

📖 For complete help visit
[Duplicator Migration and Backup Online Help](#)

The  tag indicates the feature is only available in Duplicator Pro

Installer Security

The installer for Duplicator supports these three security modes. Secure-file name, basic password and archive encryption (pro only).

Option	Details
 Password	<p>In the upper right corner of the installer is an icon that indicates if the installer is password protected (locked) or no password (unlocked).</p> <p> Locked "Locked" means a password is protecting each step of the installer. This option is recommended on all installers that are accessible via a public URL. The option is not required but strongly recommended, unless using secure-file name or archive encryption.</p> <p> Unlocked "Unlocked" indicates the installer is not password protected. While it is not required to have a password set it is recommended. If your URL has little to no traffic or has never been the target of an attack then running the installer quickly and then removing the installer files without a password could be performed but is not recommended, unless using secure-file name or archive encryption.</p>
 Secure-File Archive File Name	<p>When Duplicator creates a site archive it generates three separate files. The archive.zip/daf, installer.php, and a log of the build process. All three files are built with a secure-file name and stored to a storage location either on the server or in the cloud. Examples of the files will look something like the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• my-name_64fc6df76c17f2023225_20220816004809_ archive.zip• my-name_64fc6df76c17f2023225_20220816004809_ installer.php• my-name_64fc6df76c17f2023225_20220816004809_ .log <p>A secure-file name has the following descriptors <i>[name]_[hash]_[time]</i> built into the file name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• [name] This is the name given to the package when it is created.• [hash] This is a uniquely generated series of characters almost impossible to guess.• [time] This is the date and time the package was created down-to the second

All files are initially created this way and should not be changed with the exception of the installer.php. The installer can be renamed or setup to be downloaded as just 'installer.php'. It is strongly recommended to use the secure-file format on the installer to provide a higher level of security. The secure-file format helps prevent unauthorized users on public servers. Archive and log file names should never be changed or modified.

- **Basic:** installer.php
- **Secure:** `[name]_[hash]_[time]_installer.php` (recommended)

i Archive File Name Tip: The secure-file archive name can be viewed the following ways:

- Goto: WordPress Admin > Duplicator > Packages > Details of the site where the package was built
- Copy the name from any cPanel, file explorer, or FTP client where it was downloaded/uploaded
- Search for 'package_name' in the `archive.zip/daf//dup-installer/dup-archive__[hash].txt` file

Example of hashed file name in archive file would be `dup-archive__3b8ded1-19035119.txt`

Password Security

The installer can provide basic password protection, with the password being set at package creation time. This setting is optional and can be turned on/off via the package creation screens. For forgotten passwords users can log in to the site where the package was created and check the package details for the original password. For detail on how to override this setting visit the online FAQ for [more details](#).

Secure-File Security

When you attempt an *"Overwrite Install"* using the "installer.php" filename on a public server (non-localhost) and have not set a password, the installer will prompt for the filename of the associated archive.zip/daf file. This is to prevent an outside entity from executing the installer. To complete the install, simply copy the filename of the archive and paste (or type) it into the archive filename box. Using a secure-file installer name (Settings > Packages), renames the installer to something unique, setting a password or installing from localhost will cause the archive filename to no longer be required.

Archive Encryption Pro

The archive encryption is the most secure and recommended encryption method. This option is set during the package creation process and encrypts the archive.zip/daf file. The archive file cannot be opened without a password which can be done from either the installer file or from a client side program like 7-Zip, WinZip, iZip etc.

Note: Even though the installer has a password protection feature, it should only be used for the short term while the installer is being used. All installer files should and must be removed after the install is completed. Files should not to be left on the server for any long duration of time to prevent any security related issues. It is absolutely required and recommended to remove all installer files after installation is completed by logging into the WordPress admin and following the Duplicator prompts.

Step 1: Deployment

If no passwords were set on the installer or archive file then users will initially see step one of the installer. The installer has two operating views that can be toggled via the Basic and Advanced buttons in the right-hand corner of the application. These installer views can only be chosen on step 1. An overview of each view is explained below.

