



lab



lab title

Bulletproof HTML5 Websites with AWS in a Nutshell V1.24



Course title

BackSpace Academy
Nutshell Series



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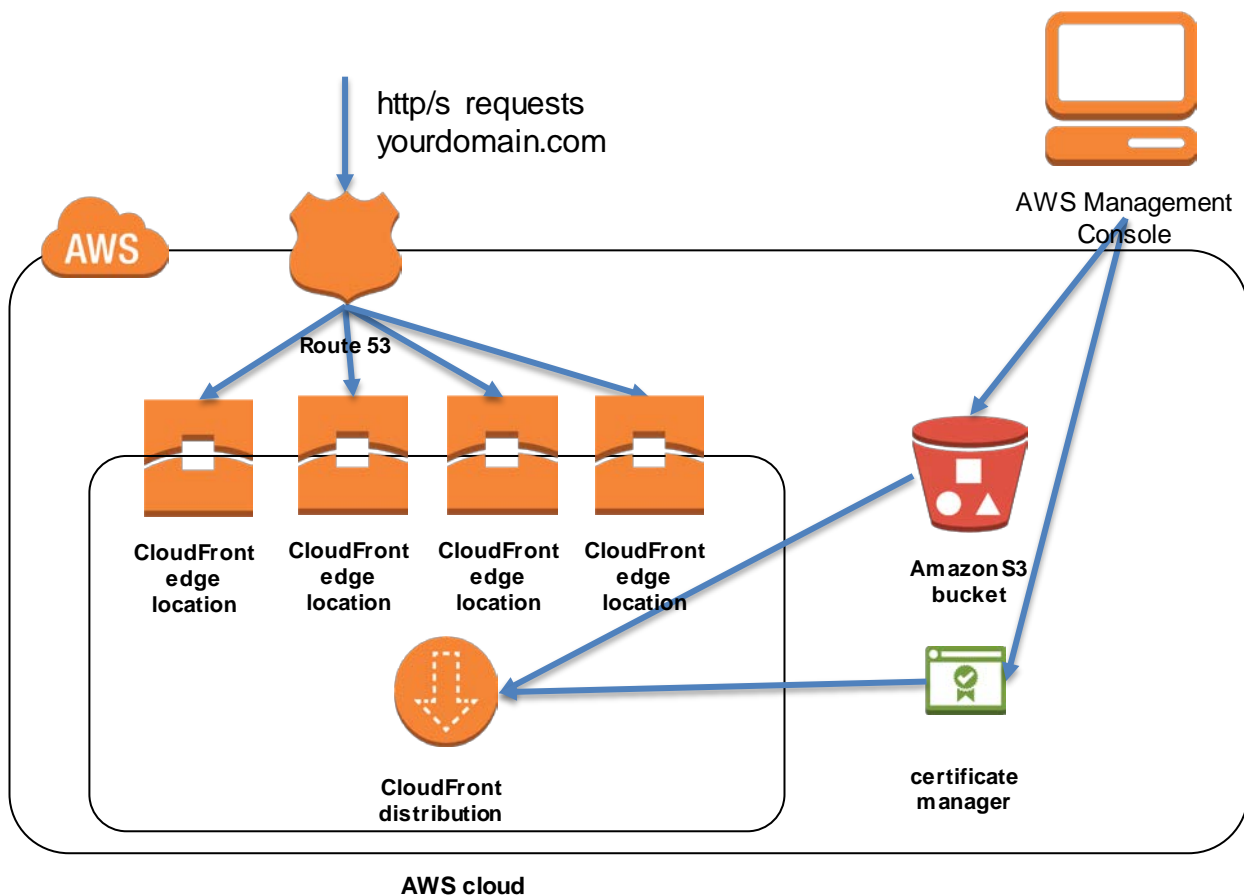
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▶ About the Lab

Please note that not all AWS services are supported in all regions. Please use the US-East-1 (North Virginia) region for this lab.

These lab notes are to support the instructional videos on Bulletproof HTML5 Websites with AWS in a Nutshell Course.

This is a typical use case for S3 and CloudFront to deliver highly available static websites that can handle heavy traffic.



Please note that AWS services change on a weekly basis and it is extremely important you check the version number on this document to ensure you have the latest version with any updates or corrections.

▶ Purchasing a Custom Domain Name

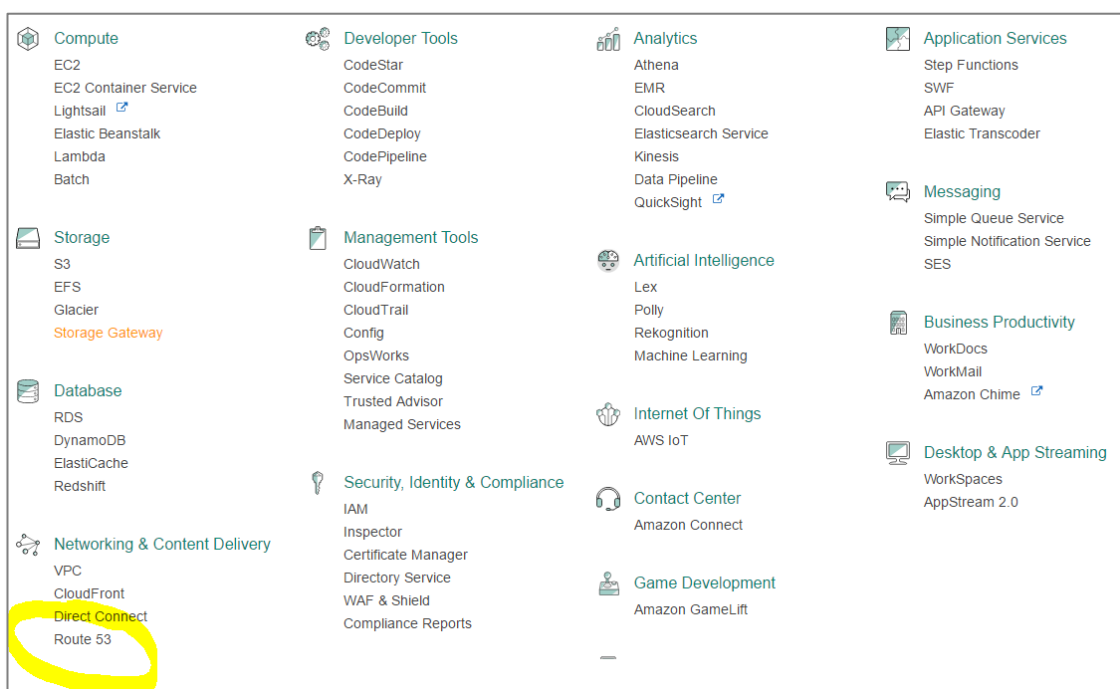
In this section, we will purchase a domain name through AWS Route 53.

***Please note this process will involve paying for a domain name with AWS.**

Our S3 bucket must have the same name as our domain name in order for it to be hosted by S3. So, our first task is to purchase a domain name.

This part involves purchasing a domain through the Route 53 service.

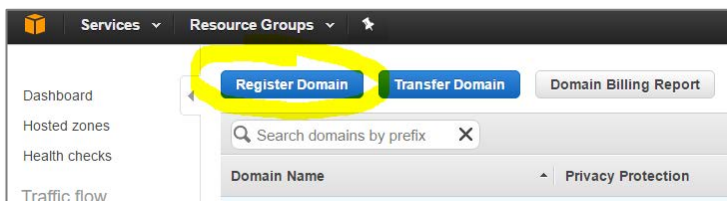
Click on the services menu and Route 53.



