



Static Site Hosting with S3 and CloudFlare

This article was contributed by [William S. Vincent](#) hosting websites with SSL for pennies a month using [Amazon S3](#) and [CloudFlare](#). Here's how to do the same..

I host this site with SSL for pennies a month using Amazon S3 and CloudFlare. Here's how to do the same.

Setup Amazon S3

The first step is to create an account on Amazon S3. Now click on the "Create Bucket" button.



If you want to use a custom domain like wsvincent.com, your S3 bucket name MUST EXACTLY match your custom domain name. Since my site is wsvincent.com that is what I name my S3 bucket, too.

Under "Region" I recommend using "US Standard" if you are based in the U.S.

Create a Bucket - Select a Bucket Name and Region

Cancel 

A bucket is a container for objects stored in Amazon S3. When creating a bucket, you can choose a Region to optimize for latency, minimize costs, or address regulatory requirements. For more information regarding bucket naming conventions, please visit the [Amazon S3 documentation](#).

Bucket Name:

Region:

Set Up Logging >

Create

Cancel

Next we need to setup the Properties for our S3 Bucket, which should automatically open after creating the new Bucket. Under “Permissions” click on “Add Bucket Policy” and copy/paste the below making sure to change “wsvincent.com” to the name of your S3 bucket.

DON'T CHANGE THE VERSION DATE

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AddPerm",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": ["s3:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::wsvincent.com/*"]
  }]
}
```

Make sure to click “Save” once you are done.

Bucket Policy Editor

Cancel 

Policy for Bucket : "wsvincent.com"

Add a new policy or edit an existing bucket policy in the text area below. [Learn more.](#)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AddPerm",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::wsvincent.com/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

[AWS Policy Generator](#) | [Sample Bucket Policies](#)

Save

Delete

Close

Next click on “Static Website Hosting” and then the “Enable website hosting button.” For “Index Document” enter in “index.html” and for “Error Document” enter “404.html.” Then click the Save button.

► Permissions

▼ Static Website Hosting

You can [host your static website](#) entirely on Amazon S3. Once you enable your bucket for static website hosting, all your content is accessible to web browsers via the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket.

Endpoint: flaskforbeginners.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Each bucket serves a website namespace (e.g. "www.example.com"). Requests for your host name (e.g. "example.com" or "www.example.com") can be routed to the contents in your bucket. You can also redirect requests to another host name (e.g. redirect "example.com" to "www.example.com"). See our [walkthrough](#) for how to set up an Amazon S3 static website with your host name.

☐ Do not enable website hosting

☒ Enable website hosting

Index Document:

Error Document:

- **Edit Redirection Rules:** You can set custom rules to automatically redirect web page requests for specific content.

☐ Redirect all requests to another host name

Save

Cancel