» Views:

- **Basic:** This is a simple two-step mode with all options set to the defaults. This is the default mode. The Basic view is the easiest and fastest and covers most setup types. This is the recommended view for most installs.
- **Advanced:** This four-step mode allows for higher levels of customization with various detail settings. The Advanced view allows users to implement and apply additional settings/features to the install process.

This is the only mode that Duplicator supported before version 1.5

Overview

The overview section allows users to identify the status, mode and select from the install type based on the user's install status. Additionally there are other details about the archive file. Below is an overview of the various status, mode and install types.

Note: Duplicator Lite supports only single WordPress sites, while [Duplicator Pro](#) supports single and multisite websites.

📁 Installation Tab

This section will give an overview of the various install modes, methods and types that are currently being used.

» Status:

- **Install - Single Site**
This will perform the installation of a single WordPress site based on the associated method.
- **Pro Install - Multisite-Subdomain:**
This is a full Multisite installation subdomain (i.e. subdomain.mysite.com) install. All sites in the network will be extracted and installed.
- **Pro Install - Multisite-Subfolder:**
This is a full Multisite installation via sub-folders install. All sites in the network will be extracted and installed.
- **Pro Install - Standalone Site:**
This installation converts the selected subsite into a standalone website.
- **Pro Install - Archive Single Site into Subdomain/Subfolder Multisite:**
This installation will insert the package site into the current multisite subdomain/subfolder setup.
- **Pro Install - Selected Subsite in Subdomain/Subfolder Multisite:**
This installation will insert the selected subsite of the package into the current subdomain/subfolder multisite installation.
- **Pro Recovery - [Site Type]:**
This status is enabled when the installer detects recovery mode installer was launched. This process will overwrite this site from the recovery point made on a specific date. The site type will represent the type of site being recovered.
- **Pro Restore Site Backup:**
This method is enabled when the installer detects an archive is imported that matches the current setup. The restore backup status restores the original site by not performing any processing on the database or tables to ensure an exact copy of the original site exists. Restore has the following status types:

» Mode:

- **Standard Install**
 - Includes both files and tables in the archive file.
 - The files and tables are determined by filters enabled during the archive build process.
 - Method is enabled when there is no existing WordPress site present in the current install directory.
- **Standard Install - Database Only**
 - Includes only database tables in the archive file.
 - The tables are determined by filters enabled during the archive build process.
 - Method is enabled when the archive only contains the database and there is no existing WordPress site present in the current install directory.
- **Overwrite Install**
 - Includes both files and tables in the archive file.
 - The files and tables are determined by filters enabled during the archive build process.
 - Method is enabled when the installer detects an existing WordPress site is present.
- **Overwrite Install - Database Only**
 - Includes only database tables in the archive file.
 - The tables are determined by filters enabled during the archive build process.
 - Method is enabled when the installer detects an existing WordPress site is present.
- **Pro Custom Install**
 - When the mode is custom this indicates the install is specifically driven by the status type.
 - See the status type of the install for all exact install details.

» Install Type:

- **Full/Restore:** This is the default install type.
- **Pro Convert:** This is a Multisite feature used to convert a network subsite to a standalone site.
- **Pro Import:** This is a Multisite feature used to import a subsite into a Multisite network.

* The Restore, Convert and Import types are only visible when the installer detects that it can perform the action.

📁 Archive Tab

The archive tab shows various details about the archive file and site details related to the site that was archived. With Duplicator the following install modes are currently supported:

- **Classic Install:** With this mode users can install to an empty directory like a new WordPress install does.
- **Overwrite Install:** This mode allows users to quickly overwrite an existing WordPress site in a few clicks.
- **Pro Import Install:** Drag and drop or use a URL for super-fast installs. This Pro-only feature will import both Pro and Lite archives.
 - **Import File:** Drag and drop an existing Duplicator Lite or Pro archive and quickly replace the existing WordPress site

- **Import Link:** Provide a link to an existing Duplicator Lite or Pro archive and quickly replace the existing WordPress site.

