

# Web Hosting & Deployment



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September 25 2025

## Prerequisites:

- ✓ An AWS account
- ✓ A registered domain (either in Route 53 or another provider)

# Create an S3 Bucket for Website Hosting

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new S3 bucket. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and various service icons like EC2, VPC, S3, Route 53, Elastic Kubernetes Service, CodeCommit, CloudFront, CloudFormation, IAM, and AWS Proton. The user is logged in as 'cloudpost' in the 'United States (N. Virginia)' region. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket. The main heading is 'Create bucket' with an 'info' link. Below this, a note states 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' The 'General configuration' section contains the following fields: 'AWS Region' is set to 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'; 'Bucket type' has two options: 'General purpose' (selected with a radio button) and 'Directory' (unselected); 'Bucket name' is 'aws-webhosting-day1'. A text box below the name explains that bucket names must be 3 to 63 characters, unique, and follow specific character rules, with a 'Learn More' link. There is an optional section for 'Copy settings from existing bucket' with a 'Choose bucket' button and a format example 's3://bucket/prefix'. A help icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

aws

Search [Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia) Account ID: 7678-2875-3424

cloudpost

Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket

## 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.

☐ **Directory**  
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.

**Bucket name** [info](#)

aws-webhosting-day1

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. Valid characters are a-z, 0-9, periods (.), and hyphens (-). [Learn More](#)

**Copy settings from existing bucket - optional**  
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

In AWS S3 → Buckets →  
[Bucket-Name] → Edit  
[static web hosting]  
Click Enable

## Edit static website hosting [Info](#)

### Static website hosting

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

#### Static website hosting

- ☐ Disable  
☒ Enable

#### Hosting type

- ☒ 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.

`index.html`

In AWS S3 → Buckets →  
[Bucket-Name] → upload  
[Website {index.html, script.js,  
style.css}]  
Click Upload

Amazon S3 > Buckets > aws-webhosting-day1 > Upload

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload

**Files and folders** (3 total, 3.5 KB)

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

Find by name

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Folder
<input type="checkbox"/>	index.html	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	script.js	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	style.css	-

**Destination** [Info](#)

**Destination**

<s3://aws-webhosting-day1> [🔗](#)

## Edit the bucket policy

### JSON File

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource":
        "arn:aws:s3:::aws-webhosting-day1/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

✔ Successfully edited bucket policy. ×

**Bucket policy** Edit Delete

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](#)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::aws-webhosting-day1/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Copy

↑

aws-webhosting-day1.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/index.html#about

☆🔖🗑️🔄🔍📖📑📄📥👤⋮

AppsData Structures in P...5. Data Structures...draw.ioAmazon Web Servic...DevSecOps and Clo...Star Agile LMS: Log...Log In | Intellipaat>>All Bookmarks

Welcome to My Demo Page

AboutFeaturesContact

### About

This is a simple demo page created with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

### Features

Change Background Color

Background changed to: #ffd6a5

### Contact

Your Name

Your Email

1. In Route 53, go to **Hosted Zones**.
2. Click **Create hosted zone**.
3. Enter your domain name (example.com).
4. Choose **Public Hosted Zone**.
5. Click **Create**.

1. Open **AWS CloudFront Console**.
2. Click **Create distribution**.
3. Under **Origin**, configure:
  - **Origin domain**: Select your S3 bucket.
  - **Origin access**: Select **Public**.
  - **Viewer Protocol Policy**: Choose **Redirect HTTP to HTTPS**.
4. **Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)**:
  - Enter your domain name (example.com).
5. **Custom SSL Certificate**:
  - Click **Request or Import a Certificate with ACM**.
  - Request an SSL certificate for your domain.
  - Validate via email or DNS.
  - Once issued, attach it to the CloudFront distribution.



Click **Create distribution** and wait for deployment.

1. Go to **Route 53** → **Hosted Zone** → Select your domain.
2. Click **Create record**.
3. Select **Simple routing** → **Define simple record**.
4. **Record Name**: Leave empty (for root domain).
5. **Record Type**: Select **A – IPv4 Address**.
6. **Route Traffic To**: Choose **Alias to CloudFront Distribution**.
7. Select your **CloudFront distribution** from the dropdown.
8. Click **Create record**.

# Thank you



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