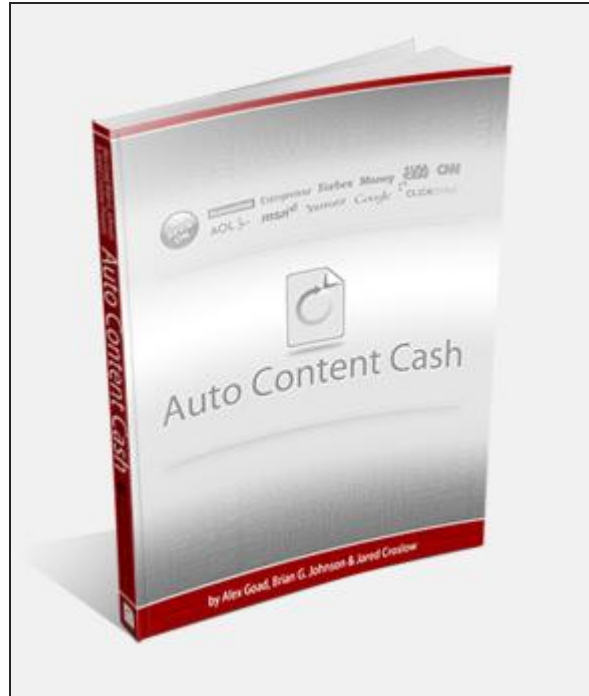


Auto Content Cash



Revenge of the Clones

The Free Method For Cloning Wordpress Installs

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The Free WordPress Cloning Method

For Intermediate to Advanced Marketers

Before we getting started with the free method of WordPress site installation cloning you should have already watched the introduction to cloning on the members blog, this will give you a solid overview of the cloning process.

As mentioned cloning is for intermediate to advanced marketers and we recommend using WP Cloner for streamlined cloning, however you may want to consider the free method if you're a technical type person.

Thanks to Rochelle Kirby for sharing and documenting the free cloning methoding method within this very document.

Brian G. Johnson

You can save yourself a lot of time by cloning the database to a WordPress blog that you've already set up exactly as you want it, then installing the cloned database and your new site will look like the first site.

This is a rather complicated process to set up, and can take up to several hours to complete, depending on how complicated your Master Database site is. Fortunately, that's the hardest and most time-consuming part of this process.

After you clone your Master Database, you can use it indefinitely, and the steps needed to prepare your cloned database for a new site takes about five to ten minutes from start to finish.

Needed to Clone Database:

- Domain (for installing WordPress)
- WordPress installed on one of your domains with up-to-date version of WordPress and plugins
- Themes that you might want to use
- Notepad ++ (you can download it for free at <http://notepad-plus.sourceforge.net/uk/site.htm>)
- FileZilla (you can download it for free at <http://filezilla-project.org/download.php>)

Note: Notepad++ is a Windows program. If you have a Mac and don't have the ability to run Windows on it, then you will need to use a different text editor, preferably one that shows you the line numbers for code.

There are four parts involved in cloning a database:

- Part One – The first thing you will do is create a Master Database that you will clone. You will install WordPress on one of your URLs and set it up for cloning. This step only needs to be done once, and is the most time-consuming aspect of this process.
- Part Two – Next you will need to download the Master Database to your computer, where you will modify it just a bit. This, too, only needs to be done once.
- Part Three – You will modify a copy of the Master Database to prepare it for installation on a new site. This step will be done each time you want to use your cloned database for a new site, and takes up to 10 minutes to complete.
- Part Four – Last, you will upload the modified copy of the database on a new site, then make a few changes after the database has been installed. This step will be done each time you want to use your cloned database for a new site.

Part One – Creating Your Master Database

Part One, Step 1.

Install the most recent version of WordPress on one of your URLs. If you have a URL you have never used, that would be perfect to use. If you don't have a spare URL, I recommend purchasing one just for this purpose.

Note: *It is possible to install WordPress on a subfolder, such as www.MySite.com/WordPressInstalledhere. However, doing so causes a number of potential problems, and greatly increases the chances of making a mistake that may be difficult to correct. I do NOT recommend that you do this, and these instructions have been written as though you are installing WordPress onto the root folder of your URL (aka www.WordPressInstalledhere.com).*

Be aware that the site you install your Master Database on (the one you will set up to use for cloning) is NOT a site you want people visiting. It will not look like a functioning site. That's okay, and if you follow the steps below, your Master Database will automatically block search engines and should not be indexed. In other words, it is extremely unlikely that people will be able to find your Master Database unless you share the URL.

Next, you will set up plugins, create default pages, and modify the sitewide settings that you will (or might) want for your future sites. This is likely to include the following (I will go into more detail for each):

- Default pages or posts
- Plugins
- Sitewide settings
- Theme choice (most theme settings are not saved in a database, so there is no need to make changes to a specific theme, but whatever theme you choose for your Master Database will be the one used when you use the cloned database on future sites)

The Use of Keyword Phrases in your Master Database

I am stopping for a moment to explain a concept that is critical to successfully cloning your Master Database.

Several times during the next few steps I will tell you to add various keywords to different locations in your Master Database. The reason for this is so you can easily replace these phrases with wording specific to any new site you will set up when you clone your Master Database.

Every website has certain features that are unique to that website, whether it was built by WordPress, coded by hand, or any other method. Things that are unique to a website include: the site's URL (i.e. www.DomainName.com), the name of the database, the username for that site's cPanel admin, and so on.

When you are ready to clone your Master Database, you will need to modify the information in the database to prepare it for your new website. The phrases you add in the following steps will make this process quick and easy.

To succeed at this, you will need to add specific phrases to your Master Database so you can later search for, and replace, those phrases with wording that makes sense for any given site you create.

Below are the various phrases that I use. These instructions will assume that you are also using these exact phrases, though you can to use your own phrases.

Phrases for Master Database	Purpose of Phrases
12345678_masterdatabase	Will eventually be replaced with username_databasename
/12345678/	Will eventually be replaced with /username/
www.OLDURL.com	Will eventually be replaced with www.newurl.com
MainKeywordPhrase.com	Will eventually be replaced with NameOfSite.com (or .net , or .org , or whatever your site ends with)
Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)	Will eventually be replaced with Name Of Site
DESCRIPTIONOFBLOG	Will eventually be replaced with the description of your new site .
/%postname%.html	Will eventually be replaced with one of the permalink structures below: /%postname%.html /%postname%.htm /%postname%.php

You will need to make sure that the phrases will be replaced with site-specific phrases that will make sense in the context of each phrases location. That might sound a bit confusing, so I will clarify.

To illustrate what I mean, here are a few examples, using the completely fictitious (as of this writing) URL of www.CuteLittleKittenCollars.com.

Let's say I created a Master Database, then followed all the steps below. While creating my Master Database, I added **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)** and **MainKeywordPhrase.com** to several locations within the Master Database.

When I clone the Master Database, I will search for these two phrases and replace them with the two following phrases, which are specific to my new kitten collar site:

Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals) = Cute Little Kitten Collars
MainKeywordPhrase.com = CuteLittleKittenCollars.com

This means that the default pages I created will now have the new phrases, specific to cute little kitten collars, added to them.

So... My "About" page will be changed from "*This site is dedicated to helping you find the best prices for **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)**...*" to "*This site is dedicated to helping you find the best prices for Cute Little Kitten Collars...*"

My "Contact Us" will be changed from "*Please contact us at **admin -@- MainKeywordPhrase.com***" to "*Please cotnact us at admin -@- CuteLittleKittenCollars.com*"

My "Disclosure" page will be changed from "***MainKeywordPhrase.com** may be compensated by purchases made after clicking our links...*" to "*CuteLittleKittenCollars.com may be compensated by purchases made after clicking our links...*"

And so on.

Now that the use of keyword phrases, and the reasons for doing so, have been explained, on to the steps to creating a site for your Master Database.

Plugins

Part One, Step 2.

Upload all the plugins that you might want to use, and upgrade any that are outdated.

Part One, Step 3.

Activate all plugins and modify their default settings, as needed.

