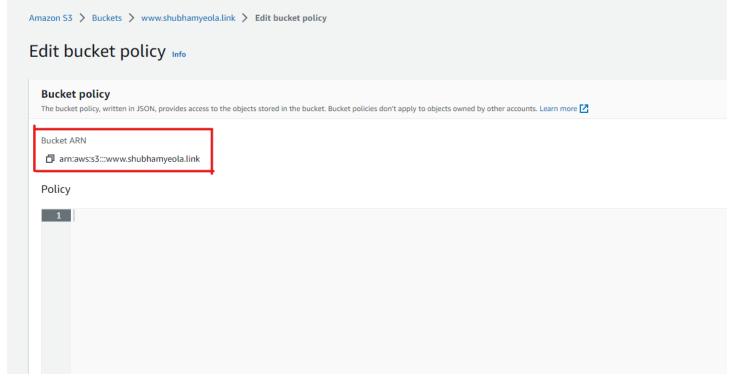
Hosted a Static Website on S3

- 1. Register a Domain using Route53.(shubhamyeola.link)
- 2. Create a 2 S3 buckets name www.shubhamyeola.link & shubhamyeola.link resp. (without www to route traffice with www domain)
- 3. In www.shubhamyeola.link bucket go to permissions disable block all public access setting.

	ccess is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to hat public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this		
ucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure nat your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects ithin, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. Learn more Block all public access			
		Tun	ning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.
			Block public access to buckets and objects granted through <i>new</i> access control lists (ACLs) S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
	Block public access to buckets and objects granted through <i>any</i> access control lists (ACLs) S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.		
- 🗆	Block public access to buckets and objects granted through <i>new</i> public bucket or access point policies S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.		
	Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point		
- 🗆	policies		

4. Add a bucket policy, to do this use policy generator, select policy type as "S3 bucket policy", effect= allow, Principal = *, AWS service = it should be Amason S3 preselected, in action = GetObject & lastly for ARN copy it from "Edit bucket policy page". image attached for reference.



click on generate policy.

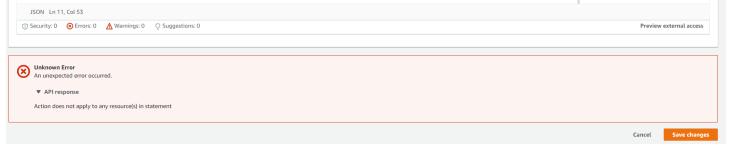
5. your policy should look like this.

```
Edit bucket policy

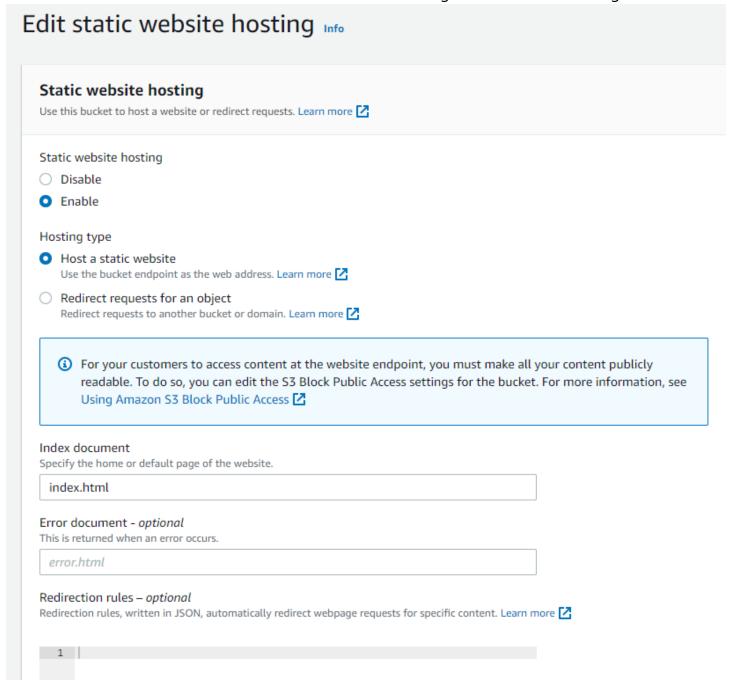
Bucket policy

The bucket polic
```

