COP 4610L: Applications in the Enterprise Fall 2005

Introduction to PHP – Part 1

Instructor :   Mark Llewellyn
                markl@cs.ucf.edu
                CSB 242, 823-2790
                http://www.cs.ucf.edu/courses/cop4610L/fall2005

School of Computer Science
University of Central Florida

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 PHP5.0.5 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 5.0.5 and was released in September 2005.
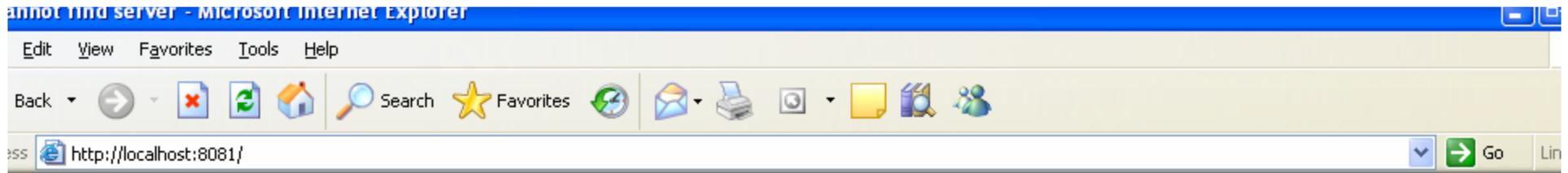
Introduction to PHP (cont.)

- 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 PHP5.0.5 from www.php.net. (Most recent version is 5.0.5, but any of the 5.0.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.

Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back ▾   ✏   ▾   ✗   🔃   🏠   🔍 Search   ⭐ Favorites   ✦   ✉ ▾   🖨   ▣ ▾   📄   📖   👥

ss   🌐 http://localhost:8081/   ▾   ➡ Go   Lin

ou can see this, it means that the installation of the Apache web server software on this system was successful. You may now add content to this directory and replace this page.

Seeing this instead of the website you expected?

s page is here because the site administrator has changed the configuration of this web server. Please **contact the person responsible for maintaining this server with questions.** The ache Software Foundation, which wrote the web server software this site administrator is using, has nothing to do with maintaining this site and cannot help resolve configuration es.

Apache documentation has been included with this distribution.

are free to use the image below on an Apache-powered web server. Thanks for using Apache!

