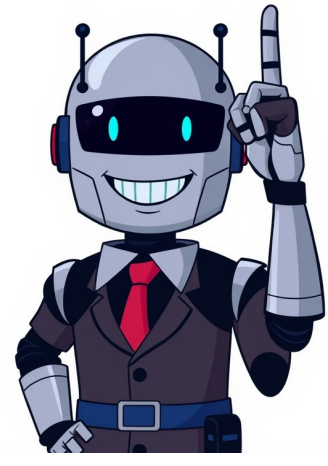


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Looking forward to getting started with setting up WordPress on my local machine using XAMPP, without any external risks or costs. The first step is to download and install the XAMPP software from its official website. There are versions available for all major systems, so I'll choose the one that matches my laptop. The installation process is similar across all versions, but it's a big file, around 150 MB, which may take a minute or two depending on my internet connection. I'll run the downloaded file to launch the XAMPP installer and follow the prompts. I can skip the developer tools and deselect unnecessary components. The installation may take a few minutes, so I'll be patient. After launching XAMPP, I need to go to the Manage Servers tab and start all the services listed. Once they're running, my local server should be working, and I can test it by visiting in my web browser. If everything goes well, I'll see a successful message. Now it's time to install WordPress! I'll download the latest version from wordpress.org and navigate to the XAMPP folder to find the htdocs directory. I'll create a new subfolder for my website files and give it a descriptive name, such as "myblog." Next, I'll unpack the WordPress ZIP file and move all its contents to the new folder. Later, I can use this folder's name to access my local site. To create a database for my WordPress install, I'll go to and click on phpMyAdmin. I'll enter a name for my database and click Create. Since I'm installing WordPress locally, I won't need to worry about creating a database user. I'll visit my test site using the URL and it should display the normal WordPress installer. I can simply enter the database details, which include the database name, username ("root"), and password (left blank). If everything goes well, I'll see the success screen. The final step is to set my site title and add a WordPress admin user account. I'll pick a username and password and click on Install WordPress. After completing the installation, I'll see the main WordPress dashboard, and I should be able to log in using the credentials I just created. Troubleshooting XAMPP errors is essential for a seamless WordPress experience on your local host. Although most issues can be resolved with ease, some errors require more attention. Here are some tips to fix common XAMPP errors that may occur during WordPress installation. When XAMPP fails to launch without any issues, it's usually a sign of an underlying problem. However, in rare cases, you might encounter some errors which need to be addressed. One such error is the Maximum PHP Execution Time Exceeded error, which is commonly found on WordPress installs created with XAMPP. Fortunately, this issue can be resolved by editing a single line in one of the XAMPP configuration files. To fix this error, open the main XAMPP app and click on the Open Application Folder button. Navigate to the etc subfolder and then open the php.ini file using a text editor like Notepad or Sublime Text. Search for the max_execution_time parameter and increase its value by doubling it to 240. This should resolve the issue. Another error you might encounter is the Maximum File Size Exceeded error, which occurs when trying to upload files to your local WordPress install later on. To fix this, open the php.ini file again and search for the upload_max_filesize parameter. Increase its value by changing it to 80M, and also update the post_max_size value accordingly. The XAMPP Apache Shutdown Unexpectedly error is a critical issue that can cause your local development sites to stop working. This error typically occurs due to a misconfiguration in one of the XAMPP configuration files. You can fix this by editing the httpd-xampp.conf file and changing the Require local line to Require all granted. It's also essential to note that running WordPress on your localhost is not suitable for production use, as it has different hardware configurations than your live site. Instead, consider using a staging service or setting up a staging site directly within WordPress. We have more guides available on creating local WordPress development sites, so be sure to check them out. If you have any questions about installing WordPress locally with XAMPP, feel free to ask in the comments. Creating a test website is crucial for developers and site owners who work with WordPress. XAMPP makes it easy to set up a local WordPress environment without requiring a web host or internet connection. In this article, we'll show you how to easily create a local WordPress website using XAMPP, providing a safe space to experiment with WordPress and improve your development skills. To implement WordPress on your local computer before making it live on your website, follow these steps: A local site is only visible on your computer; if you need a live site, get a domain name and hosting. We'll guide you through installing WordPress locally with XAMPP on Windows, Mac, or Linux. XAMPP includes everything needed to set up a web server