COP 4610L: Applications in the Enterprise
Fall 2006

Introduction to PHP – Part 1

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Introduction to PHP

- PHP is officially known as PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor and is very rapidly becoming the most popular server-side scripting language for creating dynamic web pages.
- PHP was created in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf (who currently works for Linuxcare, Inc. as a senior open-source researcher) to track users at his Web site. Lerdorf originally called it Personal Home Page Tools in a package he released in 1995. It eventually became an Apache Software Foundation project.
- PHP2 featured built-in database support and form handling. In 1997, PHP3 was released and featured a new parser which substantially increased performance and led to an explosion in PHP use.

Introduction to PHP (cont.)

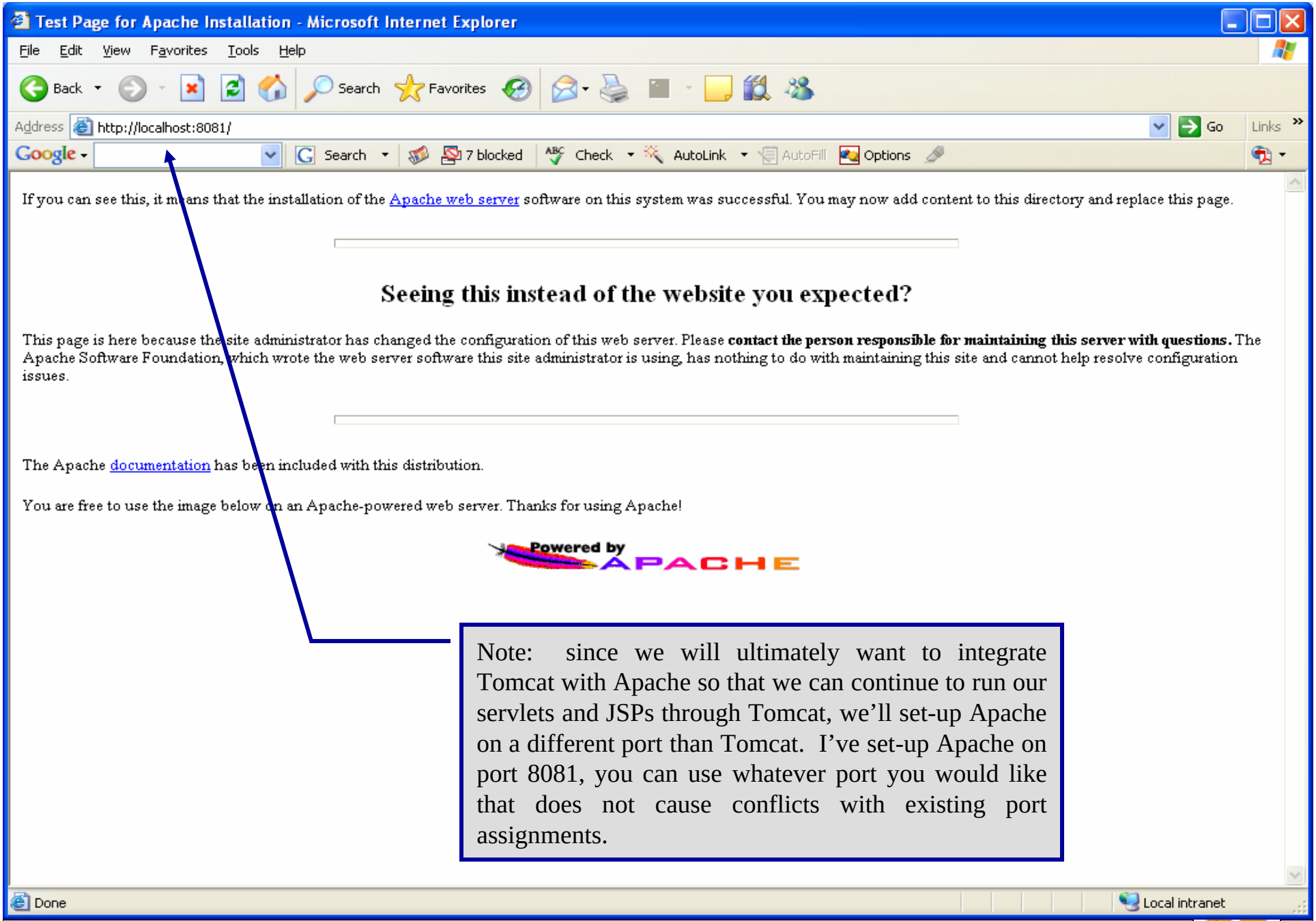
- PHP4 featured the Zend Engine and was considerably faster and more powerful than its predecessors and further enhanced the popularity of PHP.
- The current release is PHP 5.1.2 and features the Zend Engine 2, which provides further increases in speed and functionality. You can download the latest version of PHP at www.php.net. For more details on the Zend Engine 2 see www.zend.com.
- Today more than 17 million domains utilize PHP technology.
- All of the examples we'll be looking at use the latest stable version of PHP which is 5.1.2 and was released in January 2006.

Introduction to PHP (cont.)

- The power of the Web resides not only in serving content to users, but also in responding to requests from users and generating Web pages with dynamic content.
- Interactivity between the user and the server has become a crucial part of Web functionality. While other languages can also perform these functions, PHP was written specifically for interacting with the Web.
- PHP code is embedded directly into XHTML documents. This allows the document author to write XHTML in a clear, concise manner, without having to use multiple `print` statements, as is necessary with other CGI-based languages.

Introduction to PHP (cont.)

- PHP script file names usually end with `.php`, although a server can be configured to handle other file extensions.
- To run a PHP script, PHP must first be installed on your system. Download PHP 5.1.2 from www.php.net. (Most recent version is 5.1.2, but any of the 5.1.x versions should be ok.)
- Although PHP can be used from the command line, a Web server is required to take full advantage of the scripting language. I would suggest the Apache server available from www.apache.org. (Note: this is not the Tomcat server you've already used.) Current version is 2.0.55 which just fixed a few simple bugs from some of the earlier versions (mostly in the security area). I would expect that any of the 2.0.x versions would be ok for what we will be doing.



Note: since we will ultimately want to integrate Tomcat with Apache so that we can continue to run our servlets and JSPs through Tomcat, we'll set-up Apache on a different port than Tomcat. I've set-up Apache on port 8081, you can use whatever port you would like that does not cause conflicts with existing port assignments.

Apache Server Set-up

- Once you get the Apache Server downloaded and running on your machine…you've seen the screen on the previous page, you'll need to configure Apache to work with PHP.

- There are a couple of steps required to accomplish this task:

1. Assume that you've downloaded PHP and placed it in the directory `c:/php`.

2. Add the PHP directory to the PATH statement.

3. Setup a valid configuration file for PHP. Do the following:

   a) Copy `php.ini-recommend` inside `c:/php` and rename it to `php.ini`.

Details for obtaining the Apache HTTP server and PHP 5.1.2 begin on page 40.

Apache Server Set-up (cont.)

4. Install PHP as an Apache module by doing the following:

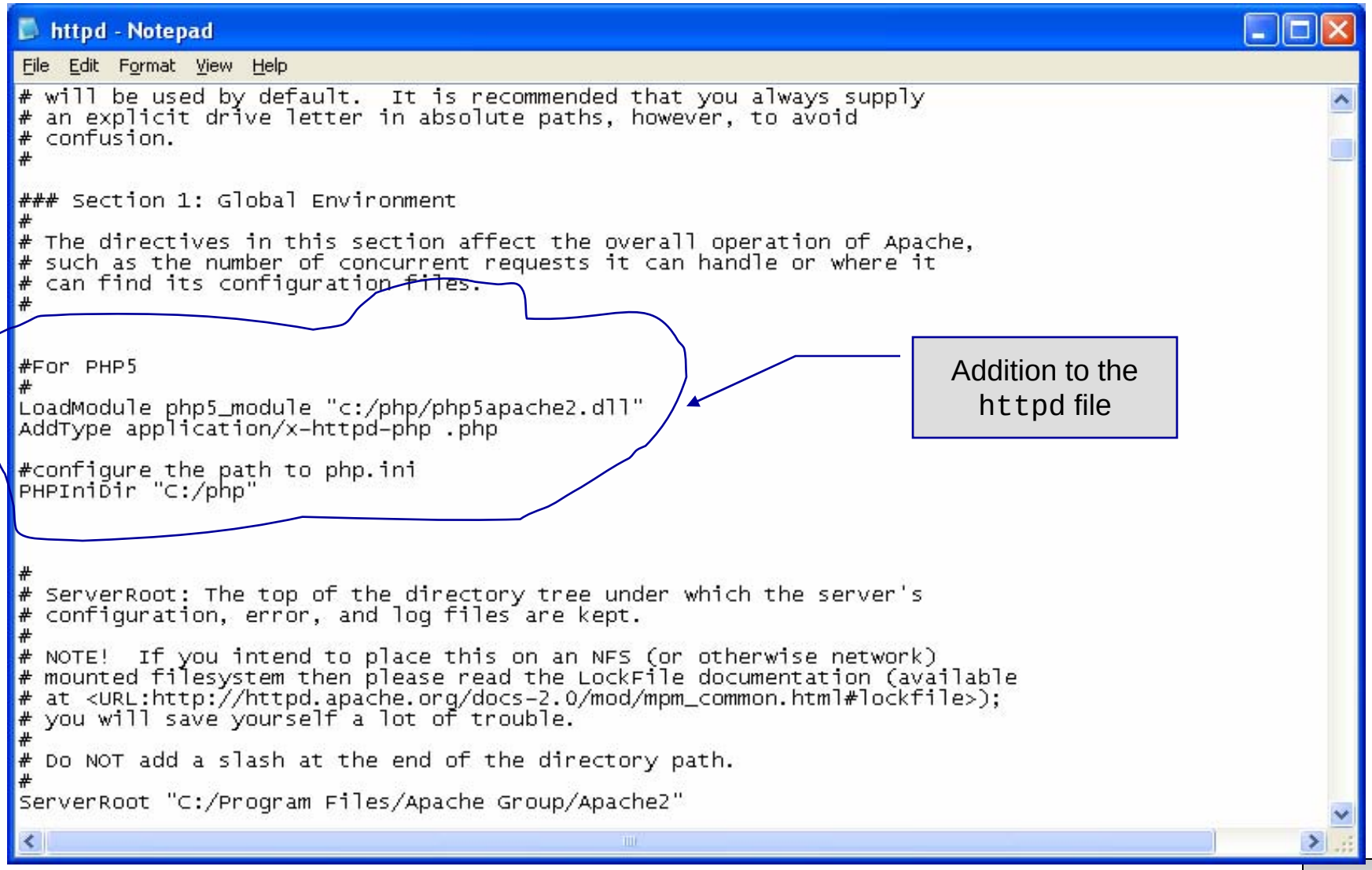
   a) Edit the Apache `httpd` file found in the Apache `conf` directory.

   b) Add the following lines to this file in Section1: Global Environment. (screen shot on next page shows location of this edit)

```
#For PHP5
#
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache2.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
#configure the path to php.ini
PHPIniDir "C:/php“
```

5. Once these steps are completed, Apache is configured to run PHP (basic components – more later). When you've completed these steps, you can beginning writing PHP code.