Part One, Step 4.

Deactivate any plugins that you might not want on a new site. Leave activated the plugins that you are positive you will want to use on all future sites.

In other words, do it once now on your Master Database and you won't have to modify the settings again in the future no matter how many sites you activate the plugins on. This entire process is all about saving you time, and every minute counts.

If you use any type of SEO plugin, such as All In One SEO Pack or Platinum SEO Pack, you will need to fill in the following the following phrases, where applicable:

- Home Title = **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)**
- Home Description = **DESCRIPTIONOFBLOG**
- Home Keywords = **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)**

Note: *Plugins are finicky things and don't always play well together. It is fairly common to get error messages when you bulk activate them (aka activate them all at once).*

It is possible that you might activate one before another and end up with an error. Or, you might activate an older version of a plugin that is not compatible with the version of WordPress you are using, and end up with an error. You may need to activate your plugins in a certain order, or delete one altogether if you can't figure out how to make it work. Worst case scenario (and, yes, this has happened to me), it may appear that your blog has disappeared and an error message has replaced it.

If you get an error while activating your plugins, copy the error message and paste it into Google, then search for it. Chances are, someone else has already encountered whatever error you now have, and will share how to correct it.

Another thing to try is to deactivate all plugins, then activate them, one at a time. If/when you get an error, you will know what the problem plugin is.

WordPress Sitewide Settings

Now you will change or set up the sitewide settings for a blog. Each setting is located, by default, on the left sidebar of your Admin.

Part One, Step 5. Settings / General

There are three changes for the General Settings:

- **Blog Title** = Change to **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)**
- **Tagline** = Change to **DESCRIPTIONOFBLOG**
- **E-mail Address** = Change to your primary email address (I encourage you to use the same one for all your WordPress sites, to make things easier on yourself)

Save your changes.

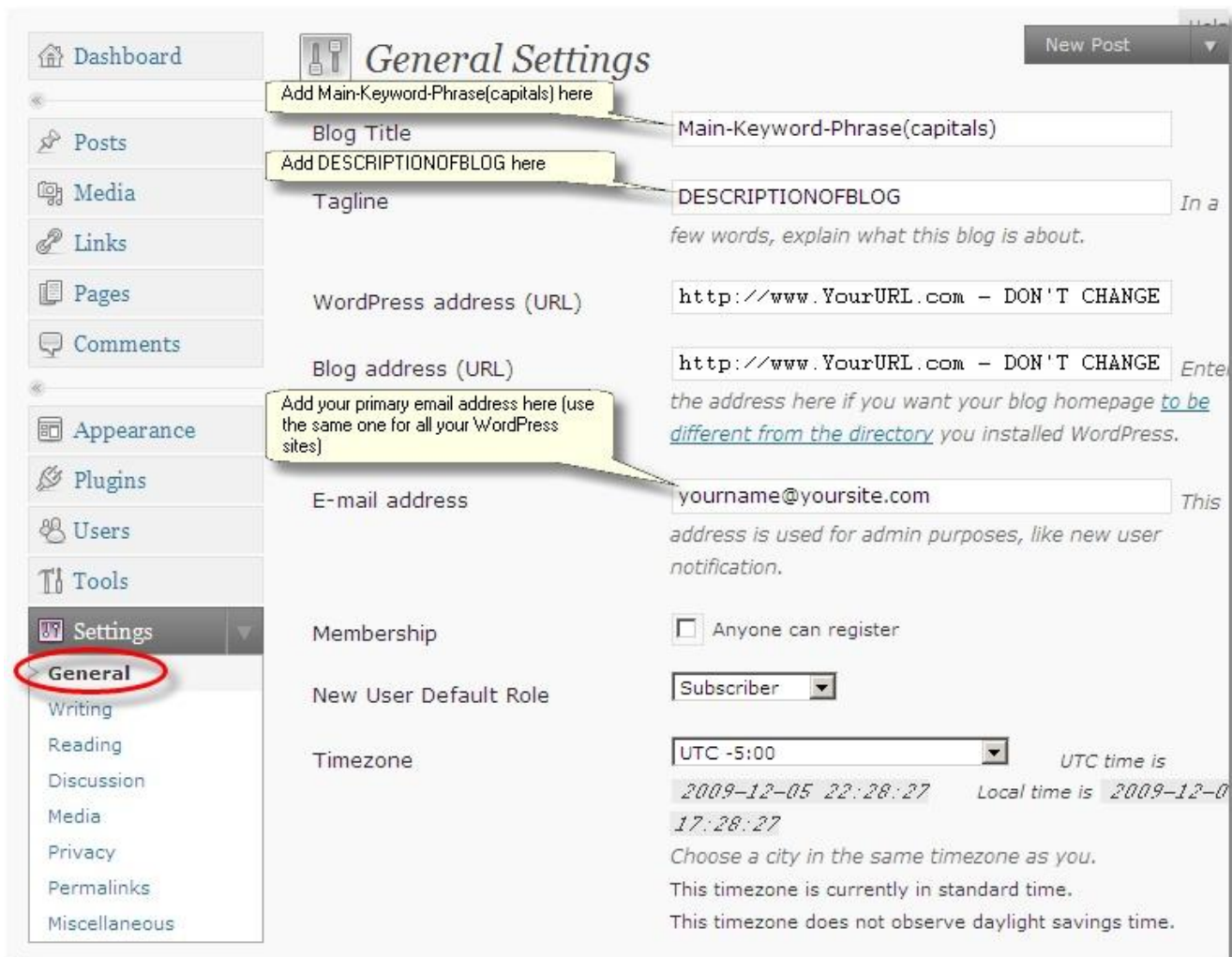


Image of changes you will make to General Settings

Do NOT change the URL options (WordPress address or Blog address)! Doing do will

prevent you from being able to access your Master Database's admin panel.

Part One, Step 6.

Settings / Privacy

There is just one setting to change in the Privacy settings. This step will prevent search engines from indexing your Master Database. This is important for two reasons:

1. You do not want visitors to your Master Database
2. You will not want visitors to future sites until you have made it presentable, and this will automatically block search engines on future sites that use your cloned database

Make sure your site is hidden from search engines by selecting the “*I would like to block search engines, but allow normal visitors*” option.

Save your changes.

