

Create a static website
on Amazon S3

Creating a simple marketing websites



Our government is committed to promoting healthy food choices among citizens. This website will market a mobile app to deliver a healthy meal to people's houses.

I will create a user-friendly website hosted on Amazon S3.

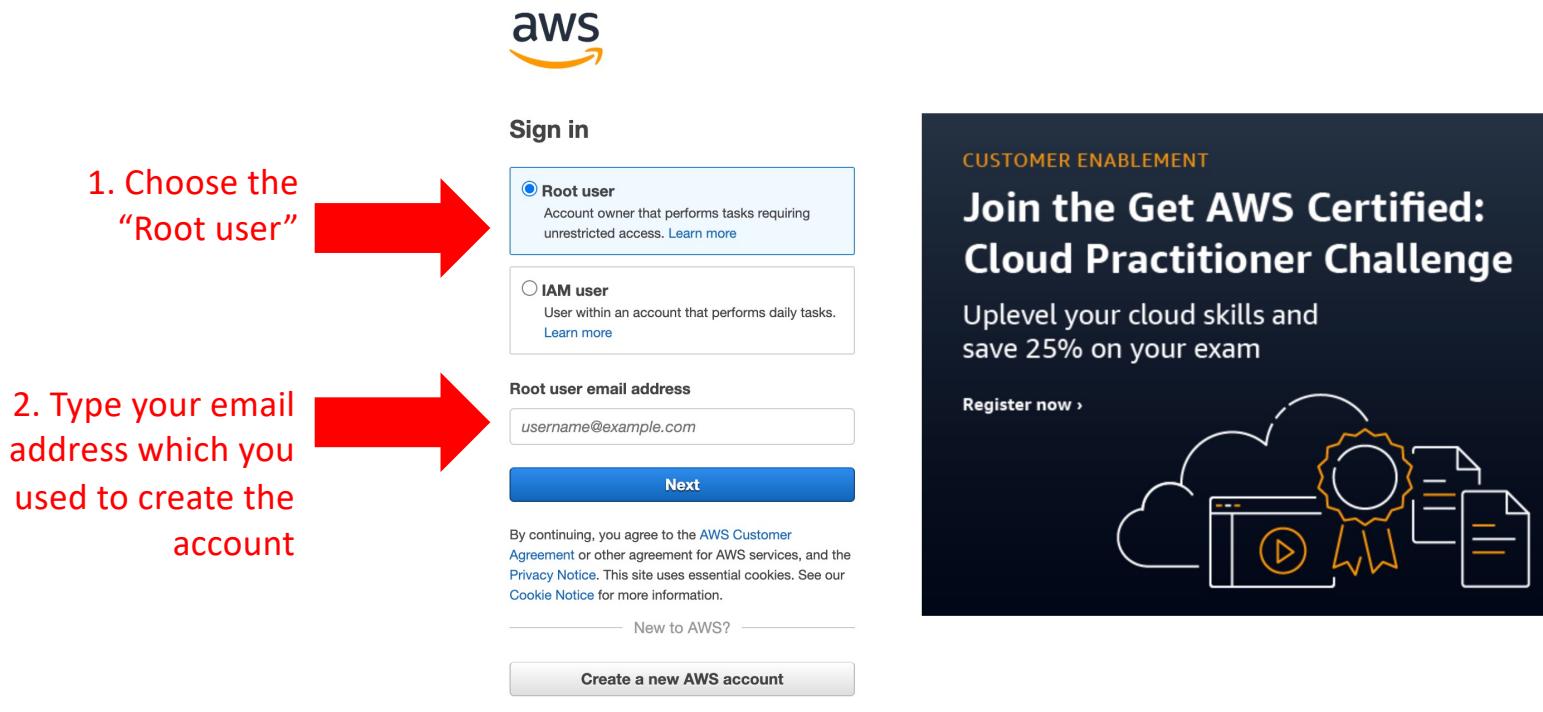


Steps

1. Create a S3 bucket
2. Enable static website hosting
3. Upload website content files
4. Edit S3 Block Public Access settings
5. Add a bucket policy that makes your bucket content publicly available
6. Test your Bucket website endpoint
7. Clean up

Step 1: Create a S3 bucket for website hosting

- Sign in to the AWS Management Console



Key in your password



Root user sign in ⓘ

Email: adrianpangdev@gmail.com

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

[Sign in](#)

[Sign in to a different account](#)

[Create a new AWS account](#)

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Change the country to "Singapore"



The screenshot shows the AWS Home page with several service cards:

- Service menu**: A card with a blue border containing text about recently visited services and a "Next" button.
- Welcome to AWS**: A card with sections for "Getting started with AWS", "Training and certification", and "What's new with AWS".
- AWS Health**: A card showing 0 open issues and 0 scheduled changes over the past 7 days.
- Cost and usage**: A card with a link to "View all services".
- Build a solution**: A card with a link to "Start building with simple wizards and automated workflows".

