

Help with php5 install under windows

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- *From:* "Matthew" <MKruer@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 6 Feb 2006 12:11:04 -0800
-

Can someone help me review php.ini and httpd.conf I successful installed Apache, PHP 5 and MySQL 5 onto my system (using the default directories) but now I am trying to clean up my structure and place everything in a more logical order. This includes moving php from the root of c:\php to c:\program files\php, and there in lies the problem. I think there is something wrong with my path information but I cant figure out how t fix it. I have included the path information into windows itself. But I think that php cant find any of the path information coming form the ini file. Moving php is the only change that has been made to the system.

=====php.ini=====

[PHP]

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

.....
; About 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.
```

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```
;  
; 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 ;  
;.....  
; All the values in the php.ini-dist file correspond to the builtin  
; defaults (that is, if no php.ini is used, or if you delete these  
; lines,  
; the builtin defaults will be identical).
```

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

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

```
; 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 = On
```

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

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

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

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

```
; You can redirect all of the output of your scripts to a function.  
For  
; example, if you set output_handler to "mb_output_handler", character  
; encoding will be transparently converted to the specified encoding.
```

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```
; 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
```

```
; 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.
```

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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 = On

; 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,

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; 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

; 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

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```
; being interrupted by the user or a browser timing out.
; ignore_user_abort = On

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

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

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

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

; error_reporting is a bit-field. Or each number up to get desired
error
; reporting level
; E_ALL - All errors and warnings (doesn't include
E_STRICT)
; E_ERROR - fatal run-time errors
; E_WARNING - run-time warnings (non-fatal errors)
; E_PARSE - compile-time parse errors
; E_NOTICE - run-time notices (these are warnings which often
result
; from a bug in your code, but it's possible that
it was
; intentional (e.g., using an uninitialized
variable and
; relying on the fact it's automatically
initialized to an
; empty string)
; E_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_ERROR|E_CORE_ERROR
;
; – Show all errors except for notices and coding standards warnings
;
error_reporting = E_ALL; display all errors, warnings and notices

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

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

; Log errors into a log file (server–specific log, stderr, or error_log
(below))
; As stated above, you're strongly advised to use error logging in
```

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place of
; error displaying on production web sites.
log_errors = Off

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

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

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

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

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

; Disable the inclusion of HTML tags in error messages.
; 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

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

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

; Log errors to specified file.
;error_log = filename

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

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

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

; List of separator(s) used by PHP to parse input URLs into variables.
; Default is "&".
; NOTE: Every character in this directive is considered as separator!
;arg_separator.input = ";&"

; This directive describes the order in which PHP registers GET, POST,
Cookie,
; Environment and Built-in variables (G, P, C, E & S respectively,
often
; referred to as EGPCS or GPC). Registration is done from left to
right, newer
; values override older values.
variables_order = "EGPCS"

; Whether or not to register the EGPCS variables as global variables.
You may
; want to turn this off if you don't want to clutter your scripts'
global scope
; with user data. This makes most sense when coupled with track_vars –
in which
; case you can access all of the GPC variables through the
$HTTP_*_VARS[,
; variables.
;
; You should do your best to write your scripts so that they do not
require
; register_globals to be on; Using form variables as globals can
easily lead
```

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; 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 = On

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

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

; should turn it off for increased performance.

register_argc_argv = On

; 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 = On

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

magic_quotes_runtime = Off

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

magic_quotes_sybase = Off

; 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

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```
; 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:\Program Files\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 = "./"

; 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
```



```
.....
; Fopen wrappers ;
.....

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

; 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

; 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.
```

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; 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_mysql.dll
extension=php_mysqli.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_xmldrpc.dll
extension=php_xsl.dll
```

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

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

```
[Syslog]
```

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; 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 ; for Win32 only
smtp_port = 25
sendmail_from= me@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx ; for Win32 only

; For Win32 only.
;sendmail_from = me@xxxxxxxxxxxx

; 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.

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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
```

