

Syncing Content from S3 to EC2

1. Create an S3 Bucket

- Go to AWS S3 console.
- Click “Create bucket”.
- Name your bucket (e.g., `s3connectingec2`).
- Select region, keep defaults unless you have a reason to change.
- Leave “Block all public access” on *unless* you have a public website use case.
- Click Create bucket.

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS S3 console. The top screenshot is the landing page for Amazon S3, featuring a dark header with the AWS logo and navigation icons. The main content area has a large 'Storage' section with the text 'Amazon S3 Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere'. To the right, there's a 'Create a bucket' button and a 'Pricing' section. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' configuration page. It has a breadcrumb trail: 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'General configuration' and 'Object Ownership'. In the 'General configuration' section, the 'AWS Region' is set to 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1'. The 'Bucket type' is set to 'General purpose'. The 'Bucket name' is 's3connectingec2'. In the 'Object Ownership' section, 'ACLs disabled (recommended)' is selected. The bottom screenshot also shows a 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' section with a 'Choose bucket' button.

Set Google Chrome as your default browser and pin it to your taskbar [Set as default](#)

Storage

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

[Create bucket](#)

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

[View pricing details](#)

Resources

- [User guide](#)
- [API reference](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Discussion forums](#)

How it works

Introduction to Amazon S3 | Amazon Web Services

Amazon S3

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)

© 2025 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Bucket type

☒ **General purpose**
Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

☐ **Directory**
Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name

s3connectingec2

Bucket names must be 3 to 63 characters and unique within the global namespace. Bucket names must also begin and end with a letter or number. Valid characters are a-z, 0-9, periods (.), and hyphens (-). [Learn More](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - optional
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

Object Ownership

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **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.

Object Ownership
Bucket owner enforced

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

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 this bucket and its 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 this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

☐ Block all public access

Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

☐ Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.

☐ Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)

S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.

☐ Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies

S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.

☐ Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies

S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Turning off Block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public

AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting.

☒ I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

☒ Disable
 ☐ Enable

Tags - optional (0)

You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 tags.

Default encryption

Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

Encryption type

☒ Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
 ☐ Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)
 ☐ Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)

Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see [DSSE-KMS pricing on the Storage tab of the Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

Bucket Key

Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable
 ☒ Enable

Advanced settings

After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel

Create bucket

Successfully created bucket "s3connectingc2"

To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

General purpose buckets

All AWS Regions

Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

Name

AWS Region

Creation date

s3connectingc2

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

August 12, 2025, 11:41:12 (UTC+05:30)

Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Account snapshot

Updated daily

Storage Lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends.

View dashboard

External access summary - new

Updated daily

External access findings help you identify bucket permissions that allow public access or access from other AWS accounts.

2. Launch & Connect to EC2 Instance

- Go to AWS EC2 console.
- Launch a new instance (choose Ubuntu 24.04 LTS for most setups).
- Choose t3.micro (if cost matters or free tier).
- Set up a key pair for SSH access.
- In "Configure Security Group", allow SSH (port 22), HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) from your IP or as needed.
- Launch and wait for instance state to be "running".

- SSH into EC2:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) service. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, and Key Pairs. The main content area features a large header with the text "Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) Create, manage, and monitor virtual servers in the cloud." Below this, there's a section titled "Benefits and features" which lists EC2's ultimate scalability and control, full resizable capacity, and a wide variety of server size options. To the right, there are several action buttons: "Launch a virtual server" (with sub-buttons "Launch instance" and "View dashboard"), "Get started" (with sub-buttons "Get started walkthroughs" and "Get started tutorial"), and "Additional actions" (with links for "View running instances", "Migrate a server", "Create load balancer", and "Request Spot instances").

The screenshot displays the "Launch an instance" wizard in the AWS Management Console. At the top, there's a blue banner with a walkthrough prompt. The main content is divided into several sections: "Name and tags" (with a text field for "Name" and a button for "Add additional tags"), "Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)" (with a search bar and a grid of AMIs including Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian), "Instance type" (with a dropdown menu showing "t3.micro" and a button for "Compare instance types"), "Key pair (login)" (with a dropdown menu showing "Harry" and a button for "Create new key pair"), and "Network settings" (with a button for "Edit"). On the right side, there's a "Summary" panel that provides a quick overview of the configuration: "Number of instances" (1), "Software image (AMI)" (Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...), "Virtual server type (instance type)" (t3.micro), "Firewall (security group)" (New security group), and "Storage (volumes)" (1 volume(s) - 8 GiB). At the bottom right of the summary panel, there are buttons for "Cancel", "Launch instance", and "Preview code".

