

alt.php: php pages on IIS are white/blank ?

php pages on IIS are white/blank ?

Source: <http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/PHP/alt.php/2005-01/0130.html>

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Date: 01/05/05

Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2005 09:19:26 GMT

Hi,

I have installed a PHP SQL application named "Shop-Scripts" on IIS6. The setup DB options worked ok to allow me to connect to an SQL server DB but most of the PHP pages just display a blank white page. I have another PHP app that seems to run fine on in another DIR within the same default website. This other app uses MySql however.

I was just wondering if anyone knew exactly how to configure PHP.ini to allow PHP to work on IIS6 with SQL SERVER 2000 (assuming this was the problem) ?

NOTE: this line has been enabled extension=php_mssql.dll.

NOTE: connection to SQL DB must be ok as the install program managed to create table + add a few values.

NOTE: php version 4.

Thanks for any information at all, im lost.
Scott

[PHP]

```
.....  
; WARNING ;  
.....  
; This is the default settings file for new PHP installations.  
; By default, PHP installs itself with a configuration suitable for  
; development purposes, and *NOT* for production purposes.  
; For several security-oriented considerations that should be taken  
; before going online with your site, please consult php.ini-recommended  
; and http://php.net/manual/en/security.php.
```

```
.....  
; About this file ;  
.....
```

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```
; This file controls many aspects of PHP's behavior. In order for PHP to
; read it, it must be named 'php.ini'. PHP looks for it in the current
; working directory, in the path designated by the environment variable
; PHPRC, and in the path that was defined in compile time (in that order).
; Under Windows, the compile-time path is the Windows directory. The
; path in which the php.ini file is looked for can be overridden using
; the -c argument in command line mode.
;
; The syntax of the file is extremely simple. Whitespace and Lines
; beginning with a semicolon are silently ignored (as you probably guessed).
; Section headers (e.g. [Foo]) are also silently ignored, even though
; they might mean something in the future.
;
; Directives are specified using the following syntax:
; directive = value
; Directive names are *case sensitive* - foo=bar is different from FOO=bar.
;
; The value can be a string, a number, a PHP constant (e.g. E_ALL or M_PI),
one
; of the INI constants (On, Off, True, False, Yes, No and None) or an
expression
; (e.g. E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE), or a quoted string ("foo").
;
; Expressions in the INI file are limited to bitwise operators and
parentheses:
; | bitwise OR
; & bitwise AND
; ~ bitwise NOT
; ! boolean NOT
;
; Boolean flags can be turned on using the values 1, On, True or Yes.
; They can be turned off using the values 0, Off, False or No.
;
; An empty string can be denoted by simply not writing anything after the
equal
; sign, or by using the None keyword:
;
; foo = ; sets foo to an empty string
; foo = none ; sets foo to an empty string
; foo = "none" ; sets foo to the string 'none'
;
; If you use constants in your value, and these constants belong to a
; dynamically loaded extension (either a PHP extension or a Zend extension),
; you may only use these constants *after* the line that loads the
extension.
;
; All the values in the php.ini-dist file correspond to the builtin
; defaults (that is, if no php.ini is used, or if you delete these lines,
; the builtin defaults will be identical).
```

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```
.....  
; Language Options ;  
.....
```

```
; Enable the PHP scripting language engine under Apache.  
engine = On
```

```
; Allow the <? tag. Otherwise, only <?php and <script> tags are recognized.  
; NOTE: Using short tags should be avoided when developing applications or  
; libraries that are meant for redistribution, or deployment on PHP  
; servers which are not under your control, because short tags may not  
; be supported on the target server. For portable, redistributable code,  
; be sure not to use short tags.  
short_open_tag = On
```

```
; Allow ASP-style tags.  
asp_tags = Off
```

```
; The number of significant digits displayed in floating point numbers.  
precision = 12
```

```
; Enforce year 2000 compliance (will cause problems with non-compliant  
browsers)  
y2k_compliance = On
```

```
; Output buffering allows you to send header lines (including cookies) even  
; after you send body content, at the price of slowing PHP's output layer a  
; bit. You can enable output buffering during runtime by calling the output  
; buffering functions. You can also enable output buffering for all files  
by  
; setting this directive to On. If you wish to limit the size of the buffer  
; to a certain size – you can use a maximum number of bytes instead of 'On',  
as  
; a value for this directive (e.g., output_buffering=4096).  
output_buffering = Off
```

```
; You can redirect all of the output of your scripts to a function. For  
; example, if you set output_handler to "mb_output_handler", character  
; encoding will be transparently converted to the specified encoding.  
; Setting any output handler automatically turns on output buffering.  
; Note: People who wrote portable scripts should not depend on this ini  
; directive. Instead, explicitly set the output handler using  
ob_start().  
; Using this ini directive may cause problems unless you know what  
script  
; is doing.  
; Note: You cannot use both "mb_output_handler" with "ob_iconv_handler"  
; and you cannot use both "ob_gzhandler" and  
"zlib.output_compression".  
output_handler =
```

