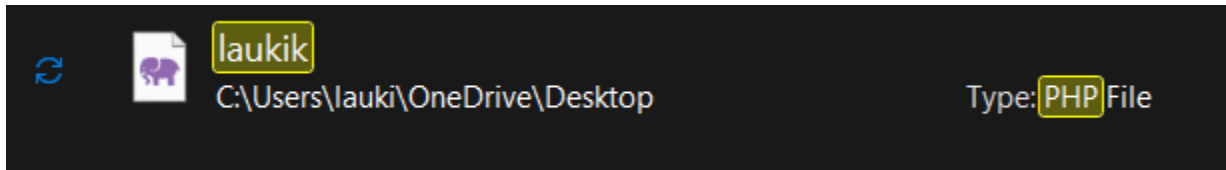


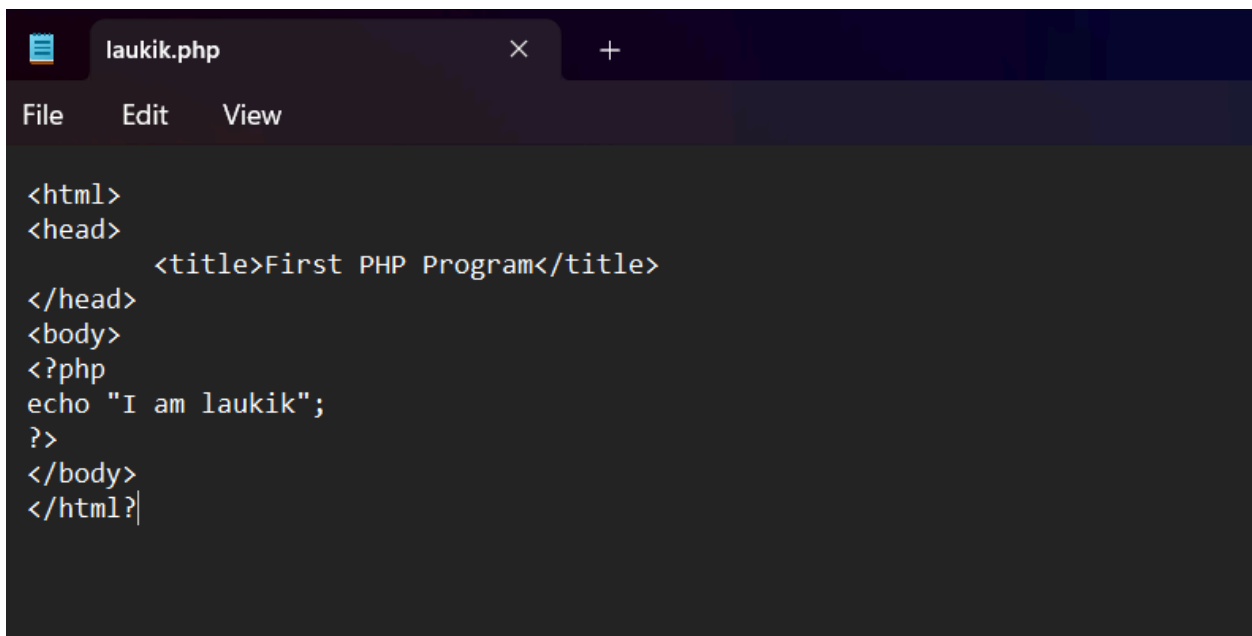
## Exp 1a : Static Hosting

### a) Hosting of a PHP file on Local virtual machine using Xampp

1. Create a .php file in some local repository

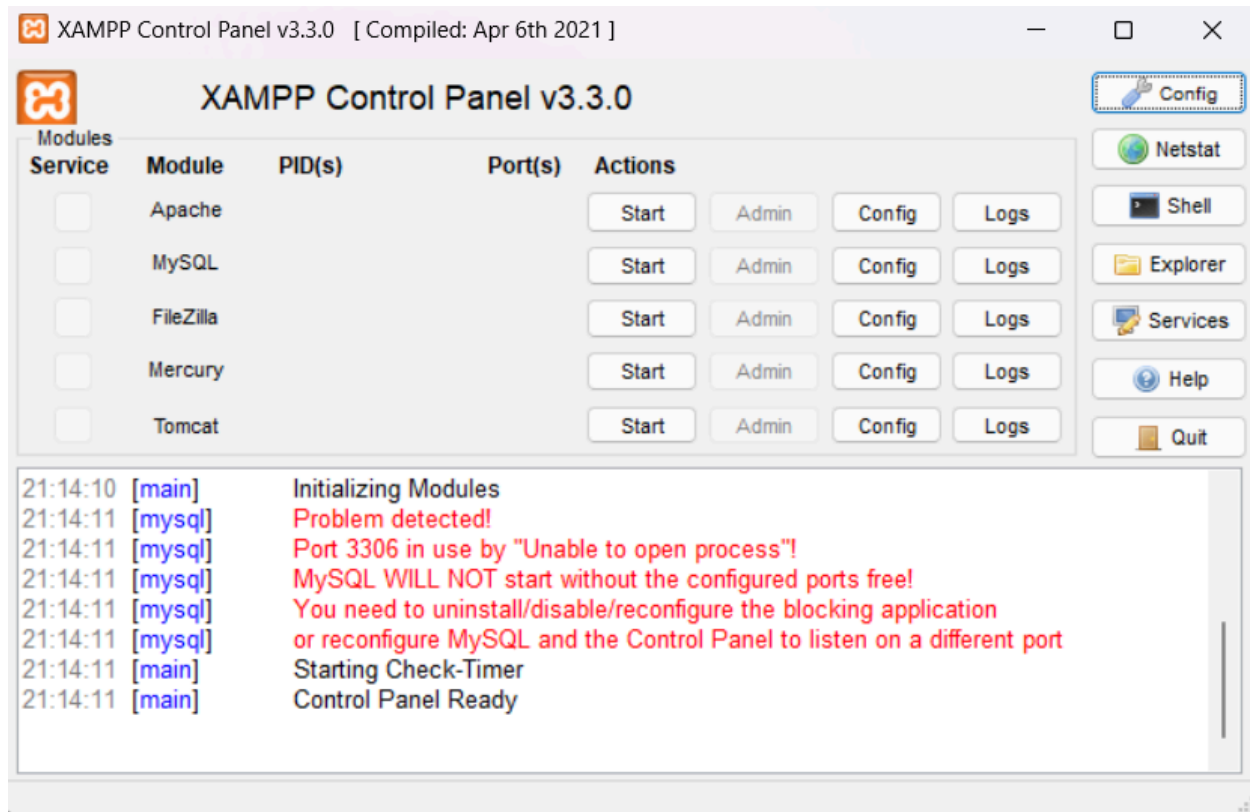


2. Make changes in that .php file as per your desire and save it

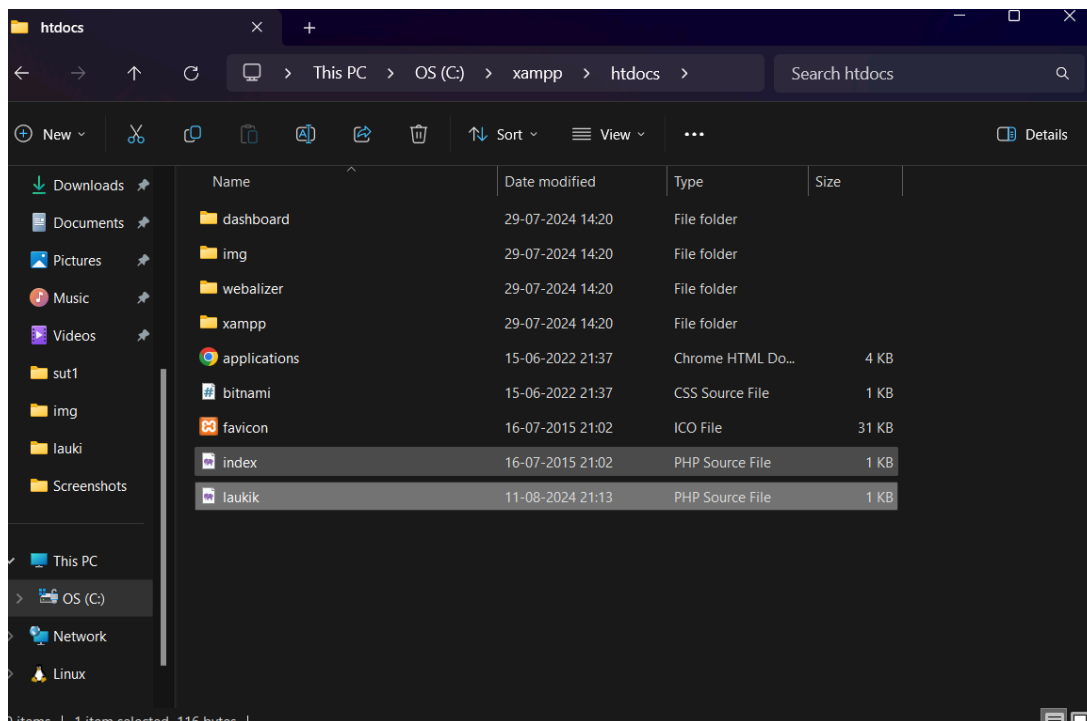
A screenshot of a code editor window with the title 'laukik.php'. The editor contains the following HTML and PHP code:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>First PHP Program</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
echo "I am laukik";
?>
</body>
</html?|
```

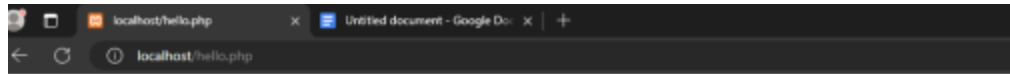
3. Make sure you have installed Xampp on your local machine. After the installation, start Xampp control panel and start modules named Apache and MySql



4. Ensure that you relocate your .php file in the htdocs folder inside the Xampp folder



5. Access the contents of the php file by typing localhost/your\_file.php on your browser. We have successfully hosted our php file on our local machine using Xampp.



