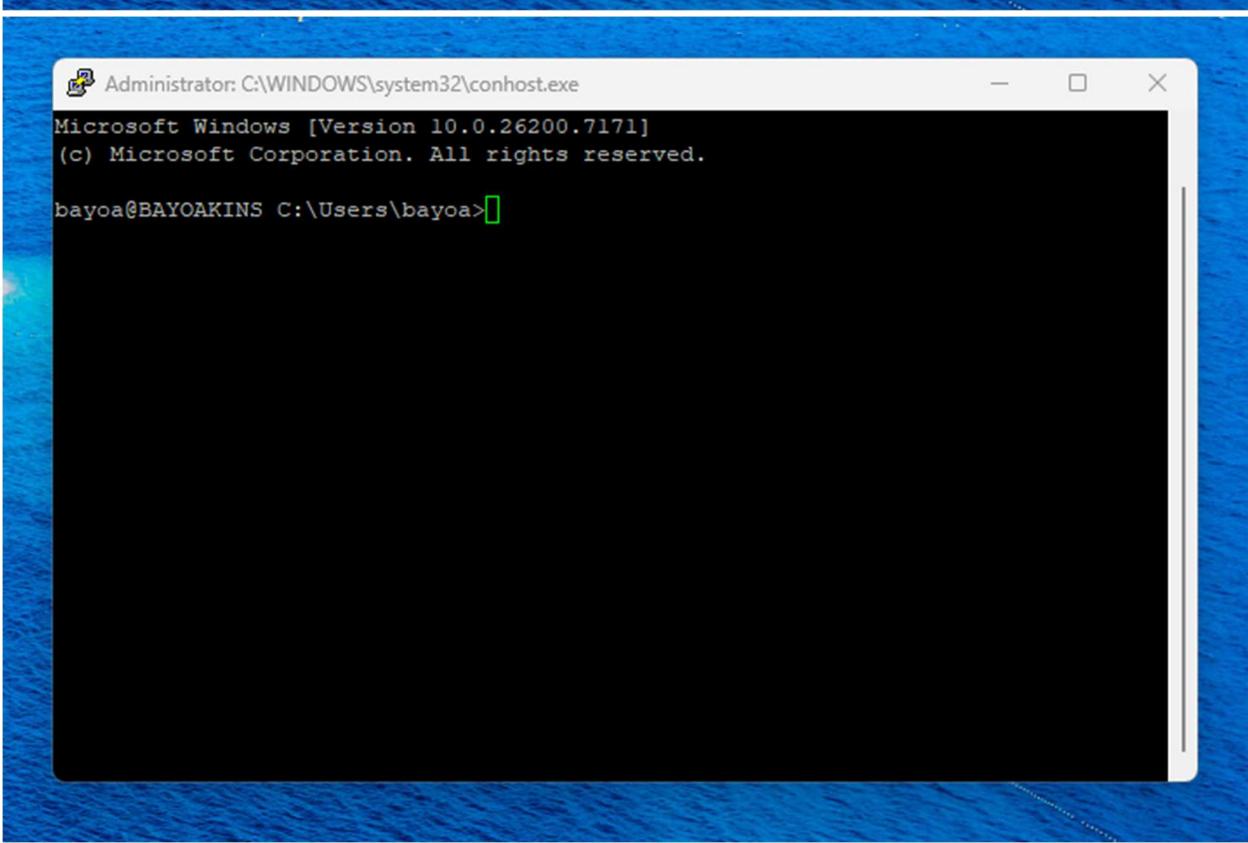
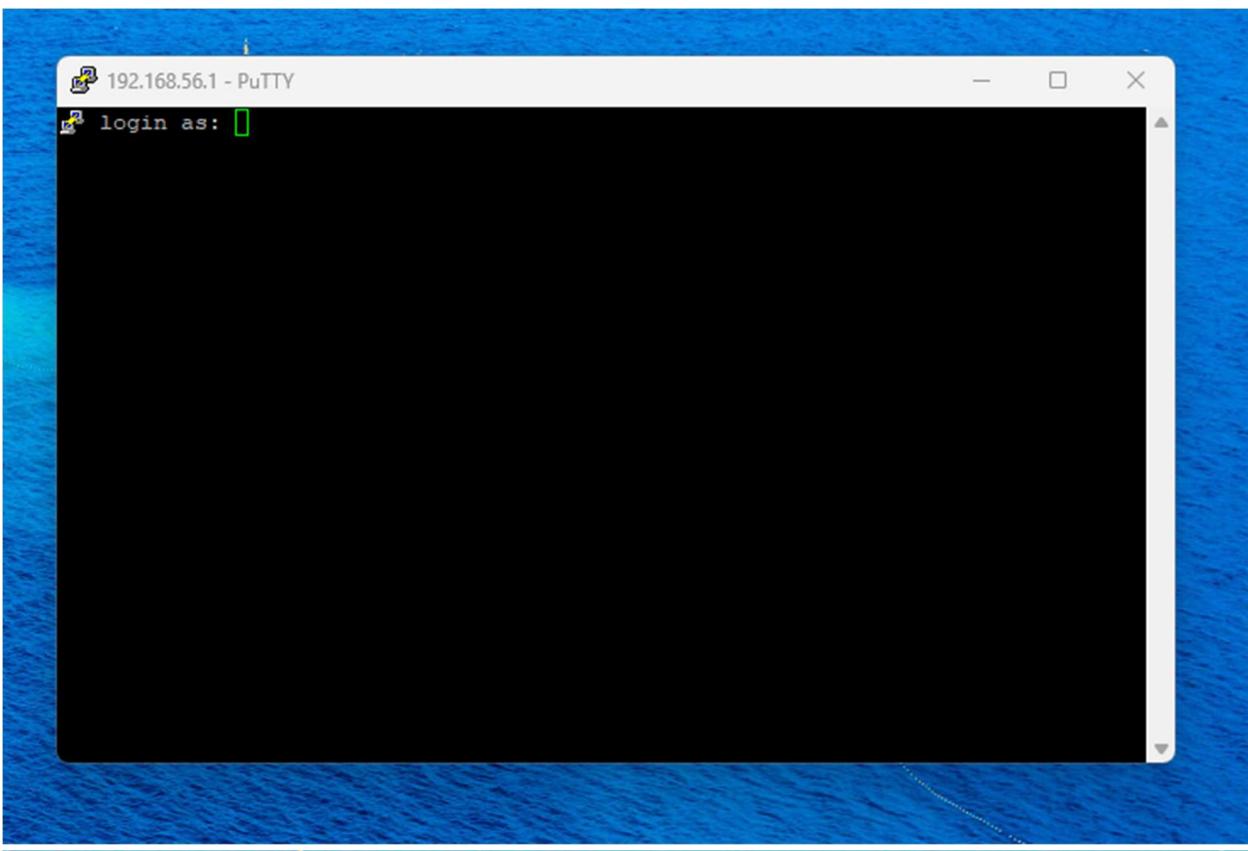
Delete