Powered by
APACHE

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 5.0.5 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.)
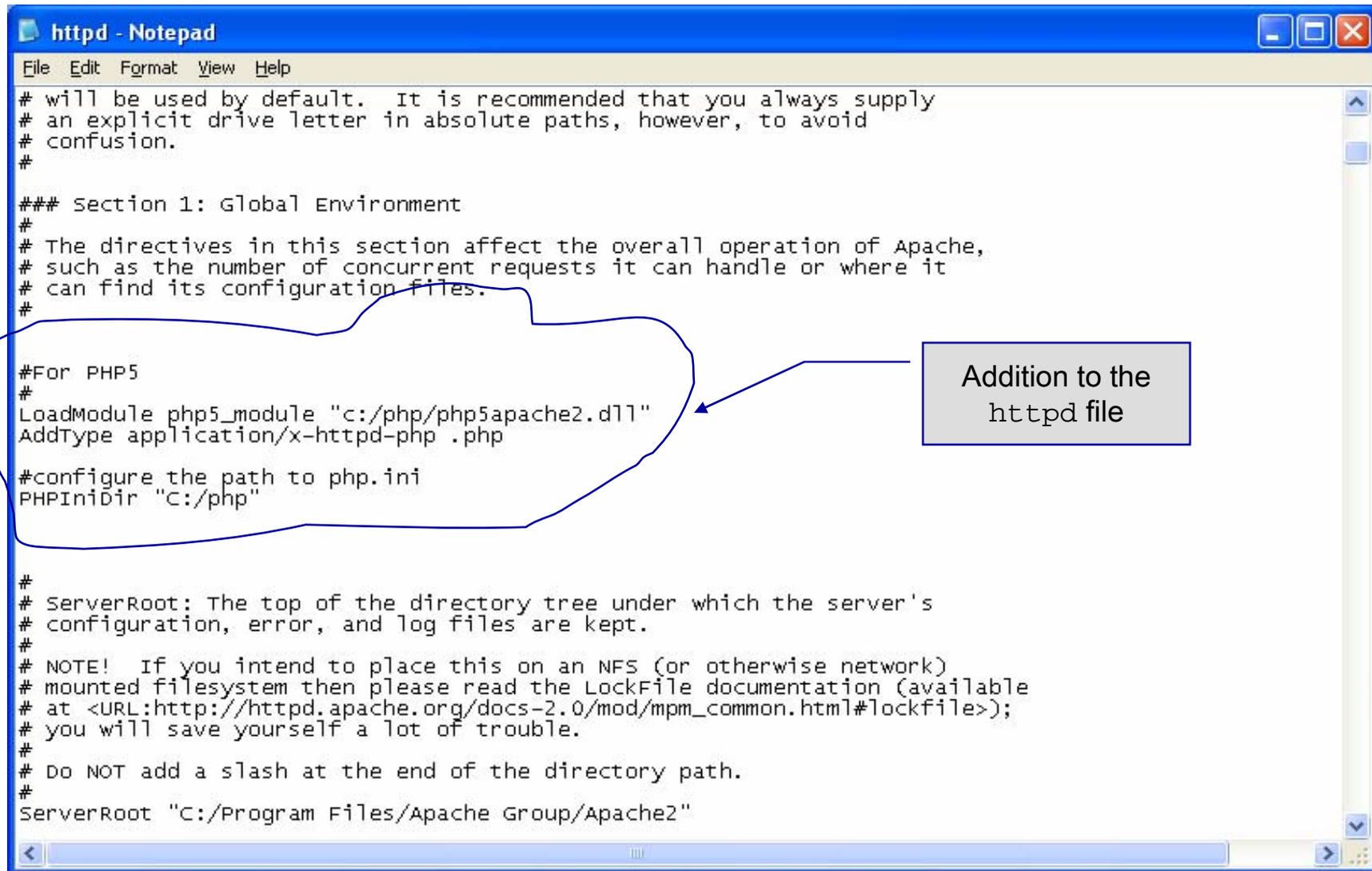
```
httpd - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
# will be used by default.  It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths, however, to avoid
# confusion.
#

### 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.
#


#For PHP5
#
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache2.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php

#configure the path to php.ini
PHPIniDir "C:/php"



#
# 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 (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"
```

