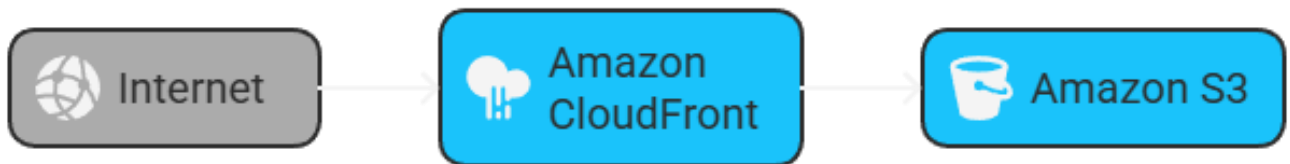

Project: Deploy a Static Website on AWS

S3 Static Website Architecture



Made with  Napkin

Deploy a Static Website on AWS

INDEX

❖ Implementation

.1 SUMMARY OF THE FUNCTIONALITY TO BE BUILT:

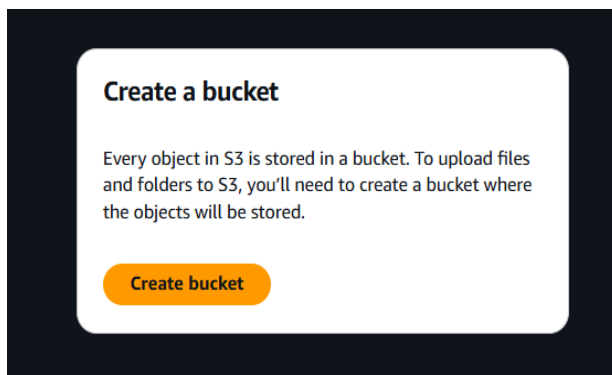
Lab: Deploy a Static Website on AWS S3

AWS account

Basic static website files (index.html, style.css, etc.)

Step 1: Create an S3 Bucket

- Go to the S3 service in the AWS Management Console.
- Click on “Create bucket”.



- Enter a unique bucket name (e.g., **mystaticawsbucket**).

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)



General purpose

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.

Bucket name [Info](#)

mystaticawsbucket

Bucket names must be 3 to 63 characters and unique within the global namespace. Bucket names must also begin and end with a letter or number.

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

- Select a region.
- Uncheck “Block all public access” under Permissions.
- Acknowledge the warning and click Create bucket.

Step 2: Upload Website Files

- Click the newly created bucket.
- Go to the “Objects” tab.
- Click “Upload” → Add files (upload index.html, style.css, etc.).
- Click Upload.

Step 3: Enable Static Website Hosting

- In the bucket, go to the “Properties” tab.
- Scroll to “Static website hosting”.

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface for editing static website hosting on a bucket named 'mystaticawsbucket'. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: Amazon S3 > Buckets > mystaticawsbucket > Edit static website hosting. The main configuration area has the following sections:

- Static website hosting:** Two radio buttons are present: 'Disable' and 'Enable'. The 'Enable' option is selected.
- Hosting type:** Two radio buttons are present: 'Host a static website' and 'Redirect requests for an object'. The 'Host a static website' option is selected. Below it, a note says 'Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)'. The 'Redirect requests for an object' option has a note: 'Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)'.
- Warning banner:** A blue banner with an information icon 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](#)'.
- Index document:** A label 'Index document' with the instruction 'Specify the home or default page of the website.' Below it is a text input field containing 'signup.html'.
- Error document - optional:** A label 'Error document - optional' with the instruction 'This is returned when an error occurs.' Below it is a text input field containing 'error.html'.
- Redirection rules - optional:** A label 'Redirection rules - optional' with the instruction 'Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)'. Below this is a table with one row and two columns. The first column contains the number '1'.

- Click “Edit”.

- Enable it:
- Select “Enable”.
- Enter signup.html as the Index document.

(Optional) Enter error.html if available.

- Save changes.

Step 4: Set Permissions to Make the Site Public

- Go to the Permissions tab.
- Scroll to “Bucket policy” → Click Edit.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > mystaticawsbucket > Edit bucket policy

Edit bucket policy [Info](#)

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

Bucket ARN
arn:aws:s3::mystaticawsbucket

Policy

```

1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Principal": "*",
8       "Action": "s3:GetObject",
9       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3::mystaticawsbucket/*"
10    }
11  ]
12 }
```

- Add this JSON policy, replacing YOUR_BUCKET_NAME with your bucket's name:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
```

```

"Effect": "Allow",

"Principal": "*",

"Action": "s3:GetObject",

"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::YOUR_BUCKET_NAME/*"

}

]

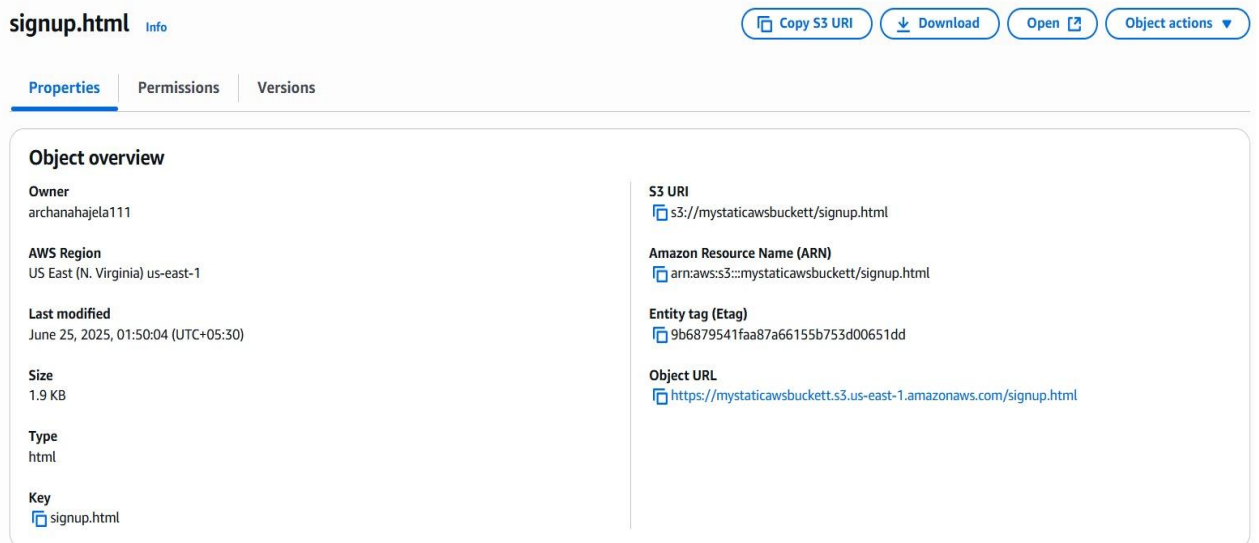
}

```

- Save changes.

Step 5: Access Your Static Website

- Go back to Properties → Static website hosting.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for a bucket named 'mystaticawsbucket'. The 'signup.html' object is selected. The 'Properties' tab is active, displaying the following information:

Object overview	
Owner	archanahajela111
AWS Region	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
Last modified	June 25, 2025, 01:50:04 (UTC+05:30)
Size	1.9 KB
Type	html
Key	signup.html
S3 URI	s3://mystaticawsbucket/signup.html
Amazon Resource Name (ARN)	arn:aws:s3:::mystaticawsbucket/signup.html
Entity tag (Etag)	9b6879541faa87a66155b753d00651dd
Object URL	https://mystaticawsbucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/signup.html

- Copy the “Bucket website endpoint” URL.
- Paste it in a browser to view your website.