

Conception Phase: Cloud Architecture for simple webpage on AWS

In this document, I will outline the planned cloud architecture for hosting a simple, globally accessible website on AWS. The goal is to create a highly available solution with minimal latency, while ensuring automatic scalability.

Solution Overview

- **Amazon S3:** I will store and serve my static website (an HTML “Hello World” page) from an Amazon S3 bucket. S3 offers built-in redundancy and auto-scaling capabilities, making it ideal for a straightforward website without needing server administration.
- **Amazon CloudFront:** Although a simple S3 endpoint is sufficient for hosting static assets, CloudFront adds a global content delivery network (CDN) layer. This reduces latency by caching the content at edge locations around the world, ensuring visitors in any region experience fast load times.
- **Terraform (IaC):** To make the solution replicable and maintainable, I will use Terraform, a powerful Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool developed by HashiCorp. Terraform automates resource provisioning, simplifies version control, and remains cloud-agnostic—making it easy to adapt if the project expands or migrates to on-premises, hybrid, or multi-cloud environments.

Since the final product is a simple static page, using **EC2 instances** and a **load balancer** would introduce unnecessary complexity and cost. S3 and CloudFront already provide the necessary scalability, high availability, and global coverage for this type of website.

Regarding the website itself, I plan to keep it minimal by hosting only a “Hello World” HTML page. To streamline development, I have already set up the AWS CLI, installed Terraform locally, and registered an AWS account. In addition, I have configured IAM access within my local IDE (VS Code), allowing me to provision AWS resources directly from my development environment.

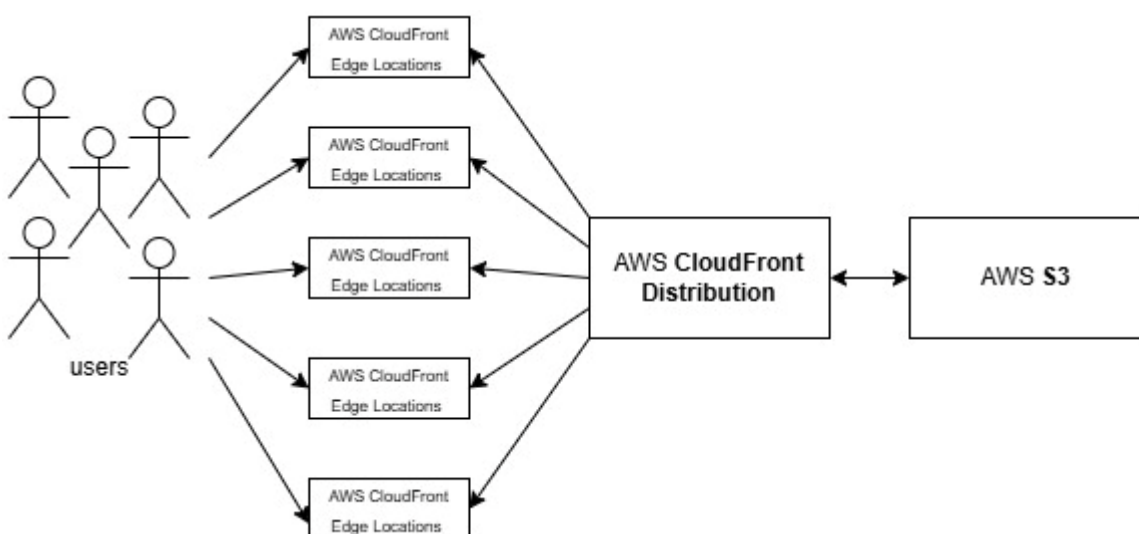


Figure 1: General overview of cloud architecture