WORDPRESS BIBLE

Fix 30 Most Annoying WordPress Errors in Minutes

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WORDPRESS BIBLE
Ultimate Guide to Fixing 30 Most Annoying WordPress Errors in Minutes

By

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PREFACE

I want to start off by saying a big thank you for picking up this powerful book. Reading it, has brought you to my world! It means a lot to me.

For years it has been my widest desires to help people change their lives. As someone who literally had to claw my way up from nothing to the where I am today,

Truth is, I made mistakes, great mistakes… but it's all part of my growth
I have a deep passion for helping others make a plan for that growth and change without making the same mistakes I did.

WordPress is a very significant platform in the web technology industry as it powers over 44% of websites in the World. And that alone is a huge fact and an impressive statistic to me.

However, I have discovered that people get into different types of issues from time to time using this Content Management System for their web projects.

I was once stuck for over 72 hours looking for a way around an error I encountered some years back. I did have a breakthrough but not after wasting time, energy and resources.

I have worked with developers and clients across over 4 continents of the world and some WordPress errors are common while some are a bit. However, it takes a holistic approach to tackle each error.

In my over 7 years of building Professional WordPress-based websites and Apps, I have come across these 30 issues and I have successfully fixed some, avoided some over and over again.
Consider, WordPress Bible as a comprehensive guide to fixing these 30 common issues without wasting your time, resources and energy.

It is a beginners-focused, expert-friendly and all-encompassing guide for

all.

What I’m going to cover:

I must say you are lucky. You will not need to rack your brain on how to fix the simplest and the toughest WordPress Error again and your website will no longer load slowly again! I have it all figured out!!!

It is a promise

In this guide, I am literally going to show you how I was able to fix 3 most ‘annoying’ WordPress errors in minutes plus How to Speed up your website (Screenshot also included).

My goals for this guide are to help you:

i. Understand the WordPress platform

ii. Hone your troubleshooting skills by understanding the 5 basic Levels of WordPress Errors

iii. Learn the importance of backing up your web files and how to back up your web files.

iv. Identify 30 most annoying WordPress Errors, their causes and how to fix them step by step and also prevent such from occurring again (troubleshooting images included) – all credited to WPbeginner.com

v. with the 12 tips to help you speed up and optimize your website for utmost performance.

v. acquaint you with the various WordPress Default Files to aid your troubleshooting effort available at the appendix section.

So, by the end of this book you will know how to find your way around any difficult WordPress Errors and fix them in minutes and avoid such errors moving forward.

It works for all WordPress Websites and Apps.

Let’s rev the engine!

JUST BEFORE YOU CONTINUE! I NEED YOUR HELP!

Once again, thank you for buying this eBook. I know you haven't read my book yet but reviews are so important to me as well as to the success of this guide and all other books from me. I would appreciate a REVIEW on Amazon. I need your Feedbacks so I can make the next edition better. The link to the drop your reviews is at the end of this book.

I am grateful!

... AND THEY SAID

David is unmatchable at what he does, he has been helping us at Traw Consult to manage all our Web Portfolio. It's a good read for all!

- Glory O (Set Man, Traw Consult)

He is down to earth with this guide; I call it a secret playbook for all who needs help with having an error-free WordPress Project

- Sylvester A (Founder, Sly Web Solutions)

Wow, carefully written and practical in approach. David is down to earth!

- William I (CEO, Phoenix FX)

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JUST A MOMENT

ONE➔ WordPress Explained

WordPress… You must have heard of that Brand Name before? Isn't it?

Especially if you have flare for Web Designing or Development.

It is always a cool and easy route out of very numerous coding headaches…

WordPress to someone like me is a life saver and I know the reason you picked up this material is also because you have had cause to use WordPress at one point or the other in your Tech journey.

Let me explain WordPress to you briefly…

On a slightly more technical level, WordPress is an open-source content management system licensed under GPLv2, which means that anyone can use or modify the WordPress software for free. A content management system is basically a tool that makes it easy to manage important aspects of your website – like content – without needing to know anything about programming.

It powers a ***whopping 44% of the Websites in the World*** – that's crazy if you ask me!!!

With WordPress you can build the following websites – Business, Portfolio, Ecommerce, Membership, Blogs, Social Networks.

WordPress Makes this possible through the use of Theme and Plugins that are customizable to suit your web design needs

WordPress is easy to install, extensible and FREE .

This platform has been around since 2003.

I started playing with it in the year 2011.

And the rest, they say is HISTORY…

You Can GRAB MY WEB DESIGN AGENCY MASTERY COURSE via https://rebrand.ly/WebAgency90Course to learn how you can build a Tech empire creating WordPress Website For fun!

I will have to wrap up my thought on WordPress here because that is Not the Focus Here… The Focus of this Material is to give you a guide to troubleshoot any WordPress Website that is acting up…

In the Next Chapters, I will be sharing with you, about 50 common WordPress Errors you can encounter and how to fix them without stress.

TWO ➔ Troubleshooting TECHNIQUE

Before any troubleshooting can be done, you must understand the type of error you are dealing with. As beautiful and powerful as WordPress Framework, it could be a source of head and heartaches for upcoming WordPress developers as some of these errors cannot be easily fix by just one method. Careful examination of the issue at hand and isolation of the web component will give you the first break through to tackling the myriads of errors you can face using WordPress

From my many years of Experience working on WordPress website, developing WordPress based project, I have been able to classify the very many errors of WordPress into 5 Classes:

Server Level Errors
Plugin Level Errors
Theme Level Errors
Network Level Errors
Browser Level Errors

Server Level Errors

These are errors that occur at the server end of your website and they have adverse effect on your website. Some of these errors are triggered majorly by Plugin or Theme and at some other instances by the misconfiguration of the server itself. Care must be taken to isolate the cause of the error and when technicality is needed, contacting your web hosting support is highly recommended.

Plugin Level Errors

These errors are the most dangerous and stressful error to fix and they are cause at the plugin end of your website. Plugin controls the functionality of your website; hence, every other part of your web resources has to be in sync with each other for your website to perform the required task. Because you have more than one plugin to make your website work well, it might be a tasking challenge to know which plugin is responsible for a particular error. As we will look further in this guide, you'll learn how to fix this issue with ease.

Theme Level Errors

These errors occur at the theme level of your website. The Theme is responsible for the look and feel (appearance of your website). Fixing this error is less challenging upon proper identification of the issue.

Network Level Errors

You might be wondering why I added this… there is a high tendency that some of the issues you are facing troubleshooting your website is as a result of issues with your Internet Service Provider or your System Network Component (Modems, Routers etc.). I have had issues with blocked IP that disallowed a website from loading for days. You must not take lightly this type of error. It could give you sleepless nights.

Browser Level Errors

Funny right? Yes…

How could my browser give me unnecessary headache with my website? Some of the common WordPress errors can be fixed on the browser level. Now you know why I said, you should identify and understand which of the errors and how to fix them headlong.

In the next chapter, I will share with you the very first thing you should do before troubleshooting your website.

THREE➔ Backing Up Your Files

After discovering an error, the very first thing to do is to ensure you back up your web files and you can do this by consciously incorporating website backup system on your Website using plugins like **Duplicator, VaultPress, BackupWP, UpDraftPlus** and many other website backup plugins and I also advice that you ensure they support Cloud Backup and not only Backup to your local computer.

All web files including your database should be well backup.

Alternatively, you can backup your website manually from CPanel by following these steps

Login to your CPanel
Go to the File Section of the Page
Click on Backup Wizard and Pick either Full or Partial BackUp
Follow the instructions and download your web files on your local computer.

Why should you back up your website?

- In order to have a copy of your files should the troubleshooting damages your core files. This happens when care is not taken to fix the issue and as a result tampering with sensitive core files which may break the whole website. You backup to restore the original website before the damage when need arises.
- File Restoration – especially when you are migrating your file from one web hosting company to another.
- To be on a SAFER side.

Hence, upon a fresh design or redesign of your website project, you need to back them up. Kindly do that before we go deep into the types of errors you can encounter when working with WordPress!

FOUR➔ 30 Common Annoying Errors In WordPress

While WordPress is really easy to use, there are some common WordPress errors that can make you panic. The good thing is that the WordPress error you are seeing on your site is most likely been reported and resolved by someone before you. So relax and follow this guide judiciously to fix that error.

Error 1: INTERNAL SERVER ERROR

Perhaps the most confusing WordPress error that a beginner may come across is “Internal Server Error”, or sometimes “500 Internal Server Error”.

This error usually appears when there is something wrong, but the server is unable to identify where the problem is. Since the error message does not indicate where you should look for the error, it is pretty much up to you to figure this out.

Internal server error in WordPress is often caused by plugin or theme functions. Other possible causes of internal server error in WordPress that we know of are: corrupted .htaccess file and PHP memory limit.

We have also heard internal server error only showing up when you are trying to access the admin area while the rest of the site works fine.

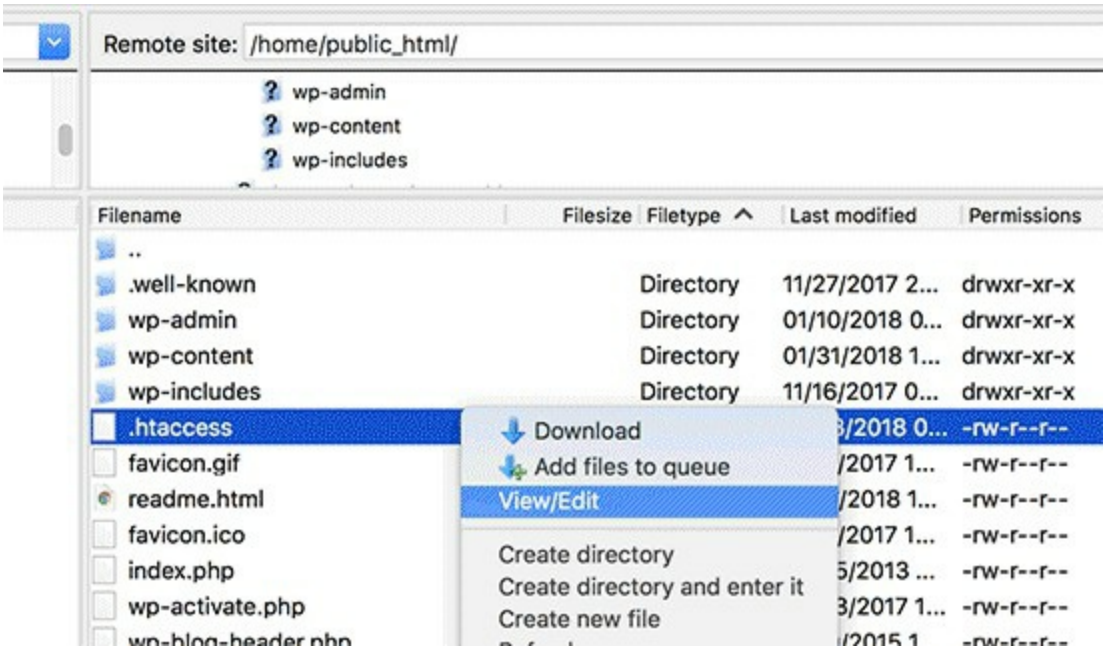
That being said, now let’s take a look at how to go about troubleshooting the internal server error in WordPress.

Checking for Corrupt .htaccess File

The first thing you should do when troubleshooting the internal server error in WordPress is check for the corrupted .htaccess file.

You can do so by renaming your main .htaccess file to something like .htaccess_old. To rename the .htaccess file, you will need to login to your site using FTP or File Manager app in your hosting account's cPanel dashboard.

Once you connected, the .htaccess file will be located in the same directory where you will see folders like wp-content, wp-admin, and wp-includes.



Once you have renamed the .htaccess file, try visiting your site to see if this solved the problem. If it did, then give yourself a pat on the back because you fixed the internal server error.

Before you move on with other things, make sure that you go to **Settings » Permalinks** page in WordPress admin area and click the save button without making any changes. This will generate a new .htaccess file for you with proper rewrite rules to ensure that your post pages do not return a 404 error.

If checking for the corrupt .htaccess file solution did not work for you, then you need to continue reading this article.

Increasing the PHP Memory Limit

Sometimes internal server error can happen if you are exhausting your PHP memory limit. You need to know how to increase PHP memory limit in WordPress to fix that. However, you will need to know ***how to edit wp-config.php file*** before you increase PHP memory limit

Getting Started with WP-Config.php file

As the name suggests, it is a configuration file that is part of all self-hosted WordPress sites.

Unlike other files, wp-config.php file does not come built-in with WordPress rather it’s generated specifically for your site during the installation process.

WordPress stores your database information in the wp-config.php file. Without this information your WordPress website will not work, and you will get the ‘error establishing database connection‘ error.

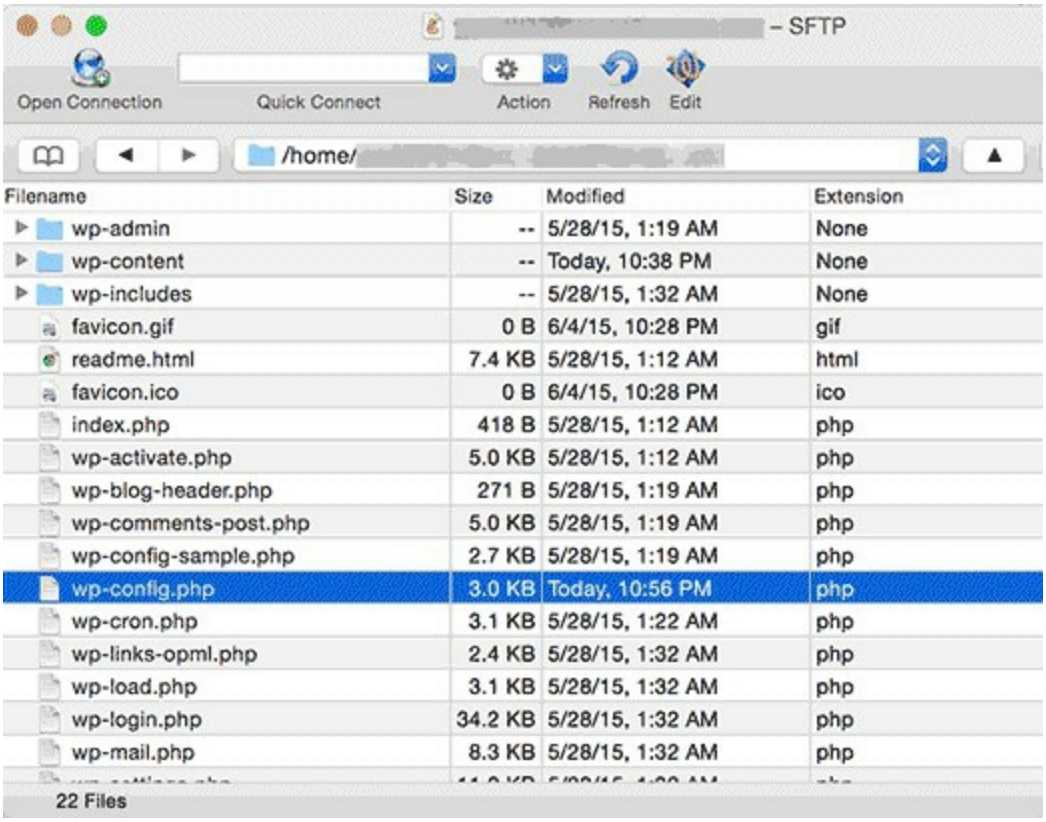
Apart from database information, wp-config.php file also contains several other high-level settings.

First thing you need to do is to create a complete WordPress backup. The wp-config.php file is so crucial to a WordPress site that a tiny mistake will make your site inaccessible.

You will need an FTP client to connect to your website. Windows users can install WinSCP or SmartFTP and Mac users can try Transmit or CyberDuck. An FTP client allows you to transfer files between a server and your computer.

Connect to your website using the FTP client. You will need FTP login information which you can get from your web host. If you don't know your FTP login information, then you can ask your web host for support.

The wp-config.php file is usually located in the root folder of your website with other folders like /wp-content/.



Simply right click on the file and then select download from the menu. Your FTP client will now download wp-config.php file to your computer. You can open and edit it using a plain text editor program like Notepad or Text Edit.

Understanding wp-config.php file

Before you start, let's take a look at the full code of the default wp-config.php file. You can also see a sample of this file at the appendix section of this guide.

```
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * installation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 *
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php
 *
 * @package WordPress
 */

// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host
** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'database_name_here');

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'username_here');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password_here');
```

```
29      /** MySQL hostname */
30      define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
31
32      /** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
33      define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');
34
35      /** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
36      define('DB_COLLATE', '');
37
38      /**#@+
39  * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
40  *
41  * Change these to different unique phrases!
42  * You can generate these using the {@link
43  https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-
44  key service}
45  * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing
46  cookies. This will force all users to have to log in again.
47  *
48  * @since 2.6.0
49  */
50      define('AUTH_KEY',         'put your unique phrase here');
51      define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'put your unique phrase here');
52      define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',    'put your unique phrase here');
53      define('NONCE_KEY',        'put your unique phrase here');
54      define('AUTH_SALT',        'put your unique phrase here');
55      define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
56      define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',   'put your unique phrase here');
57      define('NONCE_SALT',       'put your unique phrase here');
58
59      /**#@-*/
60
61      /**
62  * WordPress Database Table prefix.
63  *
64  * You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
65  * a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
    */
```

```
66      $table_prefix  = 'wp_';
67
68      /**
69  * For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
70  *
71  * Change this to true to enable the display of notices during
72  development.
73  * It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use
74  WP_DEBUG
75  * in their development environments.
76  *
77  * For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,
78  * visit the Codex.
79  *
80  * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Debugging_in_WordPress
81  */
82      define('WP_DEBUG', false);
83
84      /* That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging. */
85
86      /** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
87      if ( !defined('ABSPATH') )
88     define('ABSPATH', dirname(__FILE__) . '/');
89
        /** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
        require_once(ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php');
```

Each section of wp-config.php file is well documented in the file itself. Almost all settings here are defined using PHP Constants.

```
1       define( 'constant_name' , 'value');
```

Let’s take a closer look at each section in wp-config.php file.

MySQL Settings in wp-config.php File

Your WordPress database connection settings appear under 'MySQL Settings' section of the wp-config.php file. You will need your MySQL host, database name, database username and password to fill in this section.

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'database_name_here');

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'username_here');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'password_here');

/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');
```

You can get your database information from your web hosting account's cPanel under the section labeled databases.

If you cannot find your WordPress database or MySQL username and

password, then you need to contact your web host.

Authentication Keys and Salts

Authentication unique keys and salts are security keys that help improve security of your WordPress site. These keys provide a strong encryption for user sessions and cookies generated by WordPress. See our guide on WordPress Security Keys for more information.

```
/**#@+
 * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases!
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define('AUTH_KEY',         'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',    'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_KEY',        'put your unique phrase here');
define('AUTH_SALT',        'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',   'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_SALT',       'put your unique phrase here');

/**#@-*/
```

You can generate WordPress security keys and paste them here. This is particularly useful if you suspect your WordPress site may have been compromised. Changing security keys will logout all currently logged in users on your WordPress site forcing them to login again.

WordPress Database Table Prefix

By default WordPress adds wp_ prefix to all the tables created by WordPress. It is recommended that you change your WordPress database table prefix to something random. This will make it difficult for hackers to guess your WordPress tables and will save you from some common SQL injection attacks.

```
1     /**
2 * WordPress Database Table prefix.
3 *
4 * You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
5 * a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
6 */
7     $table_prefix  = 'wp_';
```

Please note that you cannot change this value for an existing WordPress site. Follow the instructions in our how to change the WordPress database prefix section to change these settings on an existing WordPress site.

WordPress Debugging Mode

This setting is particularly useful for users trying to learn WordPress development, and users trying experimental features. By default WordPress hides notices generated by PHP when executing code. Simply setting the debug mode to true will show you these notices. This provides crucial information to developers to find bugs.

```
1    define('WP_DEBUG', false);
```

Absolute Path Settings

The last part of wp-config file defines the absolute path which is then used to setup WordPress vars and included files. You don’t need to change anything here at all.

```
1    /** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
2    if ( !defined('ABSPATH') )
3   define('ABSPATH', dirname(__FILE__) . '/');
4    /** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
5    require_once(ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php');
```

Changing MySQL Port and Sockets in WordPress

If your WordPress hosting provider uses alternate ports for MySQL host, then you will need to change your DB_HOST value to include the port number. Note, that this is not a new line but you need to edit the existing DB_HOST value.

```
1    define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost:5067' );
```

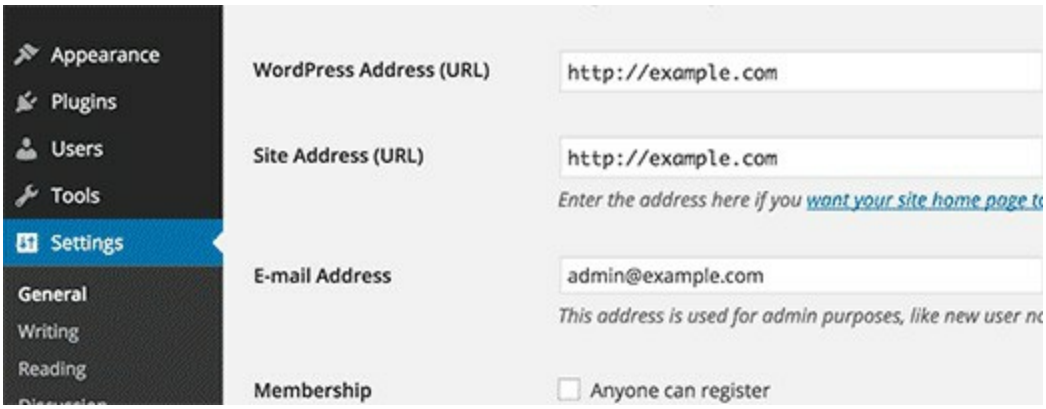
Don’t forget to change the port number 5067 to whatever port number is provided by your web host.

If your host uses sockets and pipes for MySQL, then you will need to add it like this:

```
1    define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost:/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock' );
```

Changing WordPress URLs Using wp-config.php File

You may need to change WordPress URLs when moving a WordPress site to a new domain name or a new web host. You can change these URLs by visiting **Settings » General** page.



You can also change these URLs using wp-config.php file. This comes handy if you are unable to access the WordPress admin area due to error too many directs issue. Simply add these two lines to your wp-config.php file:

```
1    define('WP_HOME','http://example.com');
2    define('WP_SITEURL','http://example.com');
```

Don’t forget to replace example.com with your own domain name. You also need to keep in mind that search engines treat www.example.com and example.com as two different locations (See www vs non-www – Which one is better for SEO?). If your site is indexed with www prefix then you need to add your domain name accordingly.

Change Uploads Directory Using wp-config.php

By default WordPress stores all your media uploads in /wp-content/uploads/ directory. If you want to store your media files in someother location then you can do so by adding this line of code in your wp-config.php file.

```
1    define( 'UPLOADS', 'wp-content/media' );
```

Note that the uploads directory path is relative to the ABSPATH automatically set in WordPress. Adding an absolute path here will not work. See out detailed guide on how to change default media upload location in WordPress for more information.

Disable Automatic Updates in WordPress

WordPress introduced automatic updates in WordPress 3.7. It allowed WordPress sites to automatically update when there is a minor update available. While automatic updates are great for security, but in some cases they can break a WordPress site making it inaccessible.

Adding this single line of code to your wp-config.php file will disable all automatic updates on your WordPress site.

```
1    define( 'WP_AUTO_UPDATE_CORE', false );
```

See our tutorial on how to disable automatic updates in WordPress for more information.

Limit Post Revisions in WordPress

WordPress comes with built-in autosave and revisions. See our tutorial on how to undo changes in WordPress with post revisions. However, if you run a large site revisions can increase your WordPress database backup size.

Add this line of code to your wp-config.php file to limit the number of revisions stored for a post.

```
1    define( 'WP_POST_REVISIONS', 3 );
```

Replace 3 with the number of revisions you want to store. WordPress will now automatically discard older revisions. However, your older post revisions are still stored in your database.

Increase PHP Memory Limit in WordPress

First you need to edit the wp-config.php file on your WordPress site. It is located in your WordPress site's root folder, and you will need to use an FTP client or file manager in your web hosting control panel.

Next, you need to paste this code in wp-config.php file just before the line that says 'That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging.'

