

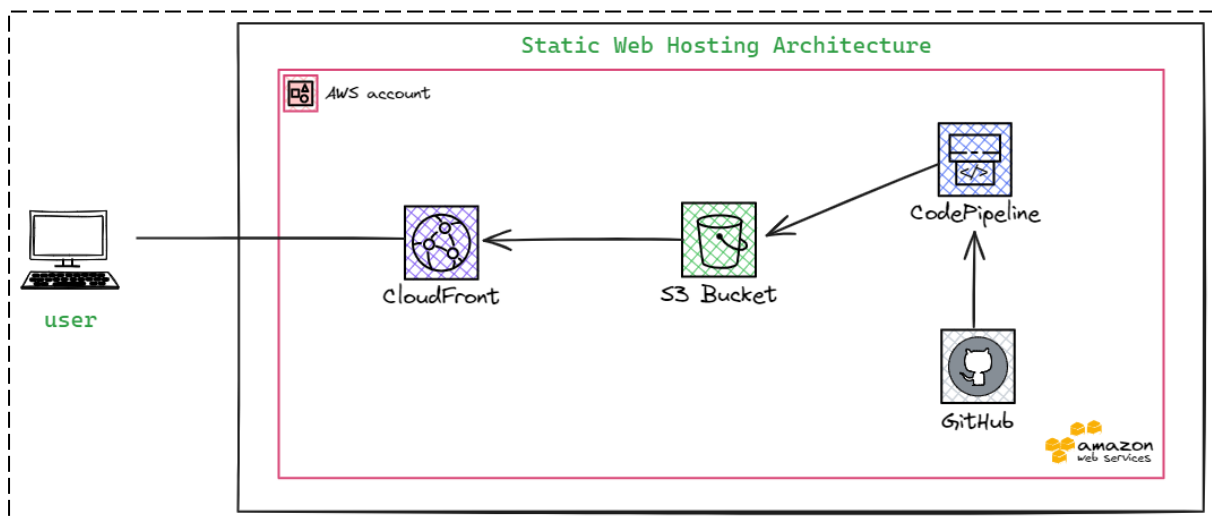
Static Web Hosting

In this documentation we have been discussing about the project details, Architecture Diagram, Technologies Stack and how its further implemented.

Project Details:

- ❖ Prerequisites: Create your free-tier AWS account.
- ❖ Task: Set Up a Simple Static Website on Amazon S3.
- ❖ Description: Create a static website hosted on Amazon S3. Create a simple portfolio website using HTML and CSS, and host it on Amazon S3. Configure the necessary buckets, enable website hosting, and upload a basic HTML/CSS website.

Architecture Design:



Portfolio Url: <https://d31oejfrtk45jt.cloudfront.net/week1/index.html>

Technology Stack:

- S3 Bucket
- Cloud Front
- Code Pipeline
- Git hub

Why this Services Used?

Aws S3 Bucket:

S3 is Object based storage services where all the files are respected to objects only S3 supports any of files mp3,mp4,jpeg,csv,psx etc.. Its globally accessed. The role of the s3 in this project where you can store the web files like html css are stored in it without public access no one can access the bucket.

Aws Cloud front:

Cloud front is concept of CDN Content Delivery Network this service allows the user to access the files easily from where ever without buffering because its cached memory where store the data to nearest edge-location of the user. Three main benefits of using CDN Low Latency, Security, cost efficient.

AWS Code Pipeline:

Code Pipeline is a service CI/CD where its used for any updates in the website even though it's a static website. In future we can update the website without re doing the whole process.

Git Hub:

In git hub the source code of the Website have been stored in the repository.

Steps of implementation:-

1. Creation of Bucket S3
2. Configuration of Code pipeline
3. Cloud front Distribution

Step1: Creating S3 Bucket

Go to Aws Console > S3 > Create bucket

Select the aws region where you want to store data, give the bucket name which is globally unique name.