Apache Server Set-up (cont.)

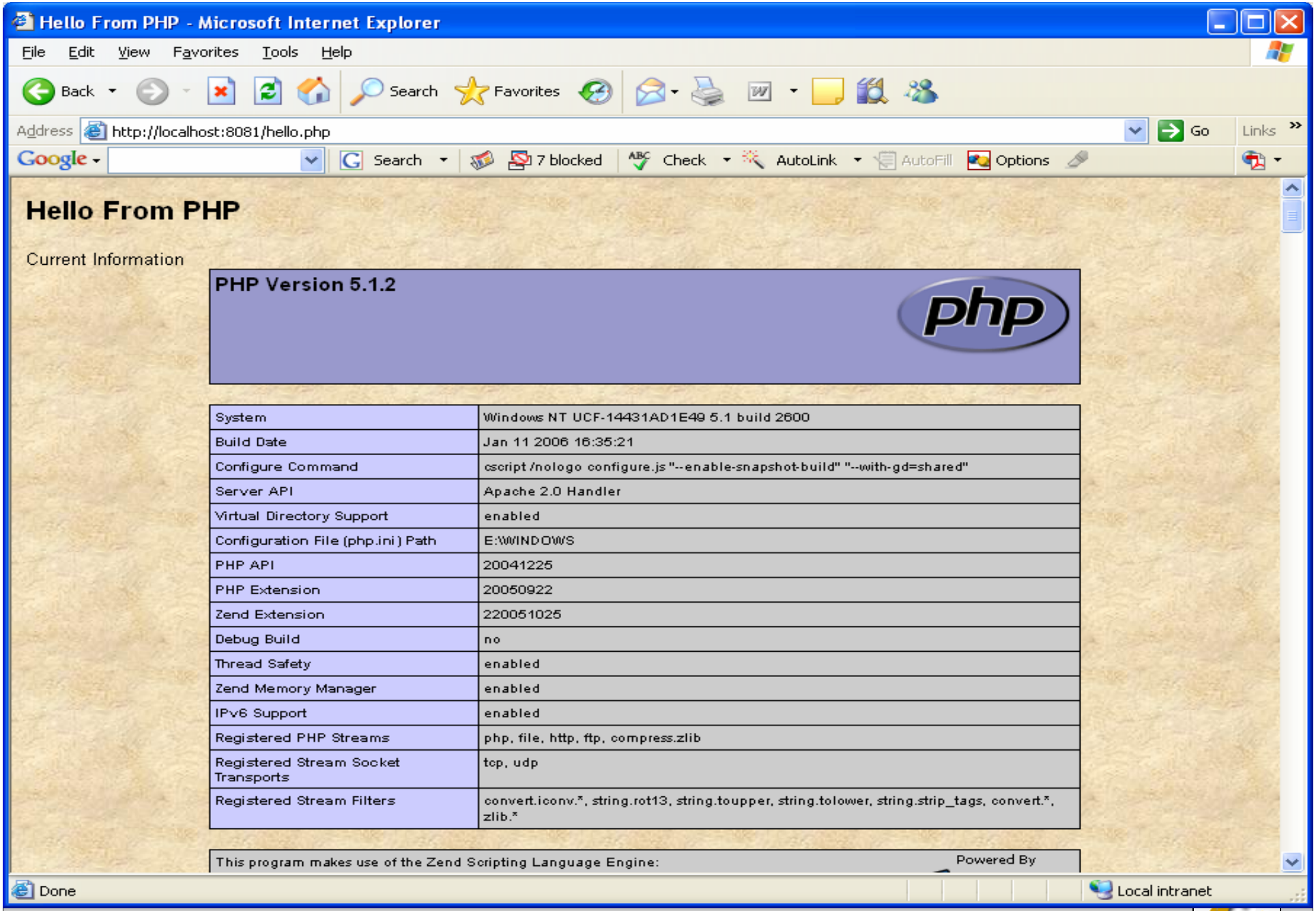


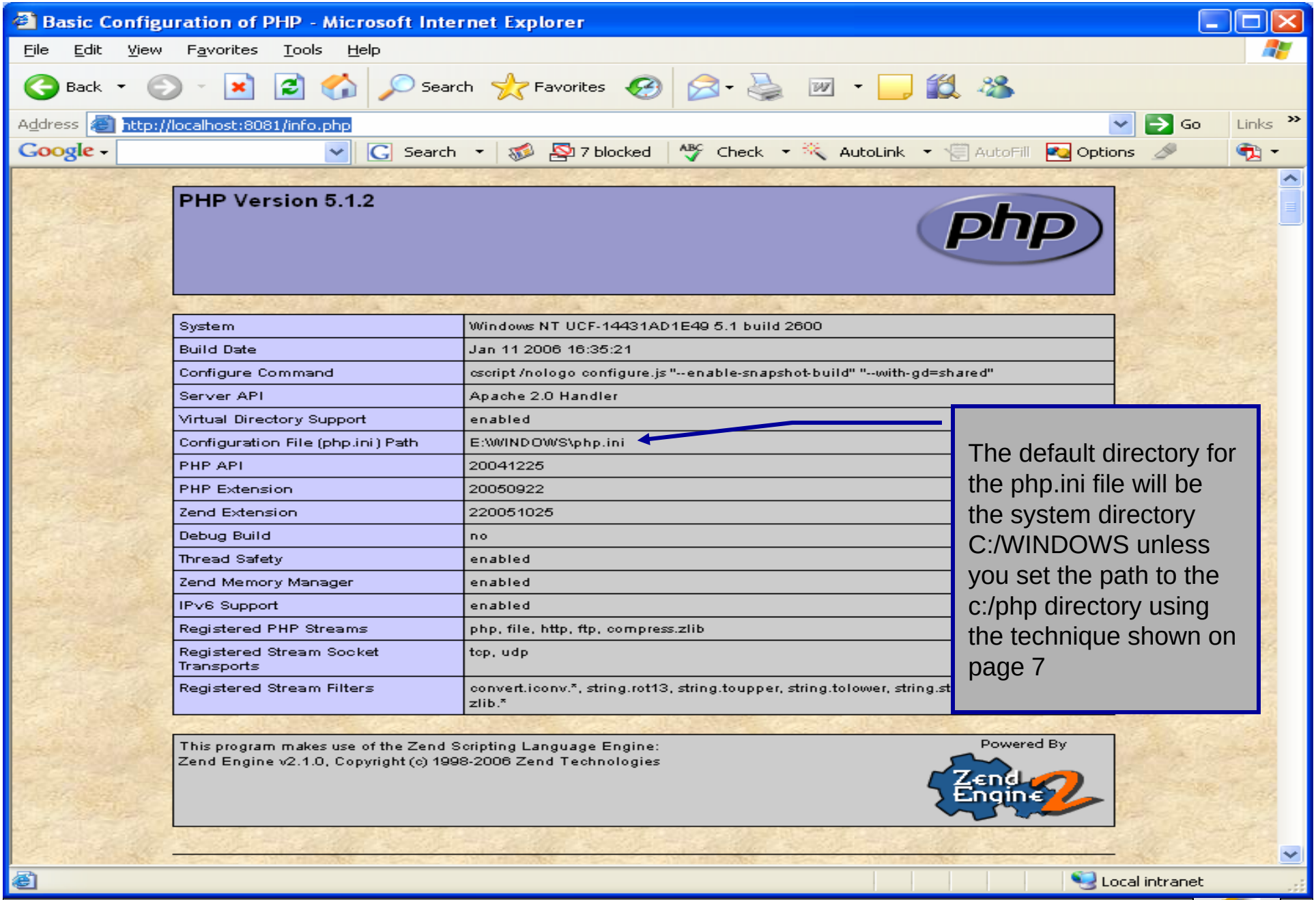
A PHP Test Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Hello From PHP</title>
</head>
<body  style = "font-family: arial, sans-serif;
     background-color: #856363"  background=image1.jpg>
<h1> Hello From PHP</h1>

