



# Placement Empowerment Program Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre

Host a Static Website on a Cloud VM Install Apache on your cloud VM and host a simple HTML website.

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**CSE** 



#### Introduction

A static website serves pre-written HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files to the end user without requiring server-side processing. Hosting such websites on a cloud-based Virtual Machine (VM) has become a preferred choice for individuals and businesses due to its flexibility, scalability, and cost-effectiveness. By leveraging the cloud, developers can quickly deploy websites accessible from anywhere in the world.

#### Overview

Hosting a static website on a cloud VM involves the following key steps:

- 1. Provisioning a Cloud VM: Setting up a virtual machine on a cloud provider (like AWS, Azure, or GCP).
- 2. Installing a Web Server: Configuring a web server such as Apache to serve the website's static files.
- 3. Uploading Website Files: Placing HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files in the web server's root directory.
- 4. Configuring Network Access: Ensuring that the web server is accessible via HTTP (port 80) from anywhere.
- 5. Testing and Launching: Verifying the functionality of the website to make it publicly accessible

## Objectives

The primary objectives of hosting a static website on a cloud VM include:

1. Learning Cloud Computing Fundamentals: Understanding how virtual machines operate in a cloud environment.

- 2. Practical Web Hosting Skills: Gaining hands-on experience in setting up and configuring web servers like Apache or Nginx.
- 3. Website Deployment: Successfully deploying and making a static website live on the internet.
- 4. Understanding Networking Basics: Learning about firewall rules, security groups, and HTTP protocol configurations.
- 5. Cost-Effective Hosting: Exploring affordable methods to host lightweight websites without needing managed services.

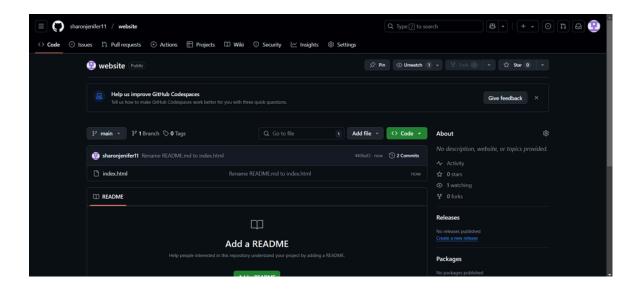
#### Importance

- 1. Hands-On Cloud Experience: Hosting a static website on a cloud VM is an excellent starting point for understanding the capabilities of cloud platforms and virtual machine operations.
- 2. Scalability: Cloud-based hosting provides flexibility to scale resources up or down as the traffic to the website grows.
- 3. Global Accessibility: By deploying on the cloud, the website becomes accessible from any part of the world with minimal latency.
- 4. Customization and Control: Cloud VMs allow complete control over the hosting environment, enabling advanced configurations and optimizations.
- 5. Foundation for Advanced Hosting: It lays the groundwork
- APorIes, advanced projects, such as hosting dynamic websites, m or using load balancers.
- 6. Professional Development: Learning to host websites on the pclrooufdic ieandtd s significant value to your skill set, making you in real-world deployment scenarios.

#### Step-by-Step Overview

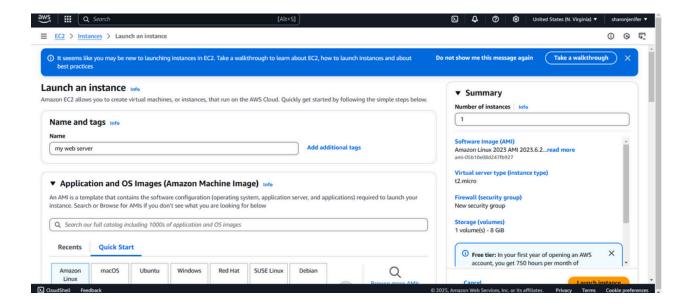
#### Step 1:

Have an HTML file (with any related assets like CSS/JavaScript) that you want to host in your GitHub repository



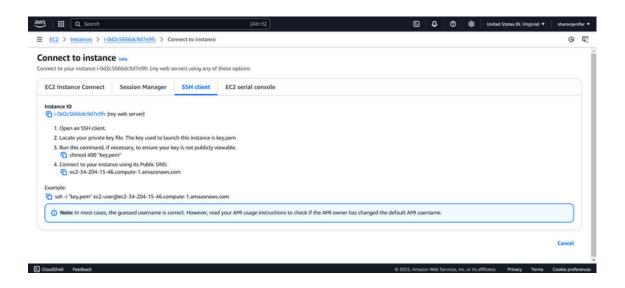
#### Step 2:

Launch an EC2 instance, select Ubuntu as the OS, configure security groups to allow all network traffic, create a key pair (e.g., new.pem), and download it for SSH access



#### Step 3:

Click the 'Connect' option on your launched instance, go to the SSH client section, and copy the command provided under the 'Example' section.



#### Step 4:

Open PowerShell, navigate to the 'Downloads' directory where the downloaded key pair is located using the cd Downloads command

# PS C:\Users\Hi> cd Downloads

#### Step 5:

Paste the command copied from the EC2 Connect's SSH client section, replace the key pair name with your downloaded key (e.g., new.pem), press Enter, and type 'yes' when prompted.

#### Step 6:

Run the command sudo apt update to update the package list.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-6:~$ sudo apt update
```

#### Step 7:

Run the command sudo apt upgrade, and press 'Y' to confirm and continue the upgrade process.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-6:~$ sudo apt upgrade
```

#### Step 8:

Install the Apache server by running the command sudo apt install apache2, and press 'Y' to confirm the installation

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-6:~$ sudo apt install apache2
```

### Step 9:

Insert your files by running the command git clone <repository\_link> to clone your repository containing the website files

```
Cloning into 'my-static-website'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

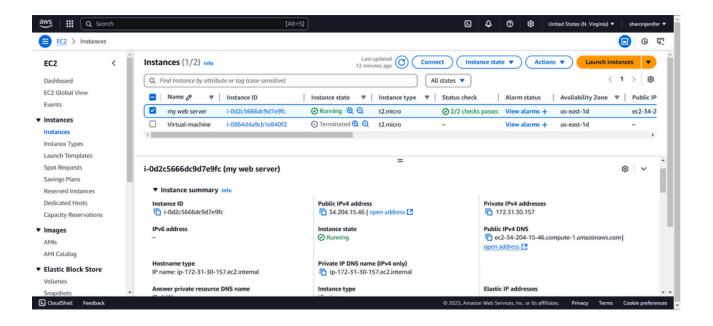
#### **Step 10:**

Run the command cd /var/www/html to navigate to the web server's root directory, then type ls to verify that your HTML files from the GitHub repository are present.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-94-6:~$ cd /var/www/htmlubuntu@ip-172-31-94-6:/var/www/html$ ls index.html
```

#### Step 11:

Copy the Public IPv4 DNS from the instance details page in the EC2 console, as shown in the image below.



#### Step 12:

Open Chrome and paste the copied Public IPv4 DNS in the address bar to view the content of your index.html file.

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# Welcome to My Website!

This is a static website hosted on GitHub Pages.

#### Outcome

By completing this PoC of deploying a static website using an EC2 instance, you will:

- 1. Launch and configure an EC2 instance with Ubuntu as the OS.
- 2. Install and configure Apache web server to serve your static website.
- 3. Clone your GitHub repository containing your static website files (HTML, CSS, JavaScript) onto your EC2 instance.
- 4. Upload and place the website files in the Apache root directory (/var/www/html).
- 5. Access your static website live on the web using the EC2 instance's Public IPv4 DNS.