SSL Certificate and VPS servers

Definition:

SSL usages Public key Infrastructure for Authentication and the current Public Key Infrastructure relies on digital certificates. The Certificate (Currently X.509 in .DER or .CER) issued by a third party (CA - certification Authority) is on the public key. The issuer signs or encrypts the Public key by his private key. SSL means Secure Socket Layer it's used to secure websites so that third parties cannot intercept information transferred between your computer and their website.

Significance

Every SSL Certificate is created for a particular server in a specific domain for a verified business entity. Like a passport or a driver's license, an SSL Certificate is issued by a trusted authority, the Certificate Authority (CA). When the SSL handshake occurs, the browser requires authentication from the server. A customer sees the organization name when they click certain SSL trust marks (such as the VeriSign Secured™ Seal) or use a browser that supports Extended Validation. If the information does not match or the certificate has expired, the browser displays an error message or warning.

When to move to VPS?

Before deciding when to move, let us first understand **What is VPS Hosting**. VPS (Virtual Private Server) is a hosting solution sitting between shared hosting and dedicated server in terms of the features it offers. Basically, VPS slices your server resources vertically to allocate you certain amount of disk space, memory, processing power and bandwidth. Unlike shared hosting, your blog or website does not suffer in a bad way from major performance issues while on VPS hosting because your account has your own dedicated chunk of resources (pictures below). In shared hosting, it's like a pool from which you consume bandwidth, disk space and processing power until it is exhausted.

Note: *The pictures below are only meant for a raw comparison. Actual virtualization is a complicated topic in itself*
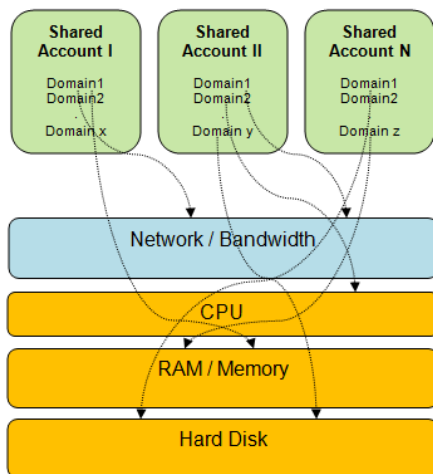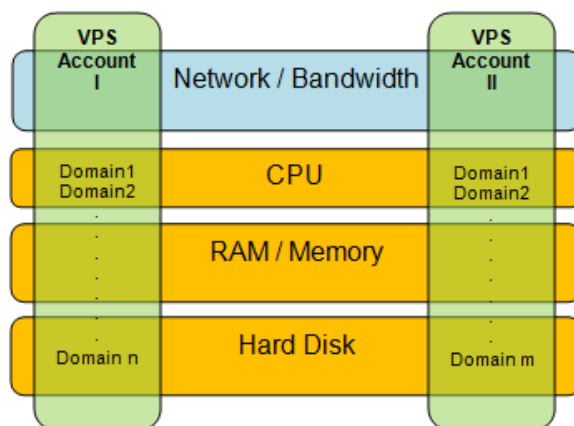
More over VPS allows unlimited domain hosting (like shared), multiple dedicated IPs, private name servers etc along with the option of using semi-managed or fully-managed solutions – all within your own private space. You can also decide whether you want cPanel or Plesk for your admin interface or nothing (if you are a Linux system expert that is)
In my case, I opted for cPanel (that I am used to) and two IPs and a VPS level 3 package from HostGator to begin with. It's a fully managed service which means I do not need to do anything technical from my end to move from shared to VPS.

Looking for more advice? Call us @ +91 9146566728. Or mail us: admin@webintelindia.in