<?
  print "Current Information";
  phpInfo();
?>

</body>
</html>
```

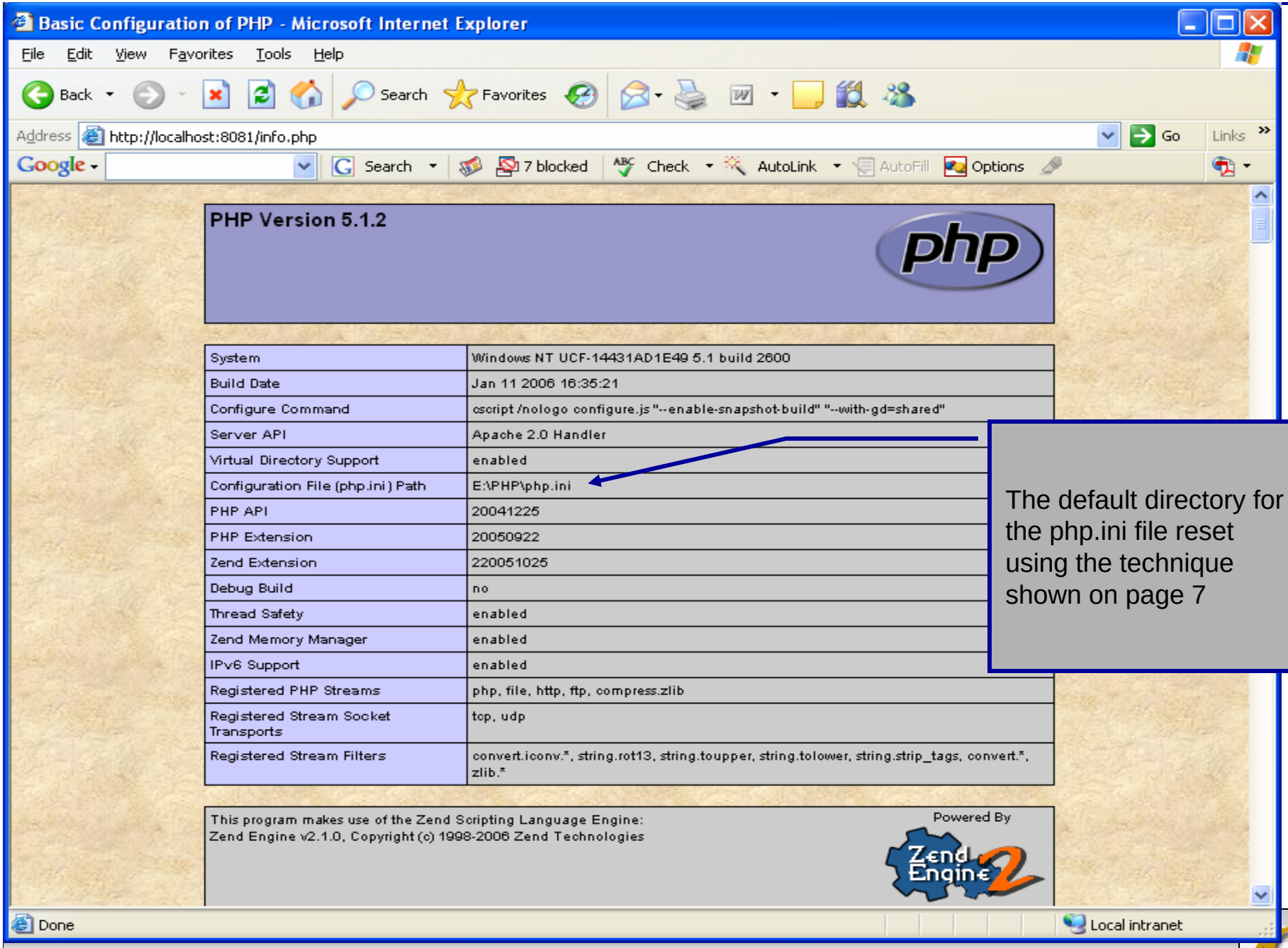
This is PHP

Create this file named `hello.php` and save it to the `htdocs` folder in Apache. Then start the Apache server, enter the URL: http://localhost:8081/hello.php and you should see output similar to that shown on the next slide.


Hello From PHP - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://localhost:8081/hello.php
Go Links
Google Search 7 blocked Check AutoLink AutoFill Options
Hello From PHP
Current Information
PHP Version 5.1.2
php
System Windows NT UCF-14431AD1E49 5.1 build 2600
Build Date Jan 11 2006 16:35:21
Configure Command cscript /nologo configure.js "--enable-snapshot-build" "--with-gd=shared"
Server API Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support enabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path E:\WINDOWS
PHP API 20041225
PHP Extension 20050922
Zend Extension 220051025
Debug Build no
Thread Safety enabled
Zend Memory Manager enabled
IPv6 Support enabled
Registered PHP Streams php, file, http, ftp, compress.zlib
Registered Stream Socket Transports tcp, udp
Registered Stream Filters convert.iconv.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, zlib.*
This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Powered By
Done
Local intranet



The default directory for the php.ini file will be the system directory C:/WINDOWS unless you set the path to the c:/php directory using the technique shown on page 7



The default directory for the php.ini file reset using the technique shown on page 7

A First PHP Example

- The following two pages illustrate a simple PHP "hello world" program.
- In PHP, code is inserted between the scripting delimiters **<?php** and **?>**. PHP code can be placed anywhere in XHTML markup, as long as the code is enclosed in these scripting delimiters.

welcome.php Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<!-- welcome.php -->
<!-- XHTML file containing a PHP script. -->

<?php
    $name = "Mark";   //php declaration and assignment
?>

<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

   <!-- head section of document -->
   <head>
      <title>A Simple PHP Document</title>
   </head>

   <!-- body section of document -->
   <body style = "font-size: 2em">
    <hr>
    <font color = blue><h1> Generating HTML From PHP </h1></font color>
     <p>
```

PHP code declaring a variable.

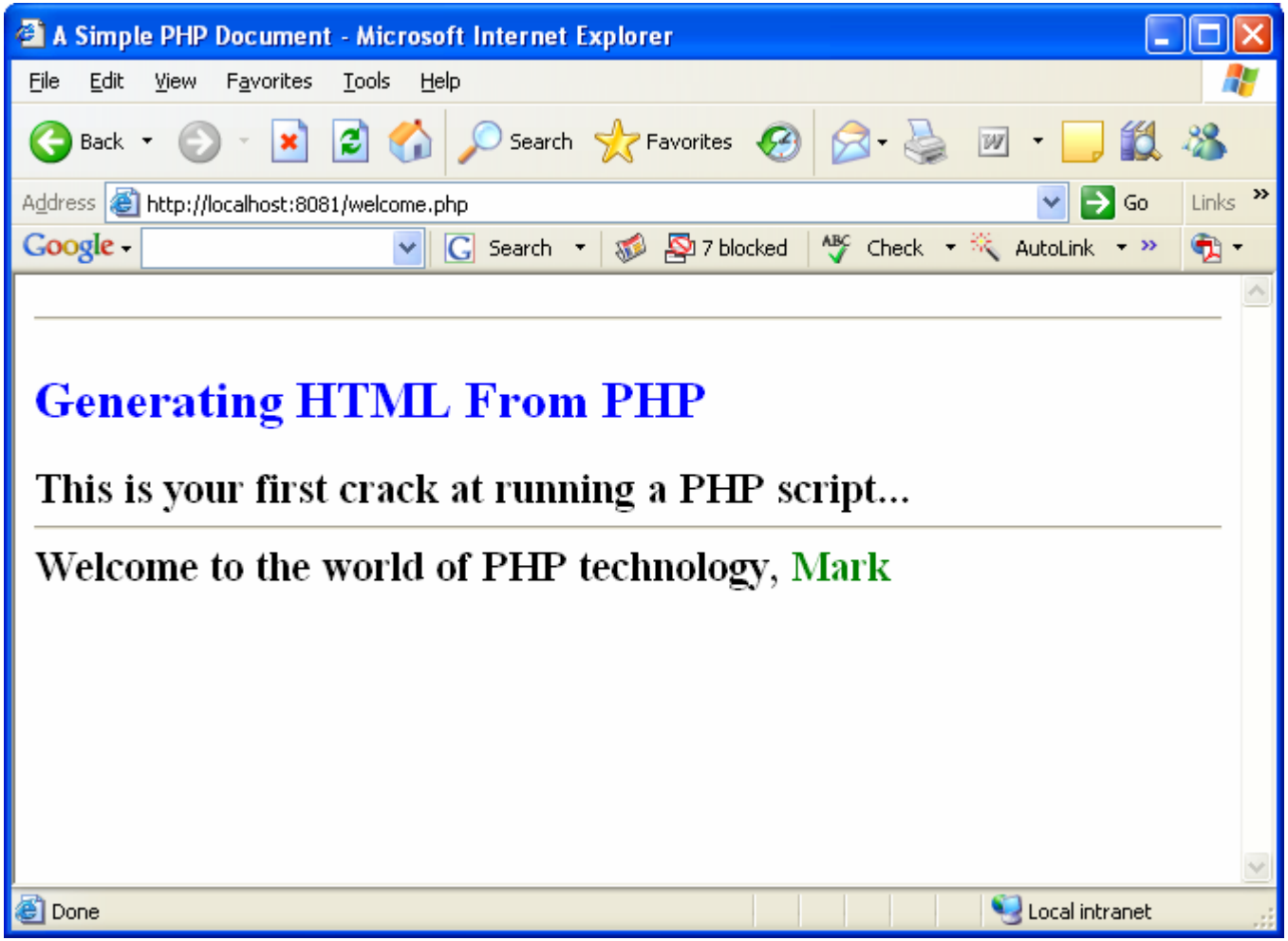
welcome.php Example

```
        <strong>
          <!---print variable name's value in the message-->
            <?php
                print("This is your first crack at running a PHP script...");
                print("<HR>");
                print("Welcome to the world of PHP technology, ");
            ?>
                <font color = green>
                <?php
                        print("$name");
                ?>
                </font color>
          </strong>
        </p>
    </body>
</html> <!-- end XHTML document -->
```

PHP code

PHP code

welcome.php Example Output



Viewing Client/Server Environment Variables

- Knowledge of a client's execution environment is useful to system administrators who want to provide client-specific information.
- Environment variables contain information about a script's environment, such as the client's web browser, the HTTP host and the HTTP connection.
  - The table on the next page summarizes some of the superglobal arrays defined by PHP.
- The XHTML document on page 19 displays the values of the server's environment variables in a table. PHP stores the server variables and their values in the $_SERVER array. Iterating through the array allows one to view all of the server's environment variables.

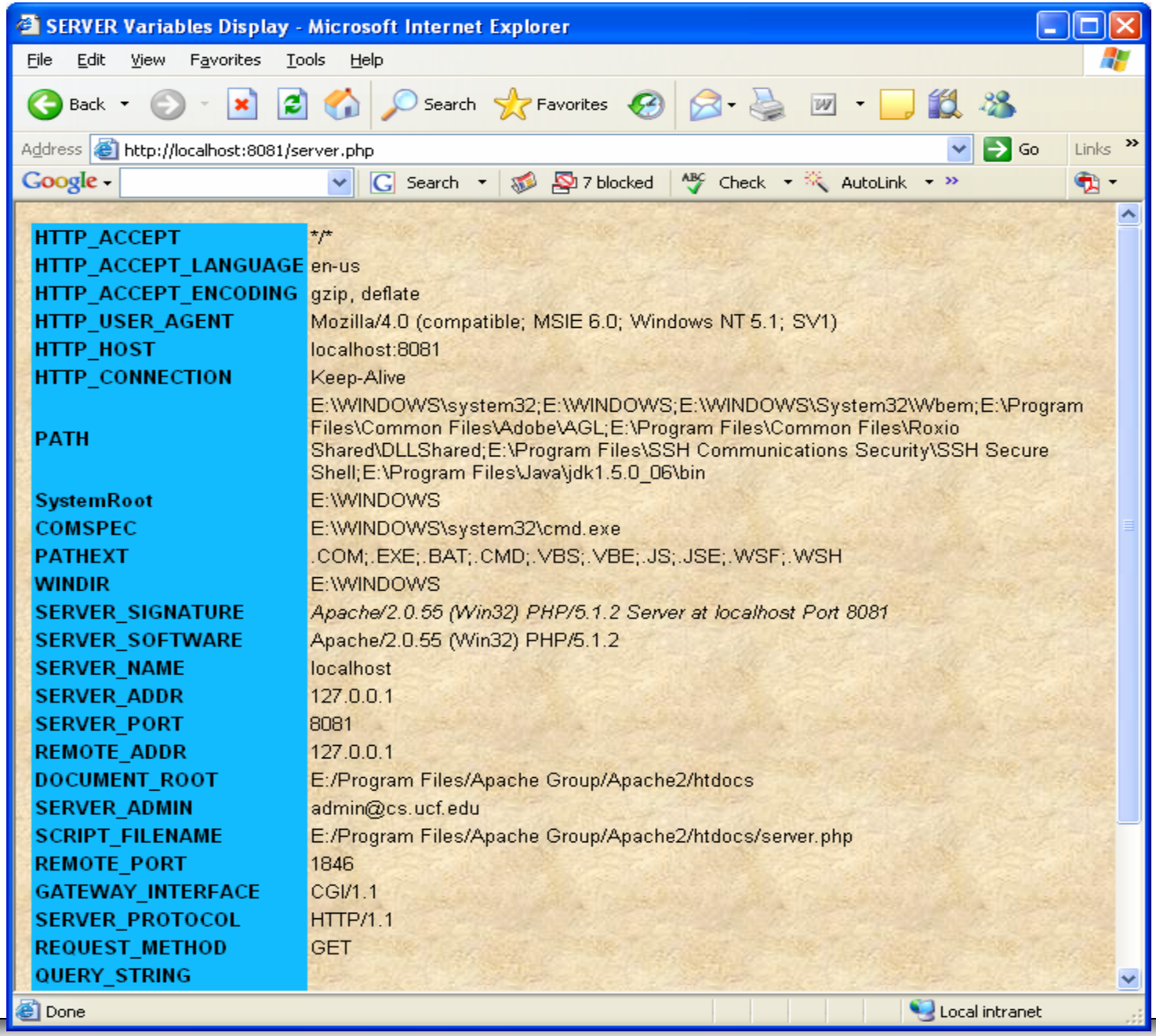
Some Superglobal Environment Arrays

Variable Name	Description
$_SERVER	Data about the currently running server.
$_ENV	Data about the client's environment.
$_GET	Data posted to the server by the `get` method.
$_POST	Data posted to the server by the `post` method.
$_COOKIE	Data contained in cookies on the client's computer.
$GLOBALS	Array containing all global variables.

