

Cloning of Wordpress Multisite to Different Domain for Linguistic Websites

Manikanta V

SRP in CIIL, Mysore, Karnataka, India & Research Scholar, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu
Email: ciil.manikanta@gmail.com

Abstract--- Multisite deals with many websites within the domain name. The multisite features are provided in Wordpress open source software. Many softwares are used to clone WordPress sites and most of the softwares are price. Some of the softwares are not supported to different domain name. The languages with many sites are not properly with their changed domain name. From this all phenomenon, the data management and loading sections for cloning method are explored.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloning of website is copying the files from existing code of website design. Developers use s script cloning and design cloning based on the features of the website. The cloning of wildcard domains are consists of multiple domain changing the name by their wildcard entry. The domain creation are depends on the organizational structure. Organization may be changed domain name with their requirement as per growth and financial improvement. The cloning of software are available in WordPress. But most of the WordPress wildcard domain is not working.

Some of the Cloning WordPress are

- 1) Duplicate Pro: Duplicate Pro is backups of site and it moves a site within zero downtime between hosts or domain. Duplicator converts the backup to package in the form of zip file and it consists of all the files of themes, plugins, database, content and all the files.
- 2) WP stagecoach: It is a short term staging site. The plugins are merges with database and not losing the live site. The multisite doesn't with WP stagecoach.
- 3) UpdraftPlus Premium: It is creating temporary site and a few clicks to test the site. The software is required to buy tokens when creating and maintaining of staging sites.
- 4) Migrate Guru: This plugins are free and population in WordPress hosting providers. The moving from one host to another server is easy using migrate guru. The localhost system is not suitable while developing website.
- 5) All in one WP migration: This one another way of cloning website through straightforward to move new domain name or server. Importing data limit upto 512 MB and not supported to large data.
- 6) XClone: The WordPress created automated backups on a time interval. The Automatic backup is to generate while automatic WordPress updates also. Once the backup completed and restores the website in a new location. This

software uses only with good experienced in WordPress developer.

7) NS Clone: It converts to make identical site or new site along with same settings, themes, plugins and content. The multisite cloning requires NS cloner Pro Version of software.

II. CPANEL DASHBOARD

The dashboard is popular for manage web hosting server using human understandable web based interfaces.

cPanel Login

<http://www.oursite.com:2082>

<https://www.oursite.com:2083>



Figure 1

cPanel Dashboard consists of several functionalities of Files, Applications, Database, Domains, Email, Metrics, Security, Software, Preferences and Advanced properties to support website activities.

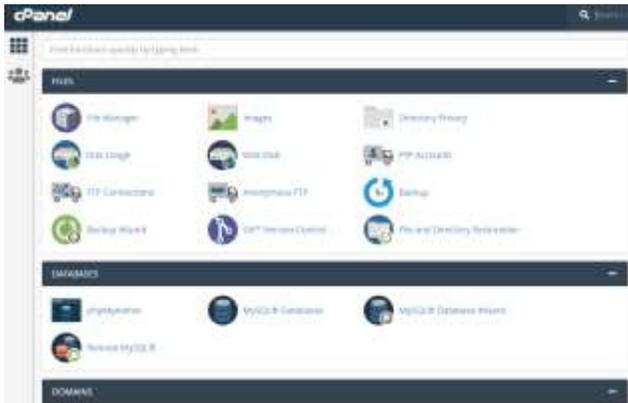


Figure 2

In cPanel, creating domain and paste the websites contents to location of the public_html folder and creating database using Databases, etc. WordPress application is to create the WordPress sites in the Application of software.

III. VIRTUAL HOST CREATION IN SERVER

In a Server, Virtual host is to run more than one site like site1.domain.com, site2.domain.com, www.site1.com, www.site2.com, etc.

Create directory structure

Ex: \$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/directory/site1.com/public_html

Grant Permissions

Ex: \$ sudo chown -R \$USER:\$USER /mnt/directory/site1.com/public_html

\$ sudo chmod -R 755 /mnt/mnt/directory

Create the configuration file of site1.com.conf site running under apache2.

site1.com.conf

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin site@site1.com
```

```
DocumentRoot "/mnt/directory/site1.com/public_html "
```

```
ServerName site1.com
```

```
<Directory "/mnt/directory/site1.com/public_html ">
```

```
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
```

```
AllowOverride all
```

```
Order Deny,Allow
```

```
Allow from all
```

```
Require all granted
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
```

```
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log
```

```
combined
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

The copy of the site1.com.conf files to etc/apache/sites-available and enable virtual host using following command.

```
$ sudo a2ensite site1.com.conf
```

Next, disable the 000-default.conf file

```
$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

Restart the apache service

```
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

Setup of localhost files from /etc/hosts

Add the following lines to hosts file

Ex:

```
localhost site1.com
```

```
127.0.0.1 site1.com
```

Similarly, create new sites with above procedures.

