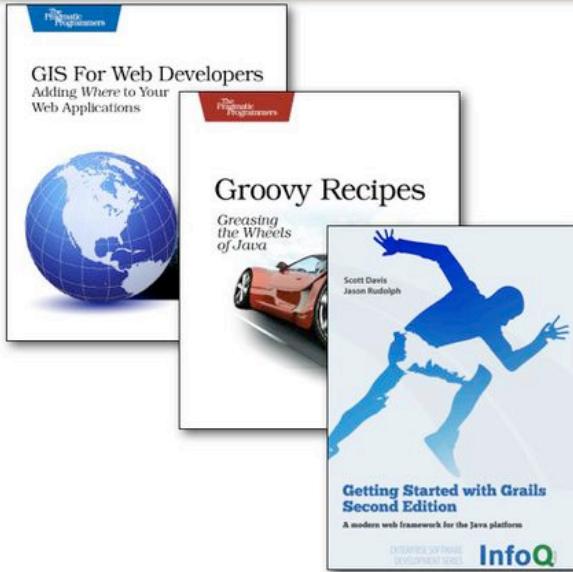


Free Web Hosting



Outline

- Dropbox
- Google
- GitHub
- Amazon S3

Free Hosting?

I know what you're thinking:

I need to host a quick and dirty little website, but I don't want to pay a truckload of cash for it...

Free Hosting? (cont.)

While this is entirely possible, be aware that I'm going to limit this discussion to free static websites...

In other words:

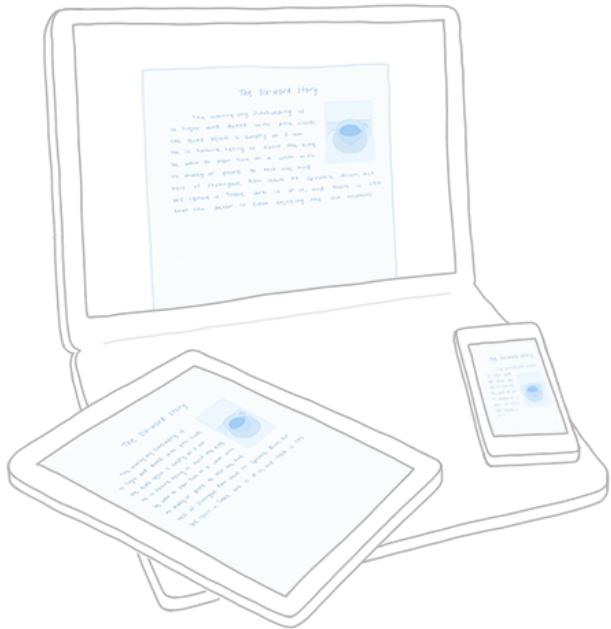
- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

No PHP, ASP, JSP, GSP, etc. In other words, no server-side scripting, templating, etc.

Dropbox

dropbox.com

[Download](#)



Your stuff, anywhere

[Sign up](#)

or [Sign in](#)

[Learn more](#) ▾

[<http://www.dropbox.com/>]

dropbox.com

Wherever you are

Put your stuff in Dropbox and get to it from your computers, phones, or tablets. Edit docs, automatically add photos, and show off videos from anywhere.



Share with confidence

Share photos with friends. Work with your team like you're using a single computer. Everything's automatically private, so you control who sees what.

[<http://www.dropbox.com/>]

dropbox.com Pricing



Sign in ▾



Free

Starting at 2 GB

Up to 18 GB (500 MB per referral)

[Get Dropbox now!](#)



Pro

Plans at 100, 200, or 500 GB

Starting at \$9.99/month

[Upgrade](#)



Business

Plans start at 1 TB for 5 users

Centralized billing and admin tools

[Learn more](#)

[<http://www.dropbox.com/>]

dropbox.com (Step 1)



How to Host Your Website on Dropbox

Posted 06/20/2011 at 10:15am | by Cory Bohon

12 Comments

f Share

688

Tweet

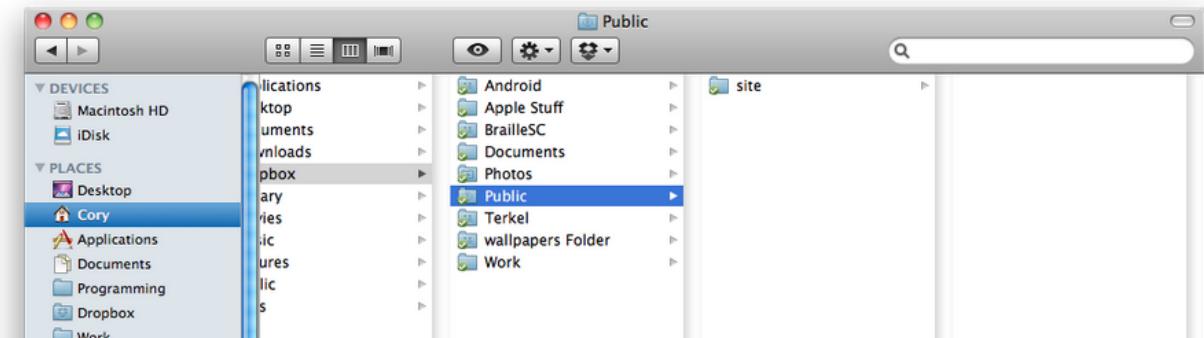
277

Share

Dropbox has become one of the ultimate tools to store and sync your files across multiple computers, and it's got a ton of hidden features, like the ability to host your website from a Dropbox account. While you're limited to plain HTML, CSS and JavaScript, you can't run PHP. So if you use iWeb or hard code your website, you absolutely can use Dropbox to host it.