```
1    define( 'WP_MEMORY_LIMIT', '256M' );
```

This code tells WordPress to increase the PHP memory limit to 256MB.

Once you are done, you need to save your changes and upload your wp-config.php file back to your server.

You can now visit your WordPress site and memory exhausted error should disappear now.

If you are seeing the internal server error only when you try to login to your WordPress admin or uploading an image in your wp-admin, then you should increase the memory limit by following these steps:

1. Create a blank text file called php.ini
2. Paste this code in there: memory=128MB
3. Save the file
4. Upload it into your /wp-admin/ folder using FTP

Several users have said that doing the above fixed the admin side problem for them.

If increasing the memory limit fixed the problem for you, then you have only fixed the problem temporarily. You still need to find the cause that is exhausting your memory limit.

This could be a poorly coded plugin or even a theme function. We strongly recommend that you ask your WordPress web hosting company to look into the server logs to help you find the exact diagnostics.

If increasing the PHP memory limit did not fix the issue for you, then you are in for some more troubleshooting.

Deactivate all Plugins

If none of the above solutions worked for you, then this error is most likely being caused by a specific plugin. It is also possible that it is a combination of plugins that are not playing nice with each other.

Sadly, there is no easy way to find this out. You have to deactivate all WordPress plugins at once.

Follow the instructions below on how to deactivate all WordPress plugins without WP-Admin.

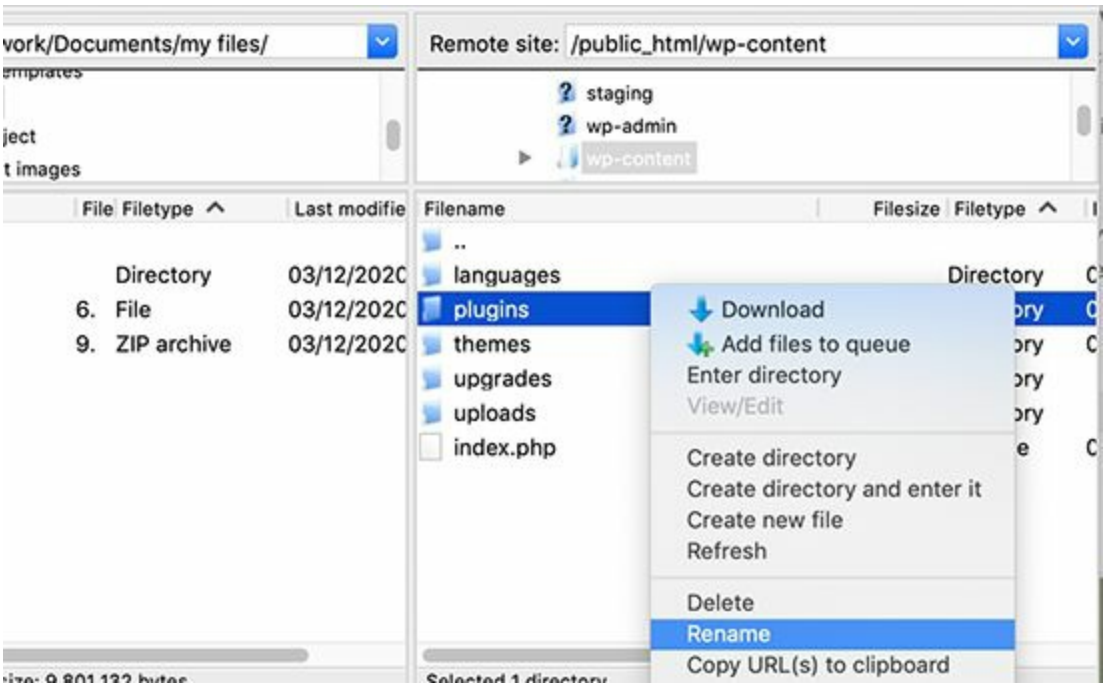
Basically, there are two commonly used methods to deactivate plugins without accessing the admin area. We'll show you both of them and then you can pick one that looks easier.

Method 1. Deactivate All WordPress Plugins Using FTP

In this method, you will need to either use a FTP client, or the file manager option in your WordPress hosting control panel.

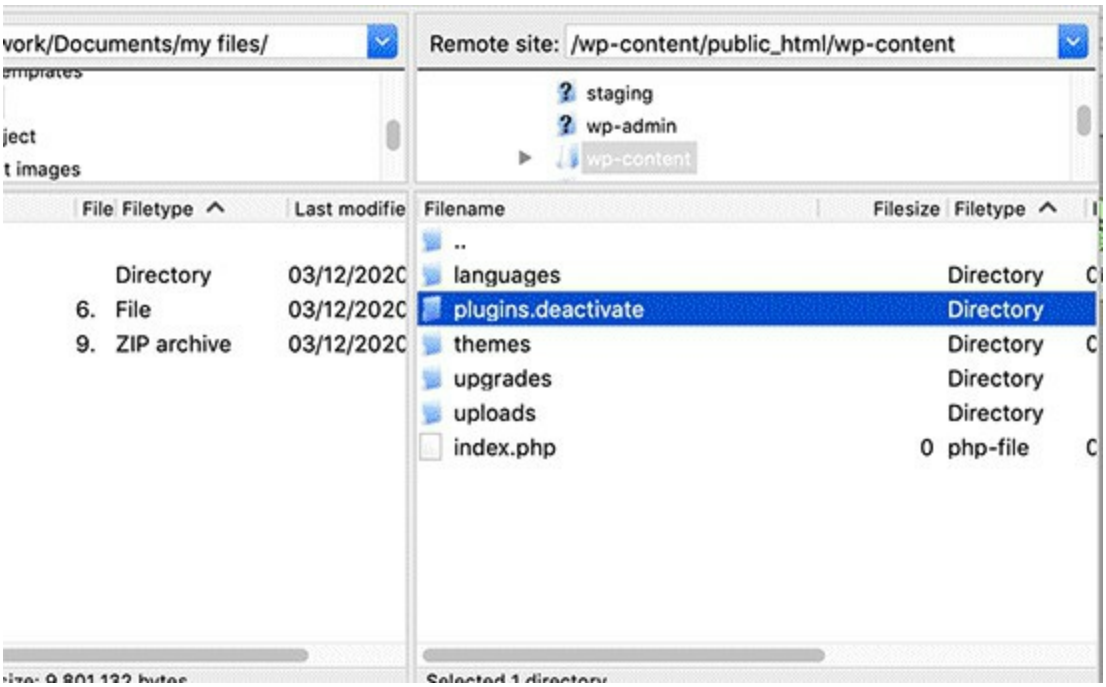
If you haven't used FTP before, then you may want to see our how to use FTP to upload files to WordPress.

First, you need to connect to your website using FTP client, or File Manager in cPanel. Once connected, you need to navigate to the /wp-content/ folder.



Inside the wp-content folder, you will see a folder called plugins. This is where WordPress stores all plugins installed on your website.

You need to right-click on the plugins folder and select Rename. Next, change the name of the plugins folder to anything that you like. In our example, we will call it "plugins.deactivate".

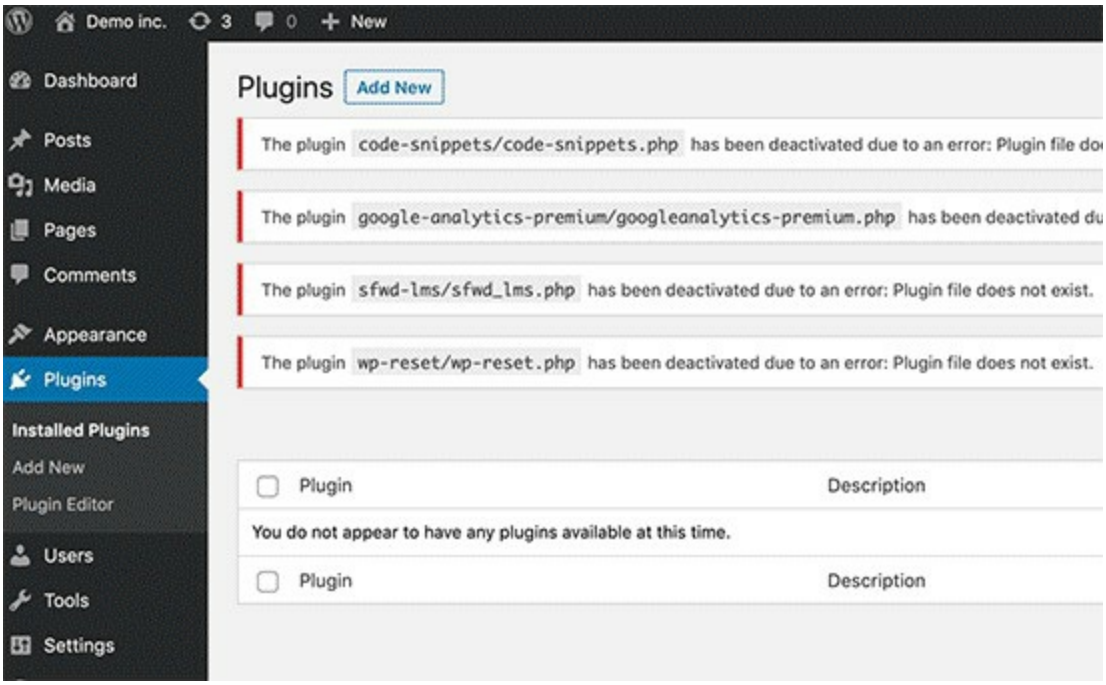


Once you do this, all of your plugins will be deactivated.

Basically, WordPress looks for a folder called plugins to load the plugin files. When it does not find the folder, it automatically disables the active plugins in the database.

Usually, this method is used when you are locked out of your admin area. If the issue was with your plugins, then you should be able login to your WordPress admin area.

If you visit the **Plugins** page inside the WordPress admin area, then you will see notifications for all the plugins that have been deactivated now.



You'll also notice that all your plugins have disappeared now. Don't worry they are all safe, and you can easily restore them.

Simply switch back to your FTP client and go to the /wp-content/ folder. From here, you need to rename "plugins.deactivate" folder back to plugins.

Now you can now go back to the Plugins page inside the WordPress admin area and activate one plugin at a time until your site breaks again.

At which point, you will know exactly which plugin caused the issue. You can then delete that plugin from your site using FTP or ask the plugin author for support.

Method 2. Deactivate All Plugins using phpMyAdmin

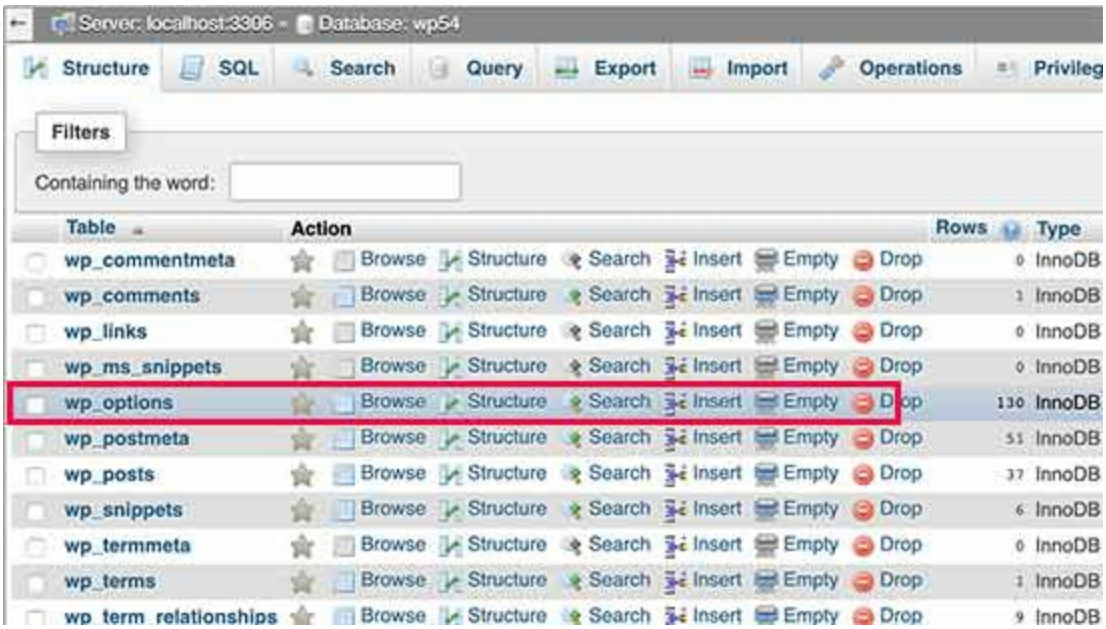
The FTP method is definitely easier in our opinion, however you can also deactivate all WordPress plugins using phpMyAdmin.

Important: Before you do anything, please make sure that you make a complete database backup. This will come in handy if anything goes wrong.

Next, you will need to login to your web hosting dashboard. In this example, we are showing you a cPanel dashboard. Your hosting account's dashboard may look different.

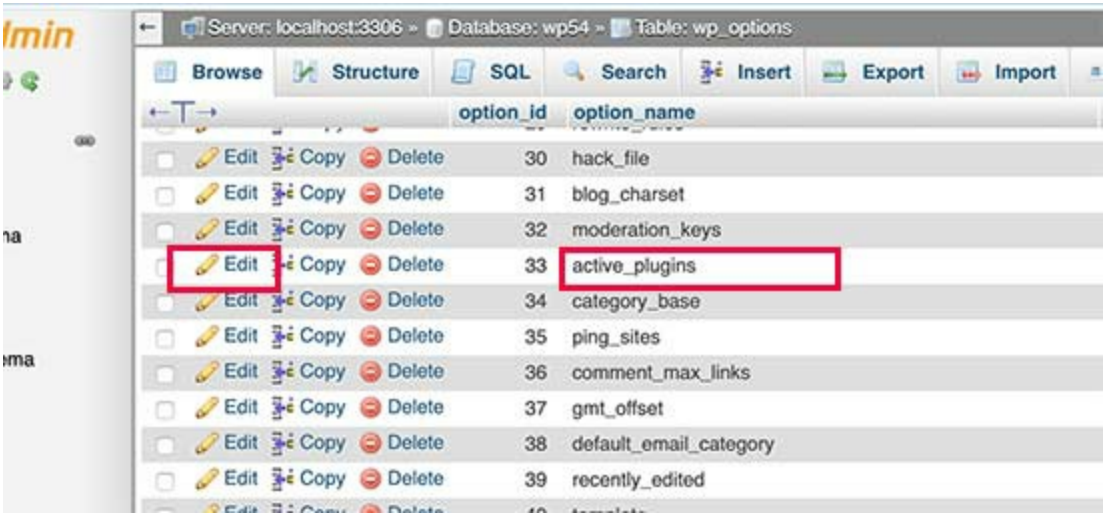
You will need to click on phpMyAdmin icon under the 'Databases' section.

This will launch phpMyAdmin in a new browser window. You will need to select your WordPress database, if it is not already selected. After that, you will be able to see WordPress database tables.

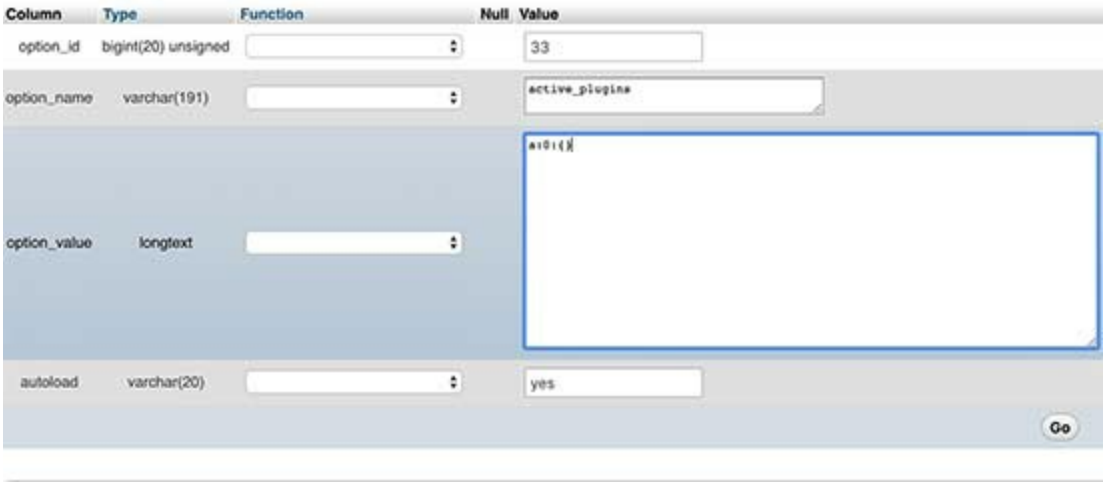


As you can see that all tables in the database have wp_ prefix before table name. Please note, your tables may have a different database prefix.

You need to click on the wp_options table. Inside the wp_options table, you will see rows of different options. You will need to find the option 'active_plugins' and then click on the 'Edit' Link next to it.



On the next screen, you will need to change the option_value field to **a:0:{}** and then click on Go button to save your changes.



That’s all, you have successfully deactivated all WordPress plugins using phpMyAdmin. If it was a plugin stopping you from accessing the WordPress admin area, then you should be able to login now.

If disabling all plugins fixed the error, then you know it is one of the plugins that is causing the error.

Simply go to the WordPress admin area and click on ‘Plugins’. Now you need to reactivate one plugin at a time until you find the one that caused the issue. Get rid of that plugin, and report the error to the plugin author.

Re-uploading Core Files

If the plugin option didn't fix the internal server error, then it is worth re-uploading the wp-admin and wp-includes folder from a fresh WordPress install.

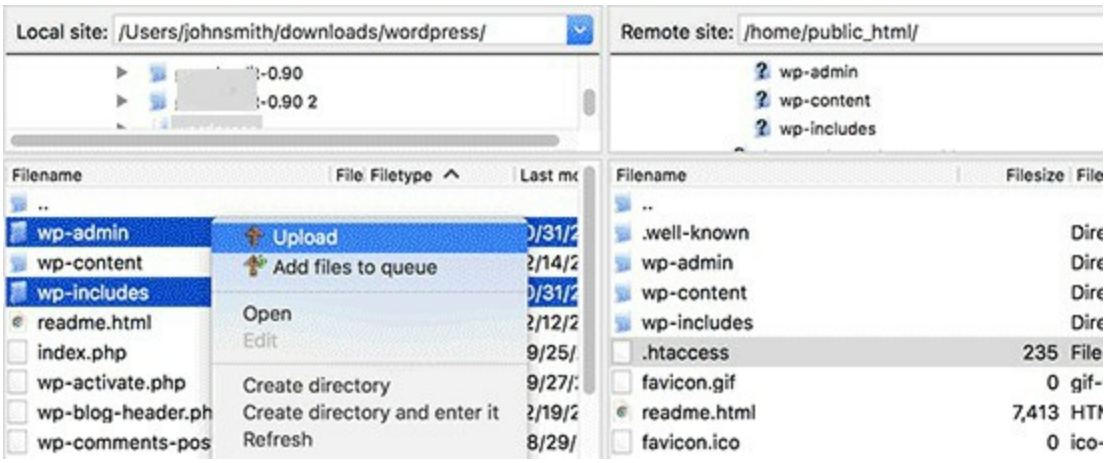
This will NOT remove any of your information, but it may solve the problem in case any file was corrupted.

First you will need to visit the WordPress.org website and click on the Download button.

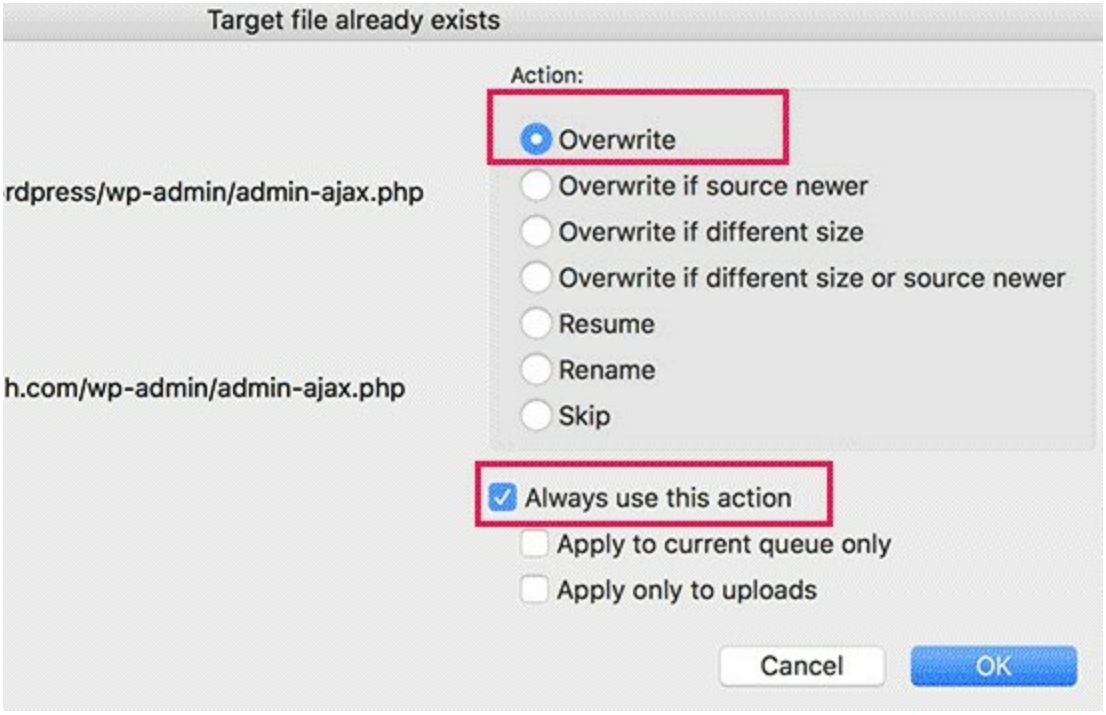
This will install WordPress zip file to your computer. You need to extract the zip file and inside it you will find a wordpress folder.

Next you need to connect to your WordPress website using an FTP client. Once connected go to the root folder of your website. It is the folder that has wp-admin, wp-includes, wp-content folders inside it.

In the left column open the WordPress folder on your computer. Now you need to select wp-includes and wp-admin folders and then right-click and select 'Upload'.



Your FTP client will now transfer those folder to your server. It will ask you whether you would like to overwrite the files. Select ‘Overwrite’ and then select ‘Always use this action’.

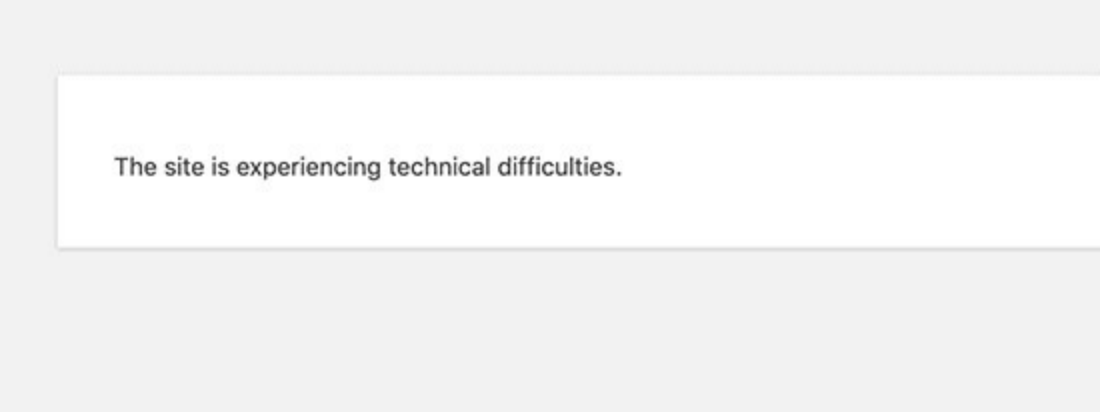


Your FTP client will now replace your older WordPress files with newer fresh copies. If your WordPress files were corrupted, then this step will fix the internal server error for you.

Ask your Hosting Provider

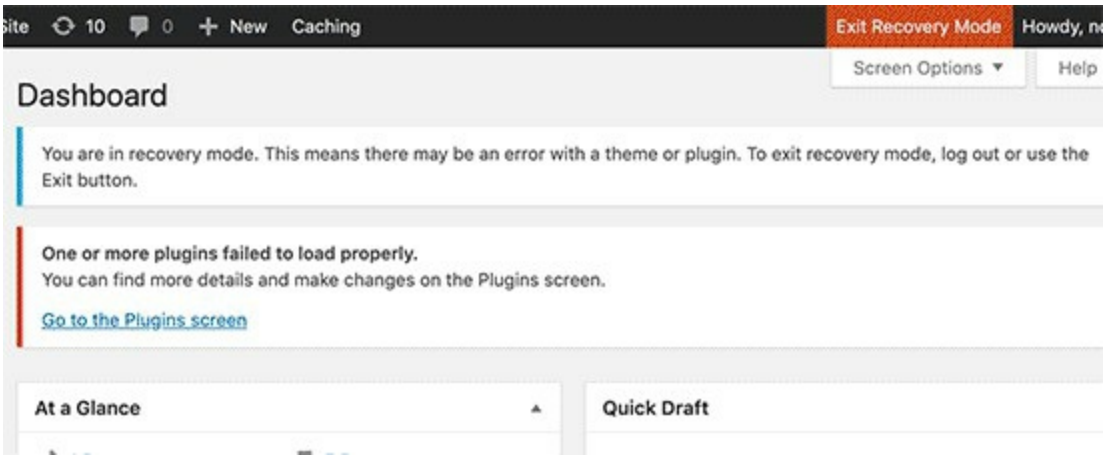
If all methods fail to fix internal server error on your website, then it is time to get some more help. Contact your web hosting support team and they will be able to check the server logs and locate the root cause of the error.

Error 2: This Site is Experiencing Technical Difficulties



WordPress introduced a fatal error protection feature in WordPress 5.2. This feature displays a simple error message stating that “This site is experiencing technical difficulties”.

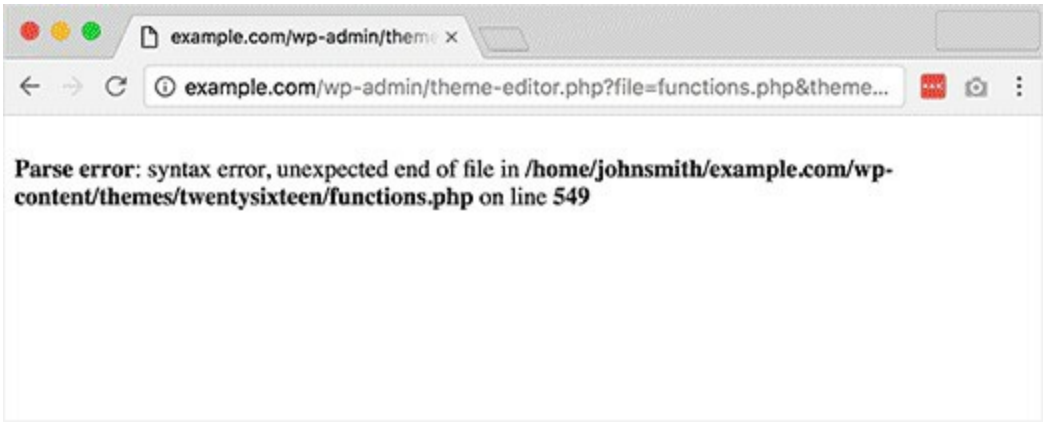
For full details, WordPress then sends an email notification on your WordPress admin email address. This email message contains a link to access the backend and attempt to fix the error.



This error message can be triggered by any of the fatal errors mentioned in this article. If you don’t have access to the admin email or can’t get WordPress emails then it becomes harder to find out what error is occurring.

The easiest way to fix this is to make sure that your WordPress admin email address is correct and that you can receive WordPress notification emails.

Error 3.0 How to Fix Syntax Error in WordPress



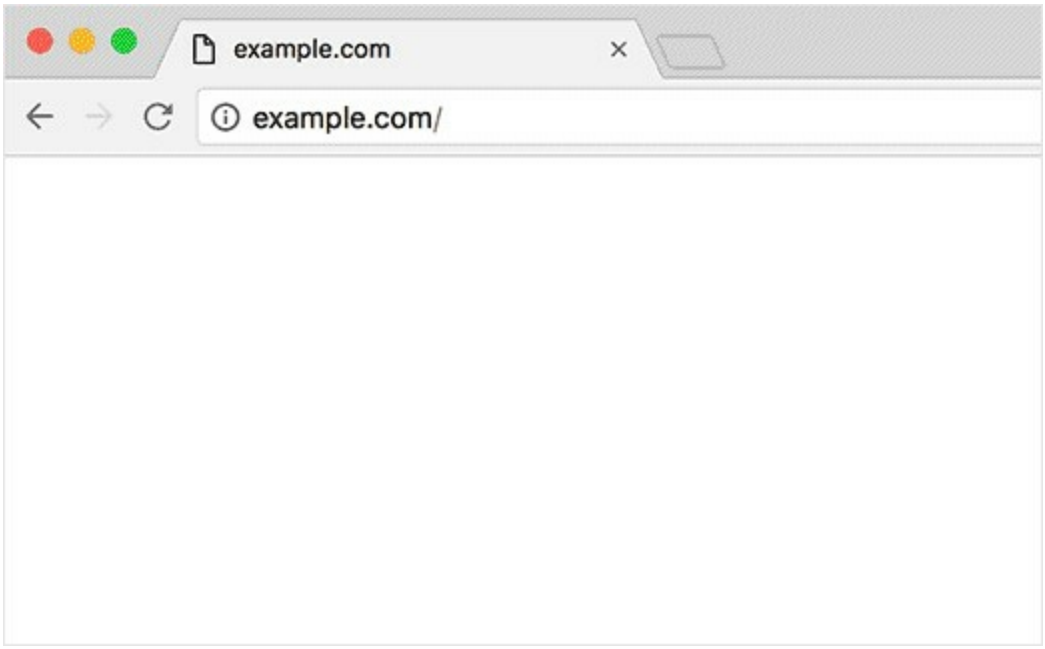
This error usually occurs when you are trying to add code snippets into WordPress to added functionality to your website and have accidentally missed something or the code has incorrect syntax. This will result into a PHP parse error and you will see a notice like:

Parse error- syntax error, unexpected $end in /public_html/site1/wp-content/themes/my-theme/functions.php on line 419

The error message would indicate the unexpected thing found in the code and the location of the script where the error occurred with line number. To fix this issue you will have to correct the syntax. Most of the time it is a missing bracket, or some unexpected character in the code.

Go over to your cPanel, then File Manager, Locate the theme folder and the theme with the error, search for the .php file with the error- in this case, it is the function.php file in the theme folder, go to line 419 and fix the missing code/error.

Error 4. How to Fix the WordPress White Screen of Death



This error usually results into a plain white screen with no error message. This makes it the most puzzling because you have no clue where to look and what to fix.

Most of the time it is caused when a script exhausts PHP memory limit. It can also happen due to a configuration on the server. It is also possible that a user would only see white screen of death on certain sections of their site.

Below should come handy when fixing this issue

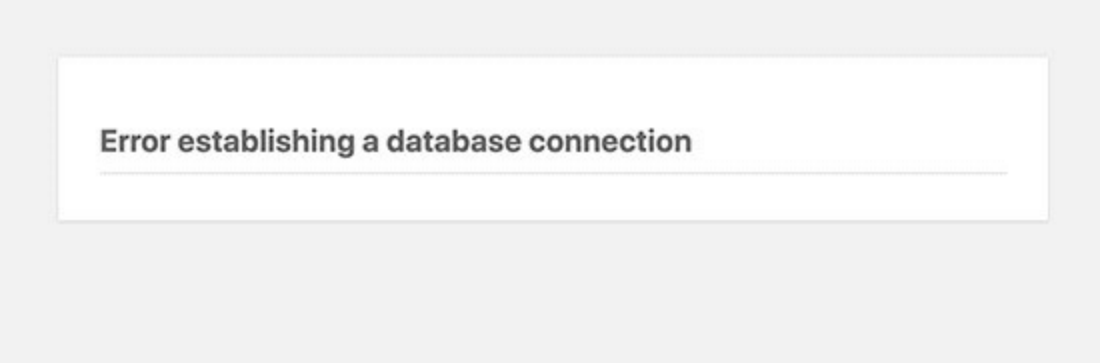
Are you seeing the ‘Error establishing a database connection’ notice on your WordPress website? It is a fatal error that makes your WordPress website inaccessible to the users.

This error occurs when WordPress is unable to make a connection to the database. A number of things can affect your WordPress database connection which makes it a bit difficult for beginners to troubleshoot.

In this article, we will show you how to easily fix the error establishing a database connection in WordPress.

What Causes Error Establishing a Database Connection in WordPress?

The ‘Error establishing a database connection’ issue can be caused by incorrect database information in your WordPress settings, corrupt database, or an irresponsive database server.



A database is a software which makes it easy to store, organize, and retrieve data into other software.

As a content management system, WordPress uses a database to store all your content and other website data. It then connects to the database each time someone visits your website.

WordPress needs the following information for connecting to the database:

- Database name
- Database username
- Database password
- Database server

This information is stored in your WordPress configuration file called wp-config.php.

If any of these items are incorrect, WordPress would fail to connect to your database server, and you’ll see the ‘Error establishing a database connection’

error.

It is one of the most common WordPress errors. Apart from incorrect credentials, this error can also appear if the database server is down, or the database files are corrupt.

Let’s take a look at how to fix error establishing database connection issue in WordPress with step by step troubleshooting.

Check Your WordPress Database Credentials

The most common reason for database connection error in WordPress is incorrect database credentials. If you have recently moved your WordPress site to a new host, then this could be the most likely reason.

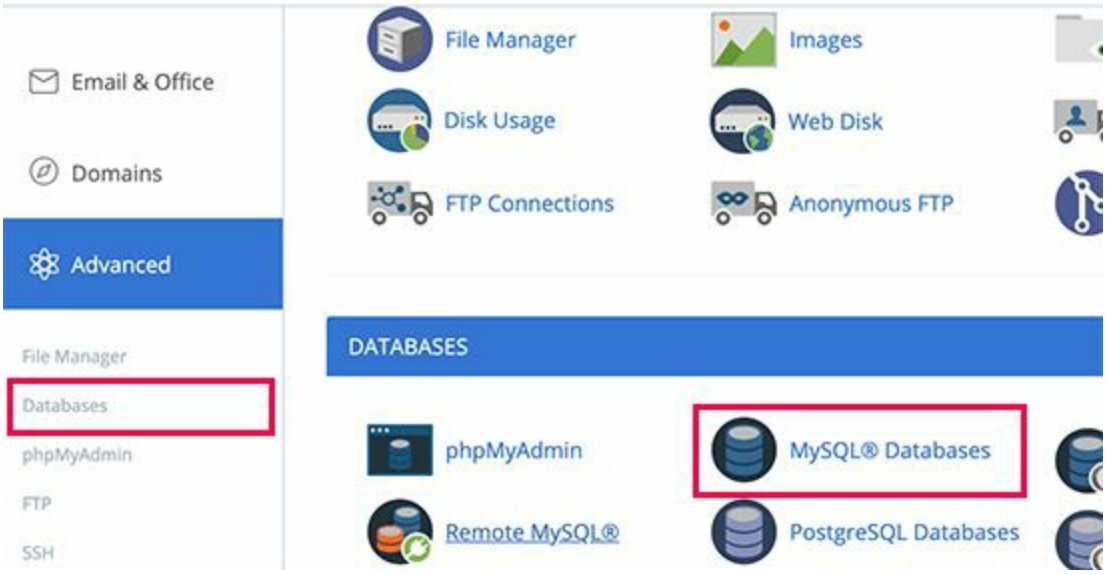
Your WordPress database credentials are stored in the wp-config.php file. It is the WordPress configuration file that contains important WordPress settings including database information.

You'll be looking for the following lines in the wp-config.php file.

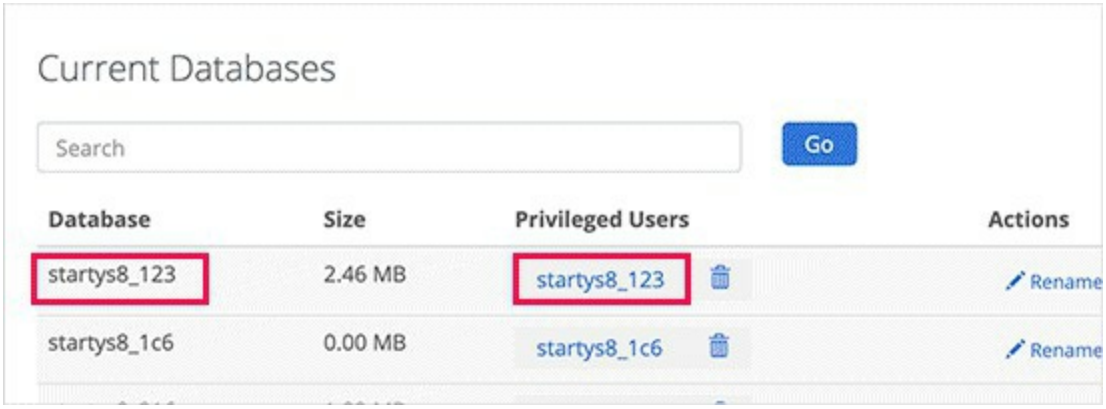
```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host
** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'database_name_here' );
/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'username_here' );
/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'password_here' );
/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
```

You need to make sure that the information for the database name, username, password, and database host is correct.

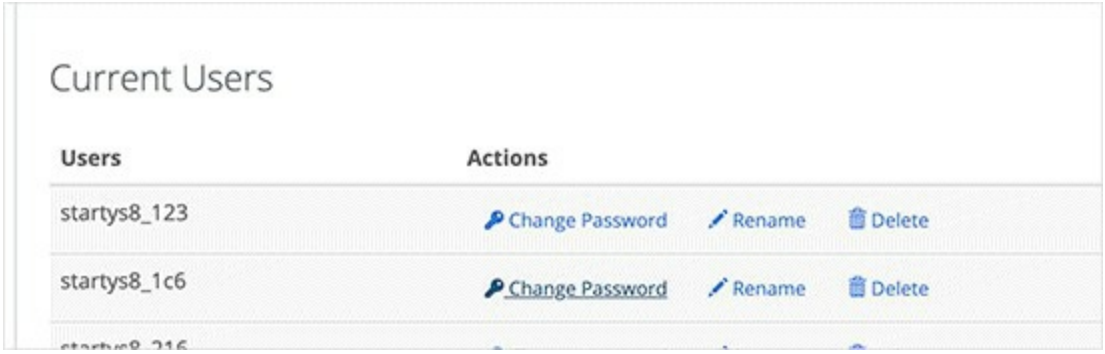
You can confirm this information from your WordPress hosting account dashboard. Simply log in to your hosting account and click on MySQL databases under the database section.



This will take you to the database management page in your hosting dashboad. From here, you can find out your database name and the username.



Below that you will find the database users and links to change the user password.



Once you have confirmed your database name, username, and password, you can change that information in your wp-config.php file if needed.

After that, try visiting your website again to see if the database connection error has gone.

If you can still see the error, then this means that something else is wrong. Continue reading for more troubleshooting steps.

Check Your Database Host Information

If you are confident that your database name, username, and password information is correct, then you may want to make sure that you are using the correct database host information.

Most WordPress hosting companies use localhost as your database host. However, some managed WordPress hosting companies use separate servers to host databases. In that case, your database host information will not be localhost.

You need to contact your WordPress hosting company to confirm your database host information.

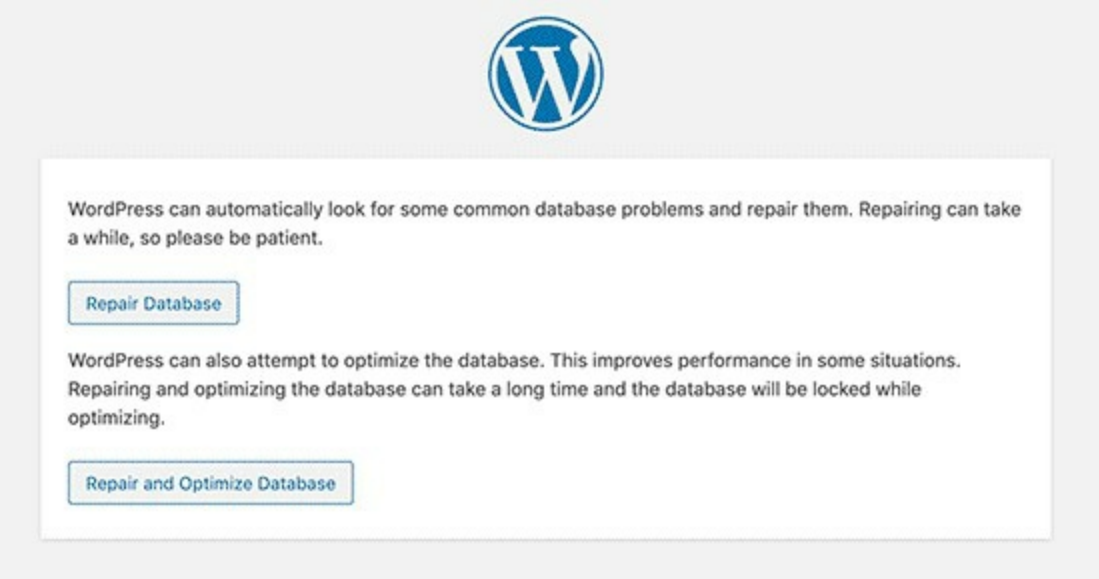
Repair WordPress Database

If you are getting a different error on the wp-admin, for instance, something like “One or more database tables are unavailable. The database may need to be repaired”, then you need to repair your database.

You can do this by adding the following line in your wp-config.php file. Make sure to add it just before ‘That’s all, stop editing! Happy blogging’ line wp-config.php.

```
1    define('WP_ALLOW_REPAIR', true);
```

Once you have done that, you can see the settings by visiting this page: http://www.yoursite.com/wp-admin/maint/repair.php



Note: the user does not need to be logged in to access the database repair page. Once you are done repairing and optimizing your database, make sure to remove this code from your wp-config.php.

Check if Your Database Server is Down

If everything seems to be correct, and WordPress still cannot connect to the database, then your database server (MySQL server) may be down.

This could happen due to heavy traffic on a server. Basically, your host server just cannot handle the load (especially when you are on shared hosting).

Your site will get really slow and for some users it may even output the error. So the best thing you should do is get on the phone or live chat with your hosting provider and ask them if your MySQL server is responsive.

If you have other websites running on the same server, then you can check those sites to confirm that your SQL server is down.

If you do not have any other site on the same hosting account, then simply go to your hosting dashboard and try to access phpMyAdmin and connect the database.

If you can connect, then we need to verify if your database user has sufficient permission. Create a new file called testconnection.php and paste the following code in it:

```
1  <?php
2  $link = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'username', 'password');
3  if (!$link) {
4  die('Could not connect: ' . mysqli_error());
5  }
6  echo 'Connected successfully';
7  mysqli_close($link);
8  ?>
```

Make sure to replace the username and password. You can now upload this file to your website and access it via web browser.

If the script connected successfully, then it means that your user has sufficient permission, and there is something else that is wrong.

Go back to your wp-config file to make sure that everything there is correct (re-scan for typos).

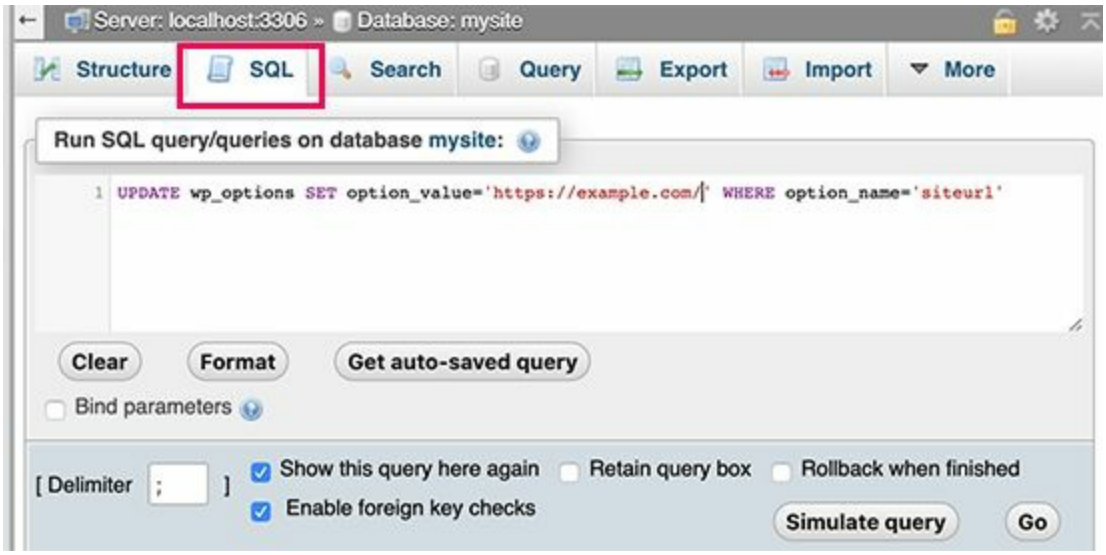
Other Solutions That Have Worked for Users

If the above-mentioned troubleshooting tips failed to fix the database connection error on your website, then you may try these additional steps.

Reported by our users, these steps have helped some users resolve the database connection error on their websites.

1. Update WordPress Site URL

Try updating the WordPress site URL using phpMyAdmin. Simply access phpMyAdmin from your hosting account dashboard, and select your WordPress database.



After that click on the SQL menu on the top and enter the following MySQL query.