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Network

Info

vpc-099026679a4aa54c6

Subnet

Info

No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP

Info

Enable

Firewall (security groups)

Info

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group

Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called **launch-wizard-8** with the following rules:

Allow SSH traffic from

Helps you connect to your instance

Anywhere

0.0.0.0/0

Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Allow HTTP traffic from the internet

To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Configure storage

Info

Advanced

1x

8

GiB

gp3

Root volume, 3000 IOPS, Not encrypted

Add new volume

The selected AMI contains instance store volumes, however the instance does not allow any instance store volumes. None of the instance store volumes from the AMI will be accessible from the instance

Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...read more

ami-09f18f7e67a332380

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

Preview code

EC2 > Instances > i-025dbe0d7e129316b

EC2

Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Instance summary for i-025dbe0d7e129316b (web-server)

Updated less than a minute ago

Instance ID

i-025dbe0d7e129316b

IPv6 address

-

Hostname type

IP name: ip-172-31-3-166.ap-south-1.compute.internal

Answer private resource DNS name

IPv4 (A)

Auto-assigned IP address

3.110.44.109 [Public IP]

IAM Role

-

IMDSv2

Required

Operator

-

Public IPv4 address

3.110.44.109 [open address]

Instance state

Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)

ip-172-31-3-166.ap-south-1.compute.internal

Instance type

t3.micro

VPC ID

vpc-099026679a4aa54c6

Subnet ID

subnet-0f65579312b4a9659

Instance ARN

arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:395938233352:instance/i-025dbe0d7e129316b

Private IPv4 addresses

172.31.3.166

Public DNS

ec2-3-110-44-109.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com [open address]

Elastic IP addresses

-

AWS Compute Optimizer finding

Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. [Learn more]

Auto Scaling Group name

-

Managed

false

Details

Status and alarms

Monitoring

Security

Networking

Storage

Tags

Instance details

AMI ID

ami-09f18f7e67a332380

Monitoring

disabled

Platform details

Linux/UNIX

AMI name

-

Allowed image

-

Termination protection

-

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstances

Set Google Chrome as your default browser and pin it to your taskbar

Set as default

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Success

Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-025dbe0d7e129316b)

Launch log

Next Steps

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 an 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.

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

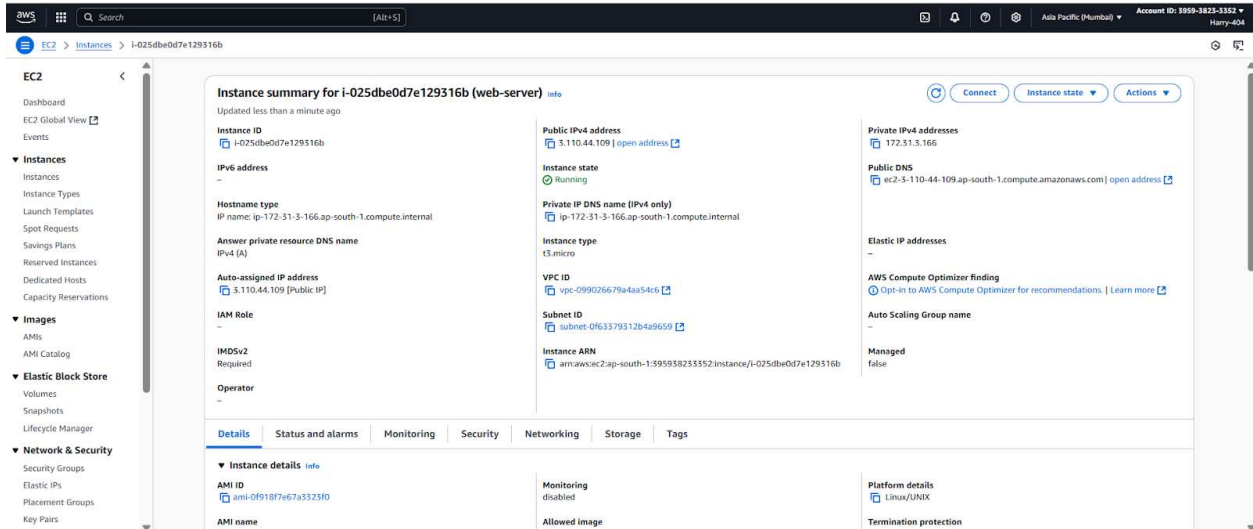
View the instance's system log to troubleshoot issues.