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```
; Transparent output compression using the zlib library
; Valid values for this option are 'off', 'on', or a specific buffer size
; to be used for compression (default is 4KB)
; Note: Resulting chunk size may vary due to nature of compression. PHP
; outputs chunks that are few hundreds bytes each as a result of
; compression. If you prefer a larger chunk size for better
; performance, enable output_buffering in addition.
; Note: You need to use zlib.output_handler instead of the standard
; output_handler, or otherwise the output will be corrupted.
zlib.output_compression = Off
```

```
; You cannot specify additional output handlers if zlib.output_compression
; is activated here. This setting does the same as output_handler but in
; a different order.
;zlib.output_handler =
```

```
; Implicit flush tells PHP to tell the output layer to flush itself
; automatically after every output block. This is equivalent to calling the
; PHP function flush() after each and every call to print() or echo() and
each
; and every HTML block. Turning this option on has serious performance
; implications and is generally recommended for debugging purposes only.
implicit_flush = Off
```

```
; The unserialize callback function will be called (with the undefined class'
; name as parameter), if the unserializer finds an undefined class
; which should be instantiated.
; A warning appears if the specified function is not defined, or if the
; function doesn't include/implement the missing class.
; So only set this entry, if you really want to implement such a
; callback-function.
unserialize_callback_func=
```

```
; Whether to enable the ability to force arguments to be passed by reference
; at function call time. This method is deprecated and is likely to be
; unsupported in future versions of PHP/Zend. The encouraged method of
; specifying which arguments should be passed by reference is in the
function
; declaration. You're encouraged to try and turn this option Off and make
; sure your scripts work properly with it in order to ensure they will work
; with future versions of the language (you will receive a warning each time
; you use this feature, and the argument will be passed by value instead of
by
; reference).
allow_call_time_pass_reference = On
```

```
; Safe Mode
;
safe_mode = Off
```

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```
; By default, Safe Mode does a UID compare check when
; opening files. If you want to relax this to a GID compare,
; then turn on safe_mode_gid.
safe_mode_gid = Off

; When safe_mode is on, UID/GID checks are bypassed when
; including files from this directory and its subdirectories.
; (directory must also be in include_path or full path must
; be used when including)
safe_mode_include_dir =

; When safe_mode is on, only executables located in the safe_mode_exec_dir
; will be allowed to be executed via the exec family of functions.
safe_mode_exec_dir =

; Setting certain environment variables may be a potential security breach.
; This directive contains a comma-delimited list of prefixes. In Safe Mode,
; the user may only alter environment variables whose names begin with the
; prefixes supplied here. By default, users will only be able to set
; environment variables that begin with PHP_ (e.g. PHP_FOO=BAR).
;
; Note: If this directive is empty, PHP will let the user modify ANY
; environment variable!
safe_mode_allowed_env_vars = PHP_

; This directive contains a comma-delimited list of environment variables
; that
; the end user won't be able to change using putenv(). These variables will
; be
; protected even if safe_mode_allowed_env_vars is set to allow to change
; them.
safe_mode_protected_env_vars = LD_LIBRARY_PATH

; open_basedir, if set, limits all file operations to the defined directory
; and below. This directive makes most sense if used in a per-directory
; or per-virtualhost web server configuration file. This directive is
; *NOT* affected by whether Safe Mode is turned On or Off.
;open_basedir =

; This directive allows you to disable certain functions for security
; reasons.
; It receives a comma-delimited list of function names. This directive is
; *NOT* affected by whether Safe Mode is turned On or Off.
disable_functions =

; This directive allows you to disable certain classes for security reasons.
; It receives a comma-delimited list of class names. This directive is
; *NOT* affected by whether Safe Mode is turned On or Off.
disable_classes =
```

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```
; Colors for Syntax Highlighting mode. Anything that's acceptable in
; <font color="?????"> would work.
;highlight.string = #DD0000
;highlight.comment = #FF9900
;highlight.keyword = #007700
;highlight.bg = #FFFFFF
;highlight.default = #0000BB
;highlight.html = #000000

;
; Misc
;
; Decides whether PHP may expose the fact that it is installed on the server
; (e.g. by adding its signature to the Web server header). It is no
security
; threat in any way, but it makes it possible to determine whether you use
PHP
; on your server or not.
expose_php = On

.....
; Resource Limits ;
.....

max_execution_time = 30 ; Maximum execution time of each script, in
seconds
max_input_time = 60 ; Maximum amount of time each script may spend parsing
request data
memory_limit = 8M ; Maximum amount of memory a script may consume (8MB)

.....
; Error handling and logging ;
.....