```
1 UPDATE wp_options SET option_value='YOUR_SITE_URL' WHERE option_name='siteurl'
```

Don’t forget to provide your own site URL and change wp_options to your own table name as you may have changed the WordPress table prefix.

2. Rebooting Web Server

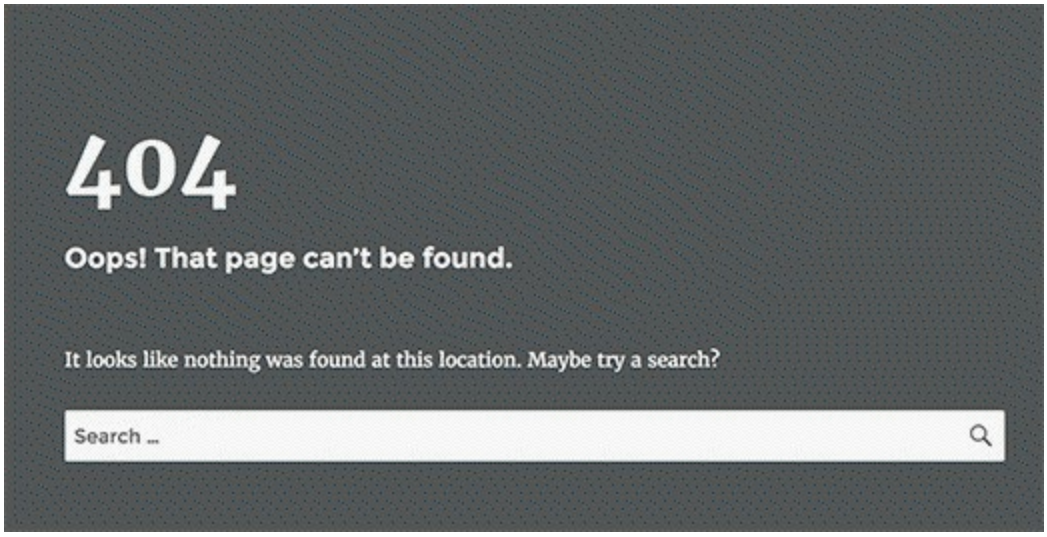
Users on dedicated servers, local server, and virtual private servers (VPS) can try rebooting their servers.

This will restart your web and database server which may fix some temporary glitches causing the error.

3. Ask for help

If everything else fails, then you may need to contact your web hosting company. All good WordPress hosting companies will help you troubleshoot the problem, point you in the right direction, or even fix it for you.

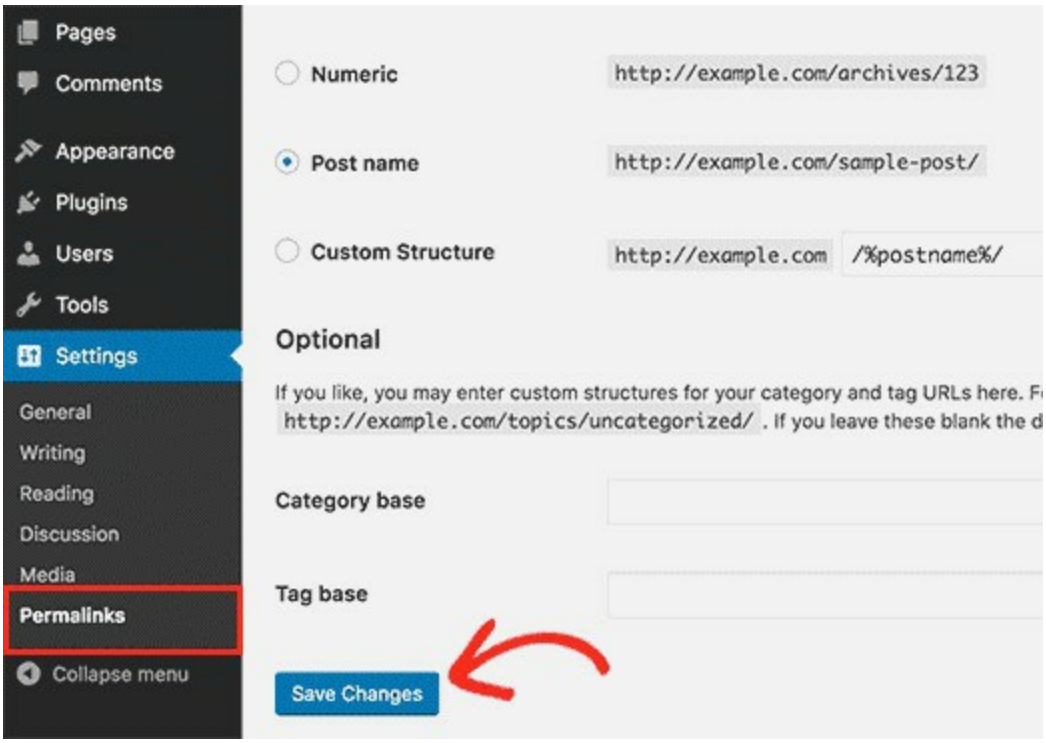
Error 5. WordPress Posts Returning 404 Error



Another common problem that most WordPress users face at some point is WordPress posts returning a 404 Error.

Usually in this scenario a user can access their WordPress admin area, their blog's main page, but when accessing a single posts they get a **404 Not found** error. First of all, don't panic most of the time your posts are still there and completely safe. This usually happens if your .htaccess file got deleted or something went wrong with the rewrite rules. What you need to do is fix your permalinks settings.

Go to **Settings » Permalinks**, and simply click on *Save Changes* button.



This will update your permalinks settings and flush rewrite rules. In most cases this solution fixes the WordPress posts 404 error. However, if it does not work for you, then you probably need to update your .htaccess file manually.

Login to your server using FTP, and modify the .htaccess file which is located in the same location where folders like /wp-content/ and /wp-includes/ are located. The easiest thing you can do is to temporarily make the file writeable by changing the permissions to 666. Then repeat the original solution. Don't forget to change the permissions back to 660. You can also manually add this code in your .htaccess file:

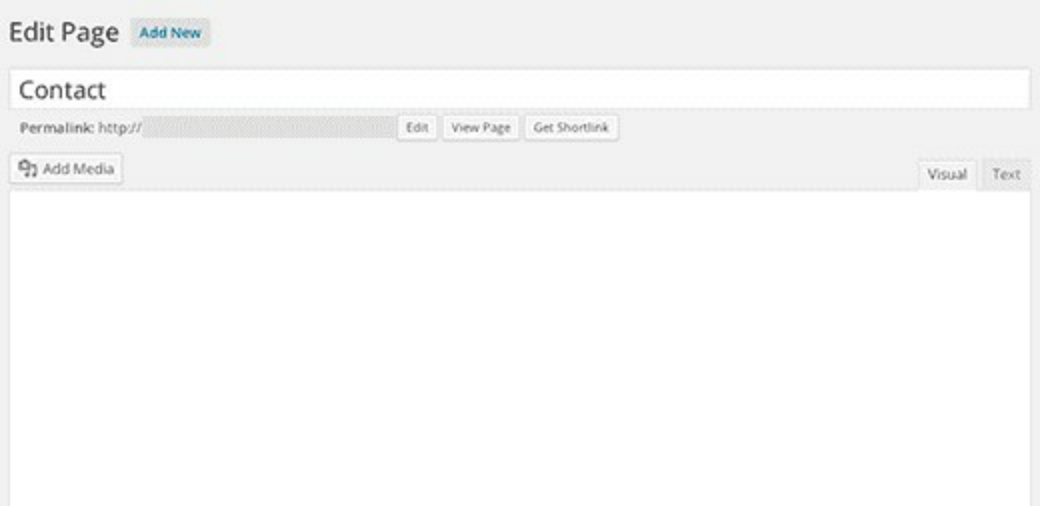
```
# BEGIN WordPress
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
RewriteEngine On
RewriteBase /
RewriteRule ^index\.php$ - [L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule . /index.php [L]
```

```
9   </IfModule>
10  # END WordPress
```

Fix for Local Servers

Often designers and developers install WordPress on their computers using a local server for testing purposes. If you want to use pretty permalinks, then you need to enable the rewrite_module in the Apache

Error 6: White Text and Missing Buttons in WordPress Visual Editor



It is very common for beginners to report a very odd issue with their install. When writing a post, they could not see anything they were writing. Because the text of the post editor was white. More importantly, all of the visual editor buttons were missing, and the ability to switch from Visual to HTML was not working.

Note for Beginners: If you are looking for hidden buttons that you might see in screenshots of other sites, then you are probably looking for the Kitchen sink. You would have to click on the Kitchen sink icon to see these other options such as Underline, copy from word etc.

Before

After

Some sites also use ***TinyMCE Advanced plugin*** to add various other buttons that are not there by default.

For the rest of you who are actually really having a problem with missing buttons or white text in visual editor, then continue on with this tutorial.

Clear the Browser Cache

Upon our search, we found users suggesting that clearing the browser cache worked for them. The first thing you should try to do is clear the browser cache or use another browser. This could very well be an issue with your computer.

If this does not fix your issue, maybe the issue is with your install?

Replacing TinyMCE Scripts

Maybe this issue happened after you updated? Well, its not likely, but maybe something went wrong in the update process. Try replacing /wp-includes/js/tinymce/ folder with a fresh copy.

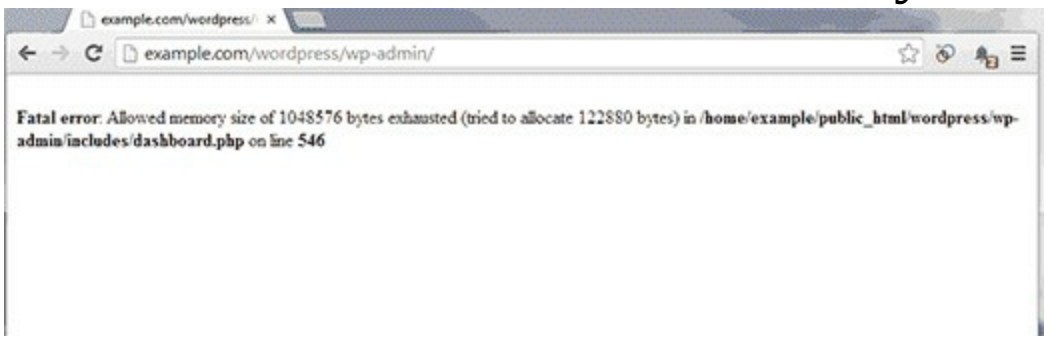
Fix with wp-config

If none of the above tricks worked for you, then open your *wp-config.php* file and add the following line at the very top after the php opening tag.

```
1    define('CONCATENATE_SCRIPTS', false);
```

This trick fixed the issue for most people who encounter this error.

Error 7: WordPress Memory Exhausted Error – Increase PHP Memory



If you are seeing an allowed memory size exhausted error in WordPress? This is one of the most common WordPress errors, and you can easily fix it by increasing the php memory limit in WordPress. Here's how to do it:

Increase PHP Memory Limit in WordPress

First you need to edit the wp-config.php file on your WordPress site. It is located in your WordPress site's root folder, and you will need to use an FTP client or file manager in your web hosting control panel.

Next, you need to paste this code in wp-config.php file just before the line that says 'That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging.'

```
1    define( 'WP_MEMORY_LIMIT', '256M' );
```

This code tells WordPress to increase the PHP memory limit to 256MB.

Once you are done, you need to save your changes and upload your wp-config.php file back to your server.

You can now visit your WordPress site and memory exhausted error should disappear now.

Note: If this solution does not work for you, then this means your web hosting service provider does not allow WordPress to increase PHP memory limit. You will need to ask your web hosting provider to increase your PHP memory limit manually.

Error 8: When You Are Locked Out of WordPress Admin (wp-admin)

Sometimes you may find yourself locked out of the WordPress admin area. This could happen if you forgot your password and don't have to access to password recovery email.

A plugin or code that incorrectly tries to make some changes into admin section can also lock you out. You may also lose access to admin area due to a hacked WordPress site

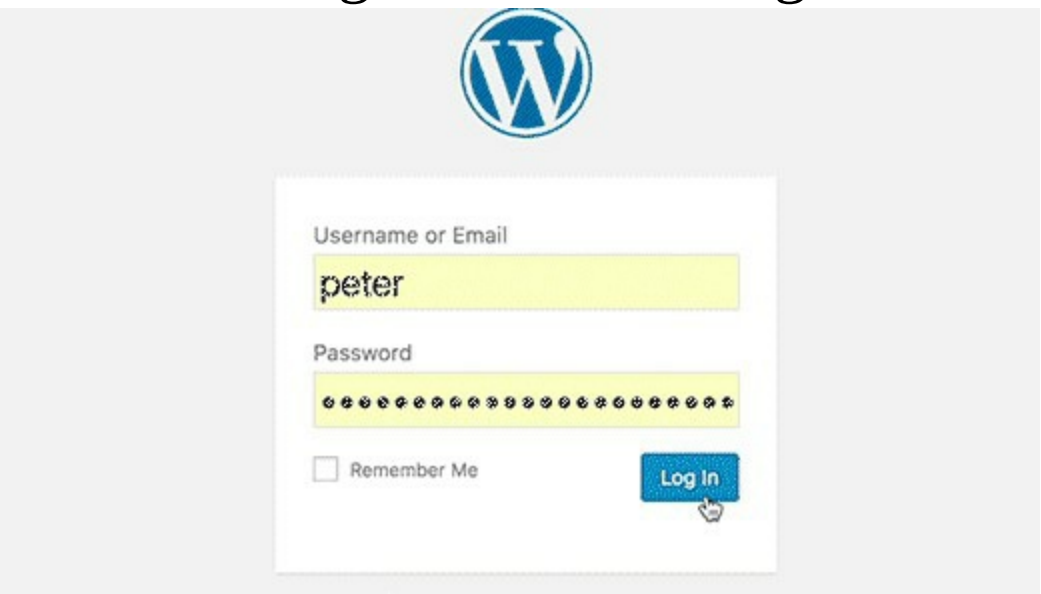
Try Using any or all of the Methods for fixing the following Errors:

Error Establishing Database Connection
500 Internal Server Error
404 'Not Found' Error
403 Forbidden Error
401 Unauthorized Error
Limited Logins
White Screen of Death
Incorrect Password Issue

Problems with Plugins
Lost Admin Privileges
Hacked WordPress Site
Login Page Refreshing and Redirecting
‘This Has Been Disabled’ Error
‘Briefly Unavailable for Scheduled Maintenance’ Error
PHP Syntax Errors

If any of these methods does not work, then contact your web hosting company or reupload your backup web files if you have back ups (instead of installing a fresh WordPress module).

Error 9: WordPress Login Page Refreshing and Redirecting Issue



How to know this type of error are that when a user attempts to login to the WordPress dashboard, they are redirected by WordPress back to the login page.

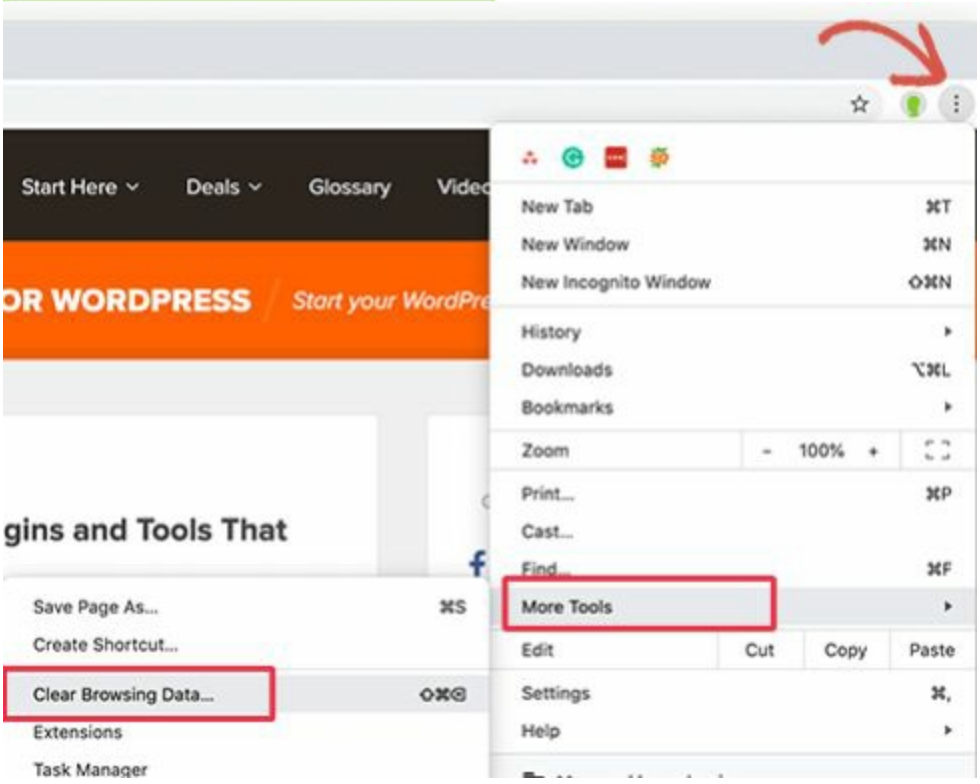
Most of the time it happens due to incorrect values for site url and home url fields in WordPress options table or failure to set login cookies. It can also be caused by poorly configured permalink settings or redirects setup in the .htaccess file.

Here’s how to solve this issue:

Clear Cookies to Resolve Login Issues

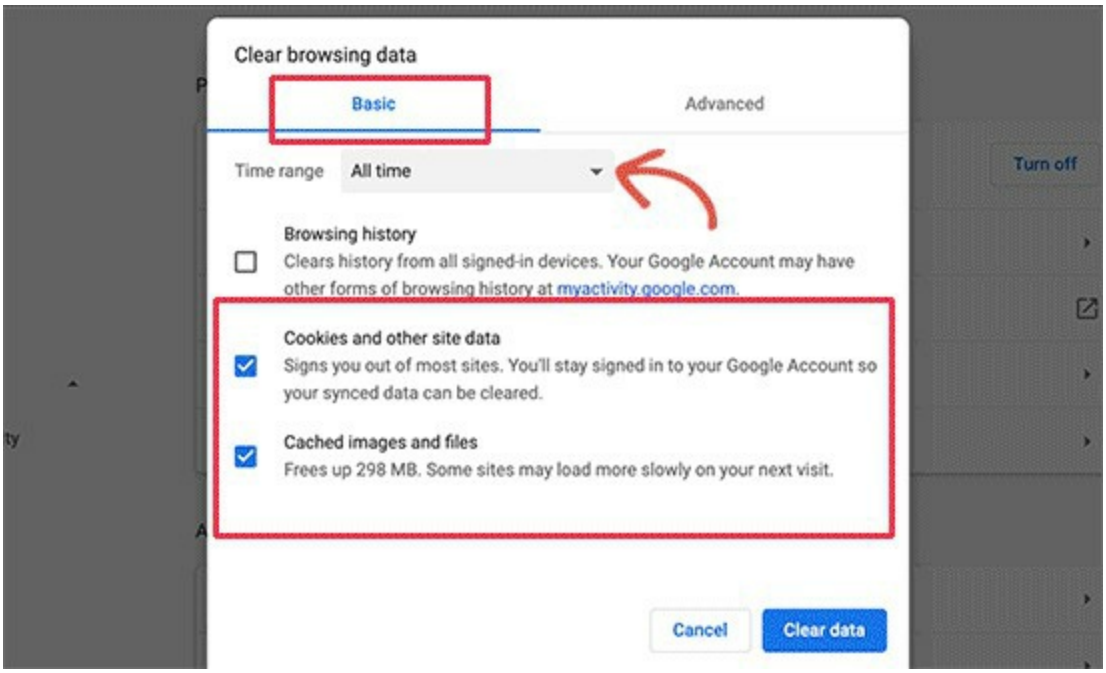
WordPress uses cookies for login authentication, so the first step in troubleshooting WordPress login issues is the simplest one. Clear your browser cookies and cache.

In Google Chrome, click on the browser settings menu and then select **More Tools » Clear Browsing Data**.



This will launch the Chrome Settings page with ‘Clear Browsing Data’ popup displayed on the screen.

From here, you need to select ‘Clear cookies and other site data’ and ‘Cached images and files’ options.



Next, click on the ‘Clear data’ button and Google Chrome will clear the browser cache.

Also, make sure that your browser has cookies enabled. After doing that restart your browser and then try to login. This should fix the issue for most folks.

Update WordPress URL Settings

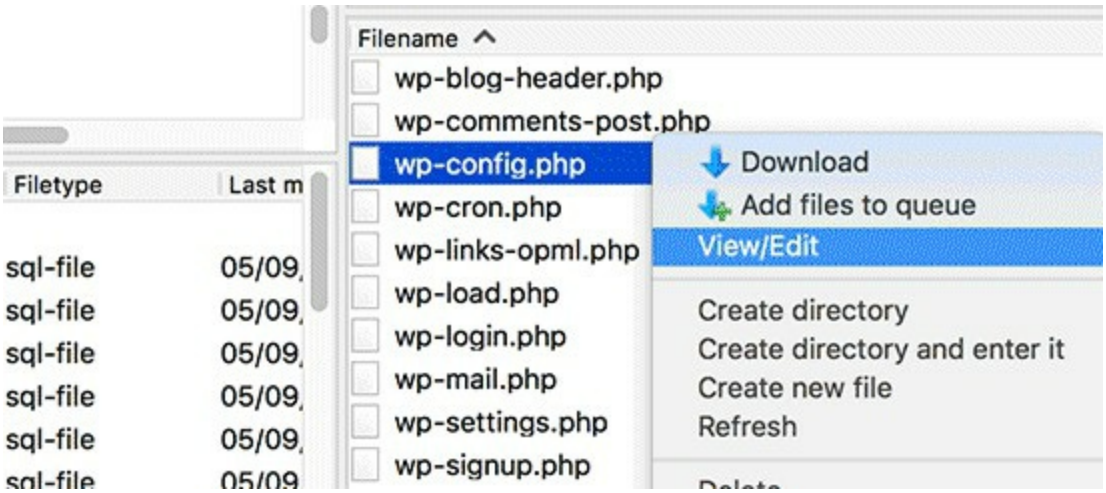
WordPress comes with a settings option that has the URL of your website and the URL of your WordPress installation.

If you had access to your WordPress admin area, then you could see this option under **Settings » General** page.

If these URLs are incorrect, then WordPress will redirect you back to the login page.

Now, since you are unable to access the WordPress admin area, you'll need to edit the wp-config.php file to fix this issue.

The wp-config.php file is a special file in WordPress which contains your important WordPress settings. You can access using an FTP client or via File Manager app in your WordPress hosting account dashboard.



You'll find the wp-config.php file in your site's root folder. Simply edit the file and paste the following code just before the line that says 'That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing'.