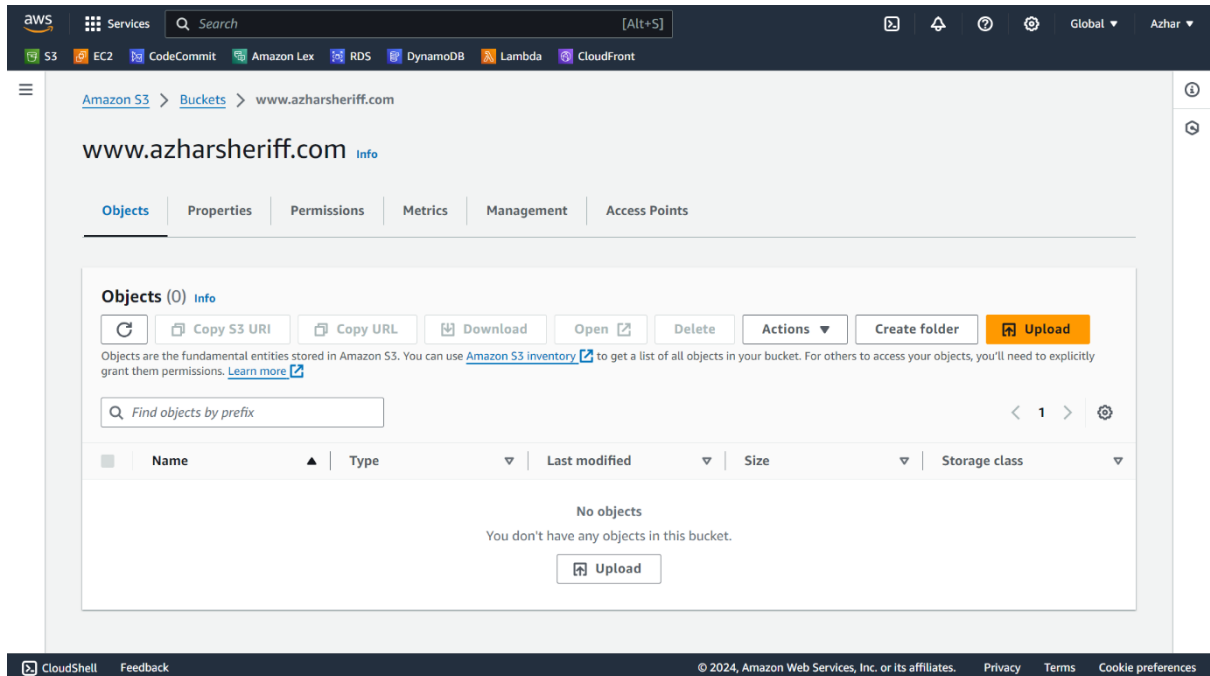
The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The page title is 'Create bucket' with an 'Info' link. Below the title, it says 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' with a 'Learn more' link. The 'General configuration' section includes an 'AWS Region' dropdown set to 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'. There are two 'Bucket type' options: 'General purpose' (selected) and 'Directory - New'. The 'General purpose' option is described as 'Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.' The 'Directory - New' option is described as 'Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.' The 'Bucket name' field is set to 'www.azharsheriff.com'. Below the field, it states 'Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules.' with a 'See rules for bucket naming' link. There is a 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' section with a 'Choose bucket' button. The footer shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

Check the all-public access has been blocked. Important point to remember.

The screenshot shows the 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Bucket owner enforced'. The page title is 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket'. Below the title, it says '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.' with a 'Learn more' link. There are four settings, all of which are checked: '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)', 'Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)', 'Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies', and 'Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies'. The footer shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

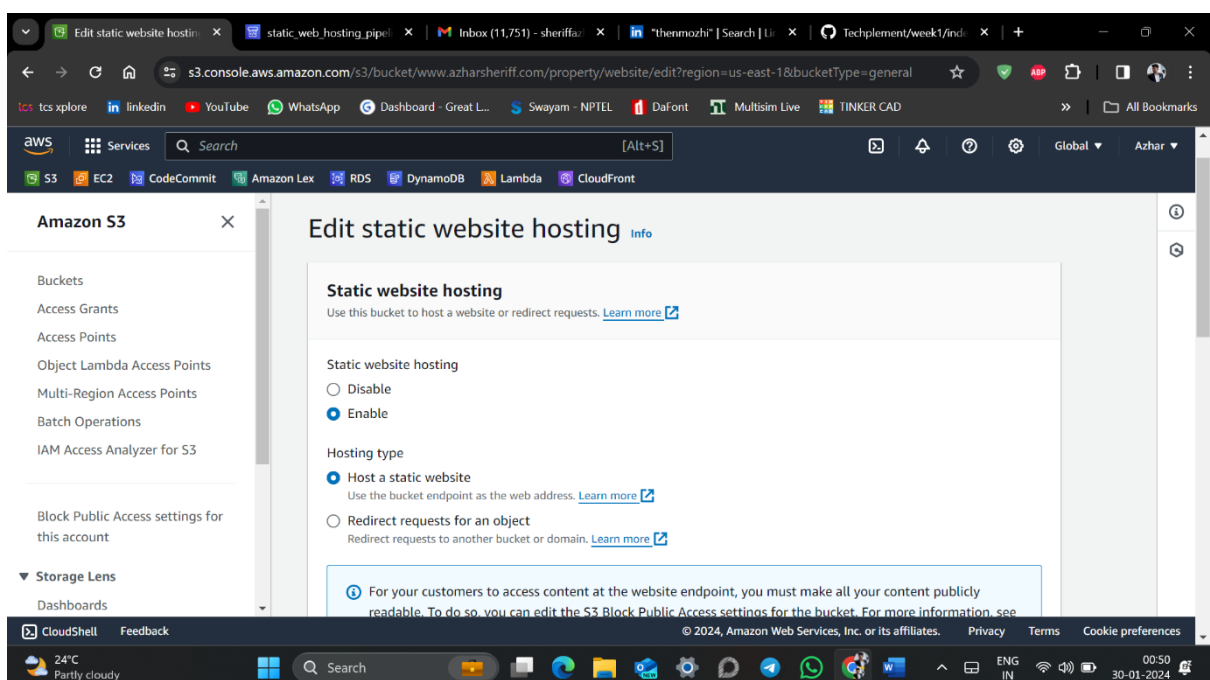
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Acknowledge whether the bucket created, for now don't upload any objects.



Go the specific bucket > Properties > Static web hosting

Enable the static web hosting option and give the root as your html page name like index.html and save the changes.