environment on your computer. To create a local site, install Apache web server software, PHP, and MySQL. Both are essential for running WordPress; however, they can be difficult to set up separately. XAMPP simplifies the process by providing an all-in-one package available for Windows, Mac, and Linux-based computers. We'll start with installing XAMPP and setting it up to run your local WordPress site. Download XAMPP from its website, then click on the 'Download' button according to your operating system. Follow the installation wizard's instructions; for this example, we'll use the Windows version. After downloading, click and run the installer, selecting where to install the software and which packages to install. The default settings should work fine for most users. Continue clicking 'Next' until you finish the setup wizard, then check the option to start the control panel now and click 'Finish.' This will launch the XAMPP Control Panel app, allowing you to run Apache as your local server and MySQL as your database server. Start both Apache and MySQL by clicking their respective 'Start' buttons. If prompted, allow access for both applications to run on your computer. Once started, these names will be highlighted in green, signaling that you're ready to create a local site and install WordPress. First, download WordPress from its website, then extract the zip file and copy the wordpress folder. Paste this folder inside the 'htdocs' directory, which is usually located at C:\Program Files\XAMPP\htdocs or \Applications\XAMPP\htdocs on your respective operating system. Rename the 'wordpress' folder to something else, like 'website,' for easier identification. Open a web browser and enter . If you renamed the folder, replace 'website1' with your chosen name. This will load the WordPress installation wizard, asking you to select a language. Selecting a language will continue, displaying the welcome screen, which includes information about the database needed for your WordPress site, including name, username, password, and host information. Create a new database using phpMyAdmin by visiting in a new browser tab. Provide a name for your database and click 'Create.' Now that you have a database, switch back to the localhost/website1/ tab and continue with the installation wizard. Enter your WordPress database information, including the database name, username, and host information (localhost). Leave the password field blank and click 'Submit' to proceed. If on Windows or Linux, WordPress will store these settings in wp-config.php; if on a Mac, it will show you the contents of the file and ask you to create it. Create this file in your website's root folder and paste the copied text inside. Save the file and return to the WordPress installer to continue. In the next step, provide information about your website by entering a title for this site. Follow the instructions provided during the installation process to complete setting up your local WordPress site using XAMPP. After providing your admin credentials, including a username, password, and email address, click the 'Install WordPress' button to begin the process. Once the installation is complete, log in to your website by visiting the localhost/website1/wp-admin page using the credentials you entered during setup. You can now work on your local WordPress site as if it were a live site, utilizing the Appearance menu to customize the site's appearance or install new themes. Installing plugins is also an option, with numerous free and paid options available to enhance functionality. To set up a local WordPress install using XAMPP, start by opening the XAMPP app and clicking on 'Open Application Folder'. Navigate to the htdocs folder, create a new subfolder for your website files, and give it a descriptive name like "myblog." Move all the contents of the downloaded WordPress ZIP file into this folder. The URL to access your local site will be in the format of . Next, create a database for your WordPress install by accessing phpMyAdmin through the XAMPP dashboard. Enter a name for your database and click "Create." For the next step, you can use the default database settings: Database Name = Your Database Name, Username = "root", Password = leave blank. When visiting your test site, you should see the normal WordPress installer. Click on "Let's go!" and enter the database details as specified earlier. If everything goes smoothly, you'll see a success screen, and then it's just a matter of setting your site title and adding your WordPress admin user. However, if you encounter errors like "Maximum PHP Execution Time Exceeded" or "Maximum File Size Exceeded", you can fix them by editing the php.ini file in the XAMPP configuration folder. Increase the values for max_execution_time and upload_max_filesize to resolve these issues. Additionally, if Apache crashes, causing your local development sites to stop working, refer to a separate guide on how to fix this critical error. Another common issue is the "XAMPP access forbidden error", which can be resolved by modifying the httpd-xampp.conf file in the etc/extra