IV. PROBLEMS

Indian Languages is consists of 121 languages from which 23 scheduled and 98 non scheduled languages. The WordPress in multisite cloning is required price version. Cloning from one domain of multisite to another domain of multisite is the crucial things in the cloning mechanism. Suppose domain name is testlanguage.com and sub domains are languages of kannada.testlanguage.com, tamil.testlanguage.com, etc. The cloning conversion from another domain name of multisite cloning is the problems for new domain of linguistic.com and the sub domains like kannada.linguistic.com, tamil.linguistic.com, etc are required to solve the cloning problem.

V. METHODOLOGY

The multisite of linguistic WordPress files of public_html files are copied to new server or new domain name of cPanel server of linguistic.com website.

1) Website files copy to /mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html folder location.

2) Create virtual host files of linguistic.com, kannada.linguistic.com, tamil.linguistic.com, etc.

Ex: linguistic.com.conf

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin linguistic.com
```

```
DocumentRoot "/mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html "
```

```
"
```

```
ServerName linguistic.com
```

```
<Directory "/mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html ">
```

```
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
```

```
AllowOverride all
```

```
Order Deny,Allow
```

```
Allow from all
```

```
Require all granted
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log
combined
</VirtualHost>
```

Kannada.linguistic.com.conf

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin kannada.linguistic.com
DocumentRoot "/mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html"
"
ServerName kannada.linguistic.com
<Directory "/mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html">
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    AllowOverride all
    Order Deny,Allow
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

```
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log
combined
</VirtualHost>
```

3) Similarly, create all the sites of remaining languages from 121. Next enable all the virtual sites using a2ensite command. This procedure is to sites-enabled folder of all the configurations are enabled.

From, apache configure files include the following line and virtual hosts are added.

```
apache\conf\extra\httpd-vhosts.conf
```

4) Setup of localhost files from etc/hosts

Add the following line and add the 2 lines to the entire sub domain also

```
localhost      linguistic.com
203.245.34.184 linguistic.com
```

for subdomain

```
localhost      kannada.linguistic.com
203.245.34.184 kannada.linguistic.com
```

5) Settings of wp-config.php

Change to site name, cache location file
(define('WPCACHEHOME',
'/mnt/directory/linguistic.com/public_html/wp-content/plugins/wp-super-cache/');), database name, username, password, etc.

```
6) Create .htaccess file
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
RewriteEngine On
RewriteBase /
Options +FollowSymLinks
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST}
^www\.linguistic.com\.tld$ [NC]
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ http://linguistic.com.tld/$1 [R=301,L]
RewriteRule ^index\.php$ - [L]
RewriteRule ^wp-admin$ wp-admin/ [R=301,L]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -d
RewriteRule ^ - [L]
RewriteRule ^(wp-(content|admin|includes).*) $1 [L]
RewriteRule ^(\.*\.php)$ $1 [L]
RewriteRule . index.php [L]
</IfModule>
```

7) Multisite for wp-config.php