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Step 2: Code Pipeline Configuration

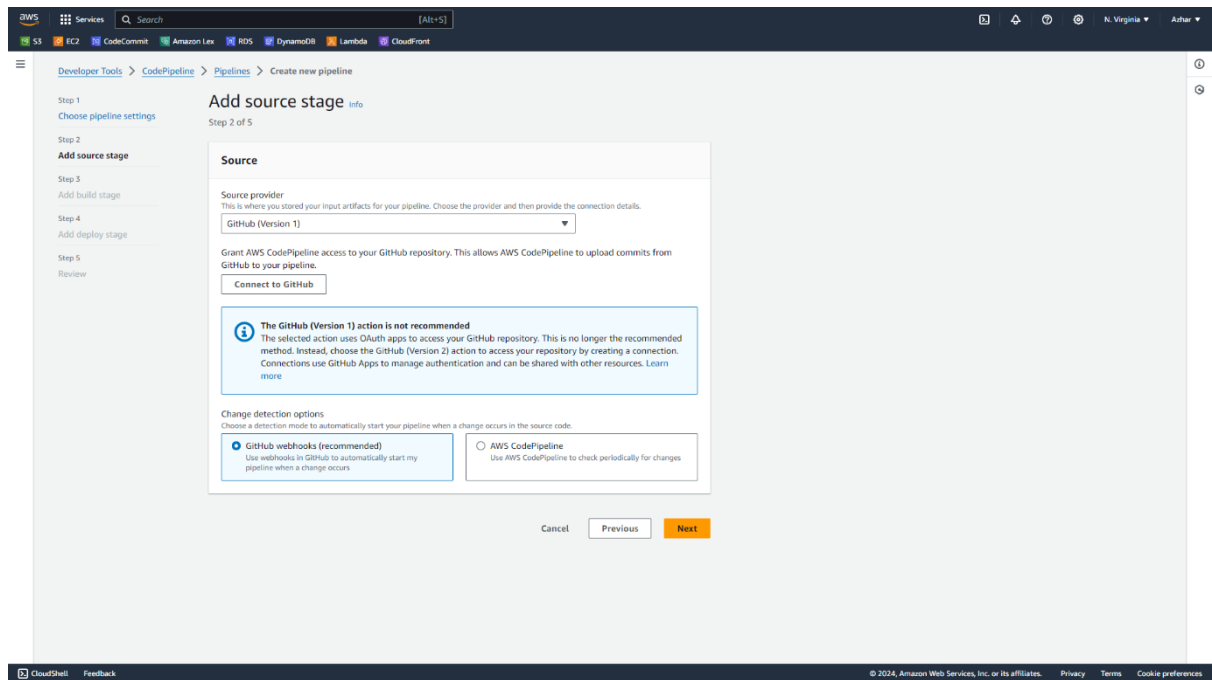
Aws Console > Code Pipeline > Create

Give the pipeline name, select the v1. Click Next

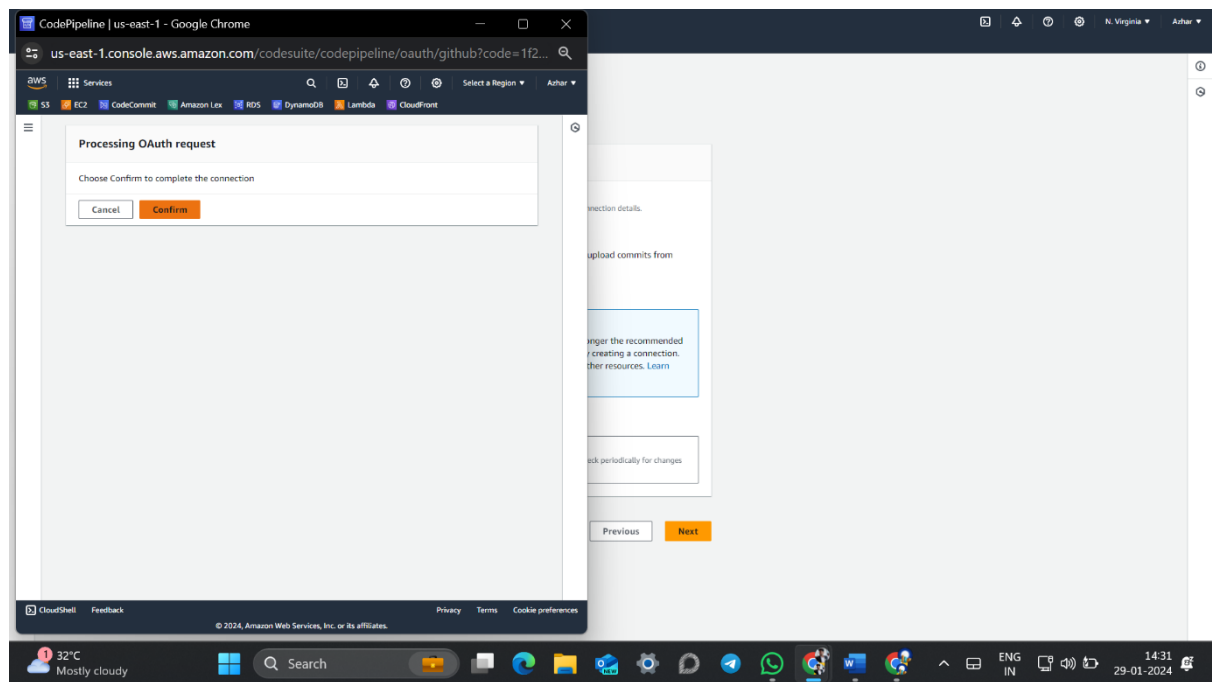
The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline'. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with five steps: 'Step 1: Choose pipeline settings' (active), 'Step 2: Add source stage', 'Step 3: Add build stage', 'Step 4: Add deploy stage', and 'Step 5: Review'. The main content area is titled 'Choose pipeline settings' and 'Step 1 of 5'. It contains three sections: 'Pipeline settings', 'Service role', and 'Variables'. In 'Pipeline settings', the 'Pipeline name' is 'Static_Web_Hosting_Pipeline' and the 'Pipeline type' is 'V1'. In 'Service role', the 'Service role' is 'New service role' and the 'Role name' is 'AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-us-east-1-Static_Web_Hosting_Pipeline'. In 'Variables', there are no variables defined. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