Note: Technically it does not matter if you setup your website to include “www” (<https://www.wsvincent.com>) or not (<https://wsvincent.com/>) in the URL, but I think it is cleaner without, so we are going to setup a “www” S3 bucket too and make sure it redirects automatically.

To do so, create a second S3 bucket with “www” in front; in my case that means a bucket named “www.wsvincent.com.” Next click “Static Website Hosting” and click on the button next to “Redirect all requests to another host name” and enter the name of your first bucket; in my case, “wsvincent.com.” Then remember to hit Save.

None

Properties

Transfers



Bucket: www.wsvincent.com
Region: US Standard
Creation Date: Mon Dec 14 15:59:48 GMT-500 2015
Owner: william.s.vincent

► Permissions

▼ Static Website Hosting

You can [host your static website](#) entirely on Amazon S3. Once you enable your bucket for static website hosting, all your content is accessible to web browsers via the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket.

Endpoint: www.wsvincent.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Each bucket serves a website namespace (e.g. "www.example.com"). Requests for your host name (e.g. "example.com" or "www.example.com") can be routed to the contents in your bucket. You can also redirect requests to another host name (e.g. redirect "example.com" to "www.example.com"). See our [walkthrough](#) for how to set up an Amazon S3 static website with your host name.

☐ Do not enable website hosting

☐ Enable website hosting

☒ Redirect all requests to another host name

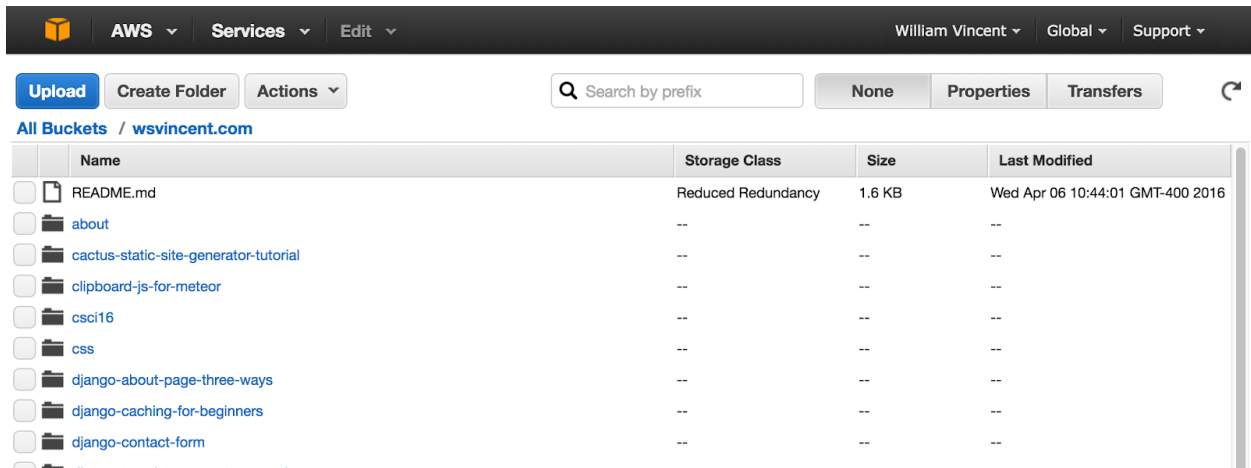
To redirect requests to another bucket, enter the name of the target bucket below. If you are redirecting to a root domain address (e.g. example.com), see our [walkthrough](#) for configuring root domain website hosting.

Redirect all requests to:

Save

Cancel

The final piece is to upload our site to S3. Click on the bucket itself, and then on the “Upload” button to manually do this.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'AWS' dropdown, 'Services' dropdown, 'Edit' dropdown, and user information 'William Vincent', 'Global', and 'Support'. Below this, there's a toolbar with 'Upload' (highlighted in blue), 'Create Folder', and 'Actions' dropdown. A search bar 'Search by prefix' is also present. On the right, there are tabs for 'None', 'Properties', and 'Transfers'. The main content area shows a list of objects in the bucket 'wsvincent.com'. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Storage Class', 'Size', and 'Last Modified'. The first row shows a file named 'README.md' with a size of 1.6 KB, stored in 'Reduced Redundancy' class, last modified on 'Wed Apr 06 10:44:01 GMT-400 2016'. Subsequent rows show folders: 'about', 'cactus-static-site-generator-tutorial', 'clipboard-js-for-meteor', 'csci16', 'css', 'django-about-page-three-ways', 'django-caching-for-beginners', and 'django-contact-form'. Each row has a checkbox on the left for selection.

	Name	Storage Class	Size	Last Modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	README.md	Reduced Redundancy	1.6 KB	Wed Apr 06 10:44:01 GMT-400 2016