; error_reporting is a bit-field. Or each number up to get desired error
; reporting level
; E_ALL - All errors and warnings
; E_ERROR - fatal run-time errors
; E_WARNING - run-time warnings (non-fatal errors)
; E_PARSE - compile-time parse errors
; E_NOTICE - run-time notices (these are warnings which often
result
; from a bug in your code, but it's possible that it was
; intentional (e.g., using an uninitialized variable and
; relying on the fact it's automatically initialized to
an
; empty string)
; E_CORE_ERROR - fatal errors that occur during PHP's initial startup
; E_CORE_WARNING - warnings (non-fatal errors) that occur during PHP's
; initial startup
; E_COMPILE_ERROR - fatal compile-time errors
```

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```
; E_COMPILE_WARNING – compile–time warnings (non–fatal errors)
; E_USER_ERROR – user–generated error message
; E_USER_WARNING – user–generated warning message
; E_USER_NOTICE – user–generated notice message
;
; Examples:
;
; – Show all errors, except for notices
;
error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE
;
; – Show only errors
;
error_reporting = E_COMPILE_ERROR|E_ERROR|E_CORE_ERROR
;
; – Show all errors except for notices
;
error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE

; Print out errors (as a part of the output). For production web sites,
; you're strongly encouraged to turn this feature off, and use error logging
; instead (see below). Keeping display_errors enabled on a production web
site
; may reveal security information to end users, such as file paths on your
Web
; server, your database schema or other information.
display_errors = On

; Even when display_errors is on, errors that occur during PHP's startup
; sequence are not displayed. It's strongly recommended to keep
; display_startup_errors off, except for when debugging.
display_startup_errors = Off

; Log errors into a log file (server–specific log, stderr, or error_log
(below))
; As stated above, you're strongly advised to use error logging in place of
; error displaying on production web sites.
log_errors = Off

; Set maximum length of log_errors. In error_log information about the
source is
; added. The default is 1024 and 0 allows to not apply any maximum length at
all.
log_errors_max_len = 1024

; Do not log repeated messages. Repeated errors must occur in same file on
same
; line until ignore_repeated_source is set true.
ignore_repeated_errors = Off
```

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```
; Ignore source of message when ignoring repeated messages. When this
setting
; is On you will not log errors with repeated messages from different files
or
; sourcelines.
ignore_repeated_source = Off

; If this parameter is set to Off, then memory leaks will not be shown (on
; stdout or in the log). This has only effect in a debug compile, and if
; error reporting includes E_WARNING in the allowed list
report_memleaks = On

; Store the last error/warning message in $php_errormsg (boolean).
track_errors = Off

; Disable the inclusion of HTML tags in error messages.
;html_errors = Off

; If html_errors is set On PHP produces clickable error messages that direct
; to a page describing the error or function causing the error in detail.
; You can download a copy of the PHP manual from http://www.php.net/docs.php
; and change docref_root to the base URL of your local copy including the
; leading '/'. You must also specify the file extension being used including
; the dot.
;docref_root = "/phpmanual/"
;docref_ext = .html

; String to output before an error message.
;error_prepend_string = "<font color=ff0000>"

; String to output after an error message.
;error_append_string = "</font>"

; Log errors to specified file.
;error_log = filename

; Log errors to syslog (Event Log on NT, not valid in Windows 95).
;error_log = syslog

; Data Handling ;
; Note – track_vars is ALWAYS enabled as of PHP 4.0.3

; The separator used in PHP generated URLs to separate arguments.
; Default is "&".
;arg_separator.output = "&"

; List of separator(s) used by PHP to parse input URLs into variables.
; Default is "&".
```

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; NOTE: Every character in this directive is considered as separator!

```
;arg_separator.input = "&";
```

; This directive describes the order in which PHP registers GET, POST, Cookie,

; Environment and Built-in variables (G, P, C, E & S respectively, often referred to as EGPCS or GPC). Registration is done from left to right, newer

; values override older values.

