

Re: PHP Instalation problems. Browser doesn't know what to do

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Source: <http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/PHP/comp.lang.php/2008-01/msg01645.html>

- *From:* "paulsparrow@xxxxxxxx" <paulsparrow@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 19 Jan 2008 16:09:24 -0800 (PST)
-

No URL. This is loaded and run as a local server (for class purposes).

XP Pro w/service pack 2
Apache 2.2.6 from apache_2.2.6-win32-x86-no_ssl.msi
PHP 5.2.0 from php-5.2.0-win32-installer.msi

-Loaded Apache into C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation
\Apache2.2
-PHP loaded to C:\PHP

Apache works fine. I can do localhost and get my web page etc. Get the following error when I call a .php page.

Forbidden
You don't have permission to access /php/php.exe/assign1/index.php on this server.

Apache httpd file:

This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
See <URL:<http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/>> for detailed information.
In particular, see
<URL:<http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/directives.html>>
for a discussion of each configuration directive.

Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure

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```
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for
many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for
Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/foo.log"
# with ServerRoot set to "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/
Apache2.2" will be interpreted by the
# server as "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/
logs/foo.log".
#
# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which Apache.exe is
located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths, however, to avoid
# confusion.
#
# ThreadsPerChild: constant number of worker threads in the server
process
# MaxRequestsPerChild: maximum number of requests a server process
serves
ThreadsPerChild 250
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to point the LockFile
directive
# at a local disk. If you wish to share the same ServerRoot for
multiple
# httpd daemons, you will need to change at least LockFile and
PidFile.
#
ServerRoot "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2"
#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses (0.0.0.0)
#
```

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```
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80

#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
#
# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a
# DSO you
# have to place corresponding `LoadModule' lines at this location so
# the
# directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are
# used.
# Statically compiled modules (those listed by `httpd -l') do not need
# to be loaded here.
#
# Example:
# LoadModule foo_module modules/mod_foo.so
#
LoadModule actions_module modules/mod_actions.so
LoadModule alias_module modules/mod_alias.so
LoadModule asis_module modules/mod_asis.so
LoadModule auth_basic_module modules/mod_auth_basic.so
#LoadModule auth_digest_module modules/mod_auth_digest.so
#LoadModule authn_anon_module modules/mod_authn_anon.so
#LoadModule authn_dbm_module modules/mod_authn_dbm.so
LoadModule authn_default_module modules/mod_authn_default.so
LoadModule authn_file_module modules/mod_authn_file.so
#LoadModule authz_dbm_module modules/mod_authz_dbm.so
LoadModule authz_default_module modules/mod_authz_default.so
LoadModule authz_groupfile_module modules/mod_authz_groupfile.so
LoadModule authz_host_module modules/mod_authz_host.so
LoadModule authz_user_module modules/mod_authz_user.so
LoadModule autoindex_module modules/mod_autoindex.so
#LoadModule cern_meta_module modules/mod_cern_meta.so
LoadModule cgi_module modules/mod_cgi.so
#LoadModule dav_module modules/mod_dav.so
#LoadModule dav_fs_module modules/mod_dav_fs.so
#LoadModule deflate_module modules/mod_deflate.so
LoadModule dir_module modules/mod_dir.so
LoadModule env_module modules/mod_env.so
#LoadModule expires_module modules/mod_expires.so
#LoadModule file_cache_module modules/mod_file_cache.so
#LoadModule headers_module modules/mod_headers.so
LoadModule imagemap_module modules/mod_imagemap.so
LoadModule include_module modules/mod_include.so
#LoadModule info_module modules/mod_info.so
LoadModule isapi_module modules/mod_isapi.so
LoadModule log_config_module modules/mod_log_config.so
LoadModule mime_module modules/mod_mime.so
#LoadModule mime_magic_module modules/mod_mime_magic.so
#LoadModule proxy_module modules/mod_proxy.so
```