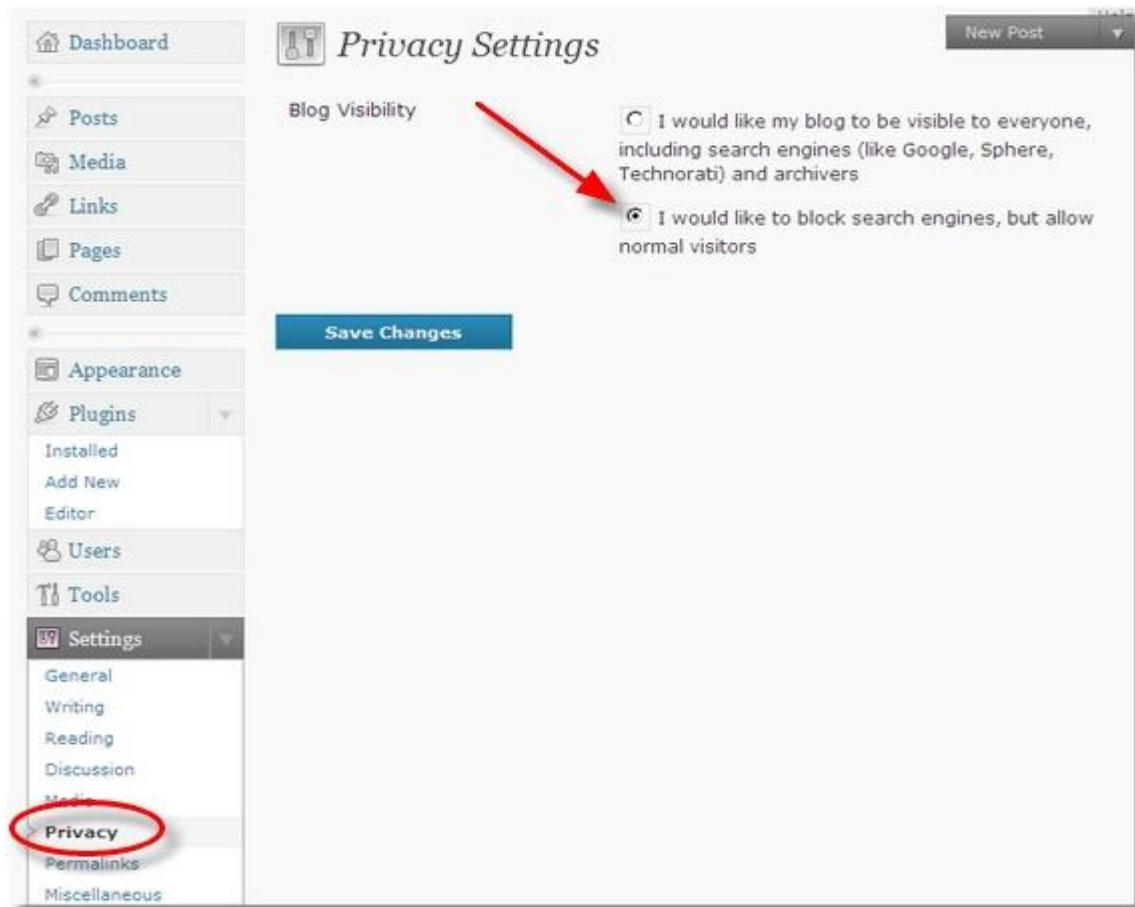


Image of Privacy Settings

Part One, Step 7. Settings / Permalinks

There is one change to make in the Permalinks setting. You will change your permalinks to the **Custom Structure** option and enter `/%postname%.html` (this will setting will cause the Post Name of your pages and posts show up in the browser title area – don't worry if this doesn't make sense, just know that it makes for good SEO).

If you prefer, you can enter `/%category%//%postname%.html` (this will have the Category | Post Name for your pages and posts show up in the browser title area).

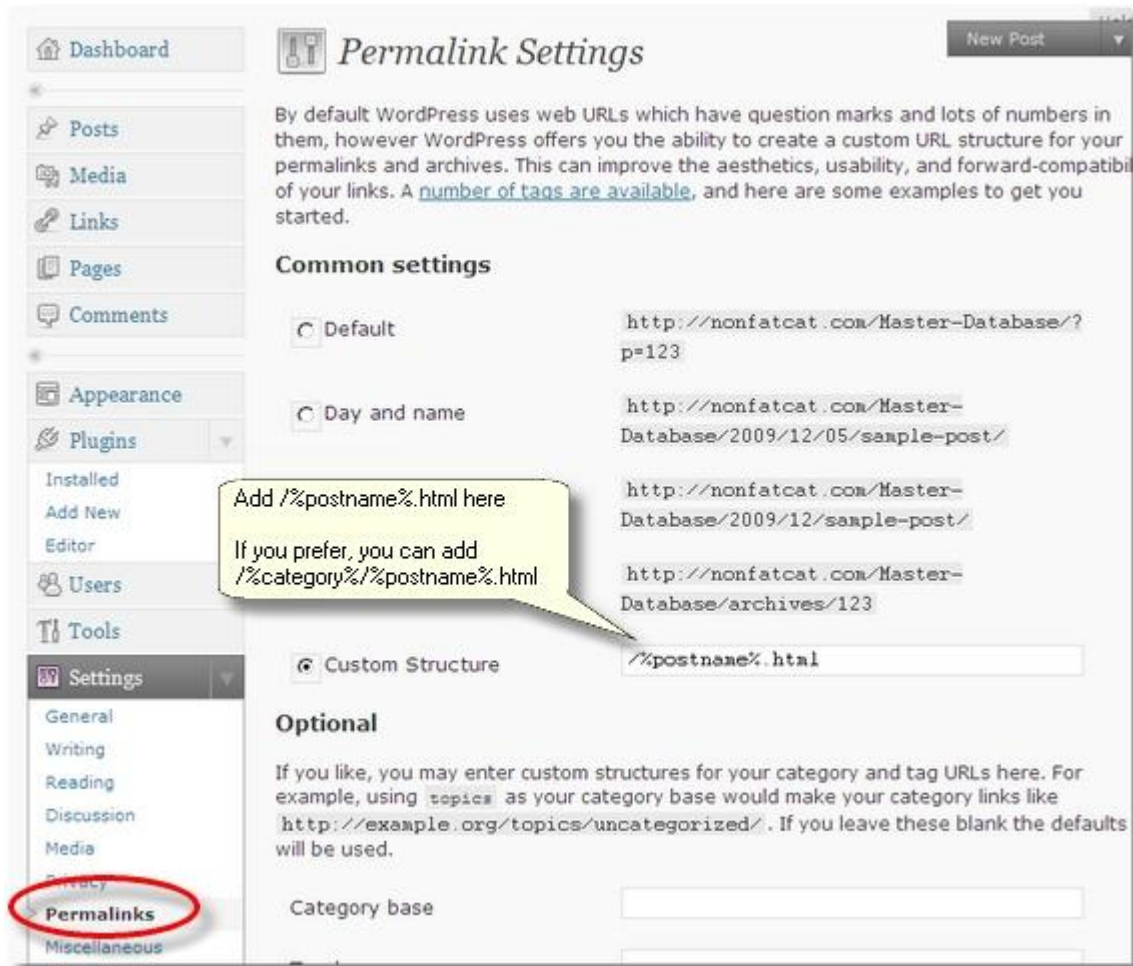


Image of Permalinks Settings

Those are the only mandatory default settings that you need to change. There are other options that you can change to suit your preferences.

Part One, Step 8.

It is possible there are other sitewide settings that may need to be set up. Go through each of the remaining options under **Settings** and modify them as needed.

Pages

Part One, Step 9.

Add any default pages that you want all your sites to have (About, Contact Us, Disclosure Page, Privacy Policy, etc.). Add the wording for each of these pages.

Part One, Step 10.

After you have the basic template for each type of page you want to include on every site, you will need to add some phrases that you will later change. You can use your own phrases, but here are the phrases that I use, to give you an idea of how to approach this activity:

- **About** = I write a generic “About” page that can be applied to just about any site I might want to build. Somewhere in the first paragraph I add the following phrase: **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals).**
- **Contact Us** = I write a very brief “Contact Us” page that includes the following phrase: **admin -@- MainKeywordPhrase.com.**
- **Disclosure** = I write a “Disclosure” page to meet the FTC requirements of disclosing my affiliate partnership with whomever my site is partnered with, and include **MainKeywordPhrase.com** within the text.
- **Privacy Policy** = I write a “Privacy Policy” page that meets the various requirements of the companies I have partnered with, and include include **MainKeywordPhrase.com** within the text.

The Finishing Touches for your Master Database

Part One, Step 11.

Choose a theme. This will be the theme that is automatically used on any new sites you create using your cloned Master Database.

Part One, Step 12.

Make sure you have installed WordPress properly and can log into it. Don't worry about any of the settings for your Master Database at this time. Just verify that you can log in.

Part One, Step 13.

Write down the user name and password for your Master Database's Admin. You will use these for all future sites that are created from a clone of your Master Database.

Part Two – Download your Master Database and Modify it

There are a few more changes that need to be made to your Master Database, but you have now done all that you can do from within the site itself. You will need to export the database file for your Master Database, then apply the remaining changes to the database document.

Part Two, Step 1.