```
variables_order = "EGPCS"
```

; Whether or not to register the EGPCS variables as global variables. You may

; want to turn this off if you don't want to clutter your scripts' global scope

; with user data. This makes most sense when coupled with track_vars – in which

; case you can access all of the GPC variables through the \$HTTP_*_VARS[],

; variables.

;

; You should do your best to write your scripts so that they do not require

; register_globals to be on; Using form variables as globals can easily lead

; to possible security problems, if the code is not very well thought of.

```
register_globals = On
```

; This directive tells PHP whether to declare the argv&argc variables (that

; would contain the GET information). If you don't use these variables, you

; should turn it off for increased performance.

```
register_argc_argv = On
```

; Maximum size of POST data that PHP will accept.

```
post_max_size = 8M
```

; This directive is deprecated. Use variables_order instead.

```
gpc_order = "GPC"
```

; Magic quotes

;

; Magic quotes for incoming GET/POST/Cookie data.

```
magic_quotes_gpc = On
```

; Magic quotes for runtime-generated data, e.g. data from SQL, from exec(), etc.

```
magic_quotes_runtime = Off
```

; Use Sybase-style magic quotes (escape ' with " instead of \').

```
magic_quotes_sybase = Off
```

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```
; Automatically add files before or after any PHP document.
auto_prepend_file =
auto_append_file =

; As of 4.0b4, PHP always outputs a character encoding by default in
; the Content-type: header. To disable sending of the charset, simply
; set it to be empty.
;
; PHP's built-in default is text/html
default_mimetype = "text/html"
;default_charset = "iso-8859-1"

; Always populate the $HTTP_RAW_POST_DATA variable.
always_populate_raw_post_data = On

; Paths and Directories ;

; UNIX: "/path1:/path2"
include_path = ".:;"
;
; Windows: "\path1;\path2"

;***** Added by go-pear
include_path=".;C:\Program Files\php4\includes\pear"
;*****

; The root of the PHP pages, used only if nonempty.
; if PHP was not compiled with FORCE_REDIRECT, you SHOULD set doc_root
; if you are running php as a CGI under any web server (other than IIS)
; see documentation for security issues. The alternate is to use the
; cgi.force_redirect configuration below
doc_root =

; The directory under which PHP opens the script using /~username used only
; if nonempty.
user_dir =

; Directory in which the loadable extensions (modules) reside.
extension_dir = "C:\Program Files\php4\php\extensions"

; Whether or not to enable the dl() function. The dl() function does NOT
work
; properly in multithreaded servers, such as IIS or Zeus, and is
automatically
; disabled on them.
enable_dl = On

; cgi.force_redirect is necessary to provide security running PHP as a CGI
under
```

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```
; most web servers. Left undefined, PHP turns this on by default. You can
; turn it off here AT YOUR OWN RISK
; **You CAN safely turn this off for IIS, in fact, you MUST.**
cgi.force_redirect = 0

; if cgi.force_redirect is turned on, and you are not running under Apache
or Netscape
; (iPlanet) web servers, you MAY need to set an environment variable name
that PHP
; will look for to know it is OK to continue execution. Setting this
variable MAY
; cause security issues, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING FIRST.
; cgi.redirect_status_env = 1;

; FastCGI under IIS (on WINNT based OS) supports the ability to impersonate
; security tokens of the calling client. This allows IIS to define the
; security context that the request runs under. mod_fastcgi under Apache
; does not currently support this feature (03/17/2002)
; Set to 1 if running under IIS. Default is zero.
fastcgi.impersonate = 1;

; cgi.rfc2616_headers configuration option tells PHP what type of headers to
; use when sending HTTP response code. If it's set 0 PHP sends Status:
header that
; is supported by Apache. When this option is set to 1 PHP will send
; RFC2616 compliant header.
; Set to 1 if running under IIS. Default is zero.
;cgi.rfc2616_headers = 0

;
;
; File Uploads ;
;
; Whether to allow HTTP file uploads.
file_uploads = On

; Temporary directory for HTTP uploaded files (will use system default if
not
; specified).
;upload_tmp_dir = "C:\Program Files\php4\uploads"

