

Lab manual – S3 – Web Hosting

Objective.

TO create Web Site on S3

Steps:

1. Create bucket
2. Enable Web Hosting
3. Upload the index.html or error.html in the Bucket
4. Observe the output
5. Remove public access to the index.html

1. Create bucket

The bucket is created in “**N.Virginia**”

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS S3 bucket creation wizard. The first screenshot shows the 'Name and region' step with the bucket name 'ws-vishwabucket' and the region 'US East (N. Virginia)'. The second screenshot shows the 'Properties' step with 'Versioning' enabled (checkbox checked) and 'Server access logging' disabled (checkbox unchecked). Arrows indicate the flow from the first step to the second.

Name and region

Bucket name ⓘ

ws-vishwabucket

Region

US East (N. Virginia)

→

Properties

Versioning

☒ Keep all versions of an object

Server access logging

☐ Log requests for access to y

→

Block all public access

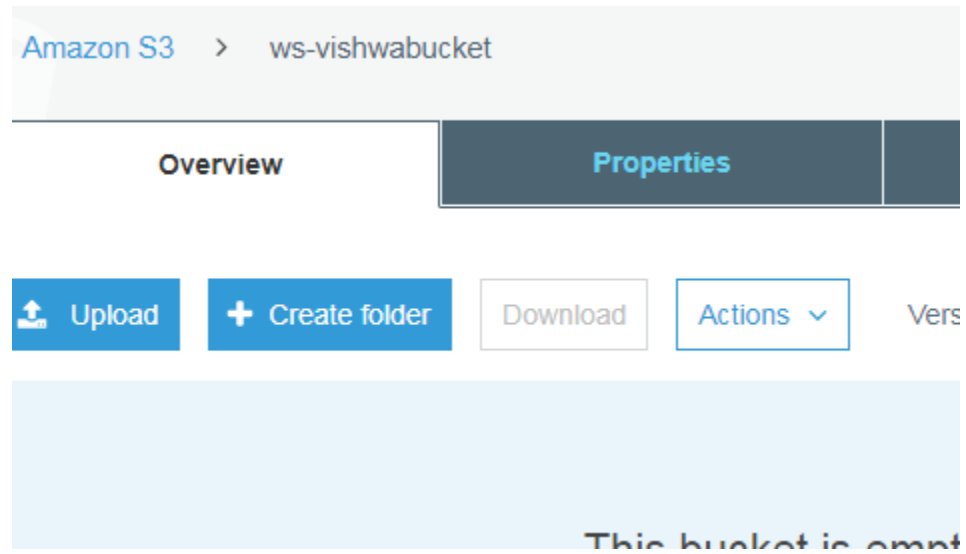
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- ☐ **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 policies**
S3 will block new bucket 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 policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Previous Next

Now Click on “Create bucket”.

Make sure the “**Versioning**” is enabled and the bucket is having Public access as it would be for web hosting.



2. Enable Web Hosting

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. At the top, the bucket name 'ws-vishwabucket' is circled. Below the navigation tabs (Overview, Properties, Permissions, Management), the 'Properties' tab is selected and circled. Under the 'Properties' tab, three cards are visible: 'Versioning' (Enabled), 'Server access logging' (Disabled), and 'Static website hosting' (Disabled). The 'Static website hosting' card is circled. Below this, a modal window titled 'Static website hosting' is open. It displays the endpoint: `http://ws-vishwabucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. The 'Use this bucket to host a website' radio button is selected. The 'Index document' field contains 'index.html'. The 'Error document' field contains 'error.html'. The 'Redirection rules (optional)' field is empty. At the bottom, the 'Redirect requests' radio button is selected, and the 'Disable website hosting' radio button is unselected. The status at the bottom left is 'Disabled'. There are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom right.

Endpoint : `http://ws-vishwabucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com`

☒ Use this bucket to host a website [Learn more](#)

Index document [i](#)

Error document [i](#)

Redirection rules (optional) [i](#)

☒ Redirect requests [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable website hosting

☐ Disabled

index.html file for the First page of the website to be stored in the main path of bucket.

