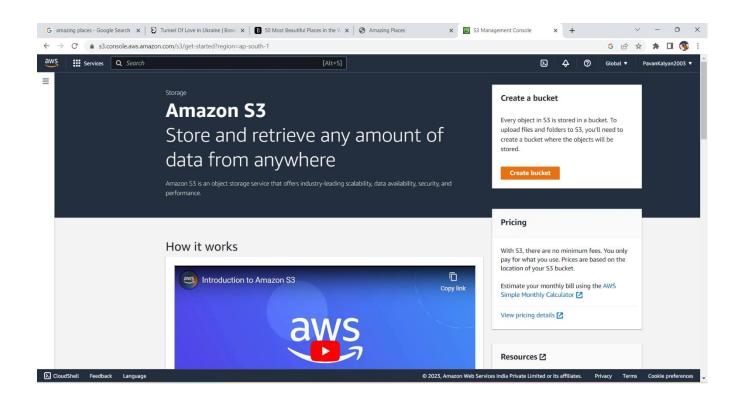
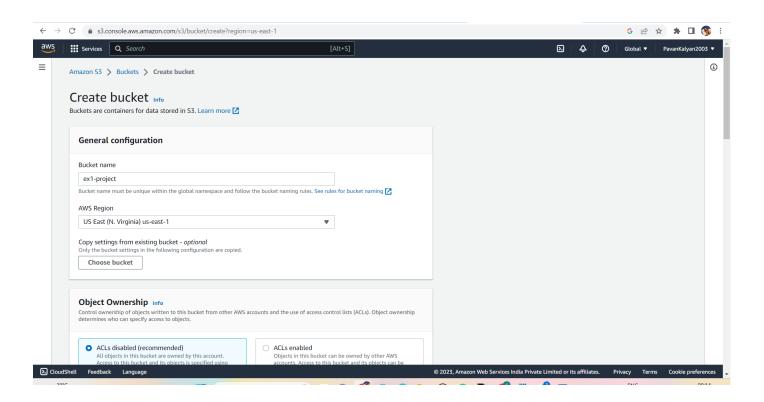
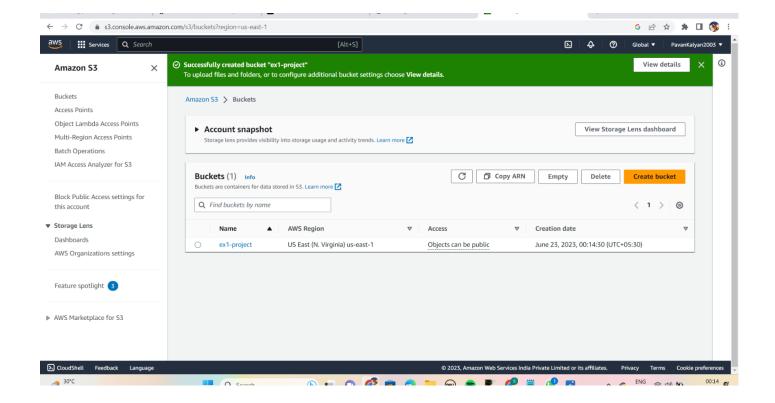
AIM: BUILD STATIC WEBSITE USING AWS

PROCESS:

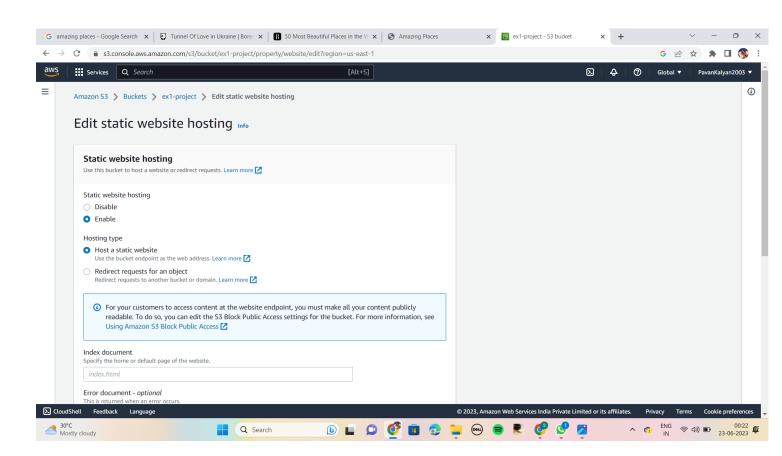
Sign in to the AWS Management Console, navigate to the S3 service, and create a new bucket. Choose a globally unique name for your bucket and make note of it. Bucket ex1-project created.