<input type="checkbox"/>	about	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	cactus-static-site-generator-tutorial	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	clipboard-js-for-meteor	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	csci16	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	css	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	django-about-page-three-ways	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	django-caching-for-beginners	--	--	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	django-contact-form	--	--	--

Ok so now our site is up on S3! If you want to see this for yourself, go into Properties for your bucket, click on Static Website Hosting and note the “endpoint” for your particular bucket.

NonePropertiesTransfers

Bucket: wsvincent.com

Bucket: wsvincent.com
Region: US Standard
Creation Date: Wed Sep 30 15:02:36 GMT-400 2015
Owner: william.s.vincent

▶ Permissions

▼ Static Website Hosting

You can [host your static website](#) entirely on Amazon S3. Once you enable your bucket for static website hosting, all your content is accessible to web browsers via the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket.

Endpoint: wsvincent.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Each bucket serves a website namespace (e.g. "www.example.com"). Requests for your host name (e.g. "example.com" or "www.example.com") can be routed to the contents in your bucket. You can also redirect requests to another host name (e.g. redirect "example.com" to "www.example.com"). See our [walkthrough](#) for how to set up an Amazon S3 static website with your host name.

In my case it is

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

But we want our URL to be something nicer like wsvincent.com so we need to setup our DNS.

Setup CloudFlare

CloudFlare is a great service and its Free tier includes SSL and improved site performance through a Content Delivery Network (CDN). So let's use it!

Signup for a CloudFlare account. Step 1 is to click on "Add site" in the navbar and enter the eventual URL you want for your site and then "Begin Scan."

Add Websites

Create and manage your websites on CloudFlare.

Set Up Websites

Use the form below to add websites to CloudFlare.

Note: Websites seen in the table below have **not** finished the setup process and are **not** receiving the security and performance benefits of CloudFlare.

[Begin Scan](#)

Website	Status
Add a website	

It will take a minute or so for CloudFlare to do its initial scan. Once complete, click on "Next"

Now we have to select our CloudFlare plan. Click on "Free Website" and then Continue.

Select a CloudFlare Plan

Select a CloudFlare Plan

☒ Free Website

\$0/month

✓ Free

✓ Free website

✓ Free plan

✓ Basic security protection

✓ Fast website performance

✓ SSL (Limited browsers)

✓ Always online

[Learn More >](#)

☐ Pro Website

\$20/month

☐ Business Website

\$200/month

☐ Enterprise Website

\$5,000+/month

Cancel

Continue

Step 2 is to setup your DNS. We want to have two CNAME records that point to our S3 buckets. Delete the A Record that CloudFlare may have found/automatically added by clicking the “x” on the right side of the screen.

CloudFlare will create a CNAME record for you with “Name” as “www.” Update the “Value” to point to your S3 www bucket. For this site, that is “www.wsvincent.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com”. NOTE: Make sure to not include the “/” at the end or “http://” at the beginning of your S3 bucket URL.