Click on Registered Domains from the menu



Click on Register Domain



Type in the domain name you would like and click *Check* to see if it is available.

 A screenshot of a web application's 'Choose a domain name' form. The form has a text input field containing 'thedevkid', a dropdown menu showing '.com - \$12.00', and a blue 'Check' button. The 'Check' button is highlighted with a yellow oval.



If it is available click "add to cart"


 A screenshot of a web application's 'Choose a domain name' form. The form shows the domain 'thedevkid.com' is available for \$12.00 per year. The 'Add to cart' button is highlighted with a yellow oval. Below the main form, there are related domain suggestions, including 'bethedevkid.com' which is also available for \$12.00 per year.

Scroll down and click on "Continue"

Complete the process making sure you use a valid email for the domain registration otherwise the process will fail. You should receive an email with a link to verify your email. About 30 minutes after your email address has been verified you should receive an email stating the domain was successfully registered with Route 53.

After the domain has been successfully registered you will see it in the "Registered domains"

[Register Domain](#) [Transfer Domain](#) [Domain Billing Report](#)  



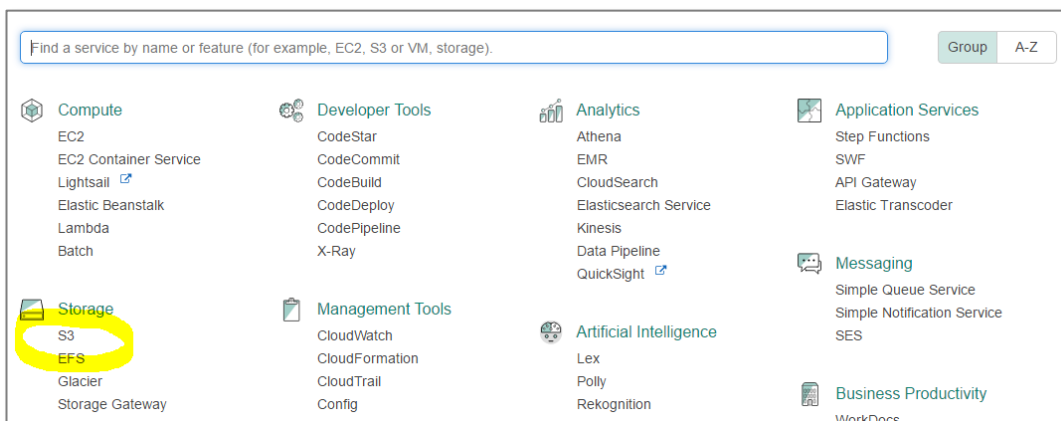
⏪ < Displaying 1 to 1 out of 1 domains > ⏩

Domain Name	Privacy Protection	Expiration Date	Auto Renew	Transfer Lock
thedevkid.com	All contacts	June 11, 2019	✓	✗

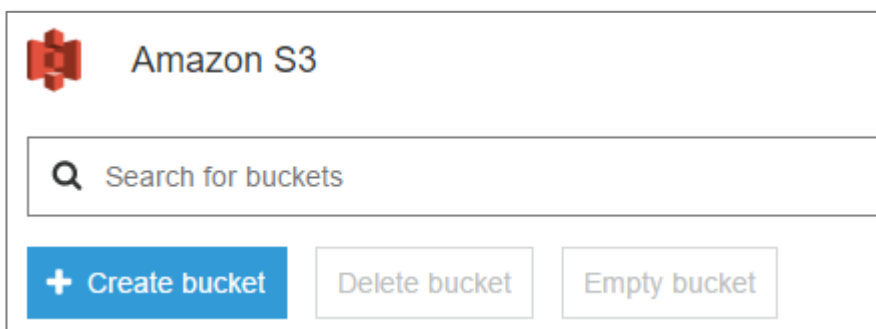
▶ Creating an S3 Bucket and Uploading our Website

In this section we will create an S3 bucket and upload our HTML5 website.

Click on the services menu and select S3.



Click on Create Bucket



The create bucket dialog box will appear.

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' dialog box with the 'Name and region' step selected. The 'Bucket name' field contains 'thedevkjid.com' and the 'Region' dropdown is set to 'US East (N. Virginia)'. The 'Copy settings from an existing bucket' section shows 'You have no buckets' and '0 Buckets'. The 'Create' button is highlighted.

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Set properties 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Name and region

Bucket name ⓘ

thedevkjid.com

Region

US East (N. Virginia) ▼

Copy settings from an existing bucket

You have no buckets 0 Buckets ▼

Create Cancel Next

Enter your custom domain name.

Select US East (N. Virginia).

Click Next

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' dialog box with the 'Set properties' step selected. It displays four toggleable options: 'Versioning', 'Server access logging', 'Tags', and 'Object-level logging'. All are currently 'Disabled'. The 'Next' button is highlighted.

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Set properties 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Versioning

Keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket.

[Learn more](#)

Disabled

Server access logging

Set up access log records that provide details about access requests.

[Learn more](#)

Disabled

Tags

Use tags to track your cost against

Object-level logging

Record object-level API activity using

Previous Next

Click Next

Select *Manage public permissions*

Create bucket

✓ Name and region

✓ Set properties

3 Set permissions

4 Review

Manage users

User ID	Objects	Object permissions
pcoady(Owner)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write

Manage public permissions

Do not grant public read access to this bucket (Recommended)

Do not grant public read access to this bucket (Recommended)

Grant public read access to this bucket

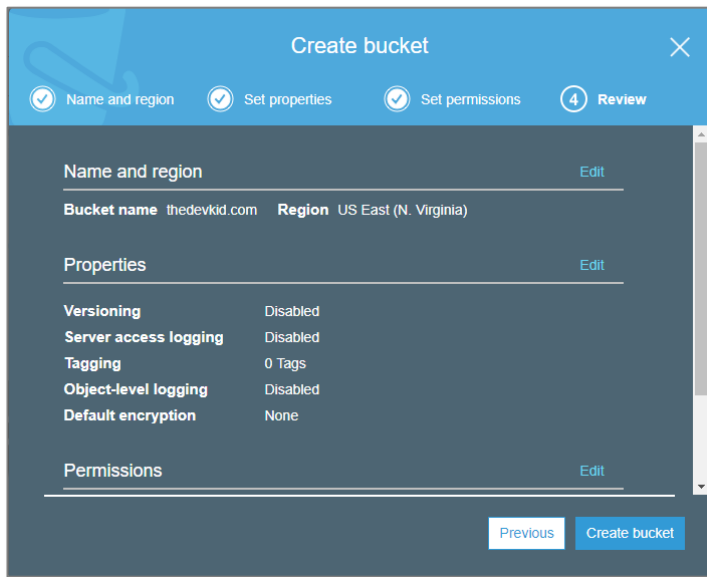
Do not grant Amazon S3 Log Delivery group write access to this bucket

Previous

Next

Select *Grant public read access to this bucket*

Click Next



The 'Create bucket' dialog box is shown with a blue header and a close button (X). It features a progress bar with four steps: 1. Name and region (checked), 2. Set properties (checked), 3. Set permissions (checked), and 4. Review (active). The 'Review' section displays the following information:

- Name and region:** Bucket name: thedevkid.com, Region: US East (N. Virginia). An 'Edit' link is present.
- Properties:** An 'Edit' link is present. The properties are listed as follows:

Versioning	Disabled
Server access logging	Disabled
Tagging	0 Tags
Object-level logging	Disabled
Default encryption	None
- Permissions:** An 'Edit' link is present.

