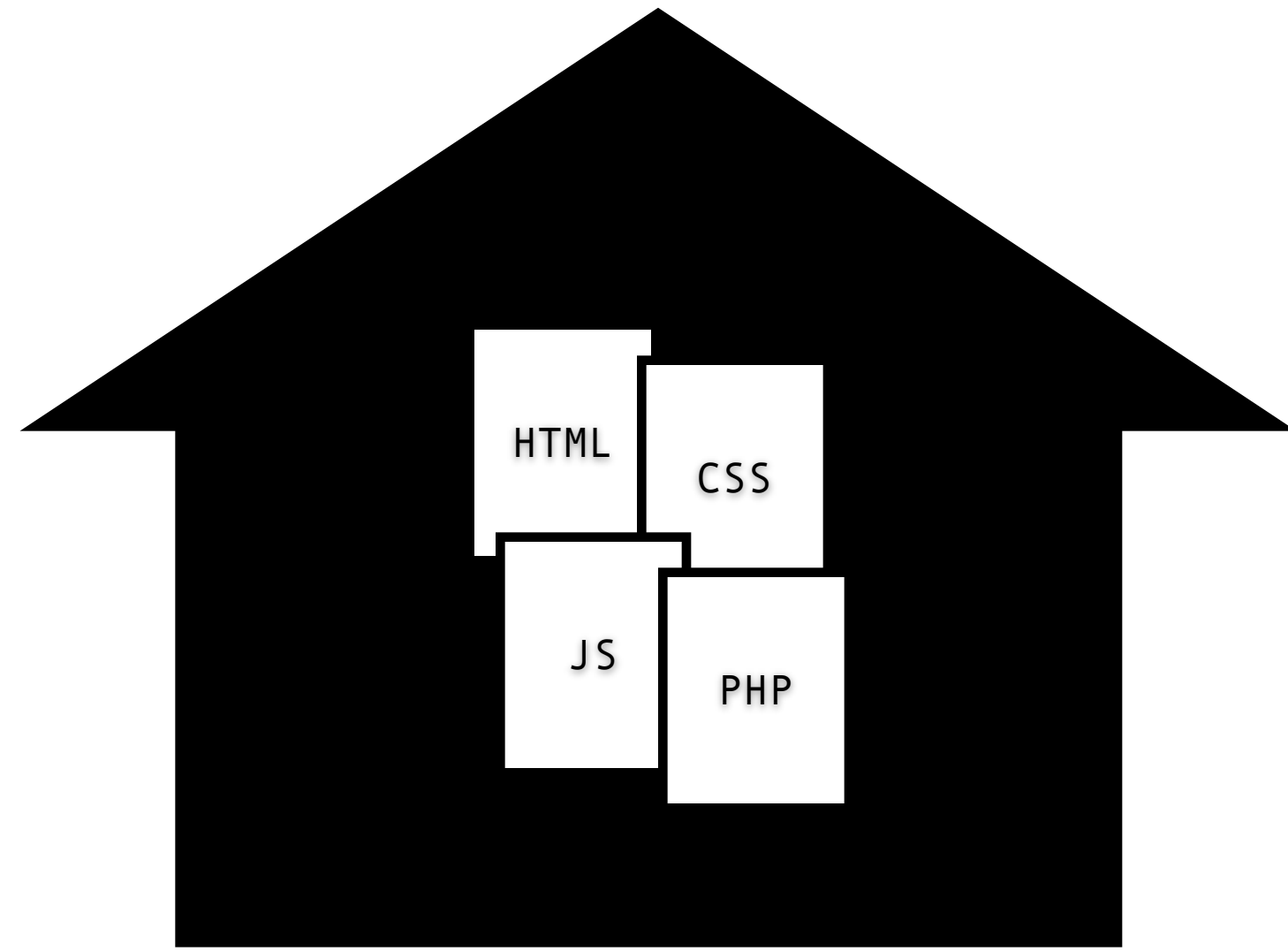


Website design for artists (INTRO)