Close window on exit:

Always Never Only on clean exit

About Help Open Cancel





Linking Everything in HTML

Inside /var/www/html/index.html, I created a basic web page that referenced the CloudFront-hosted CSS and the success image.

Once saved, loading the EC2 public IP displayed the final, formatted output — a blue background, a message, and the centered logo — confirming that both content paths were working.

```

root@ec2-user:~# apt-get update
[...]
root@ec2-user:~# apt-get upgrade
[...]
root@ec2-user:~# apt-get install apache2
[...]
root@ec2-user:~# curl http://172.31.35.252/
[...]

```

The terminal session shows the following steps:

- apt-get update**: Updates the package index.
- apt-get upgrade**: Installs the latest version of Apache 2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.
- apt-get install apache2**: Installs the Apache web server.
- curl http://172.31.35.252/**: Checks if the Apache server is running correctly.

The browser screenshot shows the Apache default page "It works!" with the URL "http://172.31.35.252/".

```

root@ec2-user:~# apt-get upgrade -y
[...]
[1/13] : apr-util-lmdb-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[2/13] : apr-util-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[3/13] : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[4/13] : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[5/13] : generic-logos-httpsd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm
[6/13] : httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[7/13] : httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[8/13] : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[9/13] : httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[10/13] : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[11/13] : mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm
[12/13] : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm
[13/13] : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm

Total 14 MB/s | 2.4 MB 00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
Preparing : 1/1
Installing : apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
Installing : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Installing : apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Installing : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Installing : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Installing : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Installing : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Installing : httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Installing : httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Installing : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Installing : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Installing : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
Installing : mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Installing : generic-logos-httpsd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Installing : httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Running scriptlet: httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Verifying : 1/13
Verifying : apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
Verifying : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : generic-logos-httpsd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch
Verifying : httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Verifying : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Verifying : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : httpd-fsleystrem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