```
1  define('WP_HOME','https://www.example.com');
2  define('WP_SITEURL','https://www.example.com');
```

Don't forget to replace example.com with your own domain name.

After that save your changes and upload the file back to your website.

You can now visit your website and try to log in and hopefully, this would have fixed the issue for you.

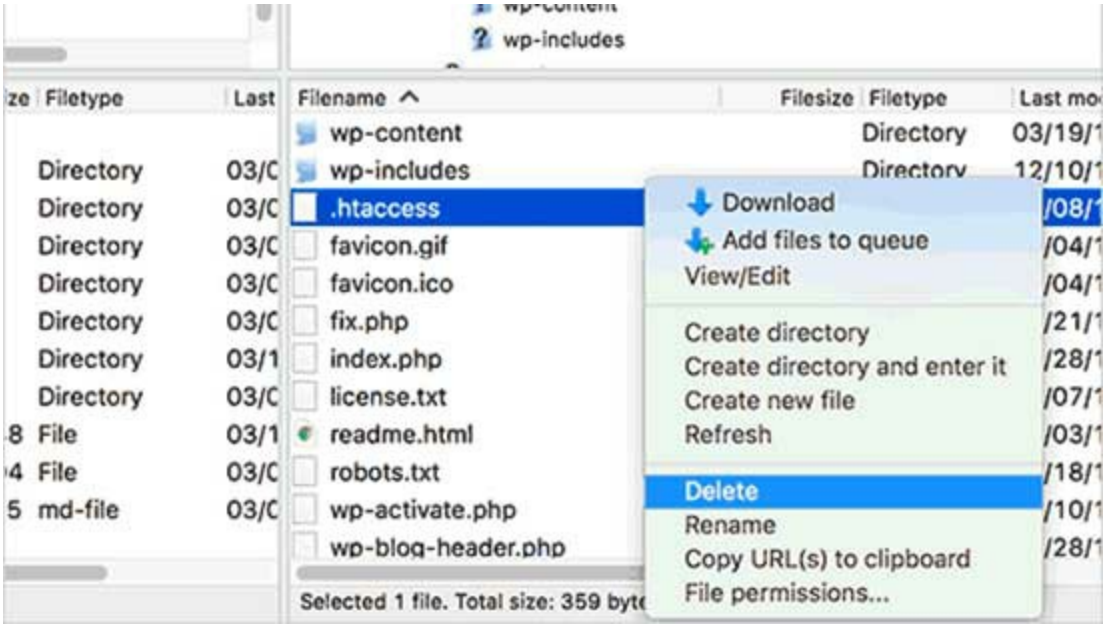
If it didn't, then continue reading for additional steps.

Delete .htaccess File in WordPress

Sometimes .htaccess file can get corrupted which can result in internal server errors or login page refreshing error.

Simply access your website through an FTP client or via the File Manager app in your hosting account dashboard.

Once connected, locate the .htaccess file in the root folder of your website and download it to your computer as backup.



After that, go ahead and delete the .htaccess file from your website.

Next, open the wp-admin directory and if there is a .htaccess file there, then go ahead and delete it as well.

You can now try to log in to your WordPress website. If you succeed, then this means that your .htaccess file was stopping you from logging into WordPress.

Once you are logged in, simply go to **Settings » Permalinks** page in WordPress admin area and click on the Save button without making any

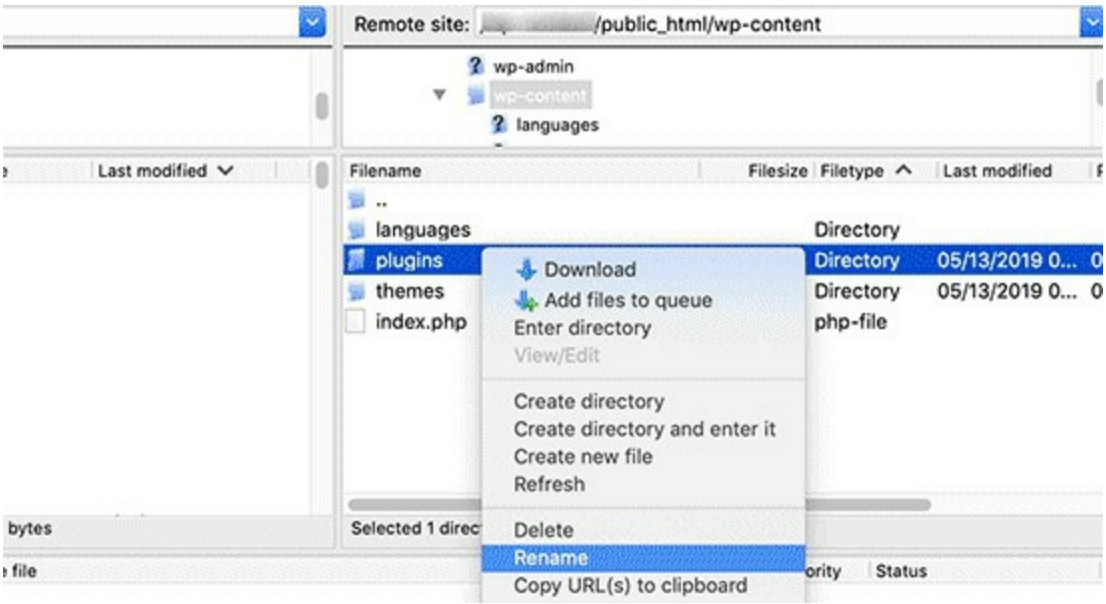
changes. This will generate a new .htaccess file for your website.

Deactivate All WordPress Plugins

Sometimes WordPress plugins can cause this issue especially if there is a conflict between two plugins.

To deactivate all your WordPress plugins, connect to your website using an FTP client or via the File Manager app in your hosting account dashboard.

Once connected, go to the /wp-content/ directory. Inside it, you'll see a folder named 'plugins'. This is where WordPress installs all your plugins.



Simply rename the plugins folder to plugins_backup. This will deactivate all WordPress plugins installed on your website.

We also have a detailed tutorial on how to deactivate all WordPress plugins when unable to access WP-Admin.

Once you have deactivated all plugins, try to logging in to your WordPress site. If you succeed, then this means that one of your plugins was causing the issue.

Revert Back to the Default Theme

WordPress themes can also cause conflicts after upgrading to a newer version of WordPress or the theme itself. To find out whether the problem is being caused by your theme, you need to deactivate your theme.

The process is similar to deactivating the plugins. Connect to your website using an FTP client. Go to /wp-content/themes/ directory and rename your current theme directory to themes_backup.

Once you have done that, then try logging in again. If you succeed, then this means your theme was causing the issue.

You can now reinstall a fresh copy of your theme to see if this resolves the issue. If the issue reappears, then contact your theme’s support or switch to a different WordPress theme.

Error 10: Image Upload Issue in WordPress

Are you facing image upload issues on your WordPress website? For most beginners, image upload errors can be quite confusing because they can appear without you doing anything different.

Failure to upload images is one of the most common image issues in WordPress. Luckily, it is quite easy to fix, and you can do it yourself.

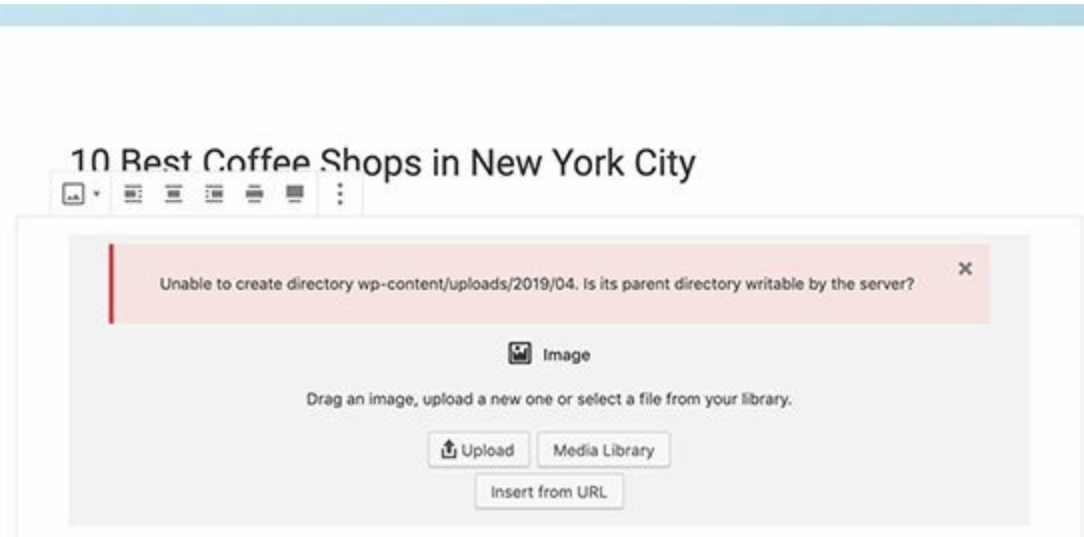
Here’s how to fix this error:

What Causes The Image Upload Issue in WordPress

The image upload issue in WordPress is typically caused by incorrect file permissions. Your WordPress files are stored on your web hosting server and need specific file and directory permissions to work.

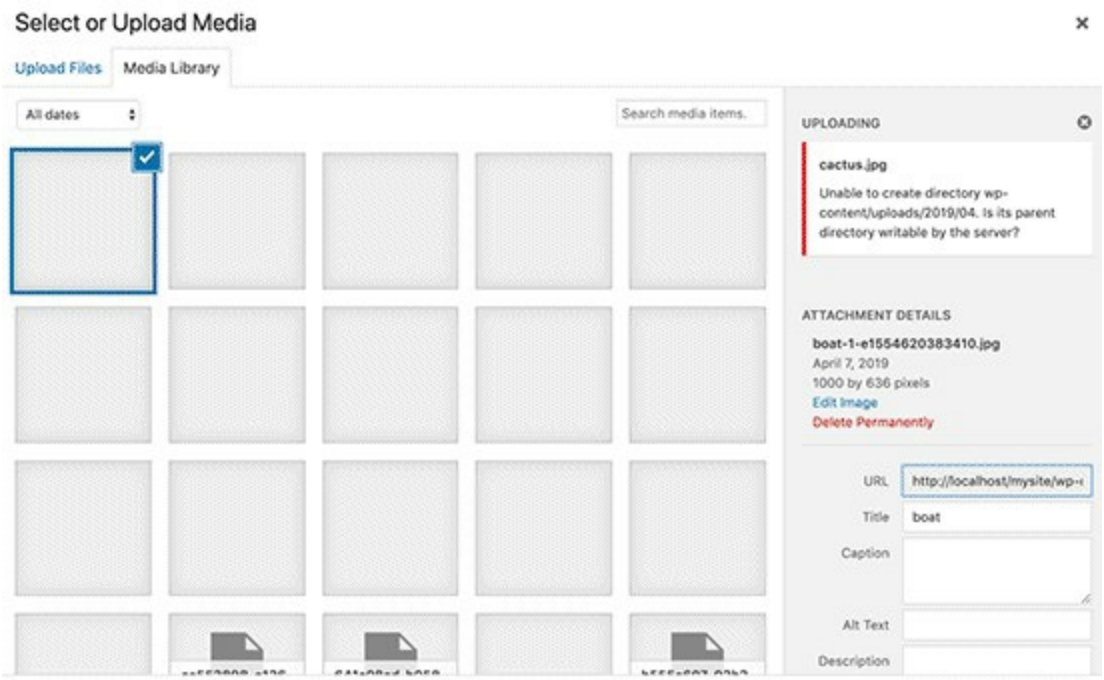
Wrong file permissions prevent WordPress from reading or uploading file on the hosting server. You may get the following error when uploading image file:

'Unable to create directory wp-content/uploads/2019/04. Is its parent directory writable by the server?'



Or, you might see the error *'The uploaded file could not be moved to wp-content/uploads/'*.

Another sign of this issue is that your images may disappear from the media library.



My site was working fine before? Who changed the file permissions?

This could happen due to a number of reasons. A misconfiguration on your shared hosting server can sometimes change those permissions without you doing anything.

For example, your web hosting provider ran an upgrade which unexpectedly changed file permissions.

If everything else is working fine on your website, then you can simply apply the correct file permissions to fix the image upload issue.

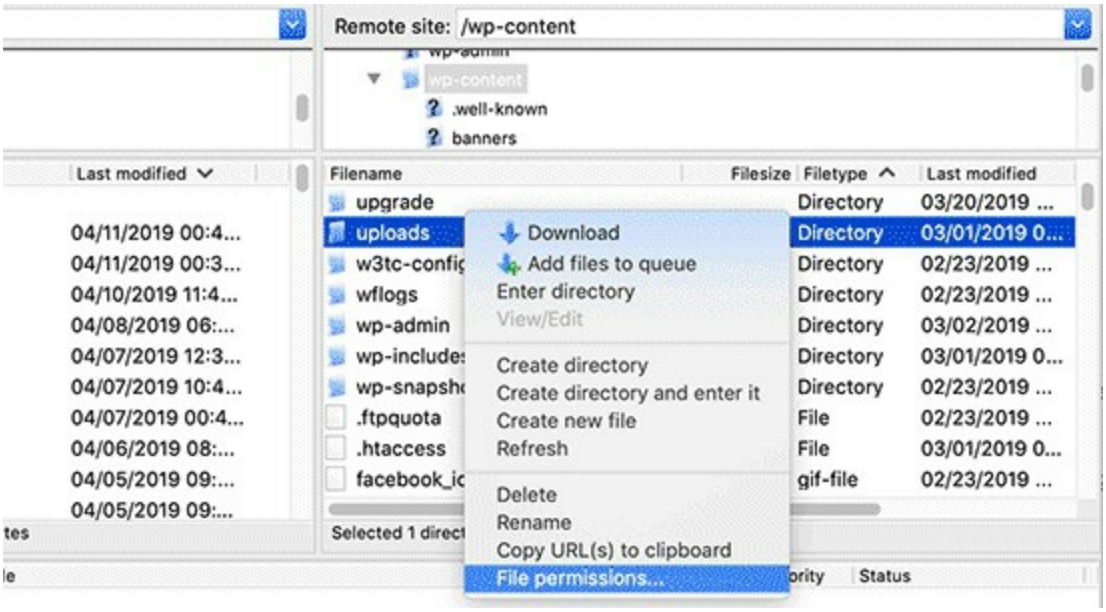
That being said, let’s take a look at how to set correct file permissions to fix image upload issues on your WordPress site.

Fixing Image Upload Issue in WordPress

In order to change file permissions, you will need to use an FTP client.

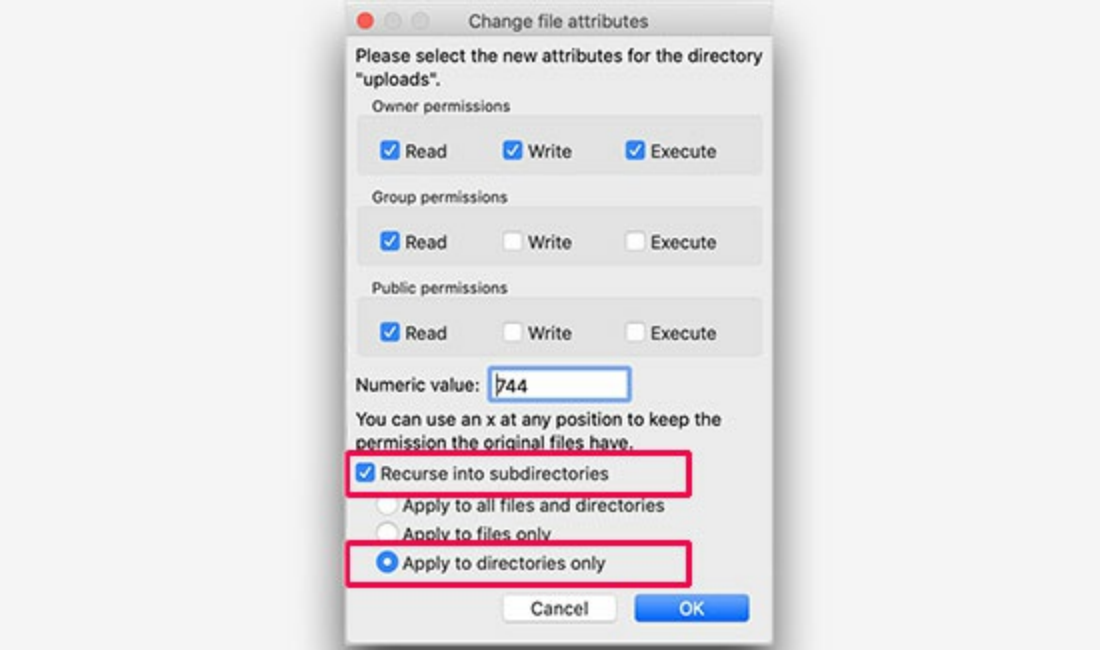
First, connect to your website via FTP and then go to /wp-content/ folder. Inside, you'll find the uploads folder, which is where WordPress stores all your media uploads including images.

Now right click on the uploads directory and then select **File Permissions**.



This will bring up the file permissions dialog box.

First, you will need to set file permissions for the uploads directory and all the subdirectories inside it to **744**.



To do that, enter 744 in the numeric value box, and then check the box next to *Recurse into subdirectories* option. Now click on the *'Apply to directories only'* radio button.

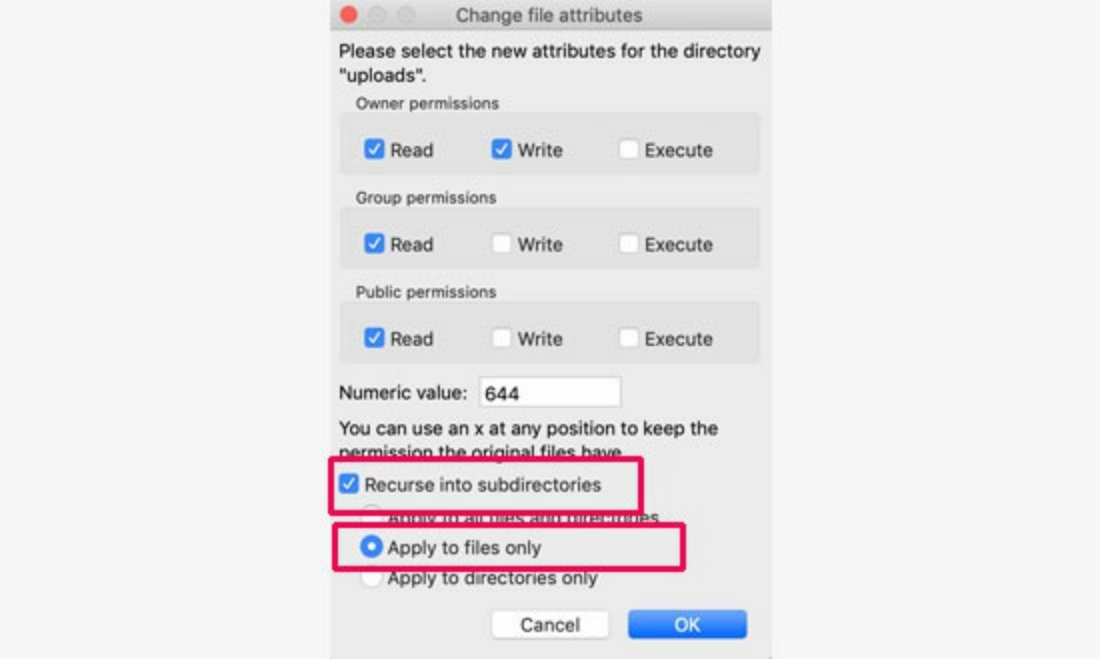
Click on the OK button to apply these changes. Your FTP client will now start applying file permissions to the directories.

Note: If setting directory permissions to 744 does not seem to solve your problem, then try **755**.

In the next step, you will need to set file permissions for all the files in the uploads directory.

To do that, right click on uploads directory and select file permissions. In the file permissions dialog box, change the numeric value to **644**.

Check the box next to *Recurse into subdirectories*. Lastly, you need to click on *'Apply to files only'* radio button. Click on the OK button to apply these changes.

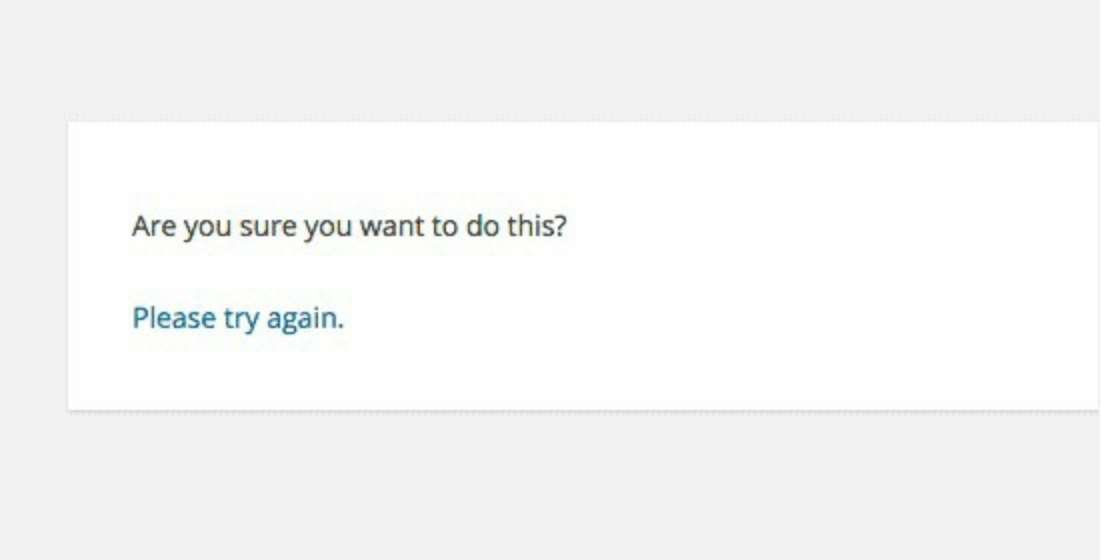


The FTP client will now change the permissions for all files inside the uploads folder. Once it is done, you can go back to your WordPress admin area and try uploading images again.

If you have any file upload forms on your website, you should test those as well.

Note: if you don't know how to use a FTP client, then you can also use the file manager provided by your WordPress hosting company. Since the screenshots will vary from each host, you will need to talk to their support to find instructions.

Error 11: "Are You Sure You Want to Do This" Error in WordPress

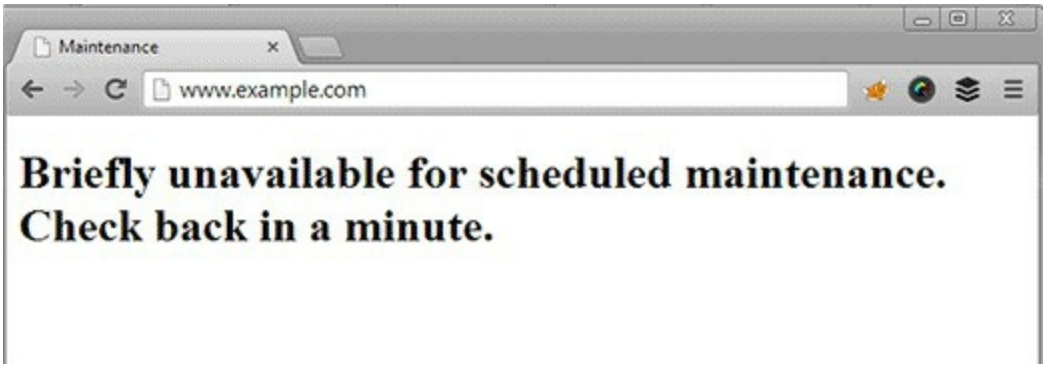


There are too many factors that can lead to this error. This is why WordPress is unable to provide any information to point you in the right direction to fix it.

Some of the methods to fix this error include

1. Investigate the plugins and isolate the corrupt once from the File Manager on your CPanel.
2. Investigate the Themes to detect if the theme itself has a bug.
3. Check your wp-config.php file code to see if there is any change in the default code. You can edit the file with the default code provided under Appendix section of this book.
4. Reupload your backup web files.
5. Consult your web hosting company for further help.

Error 12: "Briefly Unavailable for Scheduled Maintenance" Error in WordPress

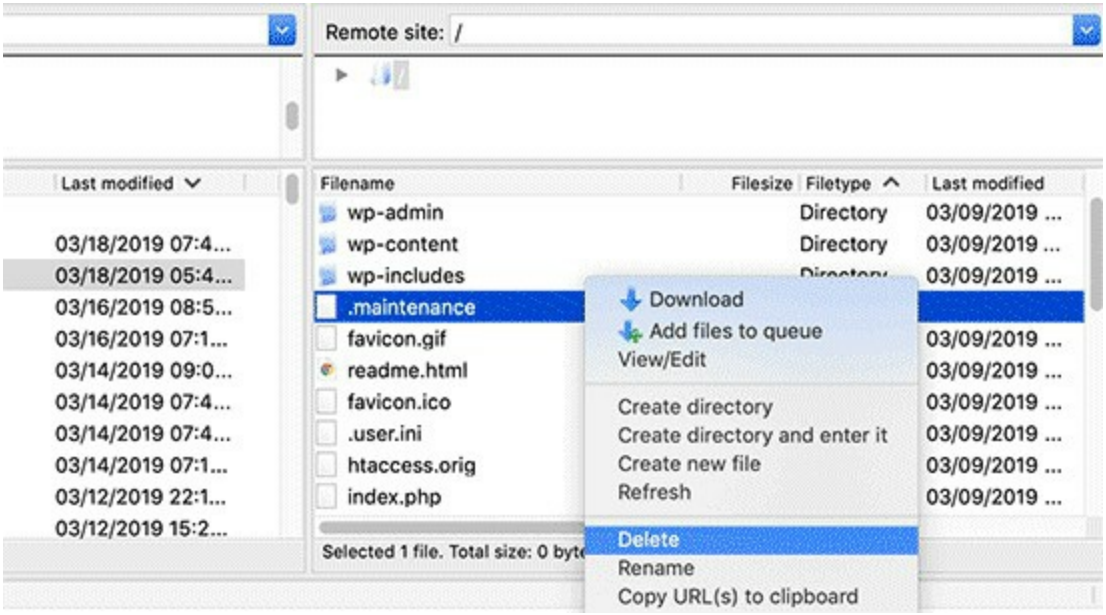


Most time, this error is due to an unfinished or interrupted WordPress update, you might see "Briefly Unavailable for Scheduled Maintenance" error in WordPress.

What happens there is that WordPress puts your site in maintenance mode during an update. If for some reason the update is interrupted, then WordPress does not get the chance to put your site out of the maintenance mode. This error would lock down your entire site and make it unavailable for admins as well as visitors.

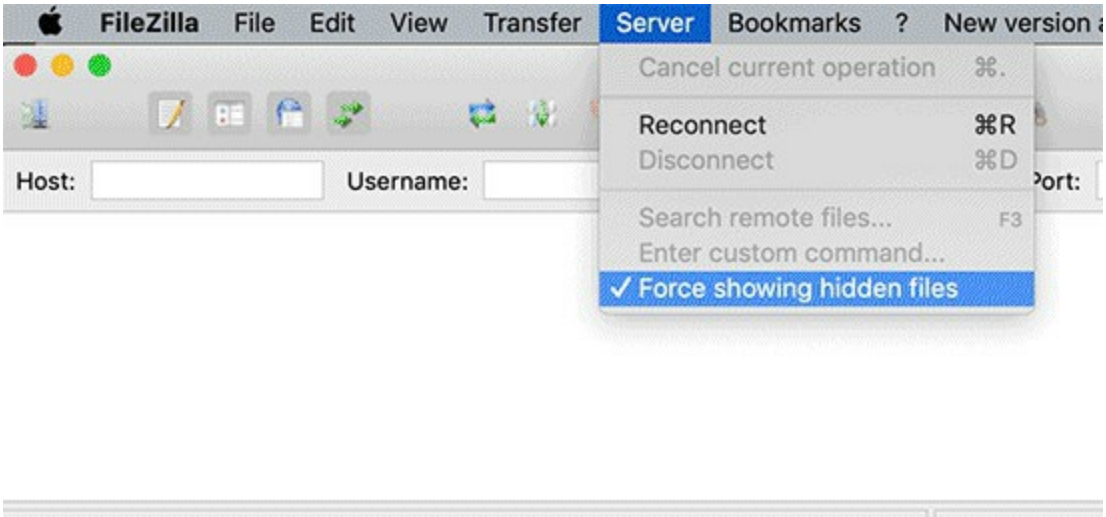
Here’s how to fix this issue

To get your website out of maintenance mode, all you really need to do is delete the .maintenance file from your site’s root folder using FTP.



If you can’t find the .maintenance file in your WordPress root directory, then make sure your FTP client is set to show hidden files.

In Filezilla, you can force it to show hidden files by clicking on **Server » Force showing hidden files** from the menu bar.



Once the .maintenance file is removed, your site will come out of maintenance mode, and the error should be fixed.

If you don’t know how to use FTP, then you can also remove the files by going to the file manager in your WordPress hosting control panel, and then deleting the .maintenance file inside the file manager.

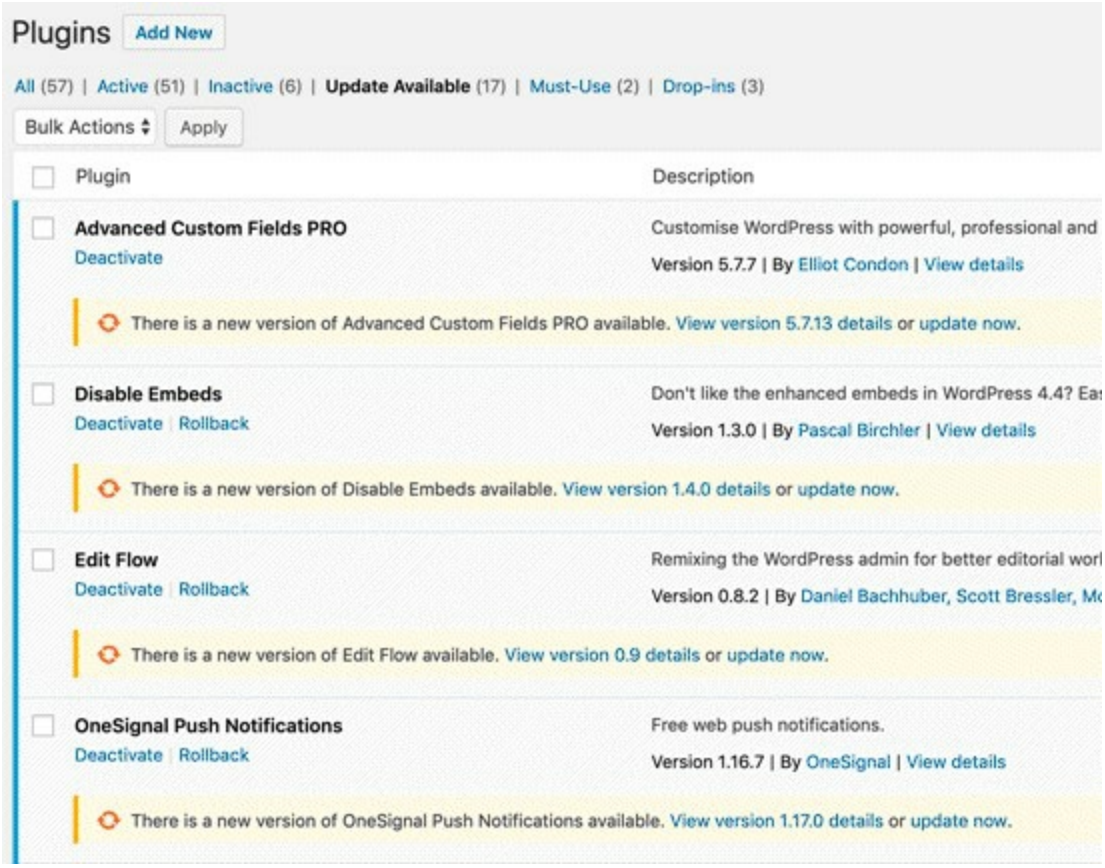
How to Avoid WordPress Maintenance Mode in the Future?

We already know that the “Briefly unavailable for scheduled maintenance” error is caused by slow server response or low memory issue on your web hosting server.

The easiest way to avoid this error is by upgrading to a higher hosting plan. We recommend going with one of these managed WordPress hosting companies that offer superior hosting performance.

If upgrading to a higher hosting plan is not an option, then we recommend doing plugin and theme updates one at a time.

Often users have a tendency of quickly clicking on the update link underneath each plugin. WordPress then staggers the update order, but even a millisecond of delay in connection could cause a conflict leading your site to be stuck in maintenance mode.



Instead of quickly clicking on the Update link, we recommend patiently updating one plugin at a time.

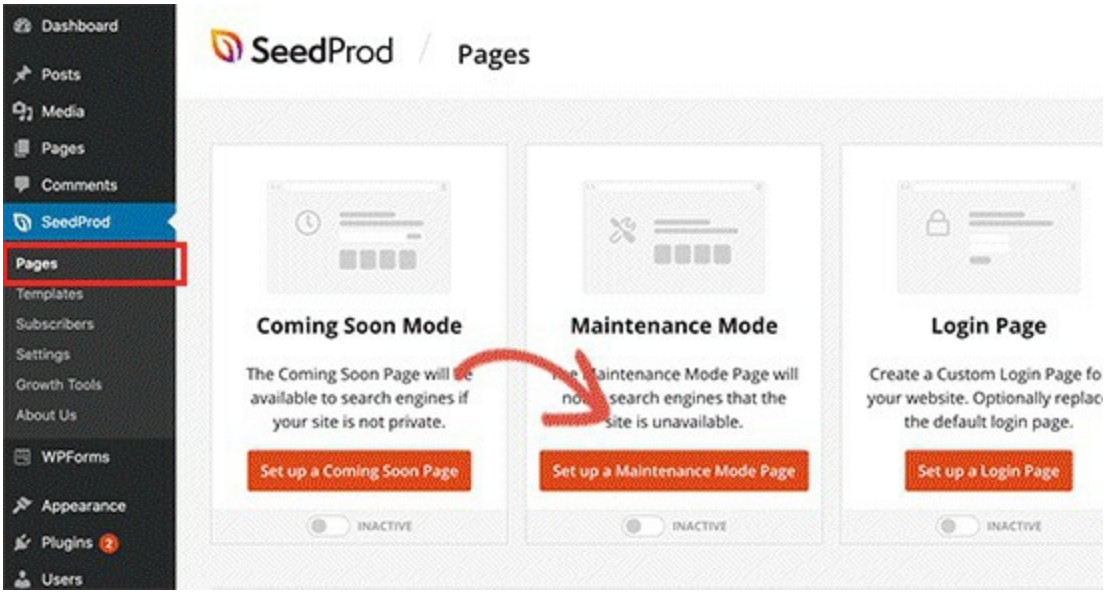
How to Customize Maintenance Mode Notification

An easier solution to avoid showing the default maintenance mode notification is by manually putting your WordPress site on maintenance mode before installing any updates.

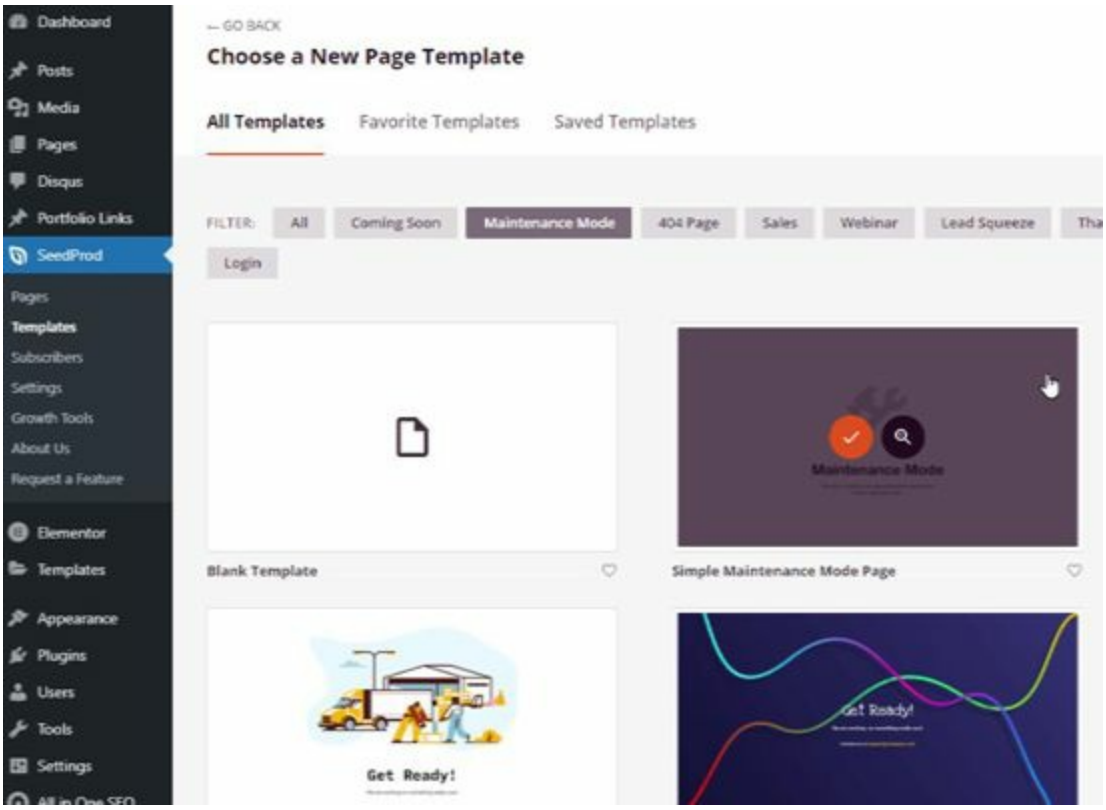
The best way to do this is by installing and activating the SeedProd plugin. It is the most popular maintenance mode plugin for WordPress. You can customize your maintenance mode page using the drag and drop builder and integrate different email marketing tools. Other Plugins like CMP can also work well.

First, you'll need to install the SeedProd plugin on your website. For more details, see our step by step guide on how to install a WordPress plugin.

Upon activation, go to **SeedProd » Pages** from your WordPress admin panel and click on the 'Set Up a Maintenance Mode Page' button.

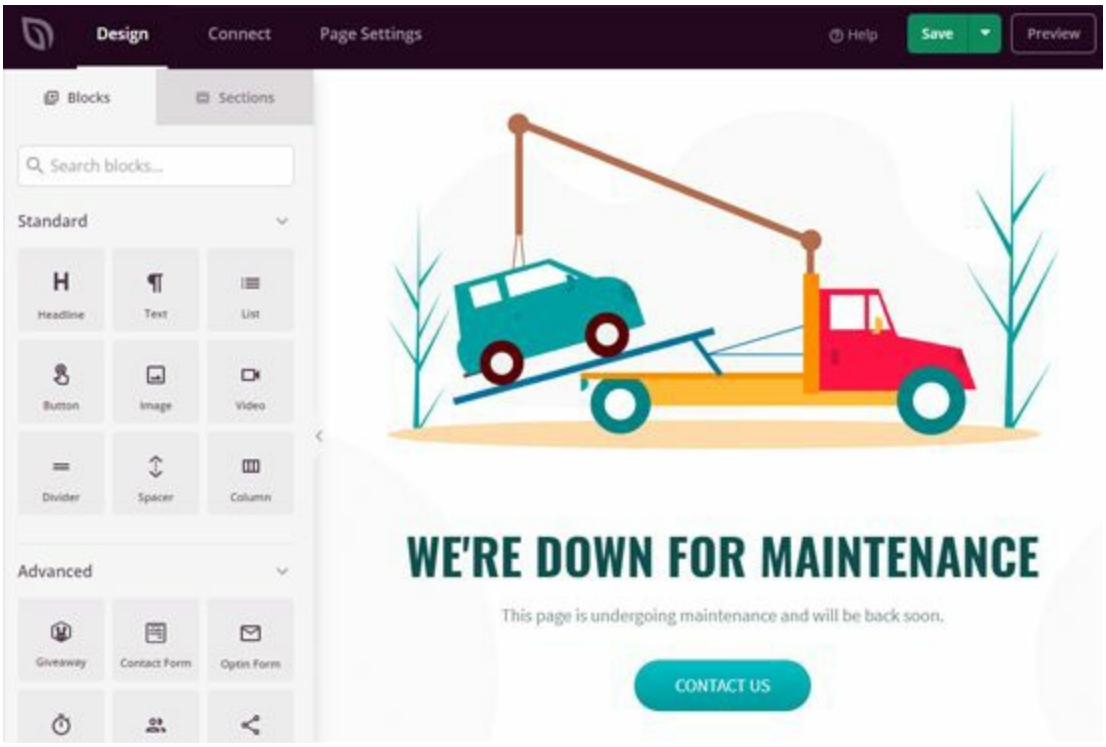


After that, you'll need to select a template for your maintenance mode page. Simply hover over the template you want to use and click the check icon.



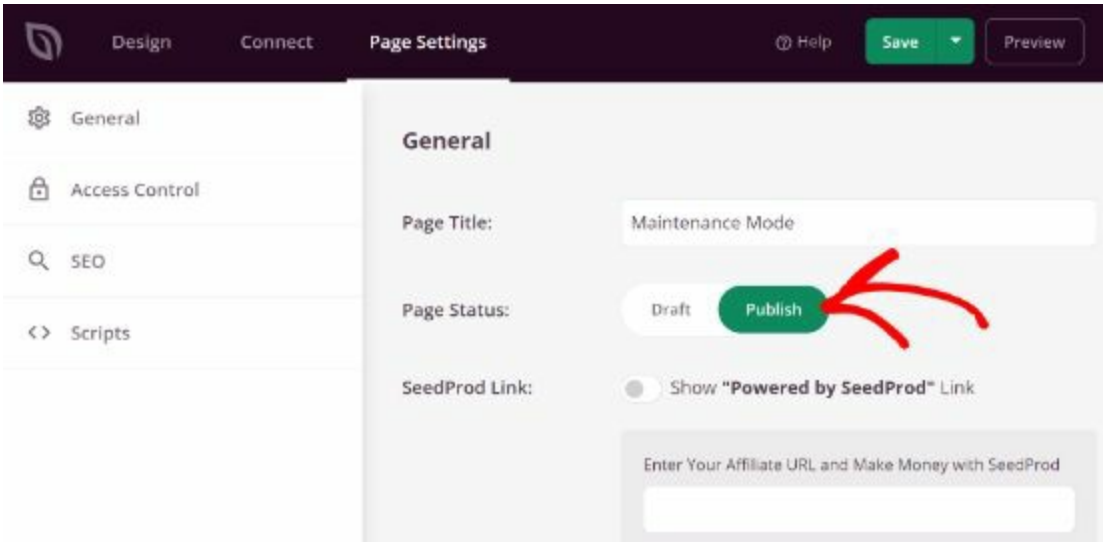
Next, you can customize your maintenance mode page using the SeedProd drag and drop builder. The plugin offers standard blocks for text, images, and buttons and advanced blocks such as countdown timer, contact form, and social sharing buttons.

Simply drag any block you want from the menu on your left onto the template.



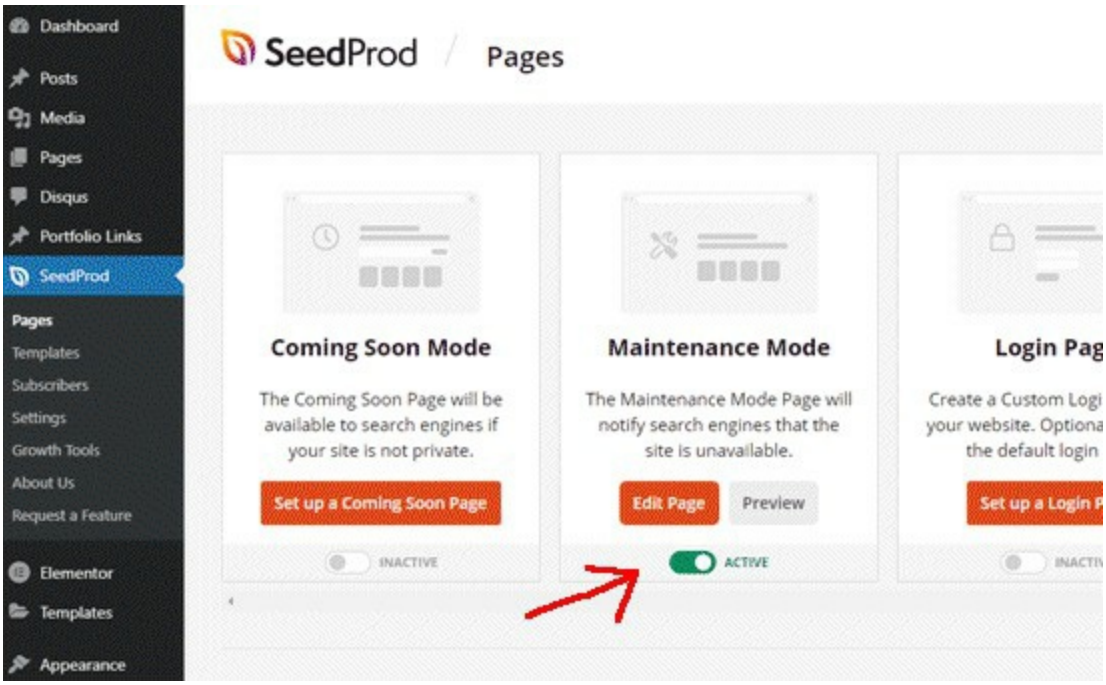
It also makes it super easy to arrange the blocks in the template the way you want. Plus, you can click on any element to edit its color, size, text, font, and more.

Once you're happy with the maintenance mode page, click the 'Save' button to store your changes. Next, head over to the 'Page Settings' tab and click the Page Status toggle to Publish your page.



Now, whenever you are updating your website, simply enable the maintenance mode page on your WordPress website.

To activate the page, head over to **SeedProd » Pages** from your WordPress dashboard and toggle the maintenance mode to ‘Active.’



You can then visit your website to see the maintenance mode page in action.

WE'RE DOWN FOR MAINTENANCE

This page is undergoing maintenance and will be back soon.

CONTACT US

Troubleshooting WordPress Maintenance Mode Error

Since we have helped thousands of users fix the “Briefly unavailable for scheduled maintenance” error in WordPress, we have helped users solve several unseen issues that can come up.

Below are some additional steps you might have to take if the above solution does not work.

WordPress still stuck in maintenance mode after the update and fix above?

If this is the case, then you need to update the wp-activate.php file located in your main WordPress folder. This is the same place where you found and deleted the .maintenance file.

You will need to either open the file using your hosting company’s file manager or download it on your computer using FTP.

Next, you need to find the code: define ('WP_INSTALLING', true) and change the true to false.

So your code will look like this:

define ('WP_INSTALLING', false)

After that you need to save the changes and upload the file to your hosting server using FTP. If you’re using the hosting company’s file manager, then simply saving the file should get you out of maintenance mode.

My site is broken after I fixed the WordPress maintenance mode error. How do I fix it?

An unfinished or interrupted update may cause issues when your site comes out of maintenance mode.

If this error occurred when you were updating WordPress core software, then you will need to follow our guide to manually update WordPress using FTP.

If the error occurred when you were updating a WordPress plugin, then you will need to temporarily deactivate all WordPress plugins using FTP. This step will ensure that the corrupt plugin is disabled, and your website will come back.

Next, you will need to login to your WordPress dashboard and activate one plugin at a time, to see which plugin caused the issue. After that you need to manually install the plugin update, so it’s working properly.

Error 13: WordPress Not Sending Email Issue

One of the most commonly asked questions on WPBeginner is how to fix WordPress not sending email problem.

Many of our beginner level users ask us why their contact form plugin is not sending emails, or why they are not seeing any WordPress notifications.

The most common reason for emails going missing is that your WordPress hosting server is not properly configured to use the PHP mail() function.

Even if your hosting is configured to use it, many email service providers like Gmail and others use a variety of tools to reduce email spam. These tools try to detect that an email is really coming from the location that it claims to be from.

Emails sent by WordPress websites often fail this test.

This means that when an email is sent out from your WordPress site (contact form plugin, admin notification, etc), it may not even make it into the

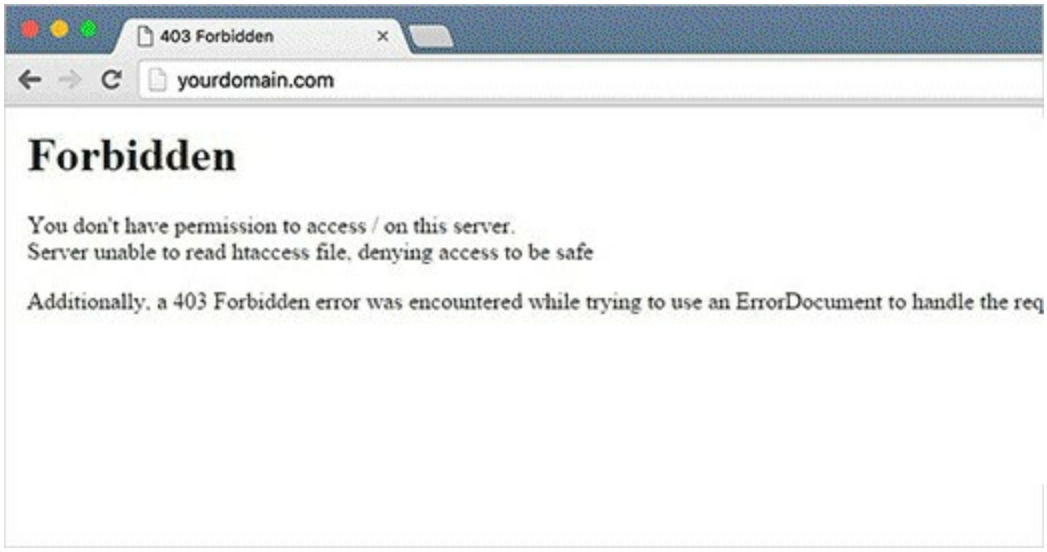
recipient’s spam folder let alone inbox.

This is why we recommend not using WordPress to send your email newsletter.

This is also the reason why we recommend everyone to use SMTP for sending emails in WordPress.

There are quite a lot of SMTP Plugins you can integrate into your WordPress Website to handle sending of emails. I recommend WP Mail SMTP. It allows you to integrate top email marketing systems into your WordPress, You can use it to connect with any popular SMTP services like SendinBlue, Gmail (G Suite), Office365, Amazon SES, etc.

Error 14: 403 Forbidden Error in WordPress



403 Forbidden error code is shown when your server permissions don't allow access to a specific page. This is why the error is usually accompanied by the text:

403 Forbidden – You don't have permission to access '/' on this server.
Additionally, a 403 Forbidden error was encountered while trying to use an ErrorDocument to handle the request.

This error sucks big time…

There are different scenarios when you can see this error. Incorrect file permissions, poorly coded security plugins, or server configuration are the most common culprits.

There are different scenarios when you can see this error. For example:

403 Forbidden – Access denied on wp-admin or WordPress login page.
403 Forbidden – during WordPress install.
403 Forbidden error when visiting any page on your WordPress

site.

It is also possible that you only get to see *'Access Denied'* ***instead of full 403 Forbidden status.***

You may also see 'Access to yourdomain.com was denied. You don't have authorization to view this page.'

Now that you know about the different types of 403 errors, let's talk about what causes this error.

Fixing 403 Forbidden Error Caused by a WordPress Plugin

First thing you need to do is to temporarily deactivate all WordPress plugins. This includes any security plugins that you may have installed on your site.

If this resolves your problem, then this means one of the plugins on your website was causing this error.

You can figure out which plugin was causing the error by activating all your plugins one at a time until you are able to reproduce the 403 forbidden error.

Fix 403 Forbidden Error Caused by Corrupt .htaccess File

Often the 403 error is caused by a corrupt .htaccess file in your WordPress site. Repairing this file is quite easy.

Check how to repair corrupt .htaccess file in previous error fixing.

Fix 403 Forbidden Error Caused by File Permissions in WordPress

All files stored on your website have file permissions. These file permissions control who can access files and folders on your website.

Incorrect file permissions can cause 403 forbidden error. It makes your web server thinks that you do not have permission to access those files.

If the above two solutions do not solve the 403 forbidden error on your site, then incorrect file permissions can be the most likely cause.

You can ask your WordPress hosting provider to check your website for correct file permissions. Some hosts are very supportive, they wouldn’t mind and will probably fix that for you.

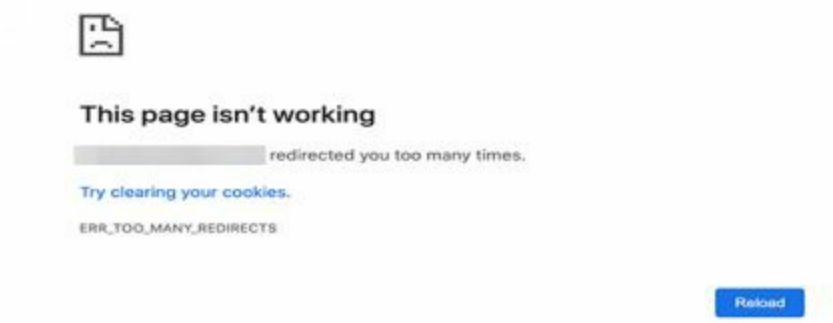
Changing file permissions, yourself can have serious consequences. If you do not feel confident doing it yourself, then ask a friend for help or hire a professional.

However, if you want to do it yourself, then here is how you would check your file permissions.

Kindly check other error fixing to see how to change file permission.

If the error persists, kindly consult your web hosting company for further assistance.

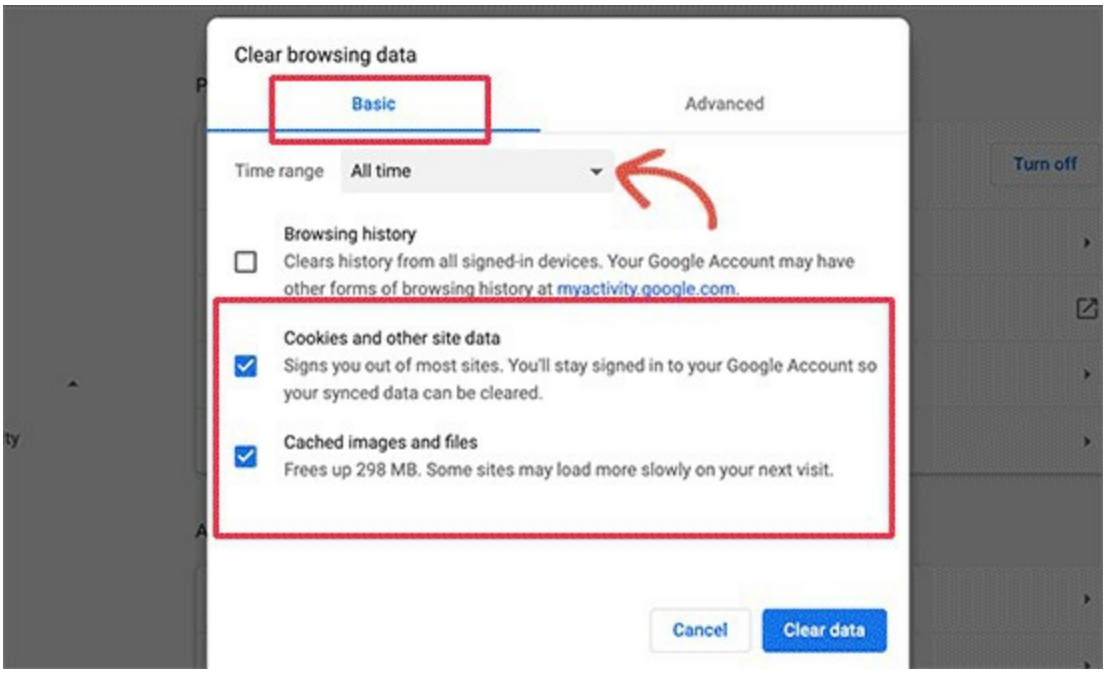
Error 15: Too Many Redirects Issue in WordPress



Are you trying to fix the 'Error Too Many Redirects' issue on your WordPress website?

It is a common WordPress error that may be caused by a plugin or incorrect settings. However, it leaves users locked out of their WordPress websites which makes it particularly problematic.

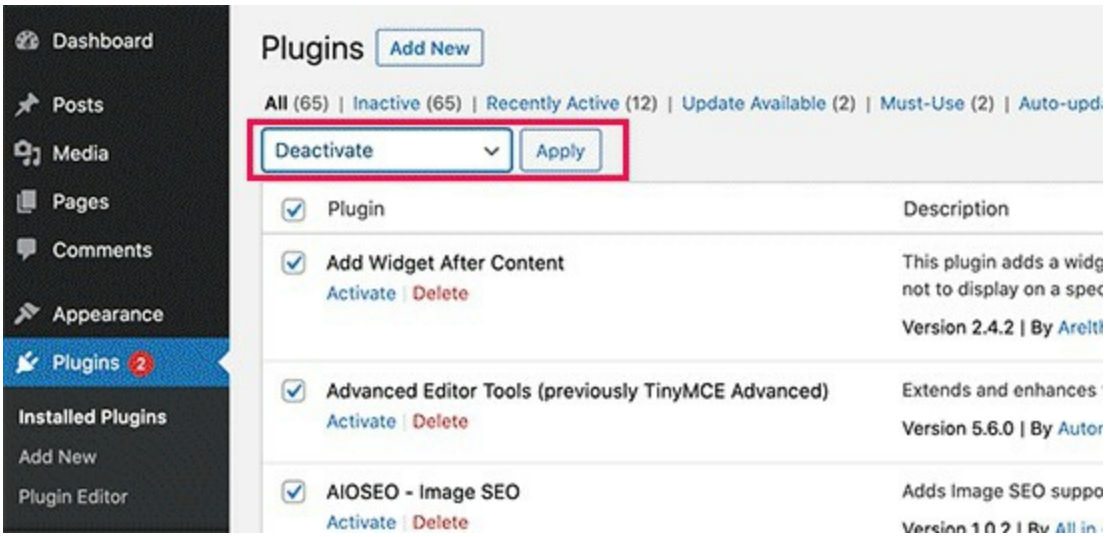
Here's how to troubleshoot this error


Clear browsing data
Basic
Advanced
Time range
All time
Browsing history
Clears history from all signed-in devices. Your Google Account may have other forms of browsing history at myactivity.google.com.
Cookies and other site data
Signs you out of most sites. You'll stay signed in to your Google Account so your synced data can be cleared.
Cached images and files
Frees up 298 MB. Some sites may load more slowly on your next visit.
Cancel
Clear data
Turn off

Deactivate All WordPress Plugins

The most common cause of the WordPress redirect loops or 'Too many redirects' issue is a plugin conflict. A plugin trying to set up a redirect in a way that conflicts with default WordPress redirects would end up causing this error.

To fix this, you need to deactivate all WordPress plugins on your website. Now, normally you can just go to **Plugins » All Plugins** page inside the WordPress admin area and deactivate plugins from there.



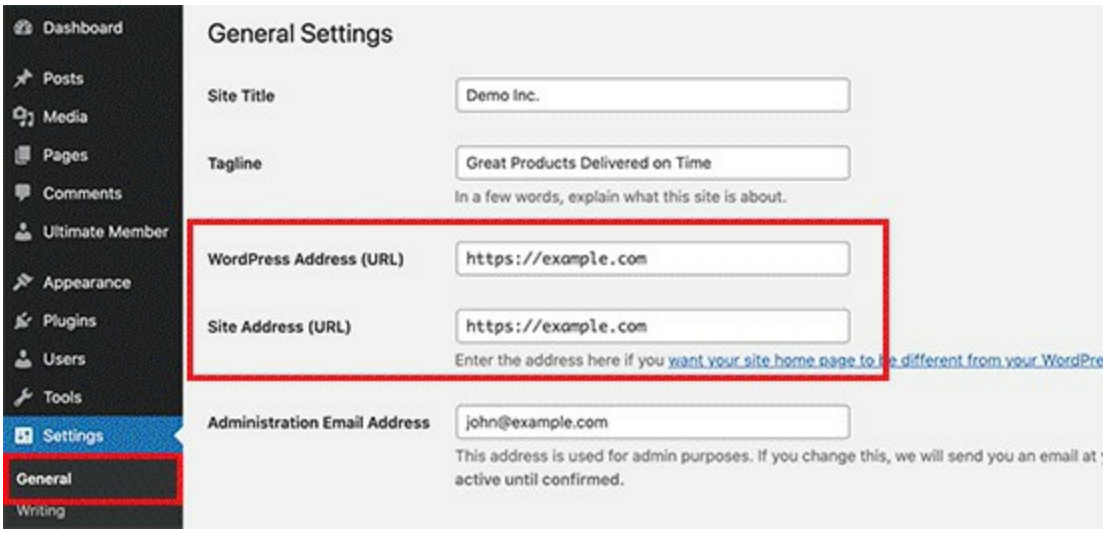
However, we are assuming that due to the redirect error you may not be able to access the WordPress admin area.

In that case, you will need to deactivate WordPress plugins using an FTP client, or the File Manager app in your WordPress hosting control panel.

Kindly check other error fixing to see how to deactivate WordPress plugin from your CPanel.

Fix WordPress URLs

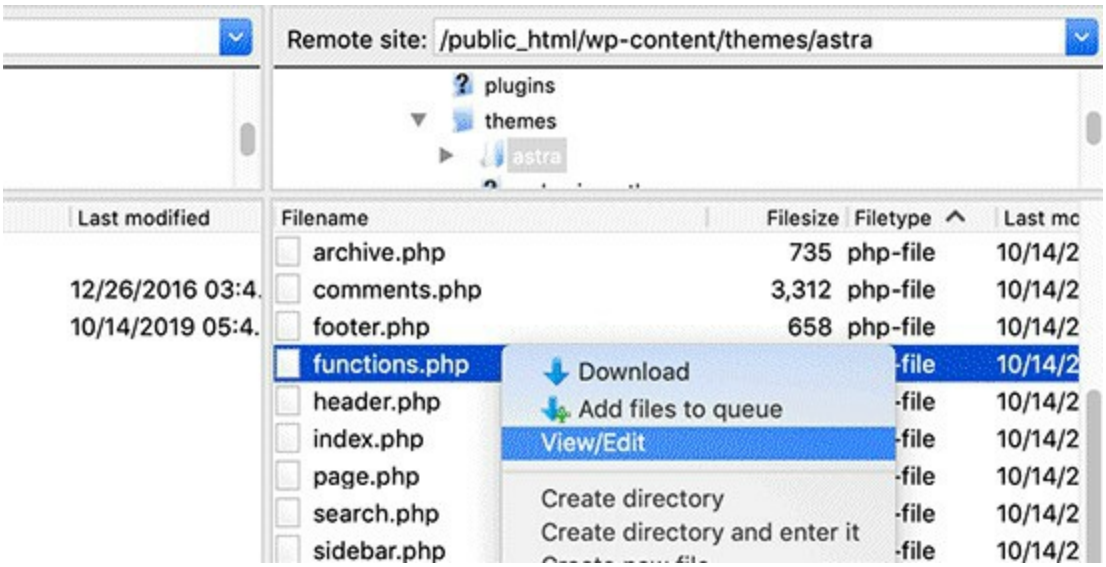
Another major cause of this error is a misconfiguration in WordPress URL settings. Normally, you can view these options under **Settings » General** page.



For most websites, the URLs in the WordPress Address and Site Address field have to be the same. However, some users may end up using www in one URL and non-www URL in the other.

Since you may not have access to the WordPress admin area, you may need to fix the WordPress URLs using an FTP client or the File Manager app.

Simply connect to your WordPress site using an FTP client and go to /wp-content/themes/your-theme-folder/.



From here you need to locate the functions.php file and edit it using a plain text editor like Notepad or TextEdit.

Next, you need to add the following code at the bottom:

```
update_option( 'siteurl', 'https://example.com' );
update_option( 'home', 'https://example.com' );
```

Don’t forget to replace https://example.com with your own site URLs. You can now save your changes and upload the file back to your website.

After that, you can try visiting your website to see if this resolves the error.

Reset WordPress .htaccess File

The .htaccess file is a special file that is used by website server to manage redirects and other server settings. WordPress also uses this file for SEO friendly URLs and other redirects.

Check other error fix to see how to reset WordPress .htaccess file.

Preventing Error Too Many Redirects in WordPress

Hopefully, the above-mentioned steps would have fixed the redirect issue on your website. If they did not fix the issue, then you may need to talk to your WordPress hosting company to make sure that it is not due to a server issue.

Once they fix the issue on your site, you should also figure out what caused the issue.

If it was a plugin, then you need to report the issue to plugin's support forum. See our guide on how to ask for WordPress support. However, if you are unable to get help then you can always find an alternative plugin that does the same thing.

If the error was caused by a WordPress site misconfiguration, then you can make a note of it and ensure that your site settings are properly set up.

Error 16: "Upload: Failed to Write File to Disk" Error in WordPress

Are you seeing 'Upload: Failed to write file to disk' error when uploading files in WordPress? This common error can be very annoying for beginner

users.

What Causes Failed To Write File To Disk Error in WordPress?

This error can occur due to a number of reasons. However, the most common one is incorrect folder permissions.

Each file and folder on your website has a set of permissions. Your web server controls access to the files based on these permissions.

Incorrect permissions to a folder can take away your ability to write files on server. This means your web server cannot create or add new files to that particular folder.

If you try to upload images or any other files from WordPress admin area, you will get one of the following error messages:

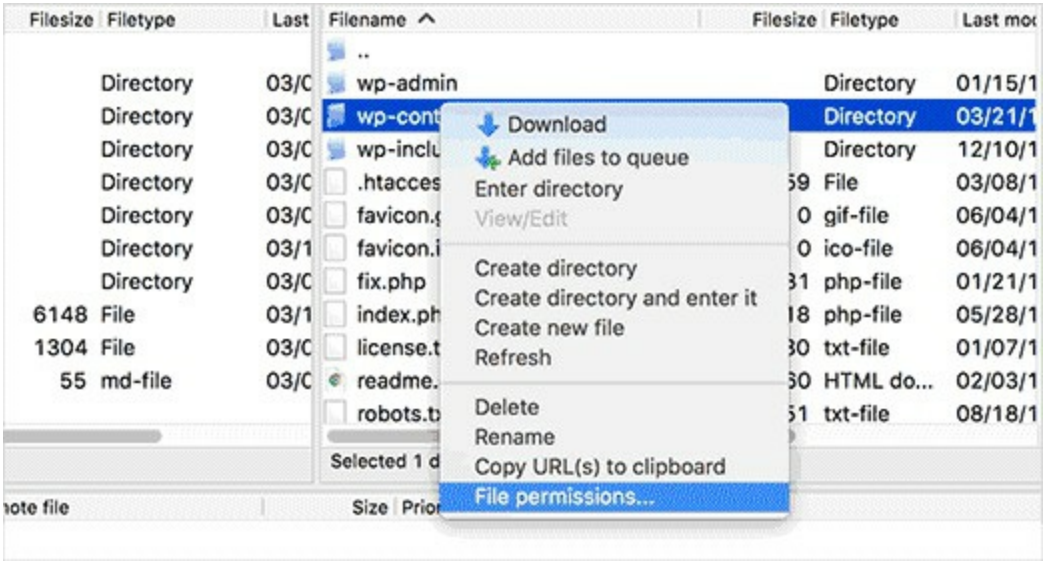
- WordPress failed to write to disk
- WordPress has failed to upload due to an error failed to write file to disk
- Unable to create directory wp-content/uploads/2016/03. Is its parent directory writable by the server?

Fix Upload Failed to Write to Disk Error in WordPress

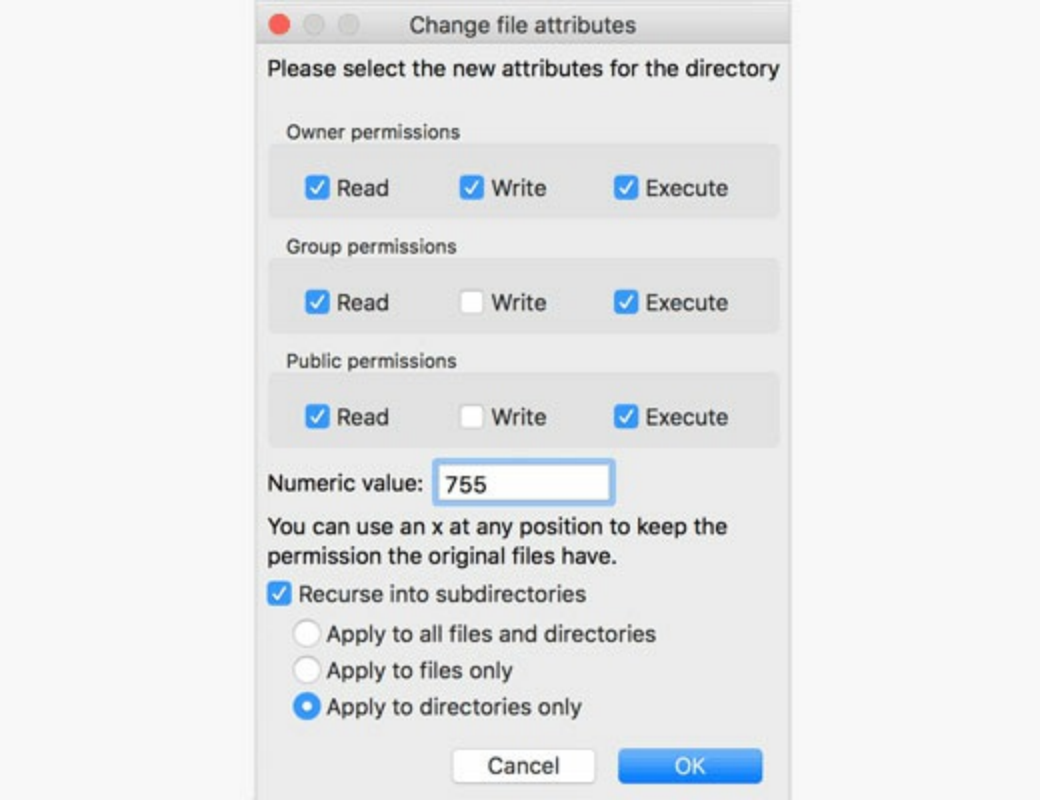
First, you need to connect to your WordPress site using a FTP client.

For this tutorial, we are using the free FileZilla FTP client. If you are using some other FTP client, then it might look a little different.

Once you are connected, you need to right click on the wp-content folder and select file permissions.



This will bring up file permissions dialog box in your FTP client. It will show you file permissions for owner, group, and public.



You need to enter **755** in the numeric value field.

After that, you need to check the box next to ***'Recurse into subdirectories'.***

Lastly, you need to click on ***'Apply to directories only'*** option.

Click on the OK button to continue.

Your FTP client will now set folder permissions to 755 and apply it to all sub-folders inside wp-content. This includes uploads folder where all your images are stored.

You also want to make sure that file permissions for individual files in your wp-content folder are correct.

Once again, right click on wp-content folder and select file permissions. This time we will change permissions for files.

Enter **644** in the numeric value and then check the box next to ***'Recurse into subdirectories'.***

Lastly, you need to click on ***'Apply to files only'*** option.

Click on the OK button to continue. Your FTP client will now set file permissions to 644 for all files in wp-content folder.

You can now visit your WordPress site and try uploading files.

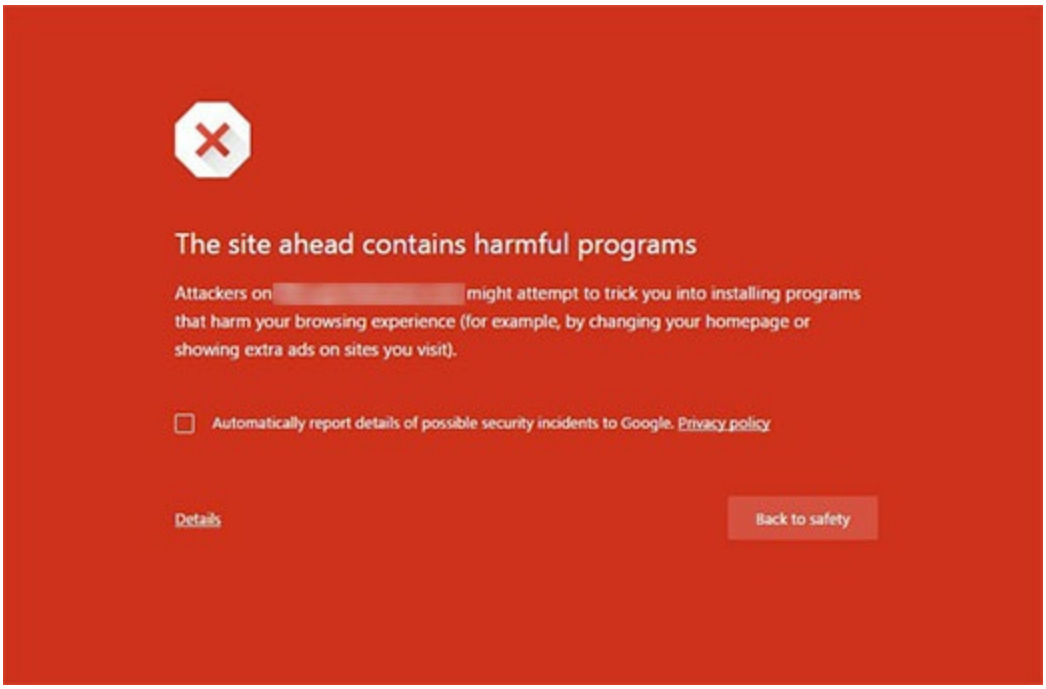
If you still see the error, then you will need to contact your WordPress hosting provider and ask them to empty the temporary files directory.

WordPress uploads your images using PHP which first saves the uploads to a temporary directory on your web server. After that it moves them to your WordPress uploads folder.

If this temporary directory is full or is poorly configured, then WordPress will not be able to write the file to disk.

This temporary folder is located on your server and in most cases, you cannot access it using FTP. You will need to contact your web host and ask them to empty it for you.

Error 17: "This site ahead contains harmful programs" Error in WordPress



Google marks a website with this warning if they find any suspicious code that could be a malware or trojan. Sometimes the reason for this is that your website is hacked and is now used to distribute malicious code.

Another common reason for this error is showing ads from low quality advertising networks. These networks may sometime display ads linking to websites distributing malicious code.

To find this malicious code on your site, do this:

Check your site using Google's safe browsing analysis tool.

All you need to do is add your site's domain name as the query parameter to the URL like this:

https://www.google.com/safebrowsing/diagnostic?site=YourDomain.com

Now that you know why the error happens, let's take a look at how to fix it.

Before we start, please make a complete backup of your WordPress site. If you already had a backup system in place, then keep it handy as you may

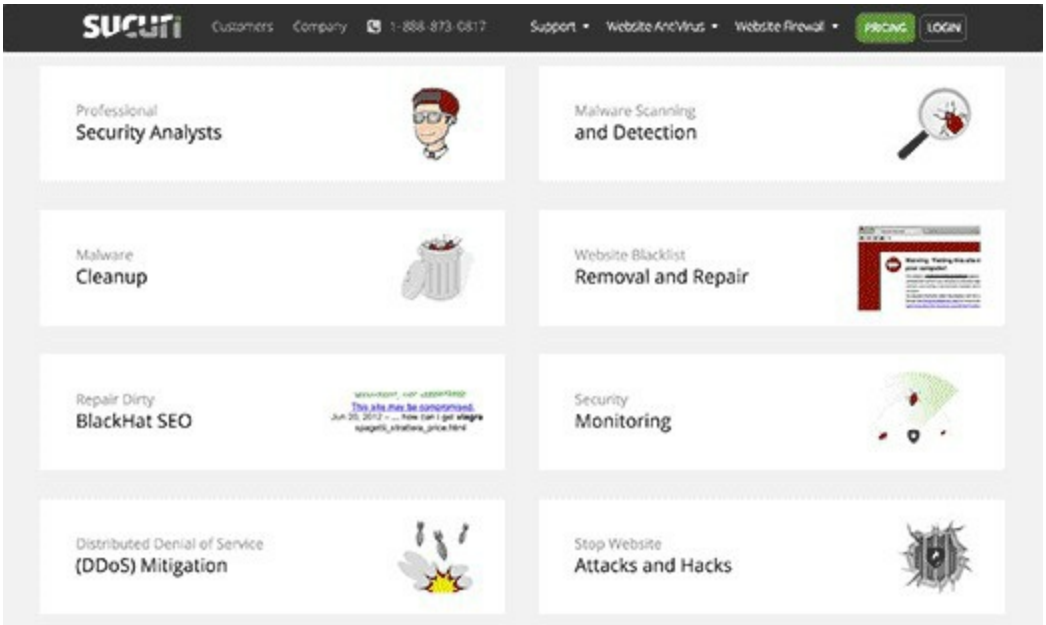
need it.

Removing malware and recovering a website can become a very complicated task. Sometimes even when you clean your site thoroughly, the malicious code can keep coming back until you find and remove the backdoor placed on your site.

Backdoor is referred to a method of bypassing normal authentication and gaining the ability to remotely access the server while remaining undetected. Finding the backdoor is not an easy task either. It could be a compromised password, unsafe file permissions, or a cleverly disguised file.

Once you have successfully removed the backdoor, you will still need to thoroughly check all your files and database for any malicious code.

As you can see that cleaning up and infected WordPress site can be a very tedious task. This is why I recommend using **Sucuri** on all your websites.



Sucuri is a website monitoring and security service for WordPress users. It monitors your site 24/7 for suspicious activity, blocks any hacking attempts on your site, and clean up your site of any malware.

It costs $199 / year which is well worth it considering a freelance security

expert may charge you upwards of $250 per hour.

Save yourself the frustration and hours of cleanup, and use Sucuri.

Getting The Warning Removed by Google

Once you are absolutely certain that your website is clean, then you can ask Google to remove this warning from search results.

You will need to use Google's Webmaster tools for that. If you have not already added your site to webmaster tools, then follow read up on how to add your WordPress site to Google webmaster tools.

Once there, you need to click on the security issues section in webmaster tools. This page will list any security issues Google may have found on your website. You will also see the links to resources on clean up on your site.

Once you have fixed the issues, click on the checkbox and request a review.

Error 18: "Fatal Error: Maximum Execution

Time Exceeded” in WordPress

Are you seeing ‘Fatal error: Maximum execution time of 30 seconds exceeded’ on your screen when trying to update a WordPress plugin or theme?

Typically this problem occurs when a PHP code in WordPress takes a long time to run and reaches the maximum time limit set by your WordPress hosting server. The time limit is important because it helps prevent the abuse of server resources.

Why Maximum Execution Time Exceeded Error Occurs?

WordPress is coded mainly in the PHP programming language. To protect web servers from abuse, there is a time limit set for how long a PHP script can run.

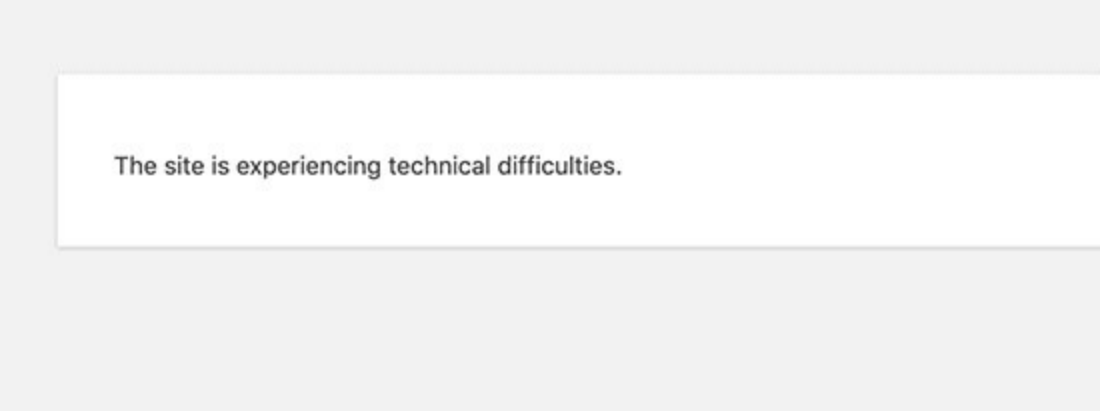
The actual time limit varies across hosting companies, however most of the times the maximum execution time is set between 30 – 60 seconds because that's usually enough for a good PHP script to run.

When a script reaches the maximum execution time limit, it results in maximum execution time exceeded error.

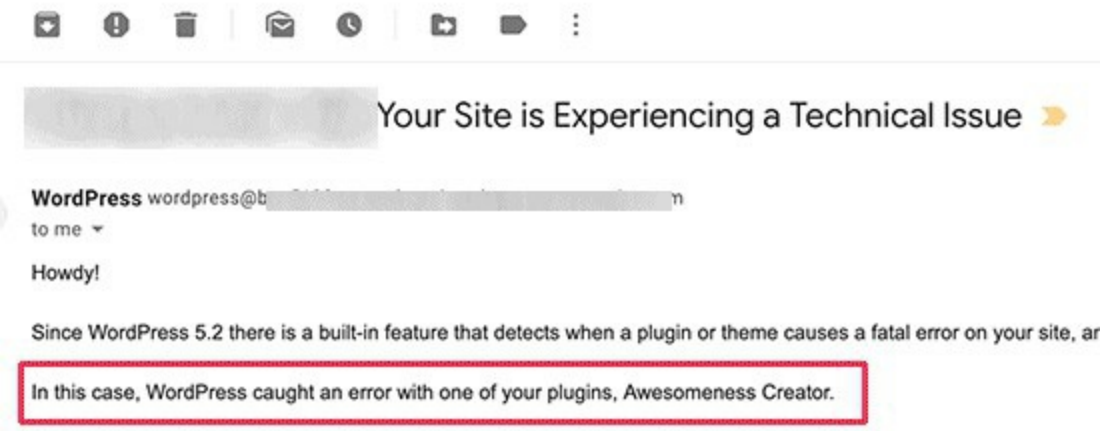
Fixing Maximum Execution Time Exceeded Error

Although Maximum Execution Time Exceeded error is named a ‘fatal error,’ it is one of the most common WordPress errors, and you can easily resolve this.

Depending on when and where the error is triggered, WordPress may show the following error message to your website visitors.

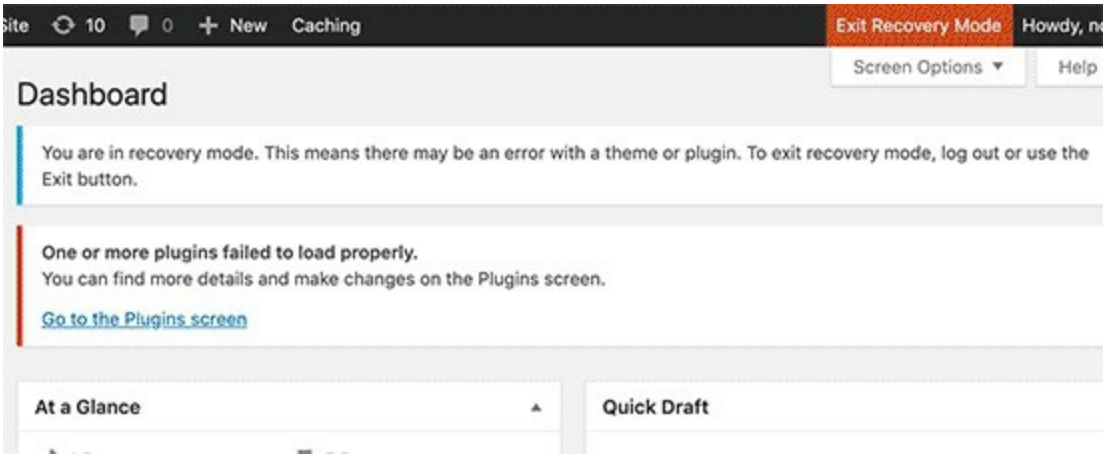


This is part of the fatal error protection feature added in WordPress 5.2. You may also receive an email that will tell you which plugin (if a plugin triggered the error) caused the issue.



The email will also include a special link, which will allow you to log in to

WordPress with ‘Recovery mode’.



Once there, you can simply deactivate or delete the plugin causing the error.

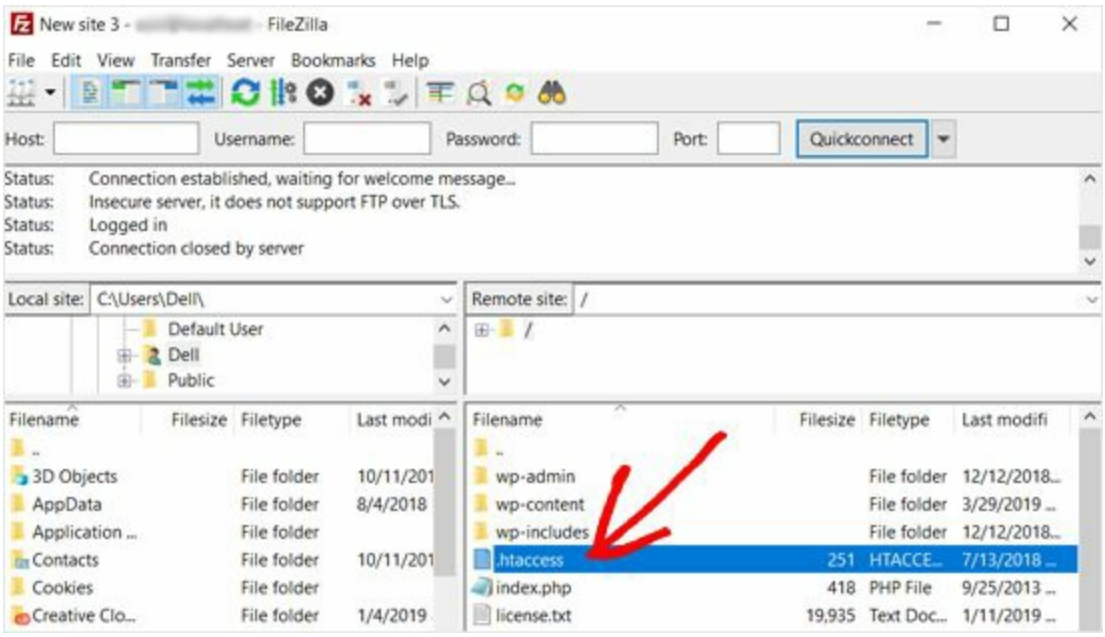
However, if you don’t want to deactivate a plugin, then you can fix the underlying cause that triggered the error.

To fix the error, you will need to manually edit your .htaccess file and add a simple line of code.

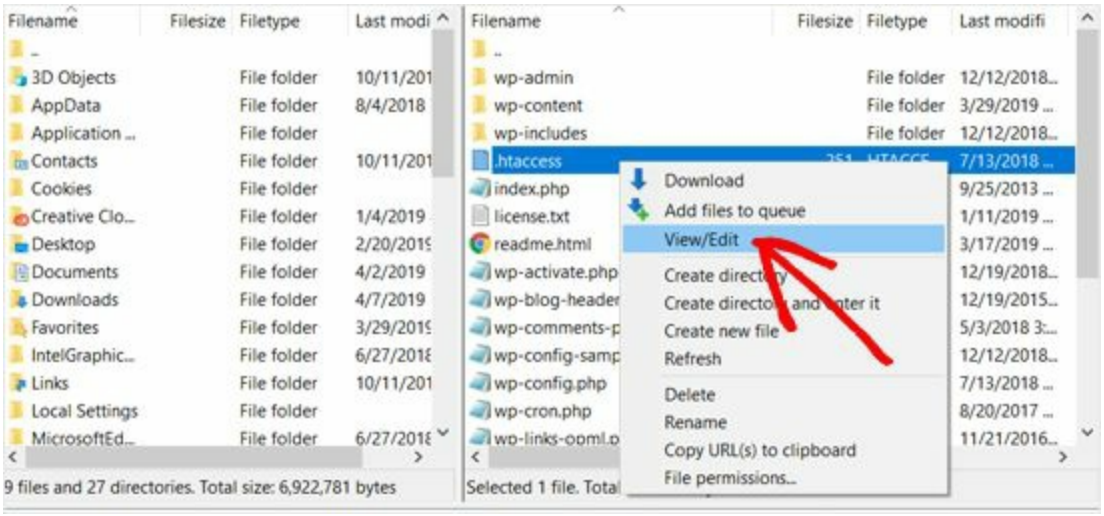
Simply connect to your website using an FTP client.

Your .htaccess file is located in the same folder as your /wp-content/ and /wp-admin/ folders.

For example, if you are using FileZilla as your FTP client, then you can find it in the ‘Remote Site’ section on the right-hand column.



Once you locate the .htaccess file, right-click and open ‘View/Edit’ option. This will open the file with in a text editor.



Next, you need to add this line at the bottom of your .htaccess file:

```
1 php_value max_execution_time 300
```

If you are using Notepad as your text editor, here is how it may look.

Once done, save your file.

This code simply sets the value for maximum execution time to 300 seconds (5 minutes). You can now visit your website to see if the error is resolved.

If you still get the error, then try increasing the value to 600.

Another method to fix the maximum execution time exceeded error in WordPress is by modifying your php.ini file.

The php.ini file is a configuration file that defines settings for PHP on your server. On many WordPress hosting platforms, you may not see it inside your WordPress folder.

In that case, you can create a new php.ini file inside your WordPress root folder. After that, edit the php.ini file and add the following line.

