

Q2.

Create new directory

Mkdir newdir

Rename an existing directory with new name

Mv newdir directory1

Move an Existing directory to new location

Mv directory1 snap

Delete an existing directory

Rmdir directory1

Rmdir snap

Create a new file in specified directory with specified name and give read write permission to user and group

Mkdir dir1

Cd dir1

Touch file1

Ls -l file1

Chmod 660 file1

Ls -l file

```
Oct 21 15:07
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir newdir
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ ls
newdir snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ mv newdir directory1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ ls
directory1 snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ mv directory1 snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ ls
snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ sanp
Command 'sanp' not found, did you mean:
  command 'snap' from deb snapd (2.65.3+24.04)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ cd snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/snap$ ls
directory1 firmware-updater snapd-desktop-integration
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/snap$ rmdir directory1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/snap$ cd ~
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ rm -r snap
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ 
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ 
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir dir1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ cd mkdir1
bash: cd: mkdir1: No such file or directory
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~$ cd dir1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ touch file1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ ls -l file1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 vivek vivek 0 Oct 21 15:05 file1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ chmod 660 file1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1$ ls -l file1
-rw-rw---- 1 vivek vivek 0 Oct 21 15:05 file1
vivek@vivek-VirtualBox:~/dir1$
```

Q2.Cloud

a.

The screenshot displays two views of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service.

IAM Dashboard: This view shows security recommendations and IAM resources. Under "Security recommendations", there is one warning: "Add MFA for root user". Under "IAM resources", the statistics are: User groups (0), Users (0), Roles (17), Policies (8), and Identity providers (0).

IAM > Users: This view shows the "Users (0)" page. It includes a search bar and a table header with columns: User name, Path, Group, Last activity, MFA, Password age, and Console last sign-in. A message at the bottom states: "No resources to display".

<https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/create>

Specify user details

User details

User name: iamuser1

Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional
If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice [to manage their access in IAM Identity Center](#).

Are you providing console access to a person?

User type:

- Specify a user in Identity Center - Recommended
We recommend that you use Identity Center to provide console access to a person. With Identity Center, you can centrally manage user access to their AWS accounts and cloud applications.
- I want to create an IAM user
We recommend that you create IAM users only if you need to enable programmatic access through access keys, service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, or a backup credential for emergency account access.

Console password:

- Autogenerated password
You can view the password after you create the user.
- Custom password

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

- Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.
- Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.
- Attach policies directly
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1/1249)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type			
<input type="text" value="ec2fu"/>	All types	1 match	Create policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy name	Type	Attached entities	Edit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	0	Edit

Review and create

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name: iamuser1	Console password type: Autogenerated	Require password reset: No
---------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------

Permissions summary

Name	Type	Used as
AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Create user](#)

User created successfully

You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console.

Step 1
Specify user details

Step 2
Set permissions

Step 3
Review and create

Step 4
Retrieve password

Retrieve password

You can view and download the user's password below or email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the only time you can view and download this password.

Console sign-in details

Console sign-in URL:

User name:

Console password:
 [Hide](#)

[Email sign-in instructions](#)

[Cancel](#) [Download .csv file](#) [Return to users list](#)

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Users (1) Info

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in
iamuser1	/	0	-	-	-	-

[Create user](#)

CloudShell **Feedback**

Breaking news Supreme Court...

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2:13 PM 10/21/2024

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

iamuser1 Info

Summary

ARN <input type="text" value="arn:aws:iam::891377151286:user/iamuser1"/>	Console access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 Create access key
Created October 21, 2024, 14:11 (UTC+05:30)	Last console sign-in <input checked="" type="radio"/> Never	

[Permissions](#) [Groups](#) [Tags](#) [Security credentials](#) [Last Accessed](#)

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Policy name	Type	Attached via
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Directly

[Filter by Type](#)

CloudShell **Feedback**

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3°C Smoke 2:14 PM 10/21/2024

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Access key best practices & alternatives' page. The top navigation bar includes 'Services', 'Search', and a global dropdown for 'Global' and 'vikikaws'. The main content area is titled 'Access key best practices & alternatives' with an 'Info' link. A note at the top says: 'Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.' On the left, a sidebar lists steps: 'Step 1 Access key best practices & alternatives', 'Step 2 - optional Set description tag', and 'Step 3 Retrieve access keys'. The right side contains a 'Use case' section with several options:

- Command Line Interface (CLI)
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- Local code
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- Application running on an AWS compute service
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- Third-party service
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.
- Application running outside AWS
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.
- Other
Your use case is not listed here.

