

S3 Assignment

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Host Static Website Using S3

Problem Statement

You work for XYZ Corporation. Their application requires a storage service that can store files and publicly share them if required. Implement Amazon S3 to host a static website.

Tasks

1. Use the created S3 bucket to host a static website.
2. Upload an index.html file and an error.html file.
3. Add a Lifecycle Rule for the bucket:
 - Transition objects from Standard to Standard-IA after 60 days.
 - Expire objects after 200 days.

Steps

1. Enable Static Website Hosting

Open the S3 bucket → Properties tab.

Scroll to Static website hosting → Click Edit.

Select Enable.

Enter:

- Index document: index.html

- Error document: error.html

- Save changes.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a success message: "Successfully created bucket 'vikram-s3-bucket-15th-oct'. To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details." Below this, there are two tabs: "General purpose buckets" (selected) and "Directory buckets". A "Create bucket" button is visible. The main table lists one bucket entry:

| Name | AWS Region | Creation date |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| vikram-s3-bucket-15th-oct | US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 | October 15, 2025, 08:58:27 (UTC+05:30) |

Static website hosting

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting

Disable

Enable

Hosting type

Host a static website

Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)

Redirect requests for an object

Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

i For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

Index document
Specify the home or default page of the website.

Error document - optional
This is returned when an error occurs.

Redirection rules - optional

2. Upload Website Files

Go to the Objects tab → Click Upload → Add files.

Upload the index.html and error.html files.

Click Upload.

Summary

| Destination | Succeeded | Failed |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| s3://vikram-s3-bucket-15th-oct | ✓ 2 files, 554.0 B (100.00%) | ✗ 0 files, 0 B (0%) |

Files and folders (2 total, 554.0 B)

| Name | Folder | Type | Size | Status | Error |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--|-------|
| index.html | - | text/html | 288.0 B | ✓ Succeeded | - |
| error.html | - | text/html | 266.0 B | ✓ Succeeded | - |

| Objects (7) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--|----------|---------------|---------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Actions | | Upload | | | | | | |
| | | Copy S3 URI | | Copy URL | | Download | | | | |
| | | Open | | Delete | Actions | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="Find objects by prefix"/> <input type="button" value="Show versions"/> < 1 > | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name | Type | Last modified | Size | Storage class | | | | | | |
| This is a sample text file for S3.txt | txt | October 15, 2025, 09:02:39 (UTC+05:30) | 50.0 B | Standard | | | | | | |
| archive zip.zip | zip | October 15, 2025, 09:02:37 (UTC+05:30) | 76.4 KB | Standard | | | | | | |
| error.html | html | October 15, 2025, 09:32:15 (UTC+05:30) | 266.0 B | Standard | | | | | | |
| index.html | html | October 15, 2025, 09:52:13 (UTC+05:30) | 288.0 B | Standard | | | | | | |
| s3 test report.pdf | pdf | October 15, 2025, 09:00:44 (UTC+05:30) | 24.9 KB | Standard | | | | | | |
| Screenshot 2025-08-20 125559.png | png | October 15, 2025, 09:00:43 (UTC+05:30) | 230.3 KB | Standard | | | | | | |
| small-wind-272153.mp3 | mp3 | October 15, 2025, 09:01:01 (UTC+05:30) | 567.3 KB | Standard | | | | | | |

3. Make Files Public

Go to the Permissions tab → under Object Ownership, choose ACLs enabled.

Select the uploaded files → Actions → Make public using ACL.

4. Test the Website

Make sure “Block all public access” is turned off.

Go to Properties → Static website hosting → Copy the Website endpoint URL.

Open it in a browser:

- The index.html page should load.
- Visit a random or wrong URL → The error.html page should load.

Welcome to XYZ Corporation

This is the main page of our static website hosted on Amazon S3.

404 - Page Not Found

Sorry! The page you are looking for doesn't exist.

5. Add Lifecycle Rule

Open the Management tab → Create lifecycle rule.

Rule name: TransitionAndExpirationrule.

Apply to Entire bucket.

Add transitions:

- Current versions → Transition to Standard-IA after 60 days.

Add expiration:

- Expire current versions after 200 days.

Save rule.

Create lifecycle rule [Info](#)

Lifecycle rule configuration

Lifecycle rule name

Up to 255 characters

Choose a rule scope
 Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters
 Apply to all objects in the bucket

⚠️ Apply to all objects in the bucket
If you want the rule to apply to specific objects, you must use a filter to identify those objects. Choose "Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters". [Learn more](#)
 I acknowledge that this rule will apply to all objects in the bucket.

Lifecycle rule actions
Choose the actions you want this rule to perform.

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes
This action will move current versions.

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Choose the actions you want this rule to perform.

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes
This action will move current versions.

Transition noncurrent versions of objects between storage classes
This action will move noncurrent versions.

Expire current versions of objects

Permanently delete noncurrent versions of objects

Delete expired object delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads
These actions are not supported when filtering by object tags or object size.

⚠️ Transitions are charged per request
For a lifecycle transition action, each request corresponds to an object transition. For details on lifecycle transition pricing, see requests pricing info on the Storage & requests tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).
 I acknowledge that this lifecycle rule will incur a transition cost per request.

ⓘ By default, objects less than 128KB will not transition across any storage class
We don't recommend transitioning objects less than 128 KB because the transition costs can outweigh the storage savings. If your use case requires transitioning objects less than 128 KB, specify a minimum object size filter for each applicable lifecycle rule with a transition action.

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes

Choose transitions to move current versions of objects between storage classes based on your use case scenario and performance access requirements. These transitions start from when the objects are created and are consecutively applied. [Learn more](#)

Choose storage class transitions

Standard-IA

Days after object creation

60

[Remove](#)

[Add transition](#)

Expire current versions of objects

For version-enabled buckets, Amazon S3 adds a delete marker and the current version of an object is retained as a noncurrent version. For non-versioned buckets, Amazon S3 permanently removes the object. [Learn more](#)

Days after object creation

20d

Review transition and expiration actions

Current version actions

Noncurrent versions actions

Lifecycle configuration

To manage your objects so that they are stored cost effectively throughout their lifecycle, configure their lifecycle. A lifecycle configuration is a set of rules that define actions that Amazon S3 applies to a group of objects. Lifecycle rules run once per day.

Default minimum object size for transitions

All storage classes 128K

Lifecycle rules (1)



[View details](#)

[Edit](#)

[Delete](#)

[Actions ▾](#)

[Create lifecycle rule](#)

Use lifecycle rules to define actions you want Amazon S3 to take during an object's lifetime such as transitioning objects to another storage class, archiving them, or deleting them after a specified period of time. [Learn more](#)

[Find lifecycle rules by name](#)

< 1 >

| Lifecycle rule name | Status | Scope | Current version actions | Noncurrent versions actions | Expired object delete actions | Incomplete multipart upload actions |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TransitionAndExpirationRule | Enabled | Entire bucket | Transition to Standard-IA, then - | - | - | - |

Result: Your S3 bucket is now configured to host a static website with public access and automatic lifecycle management for cost optimization.