Download Your Master Database

Download the database file from your Master Database. To do this, log in to your Master Database site's cPanel account, then navigate to phpMyAdmin (you can usually find this by clicking on the “**MySQL Databases**” link in your cPanel, then scrolling all the way to the bottom – look for a “**phpMyAdmin**” link and click on it):



Image of phpMyAdmin link you need to click

After you click the “**phpMyAdmin**” link, you will be in your site's database control panel. If you have more than one database, click on the one you just created for your Master Database (seen in the left sidebar):



Image of where to locate your Master Database in the sidebar

Click the “**Export**” tab:



Image of "Export" tab

Scroll down to the bottom and check “**Save as file**” and “zipped,” then click the “**Go**” button:

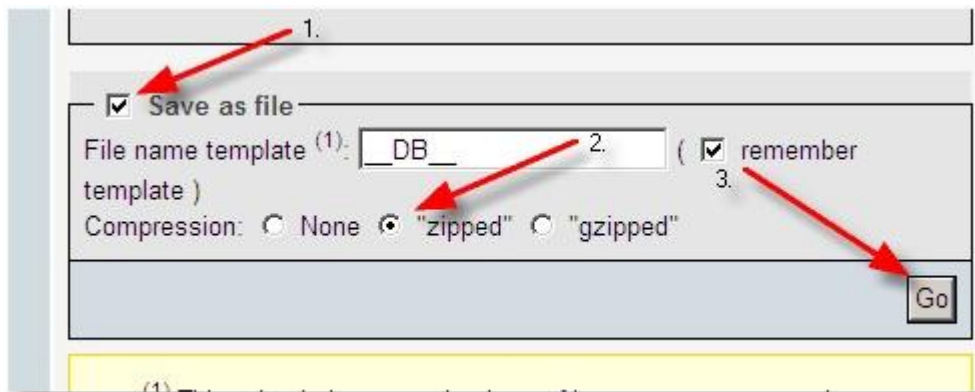


Image of the options you need to select, and the "Go" button

Save the zipped file to your computer, and make sure you know where it was saved to.

Modify Your Master Database

There are just a few more modifications that you need to make to finish preparing your Master Database for cloning. In its current state, the database you just downloaded contains details specific to the domain you used to create your Master Database. You will now remove this information from your Master Database.

Note: I strongly recommend that you **make a copy of your Master Database before proceeding!** You can revert to the copied database if you make a mistake in the following steps (always work on the copy, never on the original, so you always have the original to go back to, should you need to).

Part Two, Step 2.

Open your Master Database in Notepad++. You are going to search for, and replace, several phrases.

Find and replace your user name and database name. On (or about) line 19 you will see the user name and database name for your site:

```
16      /*!40101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
17
18      --
19      -- Database: `username_nameofdatabase`
20      --
21
22      -----
```

Image of your site's user name and database name

Change **username_nameofdatabase** (your user name and database name will be specific to your sites. Replace "username" with your site's username and "nameofdatabase" to the name of your site's database) to **12345678_masterdatabase**

Your user name and database name should now look like this:

```
16      /*!40101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
17
18      --
19      -- Database: `12345678_masterdatabase`
20      --
21
22      -----
```

Image of what your user name and database name should now look like

Part Two, Step 3.

Search for and replace various instances of your site's user name. The user name will look like /username/:



Image of what your user name may look like in your database's code

From the Notepad++ toolbar, click "**Search / Replace**," then enter your site's user name, as **/username/** (include the // symbols that surround your user name) and replace it with **/12345678/** (again, include the // symbols), and click "Replace All:"

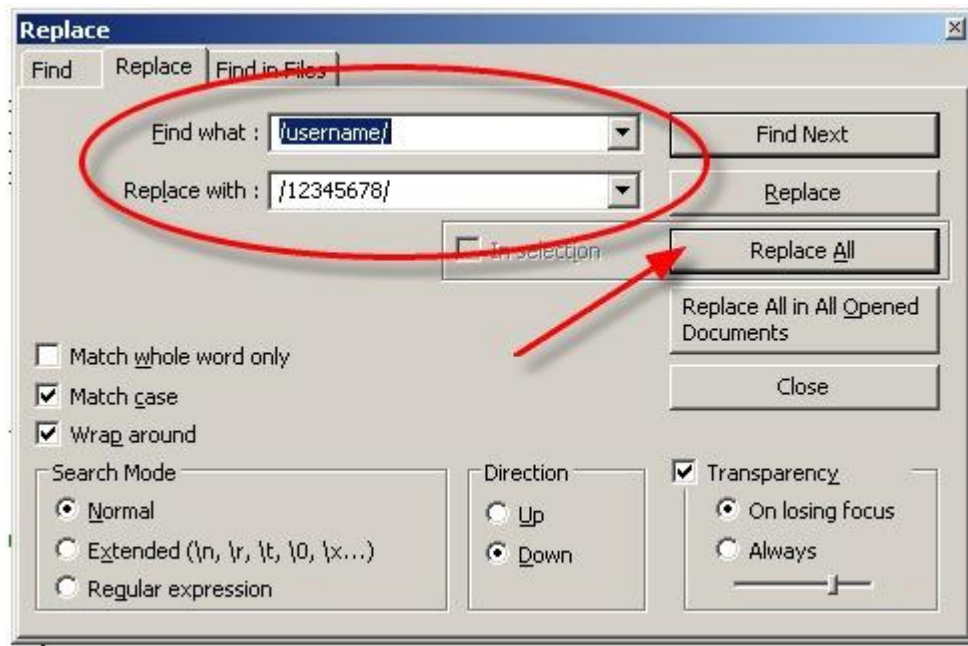


Image of how to find and replace your site's user name with /12345678/

Part Two, Step 4.

Search for the URL for the site you used to build your Master Database and replace it with the URL for your new site. Use the URL for your site's Home page for the blog you installed.

For example, if you installed your WordPress blog on the root folder of your site, then your URL will look like **www.YourSiteURL.com** (do not include the **http://** that may proceed your URL's address).

From the Notepad++ toolbar, click "Search" / "Replace," then enter your site's URL (do NOT include the **http://** at the beginning of the URL) and replace it with **www.OLDURL.com**, and click "Replace All:"

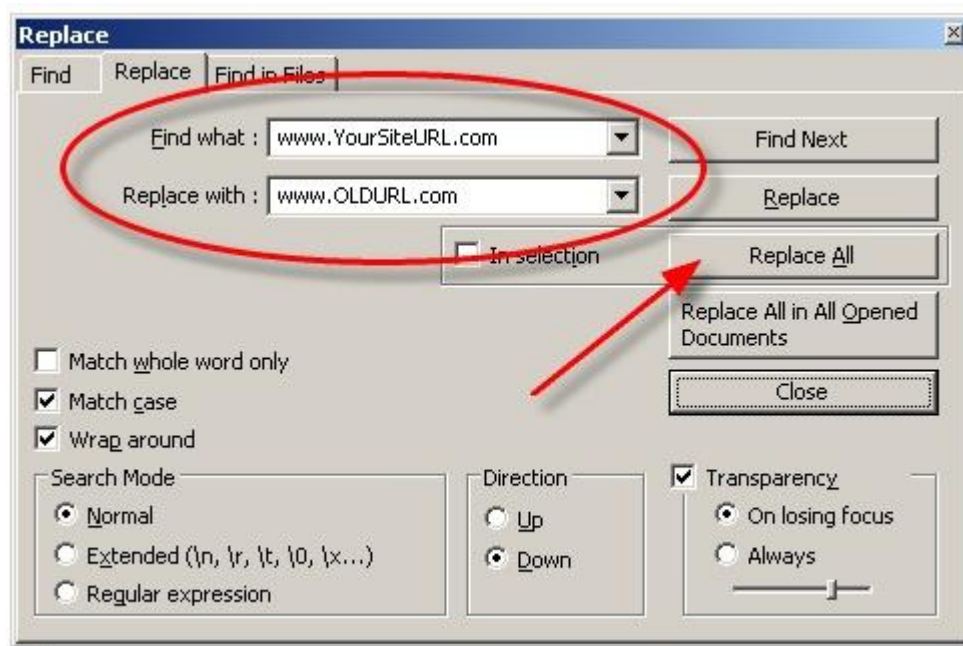


Image of how to find and replace your site's URL with www.OLDURL.com

It is possible that your Master Database has instances of your site's URL both with and without the www. In front of the domain name. I recommend you repeat the above step, but this time remove the www. to make sure you made all necessary changes.