At the bottom of the page are links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and the AWS logo. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'ENG IN' and the date '10/21/2024'.

The screenshot shows the 'Set description tag - optional' page. The top navigation bar includes 'Services', 'Search', and a global dropdown for 'Global' and 'vikikaws'. The main content area is titled 'Set description tag - optional' with an 'Info' link. A note below it says: 'The description for this access key will be attached to this user as a tag and shown alongside the access key.' On the left, a sidebar lists steps: 'Step 1 Access key best practices & alternatives', 'Step 2 - optional Set description tag', and 'Step 3 Retrieve access keys'. The right side contains a 'Description tag value' field with the placeholder 'createAccessKey'. Below it is a note: 'Maximum 256 characters. Allowed characters are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and: _ . : / = + - @'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', and a highlighted 'Create access key' button. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'ENG IN' and the date '10/21/2024'.

The screenshot shows a confirmation message: 'Access key created successfully!' with a 'Close' button. This is likely a continuation of the process from the previous screens. The top navigation bar includes 'Services', 'Search', and a global dropdown for 'Global' and 'vikikaws'. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'ENG IN' and the date '10/21/2024'.

Access key created

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

IAM > Users > iamuser1 > Create access key

Step 1
Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Retrieve access keys

Access key

If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key	Secret access key
AKIA47CRX5U3PNLX5JPG	***** Show

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

[Download .csv file](#) [Done](#)

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

- User groups
- Users**
- Roles
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings

Access reports

- Access Analyzer
 - External access
 - Unused access
 - Analyzer settings
 - Credential report
 - Organization activity

CloudShell Feedback

31°C Smoke

Search

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ENG IN 2:18 PM 10/21/2024

iamuser1

Delete

Summary

ARN arnaws:iam:891377151286:user/iamuser1	Console access Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 Create access key
Created October 21, 2024, 14:30 (UTC+05:30)	Last console sign-in Never	

Permissions Groups Tags Security credentials Last Accessed

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Policy name	Type	Attached via
AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Directly

Filter by Type

Search All types

Policy name ▾ Type Attached via

AmazonEC2FullAccess AWS managed Directly

CloudShell Feedback

31°C Smoke

Search

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ENG IN 2:18 PM 10/21/2024

Screenshot of a web browser showing the AWS IAM console. The URL is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=ap-south-1#/users/details/iamuser1/create-access-key>.

The page displays the "Access key created" message: "This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time." Below this, the "Retrieval access keys" section shows the Access key (AKIA47CRX5U3EP4EB460) and Secret access key (XXXXXXXXXX). A "Show" link is available for the secret key.

The "Access key best practices" section lists the following guidelines:

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

At the bottom right, there are "Download .csv file" and "Done" buttons.

Below this, another screenshot shows the AWS sign-in page (<https://eu-north-1.signin.aws.amazon.com/>). It features a "Try the new sign in UI" message and a "Sign in as IAM user" form. The form includes fields for Account ID (891377151286), IAM user name (iamuser1), and Password (XXXXXX). There is also a "Remember this account" checkbox and a "Sign in" button. To the right of the sign-in form is a promotional banner for Amazon Lightsail.

The browser status bar at the bottom shows the date and time as 10/21/2024 and 2:31 PM.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. A single instance, 'TestOne' (ID: i-025d2bc59d787360), is listed as 'Running' (t2.micro). The interface includes a search bar, filters for instance ID, state, type, and more, along with buttons for launching new instances or connecting to existing ones.