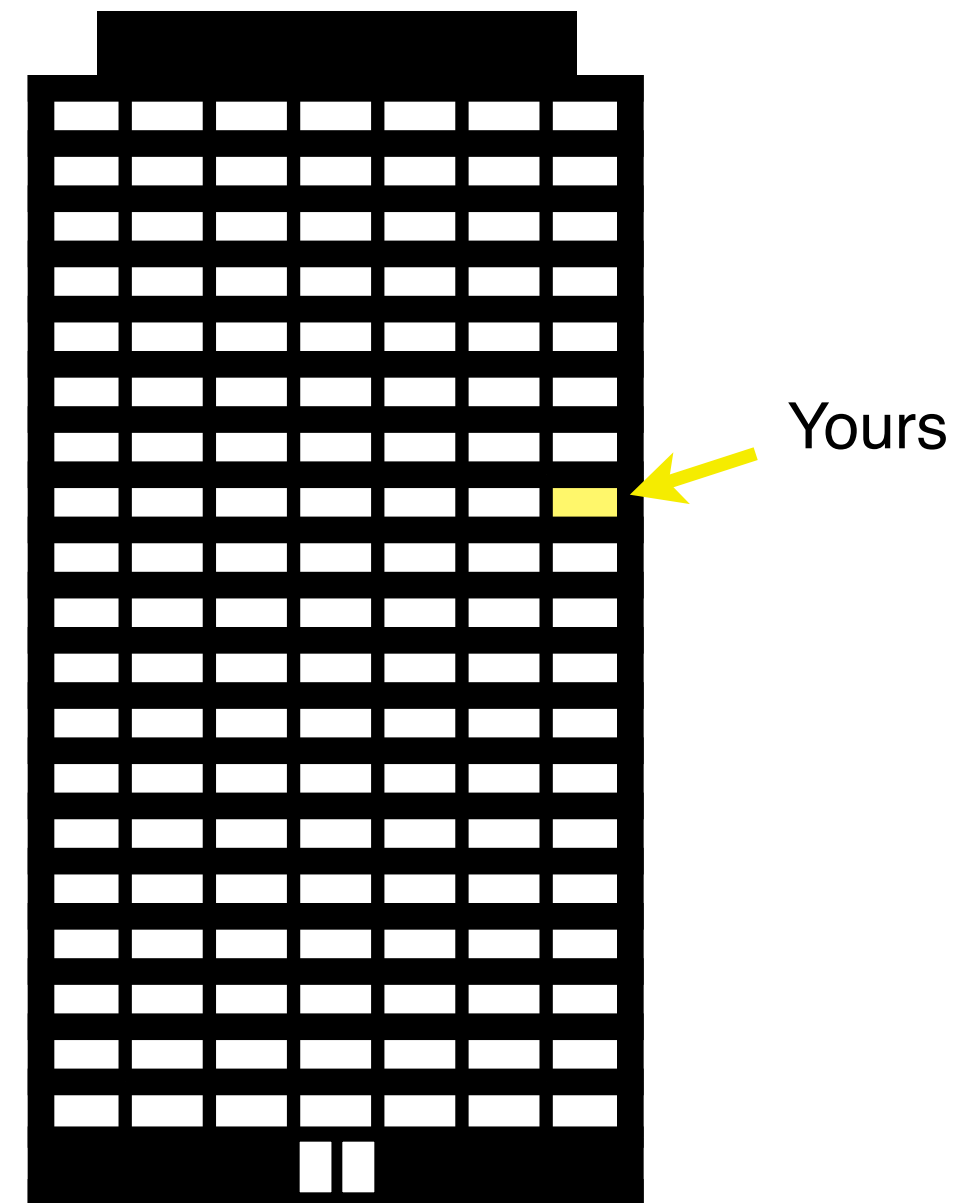
#8 Putting it all together — Web hosting

Once you are ready to unleash
your website unto the world,
you need to find hosting for it.



Hosting is like a home for
your website.

