A to Z Web Hosting Guide

If you are just getting started, this is the page you should bookmark (ctrl + D for PC, cmd + D for Mac) and read thoroughly. By the end of this lesson, you should have fundamental understanding on how web hosting and websites work behind the scene.

So… is your coffee mug filled? Let's rock and roll!

Quick Navigation: What's in this guide

This guide consists of the following subjects –

1. What is web hosting
2. Types of web hosting
3. What is domain name
4. Web hosting vs domain name
5. How to register a domain name
6. TLD, TLDcc, and sub domain
7. Domain privacy, bandwidth, and file transfer protocol
8. Choosing a web host

Chapter #1: What Is Web Hosting?

Web hosting is a place where people store their websites.

Think of it as a house where you store all your stuffs; but instead of storing your clothes and furnitures, you store computer files (HTML, documents, images, videos, etc) in a web host.

More often than not, the term "web hosting" refers to the company that rent out their computer/servers to store your website (hence the word, host) and providing Internet connectivity so that other computers can access to the files on your website. cheap hosting plans india

Web Hosting And Data Center: Aren't They The Same?

Normally when we talk about web hosting, the term "web hosting" refers to the server that host your website or the hosting company that rent that server space to you; when we talk about data center, we mean the facility that is used to house the servers.
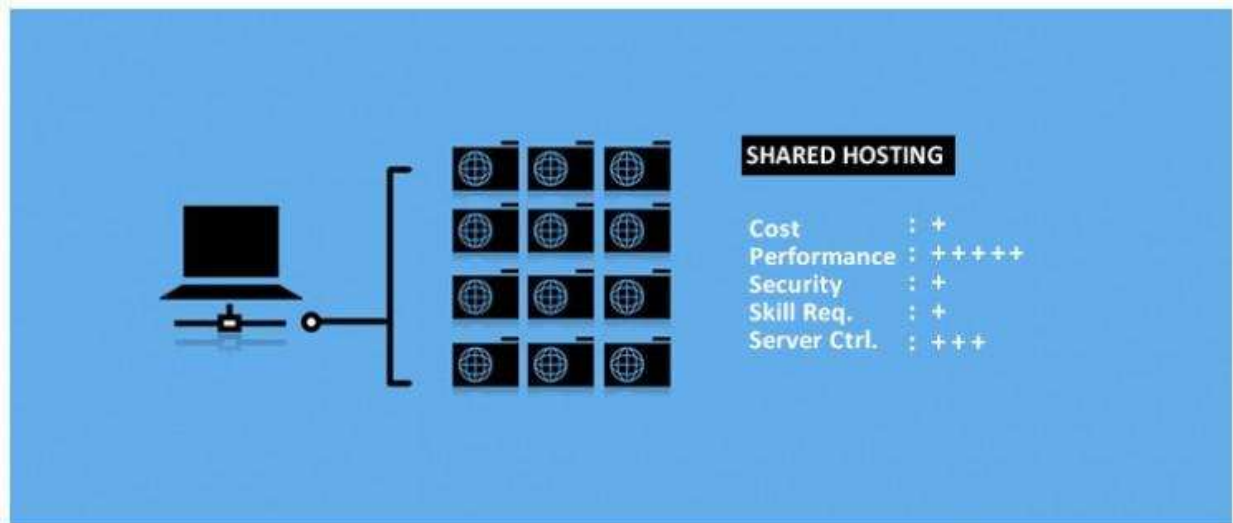
A data center could be a room, a house, or a very large building equipped with redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data communications connections, environmental controls (e.g., air conditioning, fire suppression) and security devices.

Chapter #2: Types Of Web Hosting

Generally, there are four different types of web hosting: Shared, Virtual Private Server (VPS), Dedicated, and Cloud Hosting.

While all types of hosting servers will act as a storage centre for your website, they differ in the amount of storage capacity, control, technical knowledge requirement, server speed, and reliability. Let's dig in and look at the main differences between a shared, VPS, dedicated, and cloud hosting.

