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WordPress for Joomla!

# 

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# Introduction

‘corePHP’ has designed world-class applications for many public and private sectors. WordPress for Joomla! is a modified version of the powerful WordPress blogging platform that is designed to work on Joomla! websites. It provides a variety of WordPress features, plus a few special modifications of its own. Happy blogging!

## Terms to know

**WordPress** – An open source blog publishing application. Learn more at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WordPress>

**Joomla!** – An open source content management system. Learn more at: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joomla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joomla%20)

**WordPress for Joomla!** –  A modified package of WordPress that is designed to work inside of Joomla!.

**Permalinks** – These are SEF (Search Engine Friendly) URLs. Learn more at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permalinks>

**Modules** – Small content items in a Joomla! template that complement the main content of the page.

**Widgets** – The equivalent of modules, but in WordPress.

**Stand-Alone Wordpress** – A Wordpress installation from <http://www.wordpress.org>; a version that has not been modified by ‘corePHP’.

## Requirements

Here are the requirements for installation:

* Joomla! 1.5.
* PHP version 4.3 or greater
* MySQL version 4.1.2 or greater
* If you want your URLs to be search friendly (SEF), the SEF URLs and mod\_rewrite need to be turned on in Joomla!
* If you want to use the Multisite feature, the SEF URLs and mod\_rewrite need to be turned on in Joomla!

# Installation Guide

We have designed our instructions to prevent most problems you may encounter. Some installations may not go as smoothly as others, but if you follow these simple instructions step by step, you will be up and running in no time. Need a little extra help? View our installation video at <http://vimeo.com/14948657>.

Note: if you have been using a previous version of WordPress for Joomla! and you wish to migrate anything over, please view our installation video at <http://vimeo.com/14947046> or <http://vimeo.com/14946427>.

## Installation Process

1. Download the WordPress for Joomla! extension from our website at <http://www.corephp.com/>
2. Download the component. It will be a zip file.
3. Unpackage the zip file. It will contain 3 zipped files. Two of them are Joomla! plugins and the third is the actual WordPress for Joomla! component.
4. Install the two plugins first.
5. Install the component. The component is very large in size, about 4MB. Most servers have a 2MB upload limit, so you may have to use one of the other two methods of installation (the directory method or the URL method – both located on the product installation page).
6. Once the three extensions are installed, enable the WordPress Authentication plugin and the WordPress User plugin.
7. Go to Components on your administration menu and click on WordPress.  
   At this point, WordPress will take you through the installation process. If you are not logged in to the front-end of your Joomla! site, you will need to log in with your Joomla! username and password.
8. After you log in, WordPress will ask you for your site title and your email, and whether or not you want your blog to be public.
9. Once you have entered this information, submit the form by clicking “Install WordPress”.
10. Log in again. This completes the WordPress for Joomla! installation.

# Upgrading Wordpress

It is recommended to make a backup of your Joomla site before any upgrades.

Follow these steps:

1. Backup theme folder. It is only required to make a backup of the theme folder if you have made modifications to it, otherwise you may skip this step.
2. Install the component and the plugins included in the installation zip file. You can install all extension over the current ones that you have installed.
3. Visit WordPress through the Joomla! back-end.
4. You may be required to upgrade the database before continuing.
5. After the upgrade restore your theme if you did a backup of it earlier.
6. That is it! Enjoy your updated blog!

# Configuring a Single Blog

After installing WordPress, you can configure your blog. For a visual step-by-step guide, view our video at <http://vimeo.com/14948387>

## Create a Menu Item for WordPress

On your Joomla! back-end, click on Menu Manager. Pick a menu where you would like to have the link to your blog. Create a new menu (the type will be WordPress) and give it a name. Finally, click Save. Now your users can navigate to your blog.

## Enable Search Engine Friendly URLs

To enable SEF URLs in WordPress for Joomla!, you must first turn them on in Joomla!.

* Go to Global Configuration in your Joomla! back-end. Under the Site tab, you will see SEO Settings. Enable “Search Engine Friendly URLs” and “Use Apache mod\_rewrite”
* Before you save your changes, you must log in to your site through FTP or some sort of file system administration so you can rename the file named “htaccess.txt” to “.htaccess”. This will complete the Joomla! setup.
* To enable them in WordPress for Joomla!, go to your WordPress dashboard and navigate to Settings -> Permalinks. Select a permalink structure for your blog. It is recommended that you never change your permalink structure once it is set.