Types of hosting



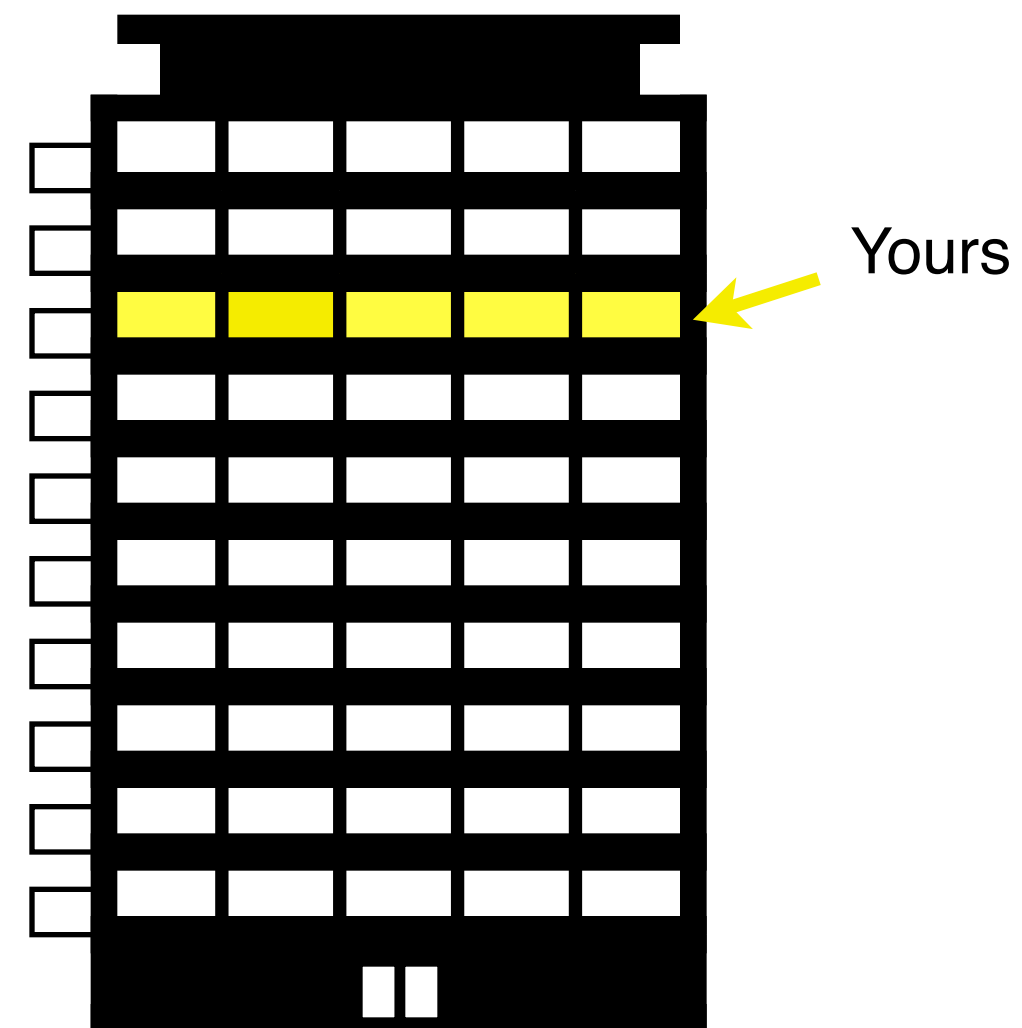
Shared hosting

Pros

- Cheap
- Easy to use control panels
- Cheap

Cons

- Space is shared amongst hundreds or thousands of websites
- Slow
- CPU and memory usage limited