Addition to the `httpd` file

A PHP Test Example

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.

```html
<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

Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back ▾   Search   Favorites

http://localhost:8081/hello.php   Go

ello From PHP

rent Information

PHP Version 5.0.5

System	Windows NT MARK-PC 5.1 build 2600
Build Date	Sep 5 2005 15:50:13
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	C:\WINDOWS
PHP API	20031224
PHP Extension	20041030
Zend Extension	220040412
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

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Zend Engine v2.0.5, Copyright (c) 1998-2004 Zend Technologies

Powered By
Zend Engine 2

Local intranet

inding the details of your PHP set-up

PHP Version 5.0.5

php

System	Windows NT MARK-PC 5.1 build 2600
Build Date	Sep 5 2005 15:50:13
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	C:\WINDOWS
PHP API	20031224
PHP Extension	20041030
Zend Extension	220040412
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
IPv6 Support	enabled

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

inding the details of your PHP set-up

PHP Version 5.0.5

php

System	Windows NT MARK-PC 5.1 build 2600
Build Date	Sep 5 2005 15:50:13
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	C:\PHP\php.ini
PHP API	20031224
PHP Extension	20041030
Zend Extension	220040412
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled

The default directory for the `php.ini` file has been changed via the `httpd` configuration file from within Apache. The values in `php.ini` will now be used to configure PHP under Apache.

Local intranet

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>
```
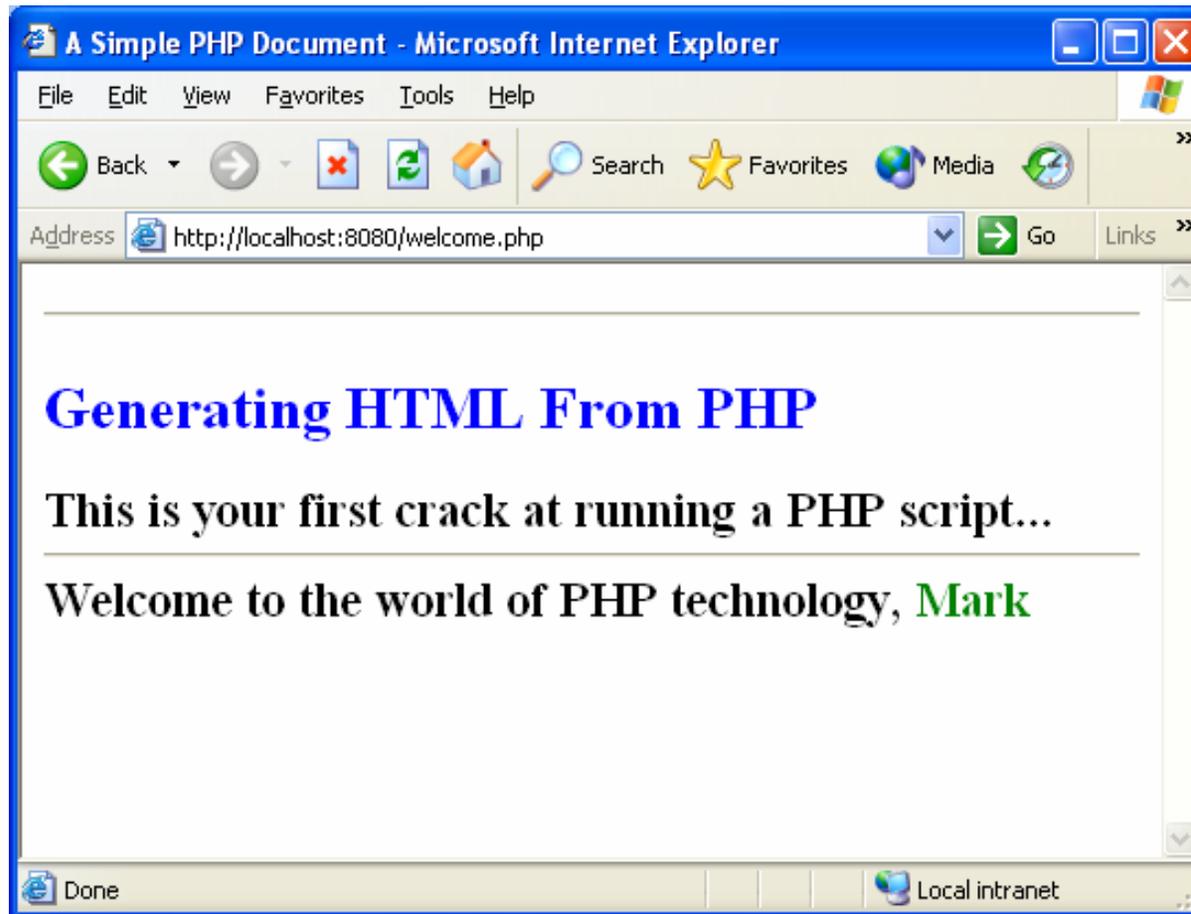
PHP code declaring a variable.

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.

ERVER Variables Display - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back · Search Favorites

http://localhost:8081/server.php

TP_ACCEPT	image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint, application/msword, application/x-shockwave-flash, */*
TP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	en-us
TP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
TP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322; InfoPath.1)
TP_HOST	localhost:8081
TP_CONNECTION	Keep-Alive
TH	c:\WINDOWS;c:\php;C:\Program Files\Common Files\Sonic Shared;C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\WINDOWS;C:\WINDOWS\System32\Wbem;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 4.1\bin;c:\WINDOWS;c:\php;C:\Sun\AppServer\bin;c:\php\ext
stemRoot	C:\WINDOWS
MSPEC	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
THEXT	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH
NDIR	C:\WINDOWS
RVER_SIGNATURE	*Apache/2.0.55 (Win32) mod_jk/1.2.14 PHP/5.0.5 Server at localhost Port 8081*
RVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.0.55 (Win32) mod_jk/1.2.14 PHP/5.0.5
RVER_NAME	localhost
RVER_ADDR	127.0.0.1
RVER_PORT	8081
MOTE_ADDR	127.0.0.1
CUMENT_ROOT	C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache2/htdocs
RVER_ADMIN	admin@cs.ucf.edu
RIPT_FILENAME	C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache2/htdocs/server.php
MOTE_PORT	3574
TEWAY_INTERFACE	CGI/1.1
RVER_PROTOCOL	HTTP/1.1
QUEST_METHOD	GET
ERY_STRING	
QUEST_URI	/server.php
RIPT_NAME	/server.php
P_SELF	/server.php

Local intranet

Form Processing and Business Logic

- XHTNL 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">

        Please fill out the fields below.

