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SEMESTER: ODD SEMESTER 5

COURSE: Advance DevOPs (ITL504)

DATE: 27-07-2022

EXPERIMENT 2

Q1. What is S3? Explain uses of S3?

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that stores data as objects within buckets. An object is a file and any metadata that describes the file. A bucket is a container for objects. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is a scalable, high-speed, web-based cloud storage service. The service is designed for online backup and archiving of data and applications on Amazon Web Services (AWS). Amazon S3 was designed with a minimal feature set and created to make web-scale computing easier for developers.

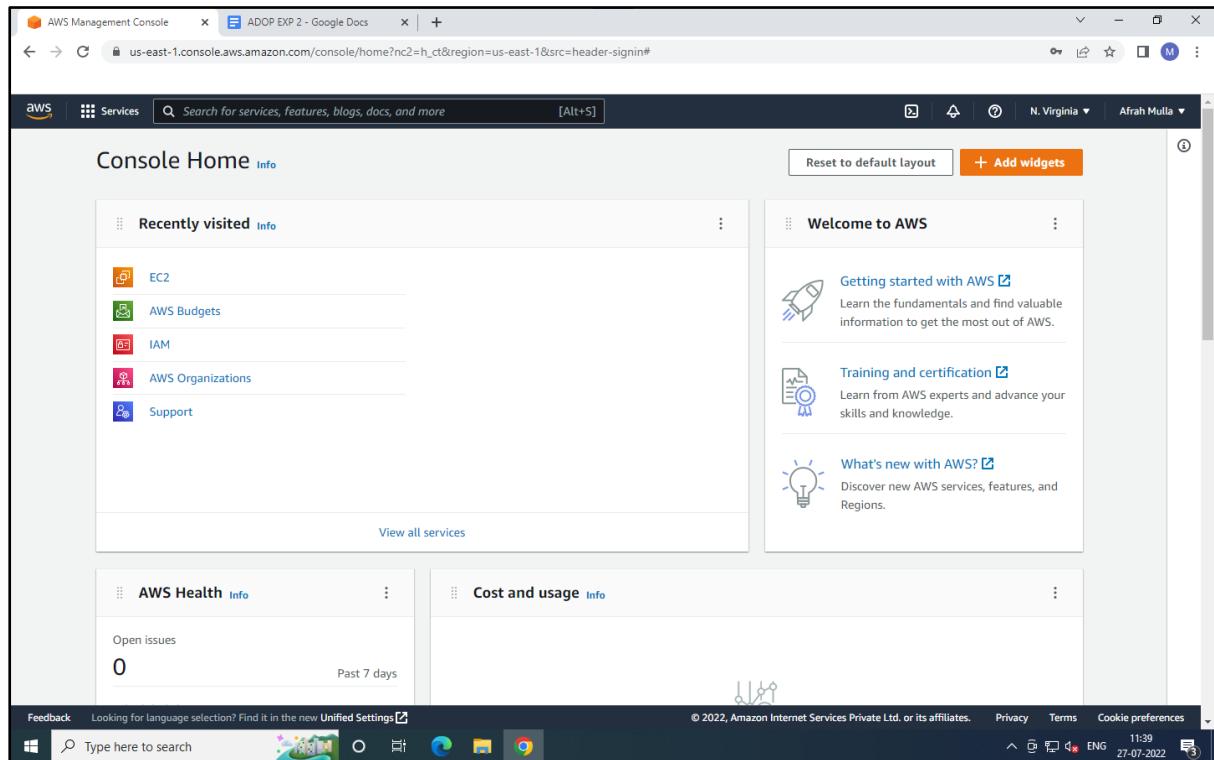
Amazon S3 can be used by organizations ranging in size from small businesses to large enterprises. S3's scalability, availability, security and performance capabilities make it suitable for a variety of data storage use cases.

Common use cases for S3 include the following:

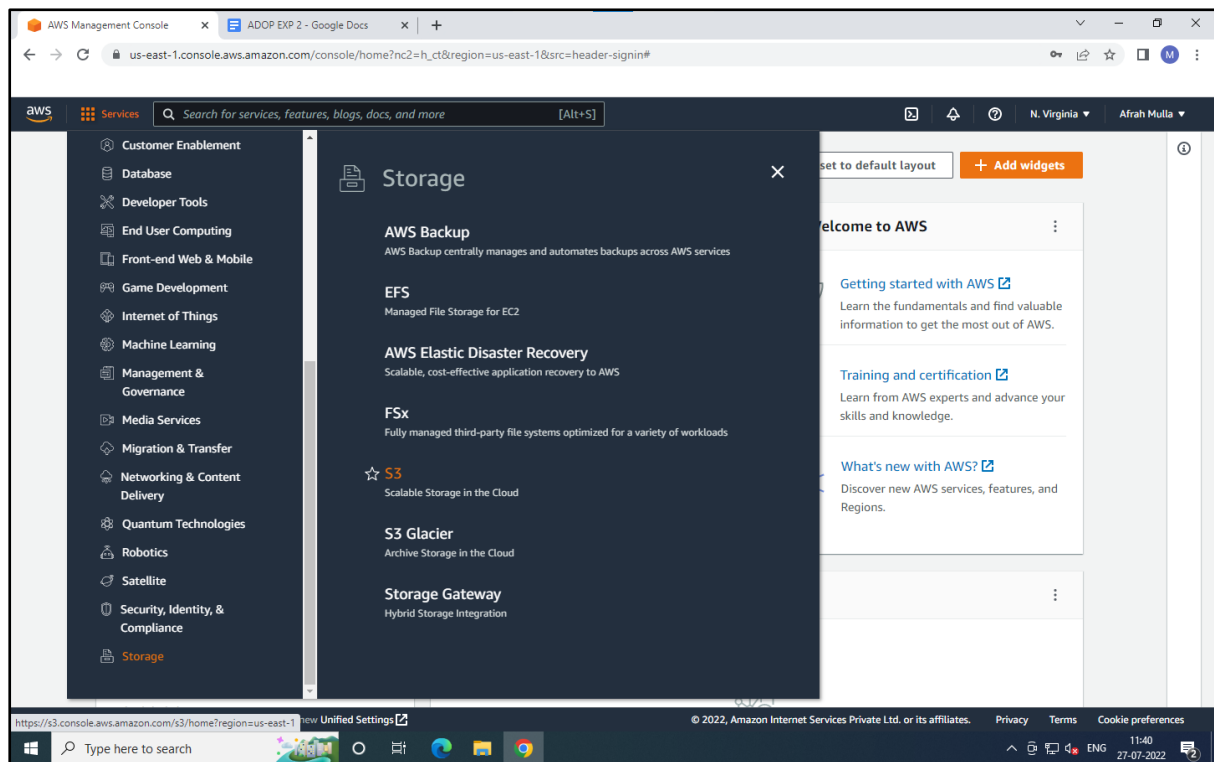
- Data storage
- Data archiving
- Application hosting for deployment, installation and management of web apps
- Software delivery
- Data backup
- Disaster recovery (DR)
- Running big data analytics tools on stored data
- Data lakes
- Mobile applications
- Internet of things (IoT) devices
- Media hosting for images, videos and music files
- Website hosting -- particularly well suited to work with Amazon CloudFront for content delivery.