At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a "Services" button, a search bar, and a "Sydney" dropdown menu. A red arrow points to the "Sydney" dropdown menu, indicating where to change the region to Singapore.

The screenshot shows the AWS Welcome screen. On the left, there's a service menu with a 'Next' button. In the center, there are three main sections: 'Welcome to AWS' (with links to Getting started with AWS, Training and certification, and What's new with AWS), 'No recently visited services', and 'Explore one of these commonly visited AWS services' (with links to EC2, S3, RDS, and Lambda). On the right, there's a 'Region' dropdown menu with a list of AWS Regions and their codes. A red arrow points to the 'Asia Pacific (Singapore)' entry, which is highlighted in orange. The dropdown also includes 'US East (N. Virginia)', 'US East (Ohio)', 'US West (N. California)', 'US West (Oregon)', 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai)', 'Asia Pacific (Osaka)', 'Asia Pacific (Seoul)', 'Canada (Central)', 'Europe (Frankfurt)', 'Europe (Ireland)', 'Europe (London)', and 'Europe (Paris)'. The 'Asia Pacific (Singapore)' entry is specifically annotated with a red arrow and the text 'Choose "Singapore"'.

Region	Code
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1
Europe (Ireland)	eu-west-1
Europe (London)	eu-west-2
Europe (Paris)	eu-west-3

The country should be "Singapore"

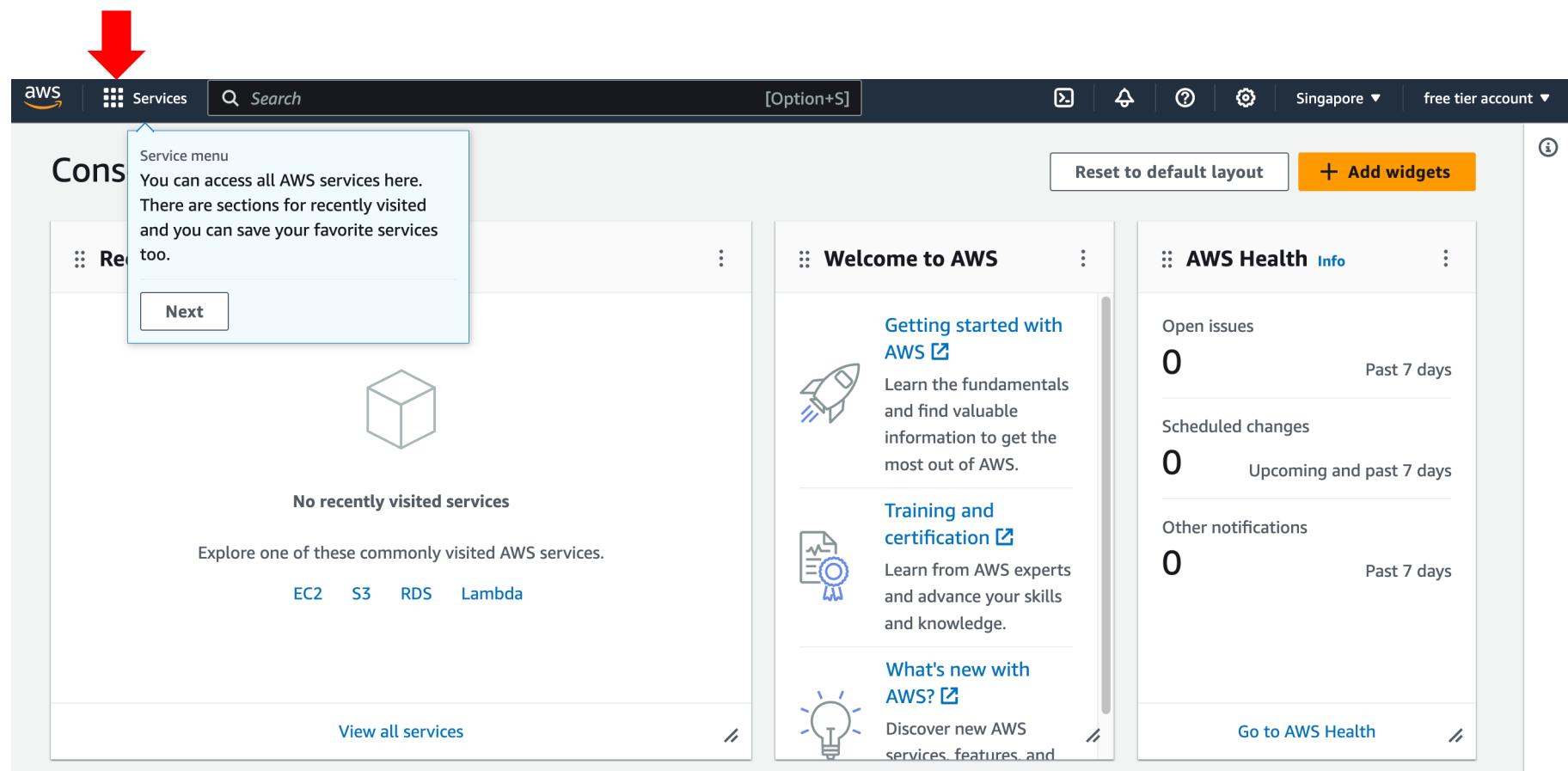
A screenshot of the AWS Home page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a 'Services' dropdown, a search bar, and account information for 'Singapore'. A red arrow points from the text 'The country should be "Singapore"' down to the 'Singapore' dropdown. Below the navigation, there's a 'Service menu' box with instructions and a 'Next' button. The main content area features the 'Welcome to AWS' section with three cards: 'Getting started with AWS' (with a rocket icon), 'Training and certification' (with a diploma icon), and 'What's new with AWS?' (with a lightbulb icon). To the right is the 'AWS Health' sidebar, which shows 'Open issues' (0) for the 'Past 7 days', 'Scheduled changes' (0) for 'Upcoming and past 7 days', and other notifications (0) for 'Past 7 days'. At the bottom, there's a 'View all services' button.