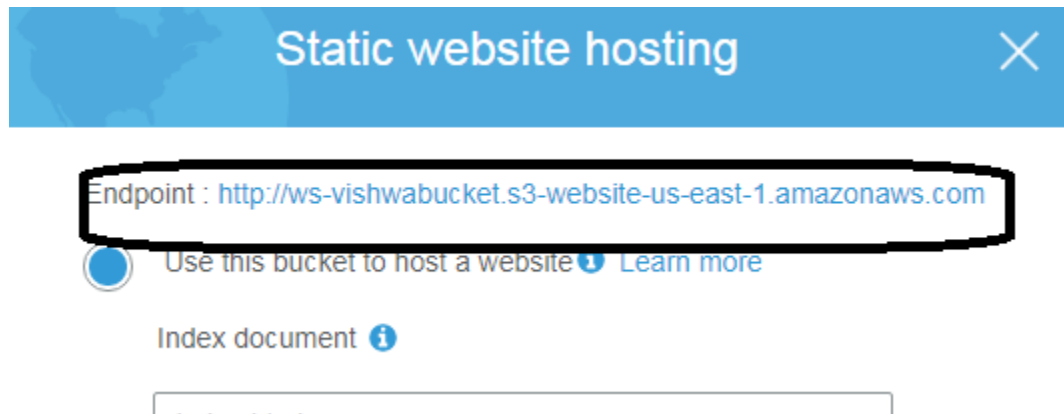
error.html – if the index file is missing then this would show up.

Note: -- the files are case sensitive.

So, whatever file name you are uploading, make sure it's the same here.

Click on “**save**”.

The link for the website access is on the top of this above image.



Use this link on the web browser , to access the website.

But, we still need to upload the files.

Just Hold.....

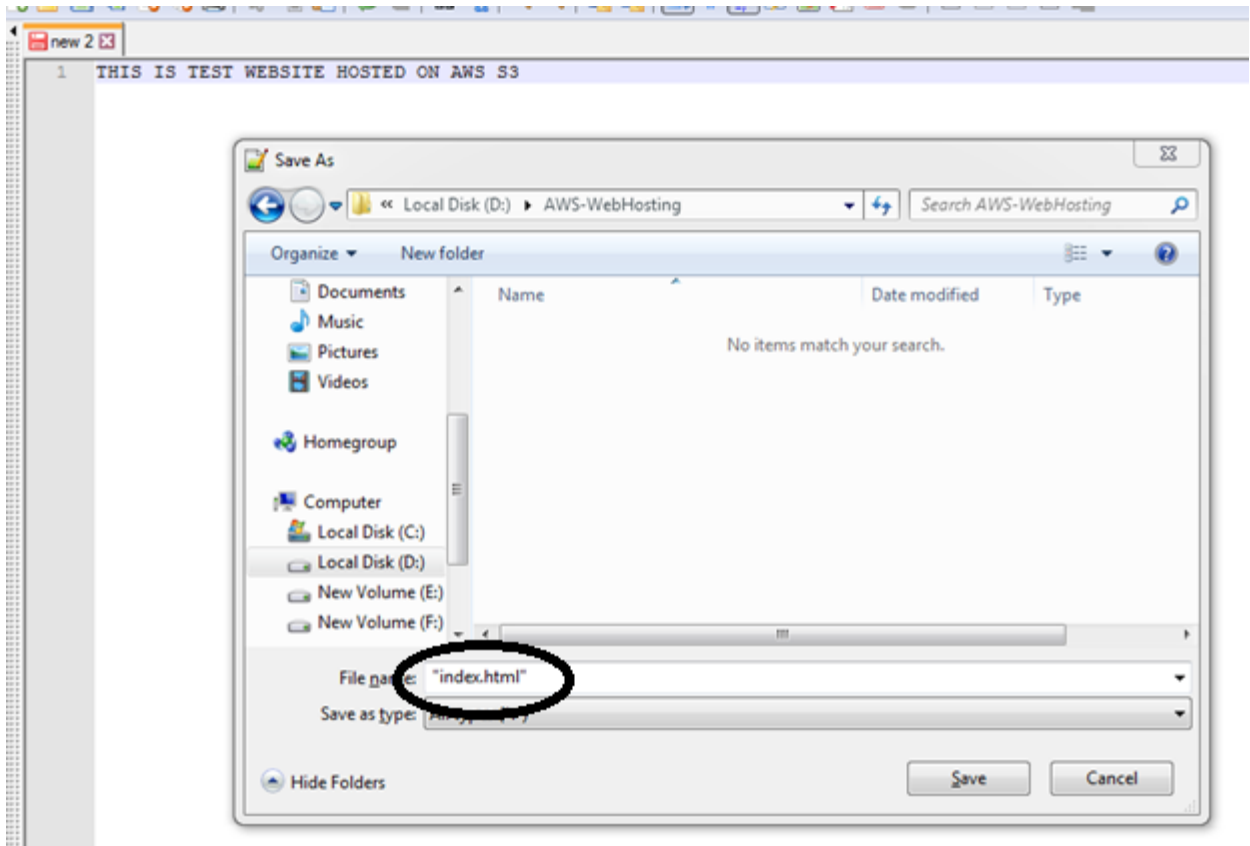
3. Upload the index.html or error.html in the Bucket

