XAMPP is the title used for a compilation of free software. The name is an acronym, with each letter representing one of the five key components. The software packet contains the web server Apache, the relational database management system MySQL (or MariaDB), and the scripting languages Perl and PHP. The initial X stands for the operating systems that it works with: Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X.

Installing XAMPP

Our XAMPP tutorial will take you through the installation process for the software package on Windows. If you’re using Linux or Mac OS X, then the steps listed below for the installation process may differ.

Step 1: Download

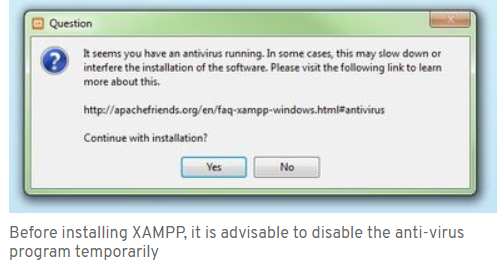
XAMPP is a release made available by the non-profit project Apache Friends. Versions with PHP 5.5, 5.6, or 7 are available for download on the [Apache Friends](http://www.apachefriends.org/de/download.html) website.

#### Step 2: Run .exe file

Once the software bundle has been downloaded, you can start the installation by double clicking on the file with the ending .exe.

#### Step 3: Deactivate any antivirus software

Since an active antivirus program can negatively affect the installation process, it’s recommended to temporarily pause any antivirus software until all XAMPP components have successfully been installed.

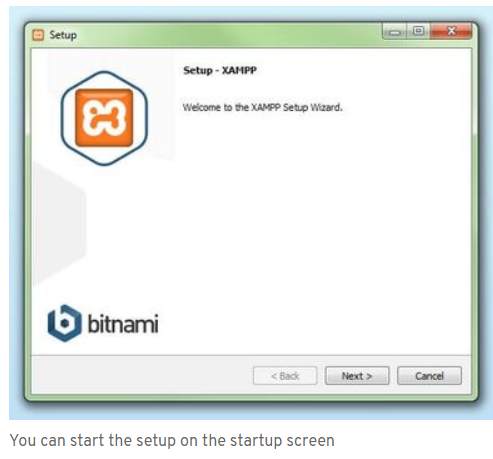


#### Step 4: Deactivate UAC

User Account Control (UAC) can interfere with the XAMPP installation because it limits writing access to the C: drive, so we recommend you deactivate this too for the duration of the installation process. To find out how to turn off your UAC, head to the [Microsoft Windows support pages](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/17228/windows-protect-my-pc-from-viruses).

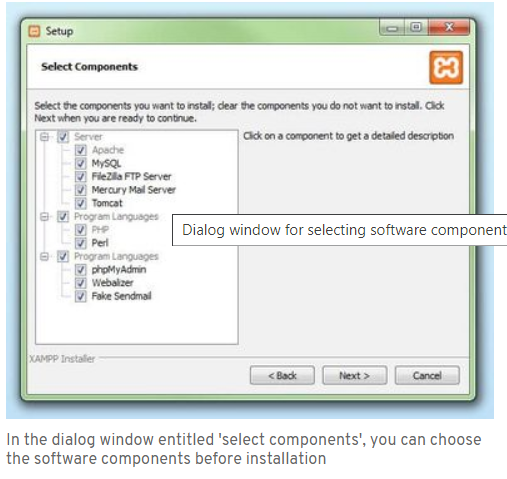
#### Step 5: Start the setup wizard

After you’ve opened the .exe file (after deactivating your antivirus program(s) and taken note of the User Account Control, the start screen of the XAMPP setup wizard should appear automatically. Click on ‘Next’ to configure the installation settings.



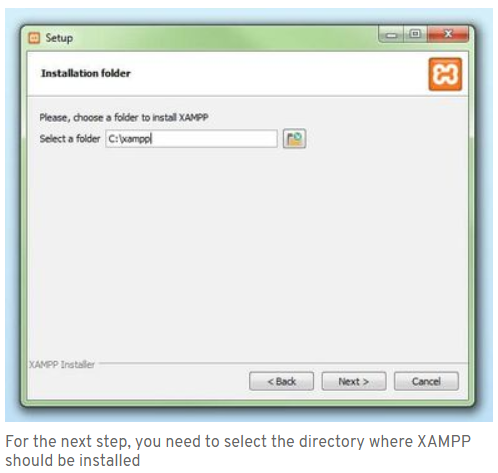
#### Step 6: Choose software components

Under ‘Select Components’, you have the option to exclude individual components of the XAMPP software bundle from the installation. But for a full local test server, we recommend you install using the standard setup and all available components. After making your choice, click ‘Next’.