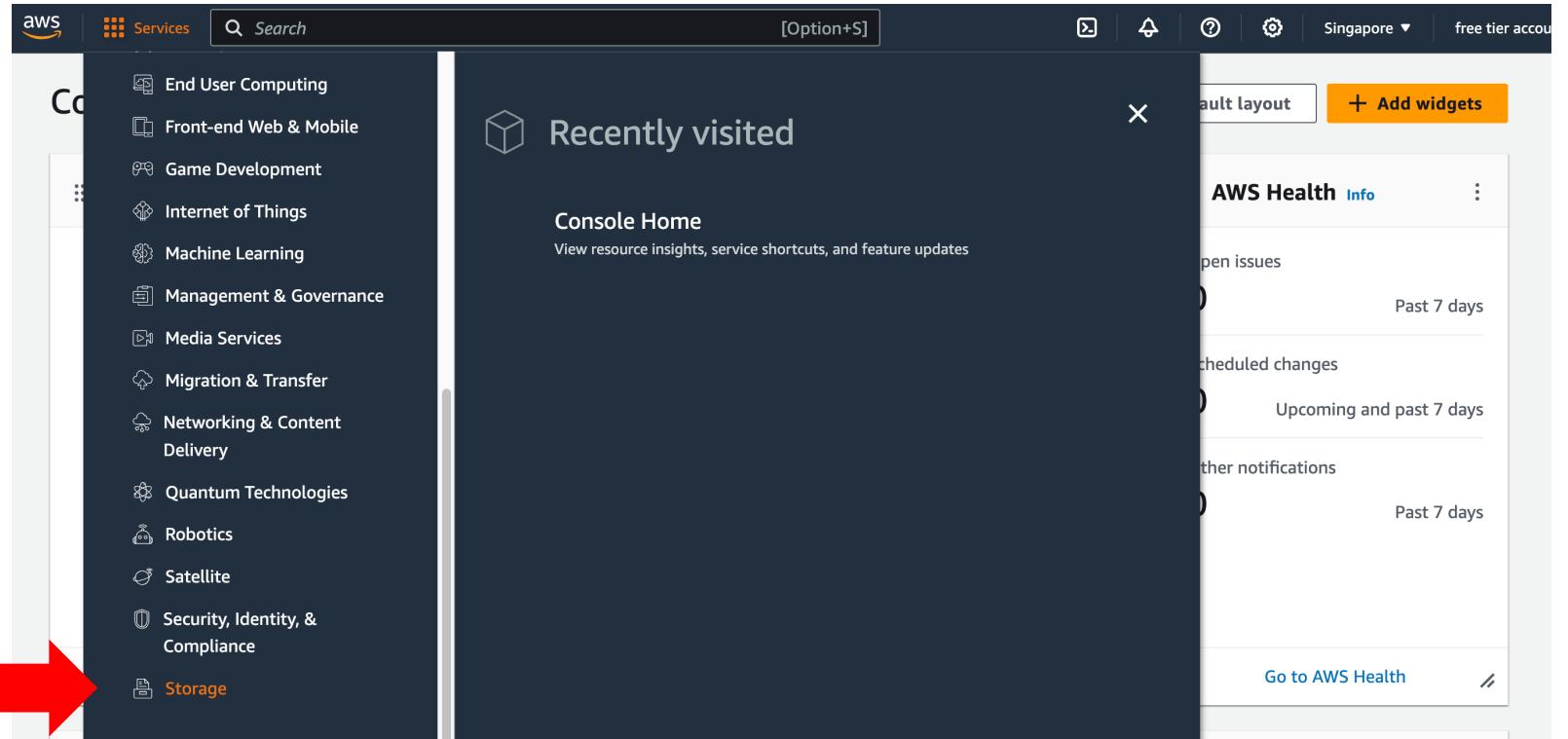
The account should be “free tier account”