Instances (1) Info

Last updated less than a minute ago

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Launch instances

Instance ID: i-025d2bc59d787360 | Instance state: Running | Instance type: t2.micro | Status check: 2/2 checks passed | Alarm status: View alarms | Availability Zone: ap-south-1b | Public IP: ec2-65-0-4

Filter: AffinityOne

Alarm status
Architecture
Availability Zone
Capacity Reservation ID
Elastic IP
Host ID
IAM instance profile ARN
Image ID
IMDSv2
Instance ID
Instance lifecycle
Instance state
Instance type
IPv6 IPs
Kernel ID

CloudShell Feedback

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Launch an instance

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags

Name: TestOne | Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Li

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro

Firewall (security group): New security group

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

CloudShell Feedback

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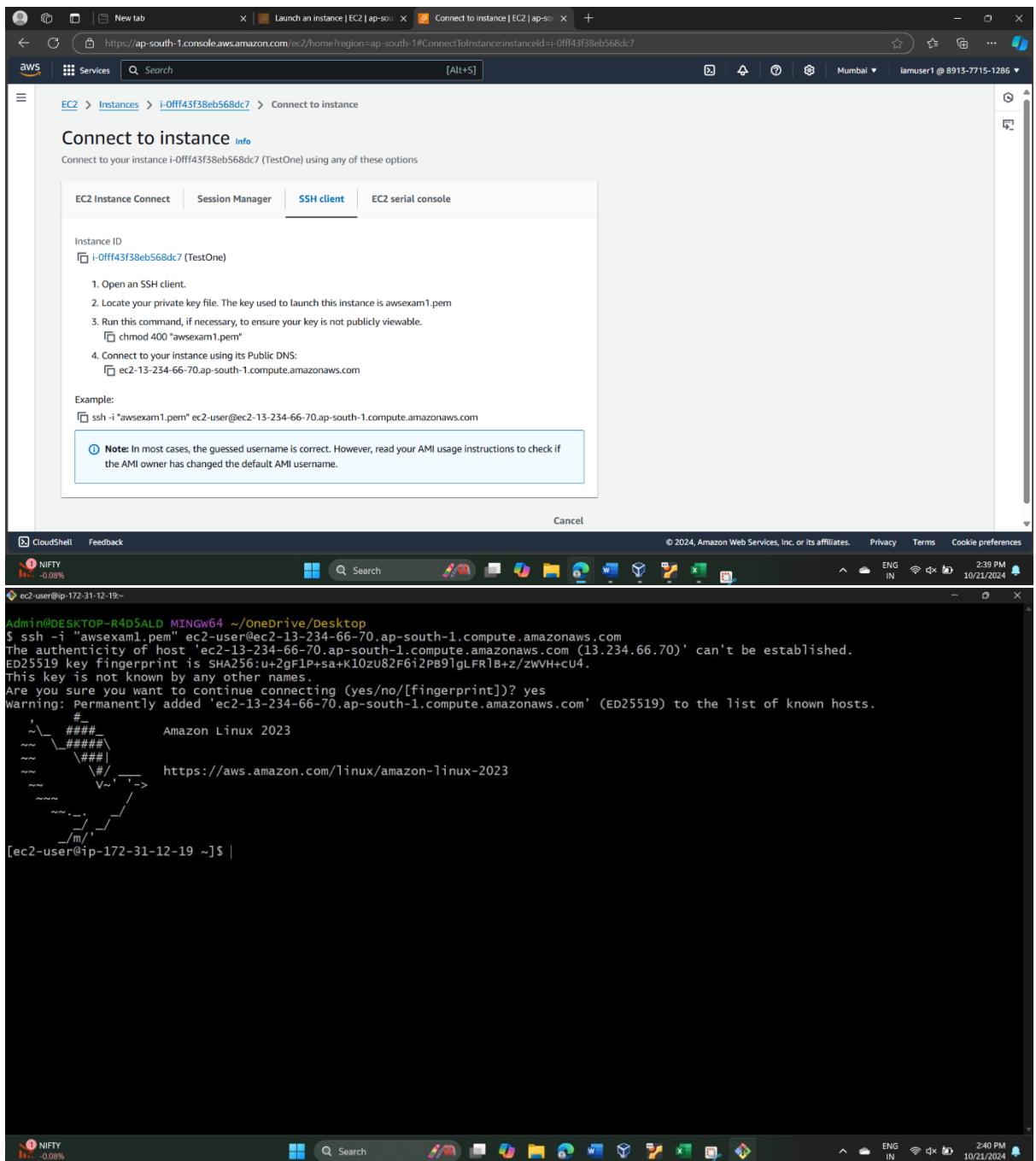
Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface showing the creation of an EC2 key pair named "awsexam1". The key pair type is set to RSA (.pem). A note indicates that the private key must be stored securely and will be needed later to connect to the instance. The "Create key pair" button is highlighted.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface showing the configuration of an EC2 instance launch wizard. The instance type is selected as t2.micro. The summary section shows 1 instance, the software image as Amazon Linux 2023.6.2, and the virtual server type as t2.micro. A note about the free tier is visible. The "Launch instance" button is highlighted.

