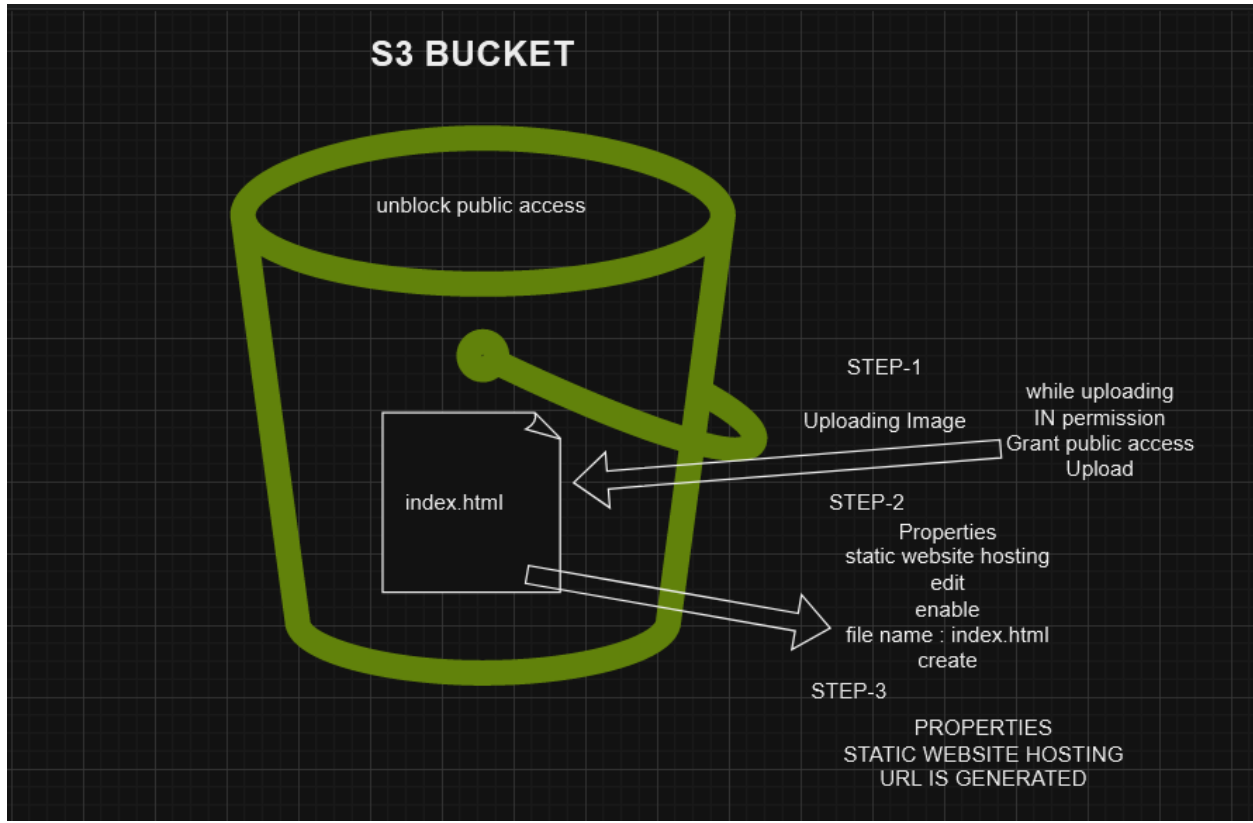


S3 STATIC WEBSITE HOSTING:



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

How it works

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 - New**
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](#)

static-website-hosting-1

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

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

Choose bucket

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

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.

- ☐ **ACLs disabled (recommended)**
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.
- ☒ **ACLs enabled**
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

We recommend disabling ACLs, unless you need to control access for each object individually or to have the object writer own the data they upload. Using a bucket policy instead of ACLs to share data with users outside of your account simplifies permissions management and auditing.

Object Ownership

- ☒ **Bucket owner preferred**
If new objects written to this bucket specify the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL, they are owned by the bucket owner. Otherwise, they are owned by the object writer.
- ☐ **Object writer**
The object writer remains the object owner.

The image displays two screenshots of the AWS Management Console interface, specifically the 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' page.

Top Screenshot: Shows the 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' section. It includes a description of public access and a list of settings to be configured:

- ☐ **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.

Bottom Screenshot: Shows the 'Bucket Versioning' section. It includes a confirmation message and the 'Bucket Versioning' settings:

☒ I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.

Bucket Versioning

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

Tags - optional (0)

You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

The first screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS Management Console. It is on the 'Encryption' step, where 'Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)' is selected. The 'Bucket Key' option is set to 'Enable'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create bucket' buttons.

The second screenshot shows the 'Amazon S3 > Buckets' page. It displays an 'Account snapshot' and a 'View Storage Lens dashboard' button. Below, there are tabs for 'General purpose buckets' and 'Directory buckets'. Under 'General purpose buckets (1)', there is a table with one bucket:

| Name | AWS Region | IAM Access Analyzer | Creation date |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| static-website-hosting-1 | US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 | View analyzer for us-east-1 | April 5, 2024, 10:22:53 (UTC+05:30) |

The third screenshot shows the 'Upload' page for the bucket. It has a message: '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](#)'. Below is a section for 'Files and folders (1 Total, 460.0 B)' with a table:

| Name | Folder | Type |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| index.html | - | text/html |

At the bottom, there is a 'Destination' section.