A screenshot of the AWS Home page. At the top, the AWS logo, Services menu, and a search bar are visible. On the far right, there are account settings, including "Singapore" and a dropdown menu labeled "free tier account". A red box highlights this "free tier account" dropdown. Below the header, a large callout box on the left side provides information about the Service menu, mentioning recently visited services and favorite services, with a "Next" button. The main content area features three cards: "Welcome to AWS" (with sections for getting started with AWS, training and certification, and what's new), "AWS Health" (showing 0 open issues and 0 scheduled changes over the past 7 days), and a "View all services" button. A red box also highlights the "View all services" button.

Click the “Services”





The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the 'Storage' service selected in the sidebar. A modal window titled 'Storage' is open, listing several AWS storage services:

- AWS Backup**: AWS Backup centrally manages and automates backups across AWS services.
- EFS**: Managed File Storage for EC2.
- AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery**: Scalable, cost-effective application recovery to AWS.
- FSx**: Fully managed third-party file systems optimized for a variety of workloads.
- S3**: Scalable Storage in the Cloud. This item has a red arrow pointing to it with the text "Choose 'S3'".
- S3 Glacier**: Archive Storage in the Cloud.
- Storage Gateway**: Hybrid Storage Integration.

The sidebar also lists other services like End User Computing, Front-end Web & Mobile, Game Development, Internet of Things, Machine Learning, Management & Governance, Media Services, Migration & Transfer, Networking & Content Delivery, Quantum Technologies, Robotics, Satellite, Security, Identity, & Compliance, and Storage.

aws Services Search [Option+S] Global free tier account

Storage

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

How it works



Introduction to Amazon S3

Copy link

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

Create bucket

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

[View pricing details](#)

Choose "Create bucket"

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' page in the AWS S3 console. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, a search bar, and a keyboard shortcut '[Option+S]'. The breadcrumb path indicates the user is at 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The main section is titled 'Create bucket' with a 'Info' link. Below it, a note states 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' with a 'Learn more' link. The first step, 'General configuration', is highlighted. It contains fields for 'Bucket name' (containing 'pengbin-20231123-website'), 'AWS Region' (set to 'Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1'), and 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' (with a 'Choose bucket' button). The second step, 'Object Ownership', is shown below.

General configuration

Bucket name
pengbin-20231123-website

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region
Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.
[Choose bucket](#)

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

1. Enter the **Bucket name**.

Note: Bucket name must be unique. (for example, [your name]-[date]-website)