Click the source as github version1. Click the connect to github option.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline'. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with five steps: 'Step 1: Choose pipeline settings', 'Step 2: Add source stage' (active), 'Step 3: Add build stage', 'Step 4: Add deploy stage', and 'Step 5: Review'. The main content area is titled 'Add source stage' and 'Step 2 of 5'. It contains a 'Source' section with a 'Source provider' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of providers: 'GitHub (Version 1)', 'AWS CodeCommit', 'Amazon ECR', 'Amazon S3', 'Bitbucket', 'GitHub (Version 1)', 'GitHub (Version 2)', 'GitHub Enterprise Server', 'GitLab', and 'GitLab self-managed'. The 'GitHub (Version 1)' option is selected. Below the dropdown, there are two radio buttons: 'GitHub webhooks (recommended)' and 'AWS CodePipeline'. The 'GitHub webhooks (recommended)' option is selected. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

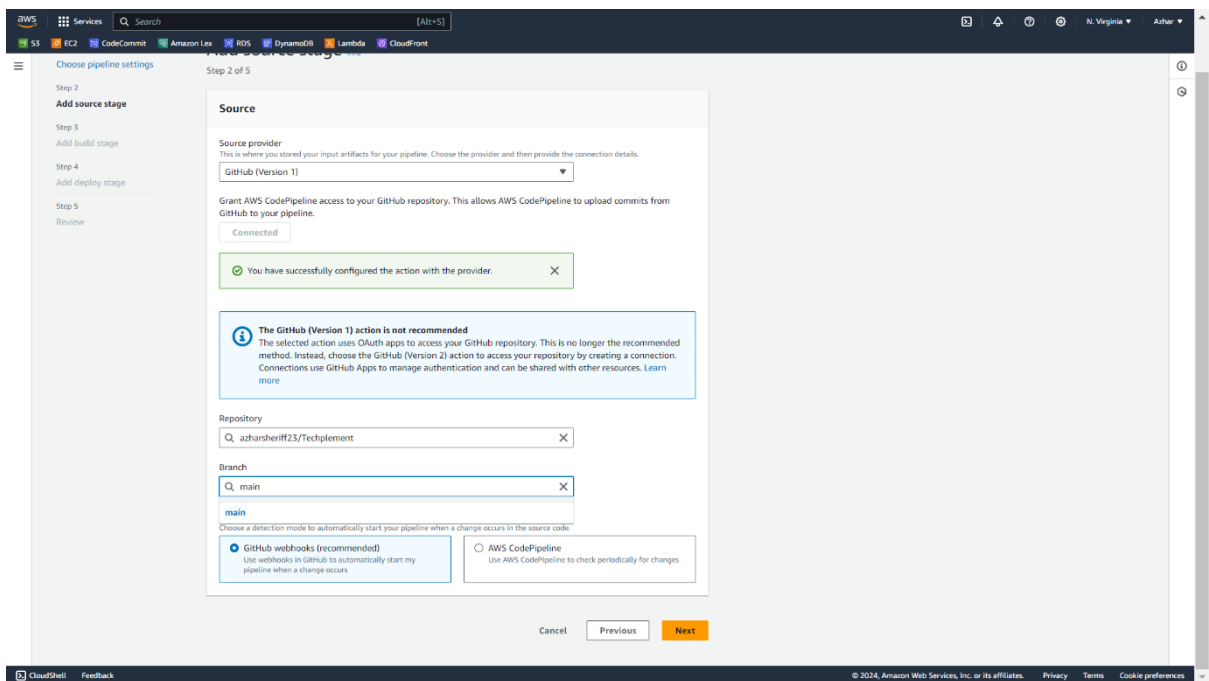


Click confirm option.