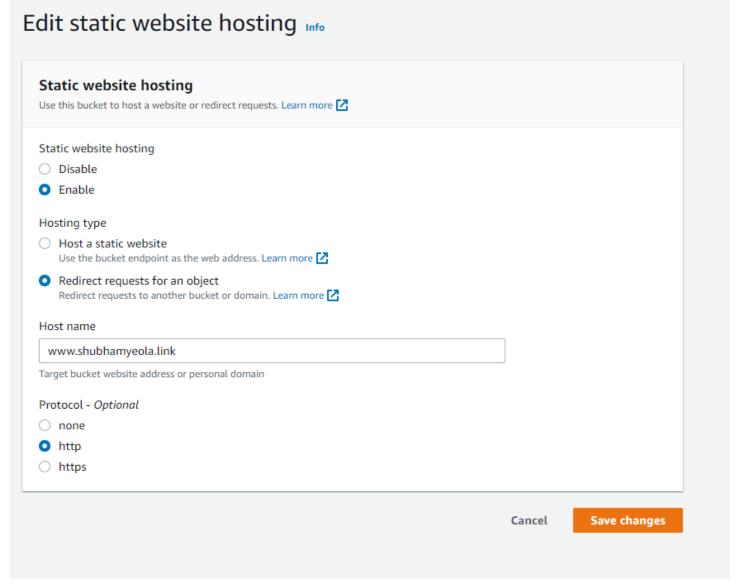
6. add / after bucket name like this "www.shubhamyeola.link/", otherwise you will get "unknown error" like this.



7. Now go to 'Properties' tab, scroll down bottom. Go to 'Static Website Hosting', click edit, enable static website hosting, hosting type should be "Host a static Website", in Index Document, mention your index.html file name it should be "index.html" for most cases, go ahead and save changes.

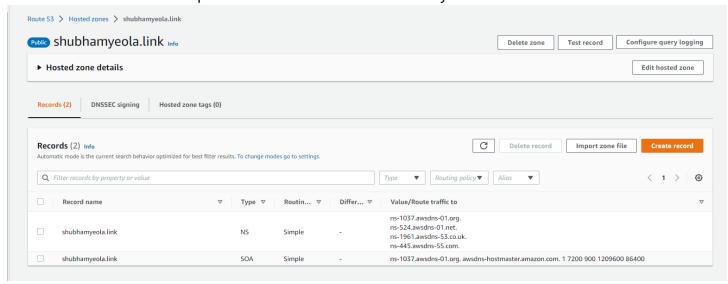


8. In shubhamyeola.link bucket, just enable static website hosting with following settings.

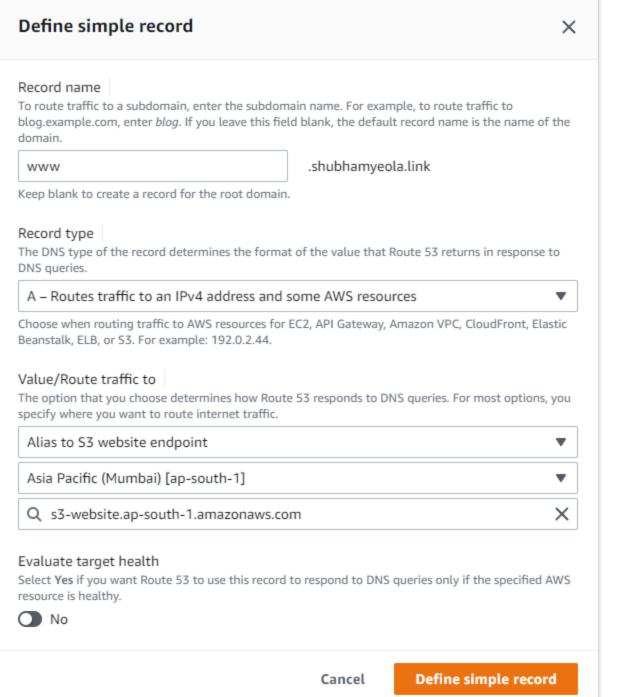


we'll come back to enable https part.

- 9. Goto Route 53, -> Registered domains -> Register Domain -> Choose a domain name (select .com or anything you like, i choose .link for myself) -> check if its available -> add to cart -> add contact details -> make a payment and it should appear in several minutes.
- 10. Go to Dashboard from left pane -> Hosted Zone -> shubhamyeola.link



11. Create record -> Simple routing -> Define simple record ->



another record for non www one

-> create

Define simple record



Record name

To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to blog.example.com, enter blog. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

subdomain

shubhamyeola.link

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Record type

The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

Value/Route traffic to

The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.



Evaluate target health

Select Yes if you want Route 53 to use this record to respond to DNS queries only if the specified AWS resource is healthy.