2. Choose the Region to “**Singapore**”

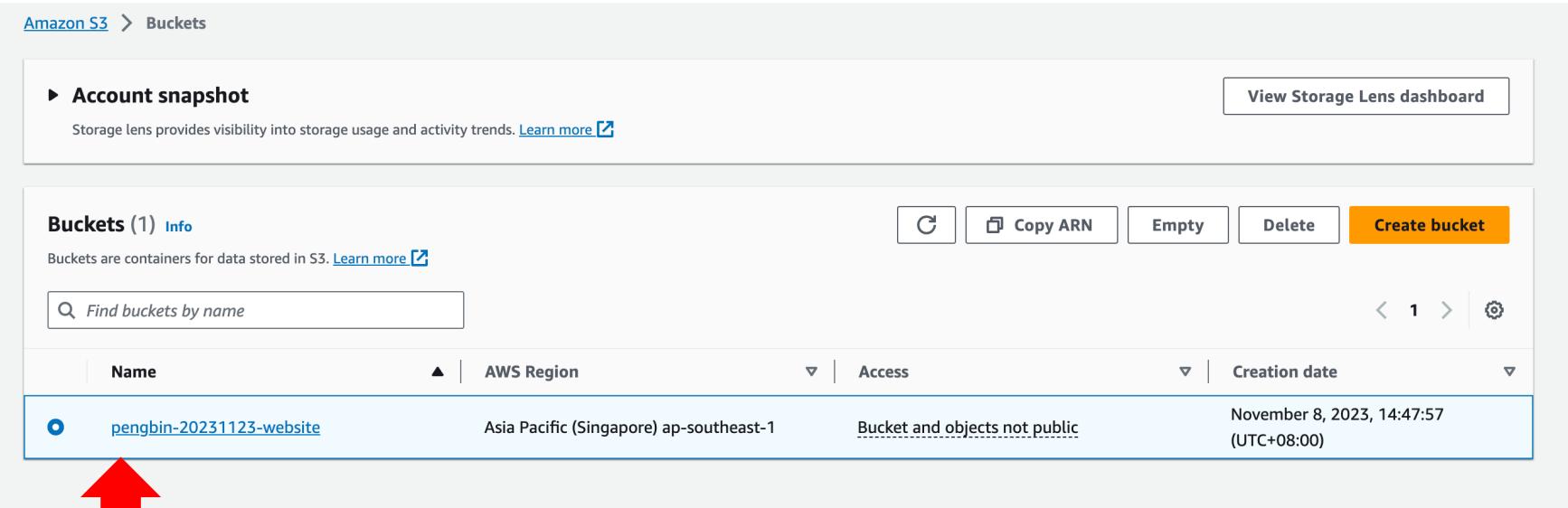
3. To accept the default settings and create the bucket, choose **Create bucket**.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets page. At the top, there is a green success message: "Successfully created bucket 'pengbin-20231123-website'". Below the message, it says "To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details." There is a "View details" button and a close button (X). The main area shows an "Account snapshot" section with a "View Storage Lens dashboard" button. Below that is a "Buckets (1) Info" section. A red arrow points to the first row of the table, which lists the newly created bucket. The table has columns: Name, AWS Region, Access, and Creation date. The bucket details are: Name - pengbin-20231123-website, AWS Region - Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1, Access - Bucket and objects not public, Creation date - November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00). There are buttons for Copy ARN, Empty, Delete, and Create bucket.

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
pengbin-20231123-website	Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1	Bucket and objects not public	November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)

The S3 bucketed is created

Step 2: Enable static website hosting



A screenshot of the AWS S3 Buckets page. At the top left, it says "Amazon S3 > Buckets". Below that is an "Account snapshot" section with a "View Storage Lens dashboard" button. The main area shows a table titled "Buckets (1) Info". The table has columns: Name, AWS Region, Access, and Creation date. One row is visible, showing a bucket named "pengbin-20231123-website" in the "Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1" region, with "Bucket and objects not public" access and created on "November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)". There are buttons for "C" (Create), "Copy ARN", "Empty", "Delete", and "Create bucket". A search bar at the bottom left says "Find buckets by name". A red arrow points upwards from the text below to the "Name" column of the table.

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
pengbin-20231123-website	Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1	Bucket and objects not public	November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)

In the **Buckets** list, choose the bucket that you just created and enter it

Amazon S3 > Buckets > pengbin-20231123-website

Choose Properties.

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

Bucket overview

AWS Region

Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

 arn:aws:s3:::pengbin-20231123-website

Creation date

November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)

Bucket Versioning

Edit

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#) 

Bucket Versioning

Disabled

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete

An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#) 

Disabled

Store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model to help you prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. [Learn more](#)

Object Lock

Disabled

 Amazon S3 currently does not support enabling Object Lock after a bucket has been created. To enable Object Lock for this bucket, contact [Customer Support](#)

Requester pays

[Edit](#)

When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays

Under **Static website hosting**, choose **Edit**.

Disabled

[Edit](#)

Static website hosting

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting

Disabled



Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
 Disable
 Enable 1. Under Static website hosting, choose Enable.

Hosting type
 Host a static website 2. Under Hosting type, choose 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](#)

i 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.
3. In Index document, enter the file name of the index document, which should be index.html.

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

4. To accept the default settings and create the bucket, choose **Save changes**

✓ Successfully edited static website hosting.

