



The Handbook

Codex

[http://codex.wordpress.org/Installing WordPress](http://codex.wordpress.org/Installing_WordPress)

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Installing WordPress

WordPress is well known for its ease of installation. Under most circumstances installing WordPress is a very simple process and takes less than five minutes to complete. The following installation guide will help you, whether you go for the *Famous 5 Minute Installation*, or require the more detailed installation guide.

- [Things to Know Before You Begin Installing WordPress](#)
- [The Famous 5-Minute Installation](#)
- [Detailed Installation Instructions](#)
- [Common Installation Problems](#)
- [WordPress in Your Language](#)
- [Installing WordPress in Your Language](#)
- [How to Install Multiple Blogs](#)

Things to Know Before You Begin

Before you begin the install, there are few things you need to have and do.

Things You Need For The Installation

You need access to your site and its directory and software to proceed with the installation. These are:

- Access to your [web server](#) (via [shell](#) or [FTP](#))
- A [text editor](#)
- An [FTP Client](#) (if you need to install WordPress on a remote server)
- Your web browser of choice

Things You Need to Do For The Installation

Begin your installation by:

1. Checking to ensure that you and your web host has the [minimum requirements to run WordPress](http://wordpress.org/about/requirements/) (<http://wordpress.org/about/requirements/>).
2. [Download](http://wordpress.org/download/) (<http://wordpress.org/download/>) the latest release of WordPress.
3. Unzip the downloaded file to a folder on your hard drive.
4. Print this page out so you have it handy during the installation.

Famous 5-Minute Install

Here's the quick version of the instructions, for those that are already comfortable with performing such installations. More [detailed instructions](#) follow.

1. Download and unzip the WordPress package, if you haven't already.
2. Create a database for WordPress on your web server, as well as a [MySQL](#) user who has all privileges for accessing and modifying it.
3. Rename the `wp-config-sample.php` file to `wp-config.php`.
4. Open `wp-config.php` in your favorite [text editor](#) and [fill in your database details](#).
5. Place the WordPress files in the desired location on your web server:
 - If you want to integrate WordPress into the root of your domain (e.g. `http://example.com/`), move or upload all contents of the unzipped WordPress directory (but excluding the directory itself) into the root directory of your web server.
 - If you want to have your WordPress installation in its own subdirectory on your web site (e.g. `http://example.com/blog/`), rename the directory `wordpress` to the name you'd like the subdirectory to have and move or upload it to your web server. For example if you want the WordPress installation in a subdirectory called "blog", you should rename the directory called "wordpress" to "blog" and upload it to the root directory of your web server.
6. Run the WordPress installation script by accessing `wp-admin/install.php` in your favorite web browser.
 - If you installed WordPress in the root directory, you should visit:
`http://example.com/wp-admin/install.php`
 - If you installed WordPress in its own subdirectory called `blog`, for example, you should visit: `http://example.com/blog/wp-admin/install.php`

That's it! WordPress should now be installed.

Detailed Instructions

Step 1: Download and Extract

Download and unzip the WordPress package from <http://wordpress.org/download/>.

- If you will be uploading WordPress to a remote web server, download the WordPress package to your computer with your favorite web browser and unzip the package.
- If you have [shell](#) access to your web server, and are comfortable using console-based tools, you may wish to download WordPress directly to your [web server](#) using `lynx` (or another console-based web browser) if you want to avoid [FTPing](#). Then unzip the package using: `gunzip -c wordpress-1.5.tar.gz | tar -xf -`.

The WordPress package will extract into a folder called `wordpress`.

Step 2: Create the Database and a User

If you are using a [hosting provider](#), you may already have a WordPress database set up for you, or there may be an automated setup solution to do so. Check your hosting provider's support pages or your [control panel](#) for clues about whether or not you'll need to create one manually.

If you determine that you'll need to create one manually, follow the instructions for [accessing phpMyAdmin on various servers](#), or follow the instructions for [Using cPanel](#) or [Using phpMyAdmin](#) below.

If you are installing WordPress on your own web server, follow the [Using phpMyAdmin](#) or [Using the MySQL Client](#) instructions below to create your WordPress username and database.

Using cPanel

Main article: [Using cPanel](#)

If your hosting provider uses [cPanel](#), you may follow these instructions to create your WordPress username and database.