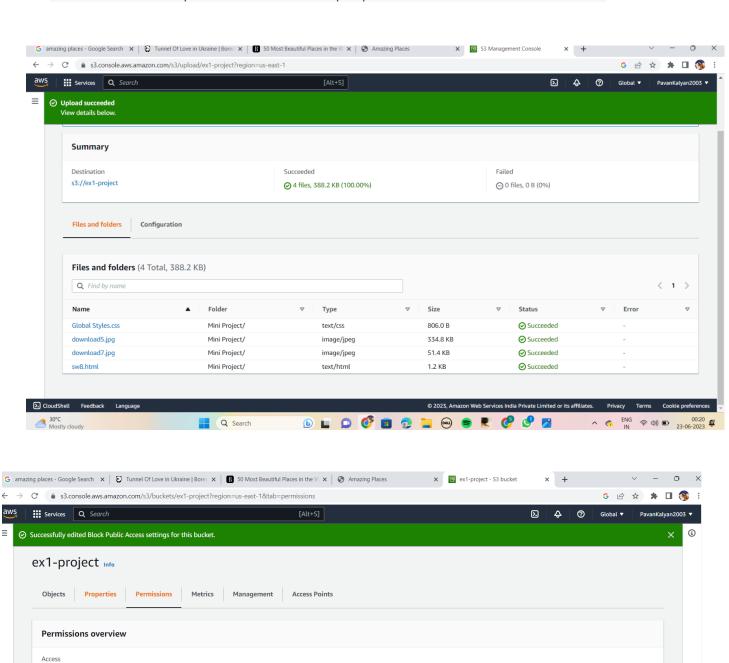




Once the bucket is created, select it and go to the properties tab. Enable static website hosting by choosing the "Static website hosting" option. Set the index document (e.g., sw8. html) and the optional error document if you have one.



Upload your static website files to the S3 bucket. You can use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or other S3-compatible tools for this step. Uploaded the files of the static website.



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

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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 🔀

Objects can be public

Block all public access

Edit

tps://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/# lage

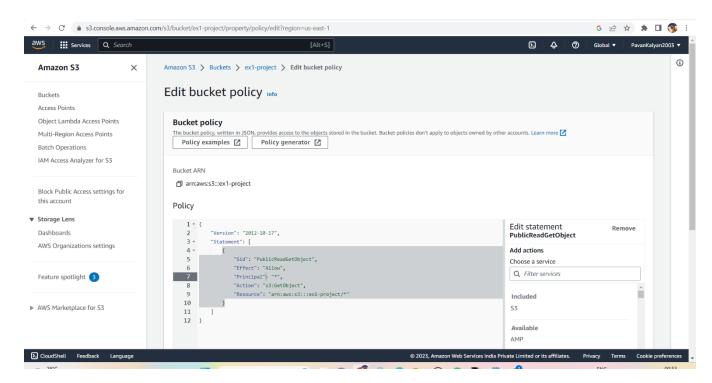
30°C Mostly cloudy

Block public access (bucket settings)

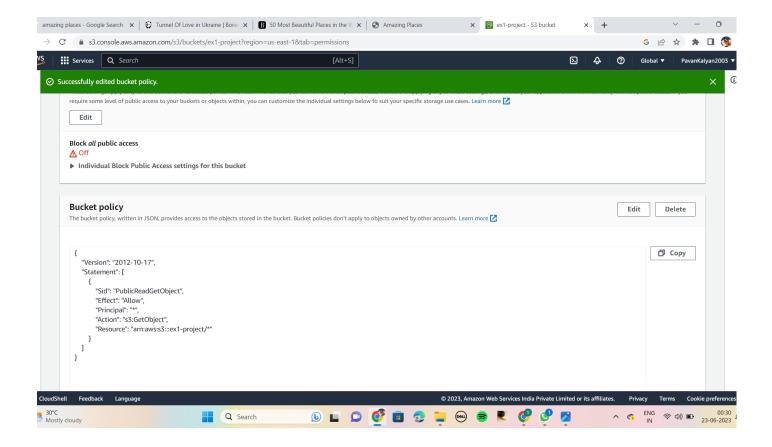
▶ Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Q Search