Verifying : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
Verifying : mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
Complete!
[ec2-user:~]# curl -I 172.31.35.252
[ec2-user:~]# curl -I 172.31.35.252 -L
[ec2-user:~]# curl -I 172.31.35.252 -L > /var/www/html/index.html
[ec2-user:~]# curl -I 172.31.35.252

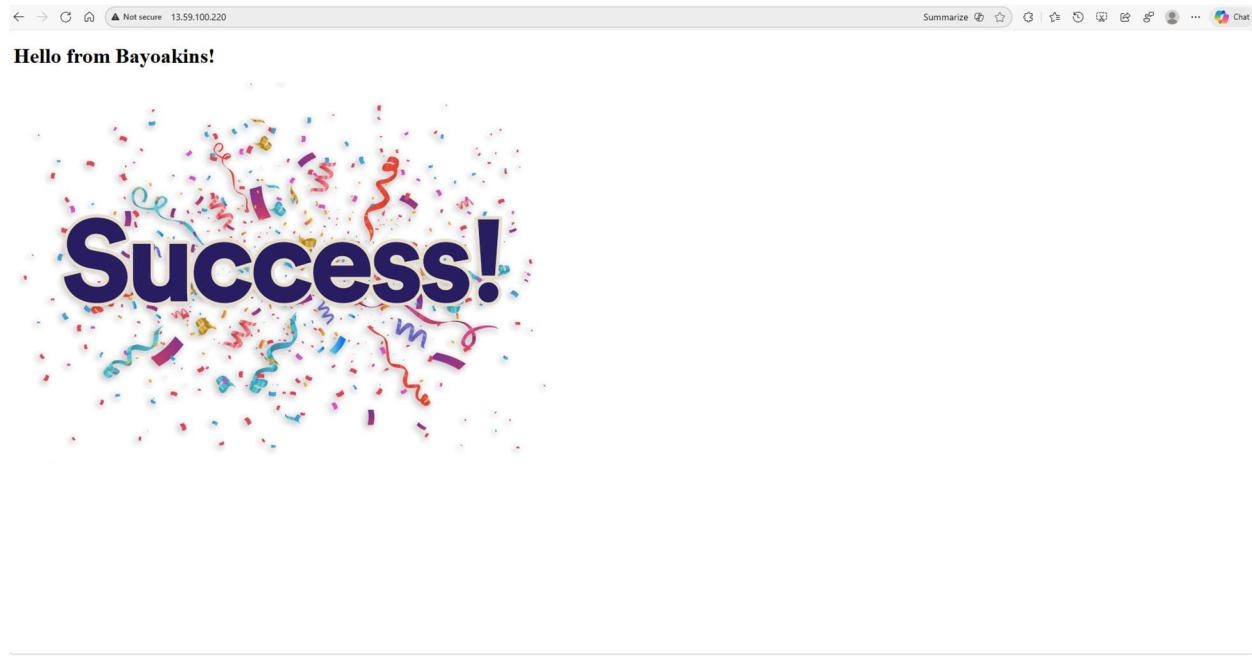
```

Testing Results

Once deployment was complete, I verified that:

- EC2 successfully served HTML
- S3 remained private (no direct access allowed)
- CSS and image loaded only through CloudFront
- The browser displayed all elements correctly

This validated that the hybrid architecture behaved as expected.



Cleanup

To avoid unnecessary billing, I deleted:

- The EC2 instance
- The security group
- The key pair
- The CloudFront distribution
- The S3 bucket

Cleanup is a crucial final step when working in a free-tier environment.

<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-2#instancesinstanceState=running:sort=descinstanceState>

EC2 Instances

Successfully initiated termination (deletion) of i-078bf575a27504b58

Instances (1/1) Info

Last updated 3 minutes ago

Instance state Actions Launch instances

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Instance state = running Clear filters

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 IP	Elastic IP
MyWebServer	i-078bf575a27504b58	Terminated	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2c	-	13.59.100.220	-

i-078bf575a27504b58 (MyWebServer)

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-078bf575a27504b58	-	-
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public DNS
-	Terminated	-
Hostname type	Instance type	Elastic IP addresses
-	t3.micro	-
Answer private resource DNS name	AMI ID	Amazon Compute Optimizer Metrics
-	-	-

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App

<https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-2#SecurityGroups>

EC2 Security Groups

Security group (sg-04bb59d1ede1439d1 | launch-wizard-1) successfully deleted

Security Groups (2) Info

Actions Export security groups to CSV Create security group

Find security groups by attribute or tag

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description	Owner
-	sg-0fd8cbfd2ab657d63	default	vpc-0352ec6ff36e7638b	default VPC security group	S86125394282
-	sg-04bb59d1ede1439d1	launch-wizard-1	vpc-0352ec6ff36e7638b	launch-wizard-1 created 2025-11-30T0...	S86125394282

Select a security group

CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App

https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-2#KeyPairs:

Successfully deleted 1 key pairs

Key pairs Info

Find Key Pair by attribute or tag

Name Type Created Fingerprint ID

No key pairs to display

Actions Create key pair

Instance Types Launch Templates Spot Requests Savings Plans Reserved Instances Dedicated Hosts Capacity Reservations Capacity Manager New

Images AMIs AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store Volumes Snapshots Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces

Load Balancing Load Balancers Target Groups Trust Stores

Auto Scaling Auto Scaling Groups

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https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/bucket/bayoakins-static-assets/empty?region=us-east-2

Successfully emptied bucket "bayoakins-static-assets"

View details below. If you want to delete this bucket, use the [delete bucket configuration](#).