Shared Hosting

What is a shared hosting?

In shared hosting, one's web site is placed on the same server as many other sites, ranging from a few to hundreds or thousands. Typically, all domains
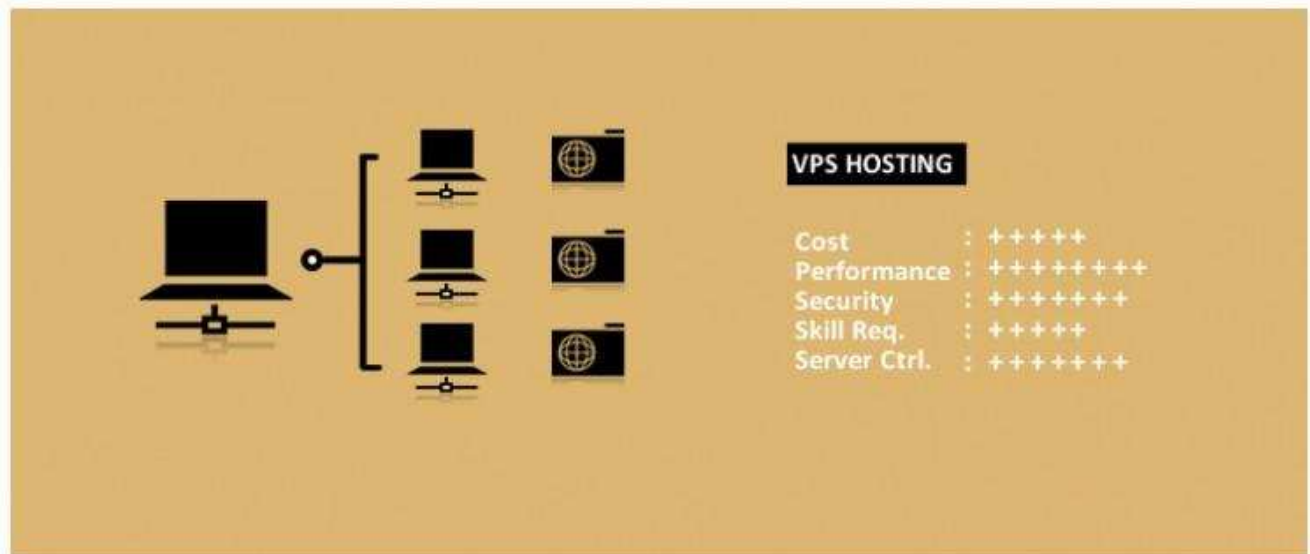
may share a common pool of server resources, such as RAM and the CPU. As cost is extremely low, most websites with moderate traffic levels running standard software are hosted cheap web hosting on this type of server. Shared hosting is also widely accepted as the entry level hosting option as it requires minimum technical knowledge.

Disadvantages

No root access, limited ability to handle high traffic levels or spikes, site performance can be affected by other sites on the same server.

 Shared hosting providers: iPage, eHost, TMD Hosting, and A2 Hosting.

Virtual Private Server (VPS) Hosting

What is VPS hosting?

A virtual private server hosting divides a server into virtual servers, where each websites is like hosted on their own dedicated server, but they're actually sharing a server with a few different other users. The users may have root access to their own virtual space and better secured hosting environment with this type of hosting. Websites that need greater control at the server level, but don't want to invest in a dedicated server.

Disadvantages

Limited ability to handle high traffic levels or spikes, your site performance can still be somewhat cheap web hosting cpanel affected by other sites on the server.

 VPS hosting providers: InMotion Hosting, Interserver, Netmoly, and A Small Orange.