Difficulty: Easy

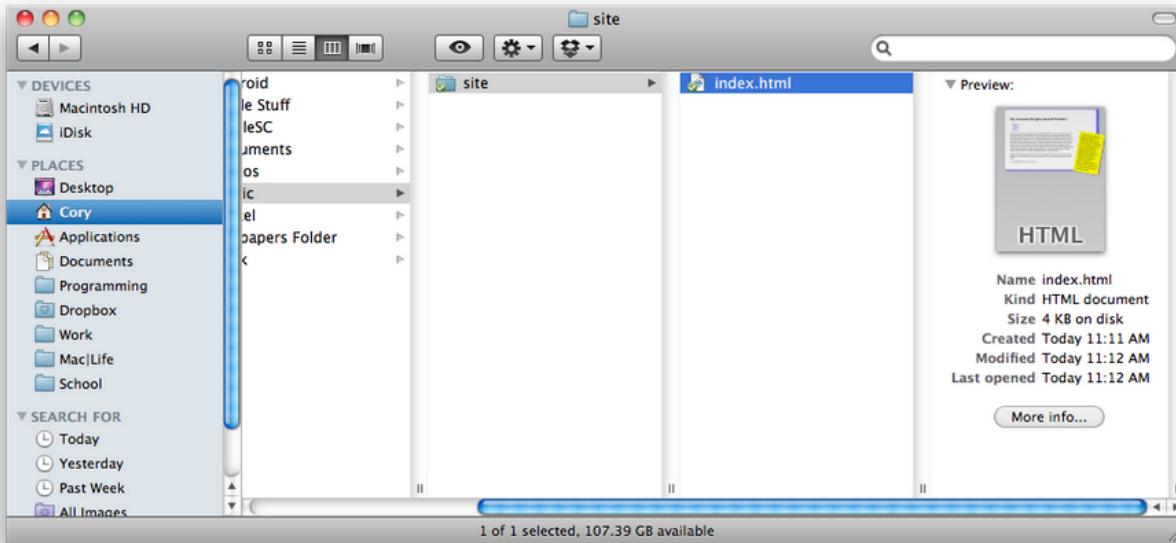
1. Create a Folder in Dropbox



[http://www.maclife.com/article/howtos/how_host_your_website_dropbox]

dropbox.com (Step 2)

2. Place Your HTML Files

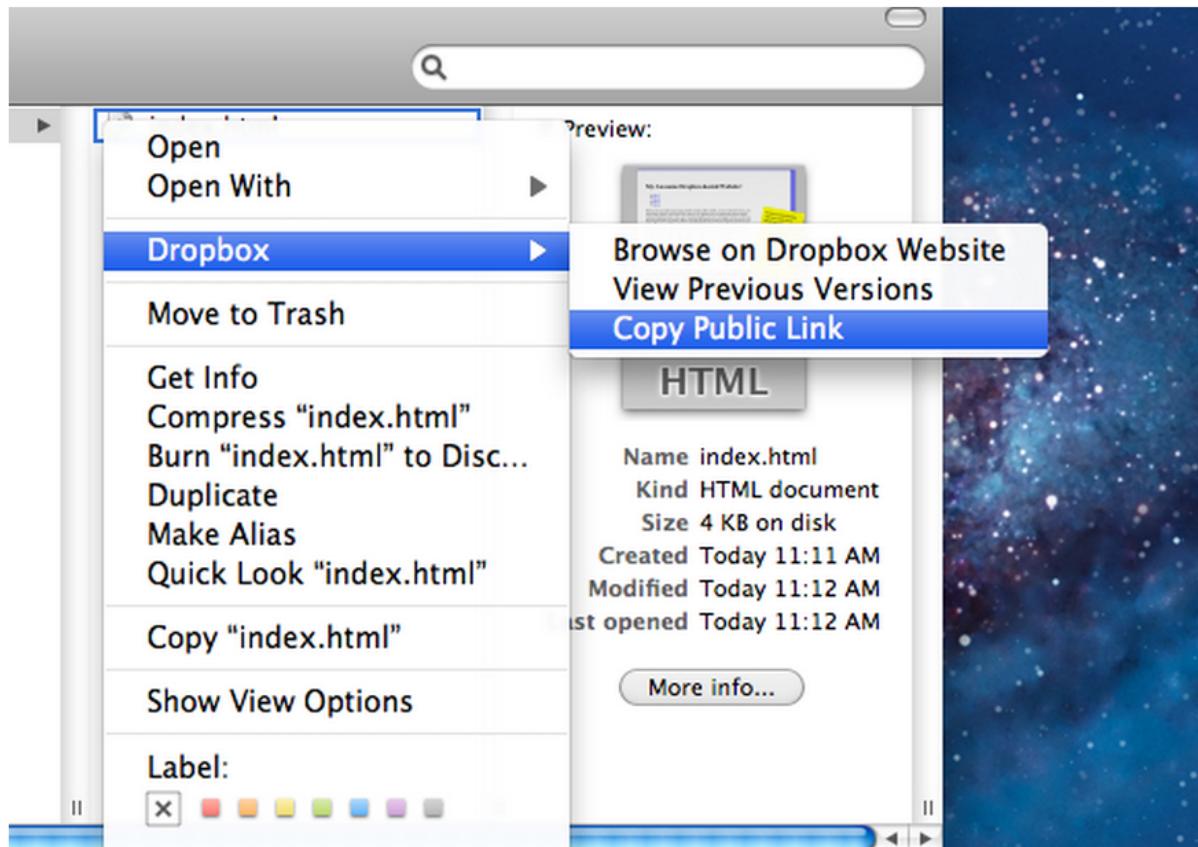


Next, you will need to place the HTML, CSS, and image files you will be using inside of the "site" folder that we just created. Unlike traditional hosting, you do not have to name your main file "index.html," since we will be creating a direct link to the main file.