Setup

📁 Database Tab

The database connection inputs allow you to connect to an existing database or create a new database along with the other actions below. There are currently two options you can use to perform the database setup:

1. **Default:** This option requires knowledge about the existing server, and requires the database be created ahead of time on most hosts.
2. **Pro cPanel:** The cPanel option is for hosts that support [cPanel software](#). This option will automatically show you the existing databases and users in your cPanel server and allow you to create new databases directly from the installer.

Option	Details
Default	
Action	<p>Empty Database DELETE all tables in the database you are connecting to. Please make sure you have backups of all your data before using this part of the installer, as this option WILL remove all data.</p> <p>Backup Existing Tables Create a backup of all existing tables by performing a RENAME of all tables in the database with a prefix of "dp___bk_261702_". This makes room for the new tables to be created.</p> <p>Skip Database Extraction This option requires that you manually run your own SQL import to an existing database before running the installer. When this action is selected the dup-database__[hash].sql file found inside the dup-installer folder of the archive.zip file will NOT be processed. The database you're connecting to should already be a valid WordPress installed database. This option is viable when you need to perform custom SQL work or advanced installs.</p> <p>Create New Database Will attempt to create a new database if it does not exist. This option will not work on most hosting providers (due to host restrictions) but will work on most local systems. If the database does not exist then you will need to log in to your host's database management system and create the database. <i>If your host supports cPanel then you can use this option to create a new database after logging in via your cPanel account.</i></p> <p>Pro Overwrite Existing Tables Overwrite only the tables that are extracted. This option is useful if you want to install WordPress in a database containing other WordPress installations or applications. <i>Note: When performing an install alongside another installation be sure to change the prefix since only those tables with the same prefix will be</i></p>

	<i>overwritten while tables of a different prefix will be retained.</i>
Host	The name of the host server that the database resides on. Most times this will be "localhost," however each hosting provider will have its own naming convention so please check with your server administrator or host to determine the proper host name. To add a port number, just append it to the host i.e. "localhost:3306."
Database	The name of the database to which this installation will connect and install the new tables and data into. Some hosts will require a prefix while others do not. Be sure to know exactly how your host requires the database name to be entered.
User	The name of MySQL/MariaDB database server user. This is a special account that has privileges to access a database and can read from or write to that database. <i>This is not the WordPress administrator account.</i>
Password	The password of the MySQL/MariaDB database server user.

cPanel Pro

Host	<small>Pro</small> This should be the primary domain account URL that is associated with your host. Most hosts will require you to register a primary domain name. This should be the URL that you place in the host field. For example if your primary domain name is "mysite.com" then you would enter in "https://mysite.com:2083." The port 2083 is the common port number that cPanel works on. If you do not know your primary domain name please contact your hosting provider or server administrator.
Username	<small>Pro</small> The cPanel username used to login to your cPanel account. <i>This is not the same thing as your WordPress administrator account.</i> If you're unsure of this name please contact your hosting provider or server administrator.
Password	<small>Pro</small> The password of the cPanel user.
Troubleshoot	<small>Pro</small> Common cPanel Connection Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your host does not use <u>cPanel software</u>. - Your host has disabled cPanel API access. - Your host has configured cPanel to work differently (please contact your host). - View a list of valid cPanel <u>Supported Hosts</u>.

📁 Settings Tab

The settings options allow users to change the "Site Title," "Site URL" and "Site Path". By default and in most cases the "Site URL" and "Site Path" should not need to be changed. In Basic mode these values are read-only. In order to edit them switch to the "Advanced" mode found in the upper right corner of the installer wizard.

Option	Details

Site Title	The name of the WordPress website. On most websites this value will be the name used to bookmark the site or the name of the browser tab used to view the page.
Site URL	The New Site URL input field is auto-filled with the installation site URL. By default you have no need to change it. For details see WordPress Site URL & Alternate Directory . This value should only be changed if you know what you want the value to be. The old URL value is listed as a read-only and will show the URL of the site when the package was created. These values should not be changed, unless you know the underlying reasons.
Site Path	This is the physical server path where your WordPress site resides. For hosted server check with your hosting provider for the correct path location. These values should not be changed, unless you know the underlying reasons.

Options Advanced mode

The advanced options are only shown when the installer mode is set to "Advanced." This section allows users to change or set advanced options, configure additional database settings and set other configuration options in the wp-config.php file.