```
1    max_execution_time = 60
```

Don’t forget to save and upload your changes back to the server. You can now visit your website and to see if the error has gone.

In most cases, increasing maximum execution time using either of these two methods will resolve the error. However if it doesn’t, then you need to contact your WordPress hosting provider for assistance.

Error 19: WordPress Keeps Logging Out Error

Why Does WordPress Keep Logging Out?

There are a few main reasons WordPress keeps logging you out. But most common, you're trying to access your site from a URL that doesn't match the one in your WordPress settings.

When you log into your WordPress website, it will set a cookie in your browser to authenticate the login session. The cookie is set for the WordPress URL stored in your settings menu.

If these don't match, then WordPress won't be able to authenticate the session, and you'll get logged out.

This can also result in the too many redirects issue in WordPress.

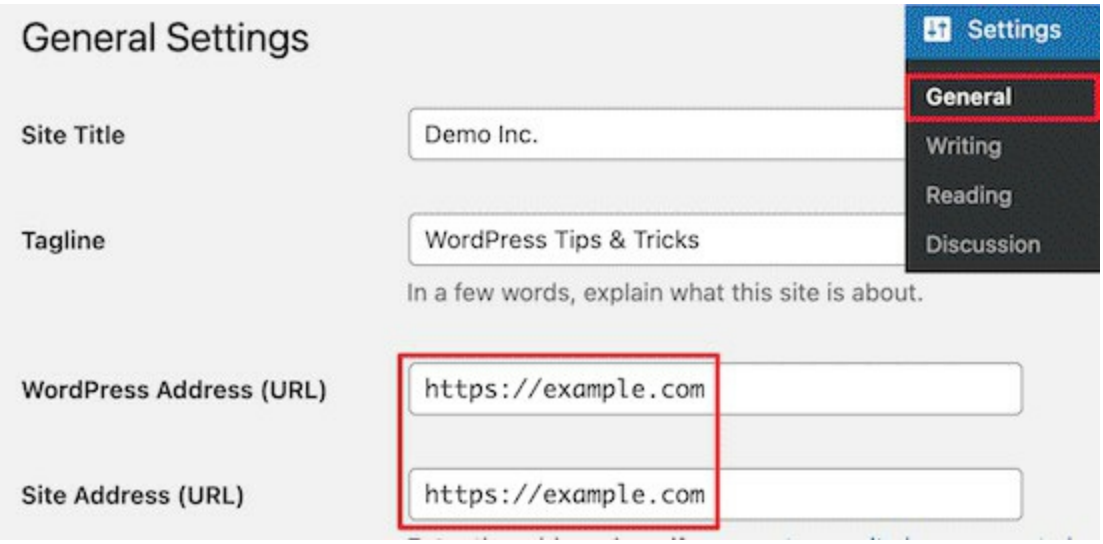
In the image below, the 'WordPress Address' and 'Site Address' are different, so there will be a conflict.

With that said, let's show you how to easily fix the WordPress keeps logging out problem.

How to Fix WordPress Keeps Logging Out Issue

The simplest fix for this login issue is to ensure you have the same URL in the ‘Site Address’ and ‘WordPress Address’ fields.

To do this, navigate to **Settings » General** in your WordPress admin panel.



Then, double check that the URLs match. You need to choose either ‘www’ or a ‘non-www’ URL in both fields.

Technically speaking, ‘www’ is a subdomain itself. This means that URLs with ‘www’ and without it are actually two different domain names.

By changing and updating the URLs to the same address, it will fix the issue.

After that, make sure you click the ‘Save Changes’ button.

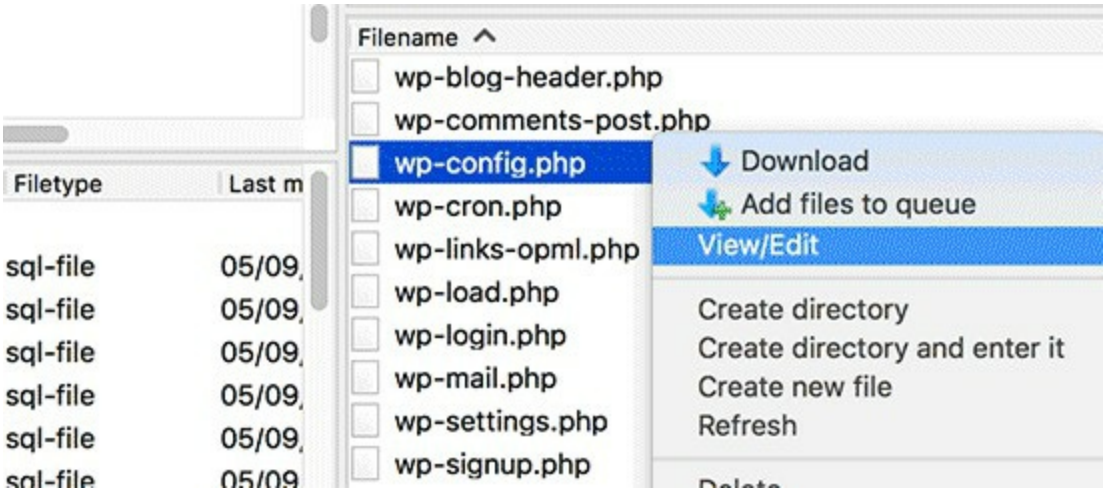
Fixing WordPress Keeps Logging Out Problem by Adding Code to WordPress

If you can't access your WordPress admin area, then you'll need to edit your wp-config.php file manually. This is a special file that contains your important WordPress settings.

To do this, you can use an FTP client, or the file manager app in your WordPress hosting account control panel.

For more details on using FTP, see our beginner's guide on how to use FTP to upload files to WordPress.

Then, locate the wp-config.php file in your site's root directory.



You can download the file to your desktop and open it in your preferred text editor like Notepad. After that, add the following code above the line that says, 'That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing'.

```
1  define('WP_HOME','https://example.com');
2  define('WP_SITEURL','https://example.com');
```

If you want to use www in the URL, then you can use the following code

instead.

```
1 define('WP_HOME','https://www.example.com');
2 define('WP_SITEURL','https://www.example.com');
```

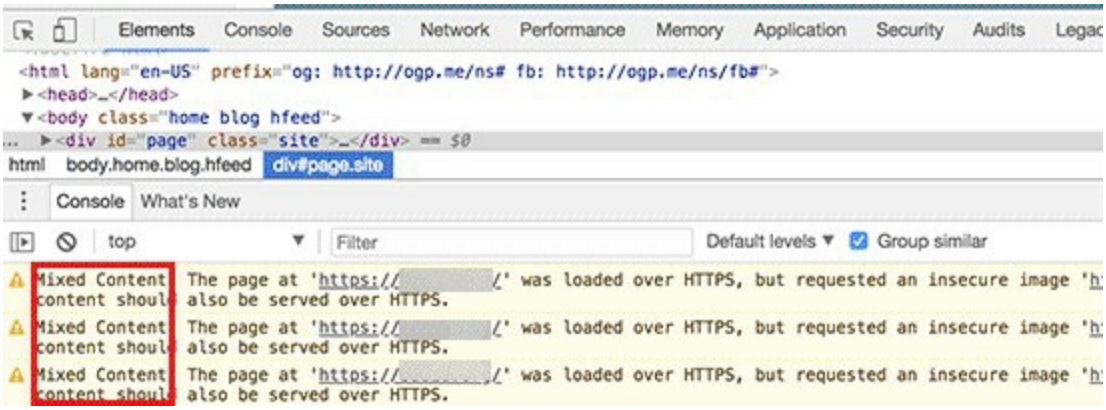
Make sure you replace the ‘example.com’ URL with your own WordPress blog URL.

Then, you need to save the file and upload it back to your root directory.

Now, WordPress should stop logging you out when you log in to your website.

If you’re still experiencing the same logout issue, then see our guide on how to fix WordPress login page refreshing and redirecting issue.

Error 20: Mixed Content Error in WordPress



Mixed content errors are caused by incorrect HTTPs / SSL settings on your WordPress site. They may or may not affect your website's functionality, but they can affect your website's SEO and user experience.

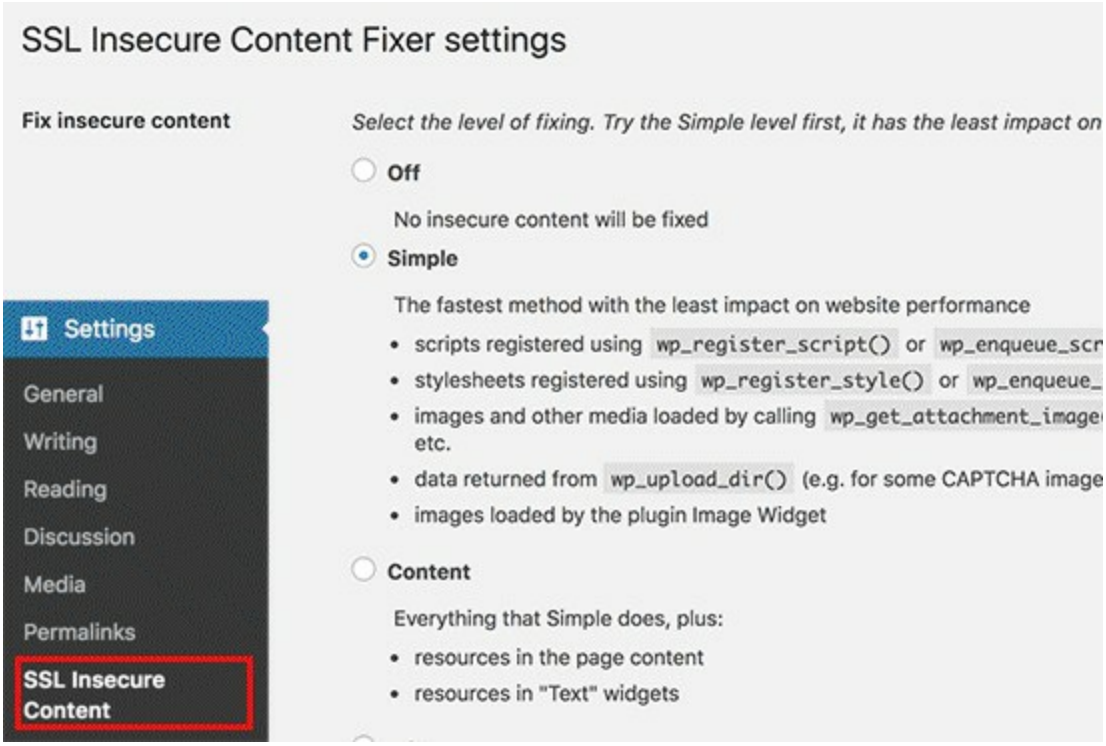
Basically, on an SSL enabled website all resources should be loaded using an HTTPs URL. Your site may have content with HTTP URLs, or a plugin or theme may be loading a file with HTTP. This causes the mixed content error as those resources are not loaded using a secure protocol.

All best WordPress hosting companies are now offering free SSL as part of their packages. If your hosting company doesn't offer that, then you can get free SSL through Let's Encrypt for your WordPress site.

If you have correctly implemented SSL on your website, then you will see a green padlock icon next to your website's URL in the browser address bar.

First thing you need to do is install and activate **the SSL Insecure Content Fixer** plugin.

Upon activation, you need to visit **Settings » SSL Insecure Content** page to configure the plugin settings.



This plugin provides different levels of fixes to the mixed content error. We will explain each one of them, what they do, and which one is best for you.

1. Simple

This is the fastest and recommended method for all beginner users. It automatically fixes the mixed content error in WordPress for scripts, stylesheets, and WordPress media library images.

2. Content

If the simple method doesn't fix the mixed content error on your website, then you should try this method. It will use all the features of simple, in addition to checks for fixes inside WordPress content and text widgets.

3. Widgets

This includes all fixes applied in content level plus an additional fix to resources loaded in all WordPress widgets on your website.

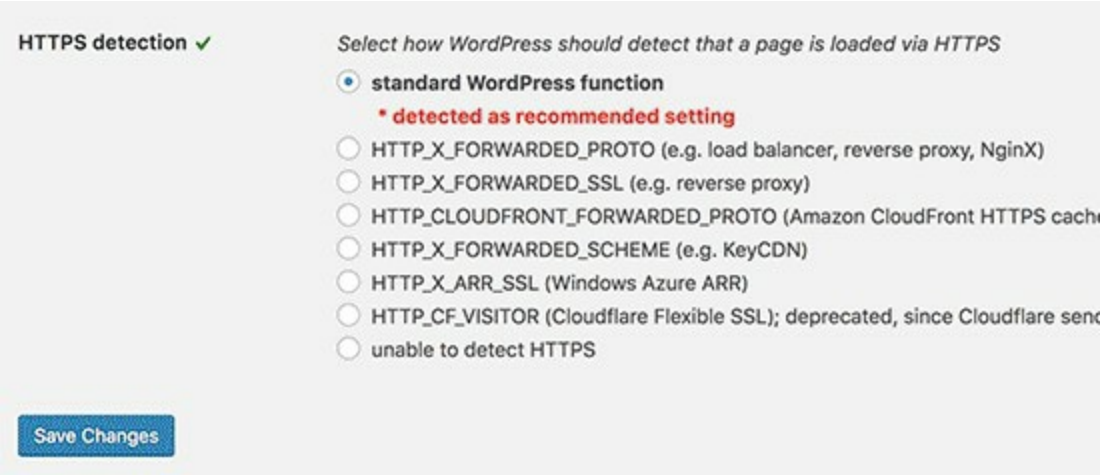
4. Capture

This method captures everything on every page of your website from header to footer and replaces all URLs with HTTPs. It is slower and would affect performance of your website.

5. Capture all

When all above levels fail, then you can try this method. It attempts to fix everything which may result in some unexpected behavior on your website. It will also have the most negative impact on performance.

After selecting a content fix level, you need to scroll down to the HTTPS detection section. This is where you can choose how to detect the HTTPs content on your website.



The default option is to use a WordPress function, which would work for most website.

Below that you will find other options which are particularly useful if you're using Cloudflare CDN, nginx web server, and more. Go ahead and select the method that you think applies to your website depending on your particular setup.

Don't forget to click on the save changes button to store your settings.

You can now visit your website to see if this resolved the insecure content issues on your website. Make sure to clear your WordPress cache before checking your website.

If the mixed content error in WordPress is not fixed, then revisit the plugin’s settings page and readjust the fix levels.

Error 21: 502 Bad Gateway Error in WordPress

502 Bad gateway error is another puzzling error that may appear on your WordPress website. It is usually caused when a user's request to a server takes too long to process without giving any other error.

This delay can be a temporary glitch caused by high traffic. It could also be caused by a poorly coded WordPress theme or plugin. Last but not least, a server misconfiguration can also produce this error.

Fixing the 502 Bad Gateway Error

This error is usually caused when your server is unable to find the cause of the invalid response. This means that we will try different troubleshooting steps until we find the problem.

Ready, let’s get started.

1. Reload Your Website

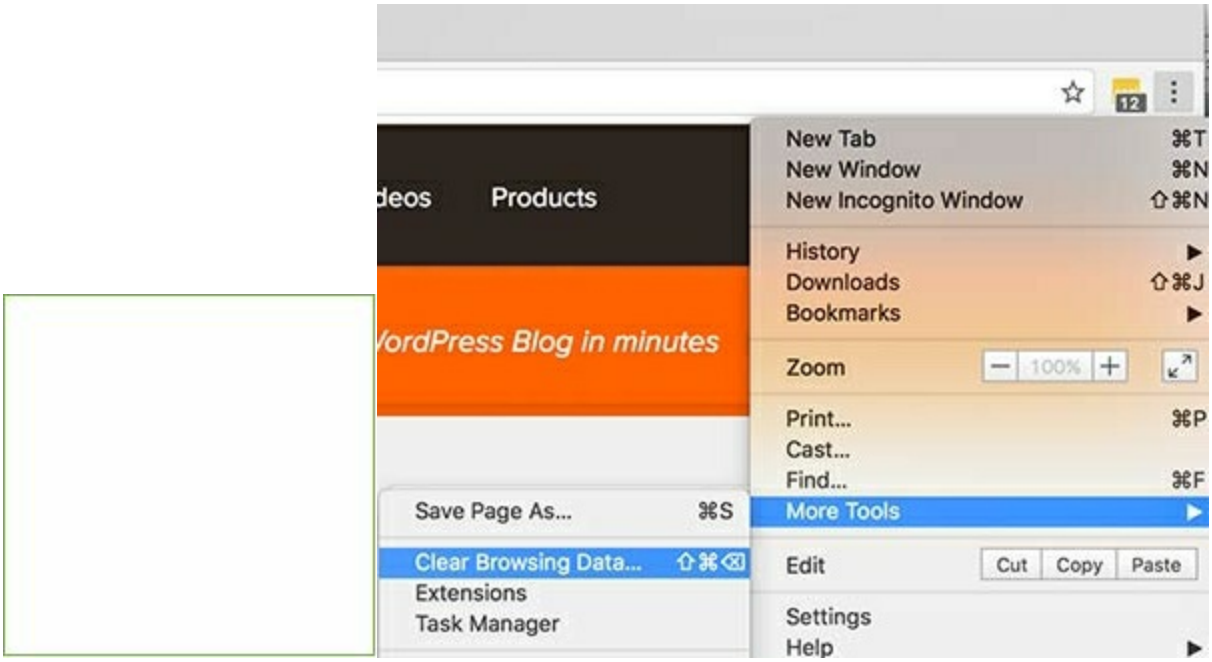
Sometimes your server may take longer to respond due to increased traffic or low server resources. In that case, the problem may automatically disappear in a few minutes. You should try reloading the web page that you are viewing to see if this was the cause.

If this fixed your problem, then you do not need to read any further. However, if you see this error frequently, then you need to continue reading as there may be something else that needs fixing.

2. Clear Browser Cache

Your browser may be showing you the error page from the cache. Even after the issue is fixed, you would see the 502 error because the browser is loading your website from cache.

To fix this, users with Windows/Linux operating systems can press **Ctrl + F5** buttons and Mac OS users can press **CMD + Shift + R** buttons on their keyboards to refresh the page. You can also remove the cache manually from your browser settings.



Once you clear your WordPress cache, try loading the website again.

You can use a different browser to troubleshoot if the problem is occurring because of browser cache. If you see the error on all browsers, then continue reading.

3. Disable the CDN or Firewall

If you are using a CDN service or website firewall on your website, then it is possible that their servers are acting up. To check this, you will need to temporarily disable CDN.

Once disabled, it will remove the additional layer that has been created between your browser and the hosting server. Your website will now load entirely from your server and if the issue was caused by the CDN / firewall service, then it will get resolved now.

You can then contact your CDN service provider for support. Once the issue is resolved, you can go ahead and enable the CDN again.

4. Update WordPress Themes and Plugins

If the error is still there, then the next step is to check your theme or plugins.

First, you will need to deactivate all WordPress plugins via FTP. After that, visit your website to see if the error has resolved.

If it is, then one of your plugins was causing the issue. You now need to activate all plugins one by one until you can reproduce the error. This will help you locate the plugin responsible for the error.

You can find an alternative plugin or contact the plugin author for support.

If deactivating plugins didn’t solve your issue, then you would want to check your WordPress theme. You will need to switch WordPress theme via phpMyAdmin.

After switching your theme to the default WordPress theme, visit your website to see if it’s working. If you are still seeing the error, then continue reading.

5. Check the Hosting Server

If all above-mentioned troubleshooting steps failed, then it is likely an issue with your hosting server.

You need to contact your hosting provider’s support team and let them know the issue. You can also mention all the troubleshooting steps you have taken.

All good WordPress hosting companies will be able to quickly fix the issue if it is caused by a server misconfiguration.

Error 22: 503 Service Unavailable Error in WordPress

The 503 ‘service unavailable’ error is often caused by an unresponsive PHP script. This could be a WordPress plugin, a theme, or a misbehaving custom code snippet.

It can also be triggered by heavy server load, a server glitch, or a brute force attack. In that case, it could automatically disappear in a few minutes. If it doesn’t disappear, then you would need to troubleshoot and fix it.

Here’s how to fix this error:

Deactivate All WordPress Plugins

Check other error fix to know how to deactivate all WordPress plugins

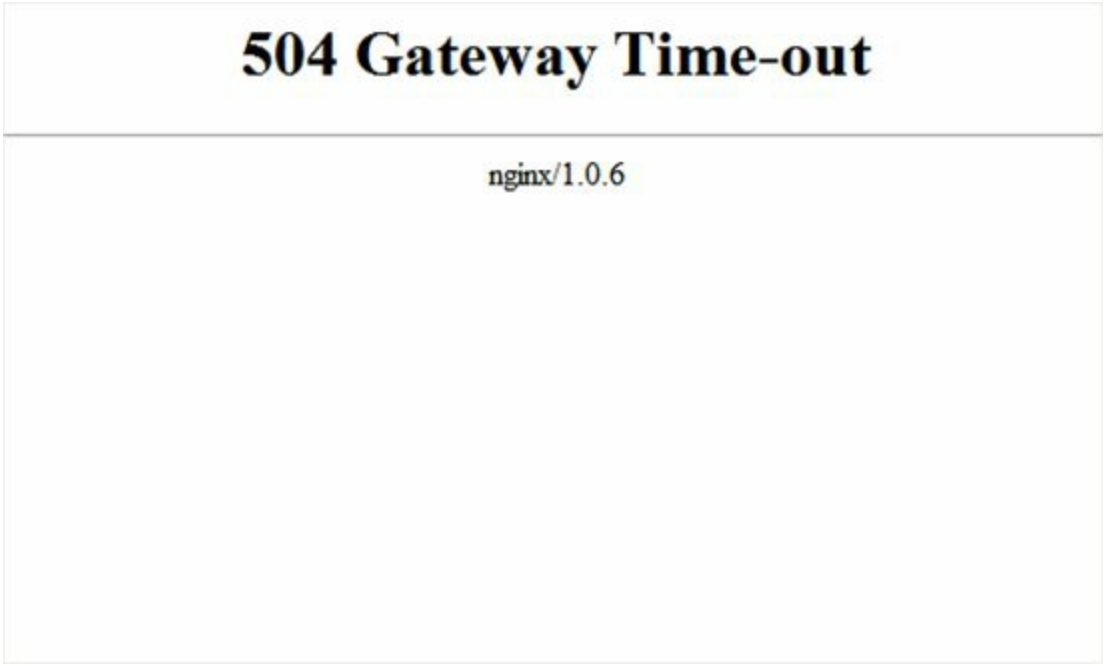
Switch to a Default WordPress Theme

If deactivating plugins didn’t resolve the issue, then the next step would be to switch to a default WordPress theme. This will deactivate your current WordPress theme.

If both methods fail to resolve the error, then you can take the following steps:

- Contact your WordPress hosting company because they may be able to pin-point what’s causing the issue.
- As a last resort, you can reinstall WordPress with a fresh copy.

Error 23: 504 Gateway Timeout Error in WordPress



Have you ever gotten a 504 gateway timeout error on your WordPress site? This error can make your website inaccessible to users. What's worst is that it can disappear and reappear on its own if the underlying issue is not fixed

What Causes 504 Gateway Timeout Error?

The 504 gateway timeout error is usually caused when a server is unable to connect to an upstream server to complete a request.

For example, if you are using a website firewall like Sucuri, and it is unable to connect to your WordPress server, then you will see a 504 gateway timeout error.

The error page's appearance and the message may be displayed differently depending on your WordPress hosting company, the proxy server, or the browser you are using. Following are some of the most common 504 gateway timeout error messages.

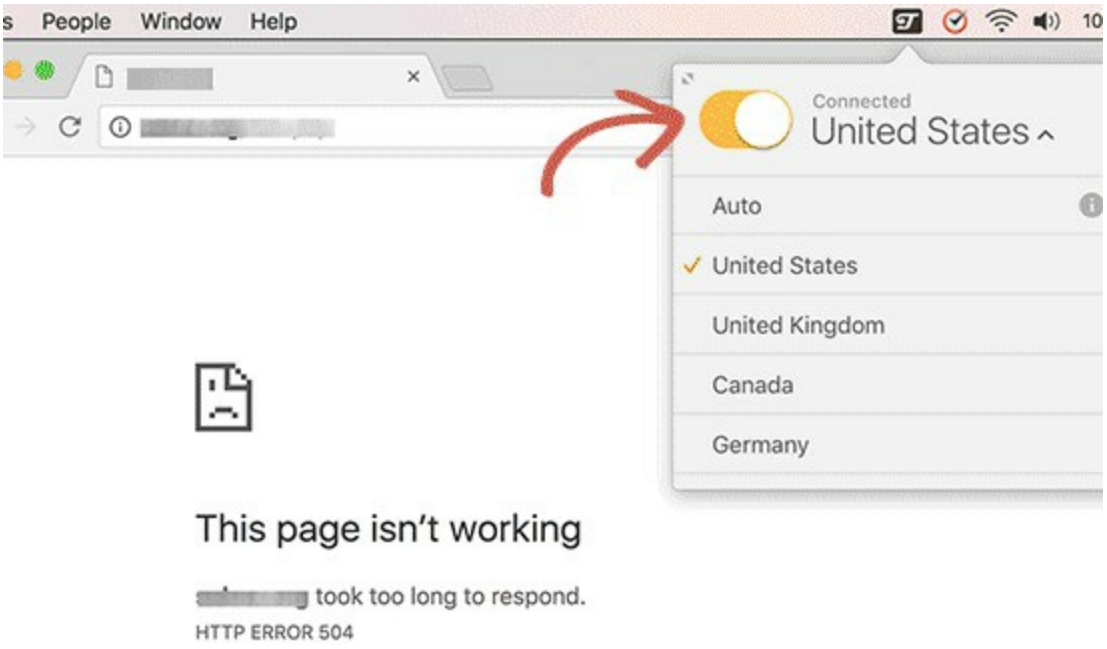
504 Gateway Timeout
HTTP 504
504 ERROR
Gateway Timeout (504)
HTTP Error 504 – Gateway Timeout
Gateway Timeout Error

- While the most common reason for the error is a proxy server unable to reach the upstream server, it can also be triggered by other hosting configuration issues.
- That being said, let's see how to easily troubleshoot and fix the 504 gateway timeout error in WordPress.

Wait and Reload

- Sometimes the 504 gateway timeout error may simply be caused by a temporary glitch on your WordPress hosting servers. Give it a few minutes and then try reloading your website.
- If the issue disappears, then you don’t need to take any further steps. However, if the error persists or reappears after a while, then continue reading to troubleshoot and fix the problem.

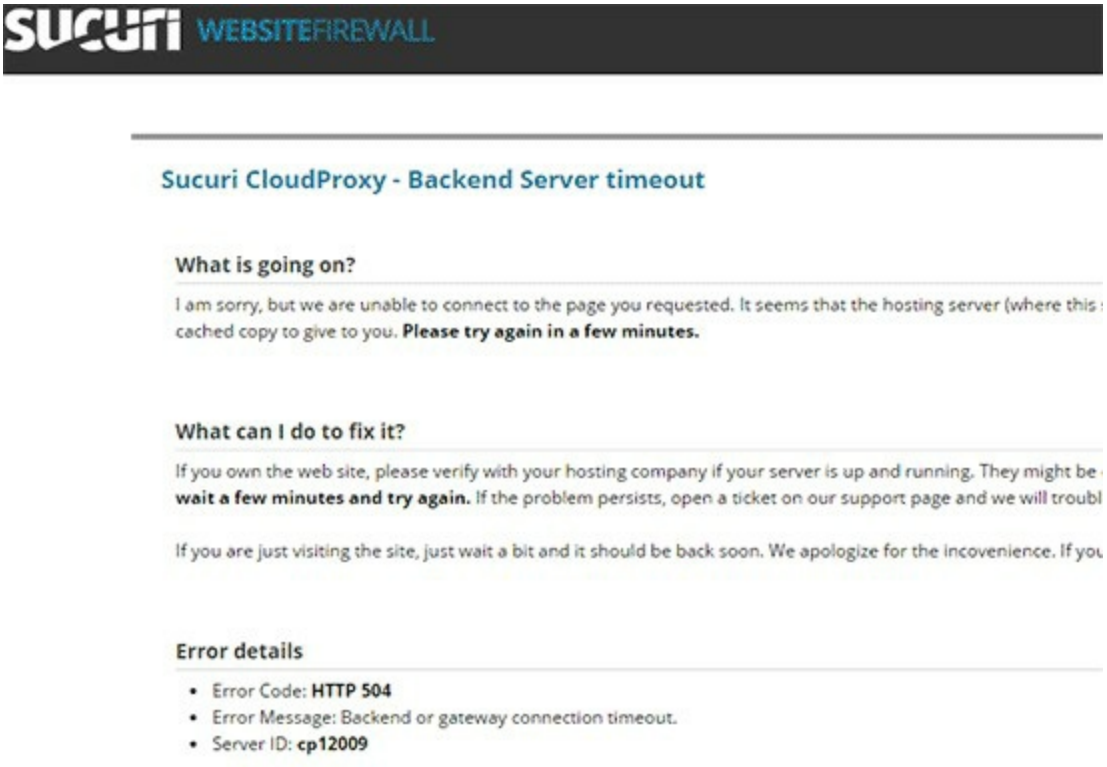
Turn off VPN



- If you are using a VPN service to browse the web, then try disabling it. Sometimes your VPN server may not be able to get a response from your managed WordPress hosting server, and this will result in 504 gateway timeout error.
- If your website reappears, then this means that the VPN server was the culprit. Now if using the VPN is important for you, then you can try switching to a different VPN server. If you are seeing the error even after changing servers, then you would want to contact your VPN service provider for support.

Turn off Website Firewall

- If you are using a DNS level website firewall like Sucuri or Cloudflare, then try to temporarily disable the firewall. This will allow you to connect to your WordPress hosting server directly.



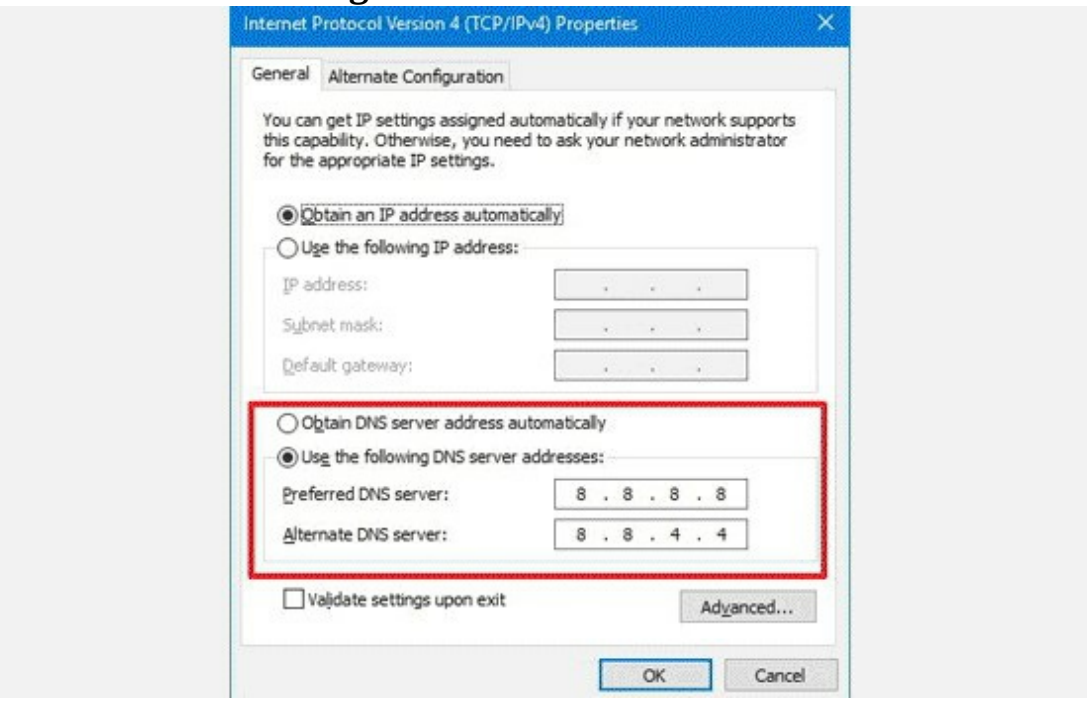
- If that fixes the issue, then it's likely that your hosting server is blocking the firewall IP addresses which can cause this issue. You will need to contact your firewall service provider to get their list of IP addresses, and then contact your web host to whitelist those IPs.
- Sometimes disabling the firewall might show you the actual server error notice. In that case, you should refer to our list of common WordPress errors to fix the specific issue.

Disable Your Network Proxy

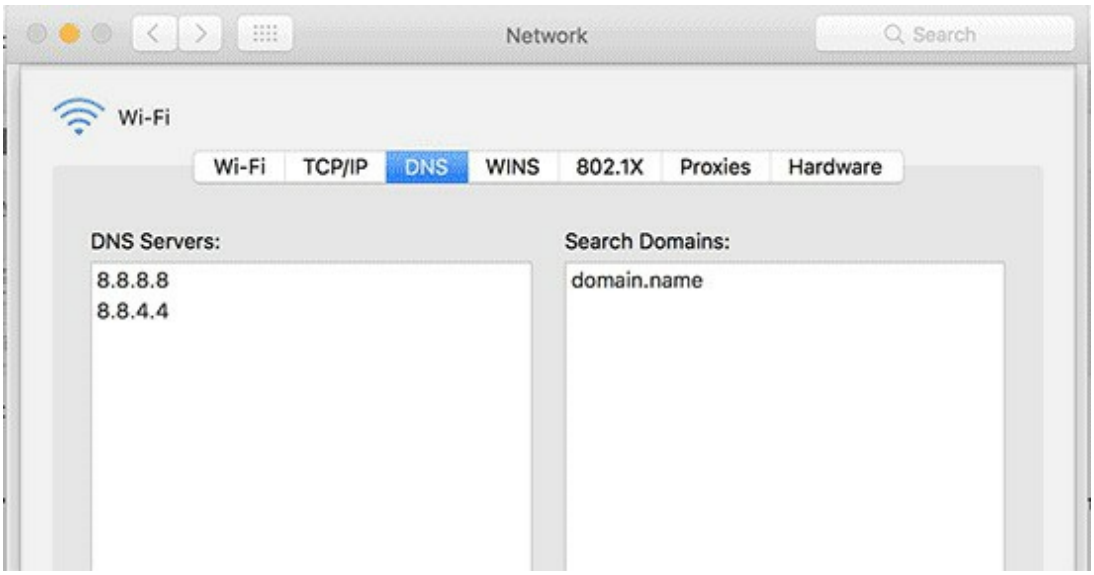
- If you are connected to the internet through a proxy server, then that server may be unable to get a response from your WordPress website.
- Try accessing your website using a different internet connection or use online services to see if your website is down just for you or everyone.
- If it is down just for you, then you need to change your network settings. You can contact your internet service provider or a network admin to troubleshoot the issue for you.

Change Your DNS Servers

- Your internet connection uses something called DNS servers. These servers help your computer connect to the different servers on the internet.
- If the DNS servers you are using are down or unable to connect to your website, then you could see a 504 gateway timeout error. The easiest way to check this is by changing the DNS servers your device is using.
- On Windows computers, you can find them under **Control Panel » Network and Sharing Center** screen.



- On Mac computers, you can find them under **Settings » Network**. Click on the Advanced button, and then select the DNS tab.

- 

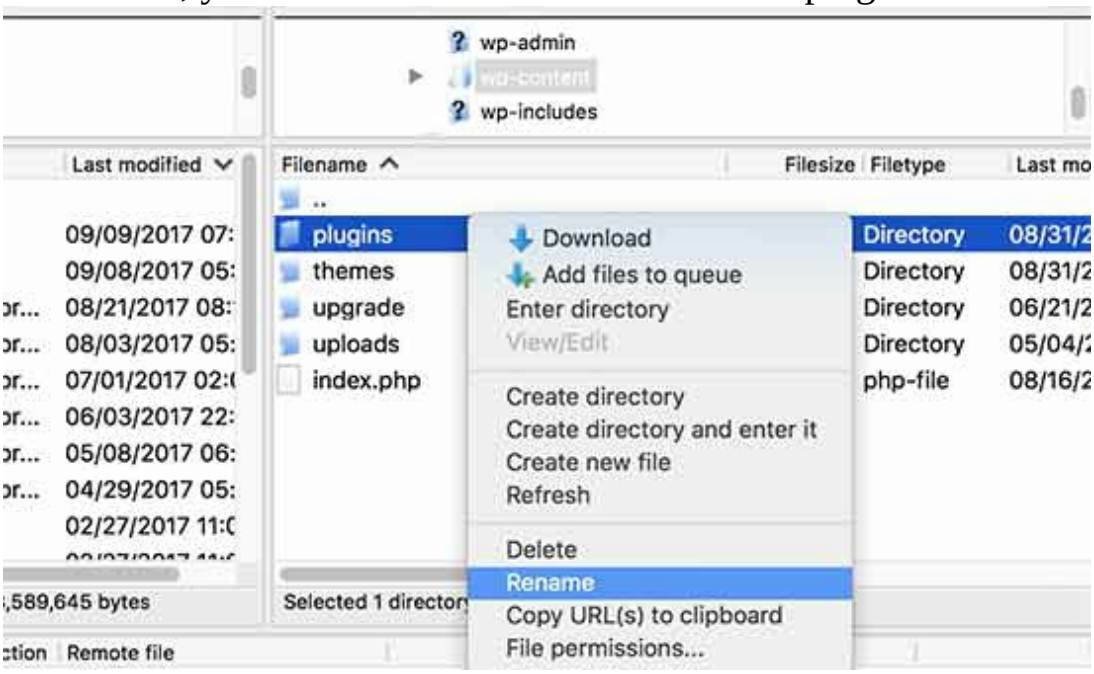
- You can change your DNS server address to 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4 and apply changes.
- Try visiting your website now. If this solved your error, then you are all done. The problem was with your internet connection, and it is now fixed.

Clean up your WordPress Database

- A corrupt WordPress database may also trigger a 504 gateway timeout error. Don’t worry, your WordPress data is most likely safe. However, your database may need a little a bit of spring cleaning.
- This can be easily done by optimizing your WordPress database using phpMyAdmin or using a plugin like WP-Sweep. Make sure you backup the WordPress database before performing any action.

Deactivate WordPress Plugins and Switch to Default Theme

- WordPress plugins and themes are less likely to cause a 504 gateway timeout error. However, if a plugin or theme is making too many requests to the server, then it is likely that some of these requests may drop off and trigger a 504 gateway timeout error.
- To test this, you need to deactivate all WordPress plugins via FTP.



- After that, visit your website to see if the error has resolved.
- If it is, then one of your plugins was causing the issue. You now need to activate all plugins one by one until you can reproduce the error. This will help you locate the plugin responsible for the error.
- If deactivating plugins didn't solve your issue, then you would want to check your WordPress theme. You will need to switch WordPress theme via phpMyAdmin.
- After switching your theme to the default WordPress theme, visit your website to see if it's working.

More Troubleshooting

- Finally, as a last resort, you need to reach out to your hosting provider for support. They may be able to fix the issue or point you in the right direction.

Error 24: WordPress Failed to Open Stream Error

Before we try to fix the error, it would be helpful to understand what causes the ‘Failed to open stream’ error in WordPress.

This error occurs when WordPress is unable to load the file mentioned in website code. When this error occurs, sometimes WordPress will continue loading the site and only show a warning message, while other times WordPress will show a fatal error and will not load anything else.

The message phrasing will be different depending on where the error occurs in the code and the reason for failure. It will also give you clues about what needs to be fixed.

Fixing Failed to Open Stream Error in WordPress

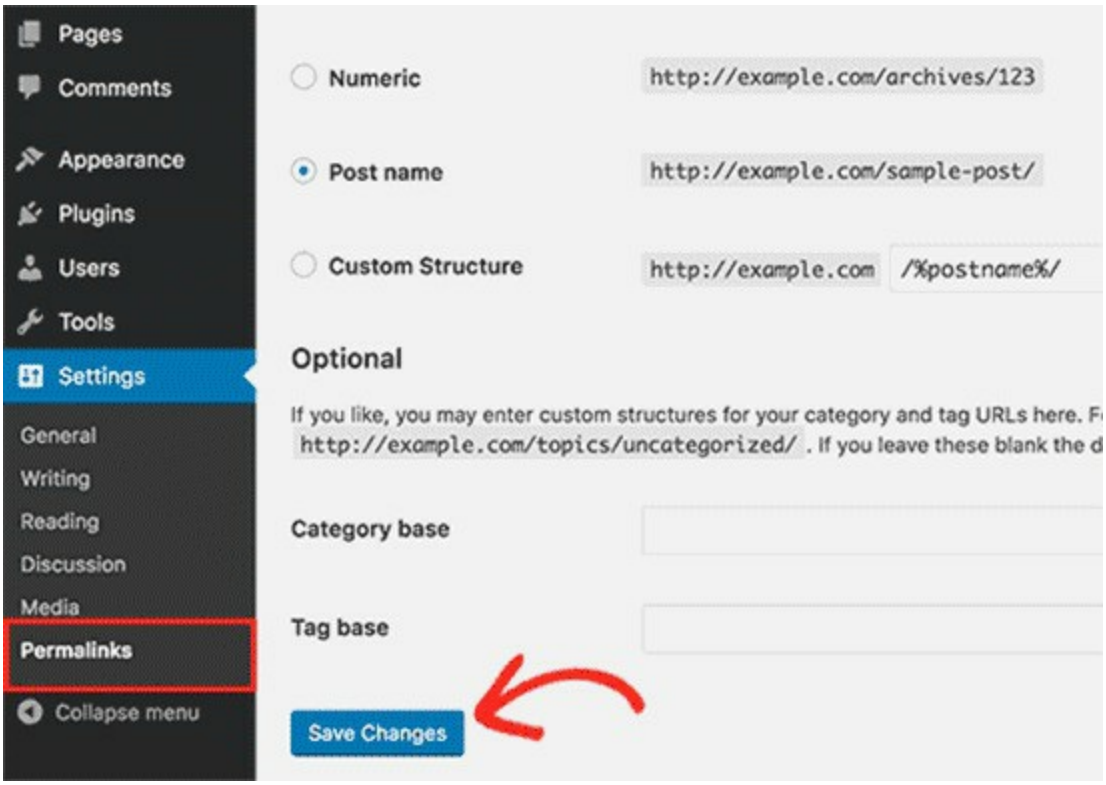
As we mentioned earlier, the error can be caused by a variety of reasons and the error message will be different depending on the cause and location of the file that's causing the error.

In each instance, failed to open stream phrase would be followed by a reason. For example, permission denied, no such file or directory, operation failed, and more.

Now if your error message contains 'no such file or directory', then you need to look in the code to figure out which file is mentioned at that particular line.

If it is a plugin or theme file, then this means that the plugin or theme files were either deleted or not installed correctly. Simply deactivate and reinstall the theme / plugin in question to fix the error.

However, it is also possible that WordPress is unable to locate the files because of a missing .htaccess file in your root folder. In that case, you need to go to **Settings » Permalinks** page in your WordPress admin and just click on the 'Save changes' button to regenerate the .htaccess file.



If the error message is followed by ‘Permission denied’, then this means that WordPress does not have the right permission to access the file or directory referenced in the code.

To fix this, you need to check WordPress files and directory permissions and correct them if needed.

Lastly, some WordPress plugins load scripts from third-party sources like Google Analytics, Facebook APIs, Google Maps, and other third-party APIs.

Some of these APIs may require authentication or may have changed the way developers can access them. A failure to authenticate or incorrect access method will result in WordPress failing to open the required files.

To fix this, you will need to contact the plugin author for support. They will be able to help you fix the error.

Error 25: 413 Request Entity Too large Error in WordPress

Normally, most WordPress hosting companies have their servers configured, so that WordPress users can easily upload large images and other media. However, sometimes this setting is not high enough to upload large theme or plugin files.

It would also stop you from uploading large files in the media library. In that case, you will see a different message, clearly stating that the file size exceeds maximum allowed limit.

Fixing 413 Request Entity Too Large Error in WordPress

There are multiple ways to fix the request entity too large error in WordPress. We will cover all these methods, and you can try the one that works best for you.

Method 1. Increase Upload File Size Limit via Functions File

Simply add the following code to your theme's functions.php file or a site-specific plugin.