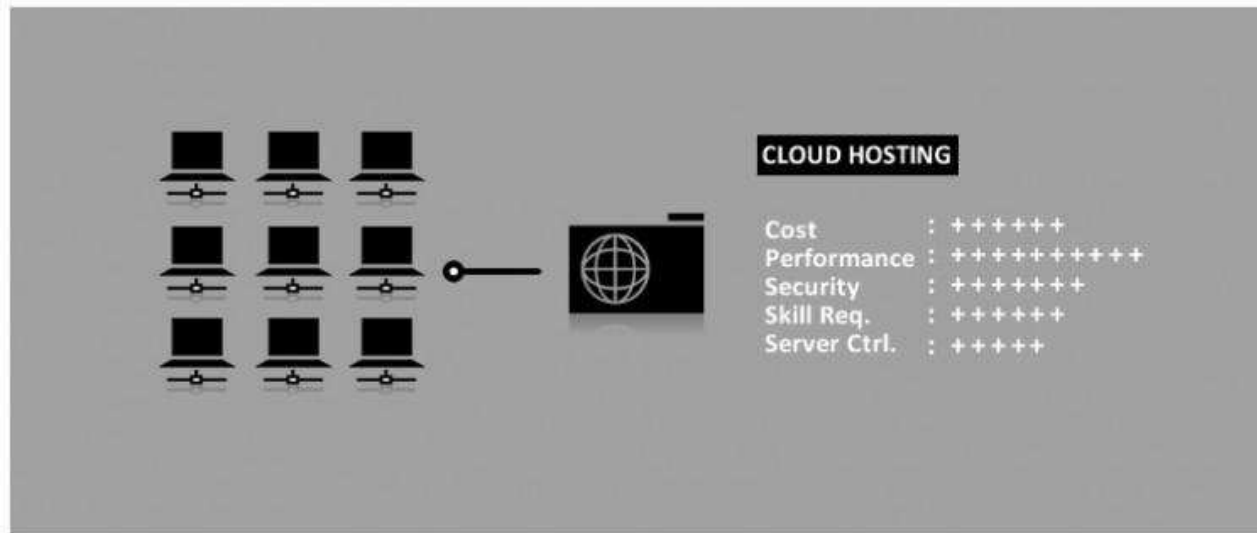## Dedicated Server Hosting

What is dedicated hosting?

A dedicated server offers the maximum control over the web server your website is stored on – You exclusively rent an entire server. Your website(s) is the only website stored on the server.

Disadvantages

With great power comes… well, greater cost. Dedicated servers are very expensive and it's only recommended to those who need the maximum control and better server performance.

 Dedicated hosting providers: InMotion Hosting, TMD Hosting, A2 Hosting, and Interserver.

