Hosting Steps for the Hematosis Patient Information <u>Database</u>

What is hosting?

Hosting a website means making it accessible on the Internet through a web server. It is crucial to choose the best hosting provider and plan for your website as it affects performance, security, scalability, support, and cost.

Types of Hosting

1. Shared Hosting

- Suited for small websites with low to medium traffic.
- Multiple websites are hosted on the same server, but performance is limited due to shared resources.

2. Virtual Private Server (VPS) Hosting

- You get an independent virtual private server with dedicated resources. Therefore, the applications performance will never be affected by other websites on the same server.

3. Dedicated Hosting

- Provides you with a dedicated physical server solely for your website, which gives you complete control over the server's resources and configuration.
- Better for high-traffic websites that require a lot of resources.

General Step-by-Step Hosting Guide for a Web Application

Note: Each hosting provider may have different steps, these are the broad steps that is usually taken when deploying a website. Please also refer to the links below for more specific instructions

1. Choose and Sign Up for a Hosting Provider

- Pick a hosting plan that supports PHP, MySQL, HTML, and CSS.
- Create an account on the hosting provider's website.

2. Register or Connect Your Domain

- Either register a new domain through a hosting provider or connect to an existing domain. You will most likely create your own domain.
- Example: google.com
 - google is the domain name
 - .com is the domain extension.

3. Access Your Hosting Control Panel

• Log in to the hosting dashboard of your provider such as cPanel, Site Tools, hPanel. This is where you manage files, databases, SSL, and more.

4. Upload Your Website Files

 Use the File Manager in the control panel or a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client like FileZilla to provide access for the necessary PHP, HTML, CSS or any configuration files.

5. Set Up/Connect the MySQL Database

Import the database schema/data given to you by our team.

6. Configure Your Website to Connect to the Database

• Update your PHP configuration files with the database name, username, password, and host. This is also known as .env variables.

7. Test the Website

- Visit your domain in a browser (Firefox, Safari, Google Chrome)
- Check that pages load correctly and database connections work

SiteGround	https://world.siteground.com/tutorials/getting -started/#_Set_Up_Your_Website		
Render	https://render.com/docs/your-first-deploy		
BlueHost	https://www.bluehost.com/blog/how-to-host-a-website/		
KnownHost	https://www.knownhost.com/blog/an-easy-step-by-step-guide-on-starting-a-website/		
Hostinger	https://www.hostinger.com/tutorials/how-to-host-a-website#5_Create_or_Upload_Your_Website		

Our apologies if this is confusing, please contact any of us if you have any questions regarding the hosting steps.

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