```
1    @ini_set( 'upload_max_size' , '64M' );
2    @ini_set( 'post_max_size', '64M');
3    @ini_set( 'max_execution_time', '300' );
```

You can increase the values in upload_max_size and post_max_size to be more than the file you are trying to upload. You will also need to increase the max_execution_time to the time you think it would take for the file to upload. If you are unsure, then you can try doubling this value.

Method 2. Increase Upload File Size Limit via .htacces File

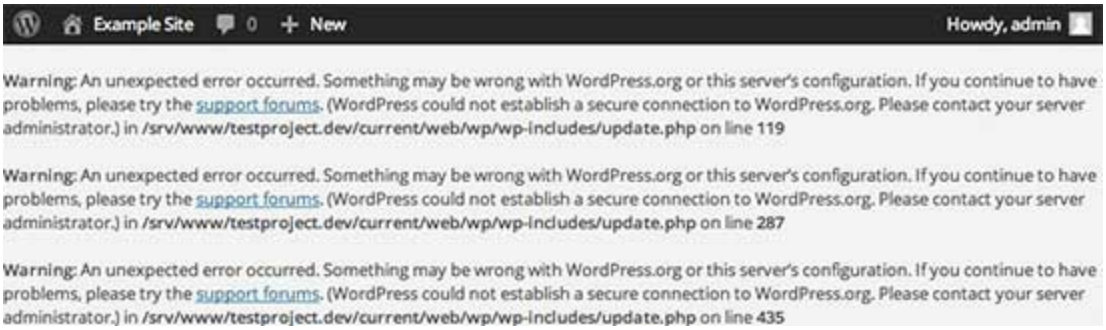
For this method, you will need to edit the .htaccess file and add the following code at the bottom:

```
1  php_value upload_max_filesize 64M
2  php_value post_max_size 64M
3  php_value max_execution_time 300
4  php_value max_input_time 300
```

Method 3. Manually Upload File via FTP

If the 413 error only occurs when you are uploading one particular file, then you may want to consider uploading the file manually via FTP.

Error 26: Secure Connection Error in WordPress



Are you seeing 'Unable to establish secure connection error' in WordPress? It is a common WordPress error and usually occurs when you are trying to install or update a WordPress plugin or theme from official WordPress.org directory.

What Causes Unable to Establish Secure Connection Error in WordPress?

WordPress comes with a built-in system to manage updates. This system regularly checks for updates and show notifications for you to install plugin / theme updates.

However, it needs to connect to the WordPress.org website in order to check for updates or install them. Due to some misconfiguration on your WordPress hosting server, your website may fail to connect with WordPress.org website.

Fixing Secure Connection Error in WordPress

There are multiple ways to fix the unexpected secure connection error in WordPress. You can try one of the following solutions based on your situation.

Hosting and Server Related Issues

If your shared hosting server is under DDoS attack, then it is likely that the connection to WordPress.org will timeout causing the secure connection error.

In that case, you can wait for a few minutes and try again. If the error persists, then you need to reach out to your web hosting company’s support team.

Cloud or VPS Server Connectivity Issue

If you are on a cloud or VPS hosting, then it is possible that your server is unable to connect to WordPress.org due to some DNS issues.

In that case, you can point your server directly to WordPress.org servers. You will need to connect to your server using SSH.

SSH is short for secure shell which is an encrypted protocol that allows you to connect to your server using command line tools.

Windows users can use a tool called PuTTy whereas Mac / Linux users can use the terminal app.

You will need login credentials for the account with shell access to your hosting account. You can get this information from your hosting account's cPanel dashboard or ask your web hosting server provider.

In the terminal, you can connect to your server like this:

```
1    ssh username@example.com
```

Don't forget to replace username with your own username and example.com with your own domain name.

Once connected, you need to run the following command:

```
1    sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

This will open a file, and you will need to add the following code at the bottom of the file:

```
1    66.155.40.202 api.wordpress.org
```

You can now save your changes and exit the the editor. Visit your website to see if this resolved the error.

Fixing WordPress Secure Connection Error on Localhost

If you are running WordPress on your own computer (localhost), then you may not have cURL extension enabled for PHP. This extension is required to access WordPress.org for updates.

You will need to edit the php.ini file on your computer. This file is usually located in the PHP folder of your Mamp, Xampp, or WAMP folder.

If you are on a Windows computer, then look for the following line:

;extension=php_curl.dll

Mac and Linux users would have to look for this line:

;extension=curl.so

Now you need to remove the semicolon before the text to enable the extension. Don’t forget to save your php.ini file.

Lastly, don’t forget to restart the Apache server for changes to take affect.

Check Open Ports in Firewall

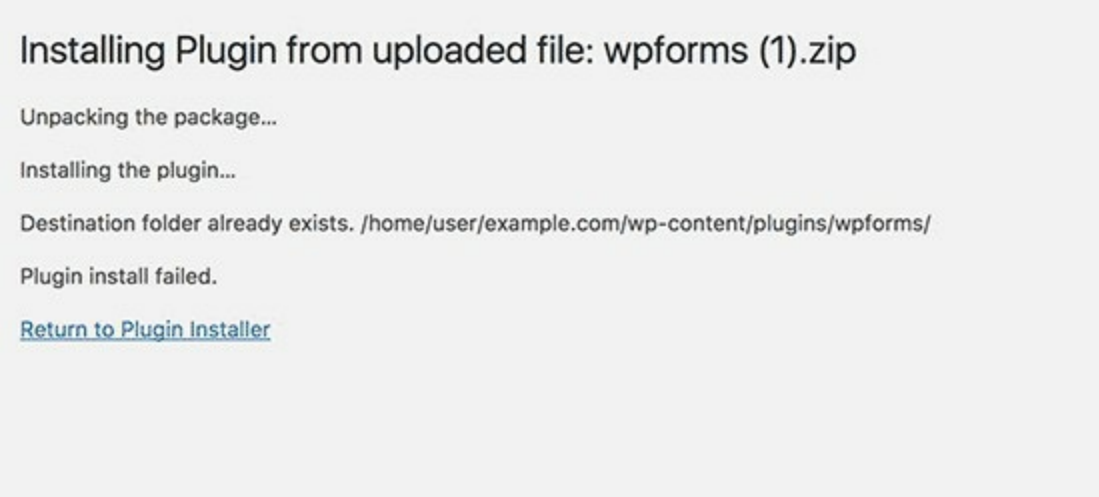
If cURL extension is properly installed on your local server, then the next step is to check your internet connection firewall.

Your computer's firewall may be blocking outgoing connections from local server to WordPress.org. If you are on Windows, then press the start button and search for Windows Firewall. Mac users can find firewall settings in **System Preferences » Security & Privacy**

You need to add Apache to your firewall's allowed programs and allow both incoming and outgoing connections.

You will need to restart Apache for changes to take effect.

Error 27: Destination Folder Already Exists Error in WordPress



This error occurs when you are trying to install a WordPress theme or plugin. WordPress extracts your plugin or theme's zip file into a folder named after the file itself.

If a folder with the same name already exists, then WordPress aborts the installation with the following error message:

Destination folder already exists. /home/user/example.com/wp-content/plugins/elementor/
Plugin install failed.

The first thing that you should do is visit your themes or plugins page to see if you have it already installed on your site.

If it isn't already installed, then this could mean two things:

1. A previous attempt to delete the plugin or theme didn't succeed, and it left the plugin / theme folder behind.

2. A previous installation attempt was interrupted and left an empty destination folder.

In either case, there is a folder with the same name as the theme or plugin you are trying to install. This folder is stopping WordPress from completing the installation.

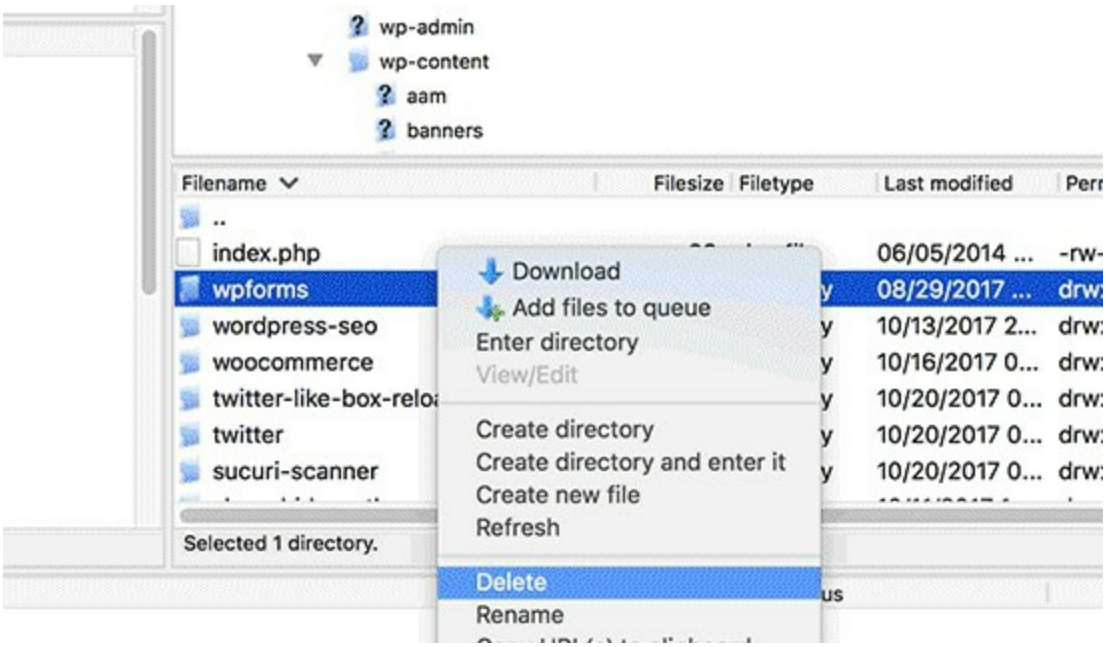
That being said, let’s take a look at how to easily solve destination folder already exists error in WordPress.

Fixing Destination Folder Already Exists Error in WordPress

First you will need to connect to your WordPress site using an FTP client or cPanel File Manager.

Once connected, you need to go to the /wp-content/plugins/ or /wp-content/themes/ folder (depending on what you were trying to install).

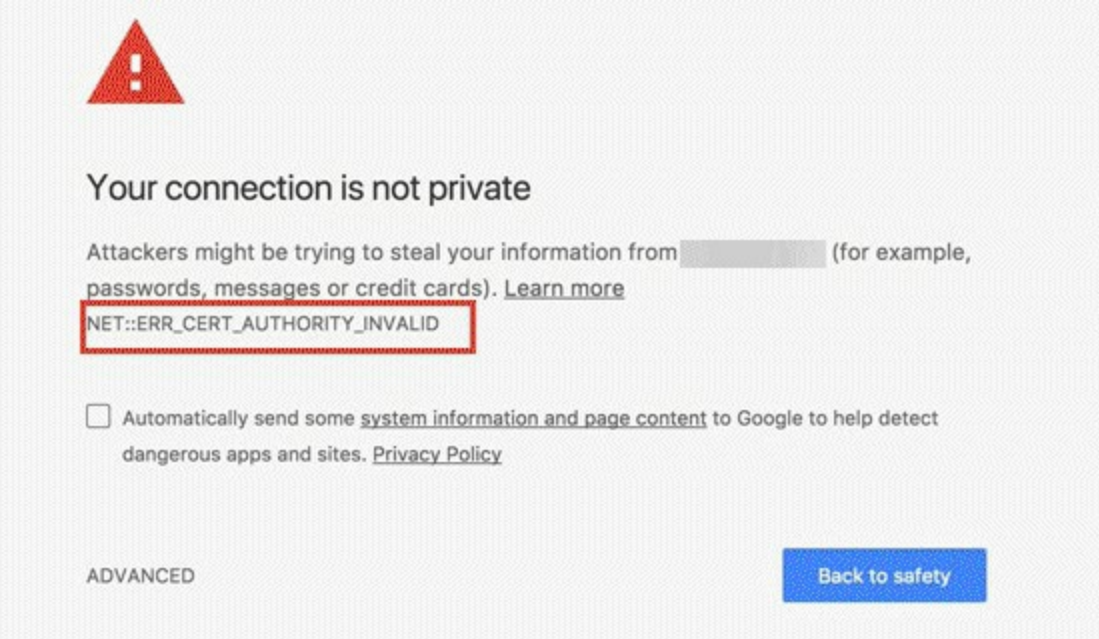
Now, look for the folder named after the plugin or theme that you were trying to install and then delete it.



You can now go back to your WordPress admin area and retry installing the plugin or theme like you would normally do.

You should be able to install your WordPress plugin or theme without any error.

Error 28: Common SSL Issues in WordPress



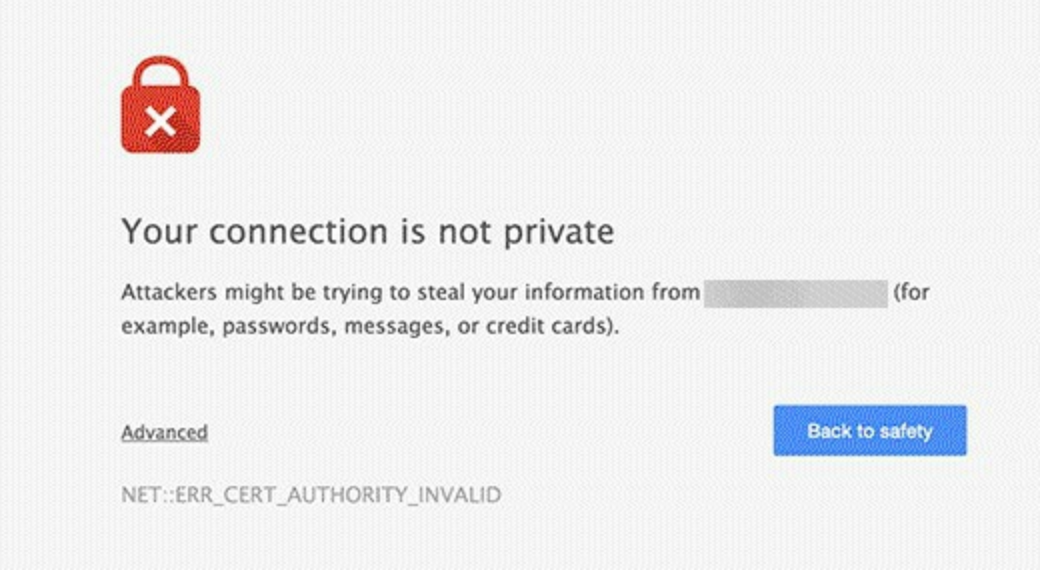
SSL / HTTPS enabled sites use a unique SSL certificate for identification purposes. If a server is pretending to be on HTTPS, and its certificate doesn't match, then most modern browsers will warn the user from connecting to the website.

The easiest way to fix this is to ask your WordPress hosting provider to properly install your SSL certificate.

What is SSL / HTTPS and Why You Should Start Using it Right Away?

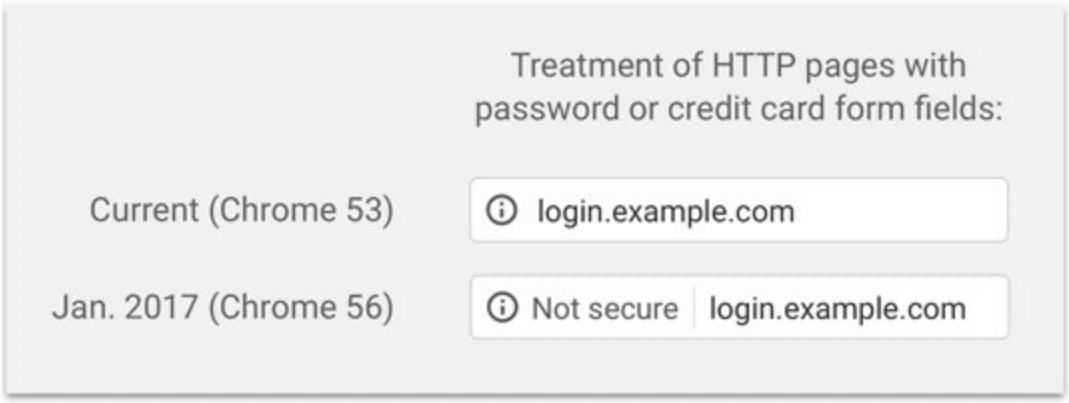
SSL / HTTPS is an encryption method that secures the connection between users' browser and your WordPress hosting server. This makes it harder for hackers to eavesdrop on the connection.

Each SSL / HTTPS enabled site is issued a unique SSL certificate for identification purposes. If a server is pretending to be on HTTPS, and its certificate doesn't match, then most modern browsers will warn the user from connecting to the website.



Google encourages all website owners to use SSL / HTTPS in order to improve overall web security.

That's why Google's Chrome web browser marks all websites without an SSL certificate as "Not Secure".



The ‘Not Secure’ label in the browser’s address bar gives a bad impression to your customers about your business.

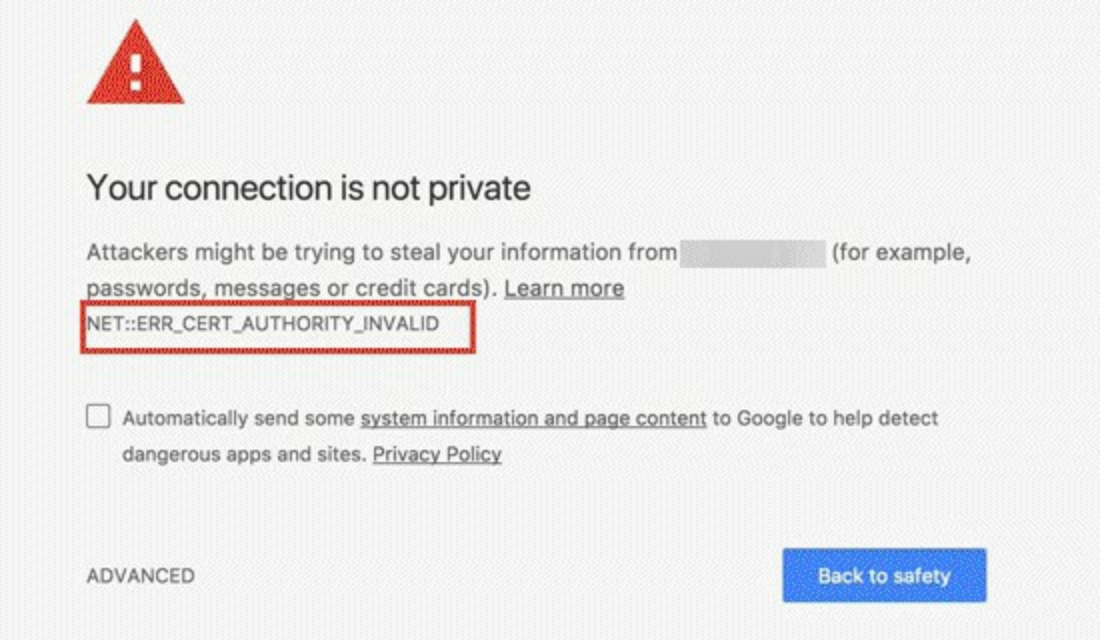
Aside from that, you also need SSL / HTTPS enabled if you want to make an online store or want to use payment services like PayPal, Stripe, Authorize.net, etc.

Considering the pros and cons, all websites need to switch to SSL / HTTPS.

That being said, let’s take a look at some of the common issues with SSL/HTTPS in WordPress and how to fix them.

Fix NET::ERR_CERT_INVALID Error

This error message appears in Google Chrome. Other browsers display this error with a slightly different message, but it basically warn users that their connection to your website is insecure.



This error message indicates that users' browser didn't accept the certificate presented by the website. This could happen due to a number of reasons:

- The SSL certificate is issued to a different domain name or subdomain.
- The certificate has expired.
- Your browser doesn't recognize certificate issuing authority.

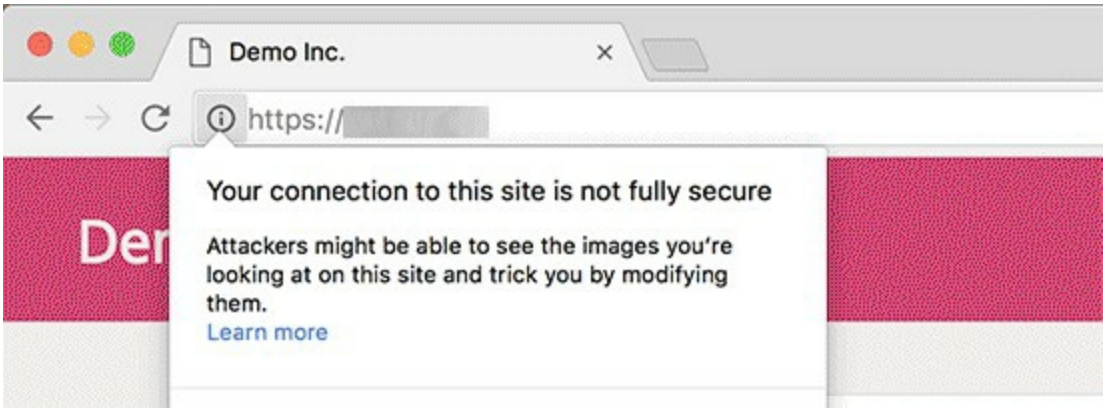
If you purchased an SSL certificate and asked your WordPress hosting provider to install it for you, then you can contact them to fix it for you.

If you manually installed SSL certificate, then try reinstalling it or contact your SSL certificate provider for support.