Create **index.html**

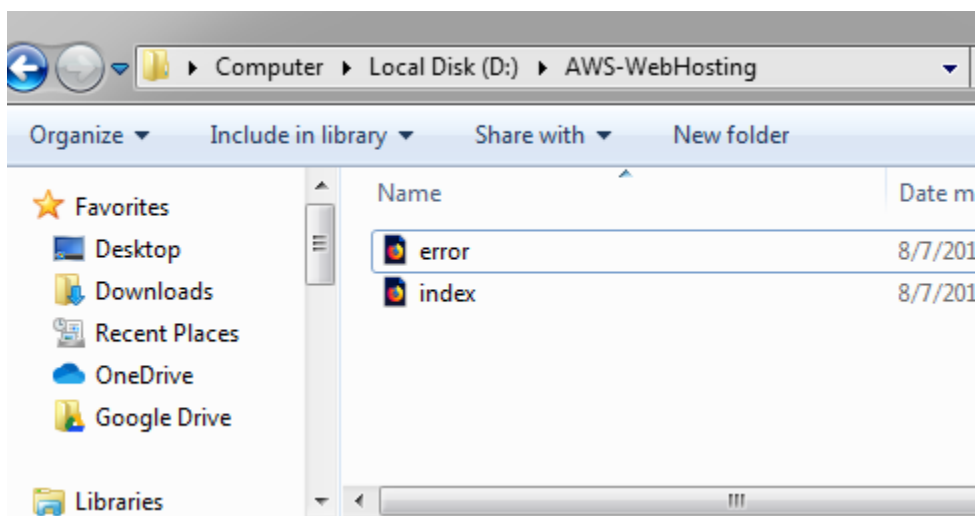
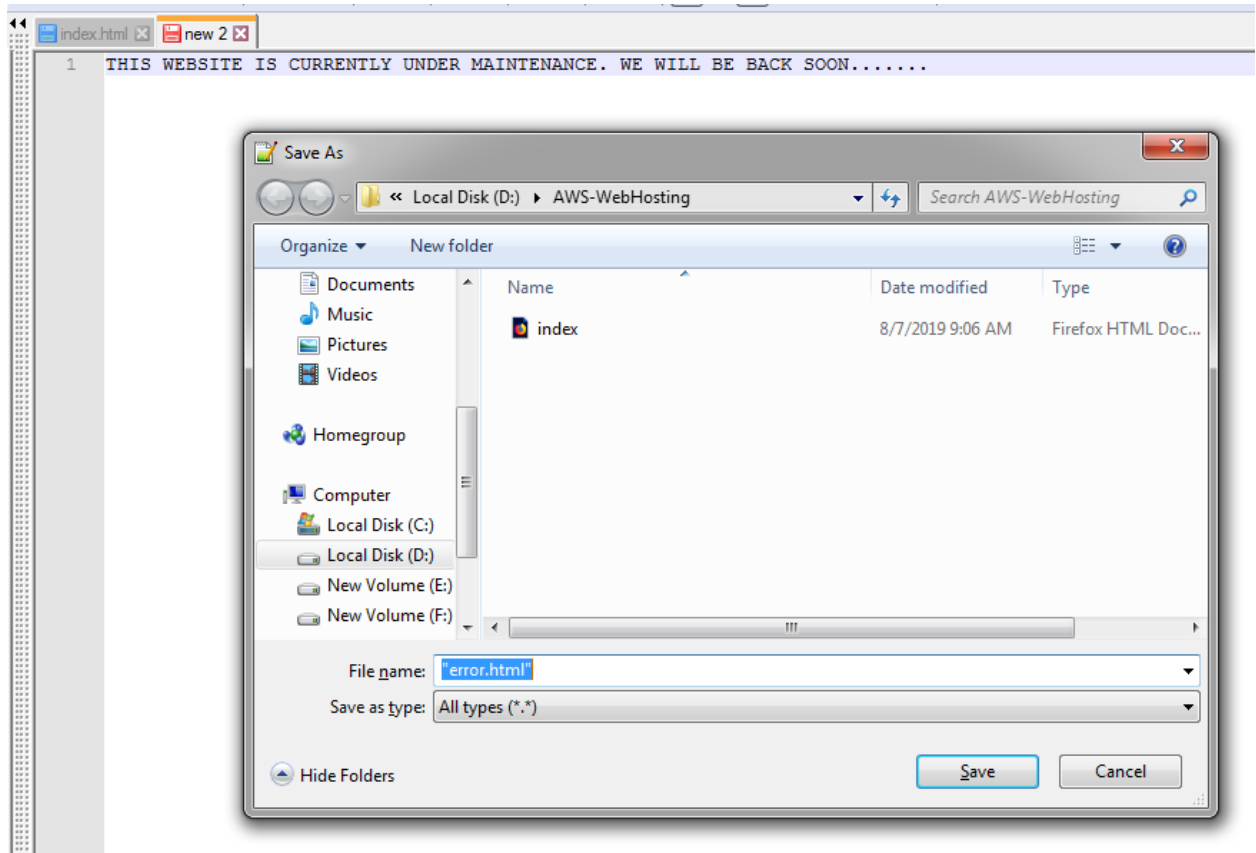
We will be using **.html** format of file only for this lab.