[http://www.maclife.com/article/howtos/how_host_your_website_dropbox]

dropbox.com (Step 3)

3. Get a Public Link



[http://www.maclife.com/article/howtos/how_host_your_website_dropbox]

dropbox.com Custom Domain Name

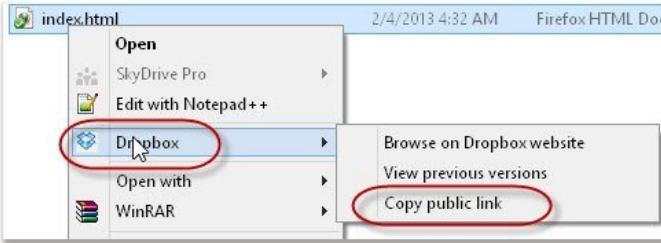
Make Tech Easier ARTICLES DOWNLOADS SUBSCRIBE

Dropbox links are pretty long and can't be remembered. If you have a domain name, you can easily redirect all your pages hosted on Dropbox to your own domain. This depends upon whether your host supports URL directing from the control panel or not. If the host does not support it, you can redirect the pages using the .htaccess file.

Create the .htaccess file on the root folder of your domain and enter the following information:

```
RedirectMatch 301 /site(.*) https://dl.dropbox.com/u/1234567/site/$1
```

You will need to change the "/site" if you are using another name for the site folder. You will also need to replace the Dropbox public URL with your own personal public URL. Get the Dropbox URL by right clicking any file in the Public folder and then select "Get public link" under Dropbox menu.



Let me explain what the above command does. It will redirect all URLs containing "[yoursite.com/site/xyz.html](#)" where xyz.html is the page name which is hosted on Dropbox. For example, I have added a file called index.html in my "site" folder in my Dropbox account. Now whenever I want to open index.html, I will have to enter "<http://mysite.com/site/index.html>". You can put any number of files in the site folder. You will be able to access those files using the above method.

[<http://www.maketecheasier.com/4-ways-to-host-your-website-on-dropbox/2013/02/06>]

site44.com

[Sign In](#)

Site44 turns Dropbox folders into websites.

Edit your HTML locally, and your website will always be up-to-date.

Sign up for the personal plan: 10 websites and
10GB of monthly traffic for only **\$4.95 per month**.

SIGN UP! \$4.95/month

[Log in with Dropbox to get started](#)

or [learn about other plans](#), including the free starter plan

[<http://www.site44.com/>]

site44.com Pricing

More about Site44

Site44 provides the easiest and fastest way to publish files to the web by connecting the contents of a special folder in your Dropbox account to our optimized hosting platform. Changes to files within this Dropbox folder appear on your website within seconds—there are no additional steps to publish your files.

Site44 caches your content in our servers to provide excellent response time to people visiting your website.

Pricing

Site44 provides both free and paid plans. It's easy to switch between plans at any time.

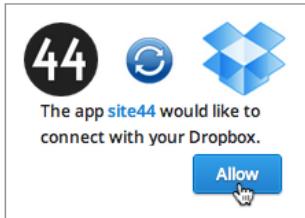
	Price	Websites	Custom Domains	Data Transfer	
Starter	Free	1		100MB/month	Sign up
Personal	\$4.95/month	10	✓	10GB/month	Sign up
Professional	\$9.95/month	50	✓	50GB/month	Sign up

Larger plans are available on request. Email sales@site44.com.

[<http://www.site44.com/>]

site44.com How It Works

How it works



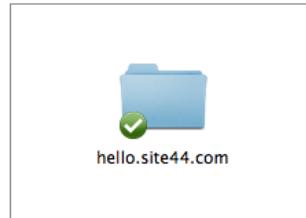
Sign in

Sign in with Dropbox and grant Site44 access.



Create your site

Pick a name and create a new website. (We support free site44.com subdomains and custom domains.)



Check that out!

Site44 created a new folder for the website in your Dropbox.



Edit your site

Modify the folder's contents, and your changes are immediately live.

Still have questions? [Learn more.](#)

[<http://www.site44.com/>]

site44.com (Step 1)

The screenshot shows a modal dialog box titled "Create a new website". It has two main sections: "Use a site44.com domain" and "Use your own domain".

Use a site44.com domain
(e.g. example.site44.com)
Site44 will automatically create a new folder for this website in your Dropbox.
Ready? Just enter a name below.

Use your own domain
(e.g. www.example.com)
The free Starter plan does not support custom domains.
Please [upgrade to a paid plan](#) for custom domain hosting.

Below the sections is a text input field containing "thirstyhead" followed by ".site44.com" and a green "Create" button. In the bottom right corner of the dialog is a "Cancel" button.

Documentation
Learn more about Site44
Advanced features

Legal Stuff
Terms of Use
Privacy Policy

Contact
Site44 blog
✉ support@site44.com

[<http://www.site44.com/>]

site44.com (Step 2)



Welcome to **thirstyhead.site44.com**.

If this is your site, you can edit this index.html file in your Dropbox folder: [Dropbox/Apps/site44/thirstyhead.site44.com/index.html](https://www.dropbox.com/s/1234567890/index.html?dl=0)

To learn more about Site44 and how it turns Dropbox folders into websites, please visit site44.com.

[<http://www.site44.com/>]

site44.com

```
~/Dropbox/Apps/site44/thirstyhead.site44.com$ tree
.
└── index.html

0 directories, 1 file
```


kissr.com



[Sign In](#)

Welcome to KISSr



KISSr is a web host that is synchronized with your Dropbox

Register a domain.

KISSr will let you register a domain name with one click.
Domains that end in KISSr.co are free!

Put your website in a Dropbox folder.

With KISSr you manage your entire website from a folder in your Dropbox. KISSr will only have access to one folder in your Dropbox.

Enjoy scaleable secure hosting in the cloud!

KISSr will syncronize a copy of your website to our web servers. Since our web servers are built on top of the Amazon Cloud Platform your site will load quickly even under high traffic. No servers to manage. No nonsense.

[Watch an Instructional Screencast Now](#)

or

mysite.kissr.com⁺

Try it!

