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You may either type Terminal in the Spotlight search or by navigating to Applications , then the Utilities folder, then click on the Terminal app. Open the hosts file for editing. In the terminal window you just opened copy/paste the command string below, and press return. sudo nano /private/etc/hosts or sudo nano /etc/hosts on newer MacOS. Enter your password when it prompts you to enter your Mac user's password. NOTE: you will not see the cursor move. This is normal, simply enter your password and press the Return when done. Edit the hosts file by adding these two lines to the bottom of the file. SERVER\_IP\_ADDRESS domain.com SERVER\_IP\_ADDRESS www.domain.com For example, it should look like: 86.75.30.9 domain.com 86.75.30.9 www.domain.com NOTE: Be sure to replace domain.com with your actual domain name. If you are not sure which IP address to use, please contact our Support Department for further assistance. WARNING: Be sure that there is a space between the IP and the URL. Otherwise, the rule will not work. Save your changes by pressing control-o on your keyboard then return to accept the filename. Exit the editor by pressing control-x. This takes you back to the terminal screen. You may need to flush your Mac's DNS cache, so copy/paste the below command string into terminal, and press return: dscacheutil -flushcache. You may have to add sudo to this command, for example: sudo dscacheutil -flushcacheb. This completes the hosts file modification, so you should now be able to see your site here with us using your domain in your browser's address bar. When testing is complete you may undo these changes by repeating the steps above but removing the information entered in step 3. Learn more about DNS management with our Managed VPS Hosting Product Guide. To edit a plain text file in Terminal, you can use a command-line text editor. For general-purpose work, it's easiest to use one of the text editors included with macOS. If you want to use a graphical text editor, use TextEdit (in Launchpad). Otherwise, use one of the command-line editors included with macOS: Nano nano is a simple command-line editor. It's a good introduction to using a command-line editor because it includes easy-to-follow on-screen help. See the nano man page. Vim vim is a vi-compatible text editor. It has many powerful enhancements for moving around, searching, and editing documents. Basic editing is simple to learn, and there's additional functionality to explore. You can access most of the functionality by using keystroke combinations that trigger certain behavior. vim, or the editor it's modeled after, vi, is found in most UNIX-based operating systems. See the vim man page. If you're new to using the command line and don't anticipate using it much for editing, nano is probably your best choice. If you expect to spend a lot of time using the command-line environment, it's probably worth learning vim. They have very different design philosophies, so spend some time with each of them to determine which works best for you. Page 2 To edit a plain text file in Terminal, you can use a command-line text editor. For general-purpose work, it's easiest to use one of the text editors included with macOS. If you want to use a graphical text editor, use TextEdit (in Launchpad). Otherwise, use one of the command-line editors included with macOS: Nano nano is a simple command-line editor. It's a good introduction to using a command-line editor because it includes easy-to-follow on-screen help. See the nano man page. Vim vim is a vi-compatible text editor. It has many powerful enhancements for moving around, searching, and editing documents. Basic editing is simple to learn, and there's additional functionality to explore. 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If you expect to spend a lot of time using the command-line environment, it's probably worth learning vim. They have very different design philosophies, so spend some time with each of them to determine which works best for you. Page 5 To edit a plain text file in Terminal, you can use a command-line text editor. Text editors are among the oldest programs available on any operating system, and come in a wide variety—from completely automatic text editors, where you essentially write a recipe for what actions should be taken on text and then let the computer do the work, to much more interactive text editors that can edit (and save) text in a wide variety of formats. For general-purpose work, it's easiest to deal with one of the text editors included with macOS. If you want to use a graphical text editor, use TextEdit (in Launchpad). Otherwise, use one of the many command-line editors provided. The three most full-featured command-line text editors included with macOS are: Nano nano is a simple command-line based editor. It's a replacement for the Pico editor; so instructions for using the Pico editor can be used with nano. If you invoke the Pico editor, you actually run nano. nano is a good introduction to using a command-line based editor as it includes easy-to-follow on-screen help. Vim vim is a vi-compatible text editor. It has many powerful enhancements for moving around, searching, and editing documents. Basic editing is simple to learn and there's much additional functionality to explore. You can access most of the functionality by using keystroke combinations that trigger certain behavior. vim, or the editor it's modeled after, vi, is found in most UNIX-based operating systems. In addition to its editing power, emacs is extremely customizable, with additional functionality available in modules that let the emacs interface do much more than just text editing. It's relatively easy to use for basic editing, and has lots of functionality for you to explore. Like vim, emacs uses keystroke combinations to access its many different functional behaviors. These keystroke combinations require memorization, so emacs is most useful if you use the command line often. If you're new to using the command line and don't anticipate using it much for editing, nano is probably your best choice. If you expect to spend a lot of time using the command-line environment, it's probably worth learning either vim or emacs. They have very different design philosophies, so spend some time with each of them to determine which works best for you. For more information about using nano, vim, or emacs, see their man pages. Page 6 To edit a plain text file in Terminal, you can use a command-line text editor. Text editors are among the oldest programs available on any operating system, and come in a wide variety—from completely automatic text editors, where you essentially write a recipe for what actions should be taken on text and then let the computer do the work, to much more interactive text editors that can edit (and save) text in a wide variety of formats. For general-purpose work, it's easiest to deal with one of the text editors included with macOS. If you want to use a graphical text editor, use TextEdit (in Launchpad). Otherwise, use one of the many command-line editors provided. The three most full-featured command-line text editors included with macOS are: Nano nano is a simple command-line based editor. It's a replacement for the Pico editor; so instructions for using the Pico editor can be used with nano. If you invoke the Pico editor, you actually run nano. nano is a good introduction to using a command-line based editor as it includes easy-to-follow on-screen help. 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Like vim, emacs uses keystroke combinations to access its many different functional behaviors. These keystroke combinations require memorization, so emacs is most useful if you use the command line often. If you're new to using the command line and don't anticipate using it much for editing, nano is probably your best choice. If you expect to spend a lot of time using the command-line environment, it's probably worth learning either vim or emacs. They have very different design philosophies, so spend some time with each of them to determine which works best for you. For more information about using nano, vim, or emacs, see their man pages.

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