The Permalinks are now enabled, and you can see the ‘pretty urls’ in the front-end.

\*\* If you are using the .html suffix for your URLs, you must also install the WordPress System Plugin, you can download this plugin from our website. Follow the instructions inside the plugin to complete the installation.

## Widgets and Modules

On a default install, the WordPress sidebar displays to the right of the WordPress content. You can remove this sidebar and move it to a module position by downloading and installing the WordPress Sidebar 1 module then placing widgets in “Joomla module widget area 1”. You will need to disable the setting “Use sidebar in content area” in your WordPress site options. The Joomla! module can then be put into any Joomla! module position.

One thing to note, this module will only work when you use the Twenty Ten WordPress theme and the EveryHome theme.

If widgets are not showing up in your sidebar or your sidebar is completely empty, you can troubleshoot the issue by placing a different widget in each widget area to verify you are modifying the correct widget area.

## Configure the Twenty Ten Theme Setting

The Twenty Ten theme is the default theme for the WordPress for Joomla! install. You can choose to hide/display the title and description, hide/display the header image, and hide/display the WordPress menu system. You can also customize the width of the WordPress page. We added this option to make it easier for you to fit your blog into your template, regardless of how many columns you have in your Joomla! template.

# Additional TwentyTen Template Options

We have added additional template options for the TwentyTen template to help match the styles of Wordpress with your Joomla! site. Over time we will be adding more as we install Wordpress into more templates and discover more options that are needed. For an up-to-date list of fixes for the templates we have tested visit <http://www.corephp.com/wordpress-twentyten-template-fixes.html>.

## Joomla! Template Company

Use this option to enable certain features and styles specific to each template company. We have put a lot of work into making our WordPress for Joomla! extension work with as many template styles as possible. We started with one template from each major Joomla! template company. If the styles don’t work you can revert to the Default Joomla option which should be a solid base for all templates.

## Wrap metadata in modifydate class

Some template companies have the entire “Posted on … by …” area in a small font and some use it for specific styling (ie. JoomlaShack Cascada). If you would like this area wrapped in the modifydate class simply change this option to Yes.

## Site title size (in pixels)

WordPress wraps your site name on the homepage in an H1 tag, but then wraps the page title in an H1 on all interior pages, leaving your site title without an H tag around it. This sets a font size for the interior site title to more closely match the h1 on the homepage.

## Site Link Color & Hover Color

All WordPress blog titles on the homepage will inherit the link colors from your template. If you would prefer to have a different color you can set it here.

## Sticky post background color

If your template doesn’t have a featured article style you can set a different background color for “Sticky Posts”. If your template does have a style it will inherit it. (See Beez template for an example)

## Navigation colors

Since there was no way to inherit styles of the template menus we have added options for setting all colors of a menu such as background color, background hover color, text color and text hover color. The same options are available for the sub-menu dropdown as well.

# Enabling Multisite

Once you have WordPress for Joomla! installed, the option to enable multisite is under Settings -> General on your WordPress back-end. It is titled “Enable Multisite”. Before you enable Multisite in WordPress, you must first have SEF URLs with mod\_rewrite turned on in Joomla!, and we recommend you utilize only one domain for your website. The instructions to both steps are below.

For a visual step-by-step guide, view our video at <http://vimeo.com/14947961> or if your Joomla! site is installed in a subdirectory from the root of your domain, see this video <http://vimeo.com/14947328>

## Utilize One Domain

It is recommended that for multisite you use only one domain for your website. Search engines and DNS servers see www.example.com as a different domain than example.com. If you have Joomla installed in a subdomain, you do not need to take any action. If you do have a www. on your domain name then you should enter this in your .htaccess file after the line that reads “RewriteEngine On” –

If you want your domain to be www.example.com:

RewriteCond %{HTTP\_HOST} ^example\.com  
RewriteRule ^(.\*)$ http://www. example.com/$1 [R=permanent,L]

If you want your domain to be example.com:

RewriteCond %{HTTP\_HOST} ^www.example\.com  
RewriteRule ^(.\*)$ http://example.com/$1 [R=permanent,L]

Any requests that do not match the URL you chose will be redirected to the correct one.