#### Step 7: Choose the installation directory

In this next step, you have the chance to choose where you’d like the XAMPP software packet to be installed. If you opt for the standard setup, then a folder with the name XAMPP will be created under C:\ for you. After you’ve chosen a location, click ‘Next’.



#### Step 8: Start the installation process

Once all the aforementioned preferences have been decided, click to start the installation. The setup wizard will unpack and install the selected components and save them to the designated directory. This process can take several minutes in total. You can follow the progress of this installation by keeping an eye on the green loading bar in the middle of the screen.

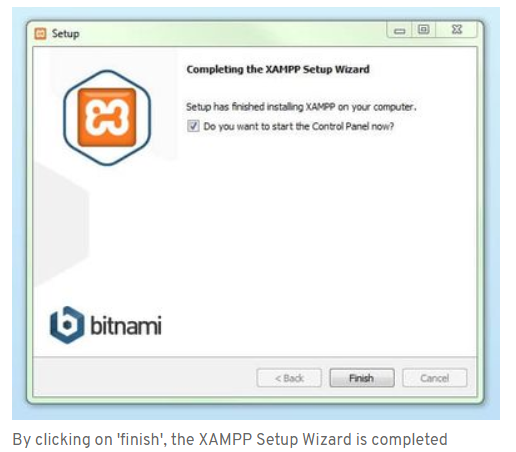


#### Step 9: Windows Firewall blocking

Your Firewall may interrupt the installation process to block the some components of the XAMPP. Use the corresponding check box to enable communication between the Apache server and your private network or work network. Remember that making your XAMPP server available for public networks isn’t recommended.

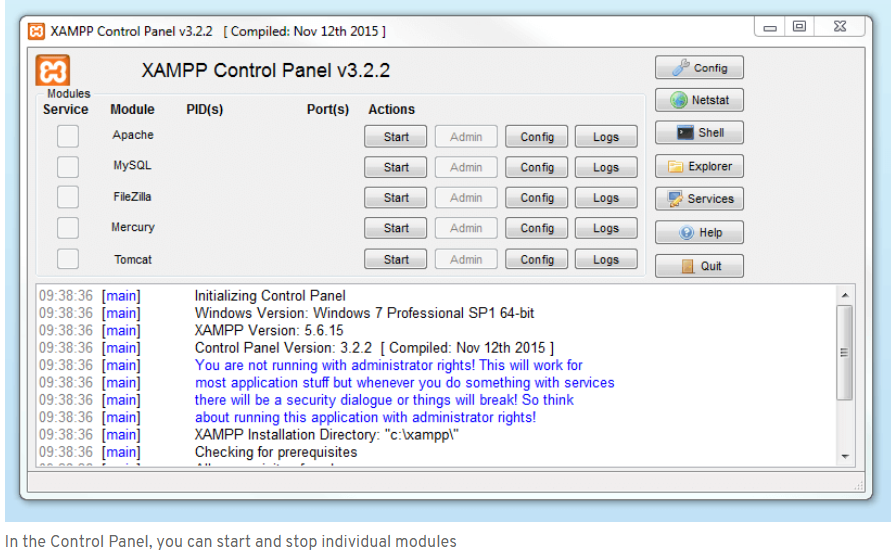
#### Step 10: Complete installation

Once all the components are unpacked and installed, you can close the setup wizard by clicking on ‘Finish’. Click to tick the corresponding check box and open the XAMPP Control Panel once the installation process is finished.