Cloud Hosting
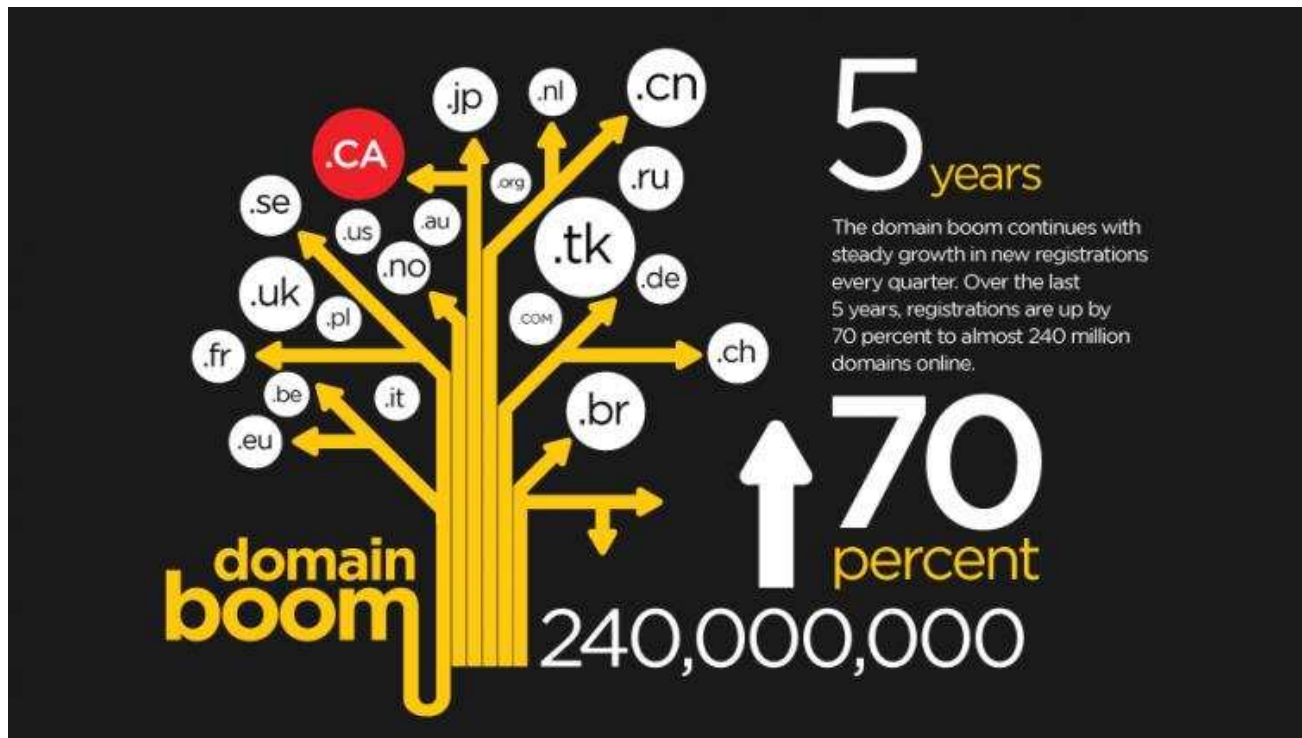
What is cloud hosting?

Cloud hosting offers unlimited ability to handle high traffic or traffic spikes. Here's how it works: A team of servers (called a cloud) work together to host a group of websites. This allows multiple computers to work together to handle high traffic levels or spikes for any particular website.

Disadvantages

Many cloud hosting setup do not offers root access (required to change server settings and install some software), higher cost.

 Cloud hosting providers: WP Engine, Pressidium, Media Temple, and A Small Orange.

Chapter #3: What Is A Domain Name?

A domain is the name of your website. Before you can run a website, you will need a domain. It is not something physical that you can touch or see; it is merely a string of characters that give your website an identity (yes, a name, like human and businesses).

Now, here are some quick gsa ser discount examples: Google.com is a domain name; so are Alexa.com, Linux.org, eLearningEuropa.info, as well as Yahoo.co.uk.

To have your own domain, you will need to register your domain with a domain registrar.

Where can I register a domain?

Here is a list of domain registrars where you can register a domain name.

