


HOW TO TEST **THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR SITE** ON OUR PLATFORM

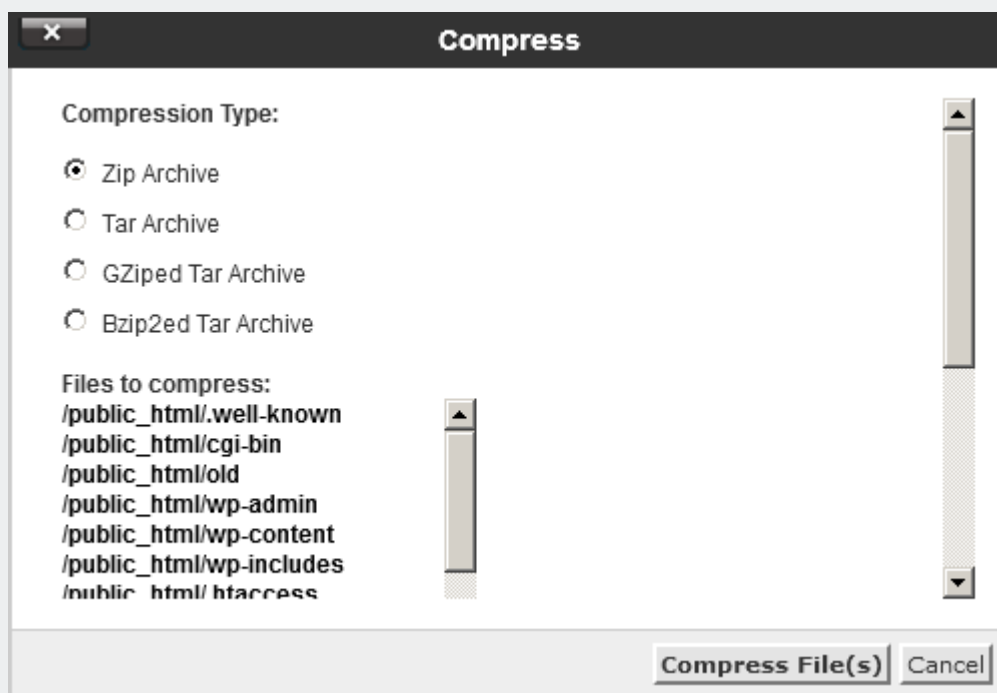


PHASE 1:

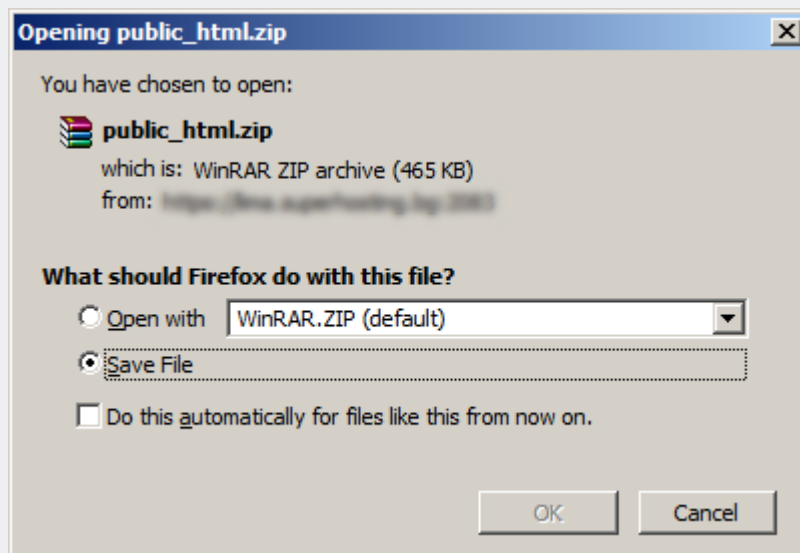
DOWNLOAD A COPY OF YOUR WEBSITE

1. Go into the **File Manager**  in your cPanel and head to your /home directory.


In there, archive the whole *public_html* folder.