## Enable Multisite

To enable multisite, you must first have SEF URLs with mod\_rewrite turned on in Joomla! (This is the only way to use WordPress Multisite). To do this, you must go to Global Configuration in your Joomla! back-end. Under the Site tab, you will see SEO Settings. Enable “Search Engine Friendly URLs” and “Use Apache mod\_rewrite”

Before you save your changes, you need to log in to your site through FTP or some sort of file system administration and rename a file named “htaccess.txt” to “.htaccess”.

This will complete the setup in Joomla!.

\*\* If you are using the .html suffix for your URLs, you must also install the WordPress System Plugin, you can download this plugin from our website. Follow the instructions inside the plugin to complete the installation.

## Pick a Directory

After you enable multisite, you will be redirected to the Network page of WordPress. Here you will have to pick a directory where you will want your WordPress Multisite blogs to reside. If you pick the directory name “blogs” and you domain name is example.com, then your blogs will have this URL:

http://example.com/blogs/BLOG\_NAME

(BLOG\_NAME will be the name of each one of your blogs.)

## Complete the setup

After picking a directory name, click on Move Folder. At this point, WordPress will move the core files of WordPress into the new directory name. Once the folder is moved, you will be redirected to this new directory name and you will have to log in again. After you log in, you will need to complete the setup of WordPress Multisite. Follow the steps in the installation. When you are finished, you will need to log in again.

You will see a new menu called “SuperAdmin.” The Multisite is now set up.

# Configuring Multisite

**IMPORTANT:** If you are using the Joomla 1.6 version of WordPress for Joomla!, you must create a menu item to WordPress (even if you wish to leave it disabled) before proceeding with the steps below.

The Joomla! specific options that used to be located under the Settings -> General page are now at the bottom of the Super Admin -> Options page. Here you can disable multisite if you like. Also, the Twenty Ten theme settings now apply to the EveryHome template.

Once again, if you need any help or would like to see the instructions visually, check out our video at <http://vimeo.com/14948252>

## Creating a Menu Item for WordPress Multisite

On your Joomla! back-end, click on Menu Manager and pick a menu where you would like to have the link to your network of blogs. Create a new menu (the type will be WordPress). Note: The title of this menu item MUST be the same name as the directory that you chose for your multisite installation. Click Save. Now, your users can navigate to your blog.

## Creating a Menu Item for Individual Blogs

After the menu item is created to the main blog, you can create menu items to the individual blogs by using the menu type “External Link” that is native to Joomla!

## Enable the EveryHome Theme

The EveryHome template is a template that ‘corePHP’ created. It is used to display posts from all of the latest updated blogs site-wide. To enable this theme, go to Appearance -> Themes and activate this new blog. This new theme will now be enabled. As new blogs are created and new posts are written, the latest posts will show on this new theme. We recommend you use this theme so users from your site will have an overall view of all the posts site-wide.

## Updating Multisite

Once there is a new version of WordPress for Joomla! available, you will need to install the new package through your Joomla! installer. When you install the new package, the files in Joomla! will be updated, but the files in the multisite installation will not. To update Multisite, install the package as stated above, then go to the Super Admin -> JUpdate page. This page will guide you through updating the Multisite installation. Once that is complete, go to the Super Admin -> Update page. This is a WordPress page that will update the rest of the WordPress sites for you.

# Uninstalling

To completely uninstall WordPress for Joomla, you will need to uninstall it through the Joomla! installer. If you had a Multisite, you will need to go through your website’s file system and delete the folder where Multisite was installed. After you have done this, you will need to go to your database and remove all of the WordPress tables.

# Adding users

Wordpress for Joomla! does not have a method to add users since it synchronizes its users automatically with the Joomla! users database table.  Users must have logged in at least once in order to show up as a Wordpress user.

# Installing Plugins

This WordPress for Joomla integration was developed in a way that it would allow for most WordPress plugins to work out of the box. You may find that some plugins do not work after installation, and more than likely this is due to the nature of the integration. If you want a plugin migrated please contact us at <http://support.corephp.com/>

# Installing Themes

Currently, WordPress for Joomla! ships with a modified version of the default Twenty Ten theme, and an EveryHome Theme template used for Multisite. These two themes are made to display inside of a Joomla! template. This means that they have non-obtrusive styles that will not affect the rest of your Joomla template. They are also made so your Joomla! template validates.