server.php Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<!-- server.php                    -->
<!-- Program to display $_SERVER variables -->
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>SERVER Variables Display</title>
  </head>

  <body style = "font-family: arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #856363"  background=image1.jpg>

    <table border = "0" cellpadding = "2" cellspacing = "0"
      width = "100%">
    <?php
      // print the key and value for each element
      // in the $_SERVER array
      foreach ( $_SERVER as $key => $value )
        print( "<tr><td bgcolor = \"#11bbff\">
          <strong>$key</strong></td> <td>$value</td></tr>" );
    ?>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

Iterate through the $_SERVER array to list all of the SERVER variables for the current server on which PHP is running.



Output from executing server.php

Form Processing and Business Logic

- XHTML forms enable web pages to collect data from users and send it to a web server for processing.
- Interaction of this kind between users and web servers is vital to e-commerce applications. Such capabilities allow users to purchase products, request information, send and receive web-based email, perform on-line paging and take advantage of various other online services.
- The XHTML document on the next few pages collects information from a user for the purposes of adding them to a mailing list.
- The PHP file on page 23 validates the data entered by the user through the form and "registers" them in the mailing list database.

form.html Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<!-- form.html                    -->
<!-- Form for use with the form.php program -->

<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Sample form to take user input in XHTML</title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>This is a sample registration form.</h1>

    Please fill in all fields and click Register.
    <!-- post form data to form.php -->
    <form method = "post" action = "form.php">
      <img src = "images/user.gif" alt = "User" /><br />
      <span style = "color: blue">
        Please fill out the fields below.<br />
      </span>
      <!-- create four text boxes for user input -->
      <img src = "images/fname.gif" alt = "First Name" />
      <input type = "text" name = "fname" /><br />
```

This XHTML document generates the form that the user will submit to the server via form.php

```
<img src = "images/lname.gif" alt = "Last Name" />
<input type = "text" name = "lname" /><br />
<img src = "images/email.gif" alt = "Email" />
<input type = "text" name = "email" /><br />
<img src = "images/phone.gif" alt = "Phone" />
<input type = "text" name = "phone" /><br />
<span style = "font-size: 10pt">
  Must be in the form (555)555-5555</span>
<br /><br />
<img src = "images/downloads.gif"
  alt = "Products" /><br />

<span style = "color: blue">
  Which publication would you like information about?
</span><br />

<!-- create drop-down list containing magazine names -->
<select name = "magazine">
  <option>Velo-News</option>
  <option>Cycling Weekly</option>
  <option>Pro Cycling</option>
  <option>Cycle Sport</option>
        <option>RadSport</option>
        <option>Mirror du Cyclisme</option>
</select>
<br /><br />
```


```
        <img src = "images/os.gif" alt = "Operating System" />
        <br /><span style = "color: blue">
          Which operating system are you currently using?
        <br /></span>
        <!-- create five radio buttons -->
        <input type = "radio" name = "os" value = "Windows XP"
          checked = "checked" />
          Windows XP
        <input type = "radio" name = "os" value =
          "Windows 2000" />
          Windows 2000
        <input type = "radio" name = "os" value =
          "Windows 98" />
          Windows 98<br />
        <input type = "radio" name = "os" value = "Linux" />
          Linux

        <input type = "radio" name = "os" value = "Other" />
          Other<br />

         <!-- create a submit button -->
        <input type = "submit" value = "Register" />
      </form>

    </body>
  </html>
```


form.php Example

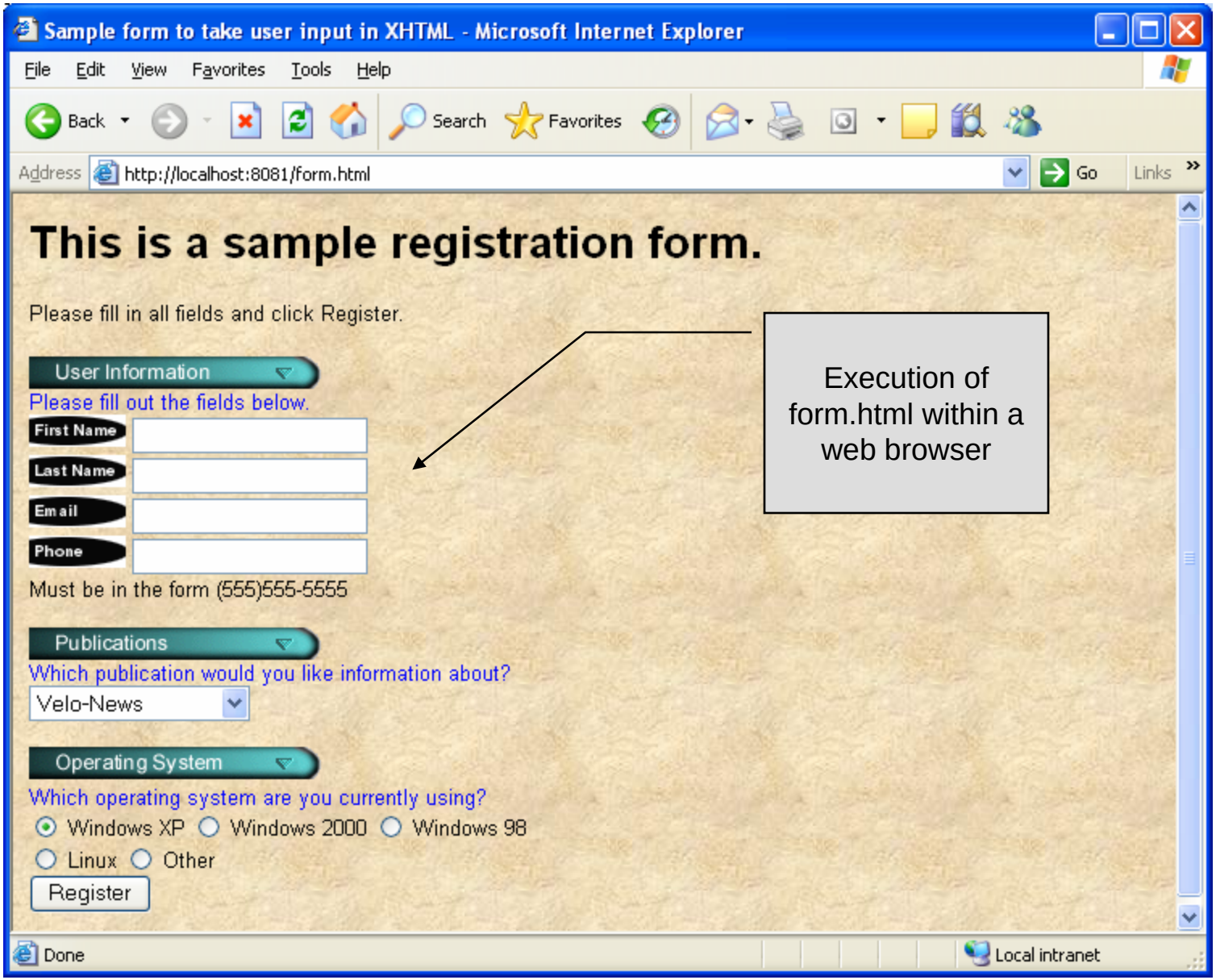
```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<!-- form.php     -->
<!-- Read information sent from form.html -->
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Form Validation</title>
  </head>
  <body style = "font-family: arial,sans-serif">