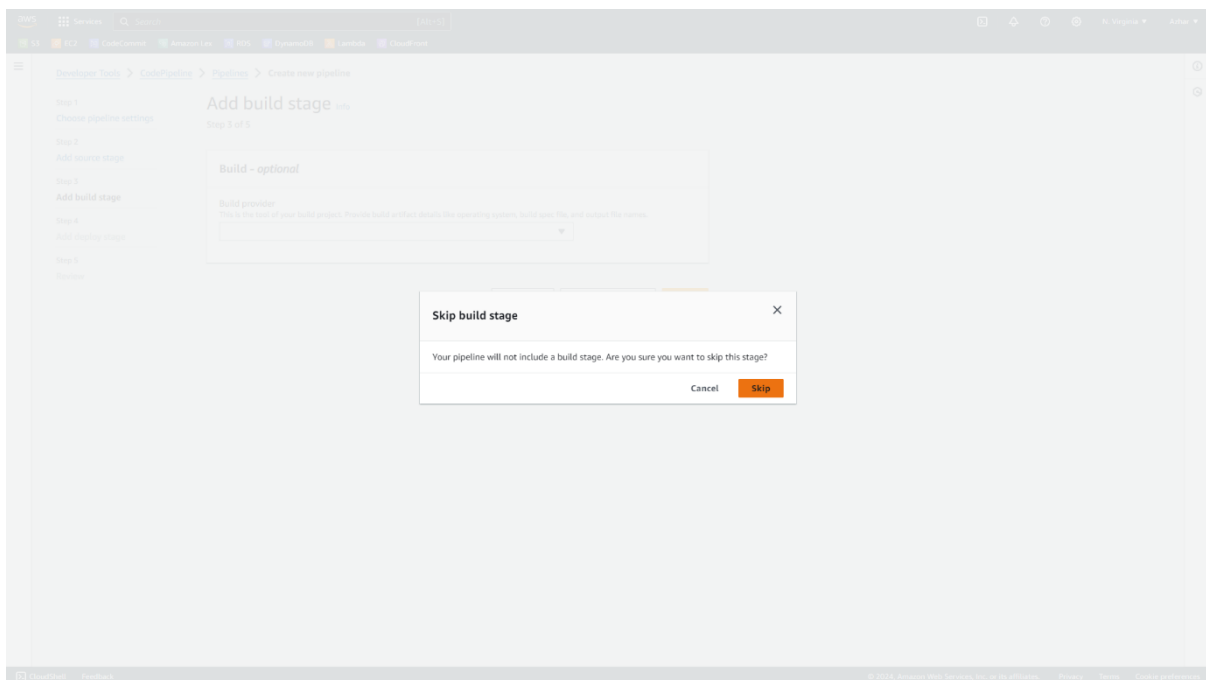
After confirming, the repository are can be access by the aws account you can select the directory which you want.