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```
#LoadModule proxy_ajp_module modules/mod_proxy_ajp.so
#LoadModule proxy_balancer_module modules/mod_proxy_balancer.so
#LoadModule proxy_connect_module modules/mod_proxy_connect.so
#LoadModule proxy_http_module modules/mod_proxy_http.so
#LoadModule proxy_ftp_module modules/mod_proxy_ftp.so
LoadModule negotiation_module modules/mod_negotiation.so
#LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so
LoadModule setenvif_module modules/mod_setenvif.so
#LoadModule spelling_module modules/mod_speling.so
#LoadModule status_module modules/mod_status.so
#LoadModule unique_id_module modules/mod_unique_id.so
LoadModule userdir_module modules/mod_userdir.so
#LoadModule usertrack_module modules/mod_usertrack.so
#LoadModule vhost_alias_module modules/mod_vhost_alias.so
#LoadModule ssl_module modules/mod_ssl.so
```

```
# added by me –
tried didn't work
#LoadModule php5_module c:/php/php5apache2.dll
```

```
# 'Main' server configuration
#
# The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main'
# server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a
# <VirtualHost> definition. These values also provide defaults for
# any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file.
#
# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,
# in which case these default settings will be overridden for the
# virtual host being defined.
#
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
#
ServerAdmin paul@localhost
#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify
# itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you
# specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP
# address here.
#
```

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ServerName localhost:80

```
#
# DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
# documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory,
# but
# symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
#
DocumentRoot "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/
htdocs"
```

```
#
# Each directory to which Apache has access can be configured with
# respect
# to which services and features are allowed and/or disabled in that
# directory (and its subdirectories).
```

```
#
# First, we configure the "default" to be a very restrictive set of
# features.
```

```
#
<Directory />
Options FollowSymLinks
AllowOverride None
Order deny,allow
Deny from all
Satisfy all
</Directory>
```

```
#
# Note that from this point forward you must specifically allow
# particular features to be enabled – so if something's not working as
# you might expect, make sure that you have specifically enabled it
# below.
```

```
#
# This should be changed to whatever you set DocumentRoot to.
#
<Directory "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/
htdocs">
```

```
#
# Possible values for the Options directive are "None", "All",
# or any combination of:
# Indexes Includes FollowSymLinks SymLinksifOwnerMatch ExecCGI
MultiViews
```

```
#
# Note that "MultiViews" must be named *explicitly* ---- "Options
All"
```

```
# doesn't give it to you.
```

```
#
# The Options directive is both complicated and important. Please
```

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see

<http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/core.html#options>

for more information.

#

Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

#

AllowOverride controls what directives may be placed
in .htaccess files.

It can be "All", "None", or any combination of the keywords:

Options FileInfo AuthConfig Limit

#

AllowOverride None

#

Controls who can get stuff from this server.

#

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

</Directory>

#

DirectoryIndex: sets the file that Apache will serve if a directory
is requested.

#

<IfModule dir_module>

DirectoryIndex index.html

</IfModule>

#

The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from
being

viewed by Web clients.

#

<FilesMatch "^\.ht">

Order allow,deny

Deny from all

</FilesMatch>

#

ErrorLog: The location of the error log file.

If you do not specify an ErrorLog directive within a <VirtualHost>

container, error messages relating to that virtual host will be

logged here. If you *do* define an error logfile for a

<VirtualHost>

container, that host's errors will be logged there and not here.

#

ErrorLog logs/error.log

#

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```
# LogLevel: Control the number of messages logged to the error_log.
# Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
# alert, emerg.
#
LogLevel warn

<IfModule log_config_module>
#
# The following directives define some format nicknames for use
with
# a CustomLog directive (see below).
#
LogLevelFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" combined
LogLevelFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common

<IfModule logio_module>
# You need to enable mod_logio.c to use %I and %O
LogLevelFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" %I %O" combinedio
</IfModule>

#
# The location and format of the access logfile (Common Logfile
Format).
# If you do not define any access logfiles within a <VirtualHost>
# container, they will be logged here. Contrariwise, if you *do*
# define per-<VirtualHost> access logfiles, transactions will be
# logged therein and *not* in this file.
#
CustomLog logs/access.log common

#
# If you prefer a logfile with access, agent, and referer
information
# (Combined Logfile Format) you can use the following directive.
#
CustomLog logs/access.log combined
</IfModule>

<IfModule alias_module>
#
# Redirect: Allows you to tell clients about documents that used
to
# exist in your server's namespace, but do not anymore. The
client
# will make a new request for the document at its new location.
# Example:
# Redirect permanent /foo http://localhost/bar

#
```