    <?php
      extract($_POST);
      // determine whether phone number is valid and print an error message if not
      if ( !ereg( "^\([0-9]{3}\)[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}$",
        $phone ) ){
        print( "<p><span style = \"color: red; font-size: 2em\">
          INVALID PHONE NUMBER:</span><br />
          A valid phone number must be in the form
          <strong>(555)555-5555</strong><br />
          <span style = \"color: blue\">
          Click the Back button, enter a valid phone number and resubmit.<br /><br />
          Thank You.</span></p></body></html>" );
        die(); // terminate script execution
      }
    ?>
```

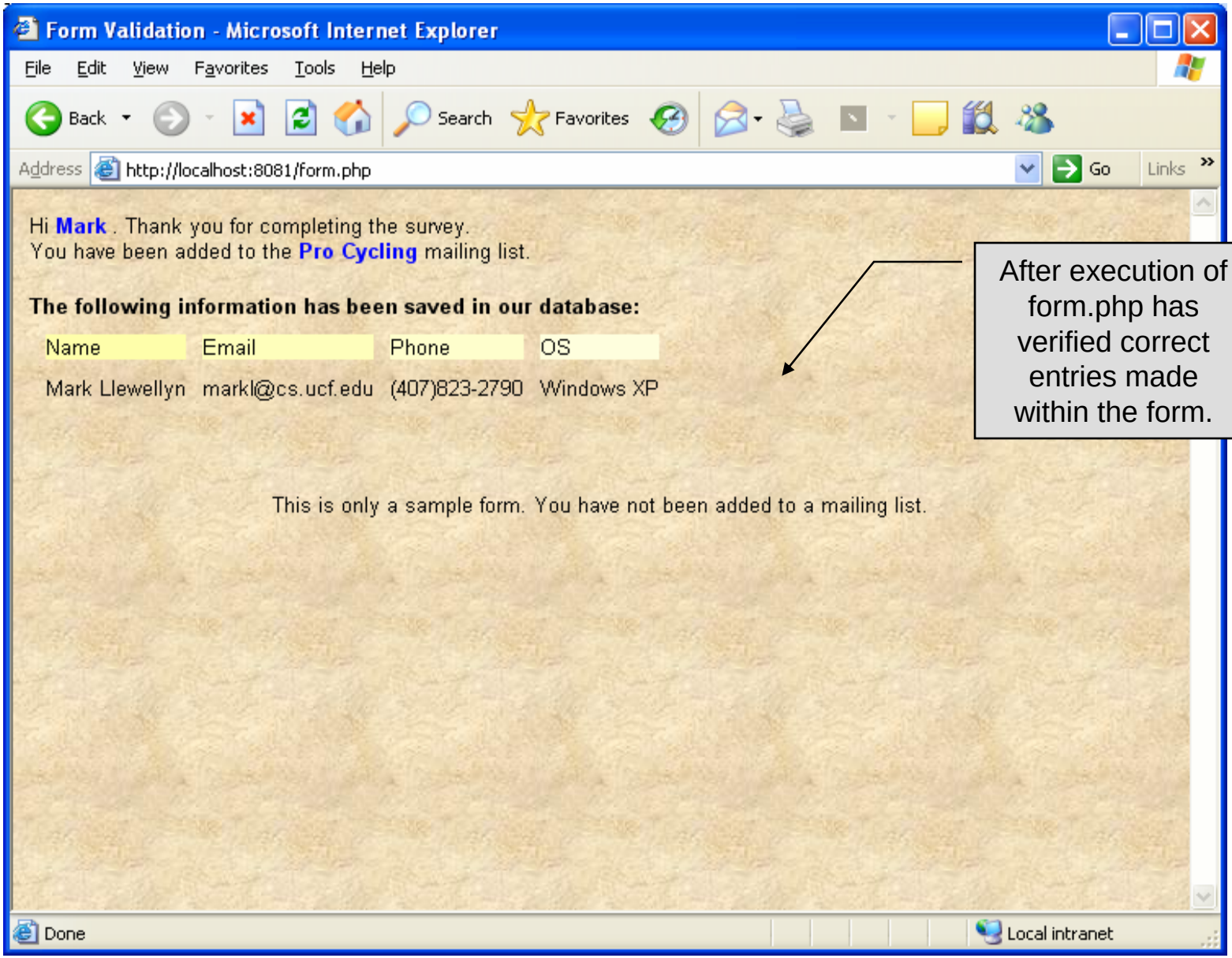
Function extract (associativeArray) creates a variable-value pair corresponding to each key-value pair in the associative array $_POST.

See page 36 for explanation of regular expressions.

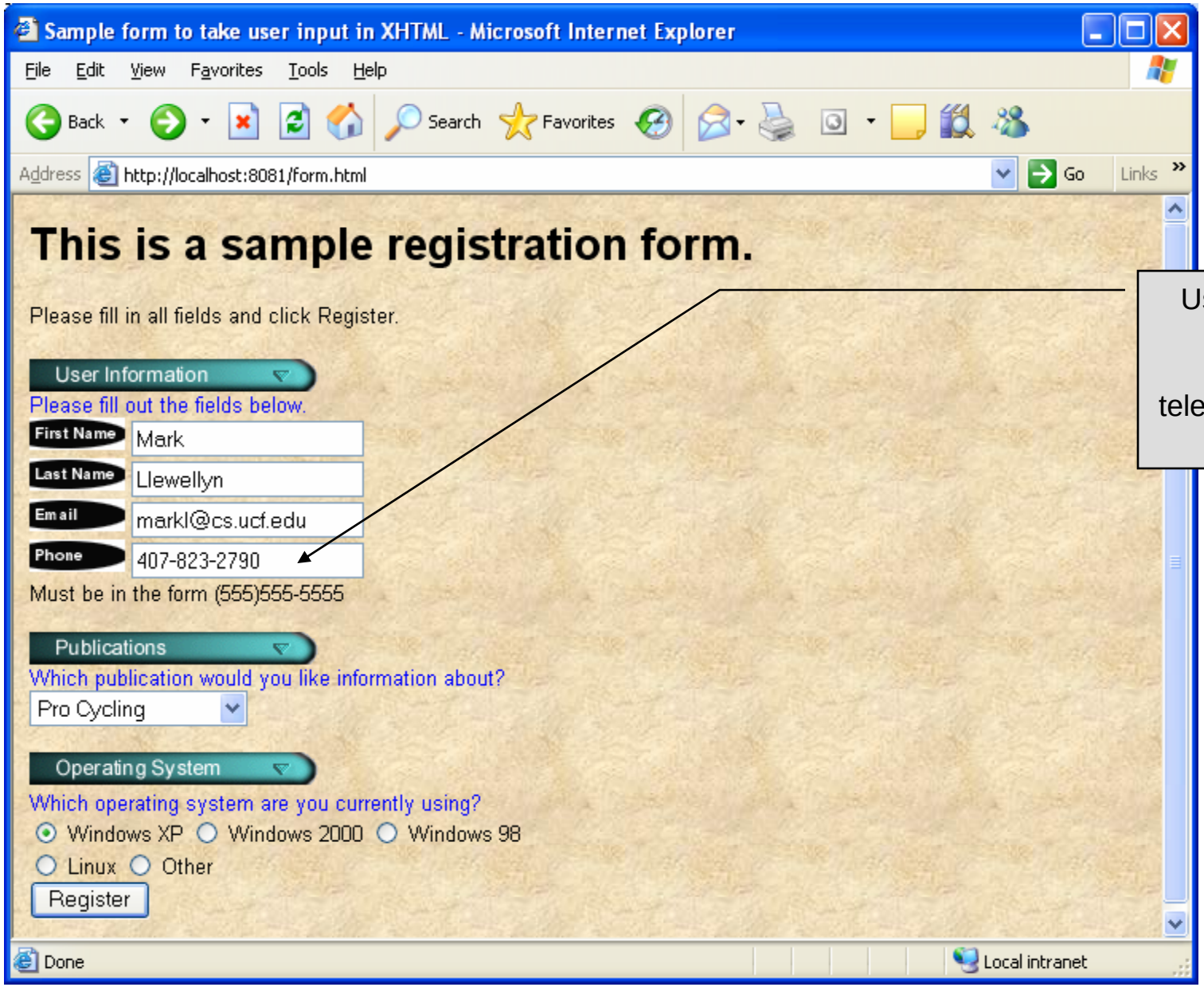
Function die() terminates script execution. An error has occurred, no need to continue.

```
<p>Hi
  <span style = "color: blue"> <strong> <?php print( "$fname" ); ?>  </strong> </span>.
  Thank you for completing the survey.<br />
  You have been added to the  <span style = "color: blue">
    <strong>  <?php print( "$magazine " ); ?>  </strong> </span> mailing list.
</p>
<strong>The following information has been saved in our database:</strong><br />
 <table border = "0" cellpadding = "0" cellspacing = "10">
  <tr>
    <td bgcolor = "#ffffaa">Name </td>
    <td bgcolor = "#ffffbb">Email</td>
    <td bgcolor = "#ffffcc">Phone</td>
    <td bgcolor = "#ffffdd">OS</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <?php
      // print each form field's value
      print( "<td>$fname $lname</td> <td>$email</td> <td>$phone</td> <td>$os</td>" );
    ?>
  </tr>
 </table>
<br /><br /><br />
 <div style = "font-size: 10pt; text-align: center">
   This is only a sample form.   You have not been added to a mailing list.
 </div>
</body>
</html>
```

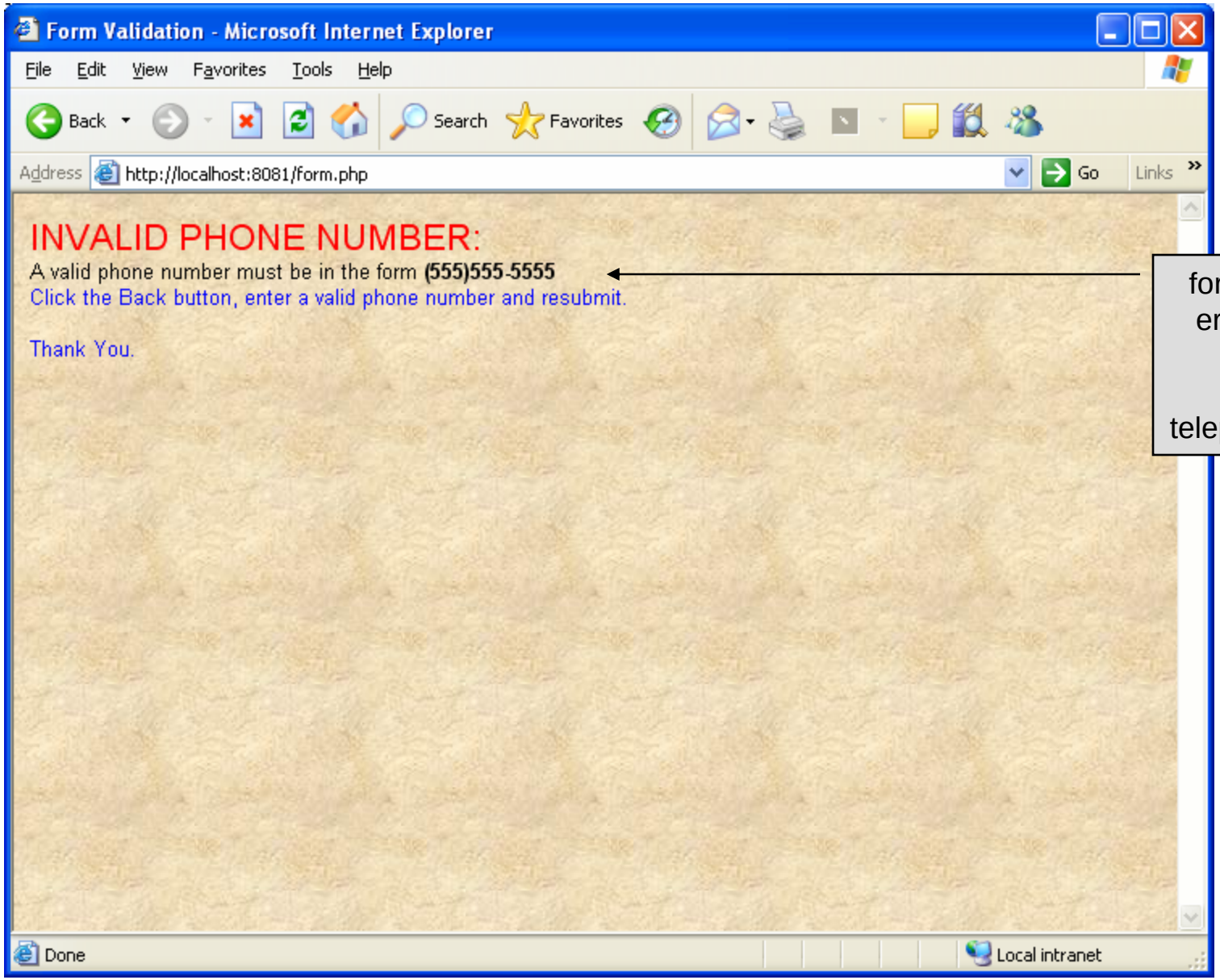


Sample form to take user input in XHTML - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://localhost:8081/form.html
Go Links
This is a sample registration form.
Please fill in all fields and click Register.
User Information
Please fill out the fields below.
First Name
Last Name
Email
Phone
Must be in the form (555)555-5555
Publications
Which publication would you like information about?
Velo-News
Operating System
Which operating system are you currently using?
Windows XP Windows 2000 Windows 98
Linux Other
Register
Done
Local intranet
Execution of form.html within a web browser



After execution of form.php has verified correct entries made within the form.



User enters an improperly formatted telephone number in the form.



form.php issues error regarding improperly formatted telephone number.

How the Form Example Works

- The `action` attribute of the `form` element, indicates that when the user clicks the `Register` button, the form data will be posted to `form.php` for processing.
- Using `method = "post"` appends the form data to the browser request that contains the protocol (i.e., HTTP) and the requested resource's URL. Scripts located on the web server's machine (or accessible through the network) can access the form data sent as part of the request.
- Each of the form's input fields are assigned a unique name. When `Register` is clicked, each field's `name` and `value` are sent to the web server.
- Script `form.php` then accesses the value for each specific field through the global array `$_POST`.

How the Form Example Works (cont.)

- The superglobal arrays are associative arrays predefined by PHP that hold variable acquired from the user input, the environment, or the web server and are accessible in any variable scope.
  - If the information from the form had been submitted via the HTTP method `get`, then the superglobal array `$_GET` would contain the name-value pairs.
- Since the HTML form and the PHP script "communicate" via the name-value pairs, it is a good idea to make the XHTML object names meaningful so that the PHP script that retrieves the data is easier to understand.

Register_globals

- In PHP versions 4.2 and higher, the directive `register_globals` is set to `Off` by default for security reasons.
- Turning off `register_globals` means that all variables sent from an XHTML form to a PHP document now must be accessed using the appropriate superglobal array (either `$_POST` or `$_GET`).
- When this directive was turned `On`, as was the default case in PHP versions prior to 4.2, PHP created an individual global variable corresponding to each form field.

Validation of Form Generated Data

- The form example illustrates an important concept in the validation of user input. In this case, we simply checked the validity of the format of the telephone number entered by the client user.
- In general, it is crucial to validate information that will be entered into database or used in mailing lists. For example, validation can be used to ensure that credit-card numbers contain the proper number of digits before the numbers are encrypted to a merchant.
- In this case, the form.php script is implementing the business logic or business rules for our application.

Pattern Matching in PHP

- For powerful string comparisons (pattern matching), PHP provides functions `ereg` and `preg_match`, which use regular expressions to search a string for a specified pattern.
- Function `ereg` uses Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) extended regular expressions.
  - POSIX-extended regular expressions are a standard to which PHP regular expression conform.
- Function `preg_match` provides Perl-compatible regular expressions.
- Perl-compatible regular expressions are more widely used that POSIX regular expressions. PHP's support for Perl-compatible regular expressions eases migration from Perl to PHP. The following examples illustrates these concepts.

expression.php - Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<!-- expression.php -->
<!-- Using regular expressions -->
<html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
   <head>
      <title>Regular expressions</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <?php
         $search = "Now is the time";
         print( "Test string is: '$search'<br /><br />" );
         // call function ereg to search for pattern 'Now'  in variable search
         if ( ereg( "Now", $search ) )
            print( "String 'Now' was found.<br />" );

         // search for pattern 'Now' in the beginning of  the string
         if ( ereg( "^Now", $search ) )
            print( "String 'Now' found at beginning of the line.<br />" );

         // search for pattern 'Now' at the end of the string
         if ( ereg( "Now$", $search ) )
            print( "String 'Now' was found at the end of the line.<br />" );
```