You are able to install a different third party template if you wish, but the template will display on its own and it will not be wrapped with the Joomla! template. The reason for this is because most, if not all third party templates are not made to work inside of another template. If you were to display a third party template inside a Joomla! template, more than likely you would have duplicate <html>, <body>, tags (among others) that would cause your page not to validate. It could potentially not render correctly on some (or all) browsers.  
  
Keep this in mind when installing a third party template.

# Using sh404SEF

If you are using sh404SEF, you must download the WordPress System Plugin from the WordPress download section on our website. Once you have this plugin installed, you need to enable it and change the Blog URL Path parameter to the path to your blog. It makes no difference if you are using WordPress or WordPress Multisite.

For example, if your blog URL is *http://www.example.com/blogs/* then you will want to type *blogs* into that parameter field.

No settings need to be changed on sh404SEF to get it working with our extension.

# Translate Wordpress for Joomla!

To translate WordPress you need to do two things, you need to install an .mo file where you can read how to do this here:

http://codex.wordpress.org/WordPress\_in\_Your\_Language

This will only translate the dashboard of WordPress.

To translate the front-end you need to edit the WordPress language file. This file is located here:

/language/en-gb/en-gb.com\_wordpress.ini (which contains roughly 10 phrases to be translated)

You need to translate all of the strings inside that file. If you would to provide us with the translation file once you are done, ‘corePHP’ will more than gladly upload it for others to download.

# Additional modules and plugins

Aside from the main zip file for WordPress for Joomla!, there are other files that can be downloaded for Wordpress for Joomla from the download section here: <https://www.corephp.com/members/clientarea.php?action=products>

## Modules

Note: These modules can only be used when the Twenty Ten theme is enabled.

WordPress Blog List Module – Lists blogs by name and provides a link to them. This module can only be used when the Wordpress multisite option is enabled.

WordPress Category Module – Lists categories from WordPress in a Joomla! module.

WordPress Latest Blogs Module – Lists a specified number of posts site-wide. Since the module was written with versatility in mind, it removes all HTML from the truncated version of the post (unless the “Display images” parameter is set to “Yes”, then it allows the <a> tag and the <img> tag). The amount of characters the module will display in the intro-text is defined by the “Max Length of Post” field. Note that because content is being truncated, if the “Display images” parameter is set to “Yes”, the “Max Length of Post” should be increased to allow for lengthy tags.

WordPress Recent Comments Module – Lists a definable number of recent comments that were made on WordPress posts.

WordPress Search Form Module – Displays a WordPress search form that you can use anywhere on your site.

WordPress Sidebar Modules 1 and 2 – Outputs WordPress Widgets in any module position in your Joomla site. For further explanation, please refer to the “Widgets and Modules” section earlier in the documentation.

## Plugins

WordPress Search Plugin – Enables the native Joomla! Search component to be able to search the content of WordPress for Joomla! posts and display the results.

Xmap plugin – Xmap is a sitemap component for Joomla created by Vargas. The WordPress sitemap plugin allows blog posts from WordPress to display in the sitemaps created by Xmap. The plugin must be installed via the Xmap plugin manager and not the default Joomla installer.

WordPress Plugins – Occassionally, a Wordpress plugin may not be able to work with Wordpress for Joomla out-of-the-box and will require modification. WordPress plugins that have been ported by ‘corePHP’ can be found in the downloads section of corephp.com. An example of a plugin that we have ported is the All-in-One SEO plugin. Since Wordpress plugins are still written to be used with Wordpress, they will have to be installed via the Wordpress dashboard and cannot be installed via the Joomla Extensions Manager.

The JomSocial WordPress plugin which displays activity stream notifications for blog posts and comments.

The JomSocial WordPress Toolbar Plugin for displaying a menu for JomSocial users to write their blog, view their blog, view all blog entries, and register for a blog.