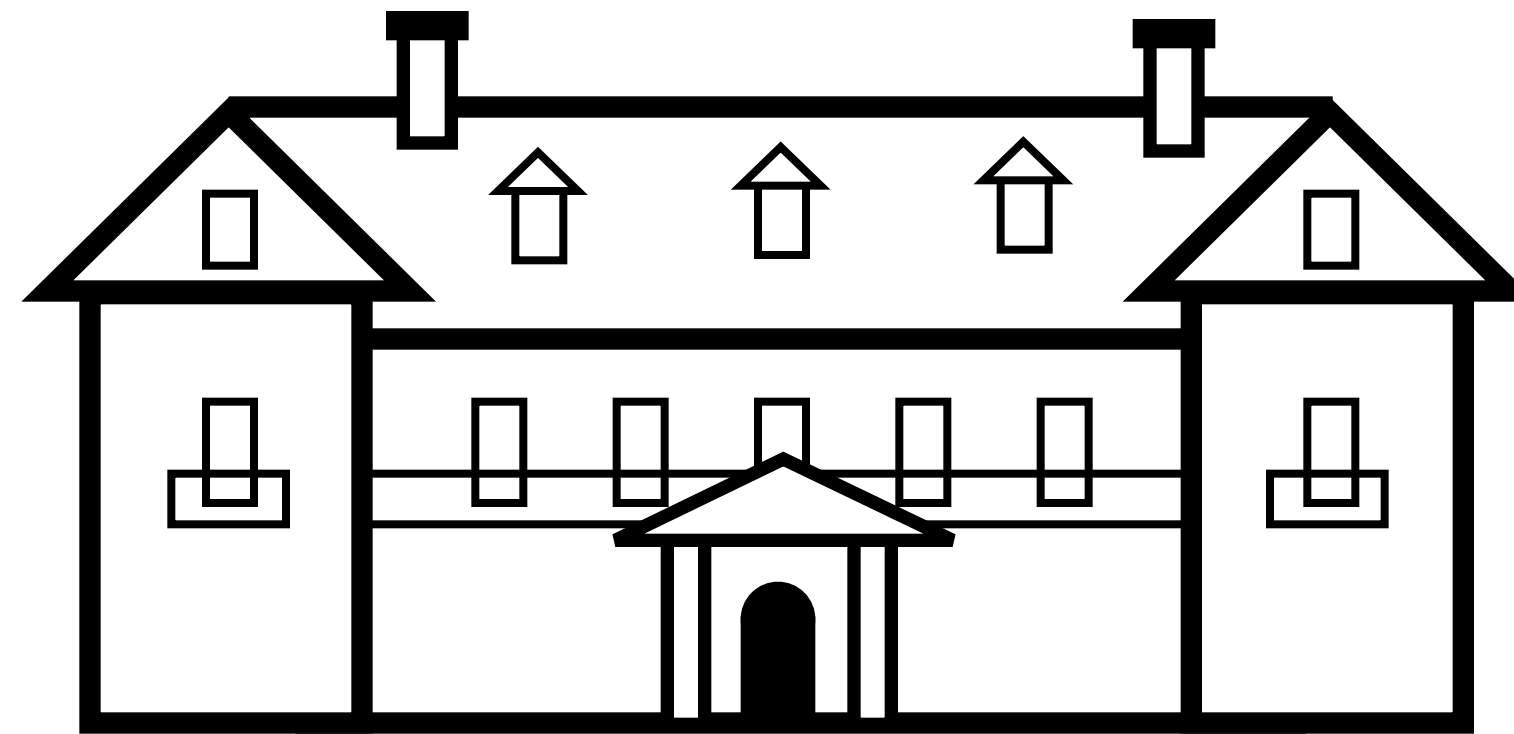
VPS hosting

Pros

- Resources are not shared
- Good performance

Cons

- More expensive than shared hosting
- Can be more difficult to setup



