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

Source: http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/PHP/comp.lang.php/2008−01/msg01646.html

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- *Date*: Sat, 19 Jan 2008 16:08:56 −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

```
# 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)
#
```

```
#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
```

```
#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 speling_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@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
#
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.
#
```

```
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
```

```
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

#
```

```
# 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).
#
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User−
Agent}i\"" combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common

<IfModule logio_module>
# You need to enable mod_logio.c to use %I and %O
LogFormat "%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

#
```

```
# 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
```

```
# 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
```

```
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:
```

```
# (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
```

```
# 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:
;

```
; 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]
```

```
; 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
```

```
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
```

```
; 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
```

```
; 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.
```

```
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 =

; Colors for Syntax Highlighting mode. Anything that's acceptable in
; <span style="color: ???????"> 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 ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
```

```
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
;
```

```
;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
```

```
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 ;
```

```
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
;
; 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 = "&amp;"

; 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.
```

```
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"
```

```
;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
```

```
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;

; Disable logging through FastCGI connection
; fastcgi.log = 0

; 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.
; 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 =

; 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

; Whether to allow include/require to open URLs (like http:// or ftp://)
as files.
allow_url_include = Off

; Define the anonymous ftp password (your email address)
```

```
;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=msql.dll
;
; ... or under UNIX:
;
; extension=msql.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.
```

```
;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_msql.dll
;extension=php_mysql.dll
;extension=php_oci8.dll
;extension=php_openssl.dll
;extension=php_oracle.dll
;extension=php_pgsql.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
```

```
;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
```

```
;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 =
```

```
; 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 mysql_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
mysqli.default_host =

; Default user for mysql_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
```

```
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

[PostgresSQL]
; 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
```

```
; 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.compatability_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).
```

```
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"
;
```

```
; 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 that this
; does not overwrite the process's umask.
;session.save_path = "/tmp"

; Whether to use cookies.
session.use_cookies = 1

;session.cookie_secure =

; 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

; 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 =

; Whether or not to add the httpOnly flag to the cookie, which makes
it inaccessible to browser scripting languages such as JavaScript.
session.cookie_httponly =

; 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% chance that the GC process starts
; on each request.

session.gc_probability = 1
session.gc_divisor = 1000

; 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 is 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 = 1

; 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
```

```
; 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

; Select a hash function
; 0: MD5 (128 bits)
; 1: SHA−1 (160 bits)
session.hash_function = 0

; Define how many bits are stored in each character when converting
; the binary hash data to
```