1. Log in to your [cPanel](#).
2. Click **MySQL Databases**.
3. If a user relating to WordPress does not already exist under the **Users** section, create one:
 1. Choose a username for WordPress ('wordpress' is good) and enter it in the **UserName** field.
 2. Choose a difficult-to-guess password (ideally containing a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and symbols), and enter it in the **Password** field.
 3. Write down the username and password you chose.
 4. Click **Add User**.
4. If a database relating to WordPress does not already exist under the **Databases** section, create one:
 1. Choose a name for your WordPress database ('wordpress' or 'blog' are good), enter it in the **Db** field, and click **Add Db**.
5. Under **Databases**, select your WordPress username from the **User** dropdown, then select your WordPress database from the **Db** dropdown. Make sure **All** is checked under **Privileges**, then click **Add User to Db**.
6. When you return to the main **MySQL Account Maintenance** screen, [cPanel](#) will list information about the database you just created. You should see the username you just added to the database (with `ALL PRIVILEGES`), as well as a few sample **Connection Strings** for you to use in [Perl](#) or [PHP](#) scripts to connect to the database. The PHP code will have the following format:

```
$dbh = mysql_connect("hostname", "username", "<PASSWORD HERE>") or die  
("message");  
mysql_select_db("databasename");
```

Write down the values of *hostname*, *username*, *databasename*, and the password you chose. (Note that *hostname* will usually be **localhost**.)

Using phpMyAdmin

If your web server has [phpMyAdmin](#) installed, you may follow these instructions to create your WordPress username and database.

Note: *These instructions are written for phpMyAdmin 2.6.0; the phpMyAdmin user interface can vary slightly between versions.*

1. If a database relating to WordPress does not already exist in the **Database** dropdown on the left, create one:
 1. Choose a name for your WordPress database ('wordpress' or 'blog' are good), enter it in the **Create new database** field, and click **Create**.
2. Click the **Home** icon in the upper left to return to the main page, then click **Privileges**. If a user relating to WordPress does not already exist in the list of users, create one:
 1. Click **Add a new User**.
 2. Choose a username for WordPress ('wordpress' is good) and enter it in the **User name** field. (Be sure **Use text field:** is selected from the dropdown.)
 3. Choose a difficult-to-guess password (ideally containing a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and symbols), and enter it in the **Password** field. (Be sure **Use text field:** is selected from the dropdown.) Re-enter the password in the **Re-type** field.
 4. Write down the username and password you chose.
 5. Leave all options under **Global privileges** at their defaults.
 6. Click **Go**.
3. Return to the **Privileges** screen and click the **Check privileges** icon on the user you've just created for WordPress. In the **Database-specific privileges** section, select the database you've just created for WordPress under the **Add privileges to the following database** dropdown. The page will refresh with privileges for that database. Click **Check All** to select all privileges, and click **Go**.
4. On the resulting page, make note of the host name listed after **Server:** at the top of the page. (This will usually be **localhost**.)

Using the MySQL Client

If you have [shell](#) access to your web server, are comfortable with using the command line, and your MySQL user has the [permissions](#) to create MySQL users and databases, you may follow the example session below to create your WordPress username and database.

```
$ mysql -u adminusername -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5340 to server version: 3.23.54

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> CREATE DATABASE databasename;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON databasename.* TO "wordpressusername"@"hostname"
-> IDENTIFIED BY "password";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> EXIT
Bye
$
```

In the above:

- *adminusername* will typically be `root`, unless you have another high-privileged account set up.
- `wordpress` or `blog` are good values for *databasename*.
- `wordpress` is a good value for *wordpressusername*.
- *hostname* will usually be `localhost`. If you don't know what this value should be, check with your system administrator. If you are the system administrator, figure out what this value should be.
- *password* should be a difficult-to-guess password, ideally containing a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and symbols.

Write down the values you used for *databasename*, *wordpressusername*, *hostname*, and *password*.

Using Plesk

See:

- [Plesk 7 at tamba2.org](http://www.tamba2.org.uk/wordpress/plesk/) (<http://www.tamba2.org.uk/wordpress/plesk/>)

Step 3: Set up wp-config.php

For the next part, the code you will be looking to change is as follows:

```
// ** MySQL settings ** //
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress'); // The name of the database
define('DB_USER', 'username'); // Your MySQL username
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password'); // ...and password
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost'); // 99% chance you won't need to change this
value
```

1. Returning to where you extracted the WordPress package in **Step 1**, rename the file `wp-config-sample.php` to `wp-config.php`.
2. Open the renamed `wp-config.php` file in your favorite [text editor](#) and fill in the following information, per the example above:

DB_NAME

The name of the database you created for WordPress in **Step 2**.

DB_USER

The username you created for WordPress in **Step 2**.