The domain you want to register

[<http://www.kissr.com/>]

kissr.com



Scott Davis

Compare

	GoDaddy Ultimate 4 GH	Dreamhost.com	KISSr.co Free	KISSr.co Premium
Domain Included	✗	✓	✗	✓
Server Side Scripts	✓	✓	✗	✗
Version Control via Dropbox	✗	✗	✓	✓
Sharing via Dropbox	✗	✗	✓	✓
Backup via Dropbox	✗	✗	✓	✓
Storage Space	Unlimited	Unlimited	50mb	Unlimited
Storage Space	Unlimited	Unlimited	50mb	Unlimited
Price Per Year	\$101.88	\$107.4	Free!	\$99.99

Decide

The current standard for connecting to a web host is the file transfer protocol(FTP). FTP is over [40 years old!](#) Newer tools have been developed to transfer files between computers over a network. Instead of transferring your files from your local machine to your web server via FTP KISSr allows you to use a much more intuitive tool called [Dropbox](#). KISSr allows you to place your website in a folder in your Dropbox and Dropbox will automatically copy it to KISSr's web server.

KISSr's servers host HTML and CSS. They do not support server side code. This allows them to remain lean for faster page loads. There are [many known advantages to hosting static sites](#). If you want to host a content manager or a forum you will still have to use a webhost such as GoDaddy or Dreamhost.

Easy deployment of your websites is just the beginning of what makes KISSr so powerful. Since KISSr synchronizes with Dropbox you get all the goodness of Dropbox included. Version control through Dropbox allows you to "go back in time" if you changed or deleted something on your site you didn't mean to. Dropbox sharing features can also be utilized for working on websites in teams.

[<http://www.kissr.com/>]

kissr.com (Step 2)



Scott Davis ▾



KISSr would like to **create a folder** in your
Dropbox.

This app will only have access to files in the new "KISSr"
folder in your Apps folder.

Cancel

Allow

[<http://www.kissr.com/>]

kissr.com (Step 3)

Your site is now live at: thirstyhead.kissr.com

To edit your site open the file: [Dropbox/Apps/KISSr/thirstyhead.kissr.com/index.html](#) This file will be in "Recently Changed Files" in your Dropbox menu

Thu 3:16 PM

Scott Davis

index.html

style.css

bootstrap.min.css

css

mysite

Open Dropbox Folder

Launch Dropbox Website

Recently Changed Files

63.8% of 2.0GB used

All files up to date

Get More Space

Pause Syncing

Preferences...

Help Center

Quit Dropbox

Manage Sites

Domain	Actions
thirstyhead.kissr.com	

[<http://www.kissr.com/>]

kissr.com

```
~/Dropbox/Apps/KISSr/thirstyhead.kissr.com$ tree
.
├── css
│   ├── bootstrap.min.css
│   └── style.css
└── index.html

1 directory, 3 files
```

Welcome to KISSr!

Use this document as a way to quick start any new project.
All you get is this message and a barebones HTML document.

[<http://www.kissr.com/>]

my.droppages.com

The screenshot shows a web page with a dark header bar containing the text "My.DropPages". Below this is a large white rectangular area with a shadowed border. Inside this area, the text "Welcome to My.DropPages." is displayed in a large, bold, dark font. Below this text is a smaller paragraph explaining the purpose of the site: "Click \"sign in\" to link your Dropbox account and get started. This will give My.DropPages access to a special folder in your Dropbox (/Apps/DropPages) where you can create your sites. If you have an existing site, you can move it into your new App folder once signed in." At the bottom right of this central area is a blue rectangular button with the white text "Sign in". Outside the main white area, at the very bottom of the page, there is a small line of text in a smaller font: "My.DropPages is not affiliated with Dropbox in any way."

[<http://my.droppages.com>]

my.droppages.com

My.DropPages Sign out

Account info

Your sites

You haven't yet setup a site.

[Create a new site](#)

Dropbox account: scott@thirstyhead.com
Last synced:
Usage: 0.00 B / 50MB

To increase your usage limit, or to use a customer domain, you can upgrade your account.

[Upgrade](#)

My.DropPages sites are automatically published, however you can also manually publish if necessary.

[Publish now](#)

Editing your site

To make changes to your site, simply edit the files in *Apps/DropPages/(your-site-name)*.

Existing sites *must* be moved into this folder!

My.DropPages is not affiliated with Dropbox in any way.

[<http://my.droppages.com>]

my.droppages.com (Step 1)

The screenshot shows a web application interface for creating a new site. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the text "My.DropPages" on the left and "Sign out" on the right. Below this is a light-colored main area with a title "Create new site". A sub-instruction "You can create a free .droppages.com site, e.g. my-site.droppages.com" is displayed. A "Domain" label is followed by a text input field containing the placeholder "thirstyhead.droppages.com". To the right of the input field is a "Create" button. At the bottom of the main area, a small note states "My.DropPages is not affiliated with Dropbox in any way."

[<http://my.droppages.com>]

my.droppages.com (Step 2)

My.DropPages Sign out

Account info

Your sites

Domain	
thirstyhead.droppages.com	Delete

[Create a new site](#)

Dropbox account: scott@thirstyhead.com
Last synced: 23/09/2013 18:51:17
Usage: 299.00 B / 50MB

To increase your usage limit, or to use a customer domain, you can upgrade your account.

[Upgrade](#)

My.DropPages sites are automatically published, however you can also manually publish if necessary.

[Publish now](#)

Editing your site
To make changes to your site, simply edit the files in *Apps/DropPages/(your-site-name)*.

Existing sites *must* be moved into this folder!

My.DropPages is not affiliated with Dropbox in any way.

[<http://my.droppages.com>]

my.droppages.com

```
~/Dropbox/Apps/My.DropPages/thirstyhead.droppages.com$ tree
.
├── Content
│   └── index.txt
├── Public
│   └── main.css
└── Templates
    └── base.html

3 directories, 3 files
```

my.droppages.com

Hello world

My new home page.