Q2. Deployment of static web site on AWS S3

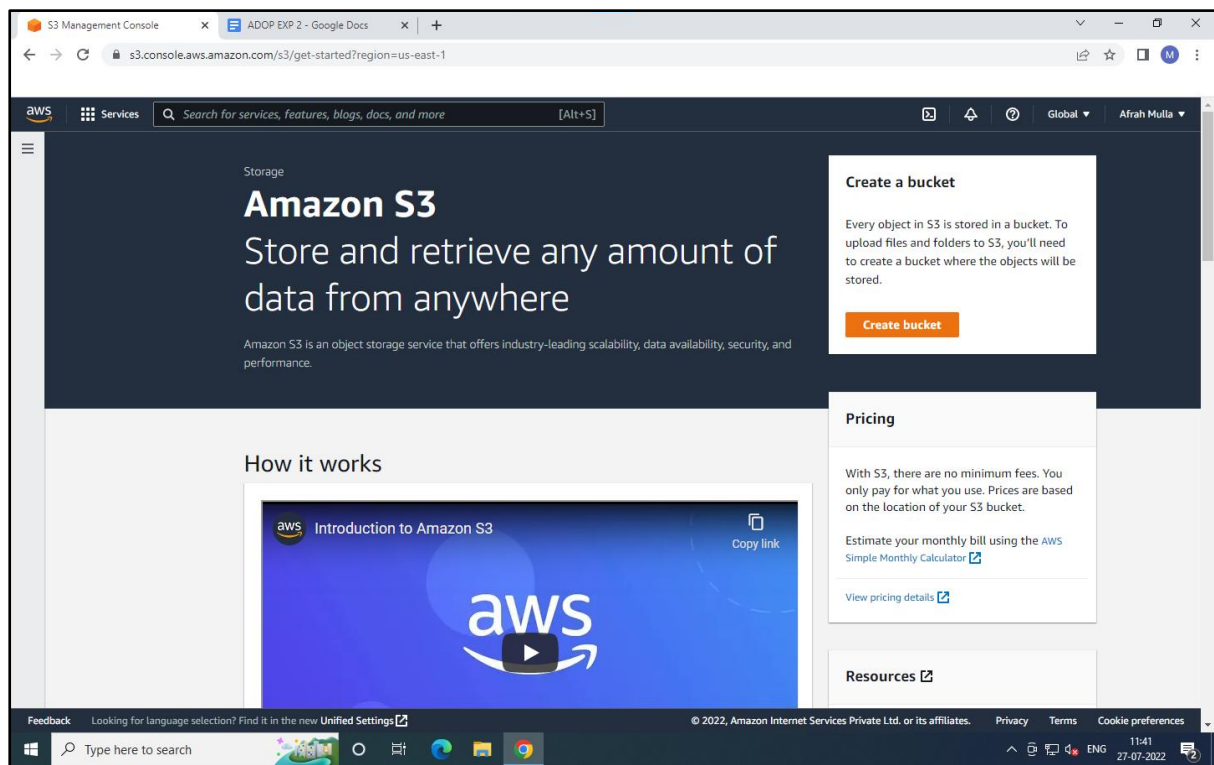
Step 1: AWS Management Console Dashboard.



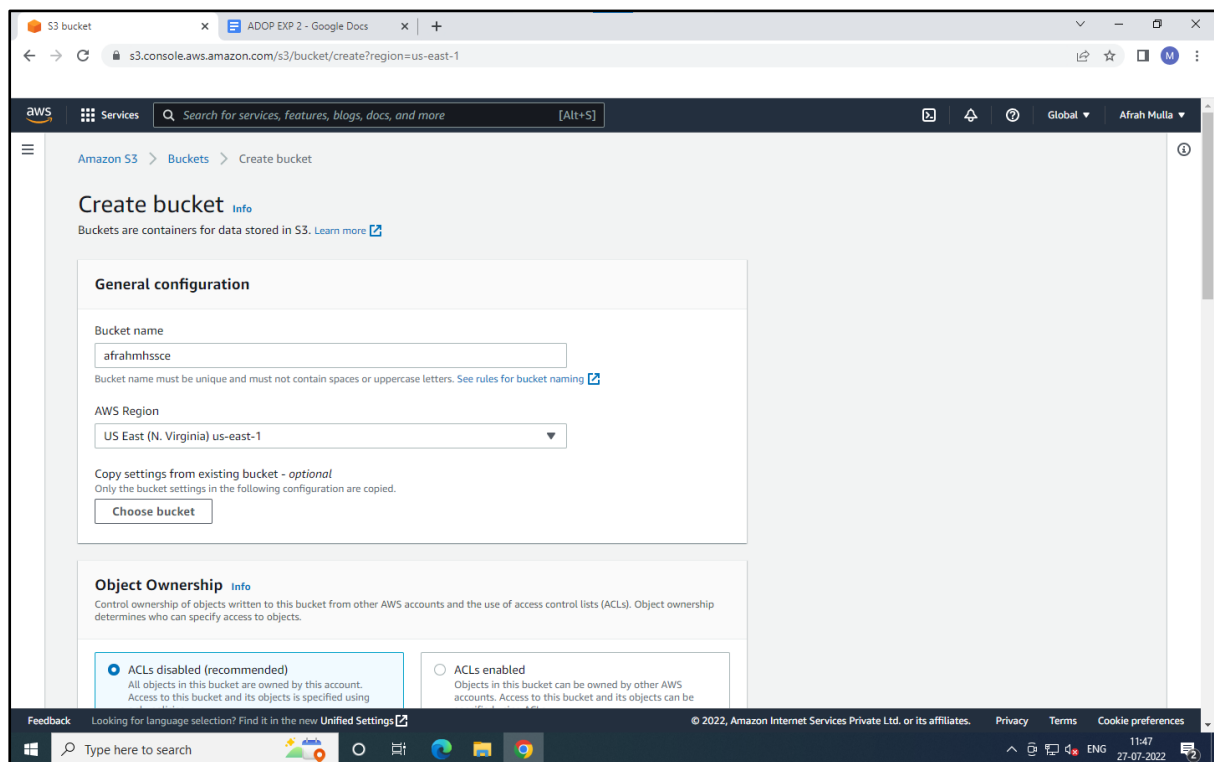
Step 2: Click on Services -> Storage -> S3