At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Previous' and 'Create bucket'.

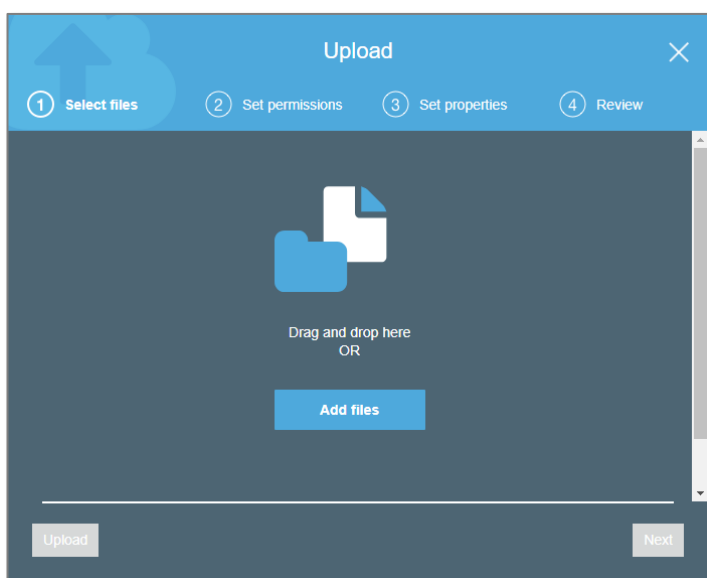
Click *Create Bucket* to create the bucket.

Now it is time to upload our website. You can find free website templates at <https://html5up.net/>

Select the root domain bucket (yourdomain.com)

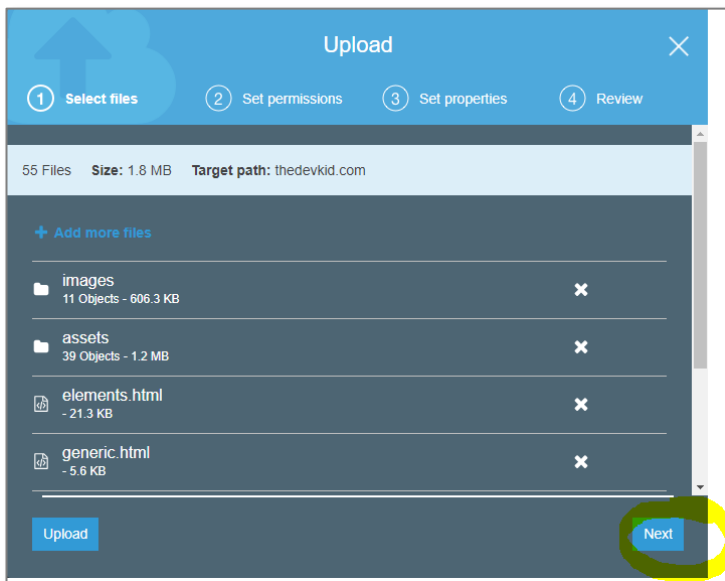
Click *Upload*

You want to upload entire directories, including contents, do not Click *Add Files*. Open a Windows File Explorer window and drag the folder from File Explorer and drop on top of the Upload form.



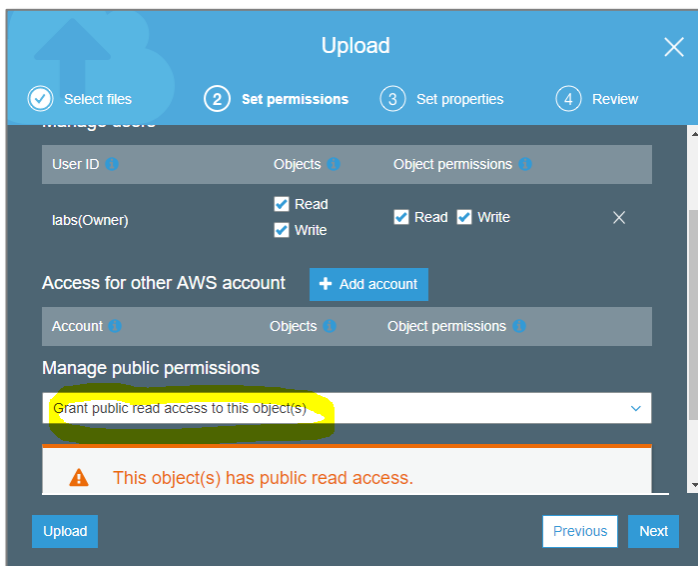
The 'Upload' dialog box is shown with a blue header and a close button (X). It features a progress bar with four steps: 1. Select files (active), 2. Set permissions, 3. Set properties, and 4. Review. The 'Select files' section displays a large blue folder icon with a white document icon inside. Below the icon, the text 'Drag and drop here OR' is shown. A blue 'Add files' button is located below the text. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Upload' and 'Next'.

Click "Next"



Select *Manage Public Permissions*

Select *Grant public read access to this object(s)*



Click *Next*

Select *Standard* for Storage Class and *None* for encryption

Storage class
Choose one depending on your use case scenario and performance access requirements.

☒ Standard ☐ Standard-IA ☐ Reduced redundancy

Encryption
Protect data at rest by using Amazon S3 master-key or by using AWS KMS master-key.

☒ None ☐ Amazon S3 master-key ☐ AWS KMS master-key

[Upload](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

Click Next

Upload ×

☒ Select files ☒ Set permissions ☒ Set properties **4 Review**

Files [Edit](#)

55 Files Size: 1.8 MB

Permissions [Edit](#)

2 grantees

Properties [Edit](#)

Encryption	Storage class
No	Standard

Metadata

[Previous](#) [Upload](#)

Click Upload

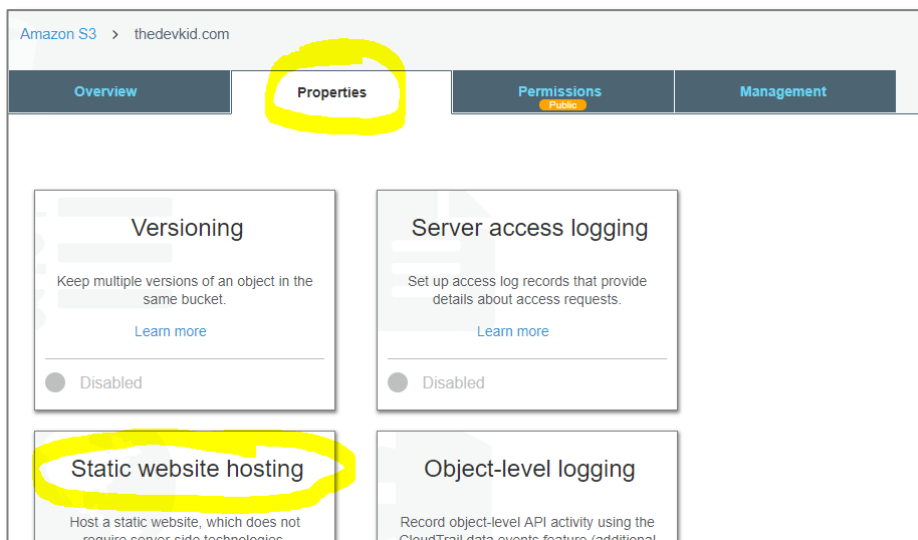
Your files will now be uploaded.