The first screenshot shows the 'Permissions' section of the AWS console. It displays the 'Access control list (ACL)' settings for a bucket. The 'Grant public-read access' option is selected, and a warning message states: 'Granting public-read access is not recommended. Anyone in the world will be able to access the specified objects.' The 'Upload' button is visible at the bottom right.

The second screenshot shows the same 'Permissions' section, but with the 'I understand the risk of granting public-read access to the specified objects.' checkbox checked. The 'Upload' button is still visible at the bottom right.

The third screenshot shows the 'static-website-hosting-1' bucket overview page. The 'Properties' tab is selected, and the 'Bucket overview' section displays the following information:

| Property | Value |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| AWS Region | US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 |
| Amazon Resource Name (ARN) | arn:aws:s3:::static-website-hosting-1 |
| Creation date | April 5, 2024, 10:22:53 (UTC+05:30) |

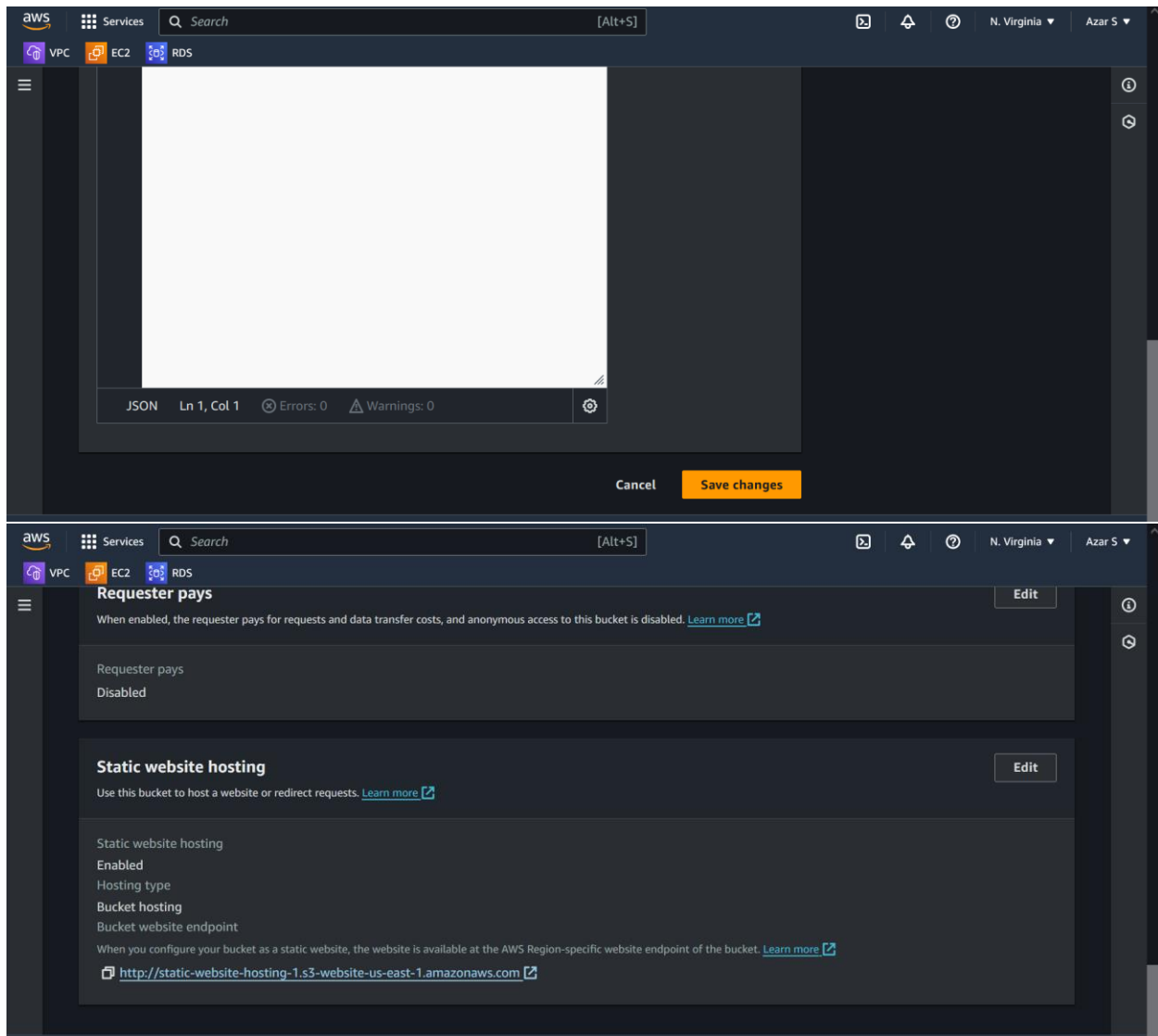
The 'Bucket Versioning' section is also visible, with an 'Edit' button.

The image displays three sequential screenshots of the AWS Management Console, illustrating the steps to configure static website hosting on an S3 bucket.

Screenshot 1: Shows the 'Object Lock' and 'Requester pays' settings. Both are currently 'Disabled'. The 'Static website hosting' section is visible at the bottom, also showing 'Disabled'.

Screenshot 2: Focuses on the 'Static website hosting' configuration. The 'Static website hosting' toggle is set to 'Enable'. Under 'Hosting type', 'Host a static website' is selected. A blue information 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](#)".

Screenshot 3: Shows the 'Index document' field set to 'index.html'. The 'Error document - optional' field is set to 'error.html'. The 'Redirection rules - optional' section is also visible at the bottom.



Static website hosting on an Amazon S3 bucket

This is done as here to host a static website on an Amazon S3 bucket