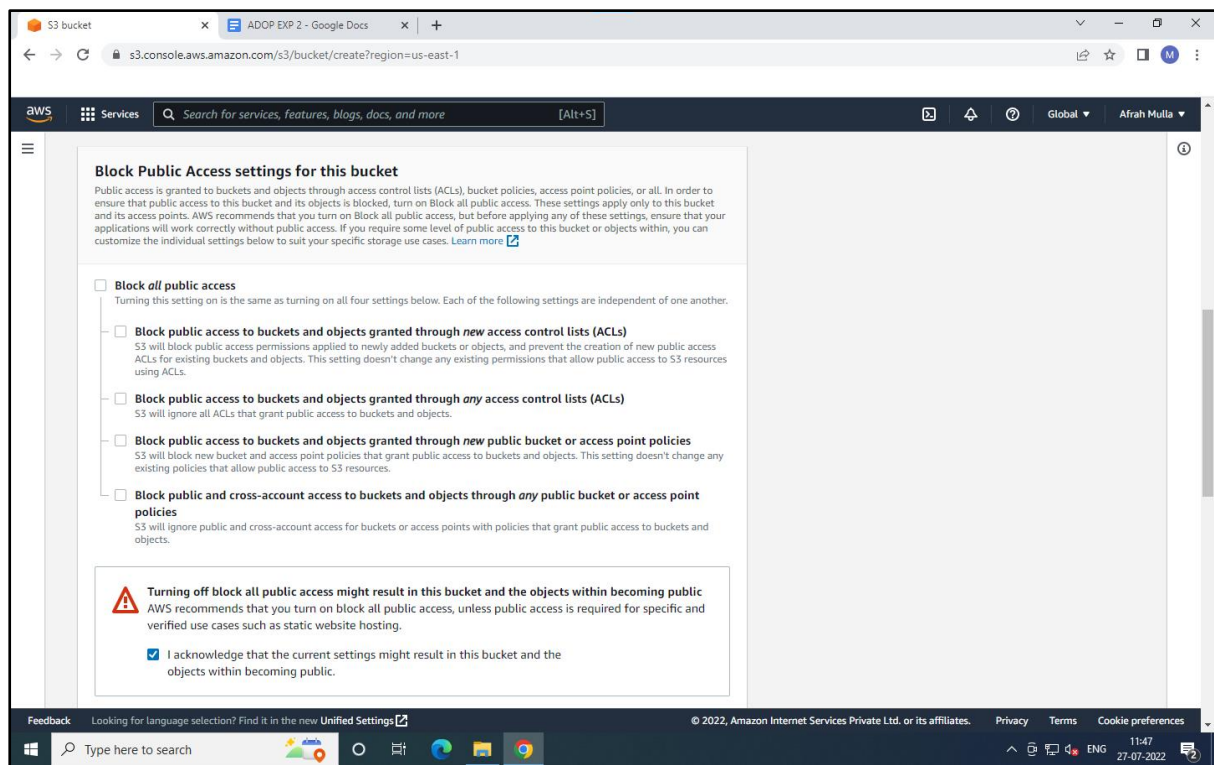
Step 3: Click on 'Create a bucket'