📁 **Advanced Tab**

These are the advanced options for advanced users.

Option	Details
Processing	
Extraction Mode	<p>Manual Archive Extraction Set the Extraction value to "Manual Archive Extraction" when the archive file has already been manually extracted on the server. This can be done through your host's control panel such as cPanel or by your host directly. This setting can be helpful if you have a large archive file or are having issues with the installer extracting the file due to timeout issues.</p> <p>PHP ZipArchive This extraction method will use the PHP ZipArchive code to extract the archive zip file.</p> <p>PHP ZipArchive Chunking This extraction method will use the PHP ZipArchive code with multiple execution threads to extract the archive zip file.</p> <p>Shell-Exec Unzip This extraction method will use the PHP shell_exec to call the system unzip command on the server. This is the default mode that is used if it's available on the server.</p> <p>DupArchive</p>

	This extraction method will use the DupArchive extractor code to extract the daf-based archive file.
Server Throttling	If the current host is a budget host that monitors CPU usage, then users might want to consider checking this box to help slow down the process and not kick off any high-usage monitors.
Extraction Flow	
Archive Action	<p>Extract files over current files The existing site files will be overwritten with the contents of the archive.zip/daf.</p> <p>Pro Remove WordPress core and content and extract The existing WordPress core files and WordPress content directory will be removed, and then the archive will be extracted.</p> <p>Pro Remove all files except add-on sites and extract All files except an add-on site will be removed, and then the archive will be extracted. An add-on site is a site/domain that is stored in a directory off of your main site that has been "added on" to your main hosting account. For instance, when you purchased a hosting account it could be for a.com. Then after that, you decided to add b.com and c.com to the same hosting account. The structure of this setup is often the following although it can vary some:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /public_html - contains files for a.com • /public_html/b.com - contains files for b.com • /public_html/c.com - contains files for c.com <p>The directories /public_html/b.com and c.com contain the files for the add-on sites b.com and c.com (so the option above means that b.com and c.com would be preserved and not deleted when you installed to a.com)</p>
Skip Files	<p>Extract all files Extract all files from the package archive. This option is selected by default.</p> <p>Pro Skip extraction of WordPress core files Extract all files except WordPress core files. Choose this option to extract only the wp-content folder and other non-core WordPress files and directories.</p> <p>Pro Skip extraction of WordPress core files and plugins/themes existing on host Extract all files except WordPress core files and existing plugins/themes on the current host.</p> <p>Pro Extract only media files and new plugins and themes Extract all media files, new plugins, and new themes. The installer will not extract plugins and themes that already exist on the destination site.</p>
File Times	When the archive is extracted it should show the current date-time or keep the original time it had when it was built. This setting will be applied to all files and

	directories. <i>Note: Setting the Original time is currently only supported when using the ZipArchive Format.</i>
File Permissions	Switch on and set permissions in either octal or symbolic values to assign permissions to files. This option is not available on Windows machines.
Directory Permissions	Switch on and set permissions in either octal or symbolic values to assign permissions to directories. This option is not available on Windows machines.
Configuration Files	
WordPress wp-config	<p>Do nothing This option simply does nothing. The wp-config file does not get backed up, renamed, or created. This advanced option assumes you already know how it should behave in the new environment. This option is for advanced technical persons.</p> <p>Modify original This is the default recommended option which will modify the original wp-config file.</p> <p>Create new from wp-config sample This option creates a new wp-config file by modifying the wp-config-sample.php file. The new wp-config.php file will behave as if it was created in a fresh, default WordPress installation.</p>
Apache .htaccess	<p>Do nothing This option simply does nothing. The .htaccess is not backed up, renamed, or created. This advanced option assumes you already have your .htaccess file set up and know how it should behave in the new environment. When the package is built it will always create an .htaccess file at this location:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre style="color: #c00000;">/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/.htaccess</pre> </div> <p>Since the file is already in the archive file it will show up when the archive is extracted.</p> <p>Retain original from Archive.zip/daf This option simply copies the /dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/.htaccess file to the .htaccess file. Please note this option will cause issues with the install process if the .htaccess is not properly set up to handle the new server environment. This is an advanced option and should only be used if you know how to properly configure your .htaccess configuration.</p> <p>Create New This is the default recommended option which will create a new .htaccess file. The new .htaccess file is streamlined to help guarantee no conflicts are created during install.</p> <p>Notes: Inside the archive.zip or archive.daf will be a copy of the original .htaccess (Apache) file that</p>