X

Requester pays

Edit

When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays

Disabled

Static website hosting

Edit

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting

Enabled

Hosting type

Bucket hosting

Bucket website endpoint

When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

↗ <http://pengbin-20231123-website.s3-website-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com>

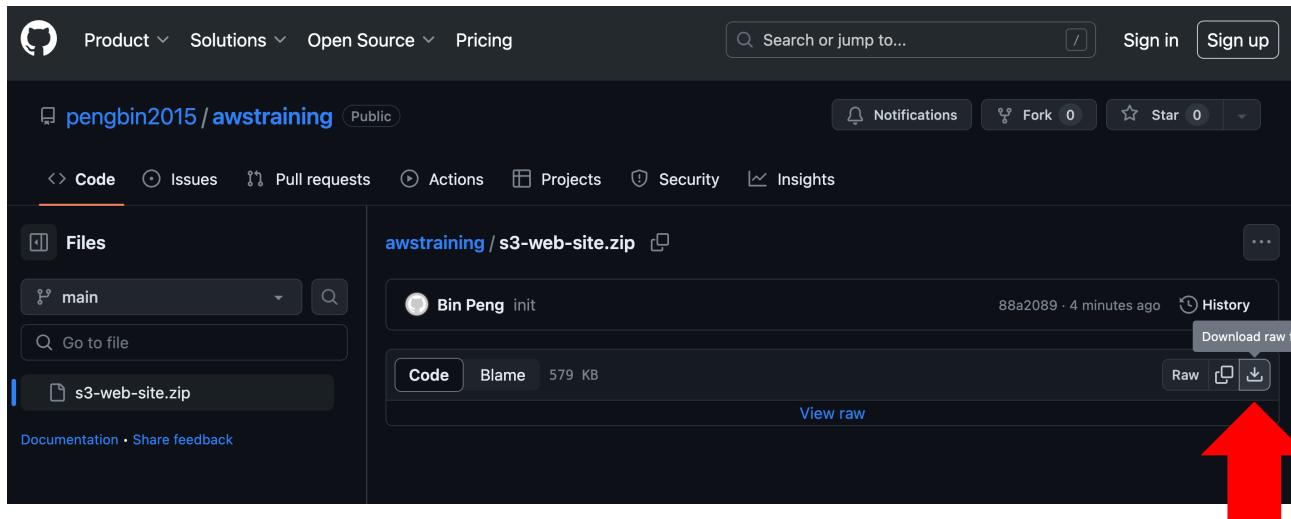


Under **Static website hosting**, note the **Endpoint**.

The **Endpoint** is the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket. After you finish configuring your bucket as a static website, you can use this endpoint to test your website.

Step 3: Upload website content files

- Download the required files from this weblink:
 - <https://github.com/pengbin2015/awstraining/blob/main/s3-web-site.zip>



Click **Download raw file**

- Unzip the download file “s3-web-size.zip”, you should get two files: **index.html** and **website-img-omnifood.png**

Name	Date Modified	Size	Kind
index.html	Today at 13:57	1 KB	HTML text
website-img-omnifood.png	Today at 13:44	600 KB	PNG image

Choose Objects

pengbin-20231123-website [Info](#)

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

Objects (0)

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](#)



[Copy S3 URI](#)

[Copy URL](#)

[Download](#)

[Open](#)

[Delete](#)

[Actions](#) ▾

[Create folder](#)

[Upload](#)

Find objects by prefix

< 1 >



Name

▲ | Type

▼ | Last modified

▼ | Size

▼ | Storage class

No objects

You don't have any objects in this bucket.

[Upload](#)

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Objects (0)

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](#)

 Find objects by prefix

< 1 > 

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
------	------	---------------	------	---------------

No objects

You don't have any objects in this bucket.

 Upload



In the **Upload** window, Click **Upload**

Upload Info

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files** or **Add folder**.

Files and folders (0)

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

Find by name

	Name	Folder	Type	Size
No files or folders				

You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.



- In the **Upload** window, do one of the following:>
- Drag and drop files and folders to the **Upload** window.
- Choose **Add file**, choose the files or folders to upload, and choose **Open**.

Files and folders (2 Total, 587.0 KB)

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Folder	Type	Size
<input type="checkbox"/>	website-img-omnifo...	-	image/png	585.9 KB
<input type="checkbox"/>	index.html	-	text/html	1.1 KB

Destination

1. Add both **index.html** and **website-img-omnifood.png**
<s3://pengbin-20231123-website>

▶ **Destination details**
Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

▶ **Permissions**
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

▶ **Properties**
Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.

Cancel **Upload**



2. Choose **Upload**

Upload succeeded
View details below.