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```
# Alias: Maps web paths into filesystem paths and is used to
# access content that does not live under the DocumentRoot.
# Example:
# Alias /webpath /full/filesystem/path
#
# If you include a trailing / on /webpath then the server will
# require it to be present in the URL. You will also likely
# need to provide a <Directory> section to allow access to
# the filesystem path.

#
# ScriptAlias: This controls which directories contain server
scripts.
# ScriptAliases are essentially the same as Aliases, except that
# documents in the target directory are treated as applications
and
# run by the server when requested rather than as documents sent
to the
# client. The same rules about trailing "/" apply to ScriptAlias
# directives as to Alias.
#
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/
Apache2.2/cgi-bin/"

#added by me
ScriptAlias /php/ "c:/php/"

</IfModule>

#
# "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/cgi-bin"
should be changed to whatever your ScriptAliased
# CGI directory exists, if you have that configured.
#
<Directory "C:/Program Files/Apache Software Foundation/Apache2.2/cgi-
bin">
AllowOverride None
Options None
Order allow,deny
Allow from all
</Directory>

#
# Apache parses all CGI scripts for the shebang line by default.
# This comment line, the first line of the script, consists of the
symbols
# pound (#) and exclamation (!) followed by the path of the program
that
# can execute this specific script. For a perl script, with perl.exe
in
```

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the C:\Program Files\Perl directory, the shebang line should be:

```
#!c:/program files/perl/perl
```

Note you must not indent the actual shebang line, and it must be the

first line of the file. Of course, CGI processing must be enabled by

the appropriate ScriptAlias or Options ExecCGI directives for the files

or directory in question.

#

However, Apache on Windows allows either the Unix behavior above, or can

use the Registry to match files by extention. The command to execute

a file of this type is retrieved from the registry by the same method as

the Windows Explorer would use to handle double-clicking on a file.

These script actions can be configured from the Windows Explorer View menu,

'Folder Options', and reviewing the 'File Types' tab. Clicking the Edit

button allows you to modify the Actions, of which Apache 1.3 attempts to

perform the 'Open' Action, and failing that it will try the shebang line.

This behavior is subject to change in Apache release 2.0.

#

Each mechanism has it's own specific security weaknesses, from the means

to run a program you didn't intend the website owner to invoke, and the

best method is a matter of great debate.

#

To enable the this Windows specific behavior (and therefore – disable– the

equivilant Unix behavior), uncomment the following directive:

#

```
#ScriptInterpreterSource registry
```

#

The directive above can be placed in individual <Directory> blocks or the

.htaccess file, with either the 'registry' (Windows behavior) or 'script'

(Unix behavior) option, and will override this server default option.

#

#

DefaultType: the default MIME type the server will use for a

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```
document
# if it cannot otherwise determine one, such as from filename
extensions.
# If your server contains mostly text or HTML documents, "text/plain"
is
# a good value. If most of your content is binary, such as
applications
# or images, you may want to use "application/octet-stream" instead to
# keep browsers from trying to display binary files as though they are
# text.
#
DefaultType text/plain

<IfModule mime_module>
#
# TypesConfig points to the file containing the list of mappings
from
# filename extension to MIME-type.
#
TypesConfig conf/mime.types

#
# AddType allows you to add to or override the MIME configuration
# file specified in TypesConfig for specific file types.
#
#AddType application/x-gzip .tgz
#
# AddEncoding allows you to have certain browsers uncompress
# information on the fly. Note: Not all browsers support this.
#
#AddEncoding x-compress .Z
#AddEncoding x-gzip .gz .tgz
#
# If the AddEncoding directives above are commented-out, then you
# probably should define those extensions to indicate media types:
#
AddType application/x-compress .Z
AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz

#added by me
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
Action application/x-httpd-php "/php/php.exe"

#
# AddHandler allows you to map certain file extensions to
"handlers":
# actions unrelated to filetype. These can be either built into
the server
# or added with the Action directive (see below)
#
# To use CGI scripts outside of ScriptAliased directories:
```