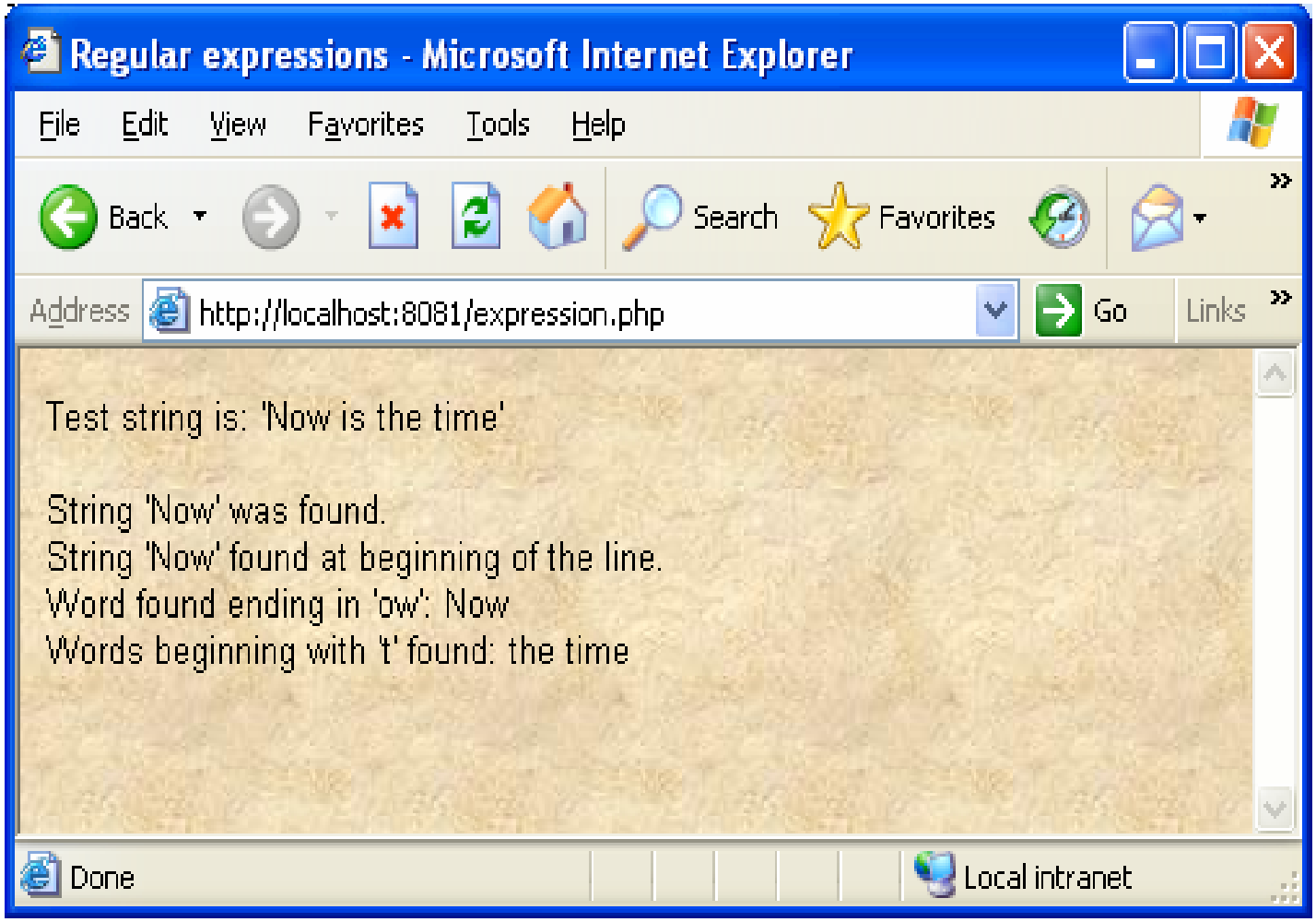
^ matches at beginning of a string

$ matches at end of a string

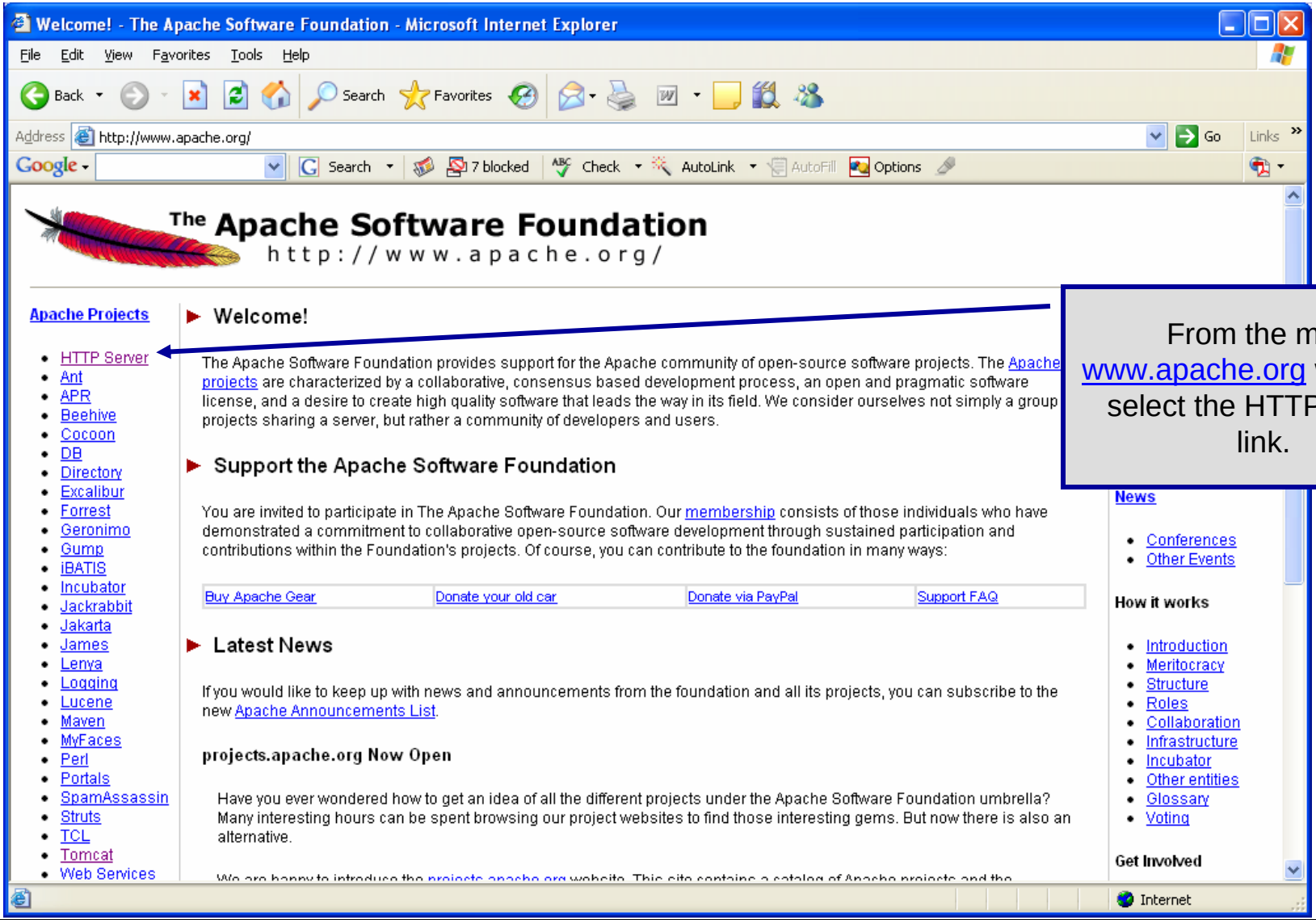
```
        // search for any word ending in 'ow'
        if ( ereg( "[[:<:]]([a-zA-Z]*ow)[[:>:]]", $search,
           $match ) )
           print( "Word found ending in 'ow': " .
              $match[ 1 ] . "<br />" );

        // search for any words beginning with 't'
        print( "Words beginning with 't' found: ");

        while ( eregi( "[[:<:]](t[[:alpha:]]+)[[:>:]]",
           $search, $match ) ) {
           print( $match[ 1 ] . " " );

          // remove the first occurrence of a word beginning
          // with 't' to find other instances in the string
          $search = ereg_replace( $match[ 1 ], "", $search );
        }

        print( "<br />" );
     ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

Uses a regular expression to match a word ending in "ow".

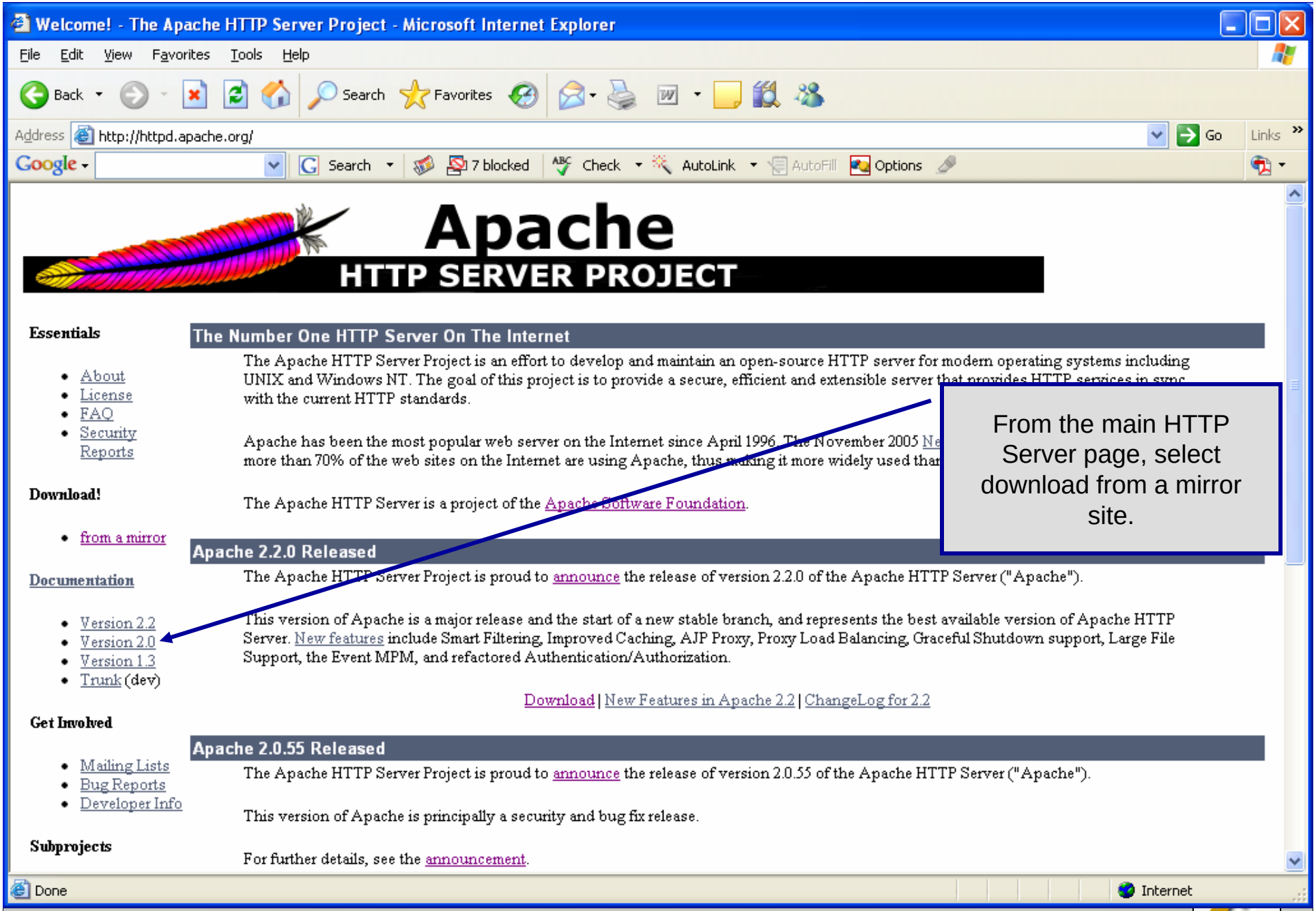
Output From `expression.php` - Example

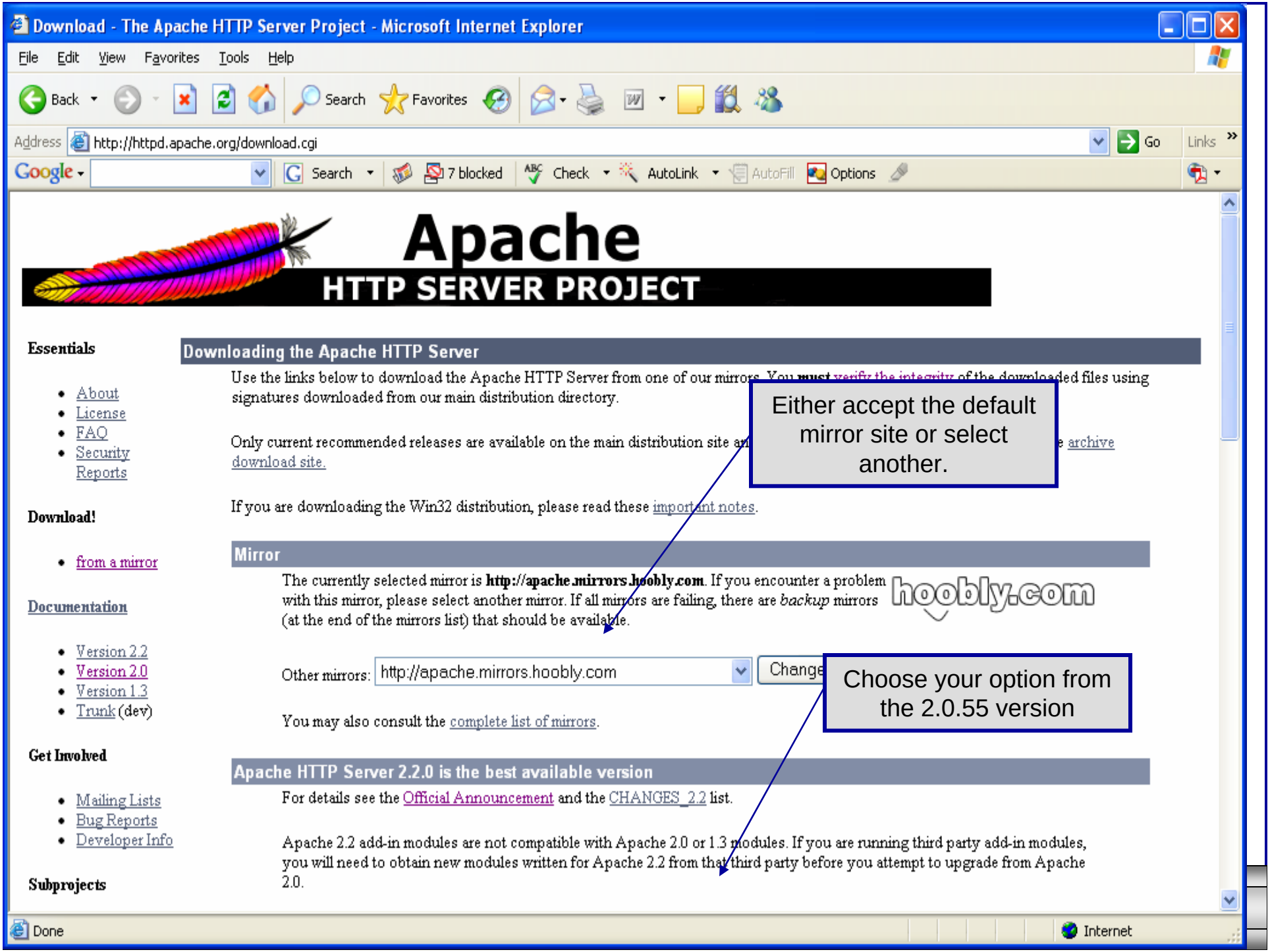


Getting The Apache HTTP Server



From the main www.apache.org webpage, select the HTTP Server link.


Welcome! - The Apache HTTP Server Project - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://httpd.apache.org/
Go Links
Google Search 7 blocked Check AutoLink AutoFill Options
Apache
HTTP SERVER PROJECT
Essentials
About
License
FAQ
Security Reports
Download!
from a mirror
Documentation
Version 2.2
Version 2.0
Version 1.3
Trunk (dev)
Get Involved
Mailing Lists
Bug Reports
Developer Info
Subprojects
The Number One HTTP Server On The Internet
The Apache HTTP Server Project is an effort to develop and maintain an open-source HTTP server for modern operating systems including UNIX and Windows NT. The goal of this project is to provide a secure, efficient and extensible server that provides HTTP services in sync with the current HTTP standards.
Apache has been the most popular web server on the Internet since April 1996. The November 2005 Ne
more than 70% of the web sites on the Internet are using Apache, thus making it more widely used than
The Apache HTTP Server is a project of the Apache Software Foundation.
Apache 2.2.0 Released
The Apache HTTP Server Project is proud to announce the release of version 2.2.0 of the Apache HTTP Server ("Apache").