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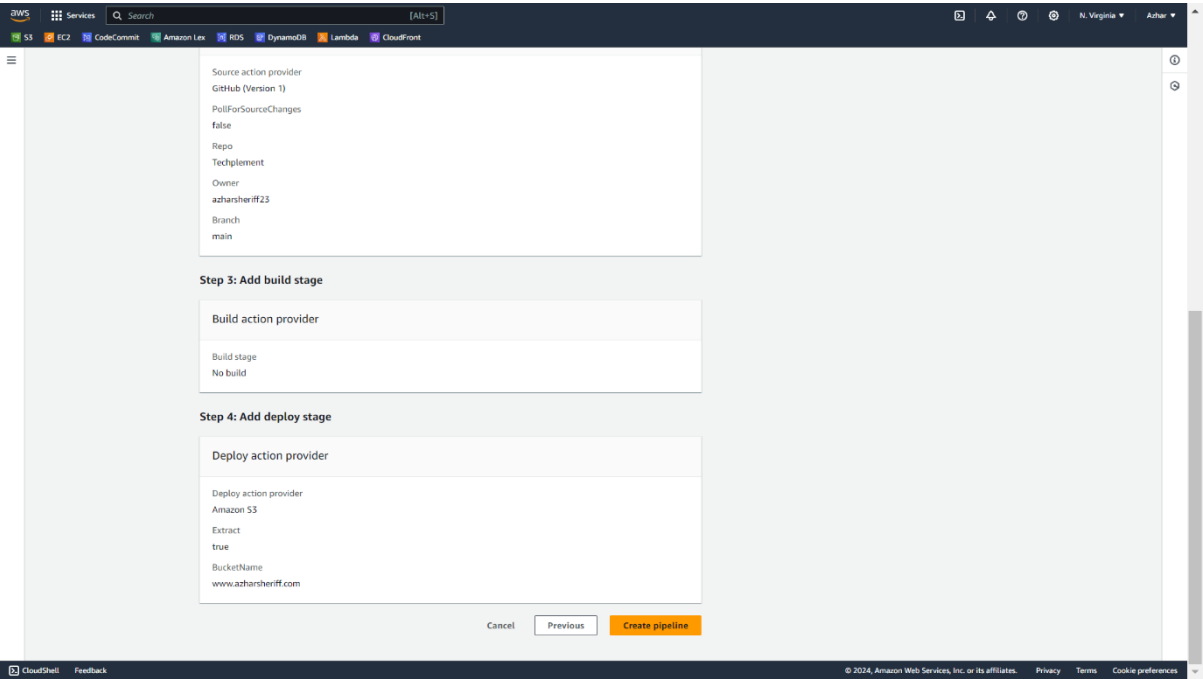
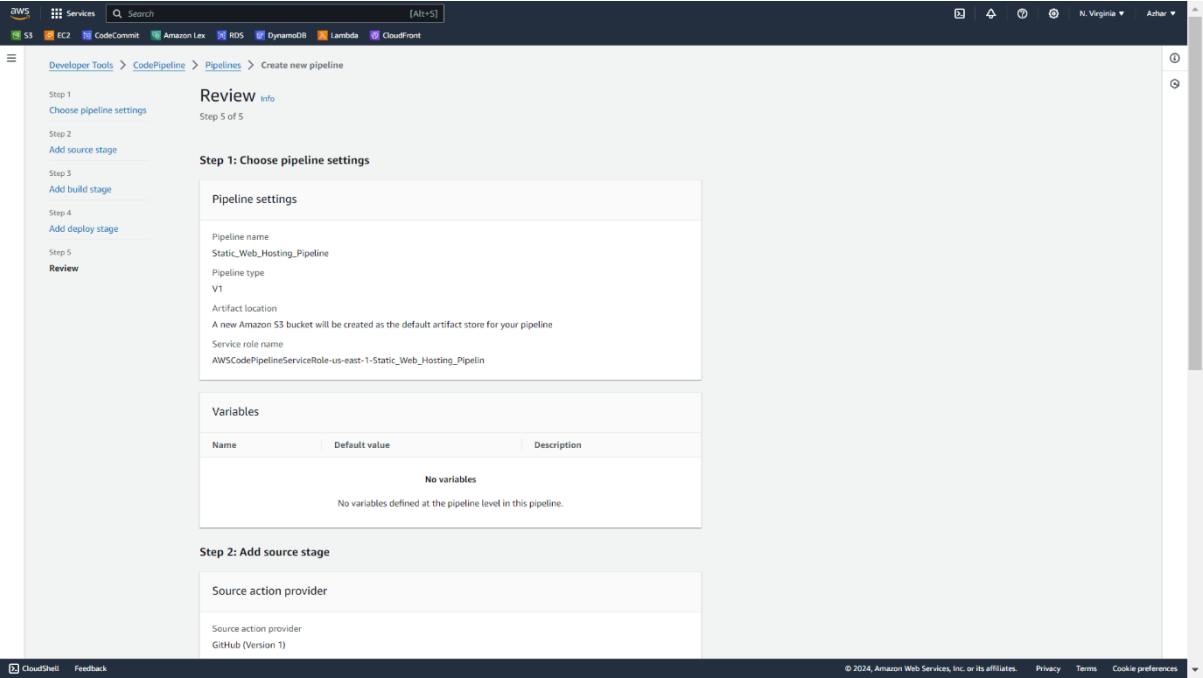
Click the branch as main