# Migrating from WordPress Stand-alone

To transfer from a stand-alone Wordpress site, you can go to Tools->Export and export an XML file that will contain all of your posts, tags, categories, and links to your images. Then access Wordpress for Joomla and go to Tools->Import and import the XML file.  This will bring in all of the content and prompt you to transfer the images to your current installation (so make sure you don't take the old site down until the import).  
  
Themes and Plugins will have to be manually transferred or re-installed.

# Migrating from WordPress for Joomla! version 2.9.x or Lower

If you previously used WordPress for Joomla! and wish to change to WordPress 3.0, you can migrate your content to the new version by following the steps below. Please view our video at <http://vimeo.com/14947046> for a visual guide. The steps are described below.

## Video Steps

1. Back up the whole site.
2. Enable SEF.
3. Back up the uploads folder located at:
   1. /components/com\_wordpress/wp-content/uploads/
4. Uninstall the current WordPress for Joomla! component.
5. Install the new WordPress for Joomla! component.
6. Upload the saved content folder to:
   1. /components/com\_wordpress/wp-content/uploads/
7. Visit the WordPress component.
8. Upgrade WordPress.
9. Fix the menu.
10. Update any modules you were previously using.
11. Fix the template. The migration is now complete.

# Migrating from WordPress MU for Joomla! version 2.9.x or Lower

If you previously used WordPress MU for Joomla! and wish to change to WordPress 3.0, you can migrate your content to the new version by following the steps below. Please view our video at <http://vimeo.com/14946427> for a visual guide. The steps are described below.

## Video Steps

1. Back up the whole site.
2. Enable SEF.
3. Back up the uploads folder located at:

/components/com\_wpmu/wp-content/uploads/

1. Uninstall the current WordPress MU for Joomla! component.
2. Install the new WordPress for Joomla! component.
3. Change the WordPress config file located at:

/components/com\_wordpress/wp/wp-config.php

1. Change the prefix to wpmu\_1\_
2. Rename the following two tables:
   1. jos\_wpmu\_usermeta to jos\_wpmu\_1\_usermeta
   2. jos\_wpmu\_users to jos\_wpmu\_1\_users
3. Run the following database query:

UPDATE `jos\_wpmu\_1\_usermeta` SET `meta\_value` = REPLACE( `meta\_value`, 'b:1;', 's:1:"1";' ), `meta\_value` = REPLACE( `meta\_value`, 'Administrator', 'administrator' ) WHERE `meta\_key` LIKE '%\_capabilities'

1. Install WP Prefix changer plugin – this can be downloaded from our website.
2. Log into the Wordpress component and upgrade the database.
3. Enable and run the prefix plugin.
4. Change the WordPress config file located at:

/components/com\_wordpress/wp/wp-config.php

1. Change the prefix to wp\_
2. Enable Multisite.
3. Run the following database query and change the blog’s path to the path you want for your multisite. Also, change the domain dev.joompressblog.com to your own domain name.
   1. INSERT INTO `jos\_wp\_options` ( `blog\_id`, `option\_name`, `option\_value` ) VALUES ( 0, 'wpj\_multisite\_path', 'blogs' );
   2. INSERT INTO `jos\_wp\_sitemeta` ( `site\_id`, `meta\_key`, `meta\_value`) VALUES (1, 'siteurl', 'http://dev.joompressblog.com/blogs/');
4. Upload the WordPress files to the new directory name that you chose.
5. Rename the ms-index.php file to index.php
6. Move the EveryHome template folder.
7. Change all of the blog paths in the database to be prefixed with the new blog path.
8. Write the following constant to the wp-config.php file in the new multisite WordPress directory.

define('WP\_ALLOW\_MULTISITE', true);

1. Upload the WordPress folder that you downloaded earlier.
2. Update any modules you were previously using.
3. Fix your menu item to your blog to match the new path to your blogs. The menu alias must match the name of the directory you created in step 17. The migration is now complete.

# Upgrading from Wordpress For Joomla! 3.x to a newer version

If you already have Wordpress for Joomla 3.x and would like to upgrade to a newer version, please follow the steps below. An example of this scenario would be upgrading from Wordpress for Joomla! 3.0.1.2 to Wordpress for Joomla! 3.2.1.  
  
 1. Backup Wordpress for Joomla’s files and database tables.

2. Install the newer version of the component over the old one using the Joomla! extension manager. That is, do not remove the old component prior to installing the new package. If the old component is uninstalled, it will potentially remove media uploads, themes, and plugins.