was set up with your packaged site. The .htaccess file is copied to /dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/source_site_htaccess. When using either "Create New" or "Retain original from Archive.zip/daf" an existing .htaccess file will be backed up to a /wp-content/backups-dup-lite/installer/original_files_[HASH]/source_site_htaccess. *This change will not be made until the final step is completed, to avoid any issues the .htaccess might cause during the install*

General
php.ini, .user.ini,
web.config

OVERVIEW

When the archive is built it will always create an original backup of the php.ini, .user.ini, and web.config files ("Config Files") if they exist. The backups will be in the following location within the archive file without an extension.

Original File Backups

```
archive.zip|daf/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/[Location]_phpini  
archive.zip|daf/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/[Location]_userini  
archive.zip|daf/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/[Location]_webconfig
```

If there are "Config Files" on the new server, backups may also optionally be created. Backup *[location]* is defined by the following:

- **source_site** Backup of original file when the archive was created on the source host
- **installer_host** Backup of original file before the installer starts on active host

ACTIONS

Do nothing

This option performs no actions and assumes you already have your configuration files set up properly; either on the server or in the archive. If the same "Config Files" exist in both the deploy directory and the archive, then the archive files will overwrite any configuration files that exist at the same location in the archive.

Retain original from Archive.zip/daf

1. Moves any existing "Config Files" on the new host to the following location:

```
/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/installer_host_[CONFIG-TYPE]  
An existing "Config File" resides on the server before the archive is extracted or  
step 1 is ran.
```

2. The installer last step copies all "Config Files" from the archive backups to the correct location on the new host. They are copied from this location:

```
/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/source_site_[CONFIG-TYPE]
```

Reset

1. Moves any existing "Config Files" on the new host to the following location:

```
/dup-installer/original_files_[HASH]/installer_host_[CONFIG-TYPE]
An existing "Config File" resides on the server before the archive is extracted or
step 1 is ran.
```

2. If any "Config Files" already exist in the archive they will be deployed "as is" to the location that matches the archive file structure.

General

Logging

The level of detail that will be sent to the log file (installer-log.txt). The recommended setting for most installs should be "Light." Note if you use Debug the amount of data written can be very large. Debug is only recommended for support.

Cleanup

Pro Remove disabled plugins/themes

Remove all inactive plugins and themes when installing site. Inactive users will also be removed during subsite to standalone migrations.

Pro Remove users without permissions

Removes users that currently do not have any permissions associated with their accounts.

Safe Mode

Safe mode is designed to configure the site with specific options at install time to help overcome issues that may happen during the install where the site is having issues. These options should only be used if you run into issues after you have tried to run an install.

Disabled

This is the default. This option will not apply any additional settings at install time.

Enabled

When enabled the safe mode option will disable all the plugins at install time.

Note: When this option is set you will need to manually re-enable the plugins that need to be enabled after the install from the WordPress admin plugins page.

Database Tab

These are the advanced options for database configuration.

Option	Details
Table Prefix	Pro This option allows changing the table prefix to other than the package creation site's table prefix. The table prefix is the value placed in the front of your database tables. It is possible to have multiple installations in one database if you give each WordPress site a unique prefix.
Mode	Modes affect the SQL syntax MySQL supports (and others such as MariaDB) . This setting performs various data validation checks. This makes it easier to use MySQL in different environments and to use MySQL together with other database