; Maximum allowed size for uploaded files.
upload_max_filesize = 2M

;
; Fopen wrappers ;
;
; Whether to allow the treatment of URLs (like http:// or ftp://) as files.
allow_url_fopen = On
```

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```
; Define the anonymous ftp password (your email address)
;from="john@doe.com"

; Define the User-Agent string
; user_agent="PHP"

; Default timeout for socket based streams (seconds)
default_socket_timeout = 60

; If your scripts have to deal with files from Macintosh systems,
; or you are running on a Mac and need to deal with files from
; unix or win32 systems, setting this flag will cause PHP to
; automatically detect the EOL character in those files so that
; fgets() and file() will work regardless of the source of the file.
; auto_detect_line_endings = Off

;.....
; Dynamic Extensions ;
;.....
;
; If you wish to have an ;ion loaded automatically, use the following
; syntax:
;
; extension=modulename.extension
;
; For example, on Windows:
;
; extension=mysqli.dll
;
; ... or under UNIX:
;
; extension=mysqli.so
;
; Note that it should be the name of the module only; no directory
information
; needs to go here. Specify the location of the extension with the
; extension_dir directive above.

;Windows Extensions
;Note that MySQL and ODBC support is now built in, so no dll is needed for
it.
;

extension=php_sqlite.dll
extension=php_mssql.dll
;extension=php_oci8.dll
;extension=php_pgsqll.dll
;extension=php_adodb.dll

;extension=php_imap.dll
extension=php_curl.dll
```

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```
extension=php_gd2.dll

;extension=php_bz2.dll
;extension=php_cpdf.dll
;extension=php_crack.dll
;extension=php_db.dll
;extension=php_dba.dll
;extension=php_dbase.dll
;extension=php_dbx.dll
;extension=php_domxml.dll
;extension=php_exif.dll
;extension=php_fdf.dll
;extension=php_filepro.dll
;extension=php_gettext.dll
;extension=php_hyperwave.dll
;extension=php_iconv.dll
;extension=php_ifx.dll
;extension=php_iisfunc.dll
;extension=php_interbase.dll
;extension=php_java.dll
;extension=php_ldap.dll
;extension=php_mbstring.dll
;extension=php_mcrypt.dll
;extension=php_mhash.dll
;extension=php_mime_magic.dll
;extension=php_ming.dll
;extension=php_mysql.dll
;extension=php_openssl.dll
;extension=php_oracle.dll
;extension=php_pdf.dll
;extension=php_printer.dll
;extension=php_shmop.dll
;extension=php_snmp.dll
;extension=php_sockets.dll
;extension=php_sybase_ct.dll
;extension=php_w32api.dll
;extension=php_xmlrpc.dll
;extension=php_xslt.dll
;extension=php_yaz.dll
;extension=php_zip.dll
```

```
.....
; Module Settings ;
.....
```

```
[Syslog]
; Whether or not to define the various syslog variables (e.g. $LOG_PID,
; $LOG_CRON, etc.). Turning it off is a good idea performance-wise. In
; runtime, you can define these variables by calling
define_syslog_variables().
define_syslog_variables = Off
```

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```
[mail function]
; For Win32 only.
SMTP = 192.168.2.3
```

```
; For Win32 only.
; sendmail_from =
```

```
; For Unix only. You may supply arguments as well (default:
"sendmail -t -i").
;sendmail_path =
```

```
[Java]
;java.class.path = .\php_java.jar
;java.home = c:\jdk
;java.library = c:\jdk\jre\bin\hotspot\jvm.dll
;java.library.path = .\
```

```
[SQL]
sql.safe_mode = Off
```

```
[ODBC]
;odbc.default_db = Not yet implemented
;odbc.default_user = Not yet implemented
;odbc.default_pw = Not yet implemented
```

```
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
odbc.allow_persistent = On
```

```
; Check that a connection is still valid before reuse.
odbc.check_persistent = On
```

```
; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
odbc.max_persistent = -1
```

```
; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.
odbc.max_links = -1
```

```
; Handling of LONG fields. Returns number of bytes to variables. 0 means
; passthru.
odbc.defaultlrl = 4096
```

```
; Handling of binary data. 0 means passthru, 1 return as is, 2 convert to
char.
; See the documentation on odbc_binmode and odbc_longreadlen for an
explanation
; of uodbc.defaultlrl and uodbc.defaultbinmode
odbc.defaultbinmode = 1
```

```
[MySQL]
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
mysql.allow_persistent = On
```

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```
; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
mysql.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.
mysql.max_links = -1

; Default port number for mysql_connect(). If unset, mysql_connect() will
use
; the $MYSQL_TCP_PORT or the mysql-tcp entry in /etc/services or the
; compile-time value defined MYSQL_PORT (in that order). Win32 will only
look
; at MYSQL_PORT.
mysql.default_port =

; Default socket name for local MySQL connects. If empty, uses the built-in
; MySQL defaults.
mysql.default_socket =

; Default host for mysql_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
mysql.default_host =

; Default user for mysql_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
mysql.default_user =

; Default password for mysql_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
; Note that this is generally a *bad* idea to store passwords in this file.
; *Any* user with PHP access can run 'echo
get_cfg_var("mysql.default_password")
; and reveal this password! And of course, any users with read access to
this
; file will be able to reveal the password as well.
mysql.default_password =

