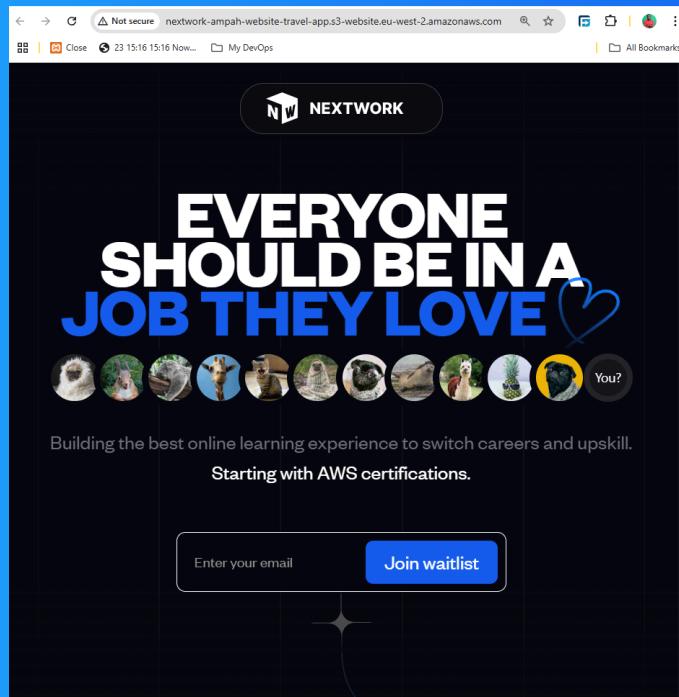




Host a Website on Amazon S3

AM

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Introducing Today's Project!

What is Amazon S3

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is a scalable storage solution for storing unlimited objects. It's useful for hosting static websites, managing access with permissions, ensuring encryption, supporting versioning, and serving purposes like backups.

How I used Amazon S3 in this project

In today's project, I used Amazon S3 to host a static website by creating a bucket, uploading static files, and setting the required permissions. I also configured bucket policies for public access and enabled static website hosting for the project.

One thing I didn't expect in this project was...

One thing I didn't expect in this project was encountering an error when hosting the static website. I also learned how to make the site public, which helped me understand HTTP status codes and how they impact website accessibility better.

This project took me...

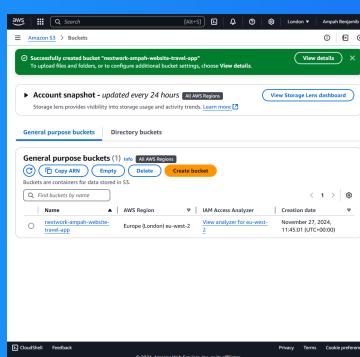
This project took me over an hour and 45 minutes. I spent time reading and understanding the project, ensuring I grasped the key concepts, and thinking about how I could effectively explain them to someone else as well.

How I Set Up an S3 Bucket

Creating an Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) bucket took approximately 2 minutes. This was because I read the provided descriptions for each section before typing or selecting the appropriate action item.

I am using the London Region for my Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) as it is the closest to my location.

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) bucket names are globally unique. This means that the name you assign to a bucket cannot be used by anyone else or any other AWS account, anywhere in the world, unless the bucket is deleted.



Upload Website Files to S3

index.html and image assets

I uploaded several files to my S3 bucket, including `index.html`, image files in JPG format (named sequentially from 1 to 10), and one SVG file.

Both files are necessary for this project as the `index.html` file provides the structure of the webpage, while the JPG and SVG images enhance its visuals. Together, they create a functional and visually appealing webpage for users.

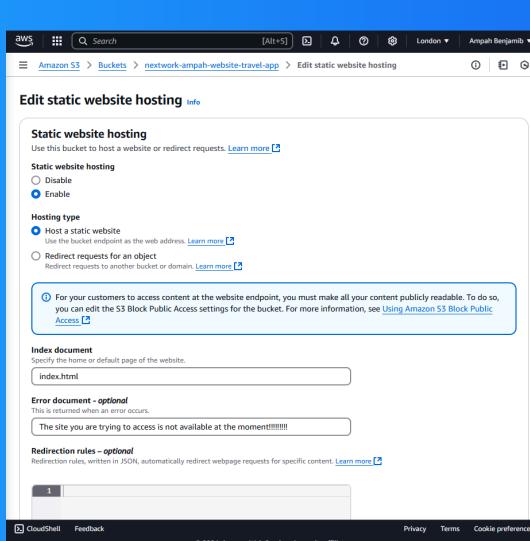
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and account information for 'Ampah Benjamib'. Below the navigation bar, the path 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > nextwork-ampah-website-travel-app' is displayed. The main content area is titled 'nextwork-ampah-website-travel-app' with a 'Info' link. A horizontal menu bar below the title includes 'Objects' (which is underlined in blue, indicating it's the active tab), 'Properties', 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. Under the 'Objects' tab, there is a sub-header 'Objects (2) Info'. Below this, there are several action buttons: 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open', 'Delete', and 'Actions'. There is also a 'Create folder' button and a prominent orange 'Upload' button. A message below the buttons states: '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](#)'. Below the message, there is a search bar labeled 'Find objects by prefix' and a 'Show versions' link. A table follows, listing the objects. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Type', 'Last modified', 'Size', and 'Storage class'. The first object listed is 'index.html', which is a file type, modified on November 27, 2024, at 11:57:31 (UTC+00:00), with a size of 4.4 KB and a storage class of Standard. The second item is a folder named 'NextWork - Everyone should be in a job they love_files/'.