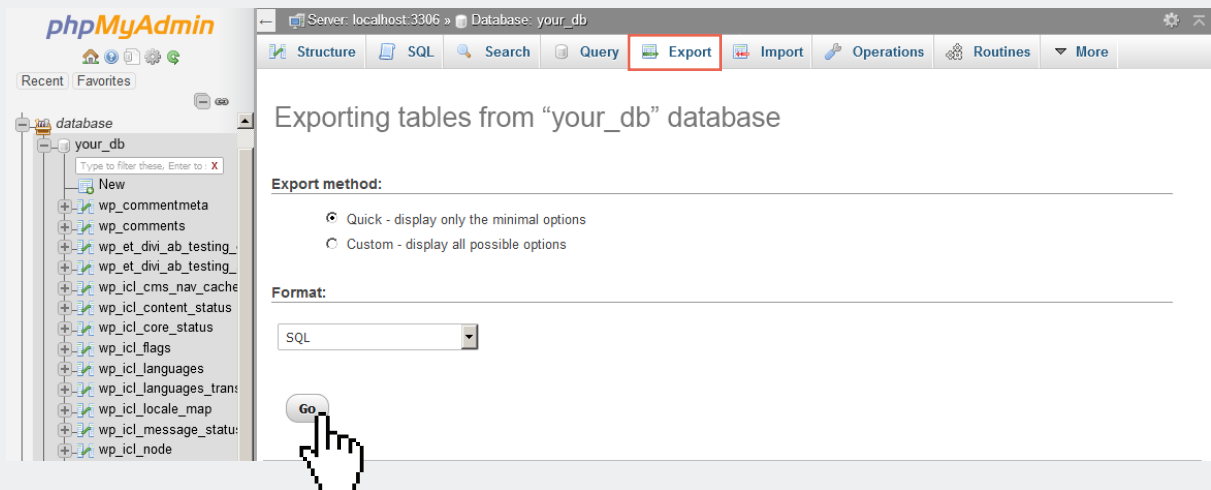
Once the archive is ready, download it to your local computer;



2. If your website uses a database, you will also have to create a **"database dump"**.

Go to the **PhpMyAdmin** interface  and select the database you will be exporting.

In there, click on **"Export"** in the TOP navigation bar and follow the necessary steps.



You will end up with an archive, which is a copy of your database. This is called a **"MySQL dump file"**.

PHASE 2:

UPLOAD YOUR WEBSITE TO OUR SERVERS

1. In the Web Hosting Control Panel, go to the "**Hosted Domains**" section. Click on the "**Host Domain**" button and add your website.

The screenshot shows the Web Hosting Control Panel interface. The top navigation bar includes links for My Domains, Email, Files, Databases, Installer, Web Tools, Statistics, and Advanced. The left sidebar contains Account Information (Plan Name: Business, Status: Active, Expiration Date: Sep 02, 2019) and Domain Usage (1 Registered Domains, 6 Hosted Domains, 0 Expiring Domains, 0 Expired Domains, 0 Parked Domains). The main content area is titled 'Hosted Domains' and includes a 'HOST DOMAIN' button and a 'CREATE A SUBDOMAIN' button. A red arrow points from the 'HOST DOMAIN' button to the 'Add a Host' form below.

The 'Add a Host' form is displayed. It has two tabs: 'Host Domain' (selected) and 'Create a Subdomain'. The 'Host Domain' tab contains a text input field with the value 'my-website.com' and a checkbox labeled 'Do not manage DNS'. Below the input field is an 'Advanced Settings' section with a plus icon. At the bottom is a red 'Add a Host' button.



Note: Don't change any name servers at this stage!

While in the **"Hosted Domains"** section, copy the **IP address** listed under **"Default Route"**.