; Maximum time (in seconds) for connect timeout. -1 means no limit
mysql.connect_timeout = -1

; Trace mode. When trace_mode is active (=On), warnings for table/index
scans and
; SQL-Errors will be displayed.
mysql.trace_mode = Off

[mSQL]
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
msql.allow_persistent = On

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
msql.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent+non persistent). -1 means no limit.
msql.max_links = -1
```

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[PostgreSQL]

; Allow or prevent persistent links.

pgsql.allow_persistent = On

; Detect broken persistent links always with pg_pconnect(). Need a little overhead.

pgsql.auto_reset_persistent = Off

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.

pgsql.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent+non persistent). -1 means no limit.

pgsql.max_links = -1

; Ignore PostgreSQL backends Notice message or not.

pgsql.ignore_notice = 0

; Log PostgreSQL backends Noitce message or not.

; Unless pgsql.ignore_notice=0, module cannot log notice message.

pgsql.log_notice = 0

[Sybase]

; Allow or prevent persistent links.

sybase.allow_persistent = On

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.

sybase.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.

sybase.max_links = -1

;sybase.interface_file = "/usr/sybase/interfaces"

; Minimum error severity to display.

sybase.min_error_severity = 10

; Minimum message severity to display.

sybase.min_message_severity = 10

; Compatability mode with old versions of PHP 3.0.

; If on, this will cause PHP to automatically assign types to results according

; to their Sybase type, instead of treating them all as strings. This

; compatability mode will probably not stay around forever, so try applying

; whatever necessary changes to your code, and turn it off.

sybase.compatability_mode = Off

[Sybase-CT]

; Allow or prevent persistent links.

sybct.allow_persistent = On

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; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.

```
sybct.max_persistent = -1
```

; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.

```
sybct.max_links = -1
```

; Minimum server message severity to display.

```
sybct.min_server_severity = 10
```

; Minimum client message severity to display.

```
sybct.min_client_severity = 10
```

[dbx]

; returned column names can be converted for compatibility reasons

; possible values for dbx.colnames_case are

; "unchanged" (default, if not set)

; "lowercase"

; "uppercase"

; the recommended default is either upper- or lowercase, but

; unchanged is currently set for backwards compatibility

```
dbx.colnames_case = "unchanged"
```

[bcmath]

; Number of decimal digits for all bcmath functions.

```
bcmath.scale = 0
```

[browscap]

```
;browscap = extra/browscap.ini
```

[Informix]

; Default host for ifx_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).

```
ifx.default_host =
```

; Default user for ifx_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).

```
ifx.default_user =
```

; Default password for ifx_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).

```
ifx.default_password =
```

; Allow or prevent persistent links.

```
ifx.allow_persistent = On
```

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.

```
ifx.max_persistent = -1
```

; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.

```
ifx.max_links = -1
```

; If on, select statements return the contents of a text blob instead of its

id.

```
ifx.textasvarchar = 0
```

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```
; If on, select statements return the contents of a byte blob instead of its
id.
ifx.byteasvarchar = 0

; Trailing blanks are stripped from fixed-length char columns. May help the
; life of Informix SE users.
ifx.charasvarchar = 0

; If on, the contents of text and byte blobs are dumped to a file instead of
; keeping them in memory.
ifx.blobinfile = 0

; NULL's are returned as empty strings, unless this is set to 1. In that
case,
; NULL's are returned as string 'NULL'.
ifx.nullformat = 0

[Session]
; Handler used to store/retrieve data.
session.save_handler = files

; Argument passed to save_handler. In the case of files, this is the path
; where data files are stored. Note: Windows users have to change this
; variable in order to use PHP's session functions.
; As of PHP 4.0.1, you can define the path as:
; session.save_path = "N;/path"
; where N is an integer. Instead of storing all the session files in
; /path, what this will do is use subdirectories N-levels deep, and
; store the session data in those directories. This is useful if you
; or your OS have problems with lots of files in one directory, and is
; a more efficient layout for servers that handle lots of sessions.
; NOTE 1: PHP will not create this directory structure automatically.
; You can use the script in the ext/session dir for that purpose.
; NOTE 2: See the section on garbage collection below if you choose to
; use subdirectories for session storage
session.save_path = "C:\Program Files\php4\sessions"

; Whether to use cookies.
session.use_cookies = 1

; This option enables administrators to make their users invulnerable to
; attacks which involve passing session ids in URLs; defaults to 0.
; session.use_only_cookies = 1

; Name of the session (used as cookie name).
session.name = PHPSESSID

; Initialize session on request startup.
session.auto_start = 0
```