	<p>servers. It is very useful when running into conversion issues. The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: This is the recommended setting to use. It will use the current Database mode setting. • Disable: This will prevent the database engine from running in any mode. • Custom: This option will allow you to enter a custom set of mode commands. See the documentation link below for options. <p>For a full overview please see the MySQL mode and MariaDB mode specific to your version. To add a custom setting enable the Custom radio button and enter in the mode(s) that needs to be applied.</p>
Processing	<p>Chunking mode Split the work of inserting data across several requests. If your host throttles requests or you're on a shared server that is being heavily utilized by other sites then you should choose this option. This is the default option.</p> <p>Single step Perform data insertion in a single request. This is typically a bit faster than chunking, however it is more susceptible to problems when the database is large or the host is constrained.</p>
Create	<p>Run all CREATE SQL statements at once. This option should be checked when source database tables have foreign key relationships. When choosing this option there might be a chance of a timeout error. Uncheck this option to split CREATE queries in chunks. This option is checked by default.</p>
Objects	<p>Allow or Ignore objects for "Views," "Stored Procedures," "Functions" and "DEFINER" statements. Typically the defaults for these settings should be used. In the event you see an error such as <i>"Access denied; you need (at least one of) the SUPER privilege(s) for this operation"</i> then changing the value for each operation should be considered.</p>

📁 URLs & Paths Tab Pro

In the tab "URLs & Paths," you can read the current path of all the various path configurations for the WordPress site. These are advanced options that should only be edited if you know the correct path. These options are editable in the Pro version.

- WordPress core path
- WordPress core URL
- WP-content path
- WP-content URL
- Uploads path
- Uploads URL
- Plugins path
- Plugins URL
- MU-plugins path

- MU-plugins URL

These paths and URLs are set automatically by the package installer. You can set these paths and URLs manually. If you are changing it, please make sure you are putting the right path or URL.

Validation

The system validation checks help to make sure the system is ready for install. During installation the website will be in maintenance mode and not accessible to users. The series of checks will alert if there are any items that need attention. An overview of the different status codes can all be found online in the FAQ titled [How to fix installer validation checks?](#)

The validation process requires a connection to the database before starting. Enter in all the Database Connection fields and click the "Validate" button to start the validation process. If the database connection is not successful, details about how to solve the issue will be provided. If the database connection is successful then additional system checks will be performed to help users identify any potential issues that might arise during the install process.

Step 2: Install Database

Advanced Mode

Import and Update

Step 2 options only show when Advanced mode is enabled. This step controls which tables will be included in the install and the table character set and collation type. The tables tab shows the original table names with the number of rows and size.

By default, all tables will be imported and updated during the install process. If a table is not imported then it cannot be updated. The update process performs a full scan on the imported table finding all old URLs and server paths and updating them with the new paths of the new server. The update process will also include all "Search and Replace" options found in Step 3.

Table Tab

These are the advanced options for importing and updating tables. All tables are included by default.

Option	Details
Import	Indicates the table will be imported into the database. This includes the creation of the table and all its data. Turn off this switch to prevent the table from being added to the database. This option is on by default for all tables. If excluding a table be sure you know the underlying impact of not including it. If you are not sure then it is recommended to keep this value on.
Update	Indicates the table will be processed for URL replacement as well as custom search and replace. Turn off this switch to prevent the replacement processing. Option is on by default.

📁 Advanced Tab

These are the advanced options for setting the charset and collation types for all tables in the database.

Option	Details
Charset	When the database is populated from the SQL script it will use this value as part of its connection. Only change this value if you know what your database character set should be. Visit the Character Sets, Collations, Unicode manual for more details.
Collation	When the database is populated from the SQL script it will use this value as part of its connection. Only change this value if you know what your database collation set should be.

Step 3: Update Data

Advanced Mode

📁 Engine Tab

This option controls how the database is updated when migrating to the new site.

Option	Details
Custom Search and Replace	
Overview	Pro Permits adding as many custom search and replace items as needed. Use extreme caution when using this feature as it can have unintended consequences as it will search the entire database. It is recommended to only use highly unique items such as full URL or file paths with this option.
Database Scan Options	
Cleanup	Pro The checkbox labeled "Remove schedules & storage endpoints" will empty the Duplicator schedule and storage settings. It is recommended that this remain enabled so that you do not have unwanted schedules and storage options.
Skip Path Replace	This is an advanced option that should be used when trying to install from either the "/" or "/html" location. The following conditions are set with this option when the install location is detected. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source folder is / the parameter should be visible in read-only mode and not checkable.• Source folder is /html the parameter must be check by default and kept checked.• In other cases, the parameter must be inactive by default and checkable.