      <!-- create four text boxes for user input -->

      <input type = "text" name = "fname" />

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

```html
<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 />
```

```html
<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 28 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>
```
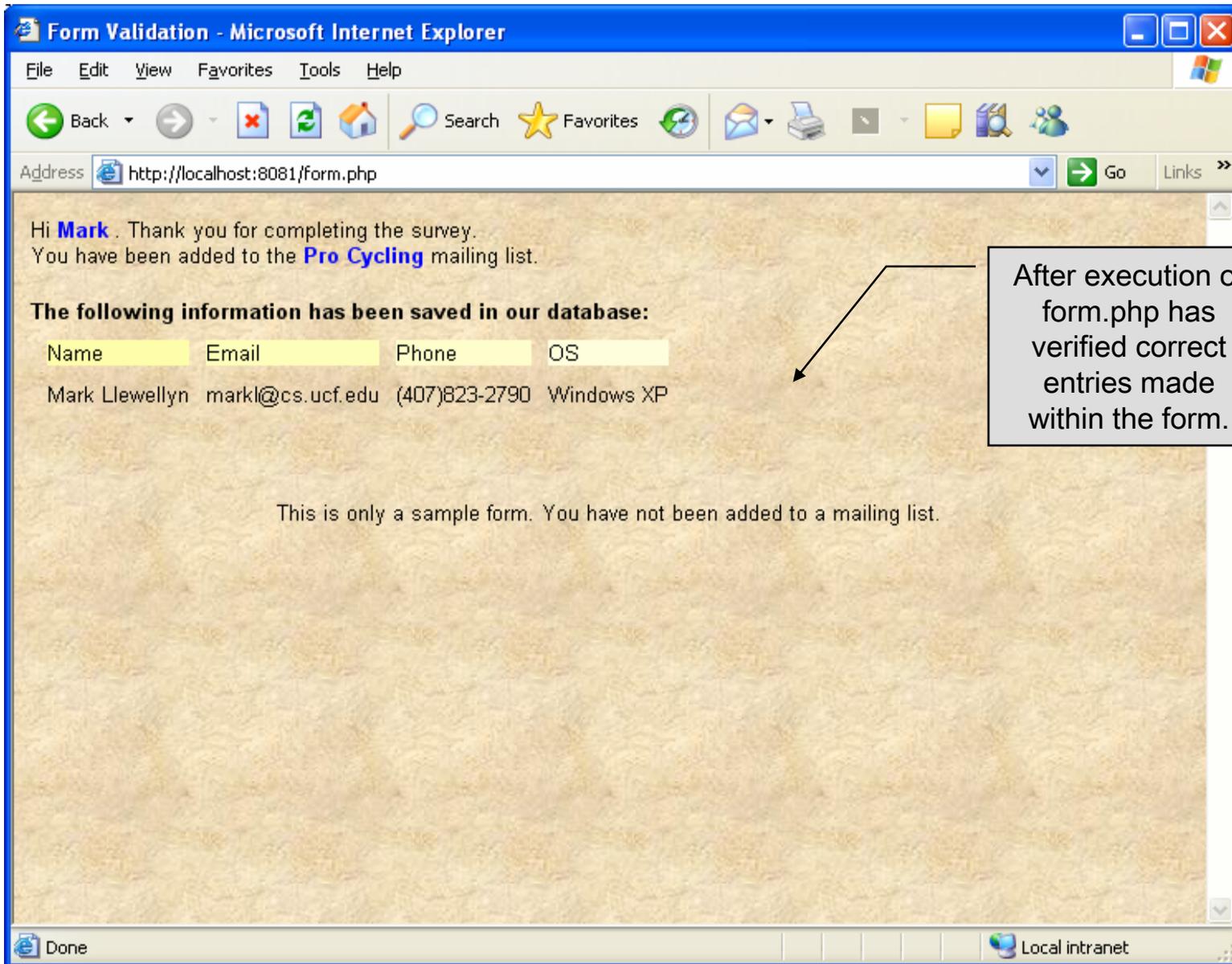
User enters an improperly formatted telephone number in the form.

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

```php
        // 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>
```
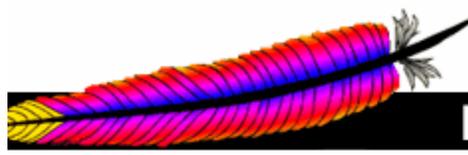
Uses a regular expression to match a word ending in "ow".