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```
# (You will also need to add "ExecCGI" to the "Options"
directive.)
#
#AddHandler cgi-script .cgi

# For type maps (negotiated resources):
#AddHandler type-map var

#
# Filters allow you to process content before it is sent to the
client.
#
# To parse .shtml files for server-side includes (SSI):
# (You will also need to add "Includes" to the "Options"
directive.)
#
#AddType text/html .shtml
#AddOutputFilter INCLUDES .shtml
</IfModule>

#
# The mod_mime_magic module allows the server to use various hints
from the
# contents of the file itself to determine its type. The
MIMEMagicFile
# directive tells the module where the hint definitions are located.
#
#MIMEMagicFile conf/magic

#
# Customizable error responses come in three flavors:
# 1) plain text 2) local redirects 3) external redirects
#
# Some examples:
#ErrorDocument 500 "The server made a boo boo."
#ErrorDocument 404 /missing.html
#ErrorDocument 404 "/cgi-bin/missing_handler.pl"
#ErrorDocument 402 http://localhost/subscription\_info.html
#

#
# EnableMMAP and EnableSendfile: On systems that support it,
# memory-mapping or the sendfile syscall is used to deliver
# files. This usually improves server performance, but must
# be turned off when serving from networked-mounted
# filesystems or if support for these functions is otherwise
# broken on your system.
#
#EnableMMAP off
#EnableSendfile off
```

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```
# Supplemental configuration
#
# The configuration files in the conf/extra/ directory can be
# included to add extra features or to modify the default
# configuration of
# the server, or you may simply copy their contents here and change
# as
# necessary.

# Server-pool management (MPM specific)
#Include conf/extra/httpd-mpm.conf

# Multi-language error messages
#Include conf/extra/httpd-multilang-errordoc.conf

# Fancy directory listings
#Include conf/extra/httpd-autoindex.conf

# Language settings
#Include conf/extra/httpd-languages.conf

# User home directories
#Include conf/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

# Real-time info on requests and configuration
#Include conf/extra/httpd-info.conf

# Virtual hosts
#Include conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

# Local access to the Apache HTTP Server Manual
#Include conf/extra/httpd-manual.conf

# Distributed authoring and versioning (WebDAV)
#Include conf/extra/httpd-dav.conf

# Various default settings
#Include conf/extra/httpd-default.conf

# Secure (SSL/TLS) connections
#Include conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf
#
# Note: The following must must be present to support
# starting without SSL on platforms with no /dev/random
# equivalent
# but a statically compiled-in mod_ssl.
#
<IfModule ssl_module>
SSLRandomSeed startup builtin
SSLRandomSeed connect builtin
</IfModule>
```

PHP ini file located in C:\windows:

[PHP]

```
.....
; About php.ini ;
; 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:
;
```