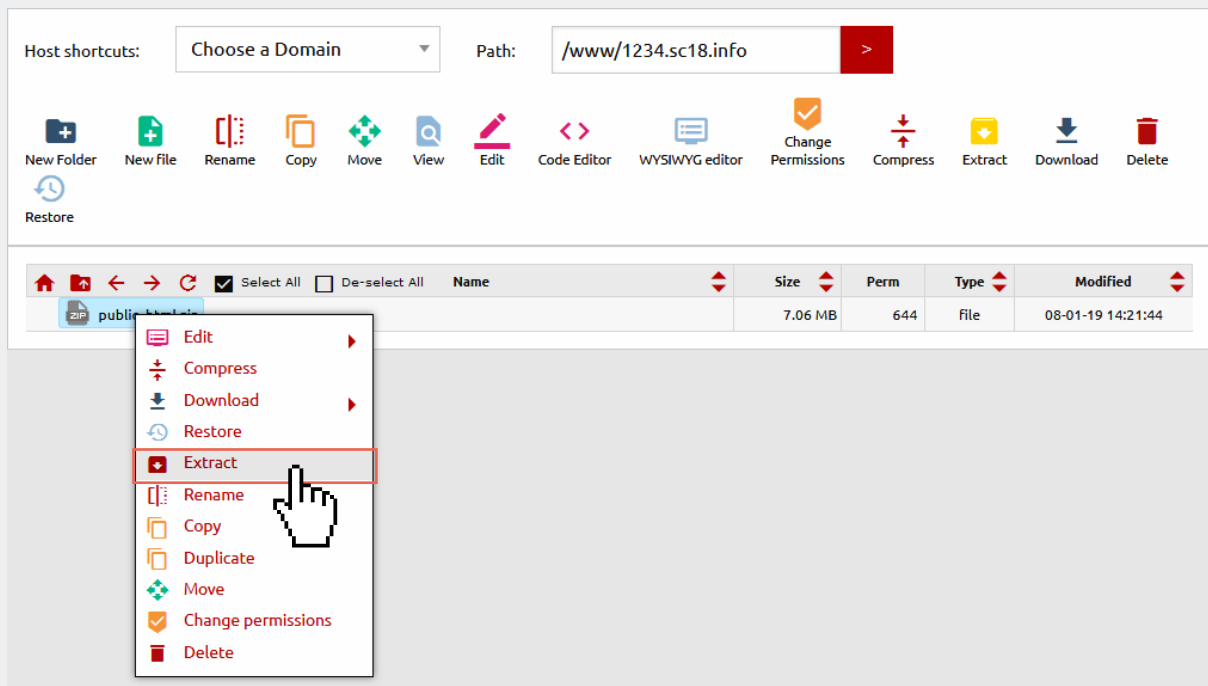
The screenshot shows the 'Hosted Domains' section of a web hosting control panel. The top navigation bar includes 'My Domains', 'Email', 'Files', 'Databases', 'Installer', 'Web Tools', 'Statistics', 'Advanced', and a search icon. The left sidebar contains 'Account Information' (Plan Name: Business, Status: Active, Expiration Date: Sep 02, 2019), 'Domain Usage' (1 Registered Domains, 6 Hosted Domains, 0 Expiring Domains, 0 Expired Domains, 0 Parked Domains), and 'Domain Search'. The main content area has tabs for 'Hosted Domains', 'Registered Domains', 'Whois Privacy Protection', and 'Parked Domains'. Under 'Hosted Domains', it says 'Below you can see all the domains currently hosted in your account. You can perform various actions: upload files, set up email and FTP accounts, create subdomains, etc.' It also mentions 'In case you want to register new domains, please use the 'Registered Domains' section.' and lists 'Domain extensions (TLDs) that cannot be hosted with us: .men'. Required Name Servers (NS) are listed: NS1: dns1.lonex.com / 198.23.54.4, NS2: dns2.lonex.com / 198.23.56.4, NS3: dns3.lonex.com / 46.249.199.214, NS4: dns4.lonex.com / 95.175.98.136. A box highlights the 'Default Route' IP address: 78.128.6.231. On the right, there are buttons for 'HOST DOMAIN' and 'CREATE A SUBDOMAIN'.