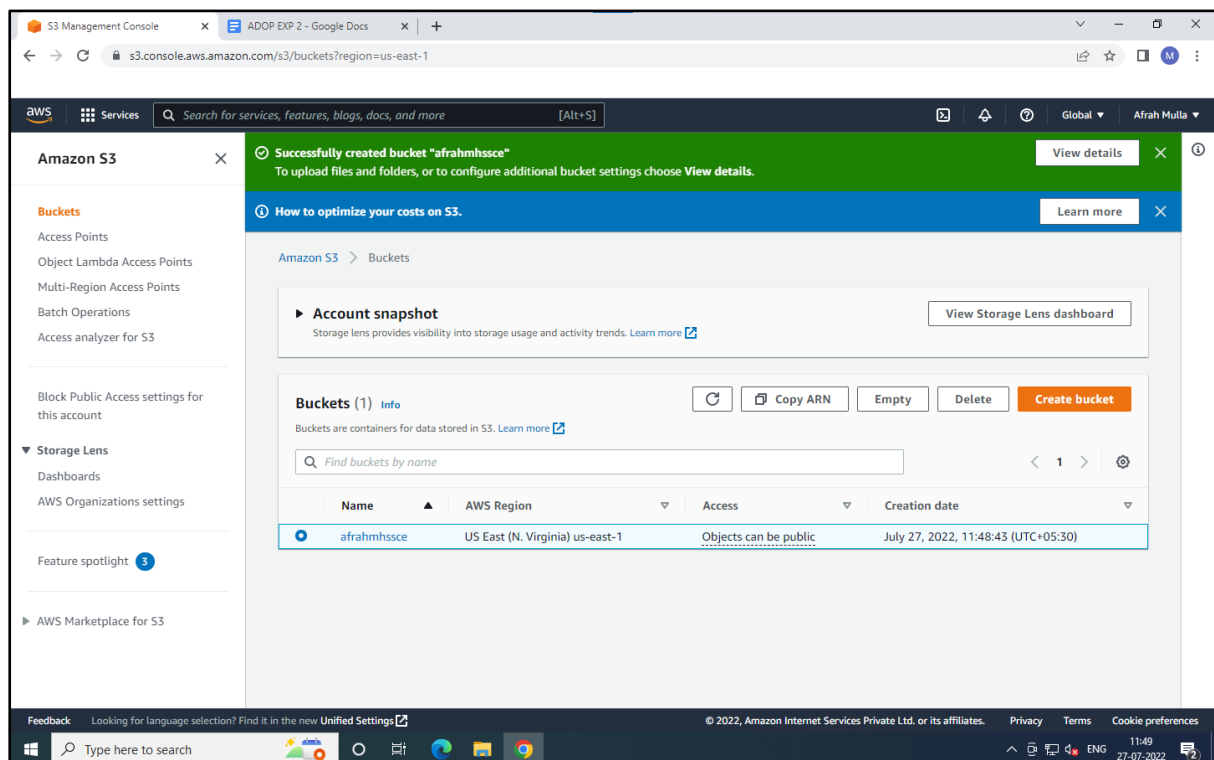
Step 4: Give your bucket a name



Step 5: Uncheck the 'Block all public access' checkbox



Step 6: Select the bucket



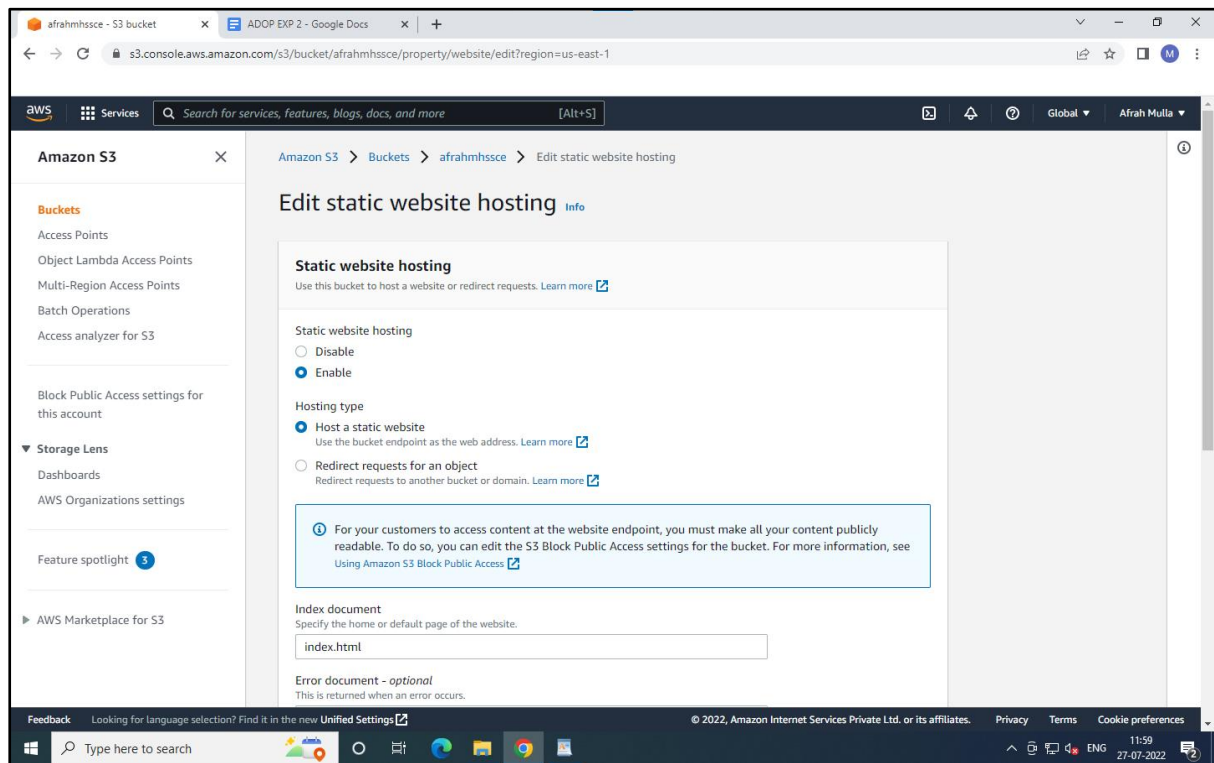
Step 7: Permissions -> Edit the bucket policy section

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for editing the bucket policy of an S3 bucket named 'afrahmhsce'. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > afrahmhsce > Edit bucket policy. The main heading is 'Edit bucket policy' with an 'Info' link. Below this, a 'Bucket policy' section explains that the policy is written in JSON and provides access to objects in the bucket. It includes links for 'Policy examples' and a 'Policy generator'. A green notification bubble states 'Bucket ARN copied'. The ARN 'arn:aws:s3:::afrahmhsce' is displayed. The 'Policy' section shows a table with one statement. To the right, the 'Edit statement' panel is active, prompting the user to 'Select a statement' or 'Add new statement'.