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```
; 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.
;
;
;.....
; About this file ;
;.....
; This is the recommended, PHP 5–style version of the php.ini–dist
; file. It
; sets some non standard settings, that make PHP more efficient, more
; secure,
; and encourage cleaner coding.
;
; The price is that with these settings, PHP may be incompatible with
; some
; applications, and sometimes, more difficult to develop with. Using
; this
; file is warmly recommended for production sites. As all of the
; changes from
; the standard settings are thoroughly documented, you can go over
; each one,
; and decide whether you want to use it or not.
;
; For general information about the php.ini file, please consult the
; php.ini–dist
; file, included in your PHP distribution.
;
; This file is different from the php.ini–dist file in the fact that
; it features
; different values for several directives, in order to improve
; performance, while
; possibly breaking compatibility with the standard out–of–the–box
; behavior of
; PHP. Please make sure you read what's different, and modify your
; scripts
; accordingly, if you decide to use this file instead.
;
; – register_long_arrays = Off [Performance]
; Disables registration of the older (and deprecated) long
; predefined array
; variables ($HTTP_*_VARS). Instead, use the superglobals that
; were
; introduced in PHP 4.1.0
; – display_errors = Off [Security]
```

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; With this directive set to off, errors that occur during the execution of
; scripts will no longer be displayed as a part of the script output, and thus,
; will no longer be exposed to remote users. With some errors, the error message
; content may expose information about your script, web server, or database
; server that may be exploitable for hacking. Production sites should have this
; directive set to off.
; – log_errors = On [Security]
; This directive complements the above one. Any errors that occur during the
; execution of your script will be logged (typically, to your server's error log,
; but can be configured in several ways). Along with setting display_errors to off,
; this setup gives you the ability to fully understand what may have gone wrong,
; without exposing any sensitive information to remote users.
; – output_buffering = 4096 [Performance]
; Set a 4KB output buffer. Enabling output buffering typically results in less
; writes, and sometimes less packets sent on the wire, which can often lead to
; better performance. The gain this directive actually yields greatly depends
; on which Web server you're working with, and what kind of scripts you're using.
; – register_argc_argv = Off [Performance]
; Disables registration of the somewhat redundant \$argv and \$argc global
; variables.
; – magic_quotes_gpc = Off [Performance]
; Input data is no longer escaped with slashes so that it can be sent into
; SQL databases without further manipulation. Instead, you should use the
; function addslashes() on each input element you wish to send to a database.
; – variables_order = "GPCS" [Performance]
; The environment variables are not hashed into the \$_ENV. To access
; environment variables, you can use getenv() instead.
; – error_reporting = E_ALL [Code Cleanliness, Security(?)]
; By default, PHP suppresses errors of type E_NOTICE. These error messages
; are emitted for non-critical errors, but that could be a symptom of a bigger
; problem. Most notably, this will cause error messages about the

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```
use
; of uninitialized variables to be displayed.
; - allow_call_time_pass_reference = Off [Code cleanliness]
; It's not possible to decide to force a variable to be passed by
reference
; when calling a function. The PHP 4 style to do this is by
making the
; function require the relevant argument by reference.

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

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

; Enable compatibility mode with Zend Engine 1 (PHP 4.x)
zend.ze1_compatibility_mode = Off

; 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 = Off

; Allow ASP-style <% %> tags.
asp_tags = Off

; The number of significant digits displayed in floating point
numbers.
precision = 14

; 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
```

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; 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 = 4096

; 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".

; Note: output_handler must be empty if this is set 'On' !!!!

; Instead you must use zlib.output_handler.

;output_handler =

; 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

;zlib.output_compression_level = -1

; 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

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```
; 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=

; When floats & doubles are serialized store serialize_precision
significant
; digits after the floating point. The default value ensures that when
floats
; are decoded with unserialize, the data will remain the same.
serialize_precision = 100

; 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 = Off

;
; Safe Mode
;
safe_mode = Off

; 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.
```

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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.

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Re: PHP Instalation problems. Browser doesn't know what to do

; 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 =

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

; If enabled, the request will be allowed to complete even if the user
aborts
; the request. Consider enabling it if executing long request, which
may end up
; being interrupted by the user or a browser timing out.
; ignore_user_abort = On

; Determines the size of the realpath cache to be used by PHP. This
value should
; be increased on systems where PHP opens many files to reflect the
quantity of
; the file operations performed.
; realpath_cache_size=16k

; Duration of time, in seconds for which to cache realpath information
for a given
; file or directory. For systems with rarely changing files, consider
increasing this
; value.
; realpath_cache_ttl=120

;
; 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 ;
.....

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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 = 16M ; Maximum amount of memory a script may
consume (16MB)