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; Lifetime in seconds of cookie or, if 0, until browser is restarted.
session.cookie_lifetime = 0

; The path for which the cookie is valid.
session.cookie_path = /

; The domain for which the cookie is valid.
session.cookie_domain =

; Handler used to serialize data. php is the standard serializer of PHP.
session.serialize_handler = php

; Define the probability that the 'garbage collection' process is started
; on every session initialization.
; The probability is calculated by using gc_probability/gc_divisor,
; e.g. 1/100 means there is a 1 percent chance that the GC process starts
; on each request.

session.gc_probability = 1
session.gc_divisor = 100

; After this number of seconds, stored data will be seen as 'garbage' and
; cleaned up by the garbage collection process.
session.gc_maxlifetime = 1440

; NOTE: If you are using the subdirectory option for storing session files
; (see session.save_path above), then garbage collection does *not*
; happen automatically. You will need to do your own garbage
; collection through a shell script, cron entry, or some other method.
; For example, the following script would be the equivalent of
; setting session.gc_maxlifetime to 1440 (1440 seconds = 24 minutes):
; cd /path/to/sessions; find -cmin +24 | xargs rm

; PHP 4.2 and less have an undocumented feature/bug that allows you to
; to initialize a session variable in the global scope, albeit
register_globals
; is disabled. PHP 4.3 and later will warn you, if this feature is used.
; You can disable the feature and the warning separately. At this time,
; the warning is only displayed, if bug_compat_42 is enabled.

session.bug_compat_42 = 0
session.bug_compat_warn = 0

; Check HTTP Referer to invalidate externally stored URLs containing ids.
; HTTP_REFERER has to contain this substring for the session to be
; considered as valid.
session.referer_check =

; How many bytes to read from the file.
session.entropy_length = 0

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```
; Specified here to create the session id.
session.entropy_file =

;session.entropy_length = 16

;session.entropy_file = /dev/urandom

; Set to {nocache,private,public,} to determine HTTP caching aspects
; or leave this empty to avoid sending anti-caching headers.
session.cache_limiter = nocache

; Document expires after n minutes.
session.cache_expire = 180

; trans sid support is disabled by default.
; Use of trans sid may risk your users security.
; Use this option with caution.
; - User may send URL contains active session ID
; to other person via. email/irc/etc.
; - URL that contains active session ID may be stored
; in publically accessible computer.
; - User may access your site with the same session ID
; always using URL stored in browser's history or bookmarks.
session.use_trans_sid = 0

; The URL rewriter will look for URLs in a defined set of HTML tags.
; form/fieldset are special; if you include them here, the rewriter will
; add a hidden <input> field with the info which is otherwise appended
; to URLs. If you want XHTML conformity, remove the form entry.
; Note that all valid entries require a "=", even if no value follows.
url_rewriter.tags = "a=href,area=href,frame=src,input=src,form=,fieldset="

[MSSQL]
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
mssql.allow_persistent = On

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
mssql.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent+non persistent). -1 means no limit.
mssql.max_links = -1

; Minimum error severity to display.
mssql.min_error_severity = 10

; Minimum message severity to display.
mssql.min_message_severity = 10

; Compatability mode with old versions of PHP 3.0.
mssql.compatability_mode = Off
```

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```
; Valid range 0 – 2147483647. Default = 4096.
;mssql.textlimit = 4096

; Valid range 0 – 2147483647. Default = 4096.
;mssql.textsize = 4096

; Limits the number of records in each batch. 0 = all records in one batch.
;mssql.batchsize = 0

; Use NT authentication when connecting to the server
mssql.secure_connection = Off

; Specify max number of processes. Default = 25
;mssql.max_procs = 25

[Assertion]
; Assert(expr); active by default.
;assert.active = On

; Issue a PHP warning for each failed assertion.
;assert.warning = On

; Don't bail out by default.
;assert.bail = Off

; User–function to be called if an assertion fails.
;assert.callback = 0

; Eval the expression with current error_reporting(). Set to true if you
want
; error_reporting(0) around the eval().
;assert.quiet_eval = 0

[Ingres II]
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
ingres.allow_persistent = On

; Maximum number of persistent links. –1 means no limit.
ingres.max_persistent = –1

; Maximum number of links, including persistents. –1 means no limit.
ingres.max_links = –1

; Default database (format: [node_id::]dbname[/srv_class]).
ingres.default_database =

; Default user.
ingres.default_user =

; Default password.
ingres.default_password =
```