Click Close button



Close

Upload: status

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination
<s3://pengbin-20231123-website>

Succeeded
 2 files, 587.0 KB (100.00%)

Failed
 0 files, 0 B (0%)

Files and folders

Configuration

Step 4: Edit S3 Block Public Access settings

Amazon S3 > Buckets > pengbin-20231123-website

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Choose Permissions

Objects (2)

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](#)

Copy S3 URI Copy URL Download Open Delete Actions Create folder Upload

Find objects by prefix < 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	index.html	html	November 8, 2023, 15:42:34 (UTC+08:00)	1.1 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	website-img-omnifood.png	png	November 8, 2023, 15:42:34 (UTC+08:00)	585.9 KB	Standard

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects Properties **Permissions** Metrics Management Access Points

Permissions overview

Access

Bucket and objects not public

Block public access (bucket settings)

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Edit



Under Block public access (bucket settings), choose Edit.

Block all public access

On

► Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

1. Clear Block all public access



Block public access (bucket settings)

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

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 or access point policies**

S3 will block new bucket and access point 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 or access point policies**

S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Cancel

Save changes

2. choose Save changes



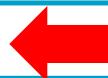
Edit Block public access (bucket settings)

X

⚠️ Updating the Block Public Access settings for this bucket will affect this bucket and all objects within. This may result in some objects becoming public.

To confirm the settings, enter *confirm* in the field.

confirm



1. Enter confirm

Cancel

Confirm



2. choose Confirm

Step 5: Add a bucket policy that makes your bucket content publicly available

Amazon S3 > Buckets > pengbin-20231123-website

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Choose Permissions

Objects (2)

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](#)

      Actions  

Find objects by prefix   1  

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	 index.html	html	November 8, 2023, 15:42:34 (UTC+08:00)	1.1 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	 website-img-omnifood.png	png	November 8, 2023, 15:42:34 (UTC+08:00)	585.9 KB	Standard

Bucket policy



1. Scroll down and under **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](#)

Edit

Delete



2. Choose **Edit**

Copy

No policy to display.

1. grant public read access for your website, copy the following bucket policy, and paste it in the **Bucket policy editor**. You can also copy the policy from <https://github.com/pengbin2015/awstraining/blob/main/s3-policy.json>

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:::pengbin-20231123-website

Policy

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6       "Effect": "Allow",  
7       "Principal": "*",  
8       "Action": [  
9         "s3:GetObject"  
10      ],  
11      "Resource": [  
12        "arn:aws:s3:::Bucket-Name/*"  
13      ]  
14    }  
15  ]  
16 }
```

Edit statement

Select a statement
Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.

+ Add new statement



2. **Bucket-Name** is a placeholder for the bucket name. To use this bucket policy with your own bucket, you must update this name to match your bucket name.

Bucket policy

[Policy examples](#)[Policy generator](#)

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:::pengbin-20231123-website

Policy

```
1 {  
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3     "Statement": [  
4         {  
5             "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6             "Effect": "Allow",  
7             "Principal": "*",  
8             "Action": [  
9                 "s3:GetObject"  
10            ],  
11            "Resource": [  
12                "arn:aws:s3:::pengbin-20231123-website/*"  
13            ]  
14        }  
15    ]  
16}
```

[Edit statement](#)[Select a statement](#)

Select an existing statement in the policy or
add a new statement.

[+ Add new statement](#)

For example, I update the Bucket Name to my bucket name.