```
.....  
; 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 (doesn't include  
E_STRICT)  
; E_ERROR – fatal run-time errors  
; E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR – almost 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_STRICT – run-time notices, enable to have PHP suggest  
changes  
; to your code which will ensure the best  
interoperability  
; and forward compatibility of your code  
; 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  
; 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 and coding standards  
warnings  
;
```

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```
;error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE
;
; - Show all errors, except for notices
;
;error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE | E_STRICT
;
; - Show only errors
;
;error_reporting = E_COMPILE_ERROR|E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR|E_ERROR|
E_CORE_ERROR
;
; - Show all errors, except coding standards warnings
;
error_reporting = E_ALL

; 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 = Off

; 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 = On

; 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

; Ignore source of message when ignoring repeated messages. When this
```

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```
setting
; is On you will not log errors with repeated messages from different
files or
; source lines.
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

;report zend_debug = 0

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

; Disable the inclusion of HTML tags in error messages.
; Note: Never use this feature for production boxes.
;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.
; Note: Never use this feature for production boxes.
;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 ;
```

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```
.....  
;  
; 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 "&".  
; 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 = "GPCS"  
  
; 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 = Off  
  
; Whether or not to register the old-style input arrays, HTTP_GET_VARS  
; and friends. If you're not using them, it's recommended to turn  
them off,  
; for performance reasons.  
register_long_arrays = Off  
  
; 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.
```

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```
register_argc_argv = Off

; When enabled, the SERVER and ENV variables are created when they're
first
; used (Just In Time) instead of when the script starts. If these
variables
; are not used within a script, having this directive on will result
in a
; performance gain. The PHP directives register_globals,
register_long_arrays,
; and register_argc_argv must be disabled for this directive to have
any affect.
auto_globals_jit = On

; Maximum size of POST data that PHP will accept.
post_max_size = 8M

; Magic quotes
;

; Magic quotes for incoming GET/POST/Cookie data.
magic_quotes_gpc = Off

; 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

; 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"
```

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```
;include_path = "./php/includes"
;
; Windows: "\path1;\path2"
;include_path = ".;c:\php\includes"

; 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:\php\ext

; 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
; 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 = 1

; if cgi.nph is enabled it will force cgi to always sent Status: 200
with
; every request.
; cgi.nph = 1

; 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 = ;

; FastCGI under IIS (on WINNT based OS) supports the ability to
```


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```
;from="john@xxxxxxx"

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

; Default timeout for socket based streams (seconds)
default_socket_timeout = 60
upload_tmp_dir="C:\DOCUME~1\PAULSP~1\LOCALS~1\Temp\php\session"
session.save_path="C:\DOCUME~1\PAULSP~1\LOCALS~1\Temp\php\upload"
cgi.force_redirect=0
cgi.fix_pathinfo=1

; 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 extension 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 ODBC support is built in, so no dll is needed for it.
; Note that many DLL files are located in the extensions/ (PHP 4) ext/
(PHP 5)
; extension folders as well as the separate PECL DLL download (PHP 5).
; Be sure to appropriately set the extension_dir directive.
```

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```
;extension=php_mbstring.dll
;extension=php_bz2.dll
;extension=php_curl.dll
;extension=php_dba.dll
;extension=php_dbase.dll
;extension=php_exif.dll
;extension=php_fdf.dll
;extension=php_filepro.dll
;extension=php_gd2.dll
;extension=php_gettext.dll
;extension=php_ifx.dll
;extension=php_imap.dll
;extension=php_interbase.dll
;extension=php_ldap.dll
;extension=php_mcrypt.dll
;extension=php_mhash.dll
;extension=php_mime_magic.dll
;extension=php_ming.dll
;extension=php_mssql.dll
;extension=php_mysql.dll
;extension=php_mysqli.dll
;extension=php_oci8.dll
;extension=php_openssl.dll
;extension=php_oracle.dll
;extension=php_pgsqll.dll
;extension=php_shmop.dll
;extension=php_snmp.dll
;extension=php_sockets.dll
;extension=php_sqlite.dll
;extension=php_sybase_ct.dll
;extension=php_tidy.dll
;extension=php_xmlrpc.dll
;extension=php_xsl.dll
```

