

# S3 Static Website Hosting

- Hosting a Website  
Without a Server  
Using Amazon S3
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# What is Amazon S3?

- Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is an object storage service
- Used to store files like HTML, CSS, images, videos
- Highly scalable, durable, and cost-effective
- Managed service (no server management)





# What is Static Website Hosting?

- A static website contains fixed content
  - Uses only **HTML, CSS, JavaScript**
  - No backend server or database
  - Faster and more secure than dynamic websites

# Why Use S3 for Static Website Hosting?

## **Serverless**

No EC2 or backend server

## **Very low cost**

Pay only for what you use

## **High availability**

Durable and reliable

## **Easy to manage**

Simple configuration

## **Auto-scaling**

Scales automatically

# Architecture Overview



User Browser

Send Request

S3 Serves Files

S3 Website URL

This simple architecture demonstrates how users interact with your static website hosted on Amazon S3 without any server infrastructure.

# Step 1 – Create an S3 Bucket

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS S3 console. The 'General configuration' section is active, displaying the following details:

- AWS Region:** Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1
- Bucket type:** General purpose (selected)
- Bucket name:** s3-static-website-hosting
- Copy settings from existing bucket - optional:** Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied. A 'Choose bucket' button is available.
- Format:** s3://bucket/prefix

The 'Object Ownership' section is also visible, showing the following options:

- ACLs disabled (recommended):** All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.
- ACLs enabled:** Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Console Mobile App.

The screenshot shows the 'Buckets' page in the AWS S3 console. The 'General purpose buckets' tab is selected, showing the following information for the newly created bucket:

| Name                          | AWS Region                       | Creation date                          |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| s3-static-website-hosting-001 | Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1 | January 29, 2026, 09:24:52 (UTC+05:30) |

Other buttons available on the page include Copy ARN, Empty, Delete, and Create bucket. A message at the top right says 'To exit full screen, move mouse to top of screen or press and hold Esc'.

# Step 2 – Enable Static Website Hosting

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Properties page for the bucket 's3-static-website-hosting-001'. A green success message at the top indicates 'Successfully edited static website hosting.' The 'Static website hosting' section is expanded, showing the following configuration:

- Object Lock:** Disabled
- Requester pays:** When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more ↗](#)
- Static website hosting:** Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more ↗](#)
- Recommendation:** We recommend using AWS Amplify Hosting for static website hosting. Deploy a fast, secure, and reliable website quickly with AWS Amplify Hosting. Learn more about [Amplify Hosting ↗](#) or [View your existing Amplify apps ↗](#)
- S3 static website hosting:** Enabled
- Hosting type:** Bucket hosting
- Bucket website endpoint:** When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more ↗](#)  
Endpoint: <http://s3-static-website-hosting-001.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com> ↗

# Step 3 – Upload Website Files

Objects (4)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

| Name       | Type | Last modified                          | Size     | Storage class |
|------------|------|--|----------|---------------|
| aws.png    | png  | January 29, 2026, 10:07:36 (UTC+05:30) | 127.0 KB | Standard      |
| banner.png | png  | January 29, 2026, 10:07:01 (UTC+05:30) | 821.8 KB | Standard      |
| index.html | html | January 29, 2026, 10:07:01 (UTC+05:30) | 698.0 B  | Standard      |
| style.css  | css  | January 29, 2026, 10:07:01 (UTC+05:30) | 687.0 B  | Standard      |

Upload HTML, CSS, and image files

Ensure main file is named index.html

Files will be stored as S3 objects

These files will be served to users

# Step 4 – Make Bucket Public And Add Bucket Policy

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Policies page for the bucket "s3-static-website-hosting-001". At the top, there is a green success message: "Successfully edited bucket policy." Below this, a note explains that public access is granted through various methods like ACLs, bucket policies, or access point policies, and provides a link to learn more. Under "Block all public access", it is set to "Off". A link leads to "Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket". The "Bucket policy" section displays the following JSON code:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3-static-website-hosting-001/*"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

On the right side of the policy editor, there are "Edit" and "Delete" buttons, and a "Copy" button with a clipboard icon.

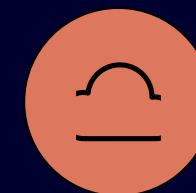
# Outcome & Conclusion



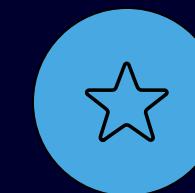
Static website  
successfully  
hosted on S3



Accessible using  
S3 website  
endpoint URL



Fully serverless  
solution



Ideal for portfolios,  
blogs, landing  
pages

Outcome: Serverless static  
website running in Amazon S3