▶ Enabling S3 Website Hosting

In this section we will enable website hosting for our root domain (yourdomain.com) and also redirect requests to the www subdomain (www.yourdomain.com) to our root domain.

Select *Properties*

Select *Static Website Hosting*



Now Select *Use this bucket to host a website*

Enter the *Index Document* (required)

Enter *Error Document* if available or else enter just enter *index.html* again

Click *Save*

Static website hosting

Endpoint : <http://thedevkid.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

☒ Use this bucket to host a website [Learn more](#)

Index document [?](#)

Error document [?](#)

Redirection rules (optional) [?](#)

☐ Redirect requests [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable website hosting

If you go back into *Static Website Hosting* you will see the public endpoint for the S3 website.

Endpoint : <http://yourdomain.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

Click on the endpoint to see your website in your browser.

Static website hosting

Endpoint : <http://thedevkid.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

☒ Use this bucket to host a website [Learn more](#)

Index document [?](#)

Error document [?](#)

Troubleshooting

If you get either of the following message your object permissions are not set to public.

403 Forbidden

- Code: AccessDenied
- Message: Access Denied
- RequestId: 3D615DF91F90446F
- HostId: VGBf9eIVfAp1LOs/1QsZzYCa3/V11o75WDkmFpJDPLrJyvqZoqYuRddGnZNaF+QUiKNNtA5nGDk=

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>backspaceacademy.com</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <Marker/>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>404.html</Key>
    <LastModified>2017-04-27T09:05:21.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"75f1debbd9d7654a9ad312d2a9516a69"</ETag>
    <Size>29422</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

If you find svg images are not showing on your website it is most probably incorrect header information. Upload the specific files again but add Content-type "image/svg+xml" in the Metadata section (you need to scroll down to see it).

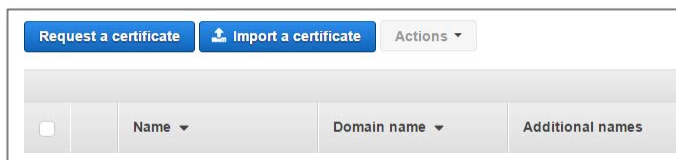
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Upload console interface. At the top, there's a blue header with the word 'Upload' and a close button. Below the header, there's a progress bar with four steps: 'Select files', 'Set permissions', 'Set properties' (which is the current step, indicated by a circled '3'), and 'Review'. The main content area is divided into sections: 'Standard', 'Standard-IA', and 'Reduced redundancy' (all with radio buttons); 'Encryption' (with a description and radio buttons for 'None', 'Amazon S3 master-key', and 'AWS KMS master-key'); and 'Metadata'. The 'Metadata' section has a description: 'Metadata is a set of name-value pairs. You cannot modify object metadata after it is uploaded.' Below this, there's a table with two columns: 'Header' and 'Value'. The first row has 'Content-Type' in the 'Header' column and 'image/svg+xml' in the 'Value' column. The 'Content-Type' and 'image/svg+xml' are highlighted with yellow circles. To the right of the 'Value' field is a 'Save' button, which is also highlighted with a yellow circle. Below the table, there's another row with 'x-amz-meta-' in the 'Header' column and 'Header value' in the 'Value' column, with a 'Save' button to the right. At the bottom of the console, there are three buttons: 'Upload', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

▶ Creating an SSL Certificate with AWS Certificate Manager

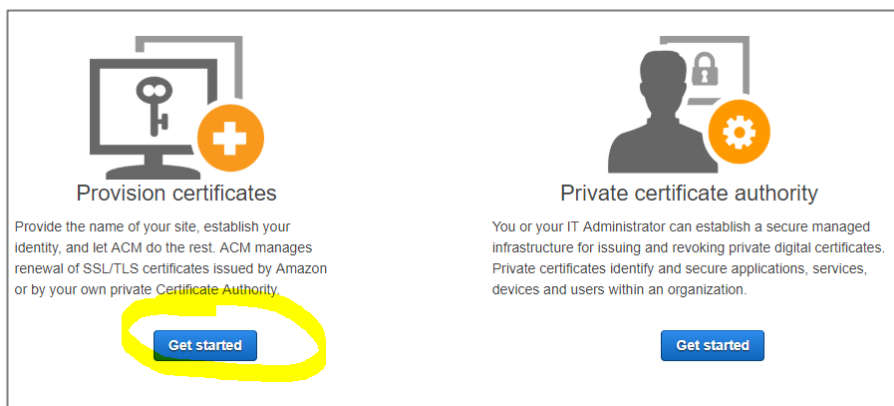
In this section we will use the **AWS Certificate Manager** to create an SSL certificate we can use to enable HTTPS with CloudFront.

Please note that to require HTTPS between viewers and CloudFront, you must change the AWS region to US East (N. Virginia) before you request or import a certificate.

Click on the services menu and select AWS Certificate Manager.



Click *Provision Certificate*



Click *Request a certificate*

Request a certificate

Choose the type of certificate you want, and then choose **Request a certificate**

☒ **Request a public certificate** - Request a public certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems. [Learn more](#)

☐ Request a private certificate - Request a private certificate from your organization's certificate authority. [Learn more](#)

Cancel **Request a certificate**

Enter the root domain (yourdomain.com)

Click *Add another name to this certificate*

Enter the root domain prefixed with *. (*.yourdomain.com)

Click *Next*

Add domain names

Type the fully qualified domain name of the site you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate (for example, www.example.com). Use an asterisk (*) to request a wildcard certificate to protect several sites in the same domain. For example: *.example.com protects www.example.com, site.example.com and images.example.com.

Domain name*	Remove
thedevkid.com	
*.thedevkid.com	

Add another name to this certificate

You can add additional names to this certificate. For example, if you're requesting a certificate for "www.example.com", you might want to add the name "example.com" so that customers can reach your site by either name. [Learn more](#)

*At least one domain name is required

Cancel **Next**

Select *DNS validation*

Click *Review*

Select validation method

Choose how AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) validates your certificate request. Before we issue your certificate, we need to validate that you own or control the domains for which you are requesting the certificate. ACM can validate ownership by using DNS or by sending email to the contact addresses of the domain owner.

☒ **DNS validation**
Choose this option if you have or can obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. [Learn more.](#)

☐ **Email validation**
Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. [Learn more.](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review](#)

Check everything is ok

Click *Confirm and request*

Review

Domain name
The names you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate.

Domain name thedevkid.com
Additional name *.thedevid.com

Validation method
The method AWS uses to validate your certificate request.

Validation method DNS

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Confirm and request](#)

After a about a minute you will see messages *Pending validation*

Validation ?

Create a CNAME record in the DNS configuration for each of the domains listed below. You must complete this step before AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) can issue your certificate, but you can skip this step for now by clicking **Continue**. To return to this step later, open the certificate request in the ACM Console.