Yours

Dedicated hosting

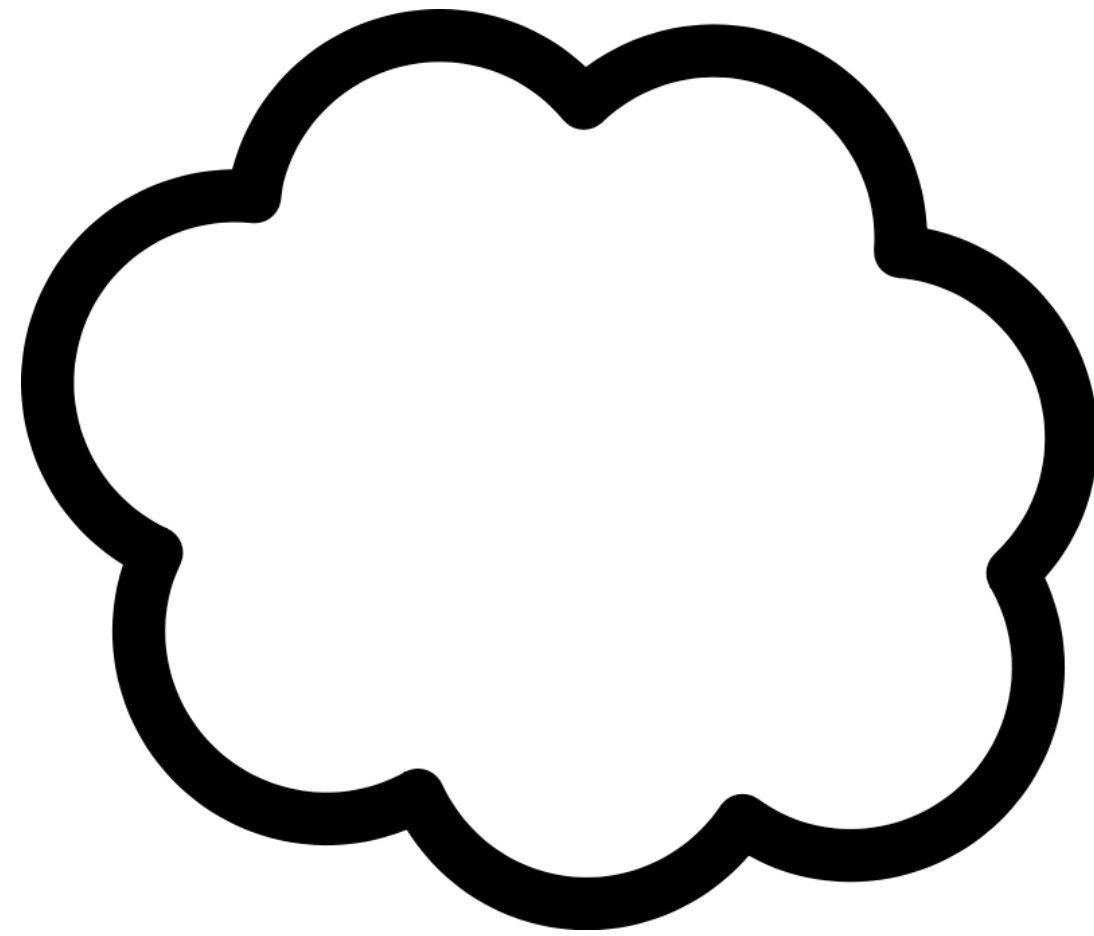
Pros

- Dedicated resources
- Maximum performance

Cons

- Very expensive
- High maintenance