Empty bucket: status

The details below are no longer available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Source: <https://hayoakins-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com>

Successfully deleted: 2 objects, 63.2 KB

Failed to delete: 0 objects

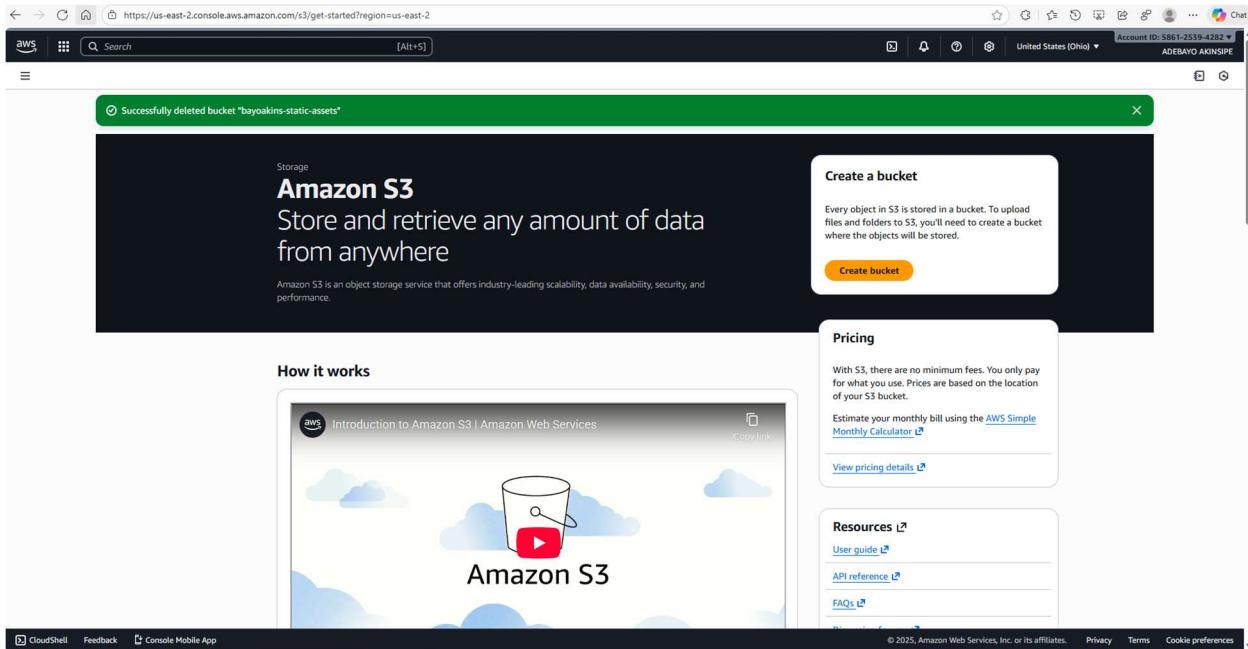
Failed to delete (0)

Find objects by name

Name Prefix Version ID Type Last modified Size Error

No failed object deletions

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Troubleshooting Moment

My first test returned missing images — a classic **403 "Access Denied"** error. The issue was that the HTML still referenced the S3 object URL instead of the CloudFront domain. After replacing the link, the assets loaded successfully.

Security + Performance Reflection

This project reinforced some important AWS design lessons:

- **Decoupling Compute and Content Delivery** improves scalability and cost efficiency
- **CloudFront caching** reduces latency and offloads traffic from the web server
- **Private S3 buckets with controlled access paths** reduce the attack surface
- **Security groups and minimal access controls** enforce the principle of least privilege

My Final Takeaways

This hands-on build helped me apply architectural reasoning rather than just service configuration. Working through each step deepened my understanding of how AWS services integrate — especially when designing secure, cost-optimized, and scalable web applications.

Next, I plan to extend this architecture with:

- HTTPS configuration
- Route 53 DNS mapping
- Lambda@Edge caching logic

Each improvement brings the build closer to production readiness — and one step further in my AWS Solutions Architect journey.