Get system log

CloudShell

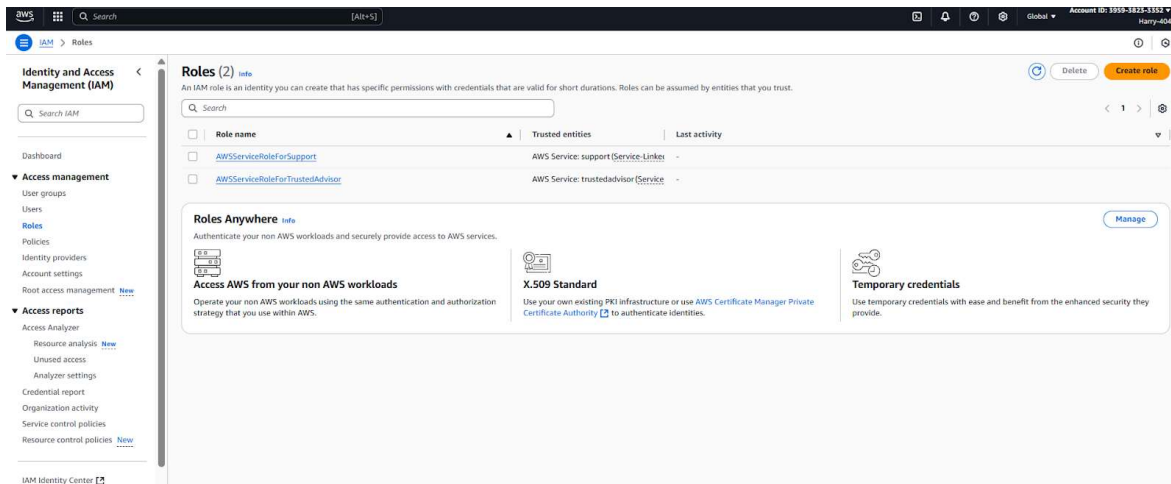
Feedback

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences



3. Configure IAM Role for S3 Access (Best Practice)

- Go to AWS IAM > Roles > Create role.
- Trusted entity: AWS service, Use case: EC2.
- Attach policy: [AmazonS3FullAccess](#) (or restrict to only this bucket for production).
- Name: e.g., [S3EC2Role](#).
- Attach this role to your EC2 instance (Actions > Security > Modify IAM role).



Use case
Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Choose a use case for the specified service.

Use case

- ☒ **EC2**
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 Role for AWS Systems Manager**
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services like CloudWatch and Systems Manager on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 Spot Fleet Role**
Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to request and terminate Spot instances on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Fleet Auto Scaling**
Allows Auto Scaling to access and update EC2 spot fleets on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Fleet Tagging**
Allows EC2 to launch spot instances and attach tags to the launched instances on your behalf.

Cancel Previous Next

Edit

Step 1: Select trusted entities

Edit

Trust policy

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Effect": "allow",  
6       "Action": [  
7         "sts:AssumeRole"  
8       ],  
9       "Principal": {  
10        "Service": [  
11          "ec2.amazonaws.com"  
12        ]  
13      }  
14    ]  
15  }  
16 }
```


[illegible]

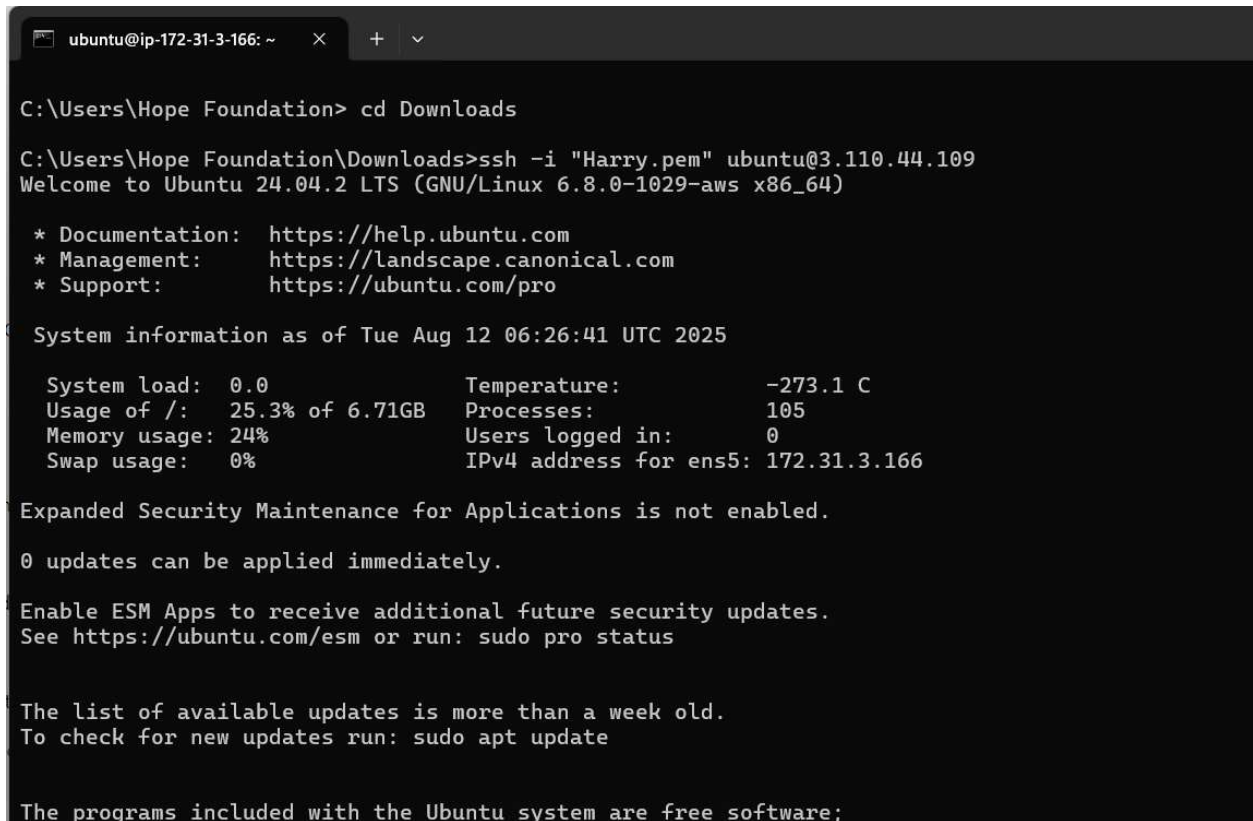
CloudShell Feedback © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

4. Connect to EC2 via SSH

- Use this exact command from your local terminal (replace `your-key.pem` and `<EC2_PUBLIC_IP>`):