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

```
[Date]
; Defines the default timezone used by the date functions
;date.timezone =
```

```
;date.default_latitude = 31.7667
;date.default_longitude = 35.2333
```

```
;date.sunrise_zenith = 90.583333
;date.sunset_zenith = 90.583333
```

```
[filter]
;filter.default = unsafe_raw
```

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```
;filter.default_flags =
```

```
[iconv]
```

```
;iconv.input_encoding = ISO-8859-1
```

```
;iconv.internal_encoding = ISO-8859-1
```

```
;iconv.output_encoding = ISO-8859-1
```

```
[sqlite]
```

```
;sqlite.assoc_case = 0
```

```
[xmlrpc]
```

```
;xmlrpc_error_number = 0
```

```
;xmlrpc_errors = 0
```

```
[Pcre]
```

```
;pcre.recursion_limit=100000
```

```
;pcre.backtrack_limit=100000
```

```
[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
```

```
[mail function]
```

```
; For Win32 only.
```

```
SMTP = localhost
```

```
smtp_port = 25
```

```
; For Win32 only.
```

```
;sendmail_from = me@xxxxxxxxxxx
```

```
; For Unix only. You may supply arguments as well (default: "sendmail
```

```
-t -i").
```

```
;sendmail_path =
```

```
; Force the addition of the specified parameters to be passed as extra  
parameters
```

```
; to the sendmail binary. These parameters will always replace the  
value of
```

```
; the 5th parameter to mail(), even in safe mode.
```

```
;mail.force_extra_parameters =
```

```
[SQL]
```

```
sql.safe_mode = Off
```

```
[ODBC]
```

```
;odbc.default_db = Not yet implemented
```

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```
;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

; 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 =
```

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; 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 = 60

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

[MySQLi]

; Maximum number of links. -1 means no limit.
mysqli.max_links = -1

; Default port number for mysqli_connect(). If unset,
mysqli_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.
mysqli.default_port = 3306

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

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

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

; Default password for mysqli_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
; Note that this is generally a *bad* idea to store passwords in this

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file.

```
; *Any* user with PHP access can run 'echo  
get_cfg_var("mysqli.default_pw")  
; and reveal this password! And of course, any users with read access  
to this  
; file will be able to reveal the password as well.  
mysqli.default_pw =
```

```
; Allow or prevent reconnect  
mysqli.reconnect = 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
```

[PostgreSQL]

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

```
; Detect broken persistent links always with pg_pconnect().  
; Auto reset feature requires a little overheads.  
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.  
; Notice message logging require a little overheads.  
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
```

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; 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
```

; Compatibility 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

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

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

```
sybase.compatibility_mode = Off
```

[Sybase-CT]

; Allow or prevent persistent links.

```
sybct.allow_persistent = On
```

; 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
```

[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).

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```
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  
  
; 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"  
;
```

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```
; 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
;
; The file storage module creates files using mode 600 by default.
; You can change that by using
;
; session.save_path = "N;MODE;/path"
;
; where MODE is the octal representation of the mode. Note[PHP_PGSQL]
extension=php_pgsql.dll
[PHP_PSPELL]
extension=php_pspell.dll
[PHP_SHMOP]
extension=php_shmop.dll
[PHP_SNMP]
extension=php_snmp.dll
[PHP_SOAP]
extension=php_soap.dll
[PHP_SOCKETS]
extension=php_sockets.dll
[PHP_SQLITE]
extension=php_sqlite.dll
[PHP_SYBASE_CT]
extension=php_sybase_ct.dll
[PHP_TIDY]
extension=php_tidy.dll
[PHP_XMLRPC]
extension=php_xmlrpc.dll
[PHP_XSL]
extension=php_xsl.dll
[PHP_ZIP]
extension=php_zip.dll
[PHP_APD]
extension=php_apd.dll
[PHP_BCOMPILER]
extension=php_bcompiler.dll
[PHP_BITSET]
extension=php_bitset.dll
[PHP_BLENC]
extension=php_blenc.dll
[PHP_BZ2_FILTER]
extension=php_bz2_filter.dll
```