Skip the build stage process for now. In deployment stage select the s3 bucket to store the data files.

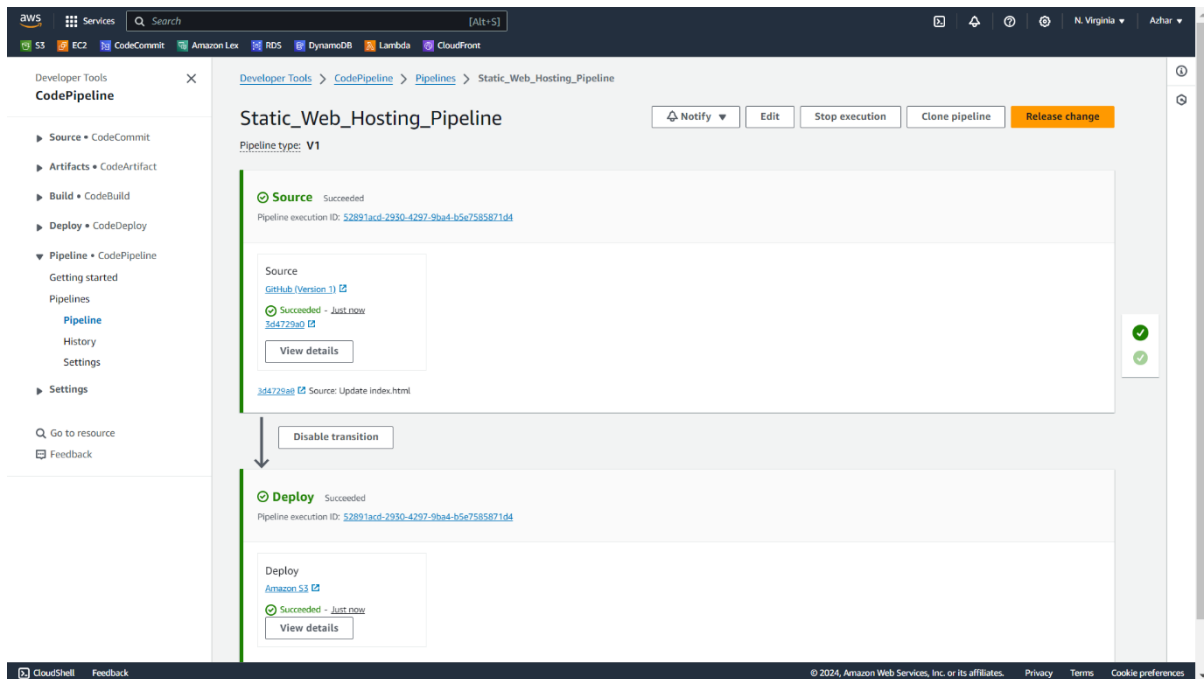


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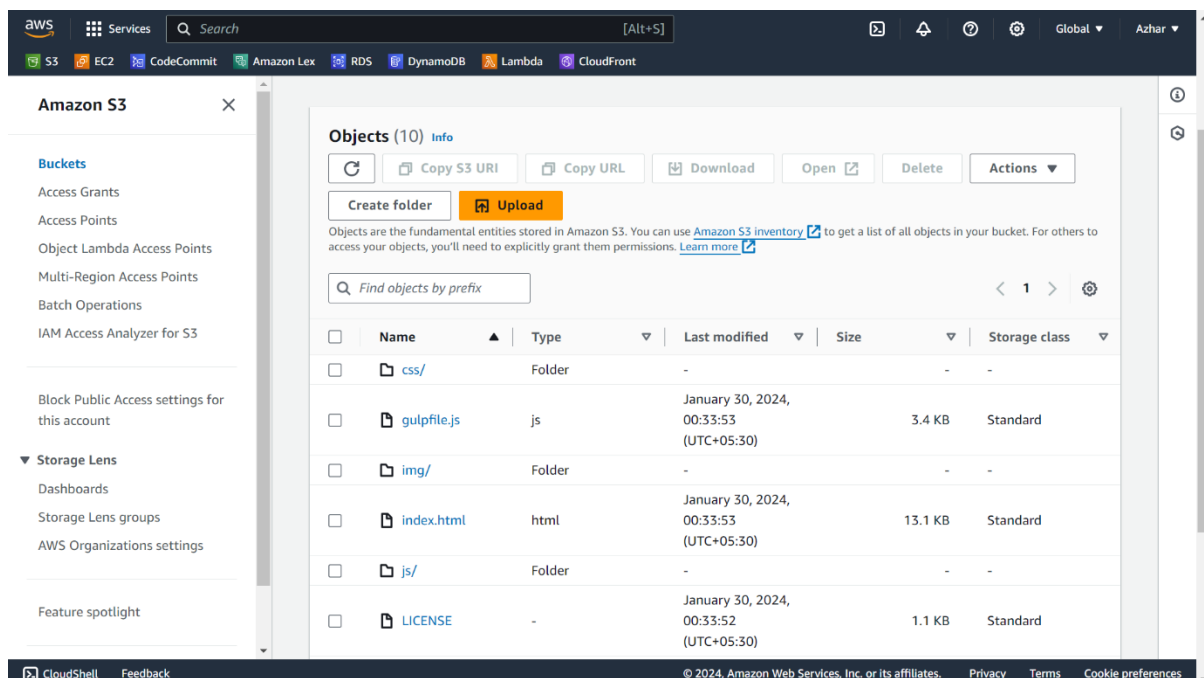
Review the Process:



After successfully creating the bucket, you can see this.



Now You can check the s3 bucket the objects are automatically uploaded in bucket.



Step3: Cloud front Creation

Aws console > Cloud Front > Create Distribution

Select the origin domain from where you want to fetch the data and select the correct resource.

Create distribution

Origin

Origin domain
Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name.
www.azharsheeriff.com.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Origin path - optional [Info](#)
Enter a URL path to append to the origin domain name for origin requests.
Enter the origin path

Name
Enter a name for this origin.
www.azharsheeriff.com.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Origin access [Info](#)

☐ Public
Bucket must allow public access.

☒ Origin access control settings (recommended)
Bucket can restrict access to only CloudFront.

☐ Legacy access identities
Use a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI) to access the S3 bucket.

Origin access control
Select an existing origin access control (recommended) or create a new configuration.
www.mvitrresults.com.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com-01 Origin type: S3 Create control setting

Bucket policy
Policy must allow access to CloudFront IAM service principal role.
☒ I will manually update the policy

Origin Access:

Select the origin access should be Origin access control settings (or) legacy access identifiers. Should not be public.

Its important step where you want to update the bucket policy also.

Origin access [Info](#)

☐ Public
Bucket must allow public access.

☒ Origin access control settings (recommended)
Bucket can restrict access to only CloudFront.

☐ Legacy access identities
Use a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI) to access the S3 bucket.

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www.mvitrresults.com.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com-01 Origin type: S3 Create control setting

Bucket policy
Policy must allow access to CloudFront IAM service principal role.
☒ I will manually update the policy

You must update the S3 bucket policy
CloudFront will provide you with the policy statement after creating the distribution.

Add custom header - optional
CloudFront includes this header in all requests that it sends to your origin.
Add header

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Do the following Configuration:

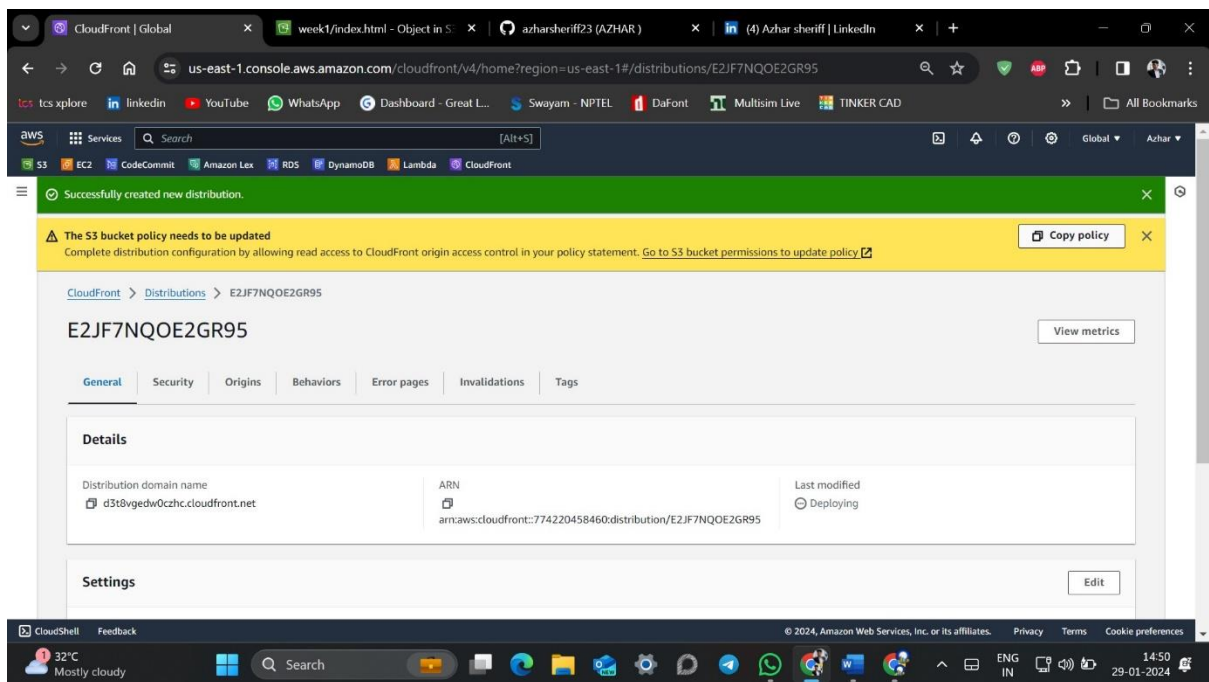
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront console configuration page. At the top, there are three dropdown menus for 'Viewer response', 'Origin request', and 'Origin response', all set to 'No association'. Below these is the 'Web Application Firewall (WAF)' section, which has two radio button options: 'Enable security protections' (unselected) and 'Do not enable security protections' (selected). The 'Settings' section includes a 'Price class' dropdown set to 'Use all edge locations (best performance)', an 'Alternate domain name (CNAME)' section with an 'Add item' button, and a 'Custom SSL certificate' section. The bottom of the console shows the 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback' buttons, along with the copyright notice '© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

Set the default root object of the object where its stored and click create Distribution.

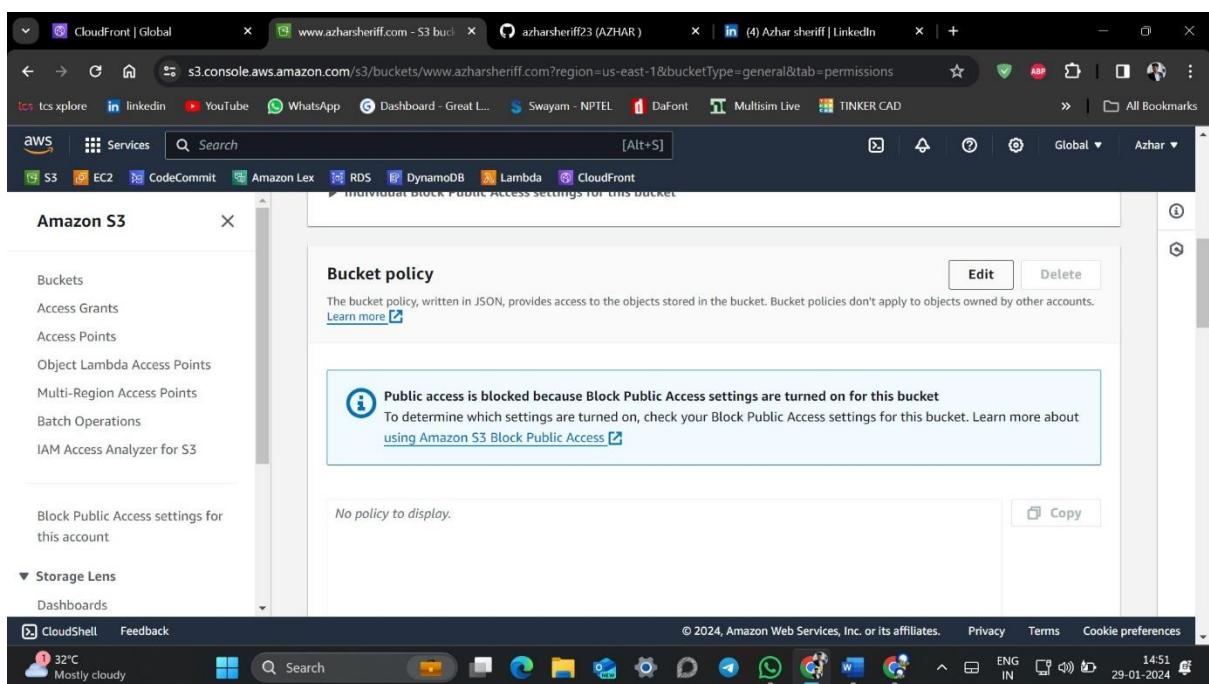
The screenshot shows the 'Create distribution' page in the AWS CloudFront console. The 'Supported HTTP versions' section has 'HTTP/2' selected. The 'Default root object - optional' section has a text input field containing 'week1/index.html'. The 'Standard logging' section has 'Off' selected. The 'IPv6' section has 'Off' selected. The 'Description - optional' section has an empty text input field. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create distribution' buttons. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/v4/home?region=us-east-1#/distributions/create'. The bottom of the console shows the 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback' buttons, along with the copyright notice '© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

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Copy the bucket policy and paste in the s3 bucket:



S3 > Select the bucket > Permissions > Bucket Policy



Now you can check with the cloud front after deployment it takes farther max 10 mins for deployment. Happy learning.

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