```
ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@<EC2_PUBLIC_IP>
```

This connects you securely to your EC2 instance.

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a user at a Windows prompt running 'cd Downloads' and then 'ssh -i "Harry.pem" ubuntu@3.110.44.109'. The connection is successful, displaying the Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS welcome message and system information. The system info includes load, temperature, disk usage, memory usage, swap usage, processes, users, and IP address. It also mentions that Expanded Security Maintenance is not enabled and that 0 updates can be applied immediately. A note about ESM apps and a reminder to update the package list are also present.

```
C:\Users\Hope Foundation> cd Downloads

C:\Users\Hope Foundation\Downloads>ssh -i "Harry.pem" ubuntu@3.110.44.109
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1029-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Tue Aug 12 06:26:41 UTC 2025

System load:  0.0           Temperature:   -273.1 C
Usage of /:   25.3% of 6.71GB Processes:    105
Memory usage: 24%          Users logged in: 0
Swap usage:   0%           IPv4 address for ens5: 172.31.3.166

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
```

5. Install Apache on EC2 Instance

Run these commands on your connected EC2 instance:

```
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install -y apache2
sudo systemctl start apache2
sudo systemctl enable apache2
```

- `apt update`: updates package lists.

- `install apache2`: installs the Apache web server.
- `start apache2`: starts Apache service.
- `enable apache2`: ensures Apache runs on system boot.

You can check that Apache is running with:

`sudo service apache2 status`

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166: ~
# Update package lists
sudo apt update -y

# Install Apache
sudo apt install -y apache2

# Start Apache
sudo systemctl start apache2

# Enable Apache to start on boot
sudo systemctl enable apache2
Hit:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [15.0 MB]
Get:5 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe Translation-en [5982 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:7 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Components [3871 kB]
Get:8 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [301 kB]
Get:9 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Packages [269 kB]
Get:10 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse Translation-en [118 kB]
Get:11 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Components [35.0 kB]
Get:12 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [8328 B]
Get:13 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [1315 kB]
Get:14 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main Translation-en [264 kB]
Get:15 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Components [164 kB]
Get:16 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1120 kB]
Get:17 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe Translation-en [287 kB]
Get:18 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [377 kB]
Get:19 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [26.0 kB]

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$ sudo service apache2 start
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$ sudo service apache2 status
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-08-12 06:28:06 UTC; 8min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 2208 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 1072)
   Memory: 5.4M (peak: 5.7M)
      CPU: 61ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2208 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2210 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2211 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Aug 12 06:28:06 ip-172-31-3-166 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Aug 12 06:28:06 ip-172-31-3-166 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$ sudo service apache2 restart
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$ sudo rm -rf /var/www/html/*
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$