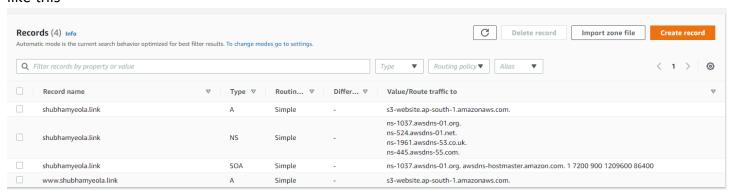


Cancel

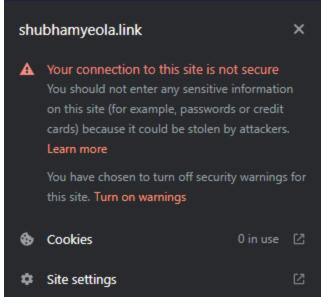
Define simple record

It should look

like this



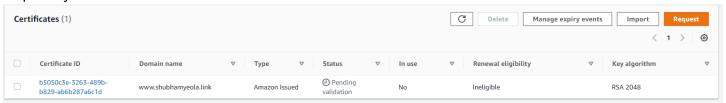
12. Your website should launch now and it should working properly. But it will give a warning that website



is not secure.

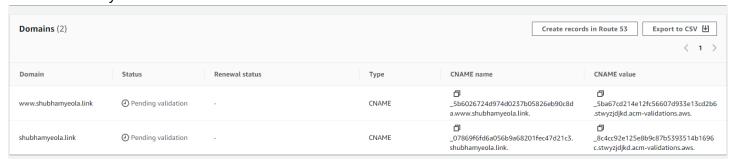
for that we need to use Amazon Cloudfront.

13. Before setting up Cloudfront, first we need SSL certificates for our website. for that go AWS Certificate Manager -> Request a certificate -> Request a public certificate -> enter your domain name both www.shubhamyeola.link & shubhamyeola.link -> validation method (for validation method email validation doesn't seem to work for me) -> DNS validation -> leave other things to default and click request. you should see this windows

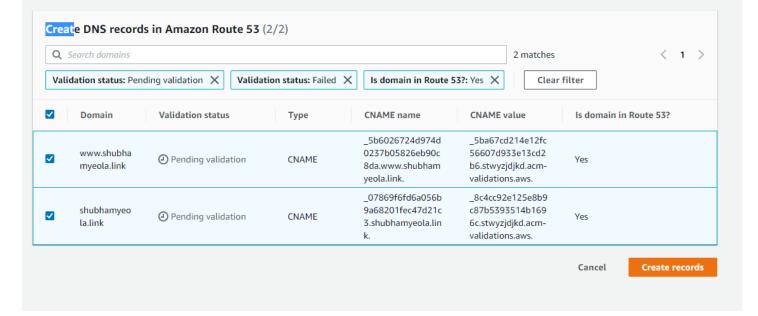


(Request certificate from us-east-1 only otherwise it won't show up in cloudfront distribution)

14. click refresh if you dont see one. click on certificate id ->

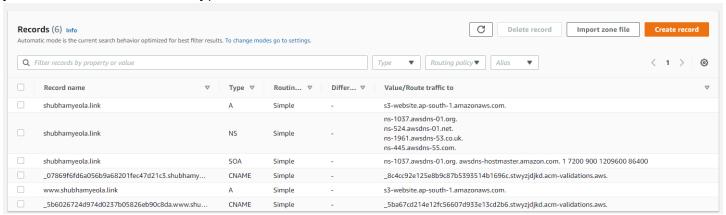


under domains select 'create records in route 53' ->



Create records (it will automatically create records for you). -> After sometime your validation status will change into "Issued".(this took little longer for me have a patience).

15. To check DNS records we just created go to Route53 ->Hosted zone -> shubhamyeola.link -> here you'll see 2 new records of type CNAME.



16. Now, go to CloudFront -> 'Create a cloudfront distribution' -> Origin Domain (here don't select this default from drop down menu instead copy the one from S3 you can find it in bucket-> properties-> static website hosting -> bucket website endpoint



as shown in the image).

17. Other settings we need to change are viewer protocol policy -> "Redirect HTTP to HTTPS" Default cache behavior Path pattern Info Default (*) Compress objects automatically Info O No Yes Viewer Viewer protocol policy HTTP and HTTPS Redirect HTTP to HTTPS HTTPS only Allowed HTTP methods GET, HEAD O GET, HEAD, OPTIONS O GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE Restrict viewer access If you restrict viewer access, viewers must use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to access your content. O No ○ Yes Cache key and origin requests We recommend using a cache policy and origin request policy to control the cache key and origin requests.