Others

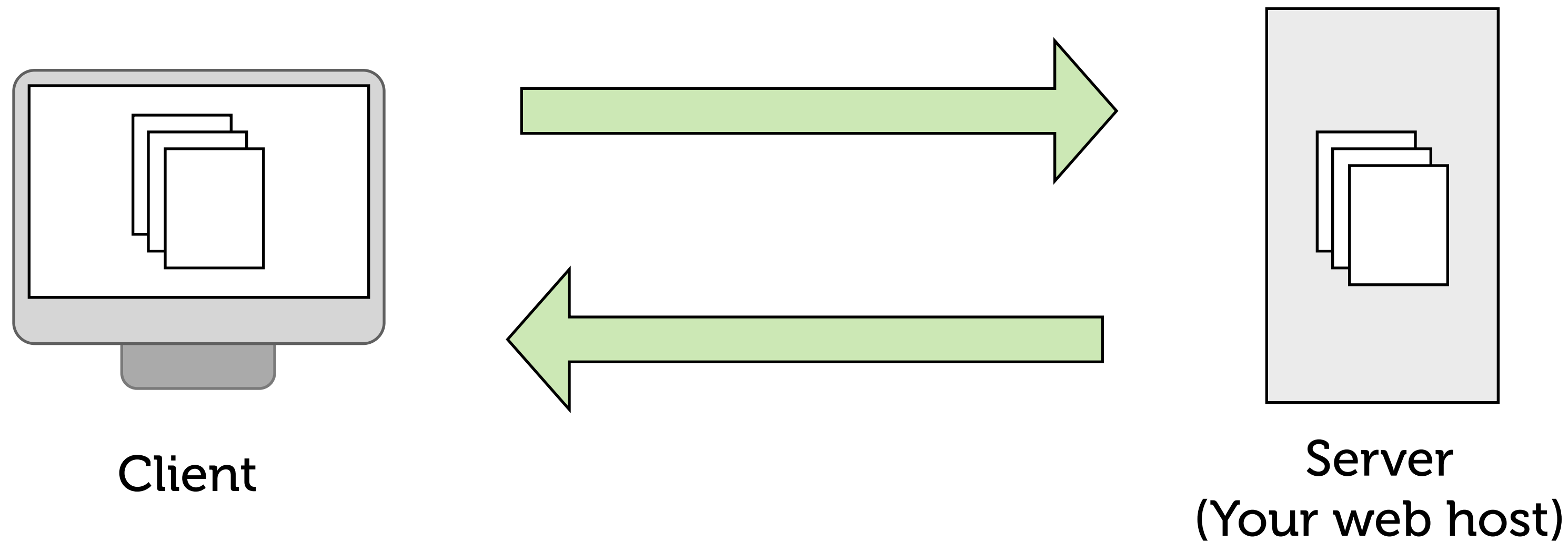


Cloud hosting

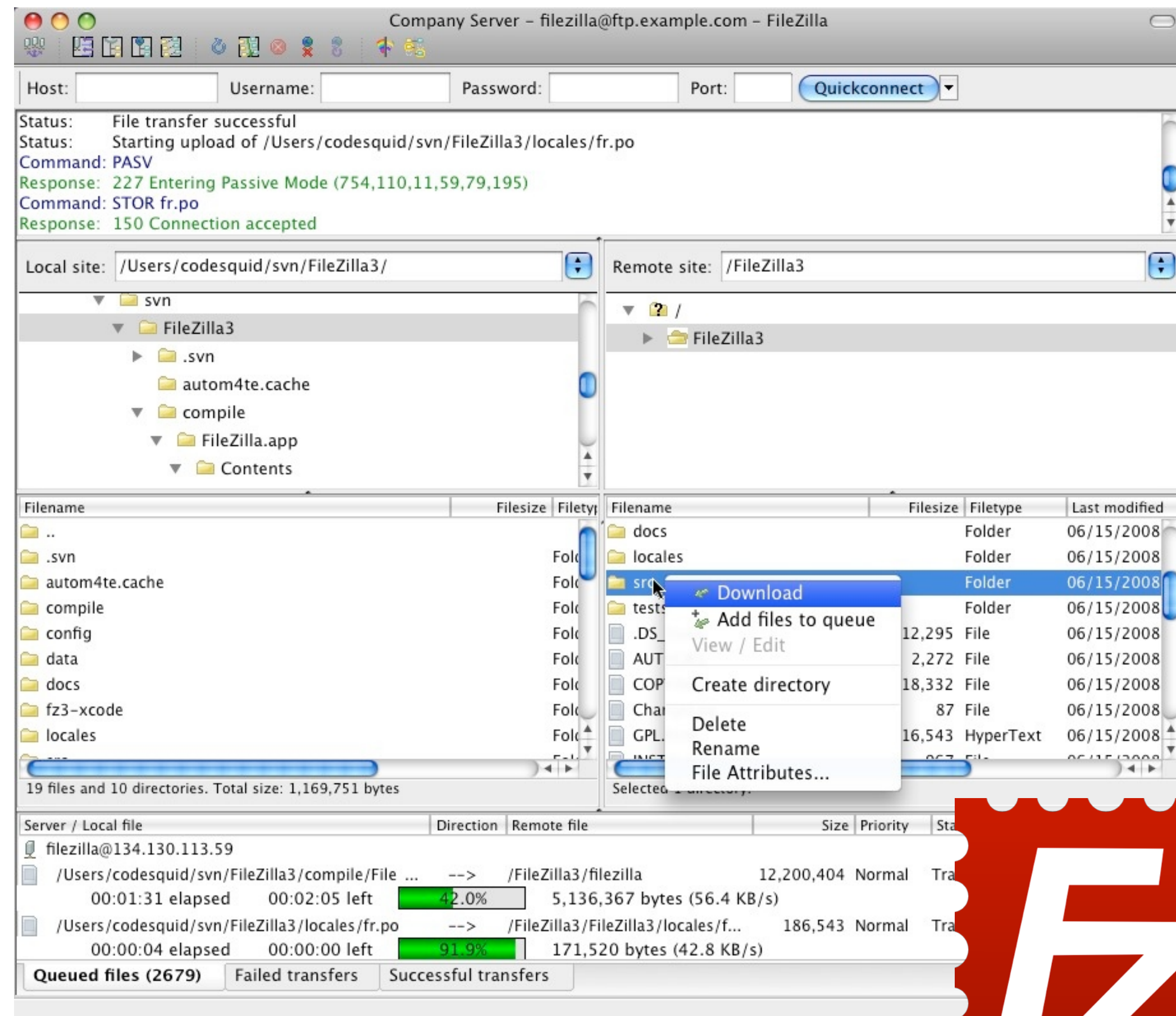


Hosted services

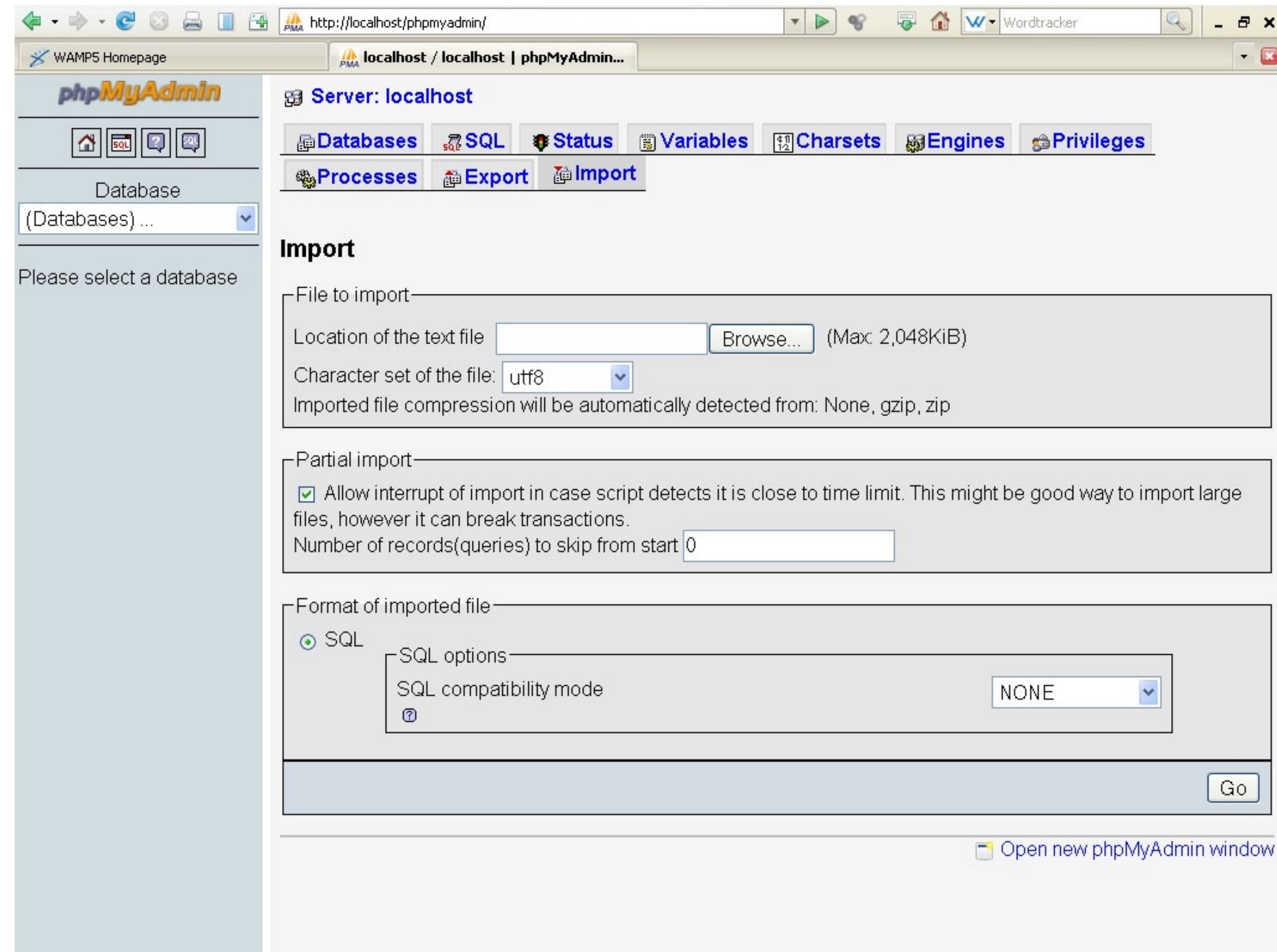
Transferring your site to
your host



The FTP protocol allows you
to send files directly to a
remote server



My favorite FTP client for the
MAC is FileZilla (free!)