2. Go to the **"File Manager"** section and head down to the **"www/yourdomain.com"** folder.

Upload the archive of your **"public_html"** folder. You can simply **drag the file to the browser**. Alternatively, you can click on the **"Upload file(s)"** button.

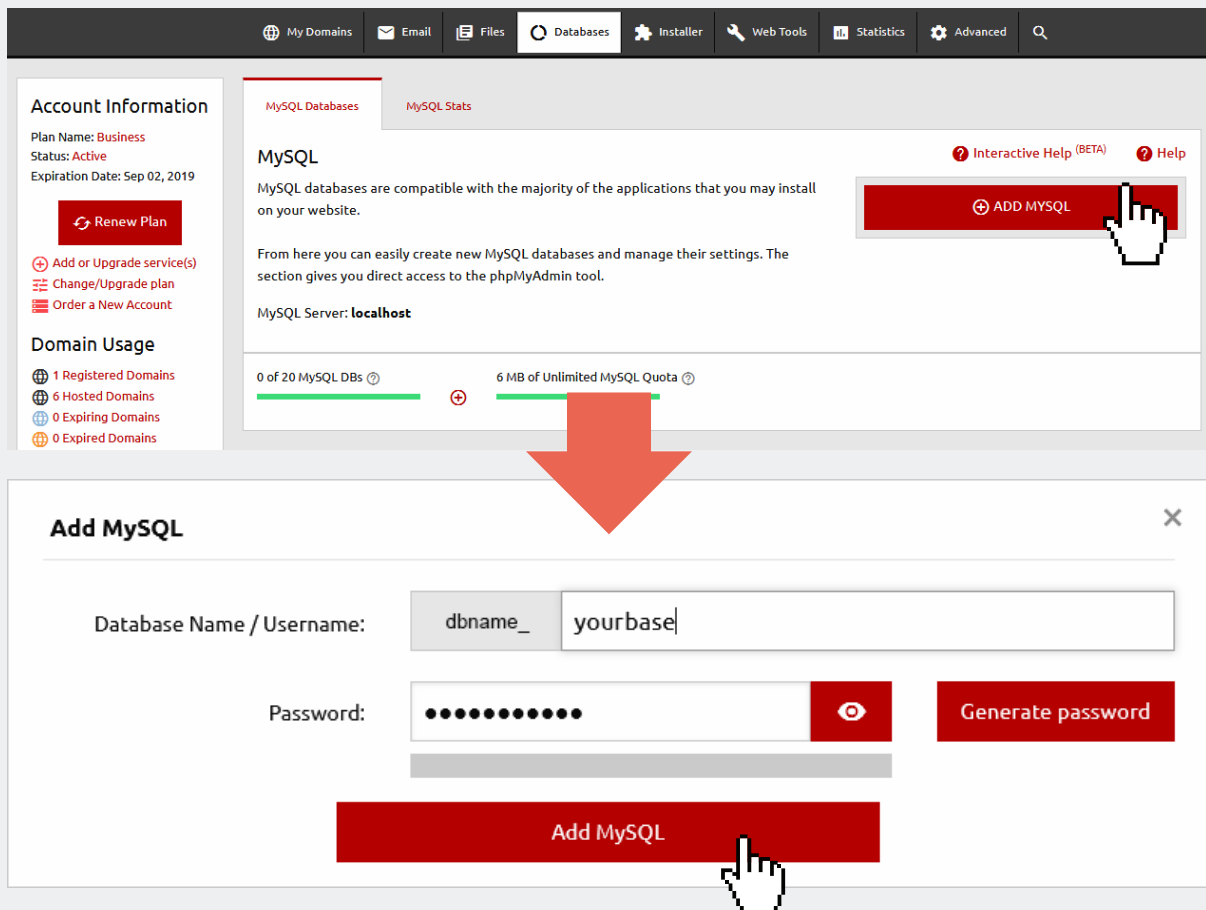
The screenshot shows the 'File Manager' section of a web hosting control panel. The top navigation bar is the same as the previous screenshot. The left sidebar is also the same. The main content area has tabs for 'File Manager', 'FTP Accounts', and 'Remote Backups'. Under 'File Manager', it says 'Manage the contents of your website(s) with simple point-and-click actions.' and 'Right-click context menus will give you quick access to various file manipulation options and a drag-and-drop functionality will allow you to upload new files from your PC in an instant (Firefox 3.6, Safari 4 or Chrome browsers required)'. There are buttons for 'UPLOAD NEW FILE(S)' and 'UPLOAD NEW FOLDER'. Below this, it shows '6 of Unlimited Domains' with a progress bar. The 'Host shortcuts' section shows a dropdown for 'Choose a Domain' and a text input for 'Path: /www/1234.sc18.info'. A toolbar contains icons for 'New Folder', 'New file', 'Rename', 'Copy', 'Move', 'View', 'Edit', 'Code Editor', 'WYSIWYG editor', 'Change Permissions', 'Compress', 'Extract', 'Download', and 'Delete'. A 'Delete' button is also present. Below the toolbar, there is a table with columns: 'Name', 'Size', 'Perm', 'Type', and 'Modified'. A hand cursor is pointing at a file named 'ZIP' in the table.


