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Import a website

In the section Sites you can import e.g. your homepage from another server or provider using the Import website button on the left side.

Requirements

- Access via FTP or SSH to the old server (source)
- Access to the database with one of the options:
 - via a remote connection
 - use of mysql / mysqldump with a shell access
 - Storing the exported database in a directory
 - Password for the database user on the target
- A website (with database, if necessary) on the new server (target)

If you don't have any possibilities to access the database, you can also import the database afterwards with e.g. phpMyAdmin.

Create the import

To import a website, click **Import new website** under **Import Website** and fill in the fields accordingly.

Import Website

General Options

Destination Website – the website into which you want to import the data (target).

Destination Folder – The folder in the target's web directory. There are only a few cases where you need to enter something here.

Flush destination – If the destination folder should be purged before the import. This can be useful, for example, if files already exist on the target or if you want to restart the import later.

Configure CMS – If a CMS is supported, the import can configure it for you. You can see which systems are currently supported at <https://schaal-it.com/import-website-and-database-into-ispconfig/>.

Include Website content – Specifies whether the files are imported from the destination. When you run an import again, you can uncheck this option if no data has changed on the source.

Import database – Defines whether the database is to be imported. For this, the requirements for access to the database (see above) must be met.

Use local dump – choose this option only if you do not have direct access to the database.

Filename local dump – only necessary if you use "Local Dump". In this case you upload the exported database to the /private folder via FTP on the target and enter the name of the file here.

Locked – If you set this switch to "Yes", you can restart the import as often as you like. Otherwise the data will be deleted after 48 hours. This refers only to the data that you have entered in this form - the imported website remains of course.

Sourceserver

Here you make all the necessary specifications for the connection to the source server.

Server – the name or IP address for the connection to the source server.

Transfer type – Shell or FTP. If you have shell access to the source server, you should use shell for import.

Port – You only need to change this field if the source server cannot be accessed through the default ports.

User and Password – Name and password of the user you use to access the source server.

Folder – Absolute path to the web page when you connect to the source server with the user. This depends on which system is used to manage the source server. If you connect to the source server via FTP, you will see the corresponding folder structure of the web page and then find the name (and path to it, if necessary) for the web page. If you connect as shell user, you can use "ls -al /" to display all directories and then enter the full path to the web directory.

- For a server with **Plesk and FTP** the folder is **/htdocs**
- For a server with **Plesk and a chrooted shell access** the folder is **/htdocs**
- For a server with **Plesk and shell access** the folder is **/var/www/vhosts/YOUR-DOMAIN/httpdocs**
- For a server with **ISPConfig and FTP** the folder is **/web**
- For a server with **ISPConfig and a chrooted shell access** the folder is **/web**
- For a server with **ISPConfig and shell access** the folder is **/var/www/YOUR-DOMAIN/web**

Source Databaseserver

Here you make all the necessary specifications for the connection to the original database server.

Database server – The name or IP address of the original database server if you can use an external connection. Otherwise, leave this value at 127.0.0.1.

Database – Name of the database as you currently use it with the website on the source server.

Databaseuser and Databasepassword - Name and password of the database user on the source server.

Temp. folder – You can enter a folder here where the exported database should be stored during the import. This is only necessary if you do not use a "Local Dump" and you do not have external access to the database on the source server. The directory must exist and the path entered here must be an absolute path (see also folder under source server). If you do not use the directory, the exported database will be created temporarily with a randomly generated file name in the web directory on the source server. The temporary files will be deleted as soon as they have been transferred to the target server, which usually takes only a few seconds.

Local Database

Details required for the database on the new server.

Database and Databaseuser – the database and the corresponding user as they were created in ISPConfig.

Database Password – the password of the database user on the target server (the current password must be entered here).

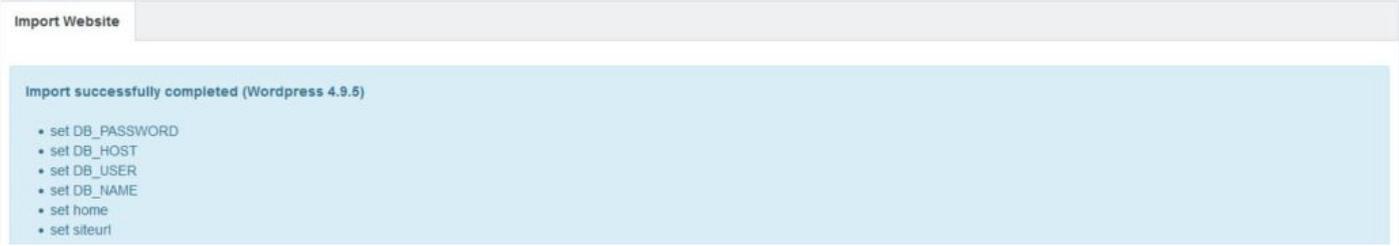
Start import

With "Save" the import is created and starts automatically. You can see the current status at any time in the list under **Import website** and follow the import "live" via the displayed link (this is only possible via a browser if you have already changed the DNS entries for the website to the new server - otherwise you can also view this file via FTP).

When the import is complete, you will see which CMS was recognized and which values were set. For Wordpress, for example, it looks like this:

Import Website

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Import Website

Import successfully completed (Wordpress 4.9.5)

- set DB_PASSWORD
- set DB_HOST
- set DB_USER
- set DB_NAME
- set home
- set siteurl

If an error occurred, you will see the problems at this point and can correct them (e.g. wrong password) directly and simply start the import again.