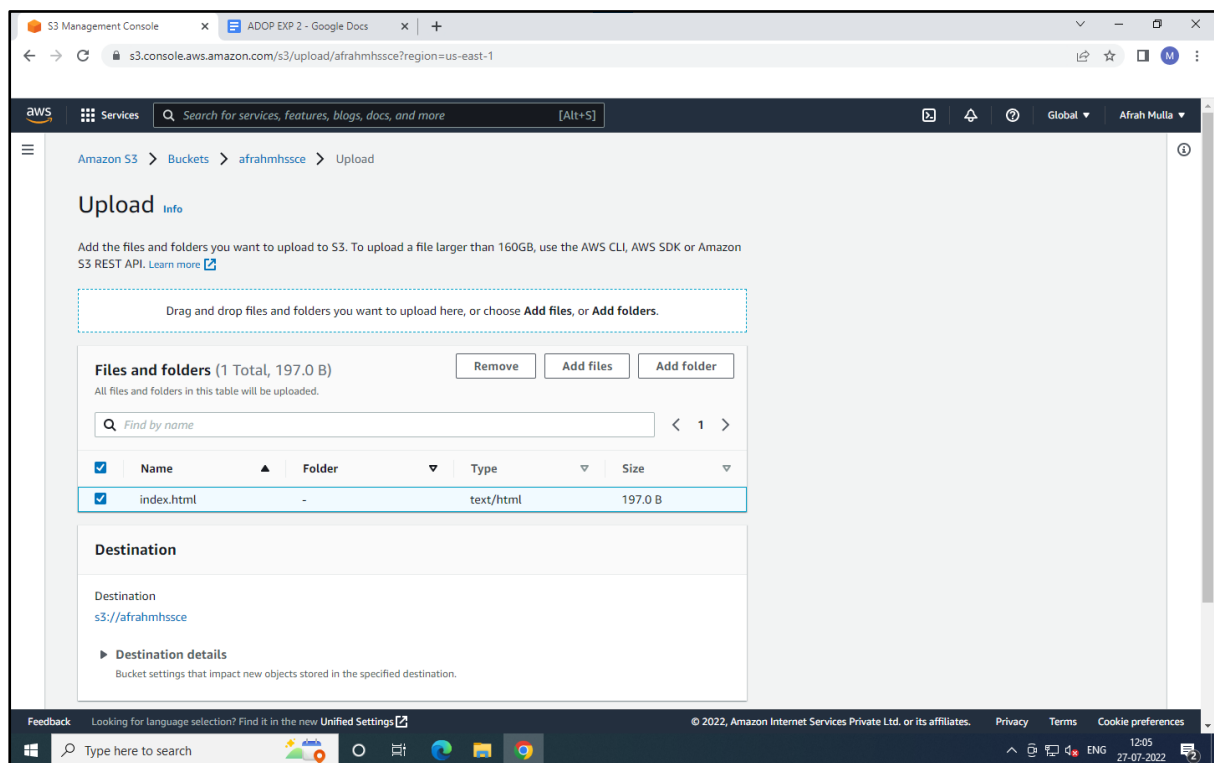
This screenshot shows the 'Bucket policy' page after the policy has been successfully edited. A green banner at the top reads 'Successfully edited bucket policy.' Below it is a blue banner with the text 'How to optimize your costs on S3.' and a 'Learn more' link. The 'Bucket policy' section now includes 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons. The