3. Once the archive is uploaded, right-click on it and choose the un-archive option.

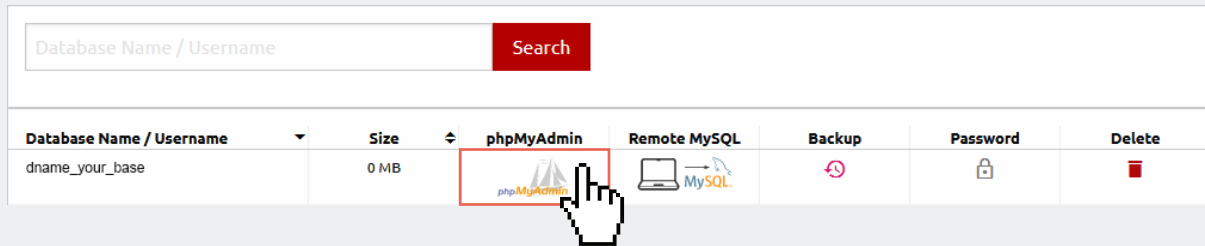


This will start to extract the contents of the file archive. The process can take some time, depending on the size of the archive.

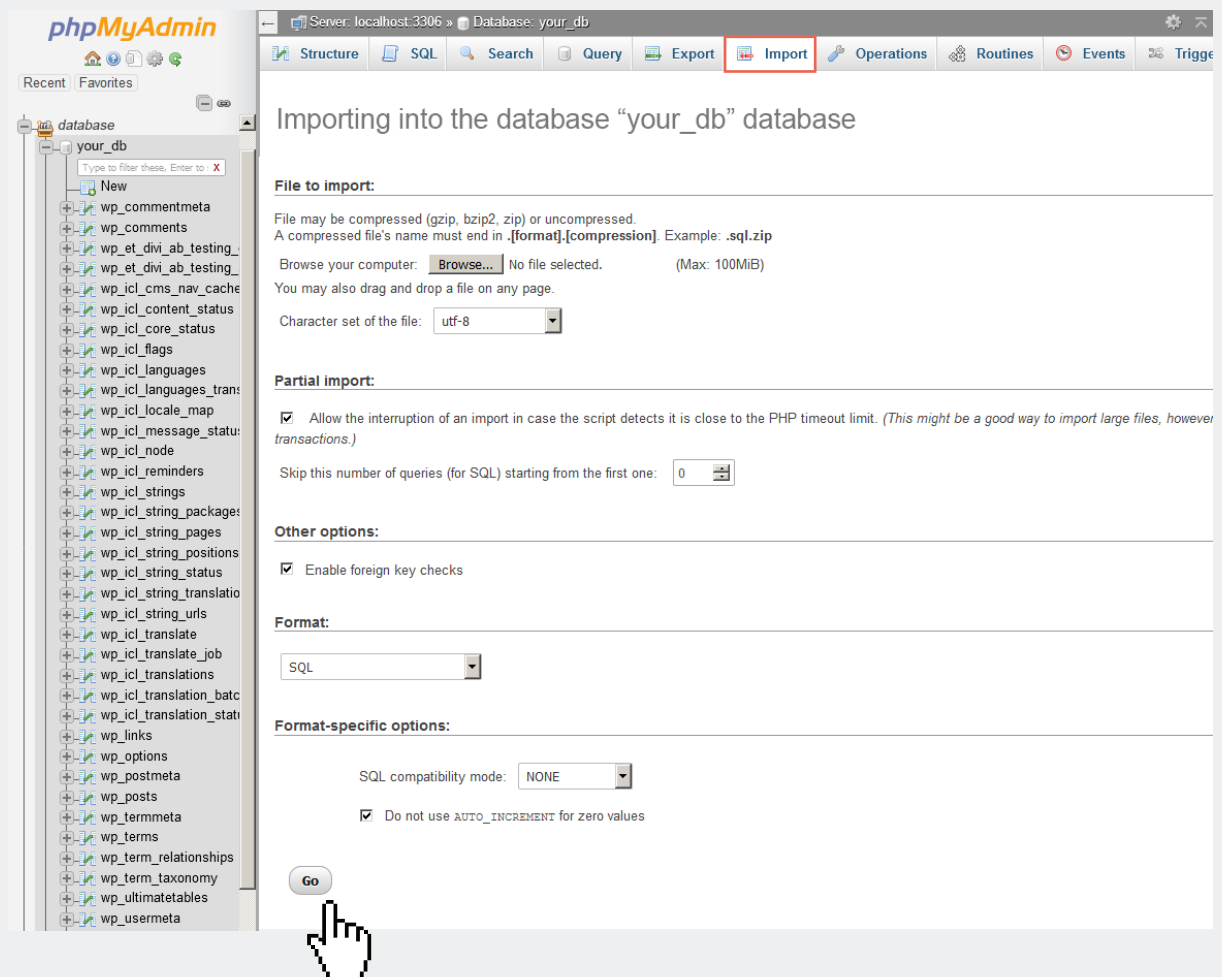
4. If your site has a database, head to the "**MySQL Databases**" menu. In there, click on the "**Add MySQL**" button and follow the steps to create a new database. Use the same password as the one for your current database.



When the new database is ready, click on the phpMyAdmin icon  to log into PhpMyAdmin.



In there, click on the database name on the left side. Then, head to "Import". Choose the MySQL dump file and import it.



PHASE 3:

CONFIGURE YOUR WEBSITE

1. If your site uses a database, you will need to tweak some settings:

- the MySQL host needs to be set to "localhost";
- you will also need to update the name of the MySQL database and the MySQL username. Use the name of the new database you created in Phase 2 for both the name and the username;

```
49
50 // ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
51
52 /** The name of the database for WordPress */
53
54 define('DB_NAME', 'dbname_your_db');
55
56
57
58 /** MySQL database username */
59
60 define('DB_USER', 'yoursite_admin');
61
62
63
64 /** MySQL database password */
65
66 define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password');
67
68
69
70 /** MySQL hostname */
71
72 define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
73
```

2. On your local computer, you will have to edit your "**hosts**" file. It is a simple text file, but be careful when making changes.



Note: You will need to have administrator access to modify it.

For Mac users, the "hosts" file is located in **"/etc/hosts"**.

For Windows users, the file is located in **"c:\Windows\System32\Drivers\etc\hosts"**.

For Linux users, the file is located in **"/etc/hosts"**.

In there, add the IP address you copied earlier and next to it - your site name (without **"http://"**).

```
hosts - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
#       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com       # source server
#       38.25.63.10       x.acme.com           # x client host
#
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
#       127.0.0.1        localhost
#       ::1              localhost
127.0.0.1                my-best-domain.net|
```

Save the file.

That's it! Now, when you visit your site from your local PC, you will open the version you uploaded to our servers.