Html → is one of the easy way to code a website

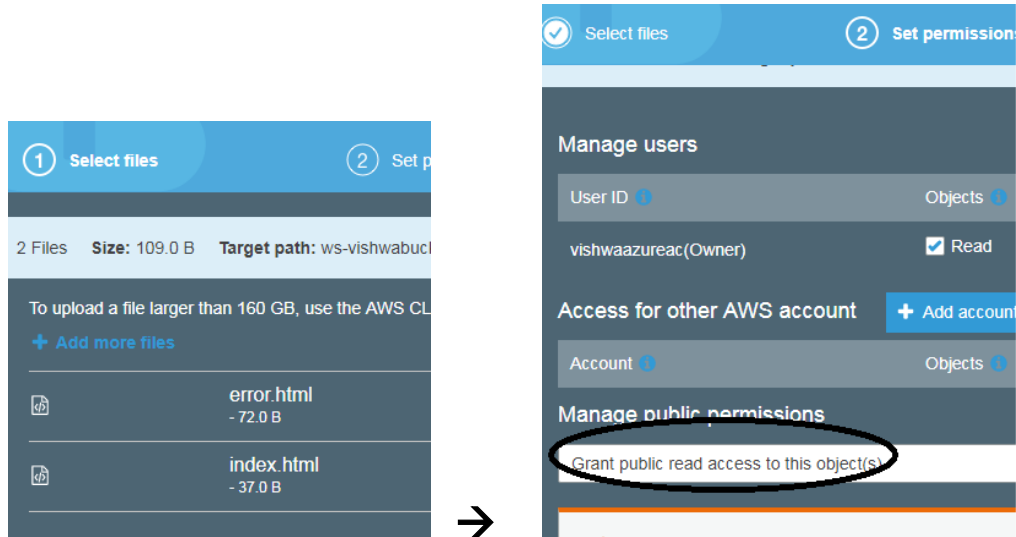
Carefull about the **case** of the file name