Domain	Validation status
▶ thedevkid.com	Pending validation
▶ *.thedevid.com	Pending validation

[Export DNS configuration to a file](#) You can export all of the CNAME records to a file

Expand the domain

Click *Create record in Route 53*

Domain

Validation status

▼ thedevkid.com

Pending validation

Add the following CNAME record to the DNS configuration for your domain. The procedure for adding CNAME records depends on your DNS service Provider. [Learn more.](#)

Name	Type	Value
_7193769737db12654862dca057f701e2.thedevkid.com.	CNAME	_e7cb7c1019ddc73e3fb39a2d1f5f2db.acm-validations.aws.

Note: Changing the DNS configuration allows ACM to issue certificates for this domain name for as long as the DNS record exists. You can revoke permission at any time by removing the record. [Learn more.](#)

Create record in Route 53

Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers ACM can update your DNS configuration for you. [Learn more.](#)

Click *Create*

Create record in Route 53

Below is your DNS record for domain validation. Click **Create** below to create the records in your Route 53 hosted zone

Hosted zone thedevkid.com.

Name	Type	Value
_7193769737db12654862dca057f701e2.thedevkid.com.	CNAME	_e7cb7c1019ddc73e3fb39a2d1f5f2db.acm-validations.aws.

Cancel

Create

There is no need to repeat the process for the wildcard domain as the records are the same.

Click *Continue*

After about 30 minutes the certificate will be validated. You can click the refresh icon to check its status.

Certificates

AWS Certificate Manager logs domain names from your certificates into public certificate transparency (CT) logs when renewing certificates. You can opt out of CT logging. [Learn more](#)

Request a certificate

Import a certificate

Actions

« < Viewing 1 to 1 of 1 certificates > »

	Name	Domain name	Additional names	Status	Type	In use?	Renewal eligibility
<input type="checkbox"/>		thedevkid.com	*.thedevkid.com	Issued	Amazon Issued	No	Ineligible

▶ Creating a CloudFront Distribution

In this section we will use the **AWS CloudFront Content Delivery Network (CDN)** to cache our site to edge locations across the Globe.

Click on the services menu and select CloudFront.

Click on *Create Distribution*

CloudFront Distributions

Create Distribution Distribution Settings Delete Enable Disable

Viewing: Any Delivery Method Any State

Delivery Method	ID	Domain Name	Com
-----------------	----	-------------	-----

Select *Web – Get Started*

Select a delivery method for your content.

Web

Create a web distribution if you want to:

- Speed up distribution of static and dynamic content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and graphics files.
- Distribute media files using HTTP or HTTPS.
- Add, update, or delete objects, and submit data from web forms.
- Use live streaming to stream an event in real time.

You store your files in an origin - either an Amazon S3 bucket or a web server. After you create the distribution, you can upload content to the origin.

Get Started

In *Origin Settings* select your s3 bucket as the *Origin Domain Name*

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Origin Domain Name thedevkid.com.s3.amazonaws.com ⓘ

Origin Path / ⓘ

Origin ID S3-thedevkid.com ⓘ

Restrict Bucket Access ☐ Yes ☒ No ⓘ



Origin Custom Headers

Header Name	Value

In Default *Cache Behavior Settings*

Set *Viewer Protocol Policy* to *Redirect HTTP to HTTPS*

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern	Default (*)	
Viewer Protocol Policy	<div><input type="radio"/> HTTP and HTTPS</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Redirect HTTP to HTTPS</div> <div><input type="radio"/> HTTPS Only</div>	

Under *Distribution Settings* enter your domain name and subdomains (www.yourdomain.com) into *Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)*

Distribution Settings

Price Class Use All Edge Locations (Best Performance) ▼ ⓘ

AWS WAF Web ACL None ▼ ⓘ

Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs) thedevkid.com
www.thedevkid.com ⓘ

Under *Distribution Settings* enter/select your custom SSL certificate

SSL Certificate

- ☐ Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)
- ☒ Custom SSL Certificate (example.com):

Choose this option if you want your users to access your content by using an alternate domain name. For example, you can use a certificate stored in the Amazon Web Services Certificate Manager (AWS ACM) in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, or you can use a certificate stored in IAM.

[Learn more about using ACM.](#)

Under *Distribution Settings* enter the index.html file for your website

Default Root Object

Under *Distribution Settings* uncheck “Enable IPv6”

Logging ☐ On ☒ Off

Bucket for Logs

Log Prefix

Cookie Logging ☐ On ☒ Off

Enable IPv6 ☐ [Learn more](#)

IPv6 is a new version of the IP protocol; it's the successor to IPv4 and uses a larger address space. In general, you should enable IPv6 if you have users on IPv6 networks who want to access your content. However, there are restrictions on using IPv6 if you use signed URLs or signed cookies to restrict access to your content. For more information about these restrictions, choose "Learn more."

Put in a comment so that you easily identify the distribution.

Click *Create Distribution*

Comment

Distribution State ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Create Distribution](#)

The Status of the distribution will change when it has been distributed to the edge locations.

Optional - Requiring HTTPS for Communication Between CloudFront and Your Amazon S3 Origin

If you are creating a secure site you can also require HTTPS for communication between your S3 bucket and CloudFront. This is achieved by disabling website hosting for the S3 bucket. It will then only be possible to view the website through CloudFront.

Go to the S3 management console and select the bucket.

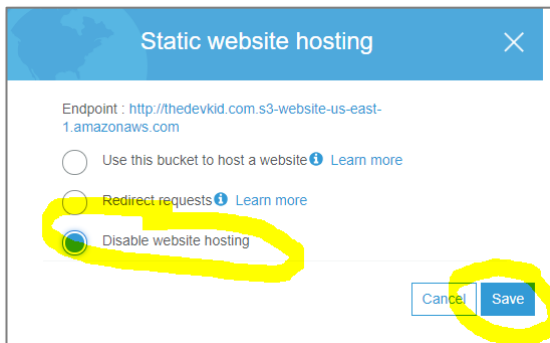
Select the *Properties* tab

Amazon S3 > thedevkid.com

[Overview](#) [Properties](#) [Permissions](#) [Management](#)

Select *Static website hosting*

Select *Disable website hosting* and then click *Save*

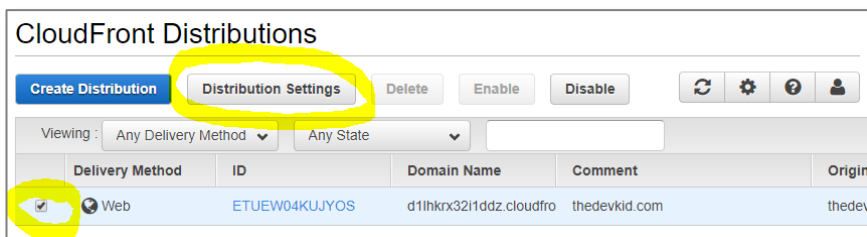


Invalidating a CloudFront Distribution

If you need to change your website and update your CloudFront distribution you can force CloudFront to fetch and update the distribution using invalidations.