folder. Lastly, with XAMPP, you can also configure WordPress multisite functionality on your local host for further experimentation and development. Using XAMPP for Local WordPress Development: A Step-by-Step Guide To set up a local WordPress development environment using XAMPP on your computer without a web host, follow these steps. The tool used here is called XAMPP, which makes your laptop act like a real server – albeit just locally. ##ARTICLEInstalling WordPress Locally with XAMPP: A Step-by-Step Guide To begin, open the main XAMPP app again and click on that Open Application Folder button. Then, go into a subfolder called etc. From there, open a file called php.ini in a simple text or code editor like Notepad or Sublime Text. In the file, search for the following line: max_execution_time You should see something like max_execution_time=120. To fix the maximum execution time error, all you need to do is increase the value of that number. For example, you could try doubling it to 240. The Maximum File Size Exceeded error is another issue you might come across, but only if you try to upload files to your local WordPress install later on. Thankfully, it's easy to fix, too. In fact, you can fix it from the same place you fixed the previous error – the php.ini file. To begin, open the php.ini file. Then, search for the following line: upload_max_filesize You might see something like upload_max_filesize=40M. To increase the upload limit and fix the error, all you need to do is increase the number. For example, you could make it upload_max_filesize=80M. While you're editing the php.ini file, you'll also want to make the same change to the post_max_size value. This error means that something went wrong with Apache that caused it to crash. Apache is the webserver that XAMPP relies on, so a crash in Apache means your local development sites will stop working. Another error message you might get is the XAMPP access forbidden error, which typically manifests as a 403 error when you try to access your database with phpMyAdmin (or sometimes other pages). Typically, this happens because of a misconfiguration in one of the XAMPP configuration files. To fix this, open the main XAMPP app again and click on that same Open Application Folder button. Then, go to the etc/extra folder. Once there, open the httpd-xampp.conf file with a simple text or code editor. Look for a line of code that starts with Alias /phpmyadmin. Within that code block, you should see a line that says Require local. Change that line to say Require all granted instead. If you want to play around with WordPress multisite, it's also possible to configure that to work on your local host. Rather than duplicating information, though, I'll just direct you to Vishnu's post on how to do it. While running WordPress on your localhost is a great way to experiment and try things with WordPress, you shouldn't use it as an actual staging site for a live site. That's because it has a different hardware configuration than your live site. So just because something works or doesn't work on your XAMPP WordPress install doesn't mean it will be the same on your live production site. Instead, using your host's staging service is a much better way to approach this. Or, alternatively, you can set up a staging site directly within WordPress. If you're interested in some other ways to create local WordPress development sites, we also have a lot of other useful guides. Do you still have any questions about how to install WordPress locally with XAMPP? Let us know in the comments! Was this article helpful? No Thanks for your feedback! Yay! Installing WordPress on XAMPP is an ideal way to create a local development environment, making it easy to test and develop your site offline. To get started, you can install the XAMPP app on Windows or Ubuntu and follow these steps. Firstly, download the XAMPP package from their official website and extract it to a directory of your choice. For this example, let us say we choose C:\xampp\htdocs. Once installed, you need to navigate to that directory, create a folder for WordPress called [wordpress], and download the WordPress files from the official download page. Next, extract the downloaded files into the WordPress folder created earlier and make sure all the contents are copied into it. Then, navigate to the root directory [C:\xampp\htdocs] and edit the index.html file. By default, requests to the server hostname are redirected to the [/Dashboard/]. You can change this to [/wordpress/] to bring up your WordPress site. Now that you have set up the basic configuration for XAMPP on Windows, the next step is to create a database. To do so, navigate to the Control Panel and click the Shell button on the left. Then, by the following commands to create a new database named 'wordpress' and a corresponding user account called 'wordpressbuser'. CREATE DATABASE wordpressdb CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci; CREATE USER wordpressbuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'type your_password_here'; GRANT ALL ON wordpressdb.