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limit.

```
mysql.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 Notice 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

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; 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

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; If on, select statements return the contents of a byte blob instead of its id.

ifx.byteasvarchar = 0

; Trailing blanks are stripped from fixed-length char columns. May help the

; life of Informix SE users.

ifx.charasvarchar = 0

; If on, the contents of text and byte blobs are dumped to a file instead of

; keeping them in memory.

ifx.blobinfile = 0

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

; NULL's are returned as string 'NULL'.

ifx.nullformat = 0

[Session]

; Handler used to store/retrieve data.

session.save_handler = files

; Argument passed to save_handler. In the case of files, this is the path

; where data files are stored. Note: Windows users have to change this

; variable in order to use PHP's session functions.

;

; As of PHP 4.0.1, you can define the path as:

;

; session.save_path = "N;/path"

;

; where N is an integer. Instead of storing all the session files in

; /path, what this will do is use subdirectories N-levels deep, and

; store the session data in those directories. This is useful if you

; or your OS have problems with lots of files in one directory, and is

; a more efficient layout for servers that handle lots of sessions.

;

; NOTE 1: PHP will not create this directory structure automatically.

; You can use the script in the ext/session dir for that

purpose.

; NOTE 2: See the section on garbage collection below if you choose to

; use subdirectories for session storage

;

; 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.

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```
;session.save_path = "/tmp"

; Whether to use cookies.
session.use_cookies = 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

session.gc_probability = 1
session.gc_divisor = 100

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

; NOTE: If you are using the subdirectory option for storing session
files
; (see session.save_path above), then garbage collection does
*not*
; happen automatically. You will need to do your own garbage
; collection through a shell script, cron entry, or some other
method.
```

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```
; For example, the following script would be the equivalent of
; setting session.gc_maxlifetime to 1440 (1440 seconds = 24
minutes):
; cd /path/to/sessions; find -cmin +24 | xargs rm

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

```
session.bug_compat_42 = 1
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
```

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```
; 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 something readable.
;
; 4 bits: 0-9, a-f
; 5 bits: 0-9, a-v
; 6 bits: 0-9, a-z, A-Z, "-", ",", " "
session.hash_bits_per_character = 4
```

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

[MSSQL]

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
; Connect timeout
;mssql.connect_timeout = 5
```

```
; Query timeout
;mssql.timeout = 60
```

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

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

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

; Specify how datetime and datetim4 columns are returned
; On => Returns data converted to SQL server settings
; Off => Returns values as YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss
;mssql.datetimeconvert = On

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

; Specify max number of processes. -1 = library default
; msdlib defaults to 25
; FreeTDS defaults to 4096
;mssql.max_procs = -1

; Specify client character set.
; If empty or not set the client charset from freetds.comf is used
; This is only used when compiled with FreeTDS
;mssql.charset = "ISO-8859-1"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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; Default timeout in seconds.
;pfpro.defaulttimeout = 30

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

; Default proxy port.
;pfpro.proxyport =

; Default proxy logon.
;pfpro.proxylogon =

; Default proxy password.
;pfpro.proxypassword =

[COM]

; path to a file containing GUIDs, IIDs or filenames of files with
TypeLibs

;com.typelib_file =

; allow Distributed-COM calls

;com.allow_dcom = true

; autoregister constants of a components typlib on com_load()

;com.autoregister_typelib = true

; register constants casesensitive

;com.autoregister_casesensitive = false

; show warnings on duplicate constat registrations

;com.autoregister_verbose = true

[mbstring]

; language for internal character representation.

;mbstring.language = Japanese

; internal/script encoding.

; Some encoding cannot work as internal encoding.

; (e.g. SJIS, BIG5, ISO-2022-*)

;mbstring.internal_encoding = EUC-JP

; http input encoding.

;mbstring.http_input = auto

; http output encoding. mb_output_handler must be

; registered as output buffer to function

;mbstring.http_output = SJIS

; enable automatic encoding translation according to

; mbstring.internal_encoding setting. Input chars are

; converted to internal encoding by setting this to On.