Then, just to make sure you got them all, do a search for your site's URL, and make any additional changes if you find it. Be careful to **ONLY** replace the URL from your Master Database. Do **NOT** replace incidents where part of your Master Database's URL, such as an email address (aka admin@YourURL.com).

Your Master Database is Now Ready for Cloning

You are now done with the modifications needed on your Master Database, and it is ready for cloning.

Part Two, Step 5.

Before you proceed, make a copy of your modified Master Database and keep it in a safe place. **NEVER** use the original for cloning, just in case you make a mistake and need to revert back to the original. **ALWAYS** use the copy for cloning.

Part Two, Step 6.

Just to be safe, zip (aka compress) the file of the modified Master Database. This way, you will always have the zipped version to go back to, if needed.

Rest assured that the most difficult aspect of cloning your database is now over. Phew!

Part Three – Cloning Your Database for a New Site

You are now ready to use a copy of your Master Database for any new site you have in the future.

Part Three, Step 1.

The first thing you need to do is upload (NOT install) WordPress and plugins onto your new site. Do NOT install WordPress, as the installation settings you will use are already in the Master Database (if you do install WordPress, don't worry, there is no harm done – your efforts will simply be overwritten when you upload the cloned database).

There is a lot of confusion regarding this step. There are also several ways to achieve this. I am writing about uploading the files yourself, instead of using something like Fantastico to add then to your site. If you don't know what Fantastico is, that's okay. You don't need to know and clarifying may only add to the confusion.

What you need to do is upload the files that you would normally use for a WordPress installation, but not actually go through the steps of installing WordPress on your new site. Again, if you don't know what I mean by “installing” WordPress, then don't worry. You won't have to do this.

You can download the necessary files from <http://wordpress.org/download/release-archive/> - I recommend that you download the same version of WordPress that you are using on your Master Database, NOT the most recent version. If the version of WordPress on your new site is newer than the version on your Master Database, then you will run into problems.

Part Three, Step 2.

After you download a version of WordPress, unzip it. Go to wp-content / plugins and add any plugins to this folder that you have on your Master Database site.

Go to wp-content / themes and add whatever theme you have activated on your Master Database site.

Part Three, Step 3.

You now need to upload the WordPress files to your new site. You can use an FTP client, such as FileZilla, to upload the WordPress files to your new site. Just upload them to your new site, at the root level, and leave them alone for now.

To clarify, you will upload the contents found within your unzipped WordPress folder, but not the WordPress folder itself. You will have a folder titled, “wordpress,” (this will be the folder's name, regardless of the version you downloaded). Upload everything within the “wordpress” folder.

New Database, Username, and Password

You will need a database, username, and password setup on your new site so you have some place to import your cloned database to. If you will not use Fantastico to add Wordpress to your new site, then proceed to Part Three, Step 4.

If you will (or already did) use Fantastico to add WordPress to your new site, then proceed to Part Three, Step Five.

Part Three, Step 4.

This will show you how to manually create a new database, username, and password for your new site. Log in to your new site's cPanel and click the **MySQL Database** link:



Image of the MySQL Databases link you need to click to create a new database

Next, enter the name of your database. I like to name it something relevant to it's purpose. In this example, I named it **wpblog**, so I know at a glance that the database is for a WordPress blog. You can enter a name that is up to 16 characters long. Then, click "Create Database" to create the database:



Image of where to enter a name for your new database

If you don't already have one, then you will also need to create a username and password, then click "Create User:"

MySQL Users

Add New User

Username: ✓

Note: seven characters max

Password: ✓

Password (Again): ✓

Strength (why?): Very Strong (100/100)

Image of how to create a new user and password

That is all you need to do to prepare your new site for the cloned database.

Part Three, Step 5.

You will need to know the user name and database name for your newly installed site. If you manually installed WordPress, then you already know this. If, however, you installed WordPress from within your cPanel, using Fantastico, then you will need to locate the database name for your new blog.

You can find this information within your site's cPanel. Click the "MySQL Database" link, so you are looking at your site's database(s). You can see the name of your WordPress database here (if you have multiple databases, you will need to determine which one is for WordPress):



Image of where to find the name of your new site's database

In the above image, the user name and database are as follows:

- User name = **fiberop2**
- Database name = **blogwp**

Part Three, Step 6.

Now that you have the database, username, and password for your new site, you are ready to modify the cloned Master Database with specifics your new site.

Make a copy of your original Master Database file and use that for the following steps. Do NOT use the original Master Database. (Remember, you have a zipped copy of your Master Database file that you can always revert to if you accidentally use the original version of your Master Database file.)

Part Three, Step 7.

Open Notepad++ and open the copy of your Master Database. You will now search for and replace the various phrases that you used in the Master Database.

Search for, and replace with, the following phrases, in the order presented below:

Search for...	Replace with...
12345678_masterdatabase	username_databasename <i>(use the user name and database name from your new site)</i>
/12345678/	/username/
www.OLDURL.com	www.newurl.com <i>(use the URL for your new site, but do not include http://)</i>
MainKeywordPhrase.com	NameOfSite.com (or .net, or .org, or whatever your site ends with) <i>(use the URL for your new site, and capitalize the first letter of each word)</i>
Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)	Name Of Site <i>(use the words from your site's URL, and capitalize the first letter of each word)</i>
DESCRIPTIONOFBLOG	Change to the description of your new site. <i>Be sure include your site's Main Keyword Phrase (aka the Name Of Site from the above step) in your description.</i> <i>i.e. Shop for [Name Of Site] at the Best Prices!</i>
/%postname%.html	Rotate the permalink structure you use on your new sites between the ones below: /%postname%.html /%postname%.htm /%postname%.php

Part Three, Step 8.

Save your cloned database by saving it as the name of your new database and user name. From the Notepad++ toolbar, click "**File / Save As...**" and rename the database to your new site's user name and database name. It will look the same as the very first thing you searched for and replaced in the table above (aka username_databasename).

Part Four – Upload Your Cloned Database and Finish Modifying it

Now that your cloned database is modified, it is ready to be imported to your new site. For some reason, I have the best results importing databases in Internet Explorer. The other browsers I used to upload my databases have gotten stuck. They look like the database is uploading, but the process never completes. So, if you have trouble with the next step and you are not using Internet Explorer, try it using Internet Explorer.

Part Four, Step 1.

Log in to your new site's cPanel, and navigate to **phpMyAdmin** (you can usually find this by clicking on the “**MySql Databases**” link in your cPanel, then scrolling all the way to the bottom – look for a “**phpMyAdmin**” link and click on it):



Picture of where to find the phpMyAdmin link

Click the database for your new site's blog (there may be multiple databases). Most likely, it is the only database that has (0) to the right of its name:



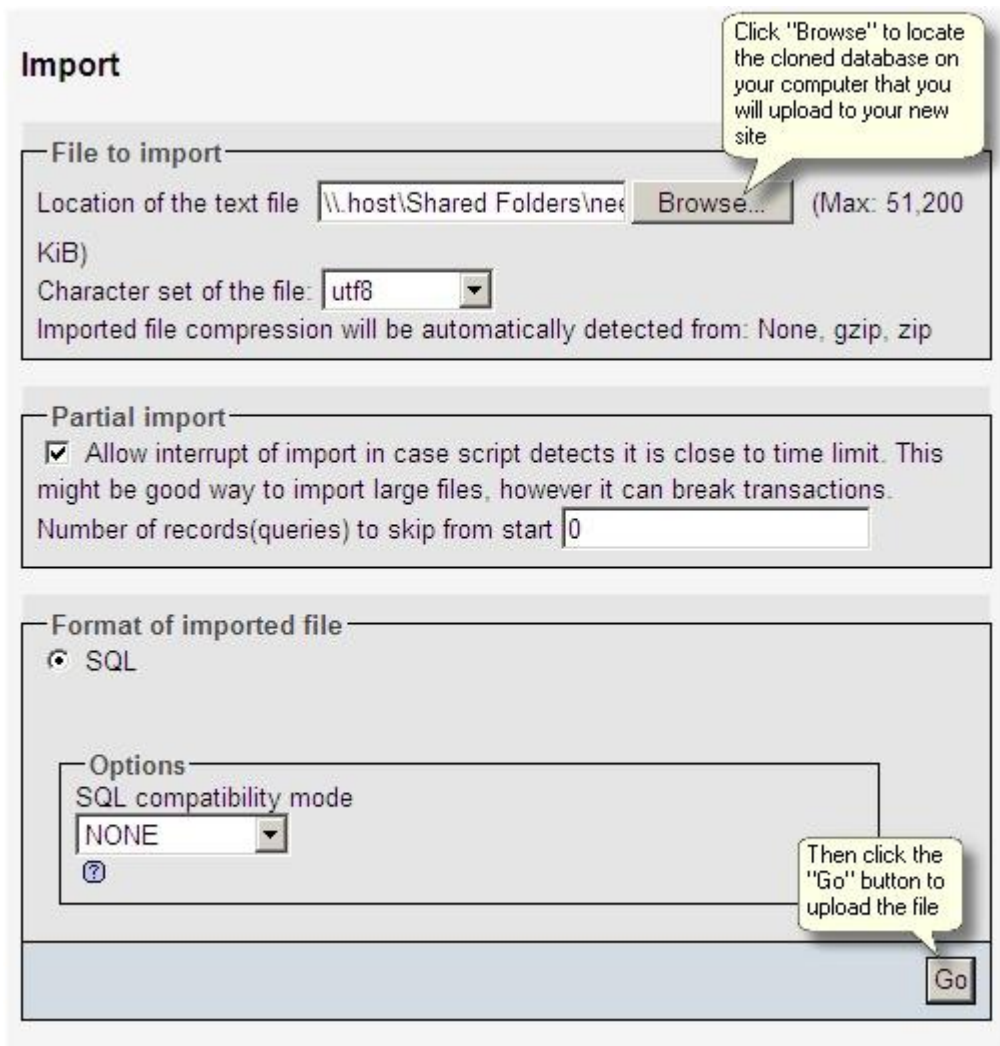
Picture of what an empty database looks like - in this case, the database called "fiberop3_blogwp" is empty

Click the "Import" tab:



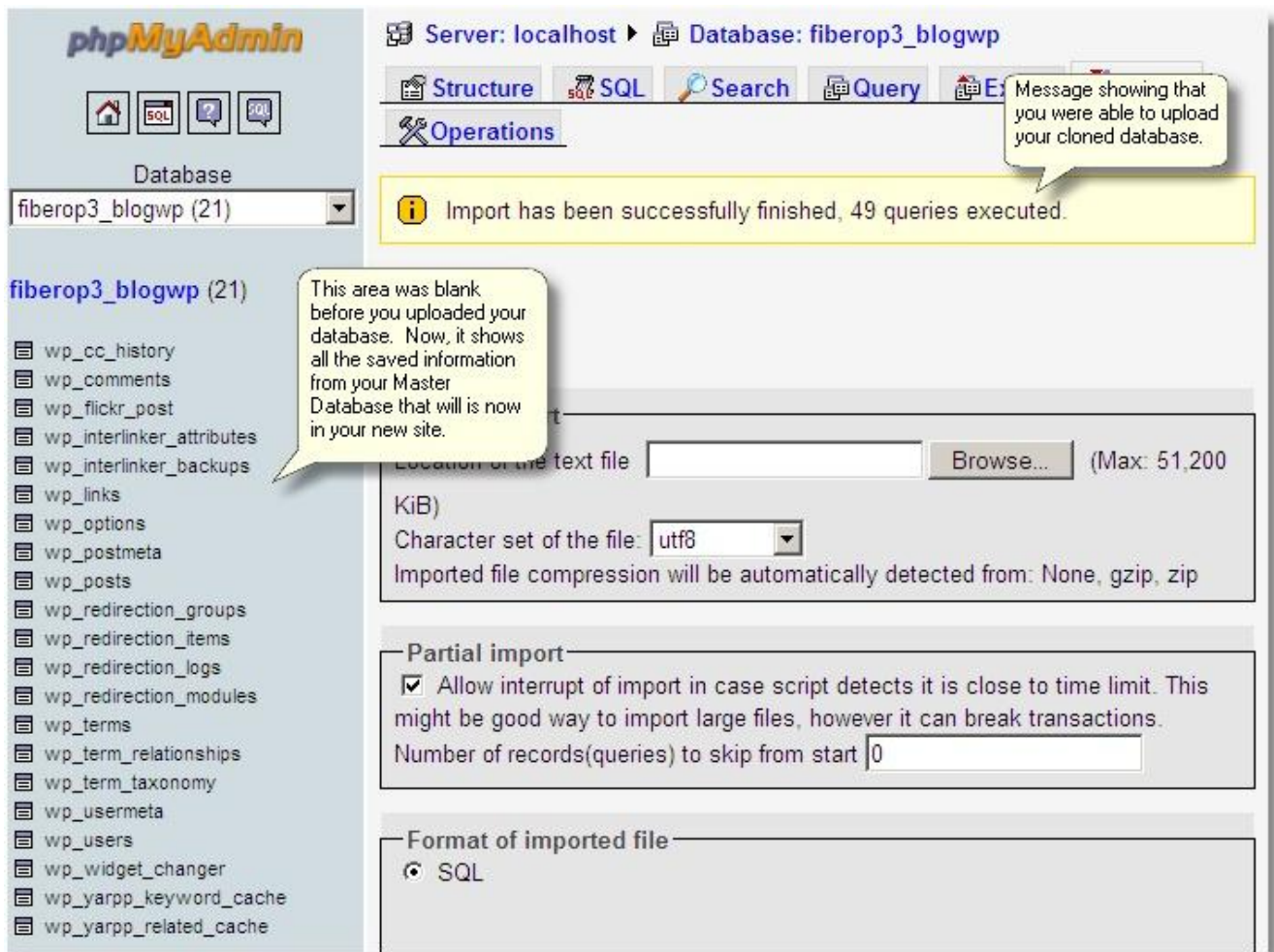
Picture of the "Import" tab

Next, click the "Browse" button to locate the cloned database that you will upload to your new site, then click the "Go" button to upload the database. You will upload a .sql file, NOT a zipped file:



Picture of how to select and upload your cloned database

If all went well, your cloned database should now be uploaded to your new site, and you will see a message similar to this:



Picture showing the "successful upload" message

If, however, you are not able to successfully upload your cloned database, the most likely cause is an error during the modification of your Master Database. Start over, using a new copy of your Master Database, and try again.

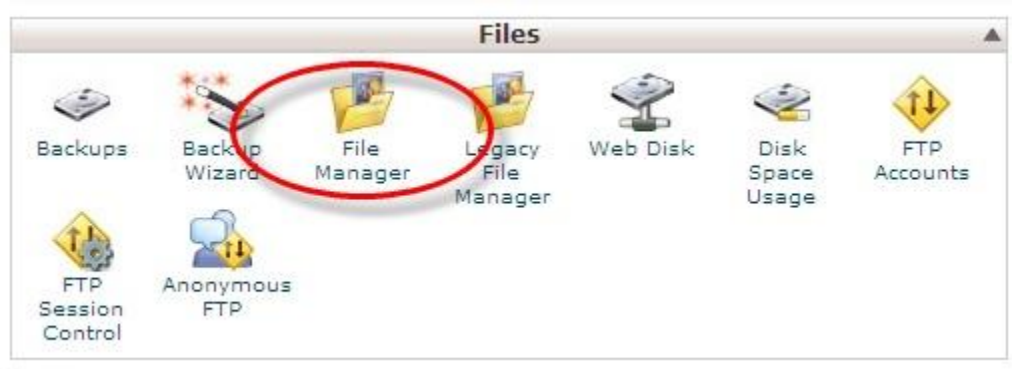
Your new site is just about done. Now that you have successfully uploaded your cloned database, you need to modify the wp-config-sample.php file, then you will be ready to log in to your new site's WordPress Admin.