* TO wordpressbuser@localhost; FLUSH PRIVILEGES; After creating the database, you can download the WordPress files and extract them into the WordPress folder. Next, open your browser and navigate to the server hostname or IP address specified in the Apache server block. You should now see a WordPress installation wizard where you can select the installation language and continue to set up the site. Enter the required details such as database name, account name, password, etc., and click Submit. The next step is to choose the 'Run the installation' button to install WordPress files. You will be asked to enter the site title, admin account, email address, and password. Once these steps are complete, your WordPress site should be set up and ready to use. There are several ways to install WordPress on localhost for offline use, including WAMP, XAMPP, LocalWP, and InstantWP. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to create a localhost WordPress test environment using WAMP. To start with WAMP, download the latest release of WordPress and follow these steps: 1. Install WAMP on localhost, leaving PHP mail options as they are. 2. Extract the wordpress.zip file and copy all files and folders under the WordPress folder in C:\xampp\www. 3. Start WAMP services and open to access the control panel. 4. Click on PHPMyAdmin to create a database for your WordPress installation. 5. Open and click on "Let's Go" to start the setup process. 6. Enter database name, username, password, and host as needed. 7. Submit the form to run the setup process. Alternatively, you can download XAMPP and follow similar steps: 1. Download XAMPP for Windows from ApacheFriends.org. 2. Install Xampp with Apache & MySQL services. 3. Start Apache and MySQL services in the Xampp control panel. 4. Configure MySQL databases by changing the password in . 5. Create a new database through PHPMyAdmin using root as username and test as password. Another method is to use LocalWP, a local WordPress development application that offers unlimited WordPress dev environments on Windows and Mac: 1. Download LocalWP from Flywheel's official website. 2. Install LocalWP and follow the setup instructions. 3. Create a new environment for your WordPress installation. InstantWP is another popular alternative for WordPress localhost installation, which can be downloaded as a downloadable file: 1. Download InstantWP for Windows or Mac. 2. Follow the setup instructions to install WordPress Offline. These methods provide flexibility and ease of use for creating a local WordPress test environment on localhost.Using Your System to Install WordPress Locally You can utilize your system to test new WordPress plugins, modify themes, and perform various tasks. In fact, if you've viewed my WordPress videos on YouTube, you'll notice that all the videos are created using a local WordPress installation. Although many Blogger users feel that WordPress is an unfamiliar platform due to its complexity, understanding it can be beneficial for bloggers. To get familiar with WordPress, you can start by creating a free account on WordPress.com or install it locally to test it in a local environment. Using XAMPP for Offline WordPress Installation - Step-by-Step Guide Create a Local WordPress Site with XAMPP: A Step-by-Step Guide Once you've created your database, navigate to the Privileges tab and add a user account. You will need a username and password soon to connect your database to WordPress. Choose your username and password carefully as they will be required for login purposes. My username is databaseadmin, and my host is localhost. When creating your user account, grant all privileges and check every box. After adding the user account, navigate to to access the install page. You will be asked to choose a language; I chose English as it's the only one I know. Next, you'll see an information page explaining what you need for creating the wp-config.php file. We've already prepared all that information. Add your phpmyadmin username and password to the installation process. Enter "localhost" for the host and choose any table prefix you want. The table prefixed version is used when you have multiple WordPress sites in one database. Once you submit, you should be taken to the install screen within a few moments. Hit "Run the Install" button after installing WordPress. You will then see the welcome screen where you can choose your WordPress username and password. I chose to discourage search engines from indexing this site since it's only used offline. Choose to install WordPress and complete the process. After installation, log in with your newly created WordPress username and password. Next time you access you'll be taken to your site automatically. Proceed to your dashboard and use WordPress as you normally would. You can now run your site on your local host, make changes, import and export files, etc. Keep in mind that there are some limitations when using a local environment, such as uploading themes from the web or using web analytics tools. However, you can still add plugins or themes by placing them in your WordPress plugin or theme directory. These