; Note: Do _not_ use automatic encoding translation for

; portable libs/applications.

;mbstring.encoding_translation = Off

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

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

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

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

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

```
[Tidy]
```

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```
; The path to a default tidy configuration file to use when using tidy
;tidy.default_config = /usr/local/lib/php/default.tcfg
```

```
; Should tidy clean and repair output automatically?
; WARNING: Do not use this option if you are generating non-html
content
; such as dynamic images
tidy.clean_output = Off
```

```
[soap]
; Enables or disables WSDL caching feature.
soap.wSDL_cache_enabled=1
; Sets the directory name where SOAP extension will put cache files.
soap.wSDL_cache_dir="/tmp"
; (time to live) Sets the number of second while cached file will be
used
; instead of original one.
soap.wSDL_cache_ttl=86400
```

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

```
=====httpd.conf=====
```

```
#
# Based upon the NCSA server configuration files originally by Rob
McCool.
#
# This is the main Apache server configuration file. It contains
the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/> for detailed
information about
# the directives.
#
# 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.
#
# The configuration directives are grouped into three basic
sections:
# 1. Directives that control the operation of the Apache server
process as a
# whole (the 'global environment').
# 2. Directives that define the parameters of the 'main' or
'default' server,
# which responds to requests that aren't handled by a virtual
```

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```
host.
# These directives also provide default values for the
settings
# of all virtual hosts.
# 3. Settings for virtual hosts, which allow Web requests to be
sent to
# different IP addresses or hostnames and have them handled by
the
# same Apache server process.
#
# 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 Group/Apache2"
will be interpreted by the
# server as "C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache2/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.
#

### Section 1: Global Environment
#
# The directives in this section affect the overall operation of
Apache,
# such as the number of concurrent requests it can handle or where
it
# can find its configuration files.
#

#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the
server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# NOTE! If you intend to place this on an NFS (or otherwise
network)
# mounted filesystem then please read the LockFile documentation
```

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```
(available
# at <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/mod/mpm\_common.html
#lockfile>);
# you will save yourself a lot of trouble.
#
# Do NOT add a slash at the end of the directory path.
#
ServerRoot "C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache2"

#
# ScoreBoardFile: File used to store internal server process
information.
# If unspecified (the default), the scoreboard will be stored in
an
# anonymous shared memory segment, and will be unavailable to
third-party
# applications.
# If specified, ensure that no two invocations of Apache share the
same
# scoreboard file. The scoreboard file MUST BE STORED ON A LOCAL
DISK.
#
#ScoreBoardFile logs/apache_runtime_status

#
# PidFile: The file in which the server should record its process
# identification number when it starts.
#
PidFile logs/httpd.pid

#
# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time
out.
#
Timeout 300

#
# KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more
than
# one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.
#
KeepAlive On

#
# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
# during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited
amount.
# We recommend you leave this number high, for maximum
performance.
#
MaxKeepAliveRequests 100
```

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```
#
# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request
# from the
# same client on the same connection.
#
KeepAliveTimeout 15

# #
# # Server-Pool Size Regulation (MPM specific)
# #

# WinNT MPM
# ThreadsPerChild: constant number of worker threads in the server
# process
# MaxRequestsPerChild: maximum number of requests a server
# process serves
<IfModule mpm_winnt.c>
ThreadsPerChild 250
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
</IfModule>

#
# 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
```

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```
#
LoadModule access_module modules/mod_access.so
LoadModule actions_module modules/mod_actions.so
LoadModule alias_module modules/mod_alias.so
LoadModule asis_module modules/mod_asis.so
LoadModule auth_module modules/mod_auth.so
#LoadModule auth_anon_module modules/mod_auth_anon.so
#LoadModule auth_dbm_module modules/mod_auth_dbm.so
#LoadModule auth_digest_module modules/mod_auth_digest.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 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 imap_module modules/mod_imap.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_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_spelling.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