This version of Apache is a major release and the start of a new stable branch, and represents the best available version of Apache HTTP Server. New features include Smart Filtering, Improved Caching, AJP Proxy, Proxy Load Balancing, Graceful Shutdown support, Large File Support, the Event MPM, and refactored Authentication/Authorization.
Download | New Features in Apache 2.2 | ChangeLog for 2.2
Apache 2.0.55 Released
The Apache HTTP Server Project is proud to announce the release of version 2.0.55 of the Apache HTTP Server ("Apache").
This version of Apache is principally a security and bug fix release.
For further details, see the announcement.
Done
Internet
From the main HTTP Server page, select download from a mirror site.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Version 1.3
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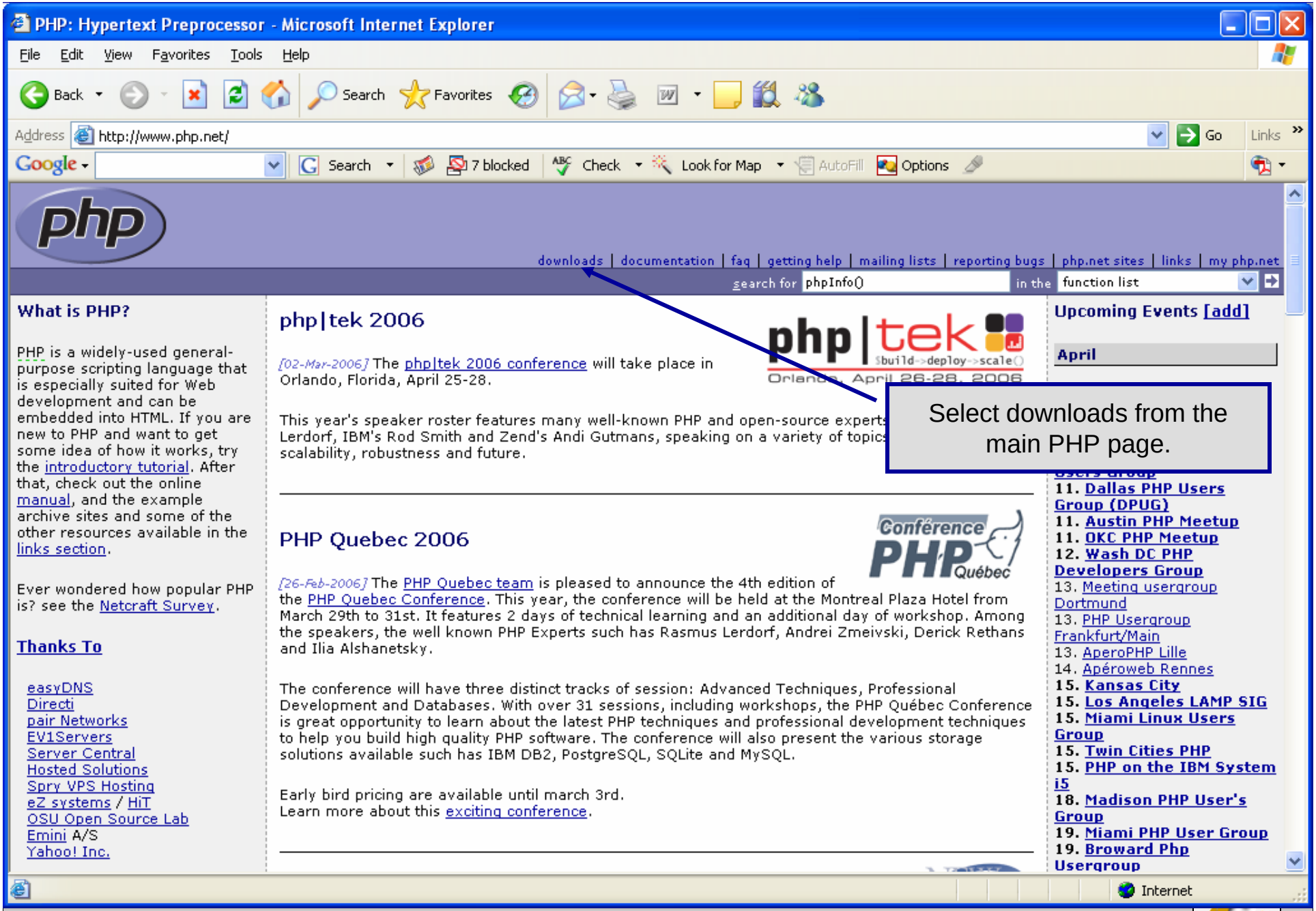
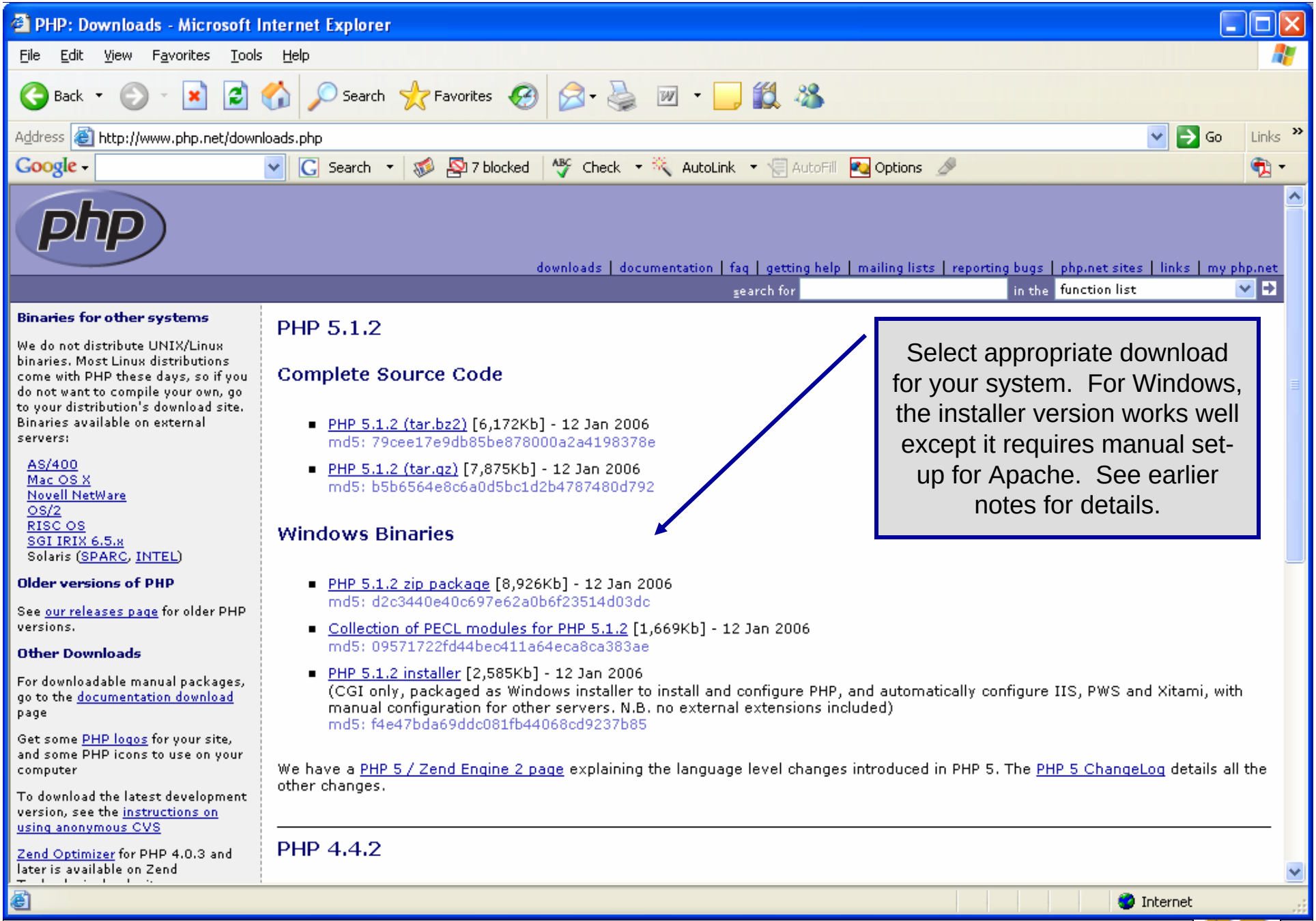
Mailing Lists
Bug Reports
Developer Info
Subprojects
Downloading the Apache HTTP Server
Use the links below to download the Apache HTTP Server from one of our mirrors. You must verify the integrity of the downloaded files using signatures downloaded from our main distribution directory.
Only current recommended releases are available on the main distribution site and
archive download site.
If you are downloading the Win32 distribution, please read these important notes.
Mirror
The currently selected mirror is http://apache.mirrors.hoobly.com. If you encounter a problem with this mirror, please select another mirror. If all mirrors are failing, there are backup mirrors (at the end of the mirrors list) that should be available.
hoobly.com
Other mirrors: http://apache.mirrors.hoobly.com Change
You may also consult the complete list of mirrors.
Apache HTTP Server 2.2.0 is the best available version
For details see the Official Announcement and the CHANGES_2.2 list.
Apache 2.2 add-in modules are not compatible with Apache 2.0 or 1.3 modules. If you are running third party add-in modules, you will need to obtain new modules written for Apache 2.2 from that third party before you attempt to upgrade from Apache 2.0.
Either accept the default mirror site or select another.
Choose your option from the 2.0.55 version
Done
Internet


PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://www.php.net/
Go Links
Google Search 7 blocked Check Look for Map AutoFill Options
php
downloads | documentation | faq | getting help | mailing lists | reporting bugs | php.net sites | links | my php.net
search for phpInfo() in the function list