Part Four, Step 2.

Before you can log in to your new site's WordPress Admin, you need to modify the wp-config-sample.php file to tell your site what database to communicate with. Use either your FTP Client (such as FileZilla) or cPanel's File Manager to edit the wp-config-sample.php file. The following steps will have images from cPanel's File Manager.

Be aware that every hosting account will do things a little differently, so you may not be able to follow my instructions here exactly, but the steps should be close enough that you can figure out what to do.

Click the "File Manager" link in your site's cPanel:



Click the "File Manager" link to modify the wp-config-sample.php file

Scroll down until you see the wp-config-sample.php file, click on the file to highlight it, and click the "Edit" button to edit it (or whatever you need to do to edit the file):

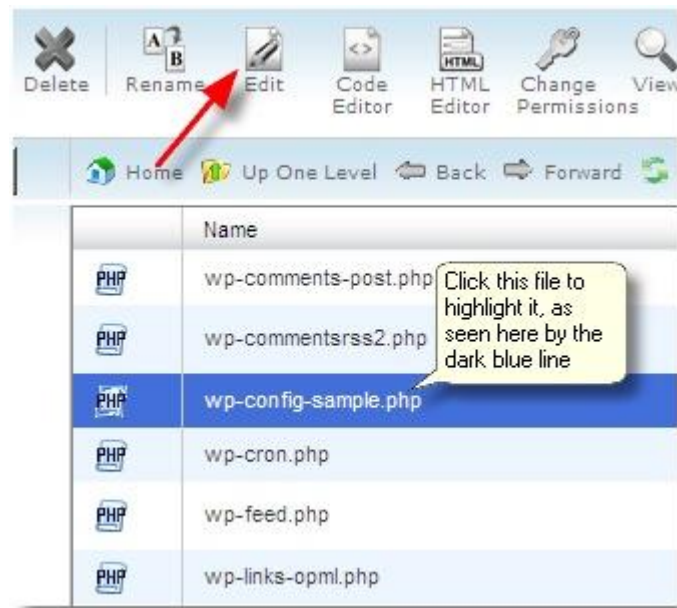


Image showing you to click the file so it is highlighted, then click the "Edit" link

You may be asked if you want to disable encoding check. If so, ignore this and click "Edit" to proceed to the file.

You should now be viewing the contents of this file. There are three places where you need to change the information. These are:

- 'putyourdbnamehere'
- 'usernamehere'
- 'yourpasswordhere'

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define('DB_NAME', 'putyourdbnamehere');  
  
/** MySQL database username */  
define('DB_USER', 'usernamehere');  
  
/** MySQL database password */  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'yourpasswordhere');
```

Image of where to make changes to your wp-config-sample.php file

You will change them to whatever your database name, username, and password are. Make sure you only change the wording, and keep the '' surrounding the wording. For example, my changes look like this:

- 'fiberop5_wpblog'
- 'fiberop5_aaa'
- '123456789'

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define('DB_NAME', 'fiberop5_wpblog');  
  
/** MySQL database username */  
define('DB_USER', 'fiberop5_aaa');  
  
/** MySQL database password */  
define('DB_PASSWORD', '12345678');
```

Image of how your file might look after you make changes to the settings

Save your changes.

Part Four, Step 3.

The last thing you need to do is change the name of wp-config-sample.php to wp-config.php. You can do this by highlighting the file, then clicking the “Rename” link (or whatever you need to do to change the name in your hosting account):

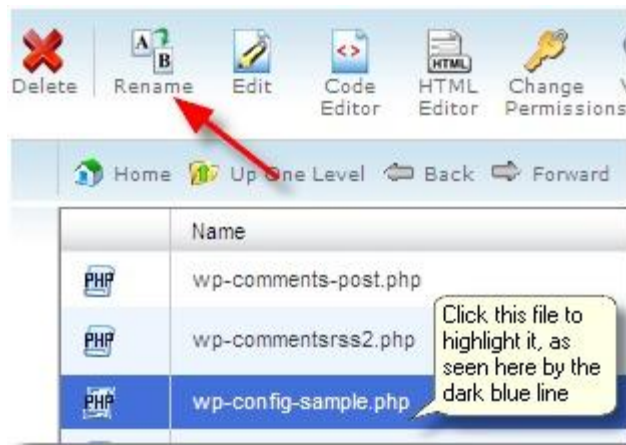


Image of file to highlight and rename

Now, your file should be called **wp-config.php**:

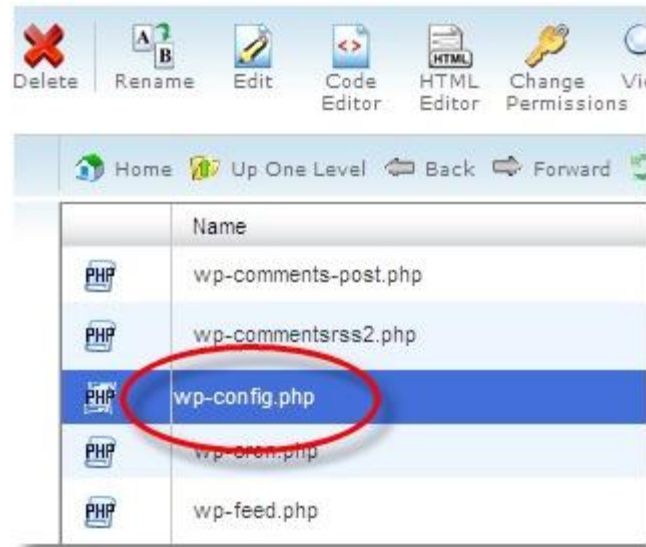


Image of what your file should now be named: wp-config.php

Part Four, Step 4.

Your new site is now ready for you to log in. To do so, you will need to use the WordPress Admin user name and password from the Master Database's blog. Go ahead and log in.

After you log in to your new site's Admin, you can view the various aspects of your site to make sure the modifications done to the cloned database were completed accurately. For example, you can check to make sure the Blog Title matches what you want it to be, and is no longer **Main-Keyword-Phrase(capitals)**.

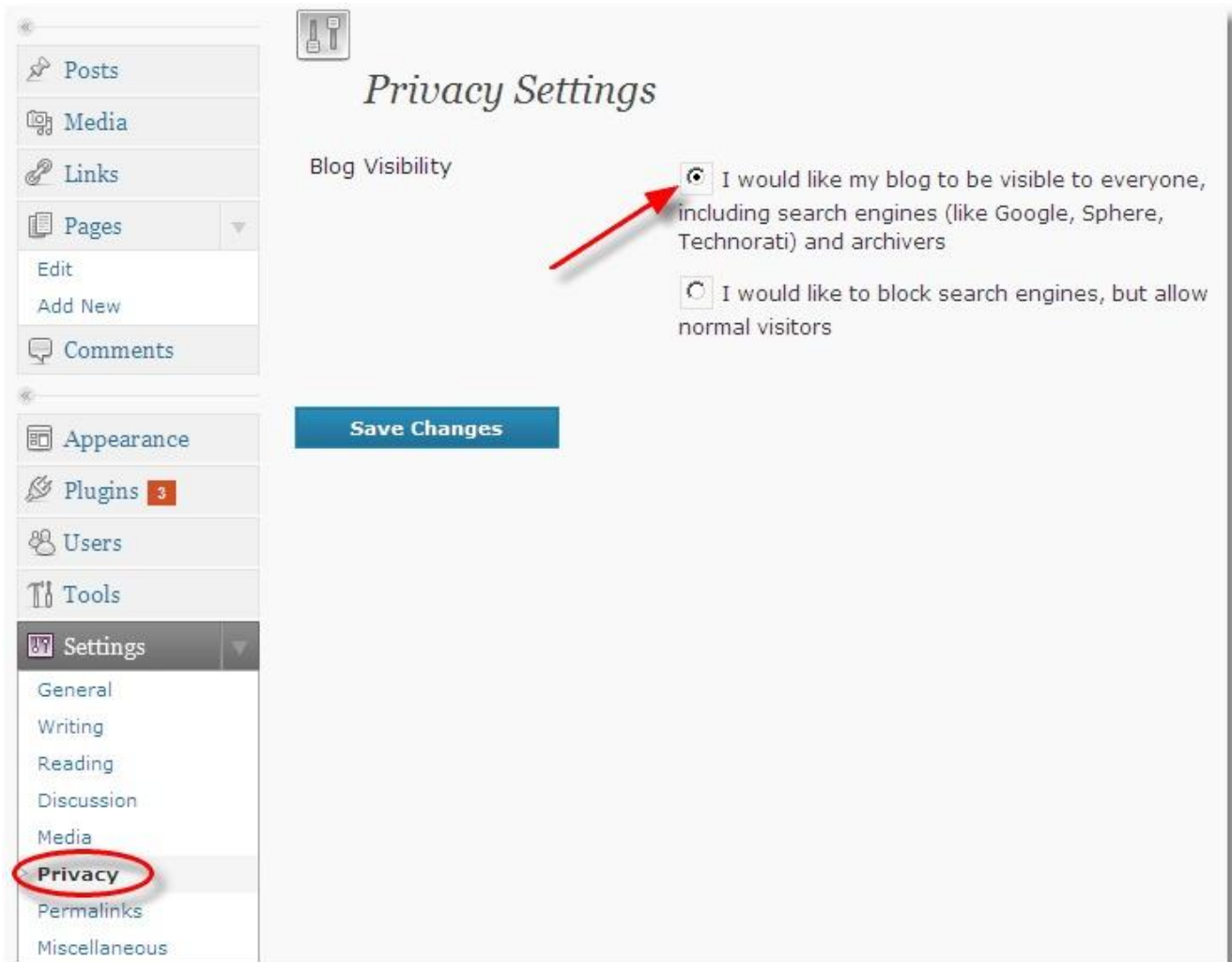
Part Four, Step 5.