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[PHP_CLASSKIT]
extension=php_classkit.dll
[PHP_CPDF]
extension=php_cpdf.dll
[PHP_CRACK]
extension=php_crack.dll
[PHP_CVSCLIENT]
extension=php_cvsclient.dll
[PHP_DB]
extension=php_db.dll
[PHP_DBX]
extension=php_dbx.dll
[PHP_DIO]
extension=php_dio.dll
[PHP_DOCBLOCK]
extension=php_docblock.dll
[PHP_DOMXML]
extension=php_domxml.dll
[PHP_EVENT]
extension=php_event.dll
[PHP_FILEINFO]
extension=php_fileinfo.dll
[PHP_FILEPRO]
extension=php_filepro.dll
[PHP_FRIBIDI]
extension=php_fribidi.dll
[PHP_GOPHER]
extension=php_gopher.dll
[PHP_HTTP]
extension=php_http.dll
[PHP_HYPERWAVE]
extension=php_hyperwave.dll
[PHP_IBM_DB2]
extension=php_ibm_db2.dll
[PHP_ID3]
extension=php_id3.dll
[PHP_IISFUNC]
extension=php_iisfunc.dll
[PHP_IMAGICK]
extension=php_imagick.dll
[PHP_INGRES]
extension=php_ingres.dll
[PHP_JAVA]
extension=php_java.dll
[PHP_LZF]
extension=php_lzf.dll
[PHP_MAILPARSE]
extension=php_mailparse.dll
[PHP_MCRYPT_FILTER]
extension=php_mcrypt_filter.dll
[PHP_MEMCACHE]

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extension=php_memcache.dll
[PHP_NETTOOLS]
extension=php_netools.dll
[PHP_NTUSER]
extension=php_ntuser.dll
[PHP_OGGVORBIS]
extension=php_oggvorbis.dll
[PHP_OPERATOR]
extension=php_operator.dll
[PHP_ORACLE]
extension=php_oracle.dll
[PHP_PARSEKIT]
extension=php_parsekit.dll
[PHP_PDF]
extension=php_pdf.dll
[PHP_PHAR]
extension=php_phar.dll
[PHP_PHPDOC]
extension=php_phpdoc.dll
[PHP_POP3]
extension=php_pop3.dll
[PHP_PRINTER]
extension=php_printer.dll
[PHP_RADIUS]
extension=php_radius.dll
[PHP_RAR]
extension=php_rar.dll
[PHP_SDO]
extension=php_sdo.dll
[PHP_SMTP]
extension=php_smtp.dll
[PHP_SSH2]
extension=php_ssh2.dll
[PHP_STATS]
extension=php_stats.dll
[PHP_STEM]
extension=php_stem.dll
[PHP_SVN]
extension=php_svn.dll
[PHP_SWISH]
extension=php_swish.dll
[PHP_THREADS]
extension=php_threads.dll
[PHP_TIMEZONEDB]
extension=php_timezonedb.dll
[PHP_TRANSLIT]
extension=php_translit.dll
[PHP_WIN32PS]
extension=php_win32ps.dll
[PHP_WIN32SCHEDULER]
extension=php_win32scheduler.dll

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```
[PHP_WIN32SERVICE]
extension=php_win32service.dll
[PHP_WIN32STD]
extension=php_win32std.dll
[PHP_YAZ]
extension=php_yaz.dll
[PHP_ZLIB_FILTER]
extension=php_zlib_filter.dll
```

On Jan 17, 5:52 am, Jerry Stuckle <jstuck...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

paulspar...@xxxxxxxxxx wrote:

Loaded Apache and PHP on a Windows XP box. Apache is working fine. However when I load a .php page I get a "Forbidden Warning You don't have permission to access /php/php.exe/Chapter03/handle_form.php on this server."

Any idea what I need to configure?

What's the URL you're trying to access?

--
=====