## **My first PHP page**

Hello World!

b) Static hosting using AWS S3 bucket

1. Navigate to S3 inside services and create a bucket inside S3. Select the additional settings related to the bucket.

The image displays two screenshots of the AWS Management Console, specifically the 'Launch an instance' wizard.

**Top Screenshot:** Shows the 'Launch an instance' page. The 'Name and tags' section has a name 'My webserver'. The 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' section is active, showing a search bar and a 'Quick Start' section with tabs for Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, and SUSE Linux. The 'Summary' section on the right shows 'Number of instances' as 1, 'Software Image (AMI)' as Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS, ami-04a81a99f5ec58529, 'Virtual server type (instance type)' as t2.micro, 'Firewall (security group)' as -, and 'Storage (volumes)' as 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB. A 'Free tier' notification is visible.

**Bottom Screenshot:** Shows the 'Quick Start' section of the 'Launch an instance' page. It displays various OS options: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu (selected), Windows, Red Hat, and SUSE Linux. Below the OS options, the 'Amazon Machine Image (AMI)' section shows 'Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type' with AMI ID 'ami-04a81a99f5ec58529' and 'ami-0c14ff330901e49ff (64-bit (Arm))'. The 'Description' section provides details about the Ubuntu Server. The 'Architecture' is set to '64-bit (x86)'. The 'AMI ID' is 'ami-04a81a99f5ec58529' and is marked as a 'Verified provider'. The 'Summary' section on the right shows 'Number of instances' as 1, 'Software Image (AMI)' as Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS, ami-04a81a99f5ec58529, 'Virtual server type (instance type)' as t2.micro, 'Firewall (security group)' as -, and 'Storage (volumes)' as 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB. A 'Free tier' notification is also present.