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```
[Verisign Payflow Pro]
; Default Payflow Pro server.
pfpro.defaulthost = "test-payflow.verisign.com"

; Default port to connect to.
pfpro.defaultport = 443

; Default timeout in seconds.
pfpro.defaulttimeout = 30

; Default proxy IP address (if required).
;pfpro.proxyaddress =

; Default proxy port.
;pfpro.proxyport =

; Default proxy logon.
;pfpro.proxylogon =

; Default proxy password.
;pfpro.proxypassword =

[.Sockets]
; Use the system read() function instead of the php_read() wrapper.
sockets.use_system_read = On

[com]
; path to a file containing GUIDs, IIDs or filenames of files with TypeLibs
;com.typelib_file =
; allow Distributed-COM calls
;com.allow_dcom = true
; autoregister constants of a components typlib on com_load()
;com.autoregister_typelib = true
; register constants casesensitive
;com.autoregister_casesensitive = false
; show warnings on duplicate constat registrations
;com.autoregister_verbose = true

[Printer]
;printer.default_printer = ""

[mbstring]
; language for internal character representation.
;mbstring.language = Japanese

; internal/script encoding.
; Some encoding cannot work as internal encoding.
; (e.g. SJIS, BIG5, ISO-2022-*)
;mbstring.internal_encoding = EUC-JP
```

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```
; http input encoding.
;mbstring.http_input = auto

; http output encoding. mb_output_handler must be
; registered as output buffer to function
;mbstring.http_output = SJIS

; enable automatic encoding translation according to
; mbstring.internal_encoding setting. Input chars are
; converted to internal encoding by setting this to On.
; Note: Do _not_ use automatic encoding translation for
; portable libs/applications.
;mbstring.encoding_translation = Off

; automatic encoding detection order.
; auto means
;mbstring.detect_order = auto

; substitute_character used when character cannot be converted
; one from another
;mbstring.substitute_character = none;

; overload(replace) single byte functions by mbstring functions.
; mail(), ereg(), etc are overloaded by mb_send_mail(), mb_ereg(),
; etc. Possible values are 0,1,2,4 or combination of them.
; For example, 7 for overload everything.
; 0: No overload
; 1: Overload mail() function
; 2: Overload str*() functions
; 4: Overload ereg*() functions
;mbstring.func_overload = 0
```

[FrontBase]

```
;fbsql.allow_persistent = On
;fbsql.autocommit = On
;fbsql.default_database =
;fbsql.default_database_password =
;fbsql.default_host =
;fbsql.default_password =
;fbsql.default_user = "_SYSTEM"
;fbsql.generate_warnings = Off
;fbsql.max_connections = 128
;fbsql.max_links = 128
;fbsql.max_persistent = -1
;fbsql.max_results = 128
;fbsql.batchSize = 1000
```

[Crack]

```
; Modify the setting below to match the directory location of the cracklib
; dictionary files. Include the base filename, but not the file extension.
; crack.default_dictionary = "c:\php\lib\cracklib_dict"
```

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```
[exif]
; Exif UNICODE user comments are handled as UCS-2BE/UCS-2LE and JIS as JIS.
; With mbstring support this will automatically be converted into the
encoding
; given by corresponding encode setting. When empty
mbstring.internal_encoding
; is used. For the decode settings you can distinguish between motorola and
; intel byte order. A decode setting cannot be empty.
;exif.encode_unicode = ISO-8859-15
;exif.decode_unicode_motorola = UCS-2BE
;exif.decode_unicode_intel = UCS-2LE
;exif.encode_jis =
;exif.decode_jis_motorola = JIS
;exif.decode_jis_intel = JIS

; Local Variables:
; tab-width: 4
; End:
```

```
[mmcachecache]
```

```
zend_extension_ts="C:\Program Files\php4\turck-mmcachecache\mmcachecache.dll"
```

```
; Amount of shared memory in MB to allocate for cache
```

```
mmcachecache.shm_size="16"
```

```
mmcachecache.cache_dir="C:\Program Files\php4\turck-mmcachecache\temp"
```

```
mmcachecache.enable="1"
```

```
mmcachecache.optimizer="1"
```

```
mmcachecache.check_mtime="1"
```

```
mmcachecache.debug="0"
```

```
mmcachecache.filter=""
```

```
mmcachecache.shm_max="5120000"
```

```
mmcachecache.shm_ttl="3600"
```

```
mmcachecache.shm_prune_period="0"
```

```
[Zend]
```

```
::zend_optimizer.optimization_level=15
```

```
zend_extension_ts="C:\Program Files\php4\Zend\lib\ZendOptimizer.dll"
```