Static Website Hosting on S3

Website hosting means storing website files on a server to make them accessible to the public. It generates a URL, allowing anyone with internet access to view the site and interact with its content at any time.

To enable website hosting with my S3(Simple Storage Service) bucket, I clicked on Buckets, scrolled to Static Website Hosting, clicked Edit, enabled hosting, set "index.html" as the index document, added an error document, and saved the changes.

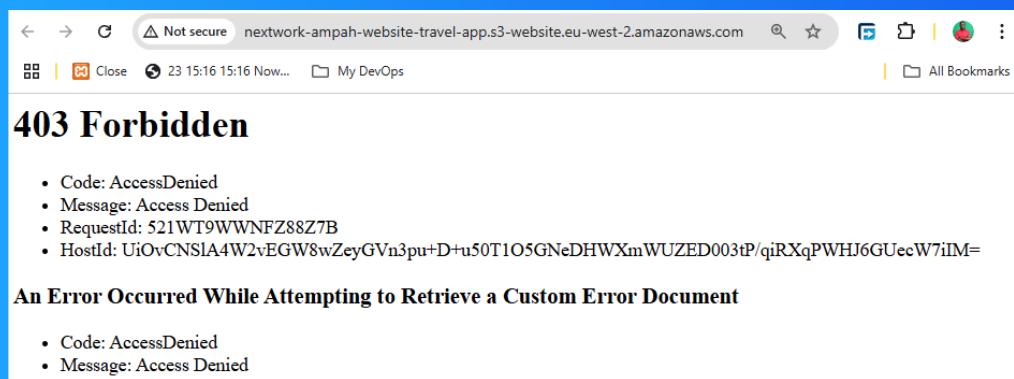
An Access Control List (ACL) is a set of rules that defines who can access a particular resource and what actions they can perform. These rules are essential for managing and understanding the control flow of a resource, ensuring proper security etc.



Bucket Endpoints

Once static website hosting is enabled, S3 produces a bucket endpoint URL, which is a unique web address set by an S3 bucket in AWS. This URL provides public access to the resources, allowing users to view and interact with the static content hosted.

When I first visited the bucket endpoint URL, I saw a 403 Forbidden error. This was because the S3 bucket was not configured to allow public access. The 403 status code indicates that the server refused to authorize the request.



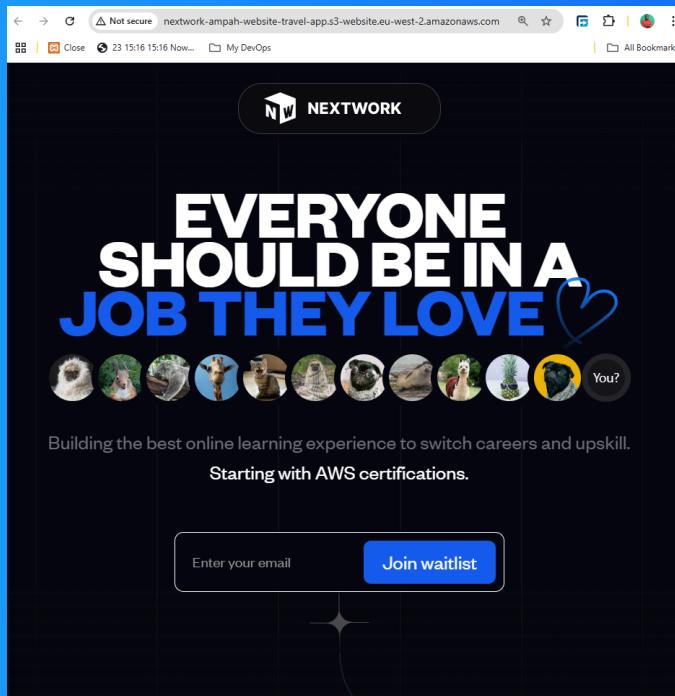
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Success!

To resolve this connection error, I realized I had used the wrong index.html file. I went back to the project's link, downloaded the correct file again, uploaded it to the S3 bucket, made it public, and now it's working.





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