```

6. Visit EC2 Public IP to See Default Apache Webpage

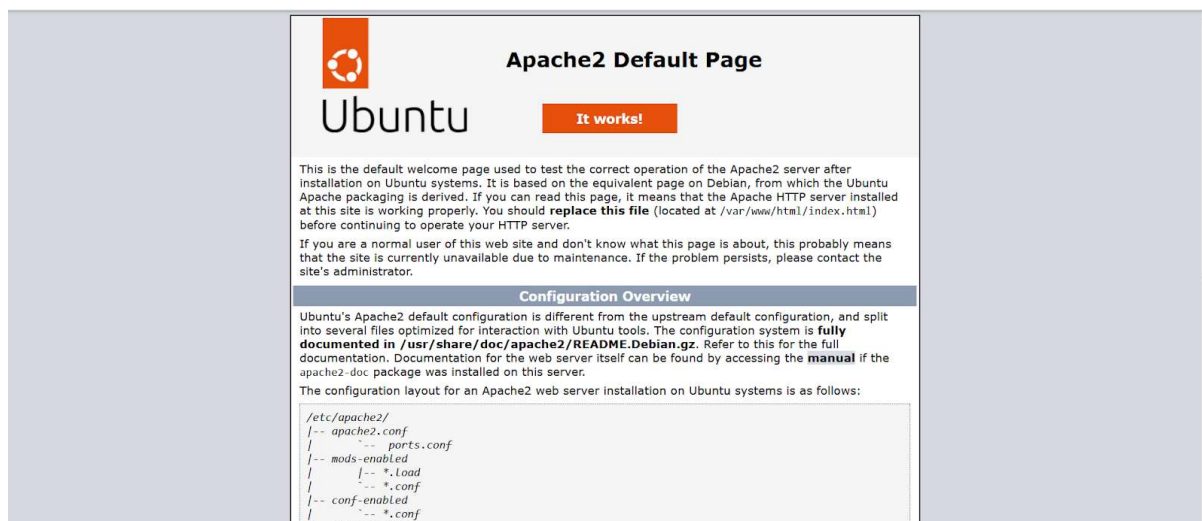
- Open a browser.
 - Enter your EC2 instance's public IP address.
 - You should see the default Apache "It works!" webpage showing that Apache is serving content properly.
-