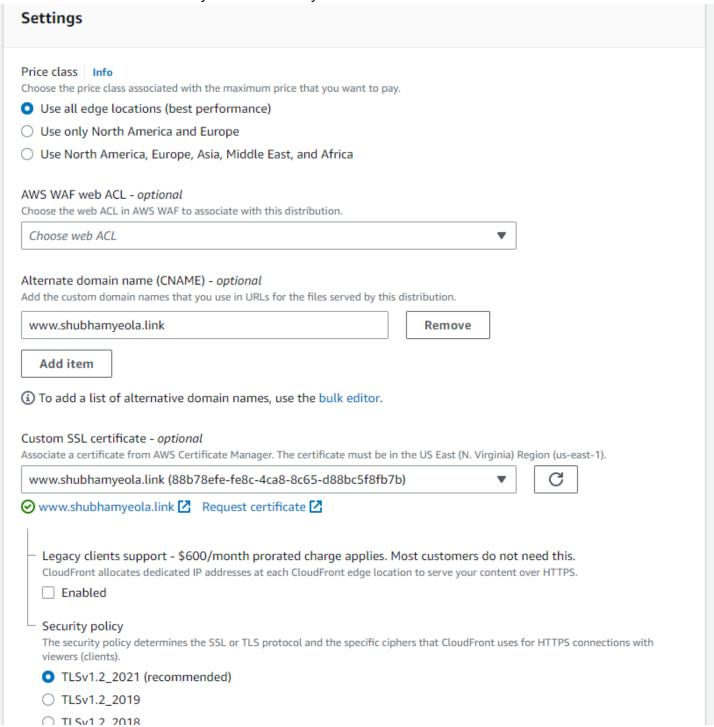
- Cache policy and origin request policy (recommended)
- O Legacy cache settings

Cache policy

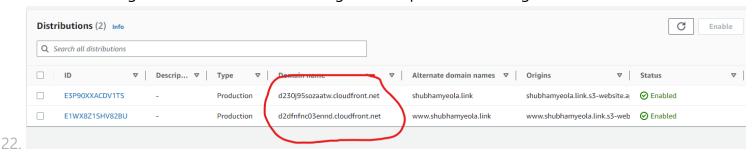
Choose an existing cache policy or create a new one.

18. Now Alternate domain name (CNAME) -> add item -> www.shubhamyeola.link

19. Under custon SSL certificate you should see your certificate -> select it.

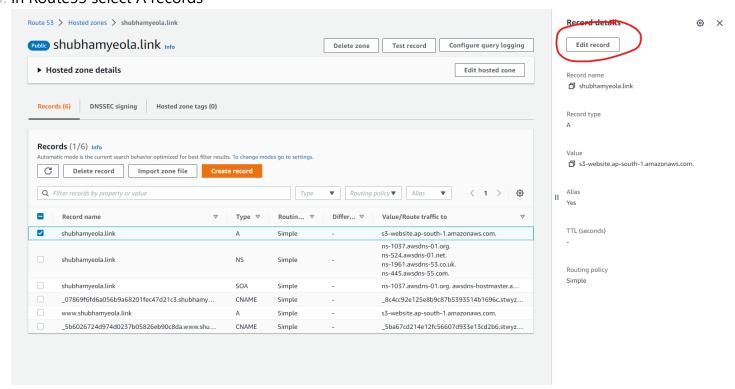


- 20. Leave everything on defalult and create distribution. Do the same for the non www version of our website.
- 21. Go to S3 -> non www version of our website for me its shubhamyeola.link -> properties -> Static website hosting -> edit -> Protocol -> change it to https -> save changes.

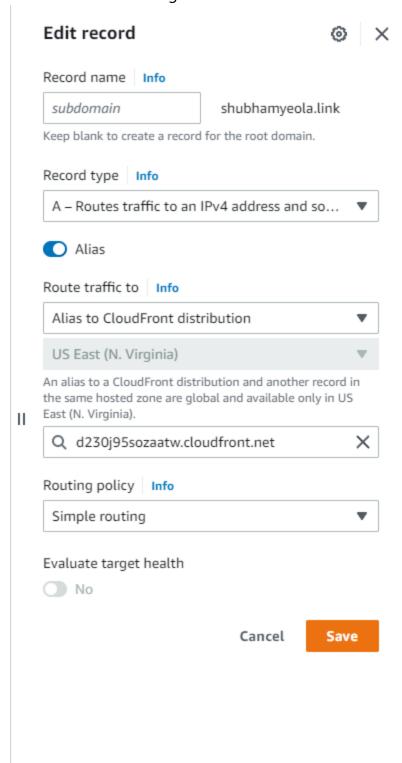


Now if you go to Cloutfront our website is hosted on this domain names. to link it to our DNS we need update 'A' records in Route53 settings.

23. In Route53 select A records



-> edit record -> change Route traffice to from S3 to "Alias to Cloudfront dirstribution" -> save



24. Do this for both www and non www version.



Static Website hosting on Amazon S3

Odin Recipes

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25.

- 26. Now we have lock icon, this shows we have SSL certificate and our website is secure.
- 27. Thats it!