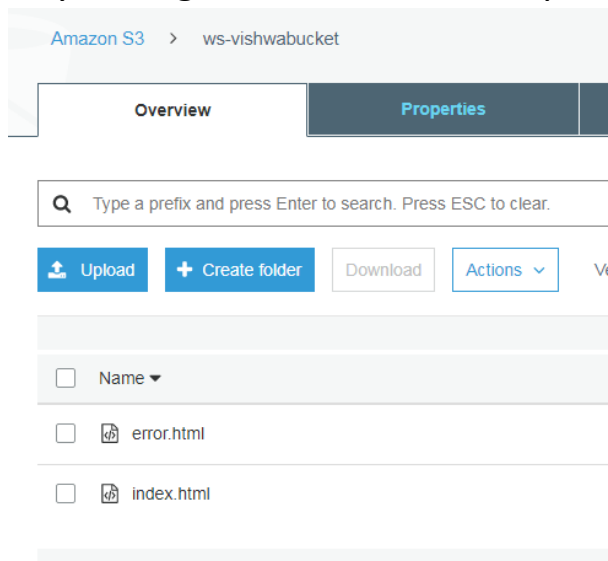
Now, create **error.html**



Now upload both the files in to the new S3 bucket with **“public”** access.

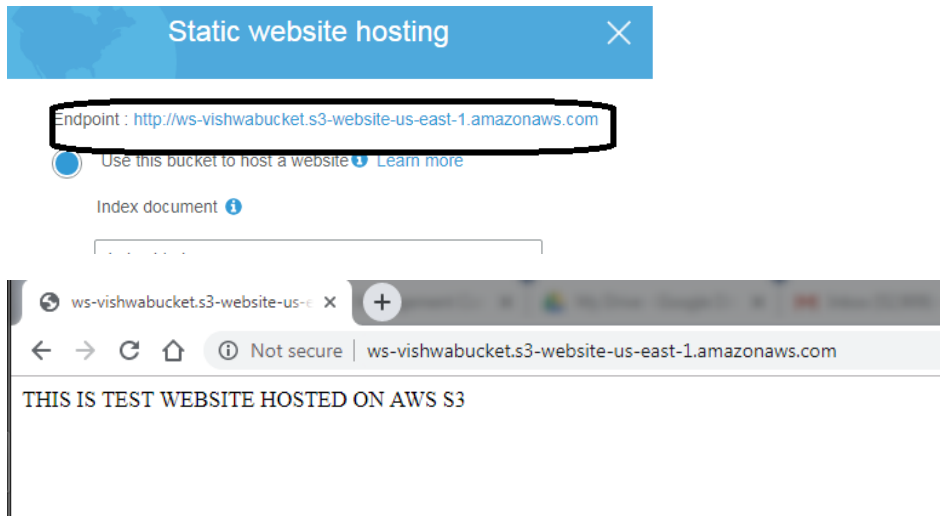


Any Storage class is fine. And upload.



4. Observe the output

Lets use the website link



The website is up and running.

5. Remove public access to the index.html

Now let's remove the public access to the index.html

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for the 'index.html' object. The 'index.html' text is circled. Below the navigation tabs (Overview, Properties, Permissions, Select from), there are sections for 'Access for object owner' and 'Access for other AWS accounts'. The 'Public access' section is circled, showing a table with columns 'Group', 'Read object', and 'Read object permissions'. The 'Everyone' group is listed with 'Read object' permissions.

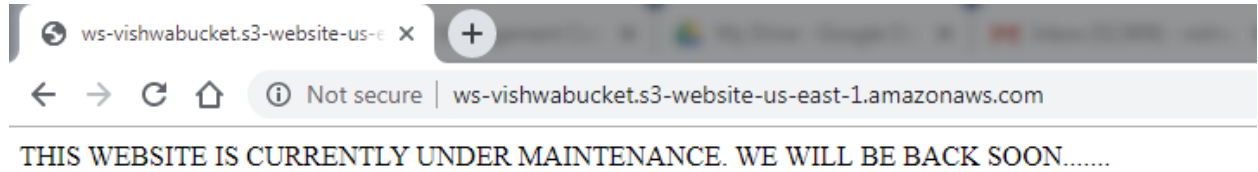
Group	Read object	Read object permissions
Everyone	-	-

I have removed the “read Object” by unticking the option below.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for the 'index.html' object. The 'Public access' section is highlighted, showing a table with columns 'Group', 'Read object', and 'Read object permissions'. The 'Everyone' group is listed with 'Read object' permissions. A dropdown menu is open, showing the 'Read object' option being selected.

Group	Read object	Read object permissions
Everyone	-	-

Now, let's observe the output.



This is now showing the “**error.html**” page.

Which means it is switching over to another page as the **index.html** is no more public.

An easy method to host a basic website for FREE. :)