[<http://my.droppages.com>]

Google

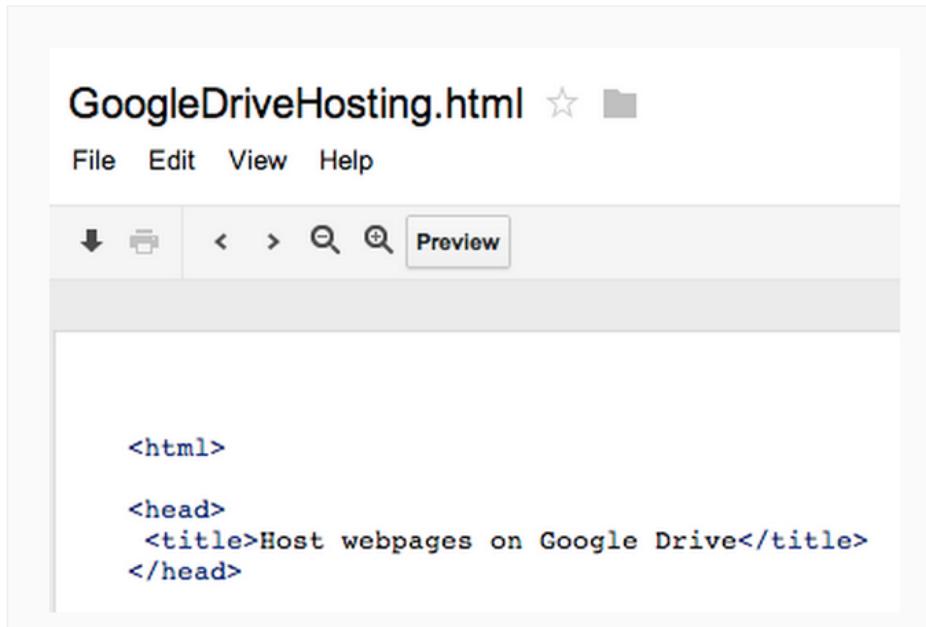
Google Drive

Google Drive is like Dropbox—a free, web-based file store.

Google Drive

How it works:

1. Create a new folder in Drive and share it as "[Public on the web.](#)"
2. Upload your HTML, JS & CSS files to this folder.
3. Open the [HTML file](#) & you will see "Preview" button in the toolbar.



[<https://googledrive.com/host/0B716ywBKT84AMXBENXlnYmJISIE/GoogleDriveHosting.html>]

Google Drive (folder)

```
~/Google Drive/test$ tree
```

```
.
```

```
|__ Icon\r
```

```
└__ index.html
```

```
0 directories, 2 files
```

[<https://googledrive.com/host/0B9AqWNF3of4laVFVQXhmdFYyU00/index.html>]

Google App Engine

What Is Google App Engine?

Google App Engine lets you run web applications on Google's infrastructure. App Engine applications are easy to build, easy to maintain, and easy to scale as your traffic and data storage needs grow. With App Engine, there are no servers to maintain: You just upload your application, and it's ready to serve your users.

You can serve your app from your own domain name (such as <http://www.example.com/>) using [Google Apps](#). Or, you can serve your app using a free name on the [appspot.com](#) domain. You can share your application with the world, or limit access to members of your organization.

Google App Engine supports apps written in several programming languages. With App Engine's [Java runtime environment](#), you can build your app using standard Java technologies, including the JVM, Java servlets, and the Java programming language - or any other language using a JVM-based interpreter or compiler, such as JavaScript or Ruby. App Engine also features a [Python runtime environment](#), which includes a fast Python interpreter and the Python standard library. App Engine also features a [PHP runtime](#), with native support for Google Cloud SQL and Google Cloud Storage that works just like using a local mySQL instance and doing local file writes. Finally, App Engine provides a [Go runtime environment](#) that runs natively compiled Go code. These runtime environments are built to ensure that your application runs quickly, securely, and without interference from other apps on the system.

[<https://developers.google.com/appengine/docs/whatisgoogleappengine>]

Google App Engine (Pricing)

With App Engine, you only pay for what you use. There are no set-up costs and no recurring fees. The resources your application uses, such as storage and bandwidth, are measured by the gigabyte, and billed at competitive rates. You control the maximum amounts of resources your app can consume, so it always stays within your budget.

App Engine costs nothing to get started. All applications can use up to 1 GB of storage and enough CPU and bandwidth to support an efficient app serving around 5 million page views a month, absolutely free. When you enable billing for your application, your free limits are raised, and you only pay for resources you use above the free levels.

[The application environment](#)
[The sandbox](#)
[The PHP runtime environment](#)
[The Java runtime environment](#)
[The Python runtime environment](#)
[The Go runtime environment](#)
[Storing your data](#)
[Google Accounts](#)
[App Engine services](#)
[Scheduled tasks and task queues](#)
[Development workflow](#)

[<https://developers.google.com/appengine/docs/whatisgoogleappengine>]

Google App Engine (Quota)

Quotas and limits

Not only is creating an App Engine application easy, it's free! You can create an account and publish an application that people can use right away at no charge, and with no obligation. An application on a free account can use up to 1 GB of storage and up to 5 million page views a month. When you are ready for more, you can enable billing, set a maximum daily budget, and allocate your budget for each resource according to your needs.

You can register up to 10 applications per developer account.

Each app is allocated resources within limits, or "quotas." A quota determines how much of a given resource an app can use during a calendar day. In the near future, you will be able to adjust some of these quotas by purchasing additional resources.

Some features impose limits unrelated to quotas to protect the stability of the system. For example, when an application is called to serve a web request, it must issue a response within 60 seconds. If the application takes too long, the process is terminated and the server returns an error code to the user. The request timeout is dynamic, and may be shortened if a request handler reaches its timeout frequently to conserve resources.

Attempts to subvert or abuse quotas, such as by operating applications on multiple accounts that work in tandem, are a violation of the [Terms of Service](#), and could result in apps being disabled or accounts being closed.