directories default to C:\xampp\htdocs\wordpress\wp-content. There are other ways to create local hosting environments, but they require technical knowledge and a bit more effort. Installing separate binaries or servers is not recommended for beginners. Using XAMPP, on the other hand, is an easy and fast way to set up a local test server with minimal work involved. Although it lacks flexibility compared to using separate components, it's preferred by many new developers due to its ease of use. XAMPP allows you to get your instance of WordPress up and running quickly without requiring in-depth knowledge about web server environments. This is the main reason for using this method. briefly. To set up XAMPP, simply download and install the software from their official website. There are versions available for all major systems, so choose one that matches your machine. The installation process is similar on all platforms, but be warned – it can take a few minutes, especially if you're running antivirus software. Be patient during this time as the installation may appear stuck at times. Once completed, you'll see a screen displaying the XAMPP and WordPress setup. To install WordPress on your local computer using XAMPP, start by launching the application and accessing the Manage Servers tab. From there, navigate through the services list and click the Start button for each service until their status turns green. This indicates that your local server is operational and ready for testing. Visit in your preferred web browser to ensure a successful setup. If you've manually installed WordPress previously, the rest of the process will feel more familiar. Begin by downloading the latest version of WordPress from wordpress.org and navigate to the XAMPP application folder. Click on Open Application Folder, then locate the htdocs subfolder. Create your own subfolder within this directory and name it accordingly – I used "myblog". This subfolder serves as the home for your website files. Unzip the downloaded WordPress archive, move its contents to your new folder, and proceed with creating a database for your installation. Access and click on phpMyAdmin in the top menu. Select Databases and enter a unique name for your database. Since you're installing on XAMPP, do not create a separate database user. Upon visiting your test site at follow the normal WordPress installer process. When prompted, fill in the database details using the provided format: Database Name = database name created in PHPMyAdmin, Username = "root", and Password = leave blank. Once the installation is complete, set your site title and add a WordPress admin user – this account will be used to interact with your install. Pick a username and password, click Install WordPress, and enter the credentials upon seeing the final confirmation screen. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussin our strategies. Another error message you might get is the XAMPP access forbidden error, which typically manifests as a 403 error when you try to access your database with phpMyAdmin (or sometimes other pages). Typically, this happens because of a misconfiguration in one of the XAMPP configuration files. To fix this, open the main XAMPP app again and click on that same Open Application Folder button. Then, go to the etc/extra folder. Once there, open the httpd-xampp.conf file with a simple text or code editor. Look for a line of code that starts with Alias /phpmyadmin. Within that code block, you should see a line that says Require local. Change that line to say Require all granted instead. Like so: That should fix the database access error. If you want to play around with WordPress multisite, it's also possible to configure that to work on your local host. Rather than duplicating information, though, I'll just direct you to Vishnu's post on how to do it. While running WordPress on your localhost is a great way to experiment and try things with WordPress, you shouldn't use it as an actual staging site for a live site. That's because it has a different hardware configuration than your live site. So just because something works or doesn't work on your XAMPP WordPress install doesn't mean it will be the same on your live production site. Instead, using your host's staging service is a much better way to approach this. Or, alternatively, you can set up a staging site directly within WordPress. Here's a guide on how to do that. If you're interested in some other ways to create local WordPress development sites, we also have a lot of other useful guides. Do you still have any questions about how to install WordPress locally with XAMPP? Let us know in the comments! Was this article helpful? No Thanks for your feedback! Yay! You made it to the end of the article! Setting up WordPress on your local computer is an excellent way to explore and build websites without needing a live server. This guide will walk you through how to install WordPress on localhost using XAMPP, providing a secure environment for testing and development. Running WordPress locally utilizes your device's internal resources, making it ideal for experimentation before launching a live site. In this article, we cover the step-by-step installation process while exploring the functionality of XAMPP software to help you get started smoothly. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced developer, this tutorial will make setting up WordPress easy and accessible. Components of XAMPP include the essential components required to run a WordPress site locally. Apache: The web server that processes and delivers website content. MySQL: The database system that stores all WordPress data, including posts, user information, and site settings. PHP: The scripting language WordPress is built on, allowing dynamic functionality. phpMyAdmin: A web-based tool to manage MySQL databases efficiently. Why Use XAMPP for Local WordPress Installation? Using XAMPP to install WordPress locally offers several advantages: No hosting required: Develop and test websites without purchasing a domain or web hosting plan. Safe and offline environment: Experiment with themes, plugins, and customizations before applying changes to a live site. Faster development: Make modifications can be made quickly without waiting for server responses. Ideal for learning: Beginners can explore WordPress features and functionalities without the risk of breaking a live site. Why Install WordPress Locally? Setting up WordPress on your local computer offers numerous advantages, making it an essential step for beginners and professionals looking to refine their website before going live. If you're wondering how to install WordPress on localhost, here's why it's beneficial: Safe Testing and Experimentation: Running WordPress on a local environment lets you explore themes, plugins, and configurations without affecting a live website. Offline Development: Unlike a hosted site, a localhost setup does not rely on internet connectivity, ensuring seamless development without interruptions. Cost-Effective Solution: Installing WordPress locally removes the need for hosting services, making it a budget-friendly way to build and test websites before deployment. Debugging and Troubleshooting: Developers can easily detect and resolve plugin, theme, or configuration issues in a local WordPress setup, ensuring a smoother experience when launching the website online. How to Install WordPress on Localhost? [Step-by-Step Guide] Setting up WordPress on localhost is a great way to test and develop websites before going live. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you install WordPress on your local machine using XAMPP: Step 1: Download XAMPP Software To install WordPress on localhost, the first step is to download 'To set up a server environment for WordPress, follow these steps with XAMPP Software: Open your preferred web browser and navigate to Apache Friends website. Select Your OS. Pick the XAMPP version compatible with your operating system (Windows, macOS, or Linux). Get the Installer: Click download button to obtain installation file for your system. Step 2: Install and Run XAMPP Server on Localhost Locate installation file after download complete. Start Installation: Double-click setup file to launch installation process. Follow Setup Guide: Use default settings specified in installation wizard. Choose standard set of components, including Apache, MySQL, PHP, and necessary services. Launch and Verify XAMPP Access XAMPP Control Panel: Open XAMPP on Windows from Start menu or find it in Applications folder on macOS. Start Apache and MySQL Services: Click Start next to Apache and MySQL in control panel. Verify Running Services: Status indicators should become green indicating both parts are operating as intended. Step 3: Run Modules to Test Server Ensure Apache & MySQL running. Start services in XAMPP Control Panel. Test localhost functionality: Open browser and go to . Confirm server is active. Platform-driven tools like XAMPP are ideal for building WordPress sites on your local system, offering a quick installation process and effortless design, publishing, and website structure. We encourage you to share your experience, challenges, and insights in the comments below. ##FAQ Section: 1. What is XAMPP, and why do I need it for WordPress?To connect to a remote computer over the internet using an IP address, you need to access your localhost, which is essentially your own computer. In this article, we'll explore why localhosts are necessary and set up our local server using XAMPP to demonstrate the concept. When you type a URL in your web browser, such as wpastra.com, it directs you to Astra's web server and its main page. However, when working with localhost, which is IP address 127.0.0.1, you're calling your own computer, not a remote server. WordPress uses PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) as its programming language, just like MySQL, which stores website data in a database. Both WordPress and PHP are open-source, widely-used technologies for creating dynamic websites. To run PHP and MySQL, you need a web server, such as XAMPP. XAMPP is a free, easy-to-install software package that sets up a local server environment on your computer. It's ideal for newbies who don't want to set up individual components like Apache, PHP, and MySQL. XAMPP supports Windows, Linux, and Mac operating systems. Here are the three simple steps to install WordPress using XAMPP: 1. Download and Install XAMPP on Your Local Computer 2. Download and install WordPress on your local computer 3. Setting up the MySQL Database To install XAMPP, visit its website and click on 'XAMPP for Windows' to download the installer file. Follow the installation prompts, leaving default settings as shown in the image. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discuss our strategies using XAMPP on local Mac computer. Head back to application window and click on 'Manage Servers' tab, notice 'Apache Web Server' is running by default. If this isn't running, may not be able to access localhost page. To start service, all you have to do is click on 'Start' button. Likewise, to stop running Apache service, click on 'Stop' button. While we will be covering in next step, I would also recommend you start 'MySQL Database' service. Now that we have installed XAMPP on our local computer, the next step is to install WordPress. Download latest version of WordPress (currently 5.5.3) from WordPress.org. A 'wordpress-5.5.3.zip' file will get downloaded. Extract contents of file. As shown in image above, contents of file have been extracted to folder 'wordpress-5.5.3'. Yes, if you have different version of WordPress, folder name will change accordingly. Now, copy 'wordpress' folder. This folder contains all files required to create WordPress website. Head over to XAMPP folder. Under XAMPP, you will notice 'htdocs' folder. Go ahead and paste 'wordpress' folder inside 'htdocs'. Once you have transferred folder into 'htdocs', you can rename folder to that of your choice. Typically, you can name it as website you are creating. For example, I've renamed folder to 'wpastra', as shown in image above. Now, to access WordPress website and verify if install has gone through without any errors, type out URL 'localhost/wordpress-folder/' in web browser. Where ' ' is name of folder you've entered. Which in my case will be ' '. Upon successful installation, you should see next following page. Select language of your preference and click on continue. On following page, as shown below, you will be asked to enter details of database. And how exactly do we get details of database? Well, that is where our final step comes into play. Head back to localhost main page, i.e., ' '. You should be directed to Dashboard (. Click on 'phpMyAdmin' link on top right-hand corner of page. You will be directed to phpMyAdmin dashboard. On left-hand side, you will notice several existing database names. To create new database, click on 'Databases' tab on top. Enter name of database and click on 'Create'. For example, I've created database by name 'wpastra'. Now that database has been created, head back to WordPress installation page and click on 'Let's go!'. To begin, enter name of database you just created under 'Database Name'. As for 'Username', enter same as 'root'. And 'Password' field can be left empty. Leave remaining two fields, i.e., 'Database Host' and 'Table Prefix', as default values. Which are 'localhost' and 'wp_ ' respectively. Once completed, click on 'Submit'. You should now reach following page. If you have, well then, your connection to database is working just fine! Go ahead and click on 'Run the installation'. Key in Site Title, Username, Password, and Your Email. As shown in image above, I've keyed in required fields. And then, click on 'Install WordPress'. Click on 'Log In' once installation has been completed successfully. And you will get to see your WordPress login screen. Enter username and password you just created. And voila! You are on WordPress Dashboard. You have created local WordPress website using XAMPP. You can access your website by entering in URL, which for this example is ' '. Go ahead, install themes, plugins, test complete functionalities, and create your WordPress website locally. The local installation works exactly same as hosted version. Related articles While most of steps mentioned above while setting up MySQL and creating database locally on Windows operating system are same, there are couple of differences to be noted. And the steps to be noted are after entering in database details. As shown above, steps until here are same as explained earlier. After entering database details, click on 'Submit'. You will now find yourself on page, as shown below, with some bit of PHP code. You will have to copy code highlighted above and create file 'wp-config.php'. Alternatively, if you check 'wordpress' folder you transferred into XAMPP folder, you would notice file by name 'wp-config-sample.php'. Open this file in text editor of your choice. Delete contents of file and replace it with code you Looking forward to setting up WordPress using XAMPP locally on my Mac system, which means no web host, no risk, and no cost. I've chosen the tool called XAMPP, which essentially makes my laptop act like a real