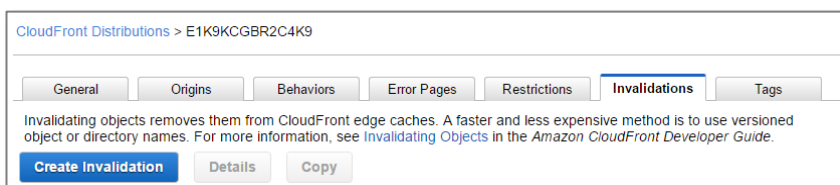
To invalidate/update a CloudFront distribution:

Click on the distribution from the list of distributions

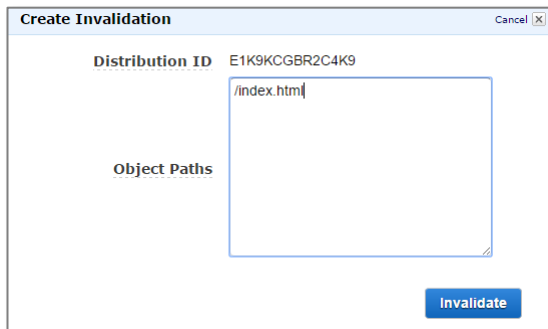


Click on the *Invalidations* tab

Click *Create Invalidation*



Enter the object path to the file you want to invalidate/update (e.g. `/index.html`) or use a wildcard symbol to invalidate all the files (e.g. `/*`)



The image shows a 'Create Invalidation' dialog box with a title bar containing 'Cancel' and a close button. Inside the dialog, there are two labels: 'Distribution ID' and 'Object Paths'. The 'Distribution ID' is followed by the text 'E1K9KCGBR2C4K9'. The 'Object Paths' is followed by a text area containing the text '/index.html'. At the bottom right of the dialog is a blue button labeled 'Invalidate'.

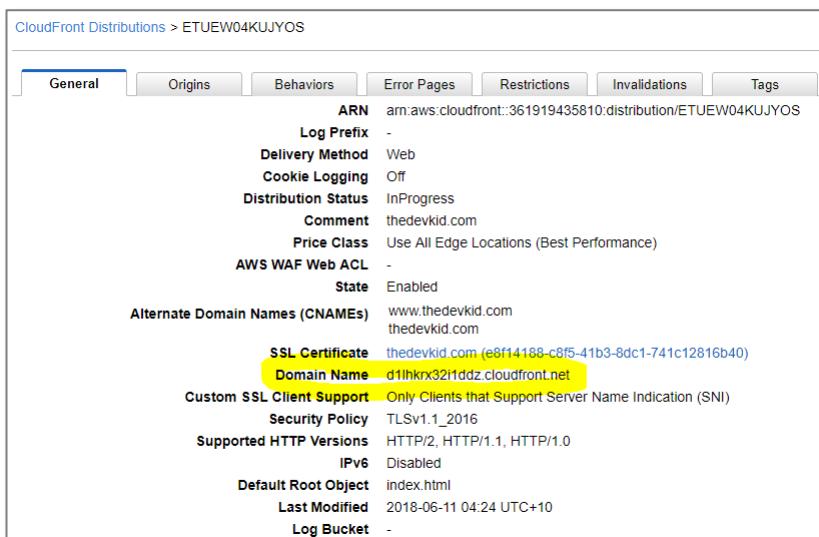
Click *Invalidate*

This will take some time to complete.

Routing Traffic with AWS Route 53

In this section we will direct all requests to our domain name and www subdomain to CloudFront using Route 53 Domain Name Service (DNS).

Go back to the CloudFront Distribution page and copy the distribution domain name



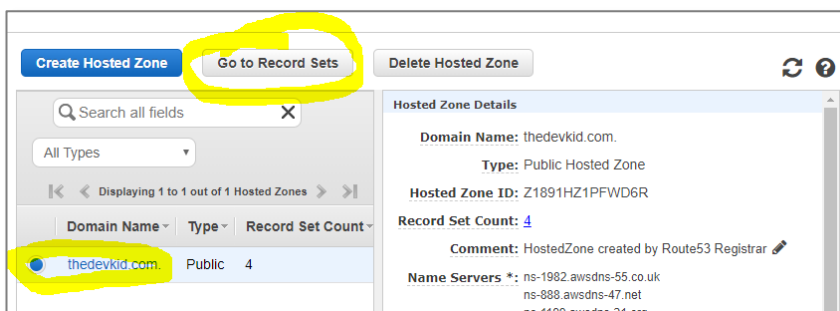
Now go back to the Route 53 Management Console:

Click on the services menu and select Route 53.

Click on Hosted Zones

Click on the hosted zone created by the Route 53 Registrar

Click on *Go to Record Sets*



Click on *Create Record Set*

Select *A-IPv4 address* as Type

Check Alias: Yes

Leave *Name* empty

Enter the distribution domain name as Alias Target:

Click *Create*

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 'Create Record Set' interface. On the left, a list of record sets for 'thedevkid.com' is shown. The main form on the right is for creating a new record set. The 'Name' field is empty. The 'Type' is set to 'A - IPv4 address'. The 'Alias' checkbox is checked. The 'Alias Target' is set to 'd11hkrx321ddz.cloudfront.net'. The 'Alias Hosted Zone ID' is 'Z2FDTNDATAQYW2'. The 'Routing Policy' is 'Simple'. The 'Evaluate Target Health' checkbox is checked. The 'Create' button is highlighted with a yellow circle.

Routing Traffic with a Domain Name from another Registrar

If you have a domain name from another registrar (e.g. GoDaddy) you can still direct traffic for this domain to AWS by replacing the NS records. That way all DNS requests will be directed to AWS name servers. The process is as follows:

1. Create a Route53 hosted zone for the domain
2. Copy the NS records for the hosted zone

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console with a list of NS records for a hosted zone. The records are: ns-525.awsdns-01.net, ns-1755.awsdns-27.co.uk, ns-61.awsdns-07.com, and ns-1216.awsdns-24.org. These records are highlighted with a yellow circle.

3. Replace the NS records in your registrar's DNS service with the NS records from your Route53 hosted zone
4. Add the A record to your Route53 hosted zone as detailed previously above.

Route Requests for www Subdomain

Click on *Create Record Set*

Select *CNAME* as Type

Select “No” for Alias.

Enter *www* for *Name*

Enter your domain name (or the CloudFront domain, either will work) for the *www* subdomain as *Value* (without the *http://* at the start)

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Record Set' form in the AWS Route 53 console. The form is for a CNAME record. The 'Name' field is 'www.backspaceacademy.com'. The 'Type' is 'CNAME - Canonical name'. The 'Alias' is 'No'. The 'TTL (Seconds)' is '300'. The 'Value' is 'backspaceacademy.com'. The 'Routing Policy' is 'Simple'. The 'Save Record Set' button is highlighted with a yellow circle.

Click on *Create Record Set*

After some time the changes will be propagated to the Internet and you will be able to navigate to your domain name in your browser and see your website.

Checking DNS Propagation Status

The Route 53 entries detailed above will take a while to propagate across the Internet. This could be anywhere from a couple of minutes to an hour. You can check the status of DNS propagation using the following site:

[Global DNS Propagation Checker](#)

After the records have successfully propagated you will be able to navigate to your domain name and see your website.

▶ Redirecting Domain Traffic to another Domain

In this section we will direct all requests to our domain name and www subdomain to another domain using S3 website redirecting and Route 53 Domain Name Service (DNS). This is useful if we have multiple domain names for the same domain (e.g. xxxx.com, xxxx.net, xxxx.com.au etc).