```
define( 'WP_HOME', 'linguistic.com' );
define( 'WP_SITEURL', 'linguistic.com' );
define('WP_DEBUG', false);
define('WP_ALLOW_MULTISITE', true );
define('MULTISITE', true);
define('SUBDOMAIN_INSTALL', true);
define( 'DOMAIN_CURRENT_SITE', 'linguistic.com' );
define('PATH_CURRENT_SITE', '/');
define('SITE_ID_CURRENT_SITE', 1);
define('BLOG_ID_CURRENT_SITE', 1);
ini_set( 'upload_max_size', '644M' );
ini_set( 'post_max_size', '644M');
define( 'WP_MEMORY_LIMIT', '5126M' );
```

8) Inside theme folder the website links are mapped to previous website name and changes are required to linguistic.com through replacing the testlanguage.com to linguistic.com from NotePad++ option to replace all the files. Converted of website location theme files are replaced to the web directory of theme location.

9) Import the mysql files of database using mysqldump command. Once the files are imported successfully and the tables are 121 languages of the tables with their blog_id references are exists. From fig.3 shows the blog_id of 101 and 102 are visible. The blog_id is references to the languages of kananda, tamil, etc are belonging to 1,2,3,.....,etc are blog_ids.

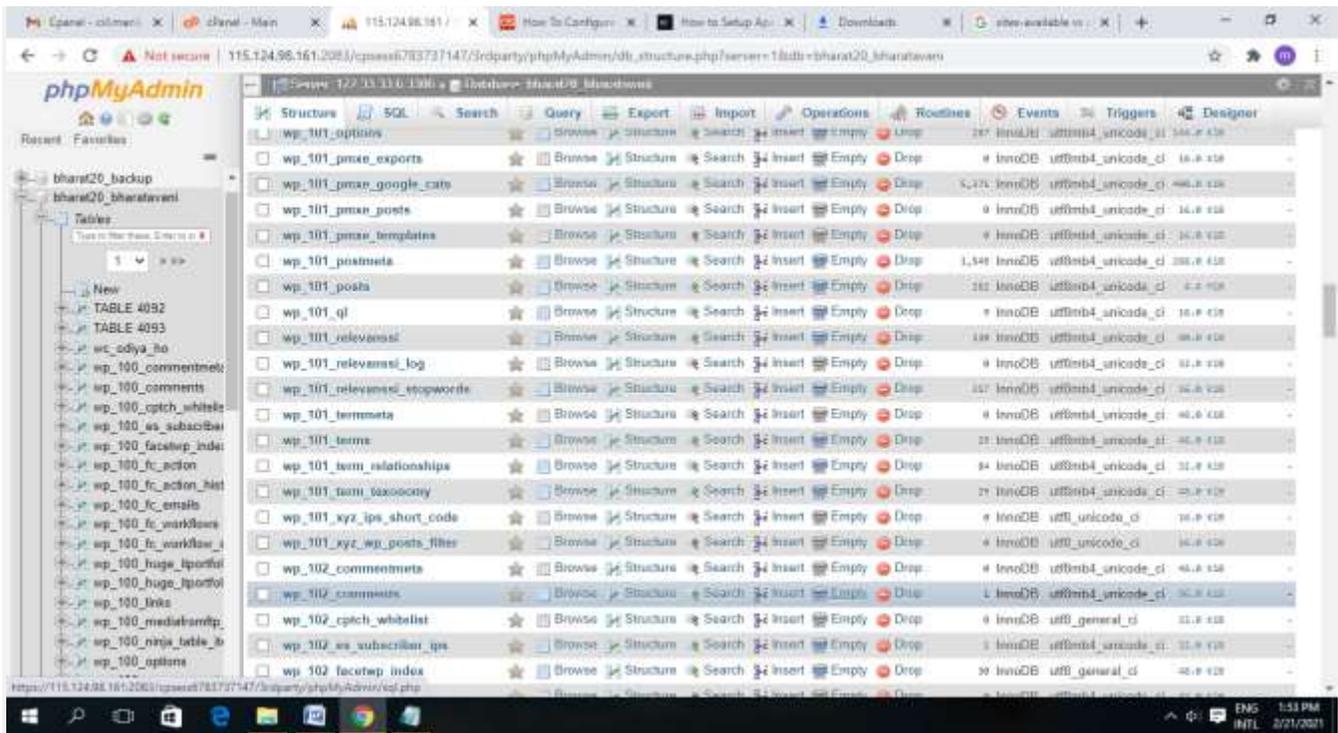


Figure 3

The table of wp_options, wp_1_options, wp_2_options, etc are consists of siteurl, home fields in that update to siteurl to linguistic.com and site_url to linguistic.com. The remaining tables of sub domain wp_options are changes with their respective sub domain name like kannada.linguistic.com, tamil.linguistic.com, etc for all subdomains.

Similarly, Table of wp_blogs replace field name of domain name values to respective site names and the wp_options of field post_content and guid changes to update their respective site. All the tables of wp_postmeta, wp_sitemeta to replace from old site name to new site name of respective sub domains.

All the functions are replaced with correct ways using replace command in sql query.

Ex: Update wp_blogs set domain=replace(domain,'testlanguage.com','linguistic.com');

Update wp_posts set post_content=replace(post_content,'testlanguage.com','linguistic.com');

Similarly, all the tables and changes to all the fields to replace for all the sub domains.

VI. RESULTS

The Cloning of the multisite website in different domains are worked. The Multilingual language of website is easily cloned without any errors. The manual steps are easy to implement the cloning based on queries, virtual host and configurations. The WordPress of multisite linguistic of testlanguage.com to linguistic.com are worked with same features, all the activities, etc without any error throughout the sub languages of sub domains like kannada.testlanguage.com to kannada.linguistic.com, etc.



Figure 4 : Kannada domain



Figure 5: Malayalam Domain

Fig 4 and Fig 5 represents the domain name of kannada.gizbot.com and Malayalam.gizbot.com. The domain name is gizbot.com and we required to clone the domain name to kannada.linguistic.com and malayalam.linguistic.com. The above procedures to apply then similar features are exists in the new domain and sub domain also.

VII. CONCLUSION

The cloning of multisite WordPress site is easily implemented without purchasing of software and tools. Developer easily understands the structures and it uses any multilingual websites. Users are easily view through their respective languages information in multilingual websites. The developer can create automatic way of

**International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering
(IJERCSE)****Vol 8, Issue 5, May 2021**

implementation of programmatically way of software without price version. The linguistic related websites are very useful for all the activities.

REFERENCES

- [1] Brain Messeniechner and Jason Coleman, Building Web Apps with WordPress
- [2] James Mallison, Mastering PHP 7.
- [3] Krishna Shasankar, Zend Framework 2.0 by Example.
- [4] Nathan George. WordPress FOR BEGINNERS: A Visual Guide to Building Your WordPress Site. 2018 Edition.
- [5] Arun K Pujari, Data Mining Techniques, University press. 2001.
- [6] Jaiwei Han, Michelle Kamber. Data Mining : Concepts and Techniques.
- [7] C S R Prabhu. Data Warehousing Concepts, Techniques and Applications 2nd Edition. Prentice Hall of India, 2002.
- [8] <http://www.newhope.com/food-amp-beverage/role-functional-foods-promoting-gut-health>