server – albeit just locally. Once downloaded and installed, you'll be able to run WordPress on it just like it would online. The first step is to download and install the XAMPP software from its official website. There are versions available for all major systems, so pick the one that matches your machine. The installation process itself is similar on all of them, so don't worry. It's a big file, about 150 MB, which might take a minute or two depending on your connection. To install WordPress locally using XAMPP, start by opening your web browser and navigating to . If everything is set up correctly, you'll see a screen indicating that your local server is running smoothly. Next, download the latest version of WordPress from wordpress.org and extract it to the htdocs folder within your XAMPP installation. Create a new subfolder inside htdocs to serve as the root directory for your website, naming it something descriptive like "myblog". Move all the WordPress files into this newly created folder. Before proceeding with the installation, create a database for your WordPress site by accessing phpMyAdmin through . Click on Databases at the top and enter a name for your database. For XAMPP installations, you don't need to create a separate database user. Simply navigate to your test site at (e.g., and follow the WordPress installer. In the database details section, use the following information: Database Name = Name of the database you created in phpMyAdmin, Username = "root", Password = leave blank. Once completed, you should see a success screen, followed by prompts to set your site title and add a WordPress admin user. After installing, log in to your site using the credentials you just set up. You'll find yourself on the main WordPress dashboard. If everything went according to plan, you shouldn't encounter any issues. However, if you do run into problems with XAMPP errors like Maximum PHP Execution Time Exceeded or Maximum File Size Exceeded, refer to the troubleshooting guide for help. This involves editing specific lines within the php.ini file. To set up a local WordPress installation on XAMPP, follow these steps: 1. Open the httpd-xampp.conf file with a text editor and look for the Alias /phpmyadmin line. 2. Change Require local to Require all granted. 3. Running WordPress on your localhost is useful for experimentation but not recommended as an actual staging site due to differences in hardware configuration. 4. Instead, use your host's staging service or set up a staging site directly within WordPress. 5. To create a local WordPress development site, refer to Vishnu's post or other guides from our website. To get started with WordPress offline, follow these steps: First, download and install PHPMyAdmin to create a database for your WordPress site. Give the database a name and leave all other settings unchanged. Next, go to www.wordpress.org to download the latest version of WordPress. Extract the downloaded file to the htdocs folder within your XAMPP installation directory. Open the extracted WordPress folder and locate the wp-config-sample.php file. Edit this file using Notepad++, making sure to update the database credentials as per the image provided. Save the changes and rename the file to wp-config.php. Now, navigate to to begin the WordPress installation process. To start the installation process, click "Next" after verifying that XAMPP is ready to install. This will initiate the XAMPP setup. Wait for a moment as it completes the installation. You may encounter a prompt asking for permission from your Windows Firewall; allow access to the Apache HTTP Server to continue. Once the installation finishes, click "Finish" and then select the language you prefer in the next step. Click "Save" to proceed. This will launch the XAMPP Control Panel. Now that XAMPP is installed, both Apache and MySQL are running successfully on your local machine. Open a web browser and type to confirm the installation. You should see a similar page. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies for setting up XAMPP on your computer step by step. Step 1 After running the installation, you'll be asked to choose the components to install. The most important ones to select are Apache, MySQL, PHP, and phpMyAdmin. You can uncheck the other components, as they are not necessary. Step 2 When you're done, click on the Next button and select which folder you want to install XAMPP on. Click on the Next button again, ignore the Bitnami prompt (if appears), then the windows firewall popup will appear for bypass the port security, tick on private network as well then select next and select Next once again wait for the installation. Step 3 After installation on the final screen, choose to launch the XAMPP Control Panel. In the XAMPP Control Panel that opens, you can click the Start buttons next to both Apache and MySQL. Localhost Check Status Now it's time to test your server. You can do this by entering "localhost" into your web browser. If it works, that mean you have successfully added XAMPP in your computer.

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