[<https://developers.google.com/appengine/docs/whatisgoogleappengine>]

Google App Engine (Books)

i)	1.		Programming Google App Engine by Dan Sanderson (Oct 26, 2012)				
2.	2.		Using Google App Engine by Severance, Charles (May 7, 2009)				
3.	3.		Programming Google App Engine: Build and Run Scalable Web Apps on Google's Infrastructure (Animal Guide) by Sanderson, Dan (Nov 11, 2009)				
				Formats	Price	New	Used
				Paperback Order in the next 2 hours to get it by Tuesday, Sep 24.	\$30.99  \$38.60	\$34.50	\$28.96
				Kindle Edition Auto-delivered wirelessly	\$19.79		
				Formats	Price	New	Used
				Kindle Edition Auto-delivered wirelessly	\$13.49		
				Paperback Order in the next 2 hours to get it by Tuesday, Sep 24.	\$29.99  \$20.18	\$14.99	\$2.17
				Formats	Price	New	Used
				Kindle Edition Auto-delivered wirelessly	\$19.79		
				Paperback	\$19.97	\$0.44	

[<http://amazon.com>]

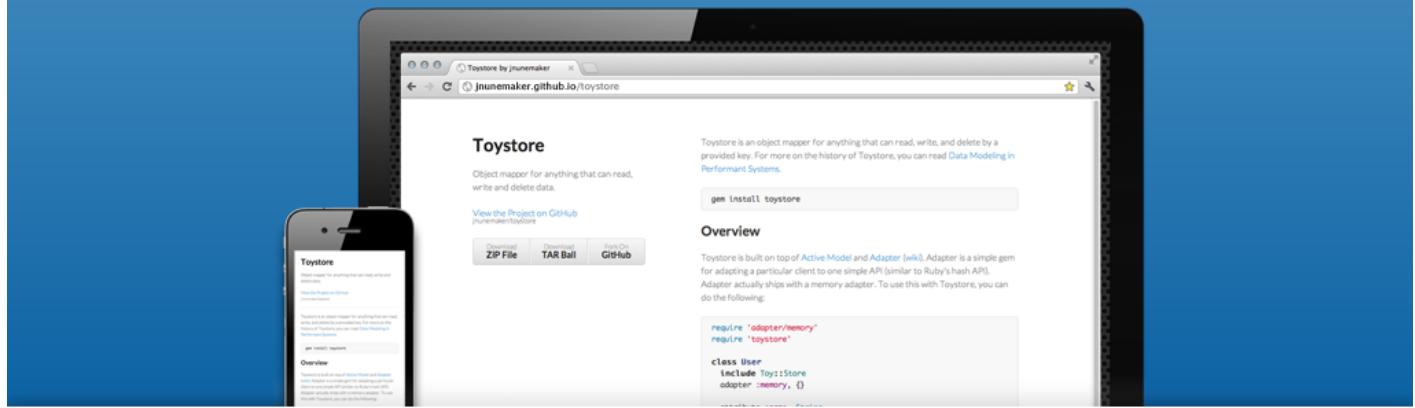
GitHub

GitHub Pages

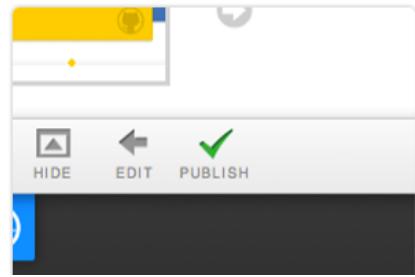
GitHub Pages

[Pages Help](#)

Quickly publish beautiful pages for you and your projects.

A screenshot of the GitHub Pages editor interface. It shows a form for creating a new page. The 'Project Name' field contains 'Toystore'. The 'Tagline' field contains 'An object mapper for anything that can read, write and delete data.'. The 'Body' field contains some Markdown syntax and a note: 'An object mapper for any [adapter](https://github.com/jnumemaker/adapter)'. There are also 'H1', 'H2', and 'H3' buttons in the editor toolbar.

A screenshot of the GitHub Pages editor interface showing the published page. The page title is 'Toystore' and the content is identical to the editor. At the bottom, there is a note: 'An object mapper for any [adapter](https://github.com/jnumemaker/adapter) can read, write, and clear data.' and a link to 'See examples'.



[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages (Pricing)

GitHub

Search or type a command

Explore Features Enterprise Blog

Sign up

Sign in

Plans & Pricing

Join today and collaborate with the smartest developers in the world.

Accounts are **free** for open source projects and include **unlimited** public repositories and **unlimited** public collaborators.

[Create a free account](#)

Micro	\$7/mo	Small	\$12/mo	Medium	\$22/mo
5 private repositories		10 private repositories		20 private repositories	
Unlimited collaborators		Unlimited collaborators		Unlimited collaborators	
Unlimited public repositories		Unlimited public repositories		Unlimited public repositories	

[<https://github.com/plans>]

GitHub Pages

GitHub Help

[Contact Support](#) [Return to GitHub](#)

Categories / [Pages](#)

How can we help? 

- › [What are GitHub Pages?](#)
- › [User, Organization and Project Pages](#)
- › [Creating Pages with the automatic generator](#)
- › [Creating Project Pages manually](#)
- › [Using Jekyll with Pages](#)
- › [Setting up a custom domain with Pages](#)
- › [Custom 404 Pages](#)
- › [Using submodules with Pages](#)
- › [My custom domain isn't working](#)
- › [Files that start with an underscore are missing](#)
- › [Pages don't build: "Unable to run Jekyll"](#)
- › [Unpublishing a project page](#)
- › [Should I rename <username.github.com> repositories to <username.github.io>?](#)

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

GitHub Help

[Contact Support](#) [Return to GitHub](#)

[Pages](#) / What are GitHub Pages?

Article last updated on 20-Aug-13

How can we help? 

What are GitHub Pages?

GitHub Pages are public webpages freely hosted and easily published through our site. You can publish online using the Automatic Page Generator. If you prefer to work locally you can use the GitHub for Mac and Windows apps, or the command line.

Pages are served over HTTP, not HTTPS. That doesn't make them inherently less secure, but, it does mean that you shouldn't transact any sensitive information with them (like passwords or credit card numbers).

For more information, check out the [GitHub Pages](#) site, or the related documentation here on Help.