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► **Account snapshot** - updated every 24 hours All AWS Regions [View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

**General purpose buckets** | Directory buckets

**General purpose buckets (1)** Info All AWS Regions

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

	Name ▲	AWS Region ▼	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date ▼
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">laukiksgreat</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	July 29, 2024, 14:39:44 (UTC+05:30)

2. Our bucket was successfully created. Now, we would want to add/upload our local files onto our bucket

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► **Account snapshot** - updated every 24 hours All AWS Regions [View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

**General purpose buckets** | Directory buckets

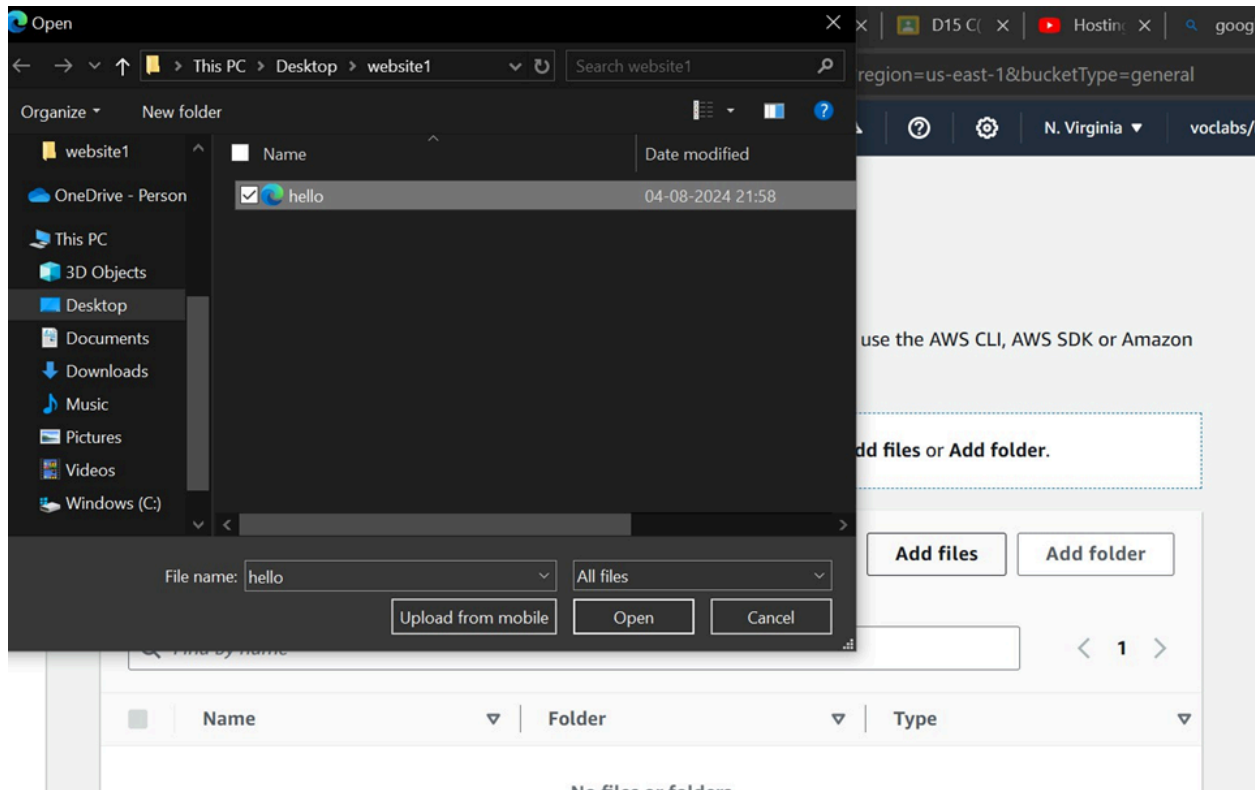
**General purpose buckets (2)** Info All AWS Regions

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

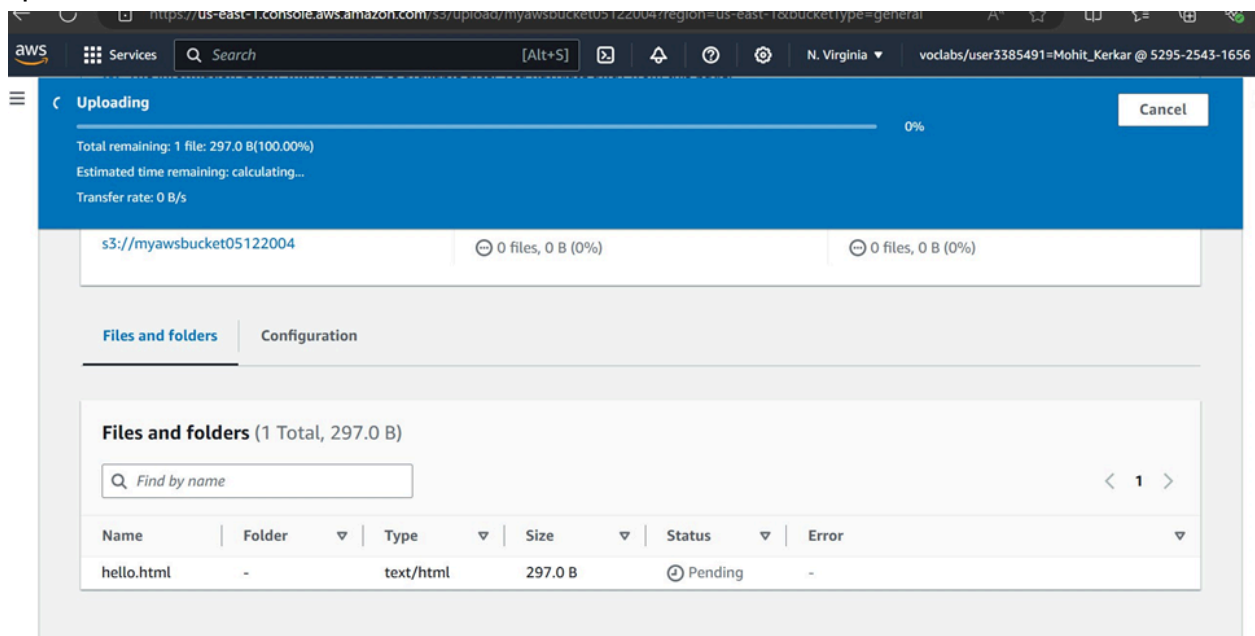
[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

	Name ▲	AWS Region ▼	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date ▼
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">laukiksgreat</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	July 29, 2024, 14:39:44 (UTC+05:30)
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">laukikkk</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	July 29, 2024, 14:52:02 (UTC+05:30)

3. Create a new html file, modify it and save it with a desired file name. Now, add/upload this file onto your S3 bucket.



4. For enabling static website hosting, we must enable this Static website hosting option



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring a static website. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a 'Services' menu, a search bar, and the user's profile 'voclabs/user3385491=Mohit\_Kerkar @'. The main content area is titled 'Host a static website' and includes two radio button options: 'Host a static website' (selected) and 'Redirect requests for an object'. A light blue informational box 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](#)'. Below this, the 'Index document' field is set to 'index.html'. The 'Error document - optional' field is set to 'error.html'. The 'Redirection rules - optional' section is currently empty, showing a table with a single header row '1'.

**Host a static website**  
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)

☐ **Redirect requests for an object**  
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

**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**  
Specify the home or default page of the website.

index.html

**Error document - optional**  
This is returned when an error occurs.

error.html

**Redirection rules - optional**  
Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

1
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5. Open the website using the S3 bucket. You'd be able to see the contents of your html file. Thus, we have successfully and