JSON policy is displayed in a text area, and a 'Copy' button is available. The JSON policy is as follows:

```
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "PolicyForPublicWebsiteContent",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "*"
      },
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::afrahmhsce/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

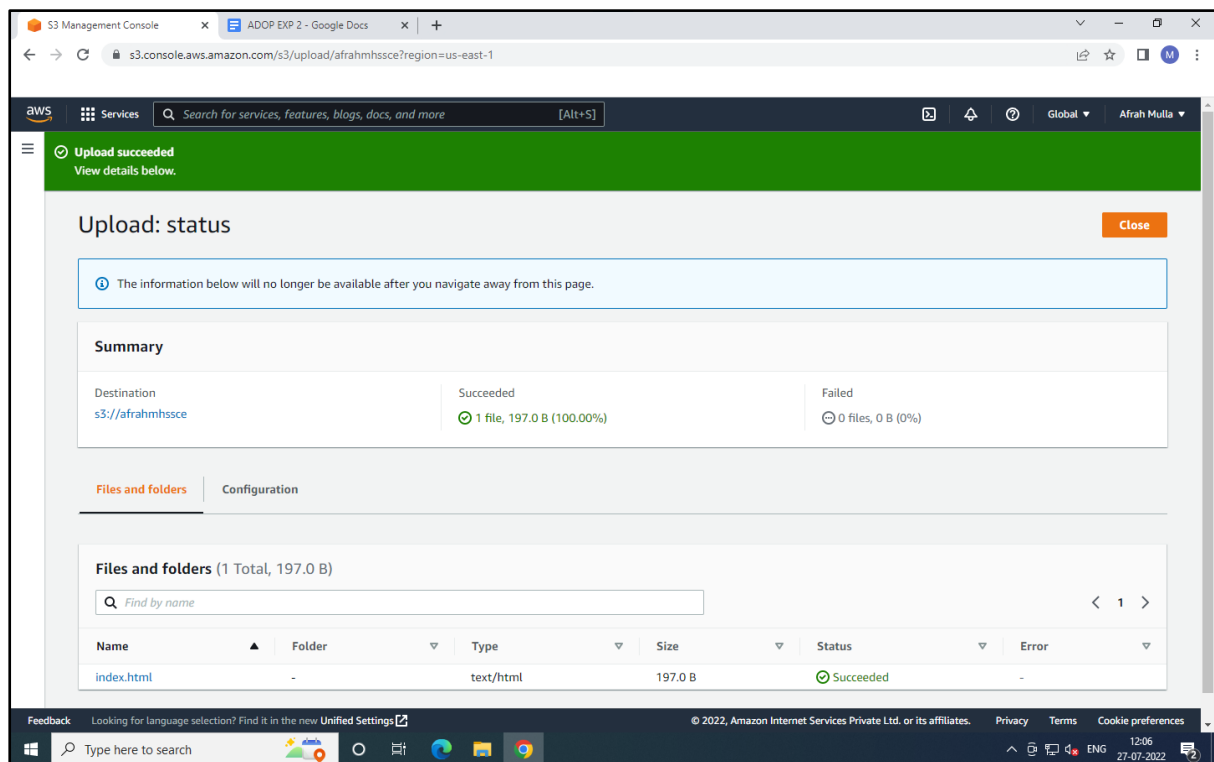
Step 8: Properties -> Edit 'Static Website Hosting' -> Select 'Enable Static Website Hosting'



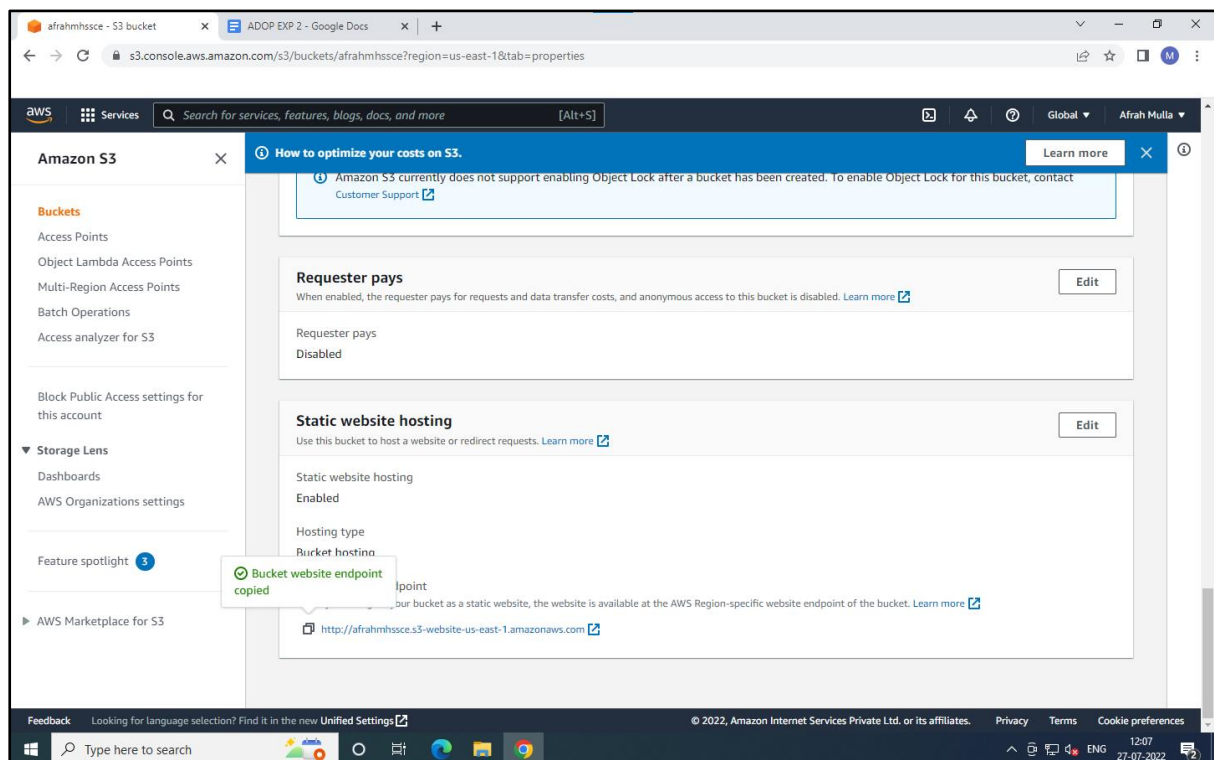
Step 9: In the objects section attach the html code files

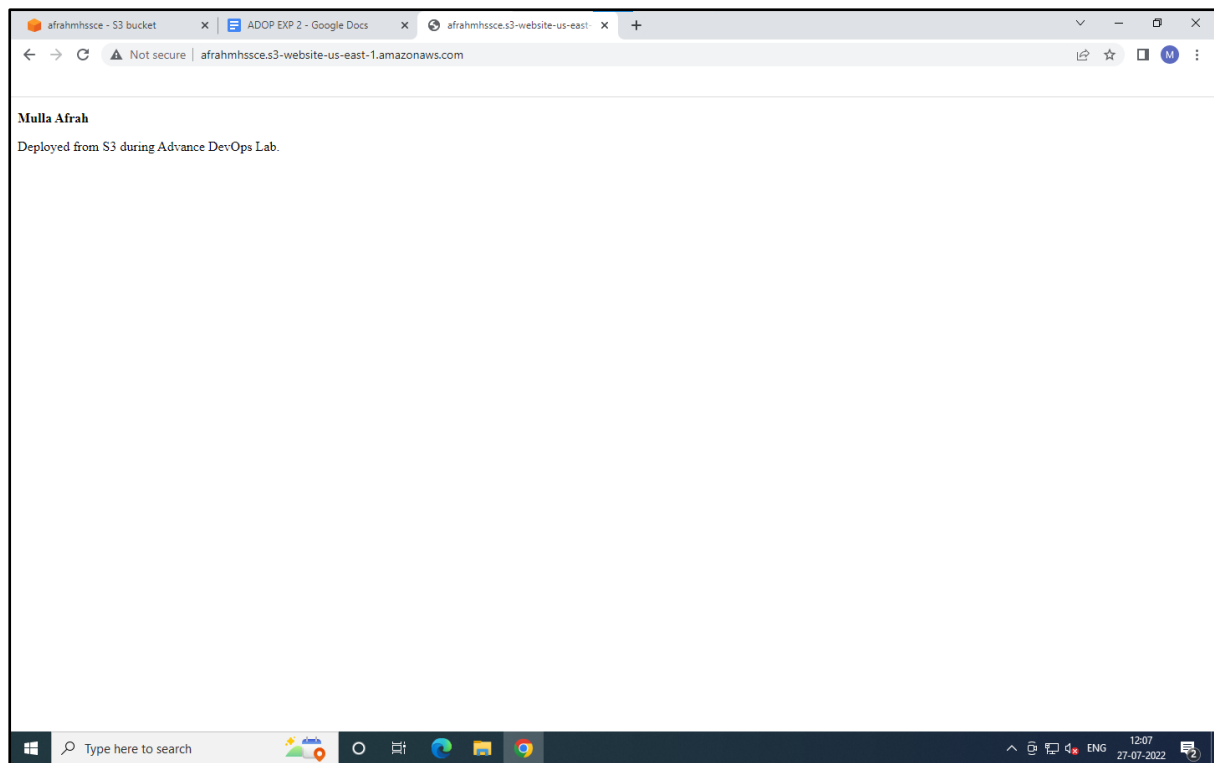


Step 10: Now select the uploaded html object and copy the URL

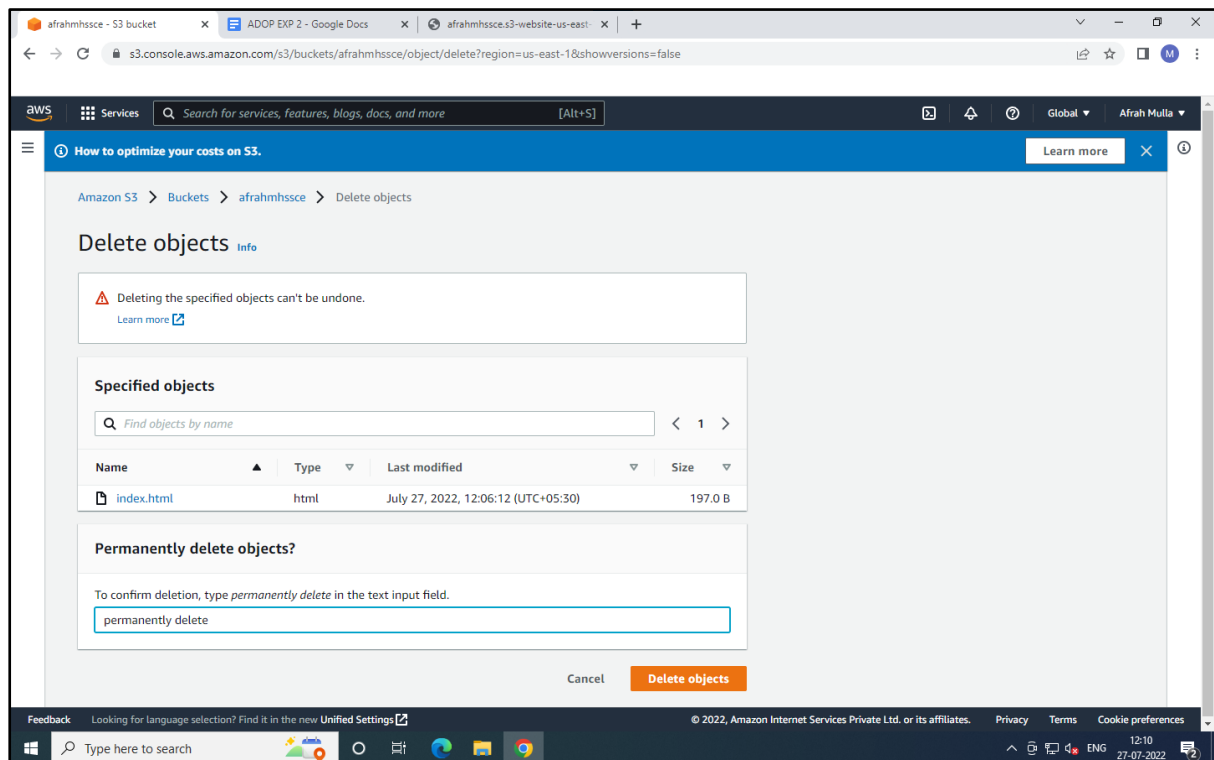


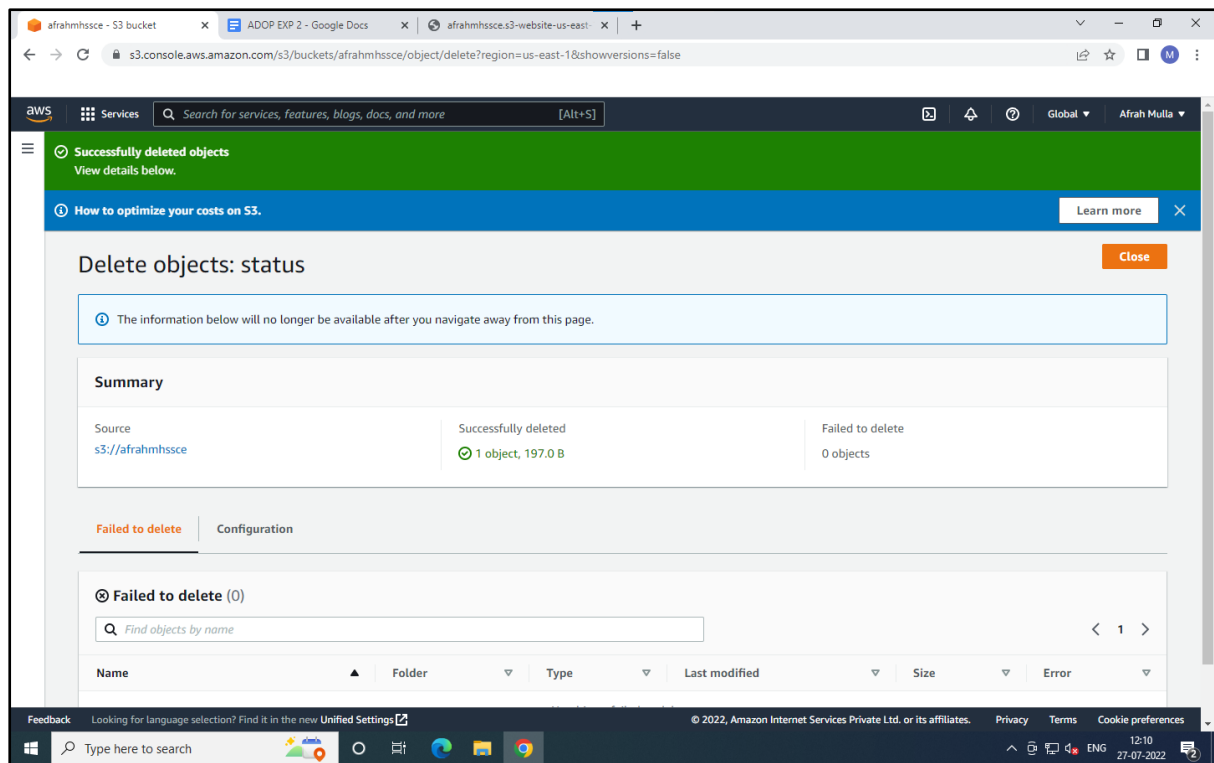