 [contact a human](#)

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

[GitHub Help](#)

[Contact Support](#) [Return to GitHub](#)

[Pages](#) / User, Organization and Project Pages

Article last updated on 07-Aug-13

How can we help? 

User, Organization and Project Pages

There are two basic types of Pages available, **User/Organization Pages** and **Project Pages**.

The two types of pages are nearly identical, except for a few details.

Both types of Pages are served over HTTP, not HTTPS. That doesn't make them inherently less secure, but, it does mean that you shouldn't transact any sensitive information with them (like passwords or credit card numbers).

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

User & Organization Pages

User & Organization Pages live in a special repository dedicated to only the Pages files. This repository uses the account name, for example [atmos/atmos.github.io](https://atmos.github.io)

- › This repository must use the `username/username.github.io` naming scheme.
- › Content from the **master** branch will be used to build and publish the Pages.

Tip: You can only use your own account name for a User or Org Pages repository. A repository like `joe/bob.github.io` will not build Pages.

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

Project Pages

Unlike User and Org Pages, **Project Pages** are kept in the same repository as the project they are for. These pages are similar to User and Org Pages, with a few slight differences:

- › The **gh-pages** branch is used to build and publish from.
- › A [custom domain](#) on user/org pages will apply the same domain redirect to all project pages hosted under that account, unless the project pages use their own custom domain.
- › If no [custom domain](#) is used, the project pages are served under a subpath of the user pages: `username.github.io/projectname`
- › [Custom 404s](#) will only work if a custom domain is used, otherwise the User Pages 404 is used.

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

Creating Project Pages manually

Adding a new set of Pages for a project manually is a straightforward process if you're used to using command-line git.

Play it safe

Setting up Pages on a project requires a new "orphan" branch in your repository. The safest way to do this is to start with a fresh clone.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/user/repository.git
# Clone our repository
Cloning into 'repository'...
remote: Counting objects: 2791, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (1225/1225), done.
remote: Total 2791 (delta 1722), reused 2513 (delta 1493)
Receiving objects: 100% (2791/2791), 3.77 MiB | 969 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1722/1722), done.
```

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

Let's get crackin'

Now that we have a clean repository, we need to create the new branch and remove all content from the working directory and index.

```
$ cd repository
$ git checkout --orphan gh-pages
# Creates our branch, without any parents (it's an orphan!)
Switched to a new branch 'gh-pages'

$ git rm -rf .
# Remove all files from the old working tree
rm '.gitignore'
```

Tip: The `gh-pages` branch won't appear in the list of branches generated by `git branch` until you make your first commit.

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

GitHub Pages

Now we have an empty working directory. We can create some content in this branch and push it to GitHub. For example:

```
$ echo "My GitHub Page" > index.html  
$ git add index.html  
$ git commit -a -m "First pages commit"  
$ git push origin gh-pages
```

Tip: After the first push, it can take up to ten minutes before the content is available.

 contact a human

[<http://pages.github.com/>]

Amazon

Amazon S3

Amazon offers free storage via their Simple Storage Service (S3)

S3 is what Dropbox, GitHub, et al use behind the scenes.

You can cut out the middle men, but be forewarned: the UI is something only a developer could love...

Amazon S3

The screenshot shows the AWS homepage with the Amazon Web Services logo at the top left. Navigation links include "Sign Up", "My Account / Console", and "English". A search bar and dropdown menus for "AWS Products & Solutions", "AWS Product Information", "Developers", and "Support" are also present. On the left, a sidebar for "Amazon S3" lists "Amazon S3 Overview", "FAQs", "Pricing", and "Amazon S3 SLA". The main content area features a banner for "AWS re:Invent" with the text "Register Now" and "November 12-15, 2013 | Las Vegas, NV". Below the banner, the title "Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)" is displayed. The central text describes Amazon S3 as storage for the Internet, designed to make web-scale computing easier for developers. To the right, a section titled "Get Started with AWS for Free" includes a "Create Free Account" button and text about the AWS Free Tier. The developer resources sidebar on the left lists "Getting Started Guide", "AWS Management Console", "Documentation", "Release Notes", "Sample Code & Libraries", "Developer Tools", and "Articles & Tutorials".

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3 (Pricing)

Storage Pricing

Region: US Standard			
	Standard Storage	Reduced Redundancy Storage	Glacier Storage
First 1 TB / month	\$0.095 per GB	\$0.076 per GB	\$0.010 per GB
Next 49 TB / month	\$0.080 per GB	\$0.064 per GB	\$0.010 per GB
Next 450 TB / month	\$0.070 per GB	\$0.056 per GB	\$0.010 per GB
Next 500 TB / month	\$0.065 per GB	\$0.052 per GB	\$0.010 per GB
Next 4000 TB / month	\$0.060 per GB	\$0.048 per GB	\$0.010 per GB
Over 5000 TB / month	\$0.055 per GB	\$0.037 per GB	\$0.010 per GB

Request Pricing

Region: US Standard		Pricing
PUT, COPY, POST, or LIST Requests		\$0.005 per 1,000 requests
Glacier Archive and Restore Requests		\$0.05 per 1,000 requests
Delete Requests		Free †
GET and all other Requests		\$0.004 per 10,000 requests
Glacier Data Restores		Free ‡‡
† No charge for delete requests of Standard or RRS objects. For objects that are archived to Glacier, there is a pro-rated charge of \$0.03 per gigabyte for objects deleted prior to 90 days.		Learn more.
‡‡ Glacier is designed with the expectation that restores are infrequent and unusual, and data will be stored for extended periods of time. You can restore up to 5% of your average monthly Glacier storage (pro-rated daily) for free each month. If you choose to restore more than this amount of data in a month, you are charged a restore fee starting at \$0.01 per gigabyte.		Learn more.

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3 (Step 1)



■ Welcome to Amazon S3

■ Introduction to Amazon S3

► Making Requests

► Working with Amazon S3 Buckets

► Working with Amazon S3 Objects

► Access Control

► Data Protection

▼ **Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3**

■ Website Endpoints

► Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting

► Example Walkthroughs

■ Setting Up Notification of Bucket Events

► Request Routing

► Performance Optimization

► Using BitTorrent with Amazon S3

► Using Amazon DevPay with Amazon S3

AWS Documentation » Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) » Developer Guide » Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3

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Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3

Topics

- [Website Endpoints](#)
- [Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting](#)
- [Example Walkthroughs - Hosting Websites On Amazon S3](#)

You can host a static website on Amazon S3. On a static website, individual web pages include static content. They may also contain client-side scripts. By contrast, a dynamic website relies on server-side processing, including server-side scripts such as PHP, JSP, or ASP.NET. Amazon S3 does not support server-side scripting.

To host your static website, you configure an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting and then upload your website content to the bucket. The website is then available at the region-specific website endpoint of the bucket:

```
<bucket-name>.s3-website-<AWS-region>.amazonaws.com
```

For a list of region specific website endpoints for Amazon S3, see [Website Endpoints](#). For example, suppose you create a bucket called `examplebucket` in the US East region and configure it as a website. The following example URLs provide access to your website content:

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3 (Step 2)



Amazon Simple Storage Service

Developer Guide (API Version 2006-03-01)

Search: Documentation – This Guide

- Welcome to Amazon S3
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 - ▶ Using Amazon DevPay with Amazon S3

For a list of region specific website endpoints for Amazon S3, see [Website Endpoints](#). For example, suppose you create a bucket called `examplebucket` in the US East region and configure it as a website. The following example URLs provide access to your website content:

- This URL returns a default index document that you configured for the website.

```
http://examplebucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
```

- This URL requests the `photo.jpg` object, which is stored at the root level in the bucket.

```
http://examplebucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/photo.jpg
```

- This URL requests the `docs/doc1.html` object in your bucket.

```
http://examplebucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/docs/doc1.html
```

Using Your Own Domain

Instead of accessing the website by using an Amazon S3 website endpoint, you can use your own domain, such as `example.com` to serve your content. Amazon S3, in conjunction with Amazon Route 53, supports hosting a website at the root domain. For example if you have the root domain `example.com` and you host your website on Amazon S3, your website visitors can access the site from their browser by typing either `http://www.example.com` or `http://example.com`. For an example walkthrough, see [Example: Setting Up a Static Website Using a Custom Domain](#).

To configure a bucket for website hosting, you add website configuration to the bucket. For more information, see [Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting](#).

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3 (Step 3)



- Welcome to Amazon S3
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 - Custom Error Document Support
 - Configuring a Redirect
 - Permissions Required for Website Access
- ▶ Example Walkthroughs
- Setting Up Notification of Bucket Events
- ▶ Request Routing

You can manage your buckets website configuration using the [Amazon S3 console](#). The bucket **Properties** panel in the console enables you to specify the website configuration.

Bucket: example.com
Region: US Standard
Creation Date: Thu Dec 27 13:36:49 GMT-800 2012
Owner: Me
Versioning: Not Enabled

▶ 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: `example.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

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3 (Step 4)



- Welcome to Amazon S3
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 - Setting Up Notification of Bucket Events
 - ▶ Request Routing

To host a static website on Amazon S3, you need only provide the name of the index document.

Do not enable website hosting
 Enable website hosting

Index Document:

Error Document:

To redirect all requests to the bucket's website endpoint to another host, you only need to provide 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**

[<http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>]

Amazon S3

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Services' and 'Edit' dropdowns, and user information like 'Scott H Davis', 'Global', and 'Help'. Below the navigation is a toolbar with 'Create Bucket', 'Actions', and tabs for 'None', 'Properties', and 'Transfers'. A help icon is also present.

The main area is titled 'All Buckets' and lists four buckets: 'interview.thirstyhead.com', 'thirstyhead', 'thirstyhead-logs', and 'thirstyhead-test'. The 'thirstyhead-test' bucket is selected, indicated by a blue background.

To the right of the bucket list, there's a section titled 'Static Website Hosting' with a descriptive paragraph about hosting static websites on S3. It includes an 'Endpoint' link: thirstyhead-test.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com.

Below this, there are configuration options:

- Do not enable website hosting
- Enable website hosting

For 'Enable website hosting':

- Index Document:** index.html
- Error Document:** error.html

Below these settings is a link to 'Edit Redirection Rules':

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

At the bottom of the configuration panel are two more options:

- Redirect all requests to another host name

At the very bottom of the page, there's a footer with copyright information: '© 2008 - 2013, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' followed by links to 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use', and a 'Feedback' button.

[<http://thirstyhead-test.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>]

Amazon S3

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Services' (selected), 'Edit', 'Scott H Davis', 'Global', and 'Help'. Below the navigation is a toolbar with 'Upload', 'Create Folder', 'Actions', 'None', 'Properties', 'Transfers', and a refresh/question icon.

The main area shows 'All Buckets / thirstyhead-test'. A table lists one object: 'index.html' (Standard storage class, 74 bytes). The object details panel on the right shows the following information:

Bucket:	thirstyhead-test
Name:	index.html
Link:	https://s3.amazonaws.com/thirstyhead-test/index.html
Size:	74
Last Modified:	Mon Sep 23 14:59:52 GMT-600 2013
Owner:	Me
ETag:	edb827426cb7f8f61fd2b42cc77c0ead
Expiry Date:	None
Expiration Rule:	N/A

Below the details are sections for 'Details' and 'Permissions'. The 'Permissions' section shows two entries:

Grantee:	scott	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open/Download	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edit Permissions
View Permissions		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edit Permissions	
Grantee:	Everyone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open/Download	<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Permissions
View Permissions		<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Permissions	

[Add more permissions](#)

At the bottom, there's a footer with '© 2008 - 2013, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' and links to 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use'. On the far right is a 'Feedback' button.

[<http://thirstyhead-test.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>]

Outline

- Dropbox
- Google
- GitHub
- Amazon S3