

# CS LAB 6



How to Host a Static Website using S3 Bucket

Step1: Create a bucket.

Step2: Upload the folder.

Step3: disable the bucket public option.

Step4: enable static website option.

Step5: enable ACL permission.

Step6: make it public ACL for all the folder object.

Step7: Click on html folder and host it.

Step 8: Check whether it is working properly or not

Here's a corrected and step-by-step quide to host a static website using an Amazon S3 bucket. Your steps are almost correct but need a bit of refinement and ordering:



## How to Host a Static Website Using Amazon S3 Bucket

## Step 1: Create an S3 Bucket

- Go to the AWS Management Console.
- Open S3 service.
- Click "Create bucket".
- Give a unique name (e.g., `my-static-site-bucket`).
- Choose the region.
- Uncheck "Block all public access" (or modify later).
- Click "Create bucket".

## **Step 2: Upload Your Website Files**

- Click on the newly created bucket.
- Click "Upload", then add files/folder (your HTML, CSS, JS, images, etc.).
- Click Upload.

## **Step 3: Enable Static Website Hosting**

- Go to Properties tab of the bucket.
- Scroll to "Static website hosting".
- Click "Edit".

- Choose "Enable".
- Set the index document (e.g., `index.html`).
- Optionally, set **error document** (e.g., `error.html`).
- Click Save Changes.

### **Step 4: Make the Bucket and Files Public**

There are two ways to do this: via **Bucket Policy** or **ACLs**.

### **Option 1 (Recommended): Use Bucket Policy**

- Go to the **Permissions** tab → **Bucket Policy**.
- Add this policy (replace `your-bucket-name`):

### Option 2: Use ACL (if Bucket Policy doesn't work)

- Go to **Objects**, select all uploaded files.
- Click Actions → Make public using ACL.
- Confirm and apply.

1 Note: Using ACL is not recommended as AWS may restrict it in newer versions. Prefer Bucket Policy.

## Step 5: Test the Website

- Go to the **Properties** tab → **Static website hosting**.
- Copy the website endpoint URL.
- Paste it into your browser.
- V If configured correctly, your site should be live!

## 🔁 Final Checklist

Task	Done
S3 Bucket Created	<b>✓</b>
Public Access Enabled	<b>✓</b>
Files Uploaded	<b>✓</b>
Static Hosting Enabled	<b>V</b>
Bucket Policy or ACL Set	<b>✓</b>
Site Accessed via URL	<b>✓</b>

Let me know if you want to link this to a custom domain (via Route 53 or others).



404 Not Found Code: NoSuchKey

Message: The specified key does not exist.

Key: index.html

RequestId: 7P319FWNSTFCXF71

HostId:

UF6q/Ig6ptKsQBNFToVMA4OwLxXmBzBsHU6bcviQy6eDy8D+K2q4v4FnK52KqMr5rm/uSKhEK/I=

An Error Occurred While Attempting to Retrieve a Custom Error Document

Code: NoSuchKey

Message: The specified key does not exist.

Key: error.html

#### The error you're seeing:

```
404 Not Found
Code: NoSuchKey
Message: The specified key does not exist.
Key: index.html
```

means that S3 can't find `index.html` or `error.html` at the root level of your bucket.

Let's fix this step-by-step:

# ✓ Step-by-Step Fix

### **Step 1: Check Your Folder Structure**

- Go to your S3 bucket → Click "Objects" tab.
- Make sure `index.html` and `error.html` are not inside a subfolder (like `/html/`).
- They **must be at the root** of the bucket if that's what you set in "Static Website Hosting".
  - If your files are inside a folder like `html/index.html`, S3 won't find it unless you set that as the index document.

### **Step 2: Two Possible Fixes**

### **✓** Option A: Move `index.html` to Root

- 1. Go to your bucket  $\rightarrow$  `html` folder.
- 2. Select `index.html`  $\rightarrow$  Click Actions  $\rightarrow$  Move.
- 3. Move it to the **root** of the bucket (just `/`).
- 4. Do the same for `error.html`.

### Option B: Change the Static Website Settings

If your files are inside a folder (like `html/index.html`), update the config:

- 1. Go to Properties  $\rightarrow$  Static website hosting  $\rightarrow$  Edit.
- 2. Set:
  - o Index document: `html/index.html`
  - o Error document: `html/error.html`
- 3. Save changes.

## **Step 3: Confirm File Exists**

Double-check that:

- `index.html` and `error.html` exist in the path you specified.
- They are spelled **exactly** as written (case-sensitive!).

### Step 4: Try the URL Again

- Go back to the **Static website hosting section**.
- Click the "Endpoint" URL.
- It should now display your website correctly.

Let me know if you'd like to also set up a custom domain or HTTPS later!