7. Remove the Default Apache Webpage

To remove the default Apache webpage files, run:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/html/*
```

- This deletes the default files served by Apache from the directory `/var/www/html`.



8. Upload Your Custom Image Webpage to S3 Bucket

Prepare your custom webpage (HTML file with your image) on your local machine.

Example file: `index.html` (make sure it references your image correctly).

Upload the file(s) to your S3 bucket

Amazon S3

Buckets

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

Name

AWS Region

Creation date

s3connectingec2

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

August 12, 2025, 11:41:12 (UTC+05:30)

Account snapshot

Updated daily

Storage Lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends.

View dashboard

External access summary - new

Updated daily

External access findings help you identify bucket permissions that allow public access or access from other AWS accounts.

Amazon S3

Buckets

s3connectingec2

s3connectingec2

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

Objects (0)

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](#)

Find objects by prefix

Name

Type

Last modified

Size

Storage class

No objects
You don't have any objects in this bucket.

Upload

Amazon S3

Buckets

s3connectingec2

Upload

Upload

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose [Add files](#) or [Add folder](#).

Files and folders (1 total, 566.0 B)

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

Find by name

Name

Folder

Type

Size

☐

index.html

-

text/html

566.0 B

Destination

Destination

s3://s3connectingec2

Destination details

Bucket settings that impact how objects stored in the specified destination.

Permissions

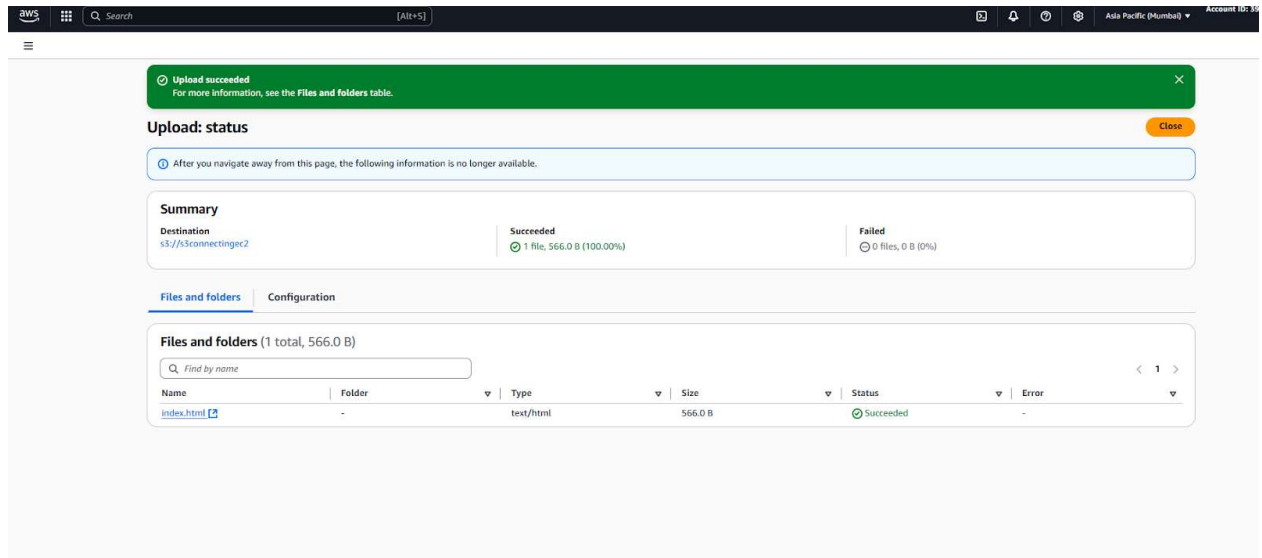
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

Properties

Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.

Cancel

Upload



9. Apply a Bucket Policy to Enable Public Access to the Webpage

To allow public read access to your bucket objects, apply a bucket policy.

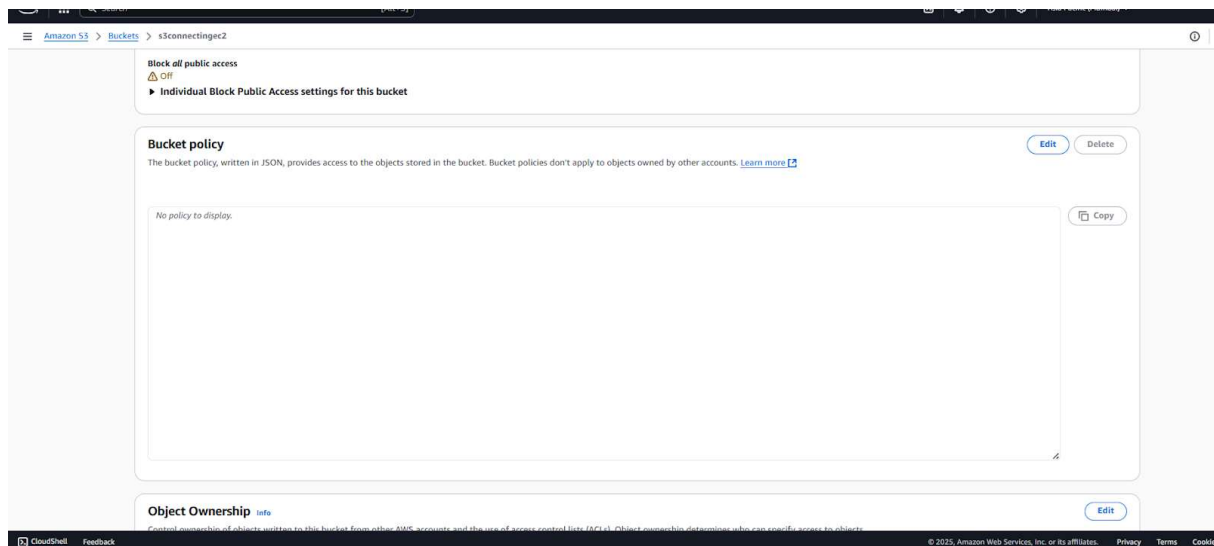
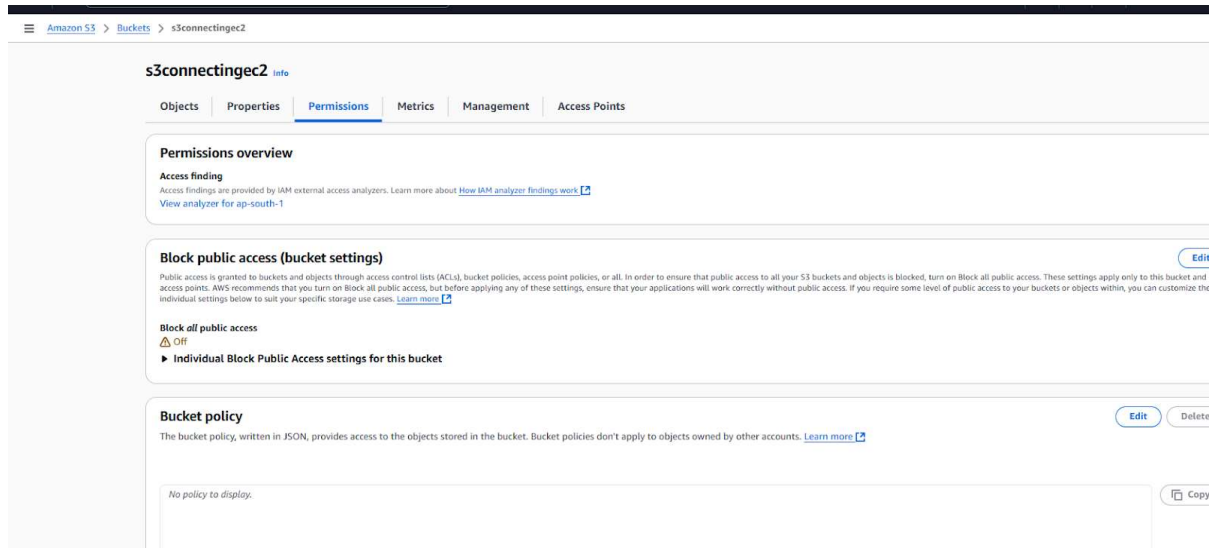
Here is a sample JSON bucket policy; replace "s3connectingec2" with your bucket name:

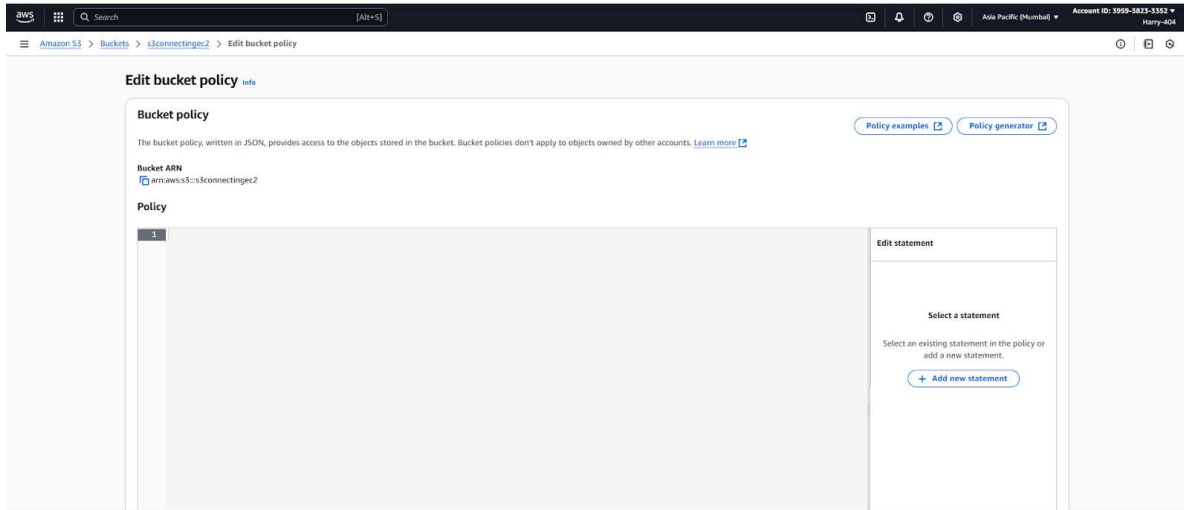
```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowPublicRead",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3connectingec2/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Steps to apply:

- Open AWS S3 console.

- Go to your bucket `s3connectingec2`.
- Click on Permissions tab.
- Scroll to Bucket Policy, click Edit.
- Paste the above JSON (with your bucket name changed).
- Save the policy.





Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Actions

☐ All Actions ("**")

--Select Actions--

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

☐ All Resources ("**")

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::{BucketName}/{KeyName}. Use a comma to separate multiple values.

► **Add conditions (optional)**

[Add Statement](#)

Statements added (1)

You added the following statements. Click the button below to Generate a policy.

Principal(s)	Effect	Action	Resource(s)	Condition(s)	Remove
*	Allow	s3:GetObject	arn:aws:s3:::s3connectgec2/*	None	Remove

Step 3: Generate policy

A policy is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

Step 2: Add statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a [description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect

☒ Allow

☐ Deny

Principal

*

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Actions

☐ All Actions ("**")

--Select Actions--

[GetObject](#) ✕

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

☐ All Resources ("**")

arn:aws:s3:::s3connectgec2/*

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::{BucketName}/{KeyName}. Use a comma to separate multiple values.

► **Add conditions (optional)**

[Add Statement](#)

Actions

☐ All Actions (***)

--Select Actions--

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

☐ All Resources (***)

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::bucket-name

► Add conditions (optional)

Add Statement

Statements added (1)

You added the following statements. Click the statement to edit it.

Principal(s)	Effect
*	Allow

Step 3: Generate policy

A policy is a document (written in the Access Policy Language) that defines permissions for an Amazon resource.