#
# ExtendedStatus controls whether Apache will generate "full"
status
# information (ExtendedStatus On) or just basic information
(ExtendedStatus
# Off) when the "server-status" handler is called. The default is
Off.
#
#ExtendedStatus On
```

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```
### Section 2: '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 mkruer@xxxxxxxxxxxx

#
# 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 this is not set to valid DNS name for your host,
# server-generated
# redirections will not work. See also the UseCanonicalName
# directive.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP
# address here.
# You will have to access it by its address anyway, and this will
# make
# redirections work in a sensible way.
#
ServerName Omega:80

#
# UseCanonicalName: Determines how Apache constructs
# self-referencing
# URLs and the SERVER_NAME and SERVER_PORT variables.
# When set "Off", Apache will use the Hostname and Port supplied
# by the client. When set "On", Apache will use the value of the
# ServerName directive.
```

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```
#
UseCanonicalName Off

#
# 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 Group/Apache2/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
</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 Group/Apache2/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.
```

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```
#
# The Options directive is both complicated and important. Please
see
# http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/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>

#
# UserDir: The name of the directory that is appended onto a
user's home
# directory if a ~user request is received. Be especially careful
to use
# proper, forward slashes here. On Windows NT, "Personal/My
Website"
# is a more appropriate choice.
#
UserDir "My Documents/My Website"

#
# Control access to UserDir directories. The following is an
example
# for a site where these directories are restricted to read-only.
#
# You must correct the path for the root to match your system's
configured
# user directory location, e.g. "C:/WinNT/profiles/*/My
Documents/My Website"
# or whichever, as appropriate.
#
#<Directory "C:/Documents and Settings/*/My Documents/My Website">
# AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit
# Options MultiViews Indexes SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
IncludesNoExec
# <Limit GET POST OPTIONS PROPFIND>
```

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```
# Order allow,deny
# Allow from all
# </Limit>
# <LimitExcept GET POST OPTIONS PROPFIND>
# Order deny,allow
# Deny from all
# </LimitExcept>
#</Directory>

#
# DirectoryIndex: sets the file that Apache will serve if a
directory
# is requested.
#
# The index.html.var file (a type-map) is used to deliver content-
# negotiated documents. The MultiViews Option can be used for the

# same purpose, but it is much slower.
#
DirectoryIndex index.html index.html.var index.php

#
# AccessFileName: The name of the file to look for in each
directory
# for additional configuration directives. See also the
AllowOverride
# directive.
#
AccessFileName .htaccess

#
# The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from
being
# viewed by Web clients.
#
<FilesMatch "^\.ht">
Order allow,deny
Deny from all
</FilesMatch>

#
# TypesConfig describes where the mime.types file (or equivalent)
is
# to be found.
#
TypesConfig conf/mime.types

#
# DefaultType is 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

#
# 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.
#
<IfModule mod_mime_magic.c>
MIMEMagicFile conf/magic
</IfModule>

#
# HostnameLookups: Log the names of clients or just their IP
addresses
# e.g., www.apache.org (on) or 204.62.129.132 (off).
# The default is off because it'd be overall better for the net if
people
# had to knowingly turn this feature on, since enabling it means
that
# each client request will result in AT LEAST one lookup request
to the
# nameserver.
#
HostnameLookups Off

#
# EnableMMAP: Control whether memory-mapping is used to deliver
# files (assuming that the underlying OS supports it).
# The default is on; turn this off if you serve from NFS-mounted
# filesystems. On some systems, turning it off (regardless of
# filesystem) can improve performance; for details, please see
# http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/mod/core.html #enablemmap
#
#EnableMMAP off

#
# EnableSendfile: Control whether the sendfile kernel support is
```

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```
# used to deliver files (assuming that the OS supports it).
# The default is on; turn this off if you serve from NFS-mounted
# filesystems. Please see
# http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/mod/core.html
#enablesendfile
#
#EnableSendfile off

#
# 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

#
# 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
LogFormat "%{Referer}i -> %U" referer
LogFormat "%{User-agent}i" agent

# 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

#
# The location and format of the access logfile (Common Logfile
Format).
# If you do not define
```