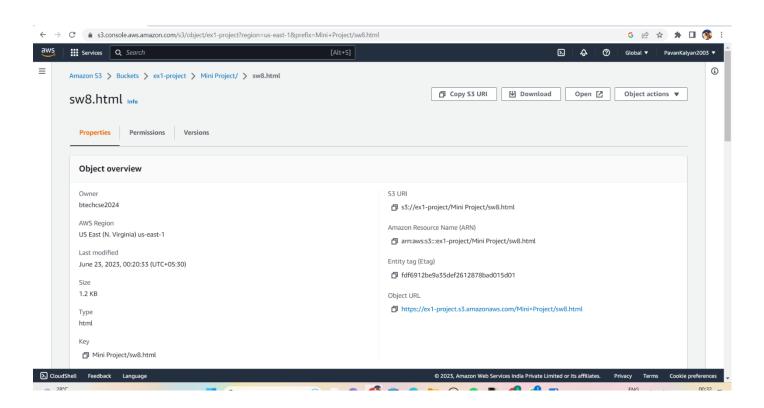
In the bucket properties, go to the "Permissions" tab and set the appropriate permissions for your website. For public access, you can add a bucket policy allowing read access to all users or configure the permissions on individual files and folders.



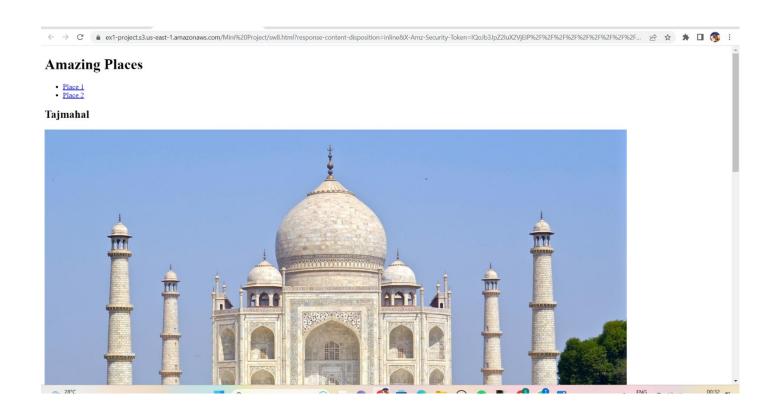
```
Bucket policy:
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": [
         "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
         "arn:aws:s3:::Bucket-Name/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



Now open the files and select the default page and open the page and you can see the website opened



Static Website:



Html code and CSS code for the static website:

HTML code(sw8.html):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Amazing Places</title>

link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1>Amazing Places</h1>
</header>

</header>

Place 1
 Place 2

```
<section id="place1">
 <h2>Tajmahal</h2>
  <img src="download5.jpg" alt="Place 1">
  The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the jewel of Muslim art in
India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded by many as the best
example of Mughal architecture and a symbol of India's rich history.
</section>
<section id="place2">
 <h2>Christ Redeemer Statue</h2>
  <img src="download7.jpg" alt="Place 2">
  The statue, made of reinforced concrete clad in a mosaic of thousands of triangular soapstone tiles, sits on a
square stone pedestal base about 26 feet (8 metres) high, which itself is situated on a deck atop the mountain's
summit. The statue is the largest Art Deco-style sculpture in the world.
</section>
<footer>
 © 2023 Amazing Places. All rights reserved.
</footer>
</body>
</html>
CSS code:
/* Global Styles */
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
}
/* Header */
```

```
header {
 background-color: #333;
 color: #fff;
 padding: 20px;
}
h1 {
 margin: 0;
}
/* Navigation */
nav ul {
 list-style-type: none;
 margin: 0;
 padding: 0;
 background-color: #f1f1f1;
 overflow: hidden;
}
```