Once you are satisfied that all is well, your site is ready for use. You can now update WordPress and any outdated plugins to their most recent versions (it is normal for the version of WordPress and plugins from your Master Database to become outdated within a matter of days of its creation), add content to be displayed on the Home page, change your password (if you want to), and anything else you will do to your new site.

Part Four, Step 6.

There is just one more thing that needs to be done. When you are ready to have your new site indexed by search engines and bring visitors to your site, you will need to change the privacy setting.

To do this, click on the “Settings / Privacy” link, select “I would like my blog to be visible to everyone, including search engines (like Google, Sphere, Technorati) and archivers,” then click the “Save Changes” button:



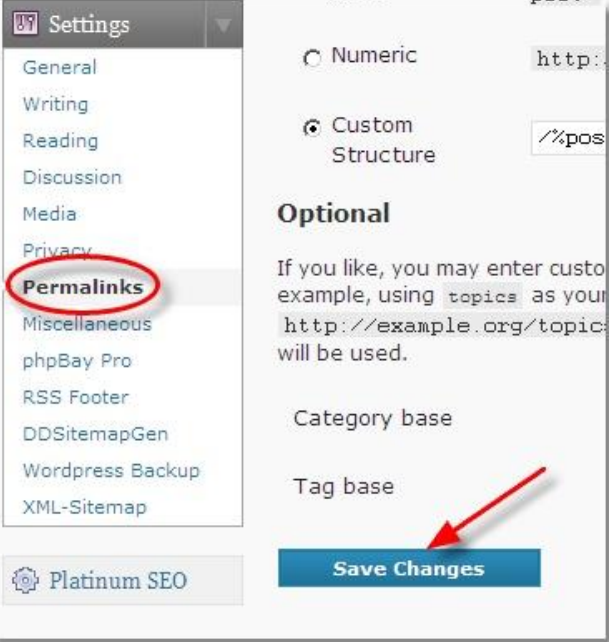
Picture of how to change the privacy settings for your blog

That's it! You have now successfully imported a cloned database to a new site. You can repeat this process for all new sites you create to save yourself a tremendous amount of time.

Troubleshooting

In a perfect world, the above steps will work without any problems. In reality, though, mistakes happen, which can cause your site to malfunction.

Here are a few problems or situations that I came across while working on how to clone a database, and how I resolved them:

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>Cloned database won't upload/seems to freeze during upload</p> <p>This happens when you attempt to upload your cloned database to your new site via phpMyAdmin. You go through the process of properly uploading the database, but it never finishes uploading.</p>	<p>Try a different browser</p> <p>For some reason, some browsers seem to cause problems when uploading. It could be a setting or add-on for that browser causing the problem, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to figure out the problem.</p> <p>Log in to your new site's phpMyAdmin on a different browser, and try again. I personally am only able to upload my cloned databases using Internet Explorer.</p>
<p>Pages are not showing</p> <p>You are absolutely positive that your Master Database has various pages, such as Contact Us and Privacy Policy, but after you uploaded a cloned database to a new site, none of these pages are on the new site.</p>	<p>Update your permalinks</p> <p>From within your new site's Admin, navigate to “Settings / Permalinks” and click the “Save Changes” button. Check your site to see if the pages are now visible (you may need to refresh your browser and/or clear your browser's cache).</p> 
PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>Strange, flukey things happen</p> <p>Sometimes it appears you cloned and uploaded your database perfectly. You can log in to your new site, and so on. But, a problem is lurking in the shadows, just waiting</p>	<p>Start over and reclone your database</p> <p>You probably made a mistake or skipped a step when cloning your database. Start over, and follow the steps from Table 2.</p>

for you to do something in exactly the right order to show itself.

This happened to me when I tried to upload an image to a page. The image appeared to upload, but it did not show up on the page.

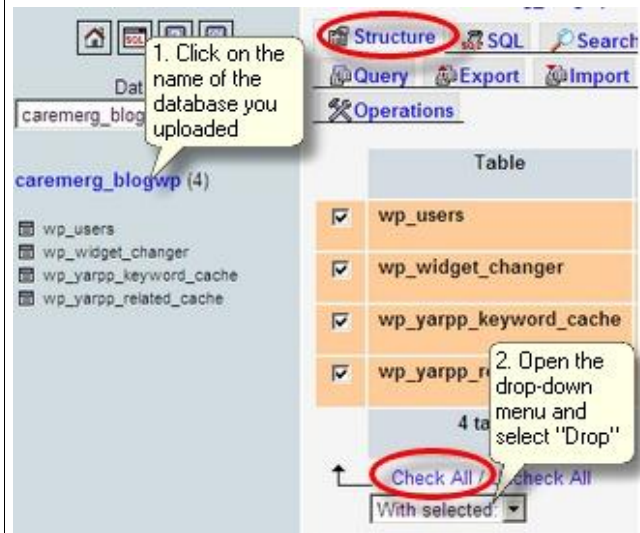
After you clone your database again, you will need to remove the database from your site before you can upload your re-cloned database. There are several ways to do this, and below is one method.

Go to your new site's phpMyAdmin, then click on the name of the database you previously uploaded.

Next, click the “**Structure**” tab (at the top).

You will see probably have a lot more tables than the four seen here (the orange rows). Scroll to the bottom and click “**Check All.**”

Open the drop-down menu and select “**Drop**” and select “**Yes**” when prompted (not shown).



Now that the first cloned database has been removed, follow the steps needed to reupload your newly cloned database, then check to see if you are able to do what didn't previously work.

PROBLEM

Warning message at top of site

This typically happens when something didn't upload properly to your new site. Some file or folder might be missing or got corrupted during upload to your hosting account.

SOLUTION

Solution #1 – Reupload WordPress files

It may be as simple as reuploading your WordPress files to your hosting account. Upload, then try again.

Example of possible error message:

```
Warning: Cannot modify header information - headers already sent  
by (output started at /home/caremerg/public_html/wp-  
includes/pluggable.php:1) in /home/caremerg/public_html/wp-  
login.php on line 302
```

Solution #2 – Search for error on the Internet

If you uploaded your files again and the error remains, search the Internet for the error message that you have. Chances are, someone else has also had this problem and knows what you need to do.