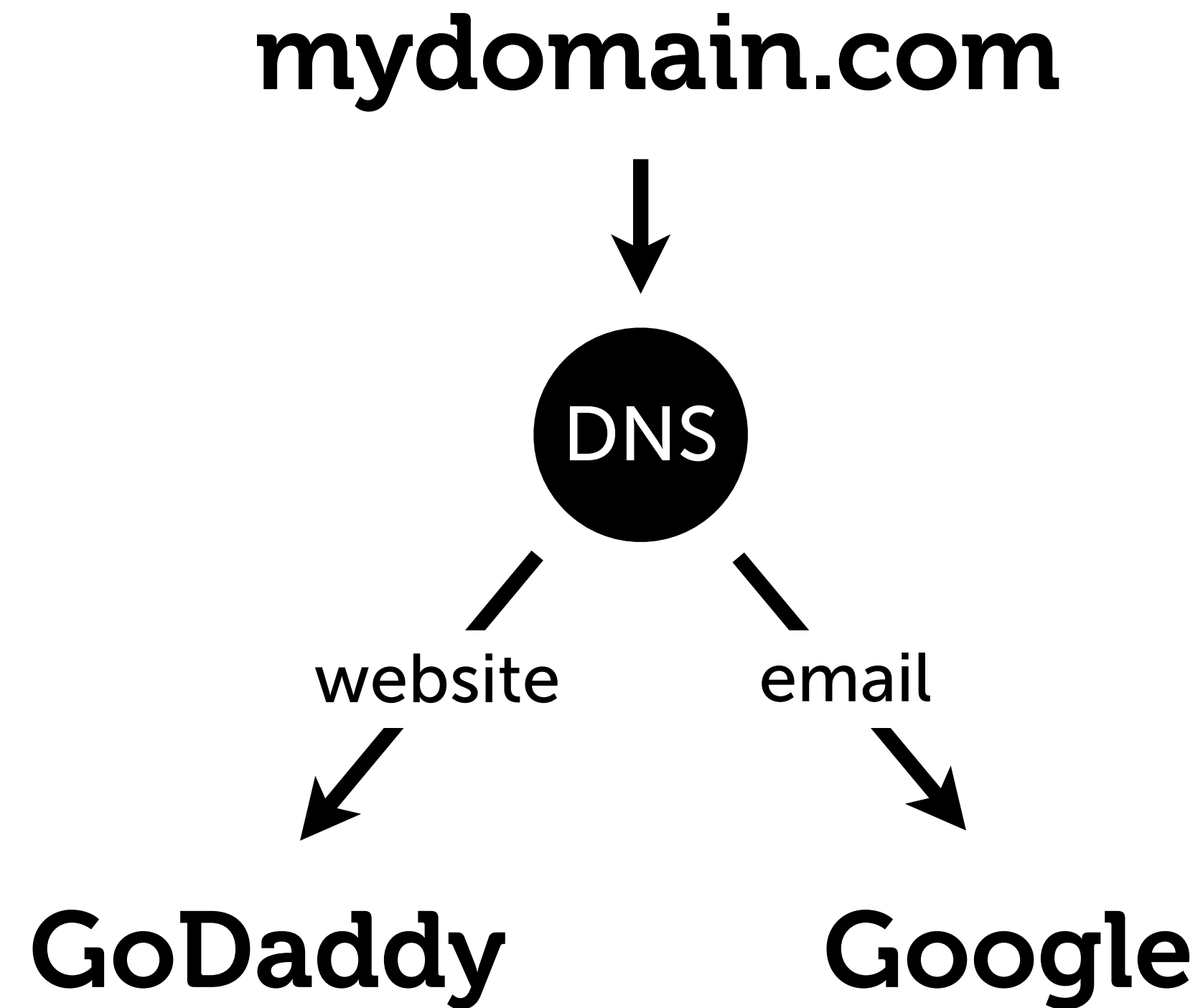


Transfer your databases using PhpMyAdmin

Domain names & DNS

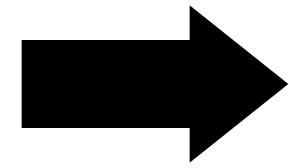
mydomain.com ➡ 12.34.567.89

After having purchased your own domain name, you must map it to the IP address of your host server.



**This is done using Domain Name
Servers (DNS)**

mydomain.com



ns1.examplehost.com
ns2.examplehost.com

Setting the name servers for
your domain indicates where
the DNS records are located


```
mydomain.com    A    12.34.567.89  
mydomain.com    MX   mail.google.com
```

The name servers hold records that indicate things like the IP address to which your domain name is to be mapped, and where your email server is located

Check any domain's DNS
records using a site like
<http://nwttools.com>