What is PHP?
PHP is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML. If you are new to PHP and want to get some idea of how it works, try the introductory tutorial. After that, check out the online manual, and the example archive sites and some of the other resources available in the links section.
Ever wondered how popular PHP is? see the Netcraft Survey.
Thanks To
easyDNS
Directi
pair Networks
EV1Servers
Server Central
Hosted Solutions
Spry VPS Hosting
eZ systems / HiT
OSU Open Source Lab
Emini A/S
Yahoo! Inc.
php|tek 2006
[02-Mar-2006] The php|tek 2006 conference will take place in Orlando, Florida, April 25-28.
This year's speaker roster features many well-known PHP and open-source experts
Lerdorf, IBM's Rod Smith and Zend's Andi Gutmans, speaking on a variety of topics
scalability, robustness and future.
PHP Quebec 2006
[26-Feb-2006] The PHP Quebec team is pleased to announce the 4th edition of the PHP Quebec Conference. This year, the conference will be held at the Montreal Plaza Hotel from March 29th to 31st. It features 2 days of technical learning and an additional day of workshop. Among the speakers, the well known PHP Experts such has Rasmus Lerdorf, Andrei Zmeivski, Derick Rethans and Ilia Alshanetsky.
The conference will have three distinct tracks of session: Advanced Techniques, Professional Development and Databases. With over 31 sessions, including workshops, the PHP Québec Conference is great opportunity to learn about the latest PHP techniques and professional development techniques to help you build high quality PHP software. The conference will also present the various storage solutions available such has IBM DB2, PostgreSQL, SQLite and MySQL.
Early bird pricing are available until march 3rd.
Learn more about this exciting conference.
Upcoming Events [add]
April
11. Dallas PHP Users Group (DPUG)
11. Austin PHP Meetup
11. OKC PHP Meetup
12. Wash DC PHP Developers Group
13. Meeting usergroup Dortmund
13. PHP Usergroup Frankfurt/Main
13. AperoPHP Lille
14. Apéroweb Rennes
15. Kansas City
15. Los Angeles LAMP SIG
15. Miami Linux Users Group
15. Twin Cities PHP
15. PHP on the IBM System i5
18. Madison PHP User's Group
19. Miami PHP User Group
19. Broward Php Usergroup
Internet
Select downloads from the main PHP page.



Select appropriate download for your system. For Windows, the installer version works well except it requires manual set-up for Apache. See earlier notes for details.