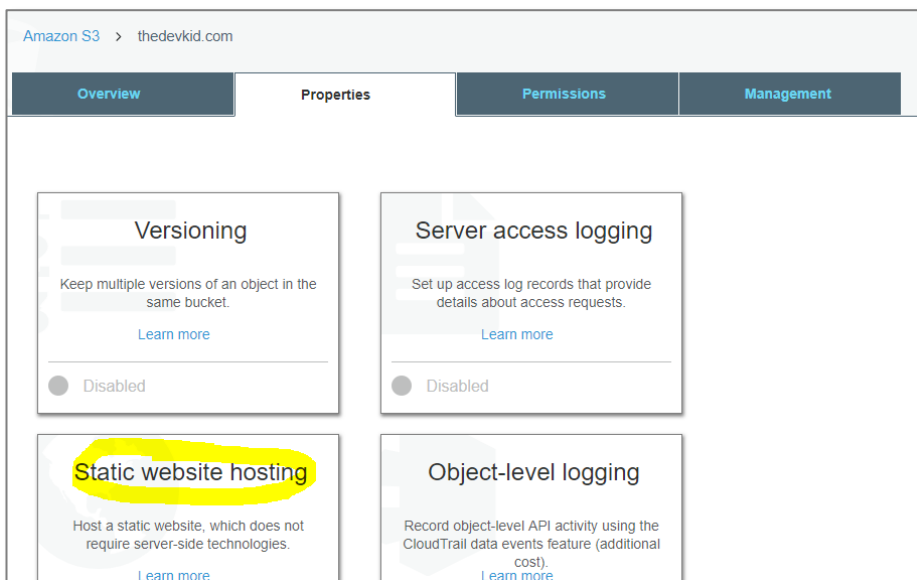
DNS services must conform to a standard (RFC1912). Subdomains can be routed using CNAME but apex domains cannot. For example, you cannot use a CNAME to redirect to google.com. Also, the A record cannot be used to point to another apex domain not managed by your hosted zone. S3 website redirecting solves this problem by accepting requests for a domain and redirecting them to another domain

***Note only http requests can be redirected using this technique. S3 website redirection does not support https.**

Go back to the S3 console

Select the domain bucket

Select "Properties" – "Static Website Hosting"

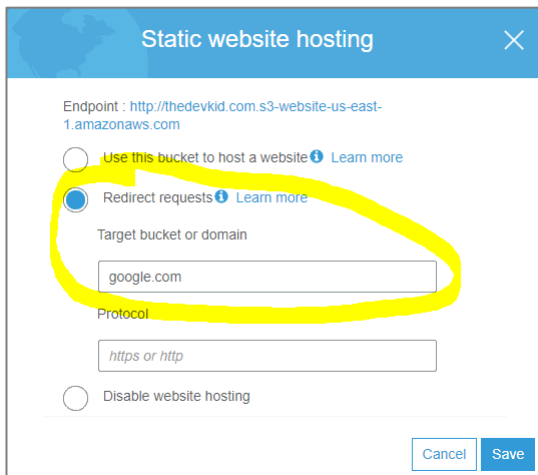


Select "Redirect requests"

Enter a domain name to redirect requests to (you can use google.com if you want to).

Enter protocol.

Click "Save"



Static website hosting

Endpoint : <http://thedevkid.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

☐ Use this bucket to host a website [Learn more](#)
☒ Redirect requests [Learn more](#)

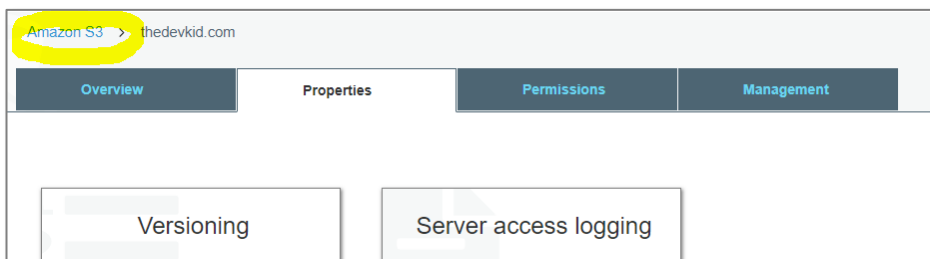
Target bucket or domain

Protocol

☐ Disable website hosting

Cancel Save

Go back to the bucket list



Amazon S3 > thedevkid.com

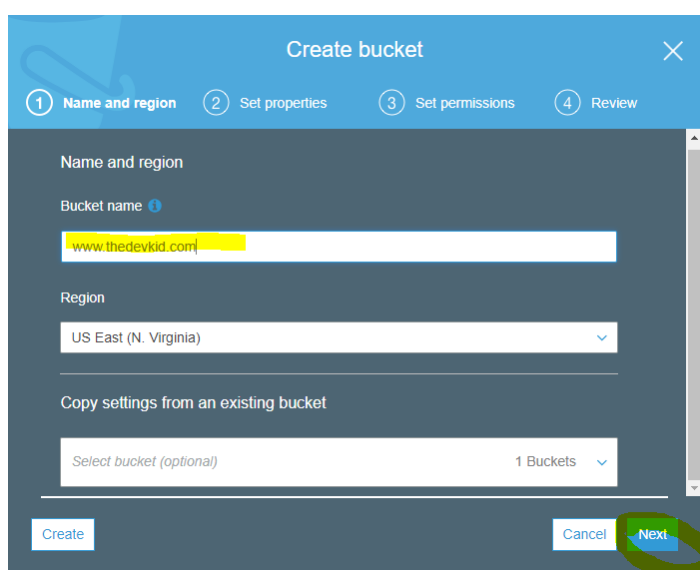
Overview Properties Permissions Management

Versioning Server access logging

Click *Create bucket*

Enter the www subdomain for the name of the bucket

Click "Next"



Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Set properties 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Name and region

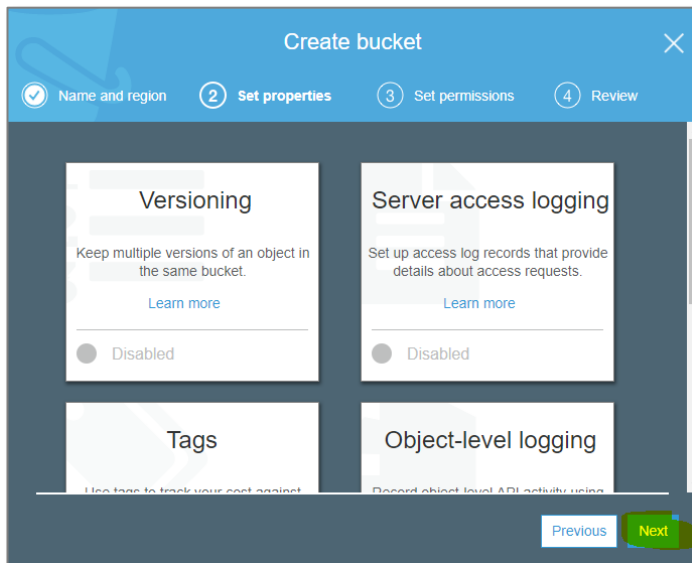
Bucket name [?](#)

