

## How To Copy Permissions Between Users In The Database

When user permissions get corrupted, and other solutions fail, sometimes you have no choice but to manually edit user information and settings in the database. This checklist guides you through the steps needed to transfer (copy) the permissions from one user to another or from one user in a healthy WordPress site to another in order to restore admin status.

This checklist assumes cPanel and phpMyAdmin are utilized by your web host.

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### ***WARNING!***

*These instructions are for informational purposes only. If you choose to follow them, you are assuming all risks on your own. Neither TechBasedMarketing.com, its parent company Marketing Right, LLC, any entity, online properties owned by it or staff and managing members can be held responsible for loss of data, loss of website, revenue or any other issues arising from following these instructions.*

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### Determine the database name

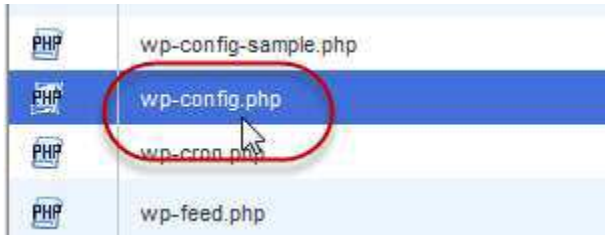
1. Log in to cPanel
2. Find the File Manager icon/button. Click to launch File Manager in a new window/tab



3. Navigate to your WordPress folder. If WordPress is installed in the root meaning if typing yoursite.com takes you to your WordPress site then there's a good

chance you need to look inside the public\_html or www folder. If WordPress is installed in a folder, meaning typing yoursite.com/blog takes you to your WordPress site then it probably means you have to look inside the public\_html/blog or www/blog folder.

4. Find a file names wp-config.php. Click to select.



5. Then click Code Editor in the menu on the top to open the file.



6. You will see a bunch of text and code. There is no need to edit anything. You are only here on an information finding mission. What you need to do is find the line that says *define ( 'DB\_NAME'*. Take note of the value after that in particular the value after the underscore. You will use this information to help you find the correct database to edit on later.

```
15 */
16
17 // ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
18 /** The name of the database for WordPress */
19 define( 'DB_NAME', 'site_2h4j13RTZ8' );
20
21 /** MySQL database username */
22 define( 'DB_USER', 'site_wDBbD4' );
23
24 /** MySQL database password */
25 define( 'DB_PASSWORD', '+y1WDXBE}6z' );
26
27 /** MySQL hostname */
28 define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
29
30 /** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
```

7. Once you have noted the database name (write it down or copied it into a temporary file), you may close the file. Do not save and overwrite any information.

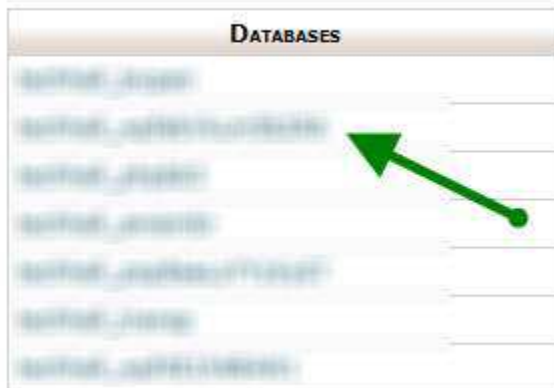
## Backup the database

1. While still in cPanel
2. Find the Backup icon/button. Click to open



3. You will find a list of database names. Find the one you will be working on, click on the name to download a copy of the database to your computer.

