



## Checklist 4 - Securing The Website With SSL And HTTPS

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes No

*The secure sockets layer SSL is a digital certificate that established a secure link between a server and a web browser. The SSL ensures that any data you pass between a server and a browser is secure and thereby prevents your data from being intercepted by hackers. Like the SSL, the hyper text transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) provides a secure protocol for the communication of your browser with other sites. In addition to securing your data, using HTTPS boosts your SEO thereby ranking highly on Google. Consider the following when using SSL and HTTPS:*

- 1  
Select a host with a dedicated IP address.
  
- 2  
Determine which certificate best suites your website.
  
- 3  
Get your certificate from a reliable certificate authority (CA).
  
- 4  
Available certificates include Extended validation (EV), Domain Validation (DV) AND Organizational Validation (OV).

Notes



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- 5 Check for the necessary paperwork for your selected certificate.
- 6 Determine whether you want a paid (from GoGetSSL and SSLs.com) or free SSL (Let's Encrypt service offers free SSL).
- 7 Install the SSL certificate on your website.
- 8 Test your SSL certificates and analyze any browser warning using tools such as Crypto Report.
- 9 Determine whether external scripts and images work with HTTPS.
- 10 Check that there are no mixed contents by replacing HTTP with HTTPS pointers.
- 11 Select an automated scanning system to fix errors.
- 12 Ensure your website is updated with the latest security.

*Notes*



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- 13 Configure encryption options for HTTPS.
  
- 14 Redirect HTTP traffic from your users and search engines to HTTPS.
  
- 15 Use the 301 redirects to notify search engines of your HTTPS address.
  
- 16 Ensure that Google can crawl and index your HTTPS pages.
  
- 17 Use tools such as the URL inspection tool to verify whether Google can access your tools.
  
- 18 Avoid the blocking of your HTTPS pages by robots.
  
- 19 Avoid including meta tags in your HTTPS pages.

*Notes*



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Secure your cookies through the HttpOnly” and “Secure” cookie settings.

 

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Apply the HTTP Strict Transport security (HSTS).

 

*Notes*