```
10      ],
11  "Resource": [
12    "arn:aws:s3:::pengbin-20231123-website/*"
13  ]
14 }
15 ]
16 }
```

add a new statement.
+ Add new statement

+ Add new statement

JSON Ln 16, Col 1

! Security: 0 ✘ Errors: 0 ⚠ Warnings: 0 ❓ Suggestions: 0

Preview external access

Cancel **Save changes**



Choose **Save changes**.

A message appears indicating that the bucket policy has been successfully added.



Successfully edited bucket policy.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > pengbin-20231123-website

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Permissions overview

Access

Bucket and objects not public

Block public access (bucket settings)

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Edit

Step 6: Test your Bucket website endpoint

Amazon S3 > Buckets > pengbin-20231123-website

Choose Properties.

pengbin-20231123-website Info

Properties Objects Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Bucket overview

AWS Region Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1	Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:s3:::pengbin-20231123-website	Creation date November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)
---	---	---

Bucket Versioning Edit

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning
Disabled

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Disabled

Requester pays

When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
Enabled
Hosting type
Bucket hosting
Bucket website endpoint
When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

 <http://pengbin-20231123-website.s3-website-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com>

At the bottom of the page, under **Static website hosting**, choose your **Bucket website endpoint**.

← → C Not Secure | pengbin-20231123-website.s3-website-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com

☆ Incognito Relaunch to update

Invest Math BookMagazine Programming Writing Other CompetitiveProgr... AWS Favorite Tech Blog... Go GovTech JavaScript Kubernetes Python

∞D

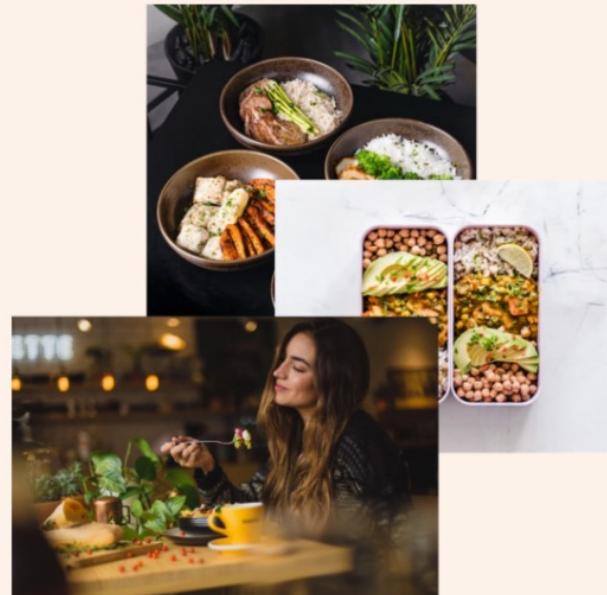
How it works Meals Testimonials Pricing Tr

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Step 7: Clean up

- After you create the static website successfully, **delete the AWS resources that you allocated so that you no longer accrue charges.** After you delete your AWS resources, your website is no longer available.

[Amazon S3](#) > Buckets

► Account snapshot

[View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

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

Buckets (1) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

Find buckets by name

[Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)



2. Click “Empty” button

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
pengbin-20231123-website	Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1	Objects can be public	November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)



1. In the **Buckets** list, select the option next to the name of the bucket that you want to delete

Empty bucket Info



- Emptying the bucket deletes all objects in the bucket and cannot be undone.
- Objects added to the bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress might be deleted.
- To prevent new objects from being added to this bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress, you might need to update your bucket policy to stop objects from being added to the bucket.

[Learn more](#)



If your bucket contains a large number of objects, creating a lifecycle rule to delete all objects in the bucket might be a more efficient way of emptying your bucket. [Learn more](#)

[Go to lifecycle rule configuration](#)

Permanently delete all objects in bucket "pengbin-20231123-website"?

To confirm deletion, type *permanently delete* in the text input field.

permanently delete



1. Type “permanently delete”

Cancel

Empty



2. Choose Empty

 Successfully emptied bucket "pengbin-20231123-website"

View details below. If you want to delete this bucket, use the [delete bucket configuration](#).

X

Empty bucket: status

Cancel

Exit

 The details below are no longer available after you navigate away from this page.



Choose Exit

Summary

Source

s3://pengbin-20231123-website

Successfully deleted

 2 objects, 587.0 KB

Failed to delete

0 objects

Failed to delete (0)

 Find objects by name

Name	▼	Prefix	▼	Version ID	▼	Type	▼	Last modified	▼	Size	▼	Error	▼
------	---	--------	---	------------	---	------	---	---------------	---	------	---	-------	---

No failed object deletions

► Account snapshot

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2. Click “Delete” button

Find buckets by name

Name

AWS Region

Access

Creation date

pengbin-20231123-website	Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1	Objects can be public	November 8, 2023, 14:47:57 (UTC+08:00)
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1. In the Buckets list, select the option next to the name of the bucket that you want to delete

Delete bucket Info



- Deleting a bucket cannot be undone.
- Bucket names are unique. If you delete a bucket, another AWS user can use the name.
- If this bucket is used with a Multi-Region Access Point in an external account, initiate failover before deleting the bucket.
- If this bucket is used with an access point in an external account, the requests made through those access points will fail after you delete this bucket.
- This bucket is configured to host a static website. We recommend that you clean up the Route 53 hosted zone settings that are related to the bucket.

[Learn more](#)

Delete bucket "pengbin-20231123-website"?

To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.

pengbin-20231123-website



1. Type the name of the bucket

Cancel

Delete bucket



2. Choose Delete bucket

Deletion Success!

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 landing page. At the top, there's a green banner with the text "Successfully deleted bucket 'pengbin-20231123-website'". The main content area features the heading "Amazon S3" and the subtext "Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere". Below this, a paragraph explains that Amazon S3 is an object storage service with scalability, data availability, security, and performance. To the right, there are two call-to-action boxes: "Create a bucket" (orange button) and "Pricing" (grey box). At the bottom left, there's a "How it works" section with a link to "Introduction to Amazon S3" and a "Copy link" button.

Storage

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

Create bucket

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

How it works

Introduction to Amazon S3

Copy link