DB_PASSWORD

The password you chose for the WordPress username in **Step 2**.

DB_HOST

The hostname you determined in **Step 2** (usually `localhost`, but not always).

3. Save the file.

For more extensive details, and step by step instruction for creating the configuration file, please refer to [Editing wp-config.php](#).

Step 4: Place the files

Now you will need to decide where on your web site you'd like your blog to appear:

- In the root directory of your web site. (For example, <http://example.com/>)
- In a subdirectory of your web site. (For example, <http://example.com/blog/>)

Note: The location of your root web directory in the filesystem on your [web server](#) will vary across hosting providers and operating systems. Check with your [hosting provider](#) or system administrator if you do not know where this is.

In the Root Directory

- If you need to upload your files to your web server, use your favorite [FTP](#) client to upload all the *contents* of the `wordpress` directory (but not the directory itself) into the root directory of your web site.
- If your files are already on your web server, and you are using [shell](#) access to install WordPress, move all of the *contents* of the `wordpress` directory (but not the directory itself) into the root directory of your web site.

In a Subdirectory

- If you need to upload your files to your web server, rename the `wordpress` directory to your desired name, then use your favorite [FTP](#) client to upload the directory to your desired location within the root directory of your web site.
- If your files are already on your web server, and you are using [shell](#) access to install WordPress, move the `wordpress` directory to your desired location within the root directory of your web site, and rename the directory to your desired name.

Step 5: Run the Install Script

Using your favorite web browser, visit `wp-admin/install.php` within the directory into which you just installed WordPress on your web site.

- If you installed into a subdirectory called `blog`, you would visit <http://example.com/blog/wp-admin/install.php>.
- If you installed into the root directory of your web site, you would visit <http://example.com/wp-admin/install.php>.

The following screenshots show the installation progresses and the install script will now guide you through what remains of the process.



Getting Started Screen



Entering details



All done!

Install Script Troubleshooting

- If you get an error about the database when you run the install script:
 - Go back to **Step 2** and **Step 3**, and be sure you got all the correct database information and that it was entered correctly into `wp-config.php`.
 - Be sure you granted your WordPress user permission to access your WordPress database in **Step 3**.
 - Be sure the database server is running.

Common Installation Problems

The following are some of the most common installation problems. For more information and troubleshooting for problems with your WordPress installation, check out [FAQ Installation](#) and [FAQ Troubleshooting](#).

I see lots of `Headers already sent` errors. How do I fix this?

You probably introduced a syntax error in editing `wp-config.php`.

1. Download `wp-config.php` (if you don't have [shell](#) access).
2. Open it in your favorite [text editor](#).
3. Check that the first line contains nothing but `<?php`, and that there is **no** text before it (not even whitespace).
4. Check that the last line contains nothing but `?>`, and that there is **no** text after it (not even whitespace).
5. Save the file, upload it again if necessary, and reload the page in your browser.

My page comes out gibberish. When I look at the source I see a lot of "<?php ?>" tags.

If the <?php ?> tags are being sent to the browser, it means your [PHP](#) is not working properly. All PHP code is supposed to be executed *before* the server sends the resulting [HTML](#) to your web browser. (That's why it's called a *preprocessor*.) Make sure your web server meets the requirements to run WordPress, that PHP is installed and configured properly, or contact your hosting provider or system administrator for assistance.

I keep getting an `Error connecting to database` message but I'm sure my configuration is correct.

Try resetting your MySQL password manually. If you have access to MySQL via shell, try issuing:

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'wordpressusername'@'hostname' = OLD_PASSWORD('password');
```

If you are using a version of MySQL prior to 4.1, use `PASSWORD` instead of `OLD_PASSWORD`. If you do not have shell access, you should be able to simply enter the above into an SQL query in phpMyAdmin. Failing that, you may need to use your host's control panel to reset the password for your database user.

Installation Instructions in Other Languages

For installation instructions in other languages, see [WordPress in Your Language](#).

- [Français](#) (<http://www.ifeedyou.com/blog/index.php?p=249>)
- [Deutsch](#) (<http://doku.wordpress.de/>)
- [Italiano](#) (<http://www.andreabeggi.net/index.php?p=85>)
- [Español](#) (http://www.bitacoras.com/wordpress/archivos/instalando_wordpress_e_importando_de_movabletype.php)
- [Basque](#) (<http://librezale.org/wordpress-eu/?p=5>)

Installing Multiple Blogs

Detailed information about [Installing Multiple Blogs](#) is available.