Fix Mixed Content Errors after Moving WordPress to SSL / HTTPS

Mixed content errors are caused by sources (images, scripts, or stylesheets) that are still loading using the insecure HTTP protocol in the URLs.

If that is the case, then you will not be able to see a secure padlock icon in your website's address bar.



There are two ways to fix SSL / HTTPS mixed content errors in WordPress. We will show you both of them and then you can pick one that works best for you.

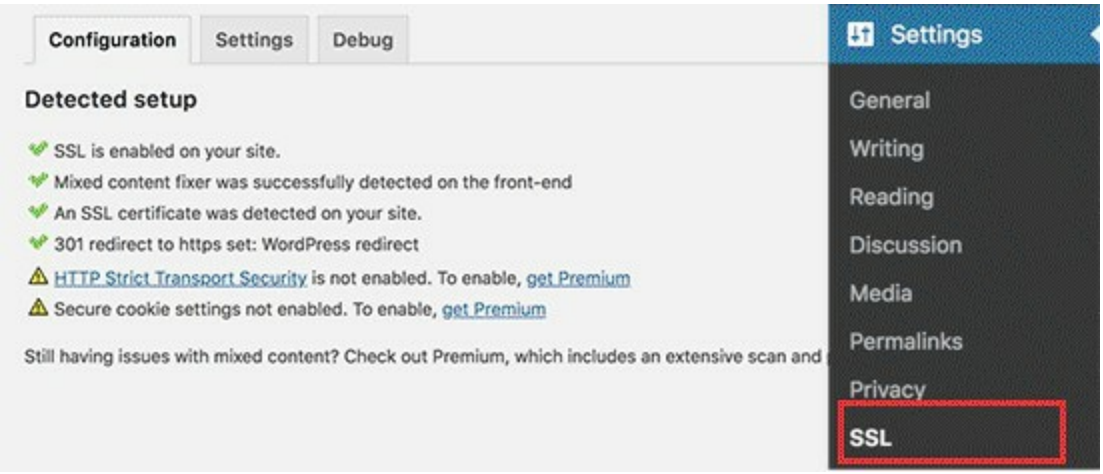
1. Fixed mixed content errors in WordPress using a Plugin

This method is easier and is recommended for beginners.

First, you'll need to make sure you have an SSL certificate. If you're not sure if you have one, see our guide on how to get a free SSL certificate for your WordPress website.

Then, simply install and activate the Really Simple SSL plugin. For more details, see our step by step guide on how to install a WordPress plugin.

Upon activation, you need to visit **Settings » SSL** page to review plugin settings. Really Simple SSL works out of the box and will automatically take care of SSL / HTTPS settings and fix mixed content errors.

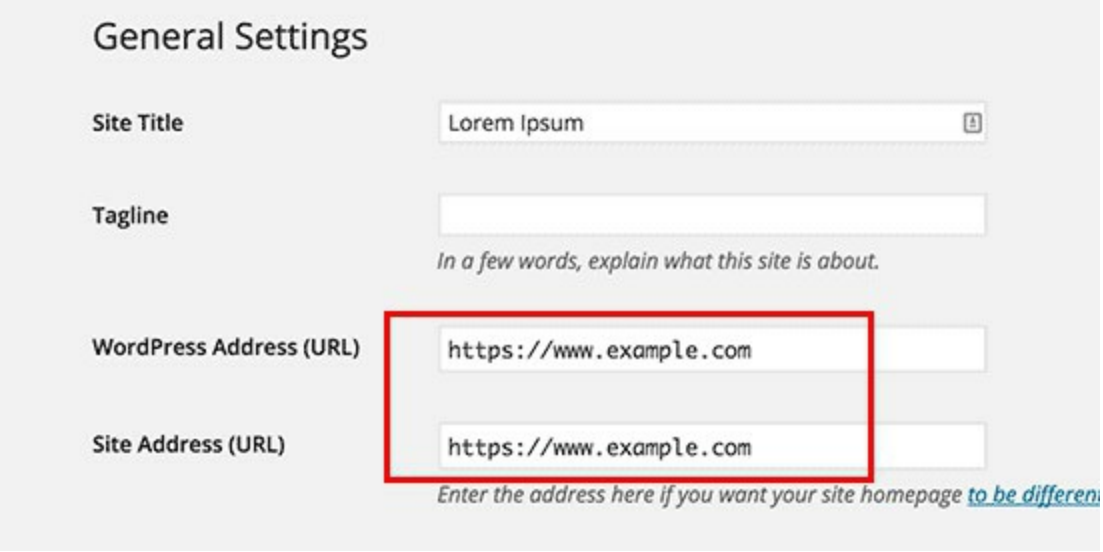


Note: The plugin attempts to fix mixed content errors by using output buffering technique. This can have a negative performance impact on your site. However, if you are using a caching plugin, then it will only impact the first page load.

2. Manually Fixed Mixed Content Errors in WordPress

This method requires manual troubleshooting, but it is more effective and better for performance.

First, you need to make sure that you are using HTTPS in WordPress settings. Go to **Settings » General** page and make sure that WordPress Address and Site Address options have HTTPS URLs.



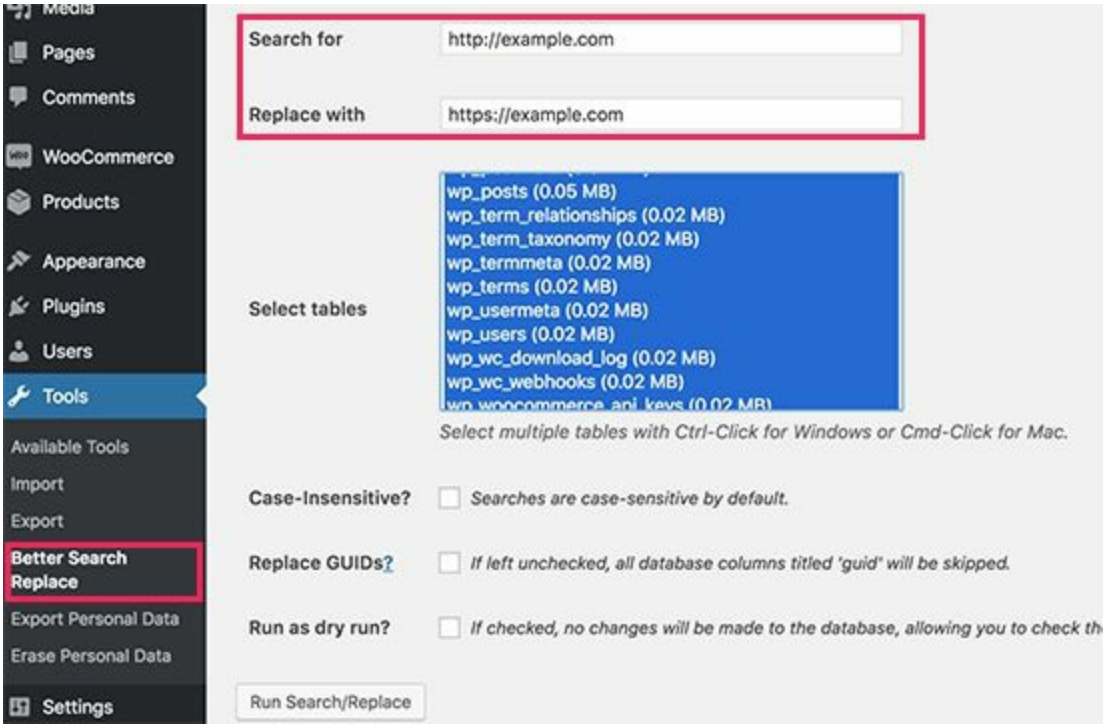
If you see URLs starting with HTTP, then you need to go ahead and change them to HTTPS. Don't forget to click on the save changes button to store your settings.

Next, you need to find old HTTP URLs in your WordPress database and replace them with the new HTTPS URLs.

You can easily do that by installing and activating the **Better Search Replace plugin.**

Upon activation, you need to visit **Tools » Better Search Replace** page. In the 'Search' field, you need to add your website URL with HTTP. After that,

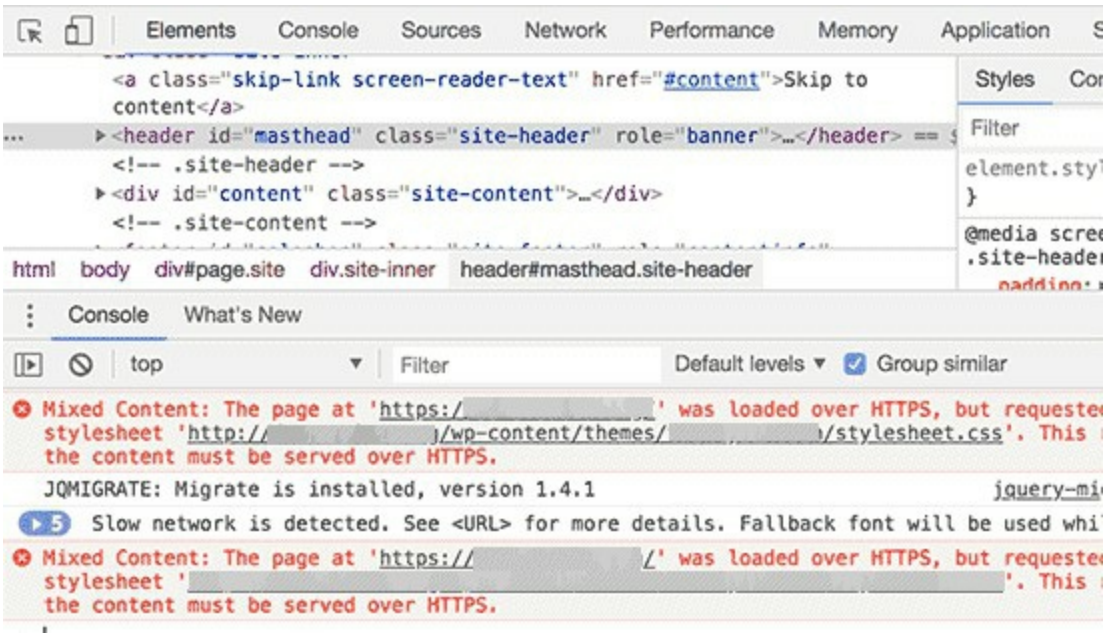
add your website URL with https in the ‘Replace’ field.



The plugin will now update URLs in your WordPress database.

If you are still seeing mixed content errors, then the next step is to troubleshoot URLs in your WordPress theme and plugins.

Using your browser’s Inspect tool, you will need to locate the resources causing the errors and where they are loading from.



For theme resources, you will need to find them in your WordPress theme and replace HTTP with HTTPS.

This part can be a bit difficult for beginners as they will have to look for the URLs in all theme files.

If you are unable to find them yourself, then you can also reach out to theme developer and request them to update their theme. They will need to use WordPress best practices to load files, which will fix the HTTP/HTTPS issue.

Same goes for the mixed content loaded by a WordPress plugin. We don’t recommend editing plugin files yourself to change the URLs. You should notify the plugin developer and request them for an update. Meanwhile, you can disable the plugin on your site or find an alternative plugin.

Fix Too Many Redirects Errors After Moving to SSL / HTTPS

WordPress allows you to enforce SSL / HTTPS for the admin area by entering the following line into your wp-config.php file.

```
define('FORCE_SSL_ADMIN', true);
```

However, in some scenarios this setting alone would cause 'Too many redirects' error. To fix this, you will need to add the following code to your wp-config.php file just before the line that says 'That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging.'.

```
define('FORCE_SSL_ADMIN', true);
// in some setups HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO might contain
// a comma-separated list e.g. http,https
// so check for https existence
if (strpos($_SERVER['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO'], 'https') !== false)
    $_SERVER['HTTPS']='on';
```

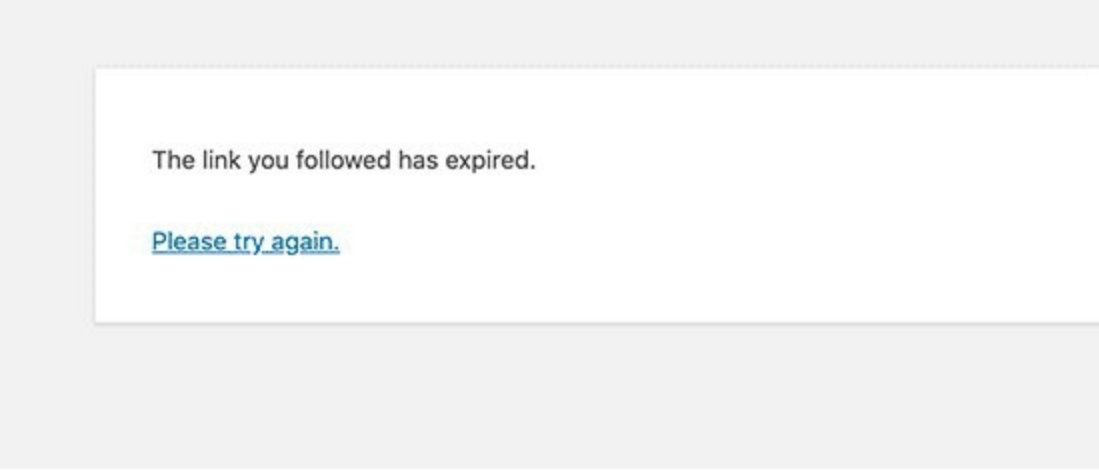
Fix WordPress HTTP to HTTPS Redirect

WordPress will not automatically redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS unless you tell it to do so. If you are using a plugin like Really Simple SSL, then it would take care of redirects. Otherwise, you will have to manually set up redirects.

To set up HTTP to HTTPS redirect, you need to add the following code to your .htaccess file.

```
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{HTTPS} off
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://%{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI} [L,R=301]
</IfModule>
```

Error 29: “The Link You Followed Has Expired” Error in WordPress



This error usually occurs when you are trying to upload a WordPress theme or a plugin to your website from the WordPress admin area.

WordPress hosting companies put a limit on file sizes you can upload and how long a script can run on a website. If the file you are uploading is large or taking longer to upload, then you’ll see the ‘Link you followed has

expired’ error.

Depending on what’s causing the error you need to increase memory limit and file upload size in WordPress.

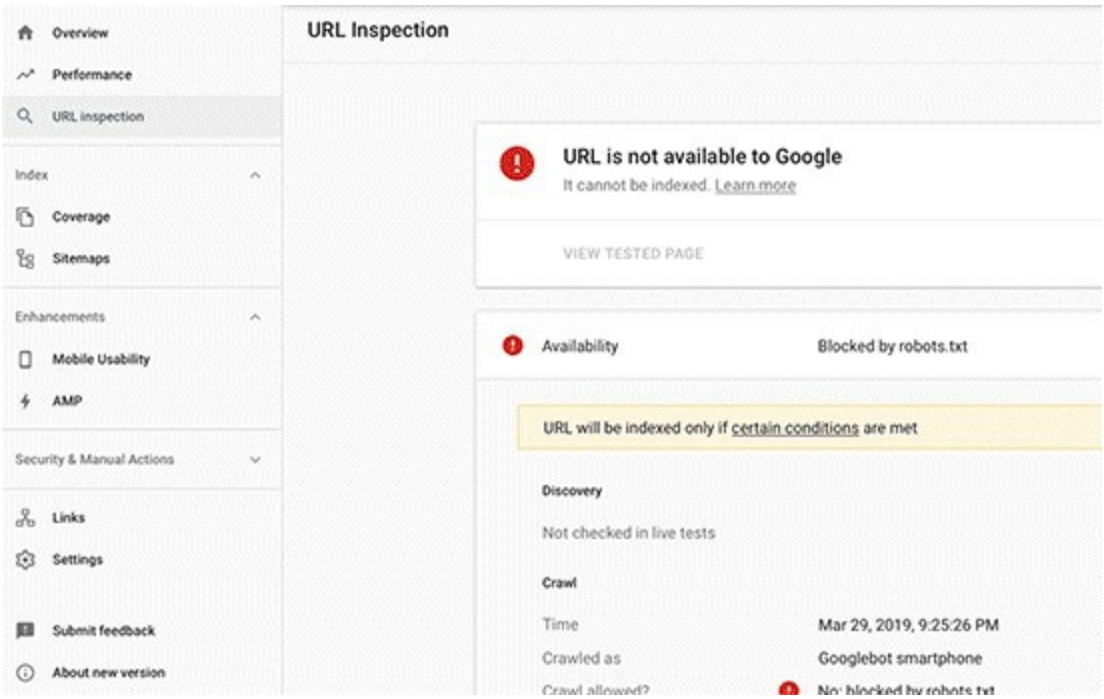
Fixing ‘The Link You Have Followed Has Expired’ Error

Method 1. Increasing limits in functions.php file
Method 2. Fix by increasing limits in .htaccess file
Method 3. Fix by increasing limits in php.ini file

You can now visit your website and try to upload the theme or plugin file. The error would disappear, and you should be able to upload the file.

If it doesn’t, then try to increase file limits to match the file size you are trying to upload.

Error 30: “Googlebot cannot access CSS and JS files” Error in WordPress



Are you seeing ‘Googlebot cannot access CSS and JS files’ warning in Google webmaster tools account for your WordPress site? The message contains links to instructions on how to fix this issue, but those instructions are not very easy to follow.

Why Google Needs Access to CSS and JS Files?

Google is focused on giving better rankings to user friendly websites – sites that are fast, have good user experience, etc. In order to determine the user experience of a website, Google needs access to be able to visit the site's CSS and JavaScript files.

By default WordPress **does not block** search bots from accessing any CSS or JS files. However some site owners may accidentally block them while trying to add extra security measures or by using a WordPress security plugin.

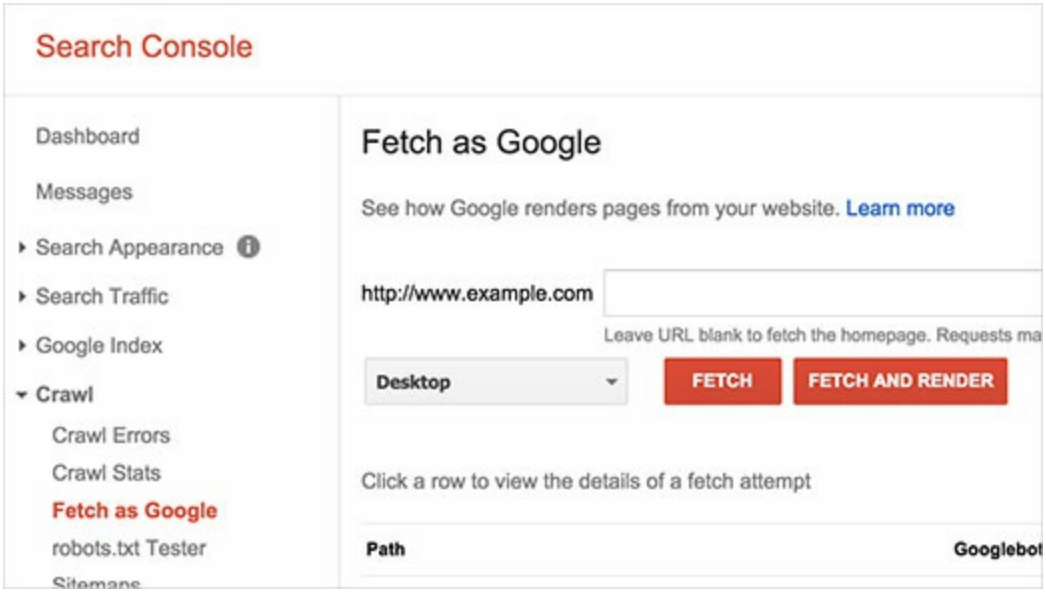
This restricts Googlebot from indexing CSS and JS files which may affect your site's SEO performance.

Having said that, let's see how we can locate these files and unblock them.

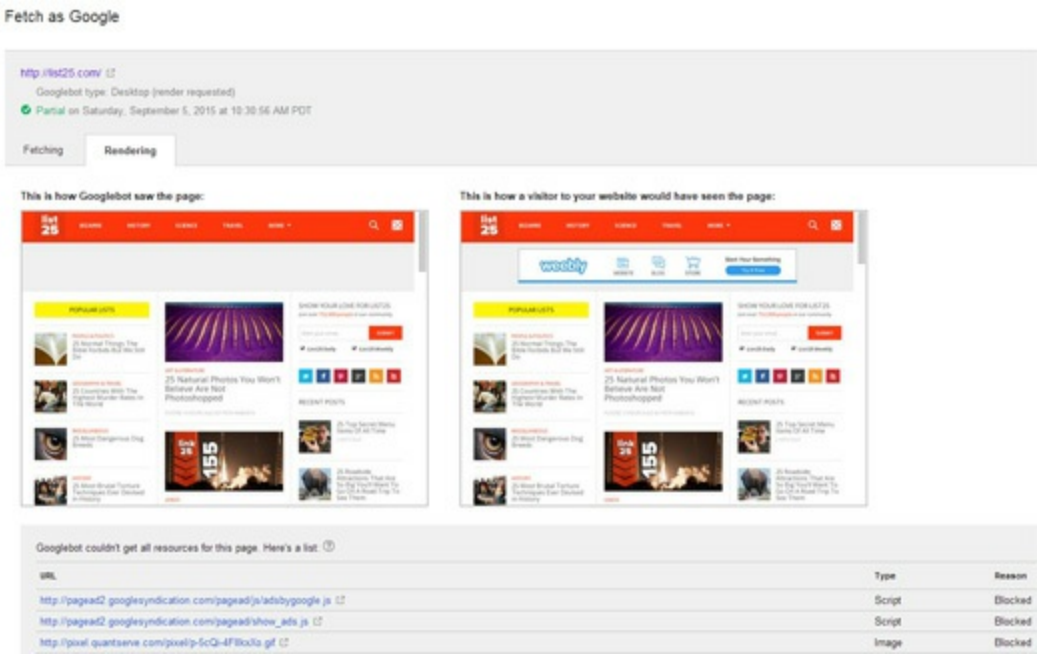
How to Give Google Access to Your CSS and JS Files

First you need to know which files Google is unable to access on your website.

You can see how Googlebot sees your website by clicking on **Crawl » Fetch as Google** in Google Search Console (formerly Webmaster Tools). Next, click on fetch and render button (you want to do this for both Desktop and Mobile).

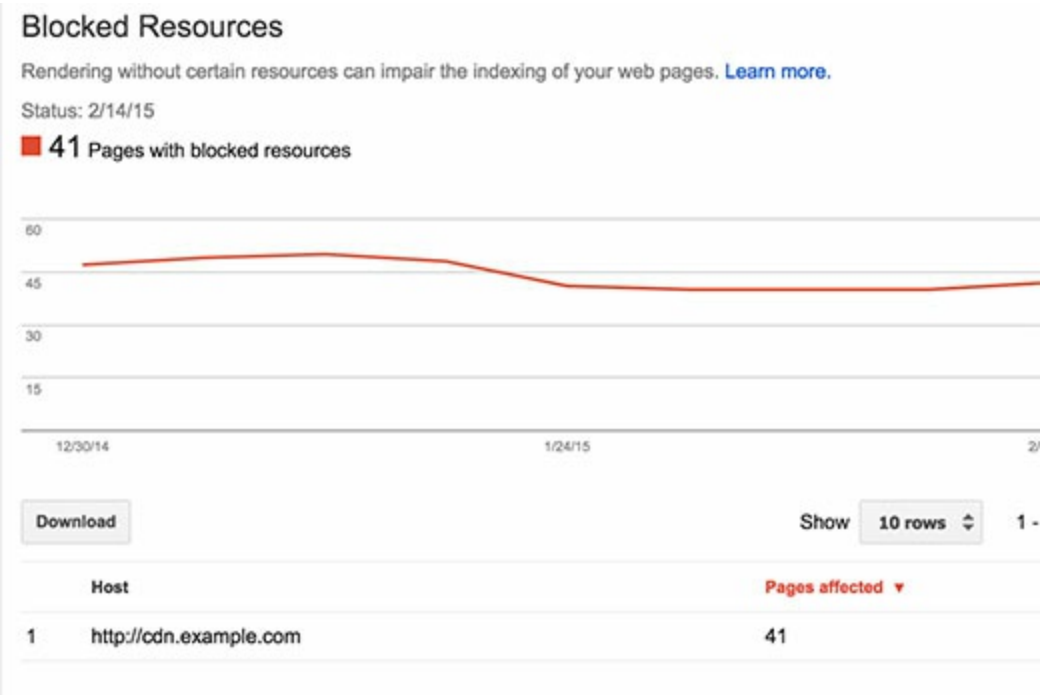


Once fetched, the result will appear in a row below. Clicking on it will show you what a user sees and what the Googlebot sees when it loads your site.



If you notice any difference between the two screenshots, then this means that Googlebot was not able to access CSS/JS files. It will also show you the links of CSS and JS files it was unable to access.

You can also find a list of these blocked resources under **Google Index » Blocked Resources**.

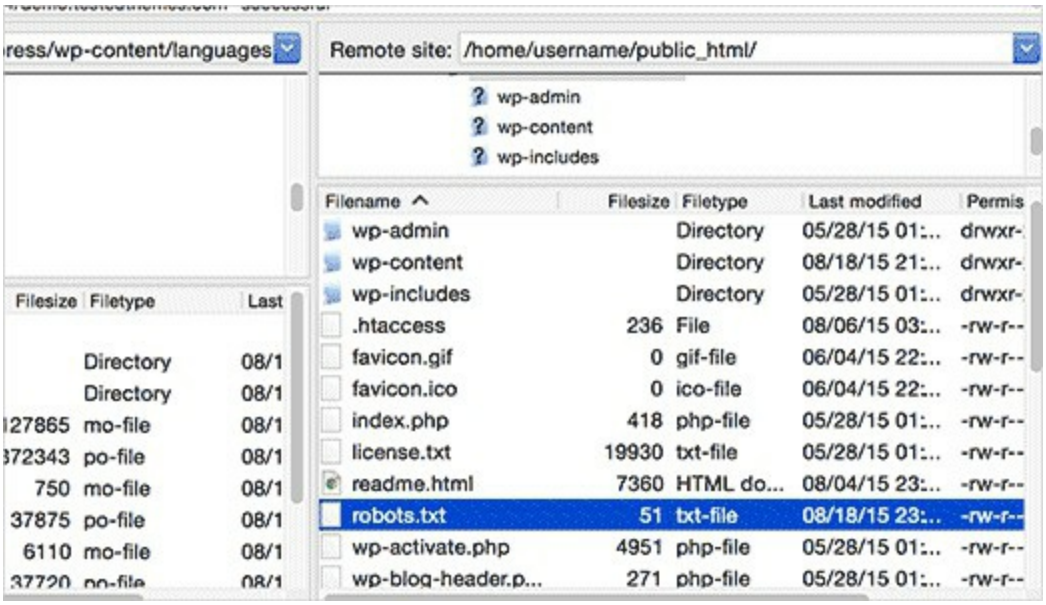


Clicking on each resource will show you the links to actual resources that cannot be accessed by Googlebot.

Most of the time, these are CSS styles and JS files added by your WordPress plugins or theme.

Now you will need to edit your site's robots.txt file which is what controls what Google bot sees.

You can edit it by connecting to your site using an FTP client. The robots.txt file will be in your site's root directory.



If you are using Yoast SEO plugin, then you can edit robots.txt file from within your WordPress admin area. Simply go to **SEO » Tools** page and then click on *File Editor*.

You will most likely see that your site has disallowed access to some WordPress directories like this:

User-agent: *
Disallow: /wp-admin/
Disallow: /wp-includes/
Disallow: /wp-content/plugins/
Disallow: /wp-content/themes/

Now you need to remove the lines that are blocking Google's access to CSS or JS files on your site's front-end. Typically these files are located in the plugins or themes folders. You may also need to remove wp-includes, many WordPress themes and plugins may call scripts located in wp-includes folder, such as jQuery.

Some users may notice that their robots.txt file is either empty or does not even exist. If Googlebot does not find a robots.txt file, then it automatically crawls and index all files.

Then why are you seeing this warning?

On rare occasions, some WordPress hosting providers may proactively block access to default WordPress folders for bots. You can override this in robots.txt by allowing access to blocked folders.

User-agent: *
Allow: /wp-includes/js/

Once you are done, save your robots.txt file. Visit the fetch as Google tool, and click on fetch and render button. Now compare your fetch results, and you will see that most blocked resources issue should disappear now.

FIVE ➔ HOW TO SPEED UP YOUR WEBSITE

The annoying part of designing or developing a website is when after launching the website, we hear visitors say,

This website sucks

It's taking ages to load

I am stuck on this page

I will just close the webpage because it is not loading

I dare say that one of the very thing to test from time to time especially when you website goes live is the speed rate.

It's true that speeding up your WordPress site can help your website in more ways than one. Your users will be happier, your search engines will be happier, and your bottom line will be happiest of all. Unfortunately, WordPress doesn't always make it easy to deliver blazing fast pages to visitors.

However, there's a good news; and I will hold it back. I will share with you **12 tips to optimize your website speed.**

Run Performance Test on Your Website

Page speed will also vary across your site's pages, depending on the amount and type of content on each one. Website homepages are typically the go-to for estimating load speed, although you should also be testing any other particularly high-traffic pages as well.

Tools like Website Graders (https://website.grader.com) or Pingdom (https://tools.pingdom.com) comes handy to give you the overall performance of your website. Check for files (plugins or theme) that consumes much resources and optimize or change them if they slow down your website.

Update WordPress Core, Themes and Plugins

I found out that many WordPress designers and developers are lazy. Lazy to keep their websites tidy. It will be of benefit to update to WordPress Core, Themes and Plugins and if you are using a Premium Theme or Plugins, get updates from the theme or plugin creator to deal with bugs, corrupt codes that could be affect the overall performance of your website.

Use Latest PHP Version

PHP is the scripting language that powers all WordPress websites. It’s a server-side language, meaning that its files are stored and executed on the web server that hosts your site. Like themes and plugins, PHP also releases occasional updates to run more efficiently, which in turn helps your pages load faster. Ensure you use the Latest PHP version on your server or ask your web hosting company for an up to date PHP site version, if you do not have the latest PHP script on your server.

Delete Unused Themes and Plugins

Don’t be tempted to install every theme and plugin you see around. Most of them contains bug that can open up your website to vulnerabilities and slow down the site altogether. Delete any theme and plugin you do not need. This should improve the overall speed of the website

Optimize Image

Large images have a way of slowing down your website speed. Try out some Image Optimizing Plugins **like Smush or EWWW Image Optimizer** to optimize without loosing the original quality of your site images.

Use Lazy Load Features

Instead of fully rendering all images on a page at once when the page is first loaded, lazy loading only loads the images that appear in the user's browser window, and defers loading the rest until the user scrolls down to them.

Lazy loading gives the impression of a faster page load time because your content loads gradually, instead of requiring your browser to do all the loading work at once.

Try using Lazy Load Plugins like **JetPack, Smush, Lazy Loader, Lazy Loader by WP Rocket**

Don’t Host Video on Your Server, Use ‘Video Embed’ Instead

I know you have a very powerful web server and I know you have been told that videos are great way of engaging people and increasing conversion even from on website. However, avoid the temptation of uploading video on your server. It will not only slow down your website, it will use up the web resources on your server.

Rather, use a third party video hosting/sharing platforms like **YouTube, Vimeo etc** to host your videos and place the video on your website using the embed code.

Reduce CSS & JS File Size

Use plugins like **Autoptimizer** to scan your site CSS and JS files and delete unnecessary codes to make your website lightweight.

CSS and JavaScript are fundamental to your site — they elevate your pages beyond walls of plain HTML. That said, these files need to be sent from your web server to a web browser every time a visitor loads a page. Therefore, the smaller you can make these files without affecting your site’s look and functionality, the faster your pages will load.

Install a WordPress Cache Plugins

Often, WordPress performance issues can be chalked up to the way WordPress assembles web pages on the server side.

Every time a visitor requests a web page from a non-cached site, the PHP on your WordPress server has to retrieve all the relevant content from your WordPress database, assemble it into an HTML file, and send that file to the client. This method has its advantages, including saving server space and allowing for dynamic website content. But, it also takes more time and energy than sending a pre-written web page.

A caching plugin simplifies this entire process. It builds every HTML page on your site with PHP, then saves these full HTML pages which are sent to future visitors when requested. By skipping over the building process, your content reaches visitors more quickly.

Plugins like **WP Super Cache, LiteSpeed Cache, W3 Total Cache** are website friendly and will do the job well for you.

Tidy Up your WordPress Database

If you've had your WordPress site for a while, chances are you've accumulated some old, unused files in your database.

Plugins like **WP Optimize** and **Advanced Database Cleaner** will conduct an audit of your files and scrap any non-essentials. This is a much faster and safer alternative to deleting the files off your server yourself.

Use a CDN

Another common cause of poor performance is real-world distance. Your pages will tend to load on devices that are farther away from your web server's physical location. This specifically impacts international users and users in remote areas. Fortunately, you can lessen this effect with a **Content Delivery Network,** or CDN for short.

A CDN is a global collection of connected web servers. Each server stores a copy of your website's JavaScript, CSS, and image files. When a user requests a page on your site, the server closest to the user sends these files to them. A CDN gives your website global reach and levels load speed for all visitors, near and far.

As far as I know**, CloudFlare** is still the best CDN and Web Security Platform there is in the world. Add your Website to the Cloudflare platform to enjoy this feature.

Limit External Script

Avoid the temptation of add more external scripts in your website. It has a way of slowing down your web performance.

External scripts are code files that your website uses, but are not stored on your own web server. These kinds of scripts are common with third-party analytics tools and plugins like Google Analytics and Crazy Egg, ad networks like Google AdSense, and social media embeds like “click to tweet, Sumo”. Many WordPress themes also rely on external scripts to load JavaScript files, CSS files, and other media. So ensure external script are sparingly utilized on your website.

As a wrap, it is important I stress that speed optimization is one role you have to add to your duties when it has to do with WordPress Design and Development. I believe this 12 tips will help you fix a slow loading website.

APPENDIX

WordPress .htacess Code

```
# BEGIN WordPress

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>

RewriteEngine On

RewriteBase /

RewriteRule ^index\.php$ - [L]

RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f

RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d

RewriteRule . /index.php [L]

</IfModule>

# END WordPress
```

WORDPRESS Robots.txt

```
User-Agent: *
Allow: /wp-content/uploads/
Disallow: /wp-content/plugins/
Disallow: /wp-admin/

Sitemap: https://example.com/sitemap_index.xml
```

WordPress wp-config.php

```
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```

```
/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');
/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');
/**#@+
* Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
*
* Change these to different unique phrases!
* You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}
* You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all users to have to log in again.
*
* @since 2.6.0
*/
define('AUTH_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
define('NONCE_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here');
/**#@-*/
/**
* WordPress Database Table prefix.
*
* You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each a unique
* prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
*/
$table_prefix  = 'wp_';
/**
* WordPress Localized Language, defaults to English.
*
* Change this to localize WordPress. A corresponding MO file for the chosen
* language must be installed to wp-content/languages. For example, install
* de_DE.mo to wp-content/languages and set WPLANG to 'de_DE' to enable German
* language support.
*/
define('WPLANG', '');
/**
* For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
*
* Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
* It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
* in their development environments.
*/
define('WP_DEBUG', false);
/* That's all, stop editing! Happy blogging. */
/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
if  ( !defined('ABSPATH') )
define('ABSPATH', dirname(__FILE__) . '/');
/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
require_once(ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php');
```

JUST A MOMENT

To drop a review on this guide – Please click on the link below
https://rebrand.ly/DavidWealthReviews

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