The screenshot shows two consecutive pages from the AWS EC2 console.

Top Page: The "Launch an instance" step has completed successfully, launching instance `i-0fff43f38eb568dc7`. The "Next Steps" section provides links to create billing alerts, connect to the instance, connect to an RDS database, and create an EBS snapshot policy.

Bottom Page: The "Instances (1/2) Info" page displays the list of running instances. It shows two entries: `TestOne` (running, t2.micro, 2/2 checks passed) and `MachineOne` (running, t2.micro, 2/2 checks passed). The details for `TestOne` are expanded, showing its instance ID, public IP address (13.234.66.70), private IP DNS name (172.31.12.19), and public IPv4 DNS (ec2-13-234-66-70.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com).



The image shows a dual-tasking environment on a Windows desktop. On the left, a terminal window titled 'MINGW64' displays a command-line session for AWS configuration. The session includes SSH key fingerprint verification, a welcome message for Amazon Linux 2023, and the execution of the 'aws configure' command. The output shows the successful configuration of AWS Access Key ID, Secret Access Key, Region name (ap-south-1), and Output format.

```
Administrator: MINGW64 ~\OneDrive\Desktop
$ ssh -i "awsexam1.pem" ec2-user@ec2-13-234-66-70.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-13-234-66-70.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com (13.234.66.70)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:u+2gF1P+sa+k10zu82F6i2P89lgLFRlB+z/zwVH+cU4.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-13-234-66-70.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-12-19 ~]$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA47CRX5U3EP4EB460
AWS Secret Access key [None]: C36x7qwBXPHK6liHMsgoY6jT5eq2ifhyBQ55WBWE
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
Default output format [None]: none
```

On the right, a web browser window is open to the AWS S3 console at <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/get-started?region=ap-south-1>. The page displays the 'Amazon S3' storage service introduction, highlighting its scalability and security. It features a large 'Create a bucket' button and a 'How it works' section with a video thumbnail titled 'Introduction to Amazon S3'.

Screenshot of the AWS S3 Bucket Creation Wizard - Step 1: General Configuration.

General configuration

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

Bucket name: **bucket-4567**

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

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.

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Screenshot of the AWS S3 Bucket Creation Wizard - Step 2: 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.

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The screenshot shows two consecutive screenshots of the AWS S3 console.

Screenshot 1: Create S3 Bucket - Step 1

This screenshot shows the 'Create S3 bucket' wizard step 1. It includes sections for:

- Default encryption:** Info (Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket).
- Encryption type:** Info (radio buttons for SSE-S3, SSE-KMS, or DSSE-KMS). SSE-S3 is selected.
- Bucket Key:** Info (using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS). Enable is selected.
- Advanced settings:** A link to view additional bucket settings after creation.

Screenshot 2: Create S3 Bucket - Step 2

This screenshot shows the 'Create S3 bucket' wizard step 2, which displays a success message: "Successfully created bucket 'bucket-4567'. To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details." Below this, the 'Buckets' page is shown with the newly created bucket listed in the 'General purpose buckets' section.