Generate Policy

Policy JSON Document

Click below to edit. To save the policy, copy the text below to a text editor. Changes made below will not be reflected in the policy generator tool.

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "Statement1",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Principal": "*",
8       "Action": [
9         "s3:GetObject"
10      ],
11      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3connecting2/*"
12    }
13  ]
14 }
```

1.1 JSON

This AWS Policy Generator is provided for informational purposes only. You are still responsible for your use of Amazon Web Services technologies and ensuring that your use is in compliance with all applicable terms and conditions. This AWS Policy Generator is provided as is without warranty of any kind, whether express, implied, or statutory. This AWS Policy Generator does not modify the applicable terms and conditions governing your use of Amazon Web Services technologies.

Copied

Close Copy Policy

Edit bucket policy [info](#)

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](#)

[Policy examples](#)[Policy generator](#)

Bucket ARN

[arn:aws:s3:::s3connecting2](#)

Policy

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "Statement1",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Principal": "*",
8       "Action": [
9         "s3:GetObject"
10      ],
11      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3connecting2/*"
12    }
13  ]
14 }
```

Edit statement

Select a statement

Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.

[+ Add new statement](#)

```
1 {
2   "Statement": [
3     {
4       "Sid": "Statement1",
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Principal": "*",
7       "Action": [
8         "s3:GetObject"
9       ],
10      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3connecting2/*"
11    }
12  ]
13 }
14 }
```

[+ Add new statement](#)

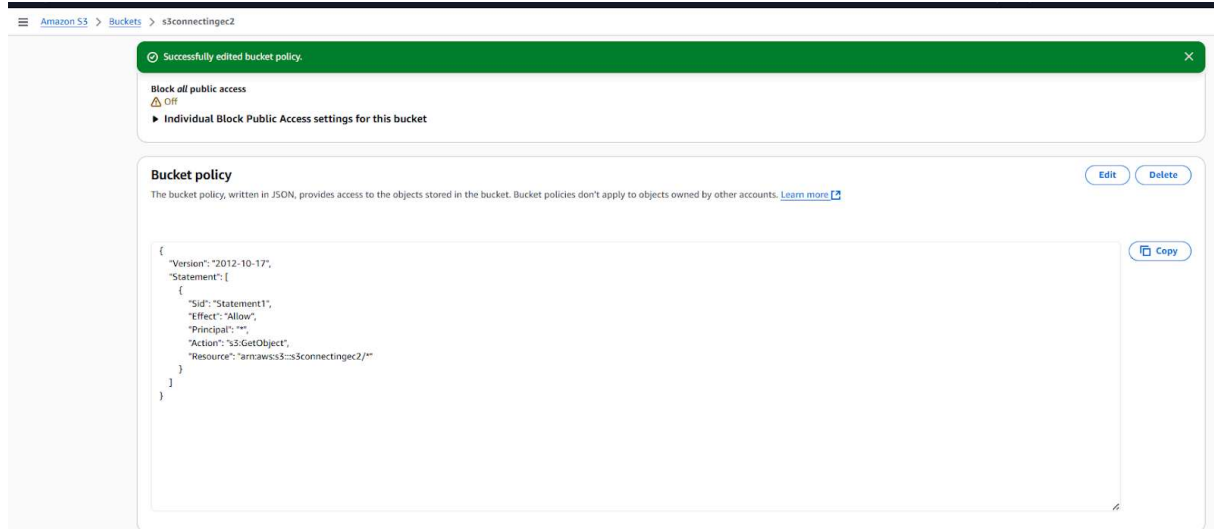
JSON Ln 14, Col 1

Security: 0 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0 Suggestions: 0

[Preview external access](#)

Cancel

Save changes



10. Install AWS CLI on EC2

```
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install -y unzip curl
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install
aws --version
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-3-166:~$ # Update packages
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install -y unzip curl

# Download AWS CLI v2
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"

# Unzip and install
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install

# Verify
aws --version
Hit:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
105 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
curl is already the newest version (8.5.0-2ubuntu10.6).
curl set to manually installed.
```

11. Sync Files from S3 to EC2 Bucket

- Download single file from S3 to EC2:

```
aws s3 cp s3://s3connectingec2/index.html /var/www/html/index.html
```

- To list files in S3 bucket:

```
aws s3 ls s3://s3connectingec2
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-4:~$ sudo aws s3 cp s3://s3connectingec2/index.html /var/www/html/index.html
download: s3://s3connectingec2/index.html to ../../var/www/html/index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-4:~$ cd /var/www/html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-4:/var/www/html$ ls
index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-4:/var/www/html$
```

12. Validate Your Setup

- To check Apache is serving files, simply navigate to your EC2 public IP via browser.