Output From `expression.php` - Example

Getting The Apache HTTP Server

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

Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back | Search   Favorites

ess   http://httpd.apache.org/   Go   Lin

Apache
HTTP SERVER PROJECT

The Apache HTTP Server Project

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 A ... Server Survey found that more than 70% of the web sites on the Internet are using Apache ... web servers combined.

The Apache HTTP Server is a project of the Apache Software Found...

From the main HTTP Server page, select download from a mirror site.

ApacheCon US 2005, San Diego, California, USA - 10-14 Decemb

The Apache Software Foundation invites you to ApacheCon US 2005!

Please make plans to join us in San Diego.

sentials

- About
- License
- FAQ
- Security Reports

wnload!

- from a mirror

cumentation

- Apache 1.3
- Apache 2.0
- Apache 2.1 (beta)
- Trunk (dev)

t Involved

- Mailing Lists
- Bug Reports
- Developer Info

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, and represents the best available version of Apache HTTP Server.

For further details, see the announcement.

Download | New Features in Apache 2.0 | ChangeLog for 2.0.55 | Complete ChangeLog for 2.0

Apache 2.1.9-beta Released

The Apache HTTP Server Project is proud to announce the release of version 2.1.9-beta of the Apache HTTP Server ("Apache").

This version of Apache is a Beta release of the unstable development branch. New features include Smart Filtering, Improved Caching, AIP

tp://httpd.apache.org/   Internet

Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back   Search   Favorites   Go   Lin

ess   http://httpd.apache.org/download.cgi

- About
- License
- FAQ
- Security Reports

wnload!

- from a mirror

cumentation

- Apache 1.3
- Apache 2.0
- Apache 2.1 (beta)
- Trunk (dev)

t Involved

- Mailing Lists
- Bug Reports
- Developer Info

bprojects

- Docs
- Test
- Flood
- libapreq
- Modules
- cli (.NET)

scellaneous

- Contributors
- Awards
- Support

If you are downloading the Win32 distribution, please read these important notes.

Mirror

The currently selected mirror is **http://www.tux.org/pub/net/apache/dist**. 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.

Other mirrors: http://www.tux.org/pub/net/apache/dist   ▼   Change

Either accept the default mirror site or select another.

You may also consult the complete list of mirrors.

Apache HTTP Server 2.0.55 is the best available version

For details see the Official Announcement and the CHANGES_2.0 list.

Apache 2.0 add-in modules are not compatible with Apache 1.3 modules. If you are running third party add-in modules, you will need to obtain new modules written for Apache 2.0 from that third party before you attempt to upgrade from Apache 1.3.

- Unix Source: httpd-2.0.55.tar.gz [PGP] [MD5]
- Unix Source: httpd-2.0.55.tar.bz2 [PGP] [MD5]
- Win32 Source: httpd-2.0.55-win32-src.zip [PGP] [MD5]
- Win32 Binary (MSI Installer): apache_2.0.55-win32-x86-no_ssl.msi [PGP] [MD5]
- Other files

Choose your option from the 2.0.55 version

Apache HTTP Server 2.1.9-beta is also available

For details see the Official Announcement and the CHANGES_2.1 list.

Apache 2.1 does not provide a stable binary API. It is the development branch, and contains many improvements, but may change drastically between releases.

- Unix Source: httpd-2.1.9-beta.tar.gz [PGP] [MD5]
- Unix Source: httpd-2.1.9-beta.tar.bz2 [PGP] [MD5]
- Other files

Apache 1.3.34 is also available

Internet

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back | Search Favorites | Go

http://www.php.net/

php

downloads | documentation | faq | getting help | mailing lists | reporting bugs | php.net sites | links | my php.n

search for environment+variables in the whole site

What is PHP?

...is a widely-used general-
...ose scripting language that
...pecially suited for Web
...lopment and can be
...edded into HTML. If you are
... to PHP and want to get
... idea of how it works, try
...ntroductory tutorial. After
... check out the online
...ual, and the example
...ive sites and some of the
...r resources available in the
... section.

... wondered how popular PHP
...ee the Netcraft Survey.