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
bucket-4567	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	View analyzer for ap-south-1	October 21, 2024, 14:49:53 (UTC+05:30)

The screenshot displays two consecutive pages from the AWS S3 console.

Bucket-4567 Objects Page:

- The URL is <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/bucket-4567?region=ap-south-1&bucketType=general&tab=objects>.
- The page title is "bucket-4567 [Info](#)".
- The top navigation bar includes tabs for Objects, Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The "Objects" tab is selected.
- The main content area shows a table header for "Objects (0) [Info](#)" with columns: Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class.
- A message states "No objects" and "You don't have any objects in this bucket." with a prominent "Upload" button.

Upload Page:

- The URL is <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/bucket-4567?region=ap-south-1&bucketType=general>.
- The page title is "Upload [Info](#)".
- The top navigation bar includes tabs for CloudShell and Feedback.
- The main content area has a large dashed box for "Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder".
- The "Files and folders" section shows one item: "index.html" (Total, 26.0 B). It includes "Remove", "Add files", and "Add folder" buttons.
- The "Destination" section shows the destination as "s3://bucket-4567".
- The status bar at the bottom indicates "CloudShell", "Feedback", and system information like "32°C Smoke" and "ENG IN".

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/bucket-4567?region=ap-south-1&bucketType=general&tab=objects>. The page title is "bucket-4567". The top navigation bar includes tabs for Objects, Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The Objects tab is selected. Below the tabs is a toolbar with actions: Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete, Actions, Create folder, and Upload. A search bar is present above the object list. The object list table has columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. One object, "index.html", is listed.

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
index.html	html	October 21, 2024, 14:58:26 (UTC+05:30)	26.0 B	Standard

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/bucket-4567?region=ap-south-1&bucketType=general&tab=properties>. The page title is "bucket-4567". The top navigation bar includes tabs for Objects, Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The Properties tab is selected. The main content area is divided into sections: "Bucket overview" (AWS Region: Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1, ARN: arn:aws:s3:::bucket-4567, Creation date: October 21, 2024, 14:49:53 (UTC+05:30)), "Bucket Versioning" (Bucket Versioning: Disabled, Edit button), and "Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete" (Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete: Disabled). The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 bucket properties page for bucket-4567. The 'Static website hosting' section is expanded, showing the following configuration:

- Static website hosting**: Enabled
- Hosting type**: Host a static website
- Index document**: index.html

A note at the bottom of the static website hosting section states: "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."

The screenshot shows two stacked browser windows from the AWS Management Console.

The top window displays the "Edit static website hosting" configuration for the "bucket-4567" S3 bucket. It includes fields for the "Index document" (set to "index.html") and "Error document - optional" (set to "error.html"). A "Redirection rules - optional" section is present but empty.

The bottom window shows the "Properties" tab for the same bucket. A green success message at the top states "Successfully edited static website hosting." Below it, under "Requester pays", the setting is "Disabled". Under "Static website hosting", the setting is "Enabled", and the "Bucket hosting" option is selected. The "Bucket website endpoint" is listed as <http://bucket-4567.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com>.

The image consists of two screenshots of a Windows desktop environment. The top screenshot shows an AWS Management Console window titled 'Edit access control list (ACL)'. It displays the 'Access control list (ACL)' for a bucket named 'bucket-4567'. The 'Object ACL' section shows permissions for various entities:

Grantee	Objects	Object ACL
Object owner (your AWS account)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write
Canonical ID: 402c9517aacf5497302723 e2338a58ee35172b1626b6a7 fd5e70ee32756d1e		
Everyone (public access)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input type="checkbox"/> Write
Group: http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers		
Authenticated users group (anyone with an AWS account)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input type="checkbox"/> Write
Group: http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AuthenticatedUsers		

The bottom screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying the website at <http://bucket-4567.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com>. The page content is a simple "Hello, Welcome To my Page". The taskbar at the bottom of both screenshots shows other open applications like CloudShell, Feedback, and various system icons.

url: <http://bucket-4567.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com>