	This option helps to resolve issues when the install path is either "/" or "/html". In case the source path is /html this option is required to prevent data update conflicts. For example the html_type option in the wp_options table with data such as text/html is replaced with text/[new_path] which can lead to other issues therefore this option is required to be checked to prevent those types of database update issues.
Email Domains	The domain portion of all email addresses will be updated if this option is enabled.
Database Search	Database full search forces a scan of every single cell in the database. If it is not checked then only text-based columns are searched which makes the update process much faster. Use this option if you have issues with data not updating correctly.
Cross Search	Pro This option enables the searching and replacing of subsite domains and paths that link to each other within a Multisite network. Check this option if hyperlinks of at least one subsite point to another subsite. Uncheck this option there if there are at least 10 subsites and no subsites hyperlinking to each other. <i>Note: Checking this option in this scenario would unnecessarily load your server. Check this option if you are unsure if you need this option.</i>
Post GUID	If you're moving a site keep this value checked. For more details see the notes on GUIDS . Changing values in the posts table GUID column can cause RSS readers to evaluate that the posts are new and may show them in feeds again.
Serialized Max Size	<p>Large serialized objects can cause a fatal error when Duplicator attempts to transform them. If a fatal error is generated, lower this limit. If a warning of this type appears in the final report:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;">DATA-REPLACE ERROR: Serialization ENGINE: serialize data too big to convert; data len: XXX Max size: YYY DATA:</pre> <p>and you think that the serialized object is necessary you can increase the limit or set it to 0 to have no limit.</p>

📁 Admin Account Tab

Create a new WordPress administrator or update the existing password of an exiting user.

Option	Details
Admin Password Reset	
Overview	Use this feature to change the password of an existing WordPress admin account. This feature can come in handy if the password was forgotten or if it needs to be

changed.

New Admin Account

Create New User	Create a new user account.
Username	Username of the user being created. This will be used as the login for the new administrator account. Please note that usernames are not changeable from the within the WordPress UI. Mandatory Field.
Password	Password of the user being created. Must be at least 6 characters long. Required field when creating a new user.
Email	The email of the new user. A mandatory field when creating a new user.
Nickname	The nickname of the new user will be created. It is optional to create a new user. If you do not enter a nickname, the username will become the nickname.
First Name	First name of the user being created. Optional.
Last Name	Last name of the user being created. Optional.

📁 Plugins Tab

This section controls all plugins registered with the site and listed in the Plugin list table. All plugins are grouped as Active or Inactive plugins. Check all plugins that need to remain active and uncheck all plugins which should not be active. If running the installer in "Safe Mode" then all plugins except needed ones will be disabled.

📁 WP-Config Tab

In this section, you can configure different constants in the wp-config.php file.

Option	Details
Add/Remove Switch	 Each wp-config value has an associated switch that controls the insertion and removal of the constant. If the switch is deactivated, the constant will be removed from wp-config.php
Constants	The wp-config tab contains the list of constants that can be modified directly by the installer. See the WordPress documentation for more information .
Auth Keys	Generate New Unique Authentication Keys and Salts. Defines: AUTH_KEY, SECURE_AUTH_KEY, LOGGED_IN_KEY, NONCE_KEY, AUTH_SALT,

Step 4: Test Site

Final Steps

Review Install Report

The install report is designed to give you a synopsis of the possible errors and warnings that may exist after the installation is completed.

Test Site

After the install is complete run through your entire site and test all pages and posts.

Final Security Cleanup

When completed with the installation please delete all installation files. **Leaving these files on your server can be a security risk!** You can remove all these files by logging into your WordPress admin and following the remove notification links or by deleting these file manually. Be sure these files/directories are removed. Optionally it is also recommended to remove the archive.zip/daf file.

- dup-installer
- installer.php
- installer-backup.php
- dup-installer-bootlog__[HASH].txt
- archive.zip/daf

For additional help please visit [Duplicator Migration and Backup Online Help](#)