### Download a MySQL Database Backup



4. Return to cPanel Home
5. Repeat backup with the WordPress database you will be copying *from*. Just in case.

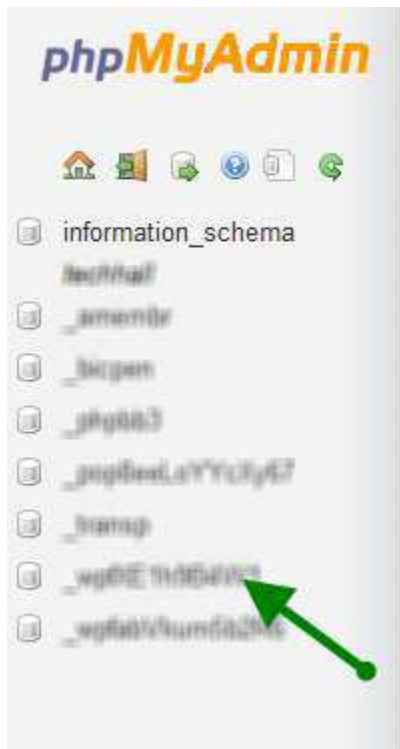
## Find and copy working user permissions from source site

1. You now need to get a copy of good permissions from another WordPress site. Keep the cPanel of the site you are copying *to* open. For simplicity we will be calling this the source site. Then log into the cPanel of the site you are copying *from* in a new tab. We will call this the receiving site.

2. In the source site's cPanel, find the phpMyAdmin icon/button. Click to launch.



3. In the left panel, find the database name of the WordPress site you will be copying from. Click on the name. The database will load in the right panel.



4. Find the record that says wp\_usermeta. Please note there is a 90% chance your database user table will be named wp\_usermeta because that is the default WordPress setup. Sometimes, it will be slightly different as you see in our example below. This is due to settings made by the person who set up your blog for security purposes. There is no need to concern yourself too much with what the name is before the underscore. Most important thing is you locate the \_usermeta table, then click Browse.



5. You will now see a list of data. Find the line where the user\_id is '1' and the text under meta\_key is named wp\_capabilities or somethingelse\_capabilities.



	umeta_id	user_id	meta_key
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	1	1	nickname
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	2	1	rich_editing
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	3	1	admin_color
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	4	1	wp_capabilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	5	1	comment_shortcuts

6. Place your cursor in the box next to the field that says "value". Select the entire chunk or Ctrl+A (Cmd+A on Mac) to copy everything in the box.



7. Then Ctrl+C (Cmd+C) or right click and copy. If you wish, paste this into a temporary plain text file. The key is it must be plain text. Not Microsoft Word or any rich text editor.

## Paste Permissions Into The Receiving Site (where admin is not working)

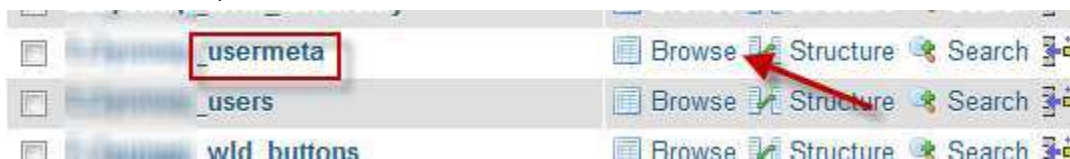
1. In the receiving site's cPanel, find the phpMyAdmin icon/button. Click to launch.



- In the left panel, find the database name of the WordPress site you will be copying from. Click on the name. The database will load in the right panel.



- Find the record that says wp\_usermeta. Please note there is a 90% chance your database user table will be named wp\_usermeta because that is the default WordPress setup. Sometimes, it will be slightly different as you see in our example below. This is due to settings made by the person who set up your blog for security purposes. There is no need to concern yourself too much with what the name is before the underscore. Most important thing is you locate the \_usermeta table, then click Browse.



- You will now see a list of data. Find the line where the user\_id is '1' and the text under meta\_key is named wp\_capabilities or somethingelse\_capabilities.

	umeta_id	user_id	meta_key
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	1	1	nickname
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	2	1	rich_editing
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	3	1	admin_color
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	4	1	wp_capabilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Inline Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	5	1	comment_shortcuts

- Paste the permissions from the source site into the value box, replacing what was in there entirely. Then click Go to save.

meta\_key varchar(255)

meta\_value longtext

Replace with the codes from source site

- Return to your receiving site and log into WordPress as admin. Check all permissions are back. If they are, that's it! You're done. You may exit and close all windows, cPanels etc that you have open.
- If they aren't something has gone wrong somewhere and you may have to restore your database from your backup.