Step 11: Paste the URL in a web browser and the web page will be displayed



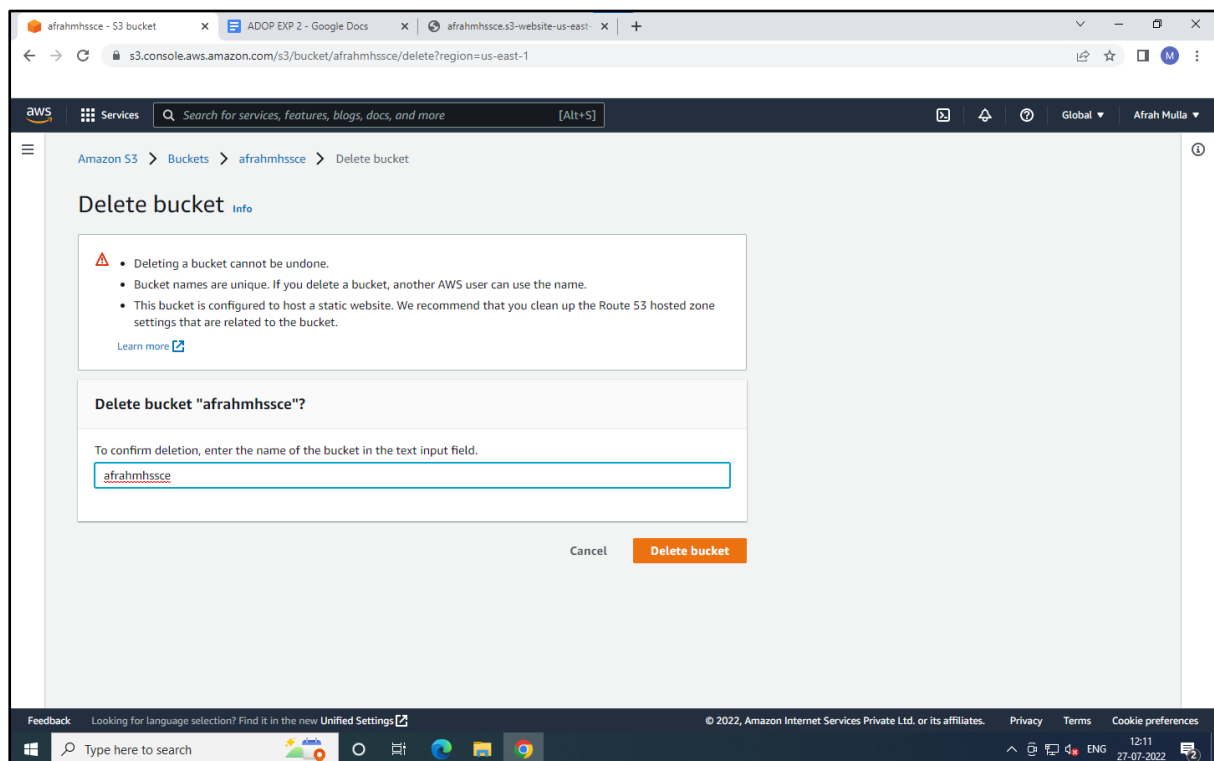


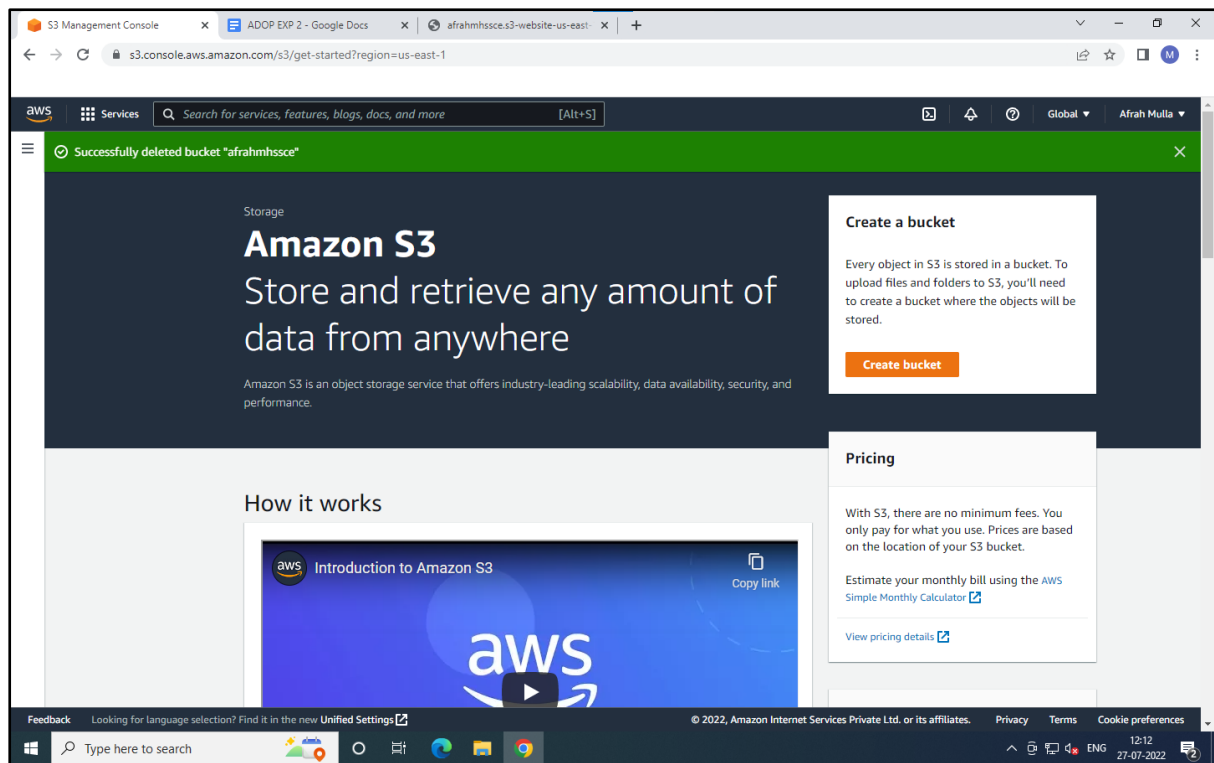
Step 12: After closing the web page, go to buckets and delete all objects from the bucket





Step 13: Then select the empty bucket and delete it





After deleting the bucket if we try loading the web page, we'll get 404 Error