3. Verify the upgrade went correctly.

# Troubleshooting

## Installation

Sometimes due to a failed installation of the uploaded zip file, it is advantageous (or even the only option) to install Wordpress for Joomla! from a directory. This can be caused by:

1. The file being unable to be unzipped due to a server problem.
2. The upload\_max\_filesize variable is set too low preventing the upload.
3. Permission configuration issues on the server.

Installing from directory can be accomplished by following these steps:

1. Unzip the com\_wordpress\_3.0.x.zip file which will generate the directory /com\_wordpress\_3.0.x/
2. Upload the directory to /[your joomla site]/tmp
3. Log into the Joomla back-end and go to Extensions->Install/Uninstall
4. In the “Install from directory” field, add the path to the file. Depending on the server configuration, the field should have the path to the tmp directory from step two filled out so you can simply add /com\_wordpress\_3.0.x/ to the end.
5. Click “Install” to the right of the field.
6. Enjoy your successful installation!

## Blank Pages

Setting error reporting to maximum, even if momentarily, will typically display a useful error and provide something to work with. This can be performed by completing the following steps:

1. Log into your Joomla administrator backend.
2. Go to Site->Global Configuration->Server.
3. Take note of your current error reporting setting then set "Error reporting" to maximum.
4. Reload your page and take note of the errors.
5. Set your error reporting to what it was set to in step 3.
6. Search for the error using a search engine and the search box on the ‘corePHP’ forums. If the error contains the full path to the file, make sure to remove the part of the path that is unique to your Joomla installation for increased search results.

## 403 Messages

On some servers, “403 Forbidden” could be displayed by attempting to access Wordpress for Joomla! This is usually because there have been rules added to the .htaccess file in the root of the Joomla installation. Some ways to troubleshoot the issue are to try commenting out “security” rules or briefly renaming the .htaccess file altogether to disable it.

## 404 Messages

If you are receiving 404 errors and either of the following conditions are true, make sure that you have installed and configured the Wordpress system plugin:

1. You are using the Joomla’s native SEF and the .html extension in the Joomla! Global configuration.  
  
2. You are using sh404SEF.

The Wordpress system plugin is available in the download section here: <https://www.corephp.com/members/clientarea.php?action=products>

404 errors may also be caused by not having a menu item created or published for the menu item type “Wordpress”. Also, creating an “External Link” to a URL such as <http://www.example.com/?option=com_wordpress> or <http://www.example.com/blog> will not create the proper routing for URL’s and may result in 404 errors.

## 500 Messages

While the list is not all-inclusive, the following items most commonly cause 500 errors:

* Incorrect folder permissions on one of the directories in the path /components/com\_wordpress/wp/ or the Wordpress network directory, in a multisite installation. Folder permissions should be set to 755. Setting them too high and the server cannot display the information to visitors and setting them too low can prevent them from being displayed by servers with security software such as mod\_security.
* An incorrect directive in the .htaccess file in either the root of the Joomla! installation or the Wordpress network directory, if multisite is enabled.
* PHP does not have enough memory allocated to it to execute the page.

Most server software will log a useful message when a 500 error is encountered. These messages can be very helpful in troubleshooting a 500 error since the message is typically not output on the page load. Most web host management software has a user friendly interface for viewing the logs. For example, on a cPanel server, you can log into cPanel then click the “Error Logs” icon.

# Support

With every subscription purchased for Wordpress for Joomla!, users are entitled to one year of support. Please follow the following steps when requesting support:

1. Review the documentation to verify everything is configured correctly.
2. Search for a similar problem at the official Wordpress for Joomla! forum: <http://www.corephp.com/forum/index.php/board,43.0.html> . If you are seeking information about something that could apply to Wordpress in general (and not just Wordpress for Joomla!), you may be able to find information elsewhere on the internet since our documentation contains issues mostly regarding integration between Wordpress and Joomla!
3. Create a support ticket at <https://www.corephp.com/members/supporttickets.php>

If you have any other questions or suggestions, please contact us at [https://www.corephp.com/](https://www.corephp.com/members/supporttickets.php" \t "_blank)

This completes the documentation. Enjoy!