<

## **Amazon Simple**

Storage Service

**API Reference** 

**PutBucketWebsite** 

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Note

This operation is not supported by directory buckets.

Sets the configuration of the website that is specified in the website subresource. To configure a bucket as a website, you can add this subresource on the bucket with website configuration information such as the file name of the index document and any redirect rules. For more information, see Hosting Websites on Amazon S3.

This PUT action requires the S3:PutBucketWebsite permission. By default, only the bucket owner can configure the website attached to a bucket; however, bucket owners can allow other users to set the website configuration by writing a bucket policy that grants them the S3:PutBucketWebsite permission.

To redirect all website requests sent to the bucket's website endpoint, you add a website configuration with the following elements. Because all requests are sent to another website, you don't need to provide index document name for the bucket.

- WebsiteConfiguration
- RedirectAllRequestsTo
- HostName
- Protocol

If you want granular control over redirects, you can use the following elements to add routing rules that describe conditions for redirecting requests and information about the redirect destination. In this case, the website configuration must provide an index document for the bucket, because some requests might not be redirected.

- WebsiteConfiguration
- IndexDocument
- Suffix
- ErrorDocument
- Key
- RoutingRules

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  - KeyPrefixEquals
  - Redirect
  - Protocol
  - HostName
  - ReplaceKeyPrefixWith
  - ReplaceKeyWith
  - HttpRedirectCode

Amazon S3 has a limitation of 50 routing rules per website configuration. If you require more than 50 routing rules, you can use object redirect. For more information, see Configuring an Object Redirect in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

The maximum request length is limited to 128 KB.

#### **Request Syntax**

```
PUT /?website HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-sdk-checksum-algorithm: Ch
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: Exp
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UT
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns="htt</pre>
   <ErrorDocument>
      <Key>string</Key>
   </ErrorDocument>
   <IndexDocument>
      <Suffix>string</Suffix>
   </IndexDocument>
   <RedirectAllRequestsTo>
      <HostName>string/HostName
      <Protocol>string</protocol</pre>
   </RedirectAllRequestsTo>
   <RoutingRules>
      <RoutingRule>
         <Condition>
             <HttpErrorCodeReturn</pre>
             <KeyPrefixEquals>str
         </Condition>
         <Redirect>
             <HostName>string</Ho
             <HttpRedirectCode>st
             <Protocol>string</Pr
             <ReplaceKeyPrefixWit</pre>
             <ReplaceKeyWith>stri
         </Redirect>
      </RoutingRule>
   </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

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parameters.

#### **Bucket**

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

#### **Content-MD5**

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see RFC 1864.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

#### x-amz-expected-bucket-owner

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the account ID that you provide does not match the actual owner of the bucket, the request fails with the HTTP status code 403
Forbidden (access denied).

#### x-amz-sdk-checksum-algorithm

Indicates the algorithm used to create the checksum for the object when you use the SDK. This header will not provide any additional functionality if you don't use the SDK. When you send this header, there must be a corresponding x-amz-checksum or x-amz-trailer header sent.

Otherwise, Amazon S3 fails the request with the HTTP status code 400 Bad Request. For more information, see Checking object integrity in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

If you provide an individual checksum, Amazon S3 ignores any provided ChecksumAlgorithm parameter.

Valid Values: CRC32 | CRC32C | SHA1 | SHA256

## **Request Body**

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

WebsiteConfiguration



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#### **ErrorDocument**

The name of the error document for the website.

Type: ErrorDocument data type

Required: No

#### **IndexDocument**

The name of the index document for the website.

Type: IndexDocument data type

Required: No

#### RedirectAllRequestsTo

The redirect behavior for every request to this bucket's website endpoint.



#### **A** Important

If you specify this property, you can't specify any other property.

Type: RedirectAllRequestsTo data type

Required: No

#### **Routing Rules**

Rules that define when a redirect is applied and the redirect behavior.

Type: Array of RoutingRule data types

Required: No

## **Response Syntax**

HTTP/1.1 200

### **Response Elements**

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## **Examples**

**Example 1: Configure bucket** as a website (add website

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configuration in the request specifies index.html as the index document. It also specifies the optional error document, SomeErrorDocument.html.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com.s3.<Region>.am
Content-Length: 256
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00
Authorization: signatureValue
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='htt</pre>
    <IndexDocument>
        <Suffix>index.html</Suff
    </IndexDocument>
    <ErrorDocument>
        <Key>SomeErrorDocument.h
    </ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

#### Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketWebsite.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAd
x-amz-request-id: 80CD4368BD2111
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 00:00:00
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

#### **Example 2: Configure bucket** as a website but redirect all requests

The following request configures a bucket www.example.com as a website. However, the configuration specifies that all GET requests for the www.example.com bucket's website endpoint will be redirected to host example.com. This redirect can be useful when you want to serve requests for both http://www.example.com and http://example.com, but you want to maintain the website content in only one bucket, in this case, example.com.



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# Example 3: Configure bucket as a website and specify optional redirection rules

Example 1 is the simplest website configuration. It configures a bucket as a website by providing only an index document and an error document. You can further customize the website configuration by adding routing rules that redirect requests for one or more objects. For example, suppose that your bucket contained the following objects:

- index.html
- docs/article1.html
- docs/article2.html

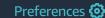
If you decided to rename the folder from docs/ to documents/, you would need to redirect requests for prefix /docs to documents/. For example, a request for docs/article1.html will need to be redirected to documents/article1.html.

In this case, you update the website configuration and add a routing rule as shown in the following request.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region</pre>
Content-Length: length-value
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00
Authorization: signatureValue
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='htt</pre>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
    <Condition>
      <KeyPrefixEquals>docs/</Ke
    </Condition>
```

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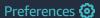
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</RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>

# Example 4: Configure a bucket as a website and redirect errors

You can use a routing rule to specify a condition that checks for a specific HTTP error code. When a page request results in this error, you can optionally reroute requests. For example, you might route requests to another host and optionally process the error. The routing rule in the following requests redirects requests to an EC2 instance in the event of an HTTP error 404. For illustration, the redirect also inserts an object key prefix report -404/ in the redirect. For example, if you request a page ExamplePage.html and it results in an HTTP 404 error, the request is routed to a page report-404/testPage.html on the specified EC2 instance. If there is no routing rule and the HTTP error 404 occurred, then Error.html would be returned.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region</pre>
Content-Length: 580
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00
Authorization: signatureValue
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='htt</pre>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
    <Condition>
      <HttpErrorCodeReturnedEqua</pre>
    </Condition>
    <Redirect>
      <HostName>ec2-11-22-333-44
      <ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>repo
    </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
  </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```



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Suppose you have the following pages in your bucket:

- images/photo1.jpg
- images/photo2.jpg
- images/photo3.jpg

Now you want to route requests for all pages with the images/ prefix to go to a single page, errorpage.html. You can add a website configuration to your bucket with the routing rule shown in the following request.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region</pre>
Content-Length: 481
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00
Authorization: signatureValue
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='htt</pre>
 <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
 </IndexDocument>
 <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
 </ErrorDocument>
 <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
    <Condition>
      <KeyPrefixEquals>images/</
    </Condition>
    <Redirect>
      <ReplaceKeyWith>errorpage.
    </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
 </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

#### See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- AWS Command Line Interface
- AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS SDK for C++
- AWS SDK for Go v2
- AWS SDK for Java V2
- AWS SDK for JavaScript V3

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