Region

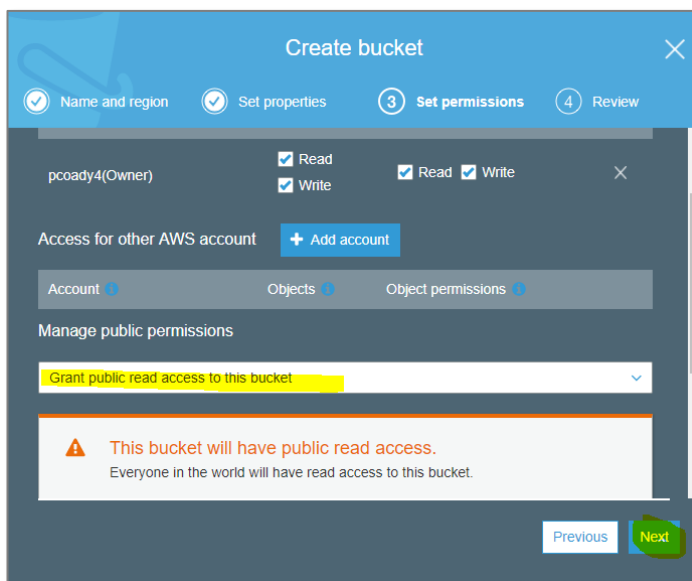
Copy settings from an existing bucket
 1 Buckets

Create Cancel Next

Click "Next"



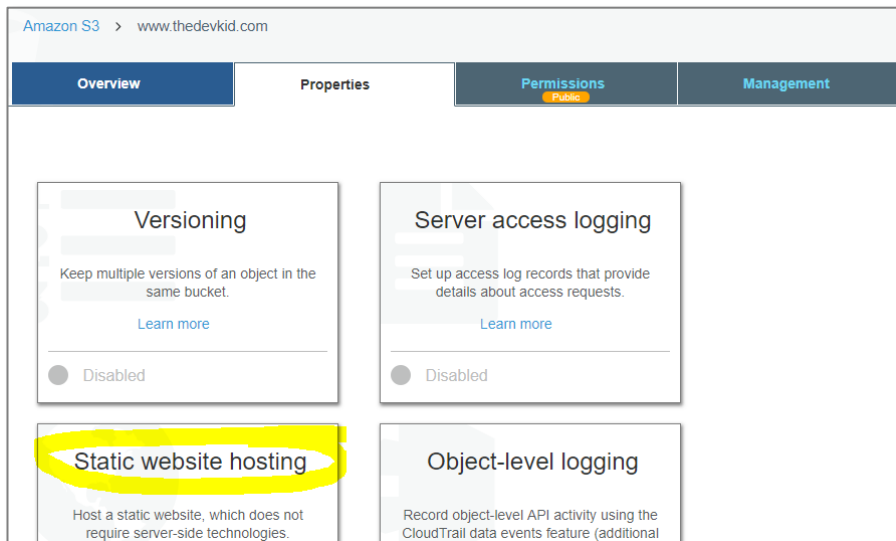
Select “Grant public read access to this bucket”



Click “Create Bucket”

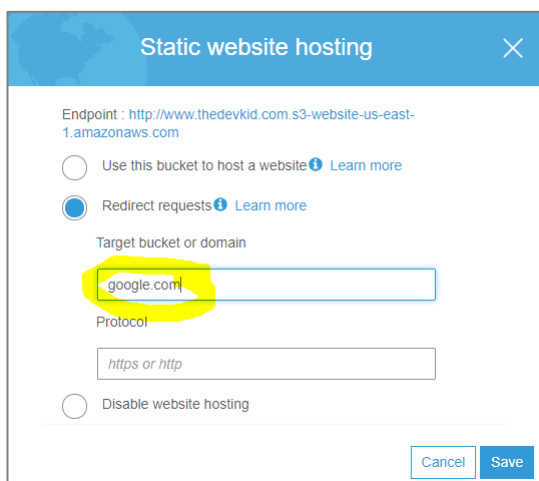
After the bucket has been created select the bucket

Select “Properties” – “Static website hosting”



Redirect requests as before to the other domain on http

Copy the endpoint for use later



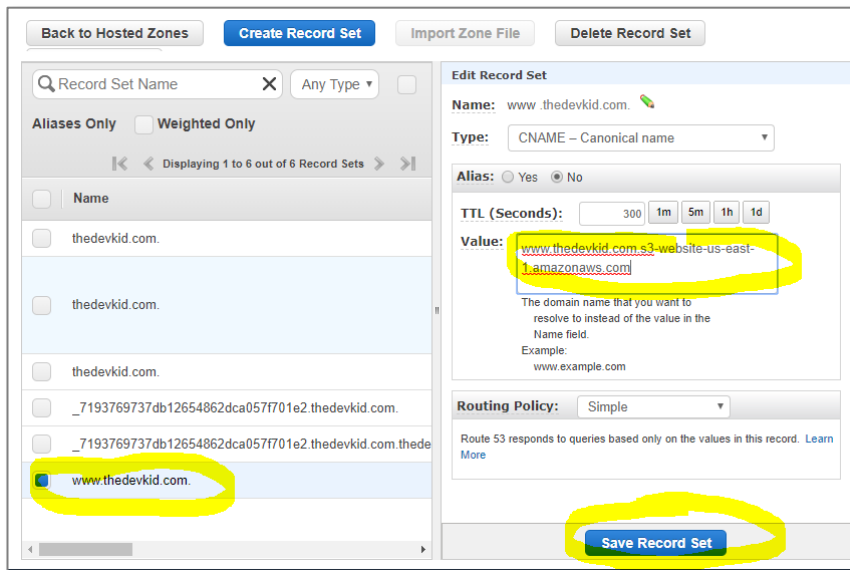
Go back to the Route53 console

Select the domain hosted zone

Click on the CNAME entry

Enter the www bucket website endpoint without the "http://"

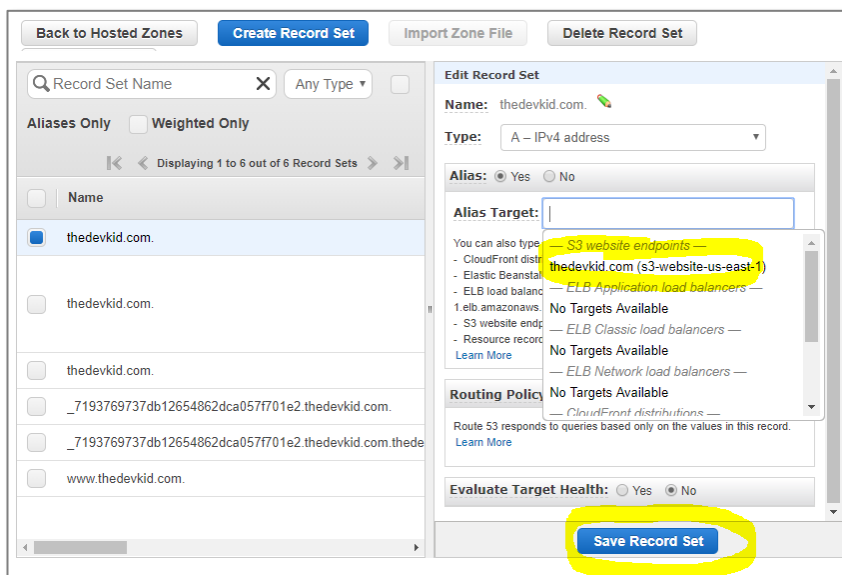
Click "Save Record Set"



Now select the A record

Change the Alias target to the domain S3 website endpoint

Click "Save Record Set"



After some time the records will have propagated and all requests will be redirected to the other domain.

***Note only http requests can be redirected using this technique. S3 website redirection does not support https.**