...nks To

...yDNS
...ecti
...r Networks
...lServers
...ver Central
...ted Solutions
...ry VPS Hosting
...ystems / HiT
...U Open Source Lab
...ini A/S

...ted sites

...ache
...SQL

PHP 4.4.1 Released

[31-Oct-2005] PHP 4.4.1 is now available for download. This version is a maintenance release, that contains numerous bug fixes, including a number of security fixes related to the overwriting of the GLOBALS array. All users of PHP 4.3 and 4.4 are encouraged to upgrade to this version.

The full list of changes in PHP 4.4.1 is available in the PHP 4 ChangeLog.

Select downloads from the
main PHP page.

PHP Québec 2006: call for spe...

[18-Oct-2005] PHP Québec is pleased to announce the 2006 PHP Québec conference, which will be held between March, 29th and 31th 2006. We are looking for the best speakers, willing to share their experience and skills with professional PHP developers from eastern Canada and USA. PHP Québec 2006 features 3 distinct tracks:

- Technical PHP, covering in deep details of PHP techniques.
- Professional Development, featuring tools and development methodologies to increase productivity.
- Databases, covers different databases that can be used with PHP.

Sessions will be held in French or English. For more information, see the PHP Québec website.

Forum PHP in Paris, November 9 & 10th, 2005

[05-Oct-2005] The French AFUP association is proud to announce the fourth annual PHP meeting in Paris, on November 9th and 10th, 2005. Developers and managers will gather to meet Rasmus Lerdorf, Wez Furlong and other prominent community

This mirror sponsored by

WebHosting TALK
THE PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
ABOUT WEBHOSTING
"Now Featuring
PHP Forums"
www.webhostingtalk.com

Upcoming Events [add]

November

User Group Events

16. Calgary
16. **Miami PHP User Group**
16. **Broward Php Usergroup**
16. **Chicago PHP User Group**
16. **Nashville PHP Users Group**
17. **TriPUG**
17. **Portland Or PHP Meetup group**
17. **OINK-PUG (Cincinnati, Ohio)**
17. **Utah PHP Users Group Meeting**

Internet

Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back   •   •   •   Search   Favorites   •   •   •   •

ess   http://www.php.net/downloads.php   Go   Lin

php

downloads | documentation | faq | getting help | mailing lists | reporting bugs | php.net sites | links | my php.ne

search for [environment+variables]   in the [whole site]

ries for other systems

o not distribute UNIX/Linux
ies. Most Linux distributions
e with PHP these days, so if you
t want to compile your own, go
ur distribution's download site.
ies available on external
ers:

/400
: OS X
ell NetWare
?2
C OS
I IRIX 6.5.x
aris (SPARC, INTEL)

r versions of PHP

ur releases page for older PHP
ons.

r Downloads

ownloadable manual packages,
the documentation download

ome PHP logos for your site,
ome PHP icons to use on your
uter

ownload the latest development
on, see the instructions on
anonymous CVS

Optimizer for PHP 4.0.3 and
s available on Zend
nologies' web site

HP-GTK downloads, please
our site dedicated to PHP-GTK.

PHP 5.0.5

Complete Source Code

- **PHP 5.0.5 (tar.bz2)** [4,781Kb] - 05 Sep 2005
  md5: b5d4ca75bbb11ee5b830fa67213d9f7f

- **PHP 5.0.5 (tar.gz)** [5,940Kb] - 05 Sep 2005
  md5: ae36a2aa35cfaa58bdc5b9a525e6f451

Windows Binaries

- **PHP 5.0.5 zip package** [7,825Kb] - 05 Sep 2005
  md5: e5201a26444b55101a113efddc529bf9

- **Collection of PECL modules for PHP 5.0.5** [1,483Kb] - 05 Sep 2005
  (Most of these PECL extension files come standard with PHP 4 Windows binaries but have since been moved into this separate PECL download. Files such as php_pdf.dll, php_zip.dll, etc.)
  md5: cec67c89356b8a95a51dfdfc22c7bbbb

- **PHP 5.0.5 installer** [2,336Kb] - 9 Sep 2005
  (CGI only, packaged as Windows installer to install and configure PHP, and automatically configure IIS, PWS and Xitami, with manual configuration for other servers. N.B. no external extensions included)
  md5: 0bb307c1a9185faa161fdf549348ab8e

We have a PHP 5 / Zend Engine 2 page explaining the language level changes introduced in PHP 5. The PHP 5 ChangeLog details all the other changes.

PHP 4.4.1

Complete Source Code

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.

one   Internet