GoDaddy

Domain.com

NameCheap

Network Solutions

Chapter #4: Web Hosting Vs Domain

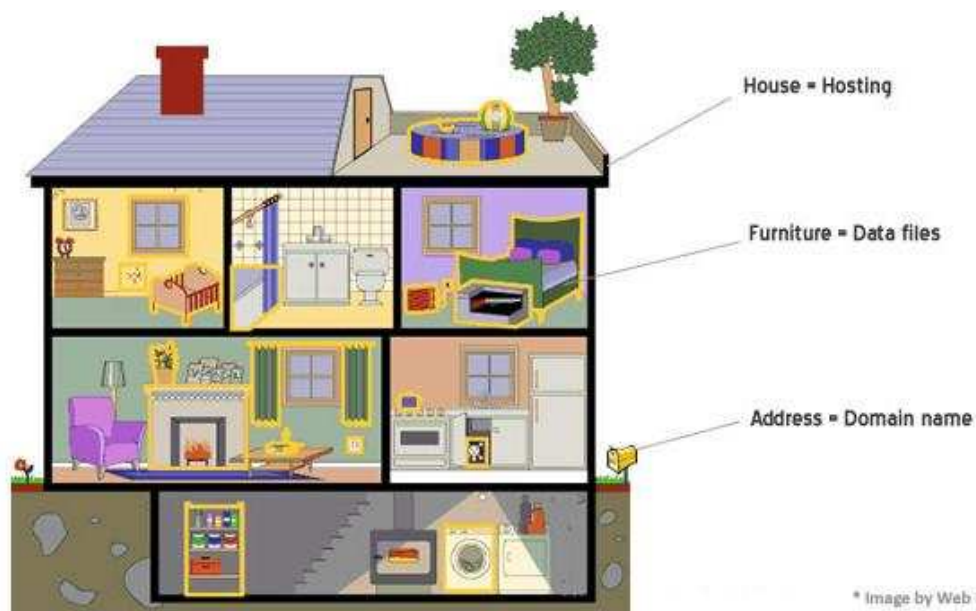### The difference between web hosting and domain name

It is very common for newbies to get confused between a domain name with a web hosting.

However, it is important to [long tail pro discount](#) be crystal clear on the differences between the two before you move on to your first website.

To simplify: A domain name, is like the address of your home; web hosting on the other hand, is the space of your house [kontent machine discount](#) where you place your furniture.

Instead of street name and area code, set of words or/and numbers are used for the website's naming'. The same goes with hosting, computer hard disk and computer memory are used instead of instead of wood and steel for storing and processing data files.

The idea is presented clearer with the diagram below.

* Image by Web Hosting Secret Revealed

Compare domain name with web hosting.

Chapter #5: How To Register A Domain Name

Registering A Domain Name – How It Works?

1. Think of a good name you want for your website.
2. A domain name needs to be unique. Prepare a few variations – just in case the name is taken by others.
3. Make a search on one of the registrars' website (ie. GoDaddy).
4. If your selected domain name is not taken, you can order it instantly.
5. Pay a registration fees, range $10 – $35 depends on the TLD (usually using PayPal or credit card).
6. You are now done with the registration process.
7. Next you will need to point the domain name to your web hosting (by changing its DNS record).

How does domain name registration works (in detail)?

Registering a domain name is essentially like owning a small slice of internet real estate and, just like in the real estate market, consumers will be expected to cough up a good deal of information about themselves and pay for the privilege of claiming their corner of the internet's public space.

Domain registration guidelines are not set on a pre-registrar basis, but are instead determined by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, or ICANN. This governing body is essentially a global regulator of best practices for registrars, web hosts, and the clients who interact with them.

According to the body's standards, all customers registering a domain name must be prepared to furnish contact information for themselves, their organization, their business, and even their employer in some cases. For those customers who are seeking to register a country-specific domain name option (like ".us" or ".co.uk"), a [seo powersuite discount](#) good portion of the registration process will be dedicated to determining whether or not the customer is a resident of that country and therefore legally permitted to purchase one of its country-specific top level domains (will talk about this later).

And that should hammer home a secondary point to consumers. While there are hundreds of available domain name suffixes (like ".com" or ".net), many of these domains have specific registration requirements. For example, only organizations can register a ".org" domain name, and only American citizens can register a domain name that ends in ".us." Failing to meet the guidelines and requirements for each type of domain during the actual registration and payment process will result in the domain name being "released" back into the pool of available domain names; the customer will have to pick a top level domain for which they actually qualify, or cancel their purchase altogether.

During the signup process, it's also important to have information directly from a web host, as this information will be need when filling in the DNS and MX record information during registration.

These two records determine which web hosting server's content is displayed when a user navigates to the domain, as well as how email is addressed, sent, and received using that hosting package and the associated domain name. Inaccurate information will result in errors and page-load failures.

https://www.domainracer.com