For the second bucket, Type=CNAME, Name=@, Domain Name=theS3endpointforyourbucket. Click “Add Record.” Note the S3 bucket here is for your main bucket, “wsvincent.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com” in my case.

Make sure the cloud with an arrow going through it next to each record is ORANGE as is in the image below. Otherwise CloudFlare is not “on.”

DNS

Manage your Domain Name System (DNS) settings.

DNS Records

A, AAAA, and CNAME records can have their traffic routed through the CloudFlare system. Add more records using this form, and click the cloud next to each record to toggle CloudFlare on or off.

🔍 Search DNS records

A

Name

IPv4 address

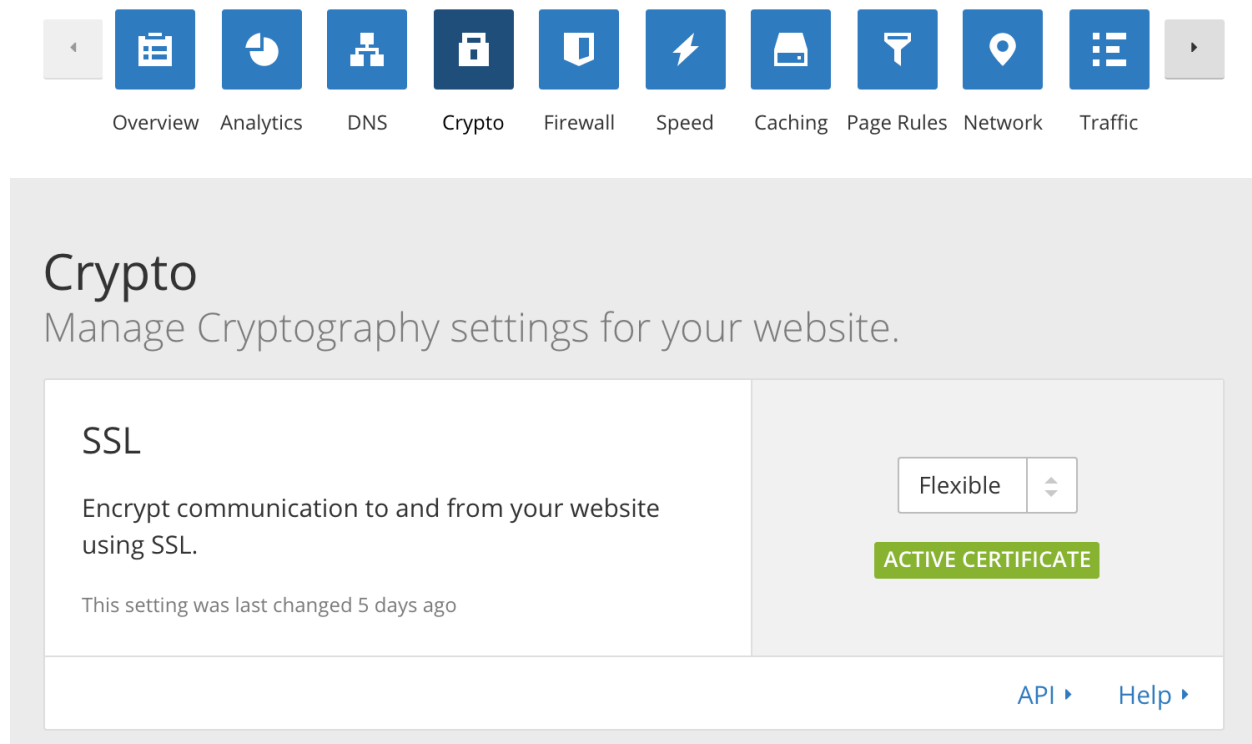
Automatic TTL

Add Record

Type	Name	Value	TTL	Status
CNAME ⓘ	wsvincent.com	is an alias of wsvincent.co...	Automatic	 
CNAME	www	is an alias of www.wsvince...	Automatic	 

Step 3 is to change the nameservers on your Domain Register. We will do this in the next step so for now it is ok to just click “Continue.”

Step 4 is on the Crypto page. Set the SSL to “flexible” so that we can accept both http and https traffic.



Step 5 is to set the default to use https rather than http. Google hurts your SEO if you do not do this. Click on “Page Rules” in the top nav and under “Add new rule” write the following URL pattern, changing wsvincent.com for your own URL: “http://wsvincent.com/” Underneath is a link for “Add a Setting.” Scroll down to “SSL” then for “Select SSL setting” click “Flexible.”

Now even if someone goes to the http version of your website, CloudFlare will automatically route them to the https version. Go ahead and try it on my site. http://wsvincent.com will route to https://wsvincent.com.

The last step is to click on “DNS” in the top nav and then scroll down until you see the CloudFlare Nameservers section. Chances are it will show you two records for “jeff.ns.cloudflare.com” and “tegan.ns.cloudflare.com” but it is fine if you see something else.


CloudFlare Nameservers	
For your records, here are the CloudFlare nameservers you've been assigned.	
Type	Value
NS	jeff.ns.cloudflare.com
NS	tegan.ns.cloudflare.com
Help ▶	


Remember these two nameserver addresses. Our final piece of the setup puzzle will be to copy them over to our Domain Register.

Setup your Domain Register

I recommend using NameCheap but if you have GoDaddy or another service that is fine too. The instructions below assume NameCheap though.

☐ wsvincent.com

+ ADD CATEGORY

Expiring

Apr 29, 2016 WhoisGuard

MANAGE

Sign in to your account and then click “Manage” next to your domain.

Under NAMESERVERS click on “Custom” and then enter the two nameservers you were provided by CloudFlare. In my case, it was “jeff.ns.cloudflare.com” and “tegan.ns.cloudflare.com.” Make sure to click the small checkmark once done.



wsvincent.com



Domain

STATUS & VALIDITY



✓ ACTIVE

Apr 29, 2014 - Apr 29, 2016



AUTO-RENEW

ADD YEARS



WhoisGuard™



PROTECTION

Apr 29, 2014 - Apr 29, 2016



AUTO-RENEW

SHOW DETAILS

NAMESERVERS



Custom



jeff.ns.cloudflare.com

tegan.ns.cloudflare.com

+ ADD NAMESERVER

And that's it! It can take up to 24 hours for all these changes to go into effect but in general things should work after a few minutes. Good luck!