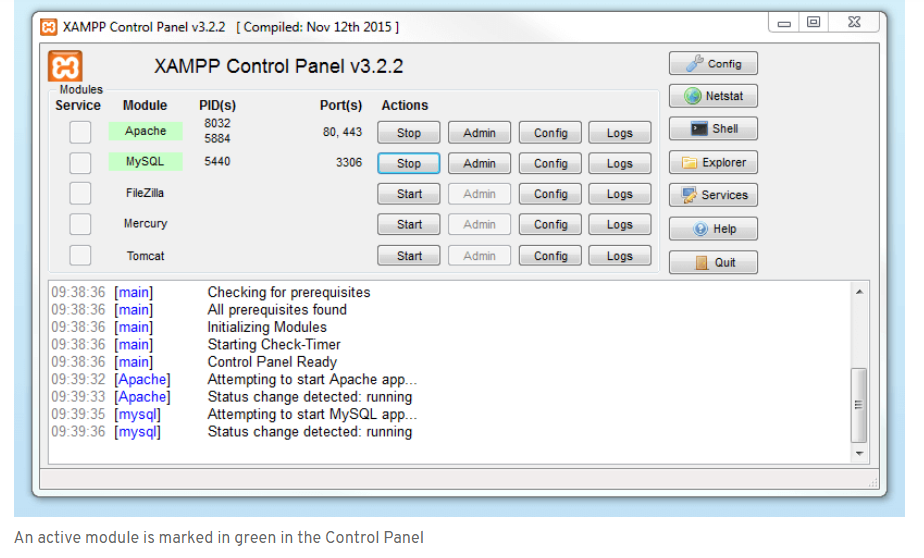
## The XAMPP Control Panel

Controls for the individual components of your test server can be reached through the XAMPP Control Panel. **The clear user interface**logs all actions and allows you to start or stop individual modules with a single. The XAMPP Control Panel also offers you various other buttons, including:

* **Config:** allows you to configure the XAMPP as well as the individual components
* [Netstat](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/server/tools/introduction-to-netstat/)**:** shows all running processes on the local computer
* **Shell:** opens a UNIX shell
* **Explorer:** opens the XAMPP folder in Windows Explorer
* **Services:** shows all services currently running in the background
* **Help:**offers links to user forums
* **Quit:**closes the XAMPP Control Panel
* 

### **Starting modules**

Individual modules can be started or stopped on the XAMPP Control Panel through the corresponding buttons under ‘Actions’. You can see which modules have been started because their names are highlighted green under the ‘Module’ title.

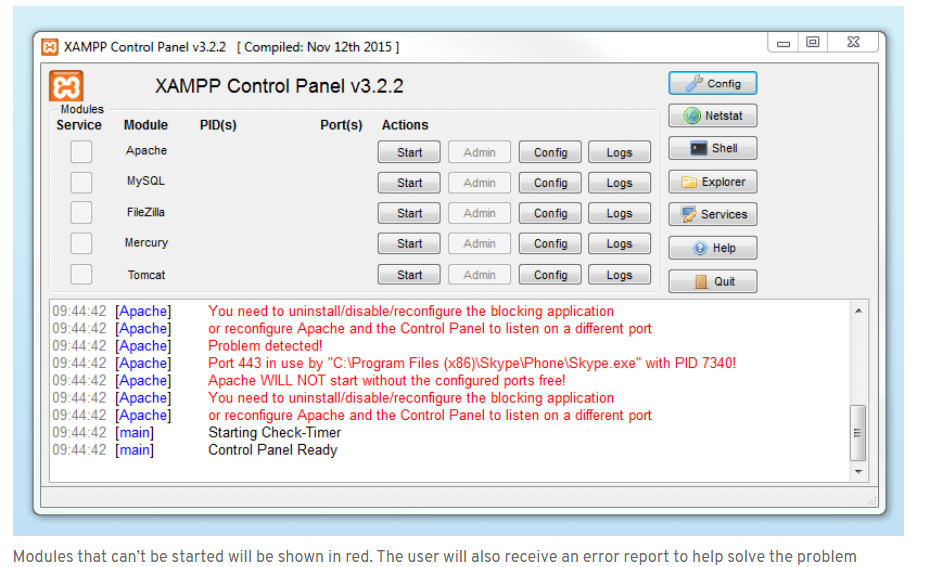


If a module can’t be started as a result of an error, you’ll be informed of this straight away in red font. A **detailed error report** can help you identify the cause of the issue.

### **Setting up XAMPP**

A common source of error connected with Apache is **blocked ports**. If you’re using the standard setup, then XAMPP will assign the web server to main port 80 and the SSL port 443. The latter of these particularly is often blocked by other programs. In the example above, it’s likely that the Tomcat port is being blocked, meaning the web server can’t be started. There are three ways to solve this issue:

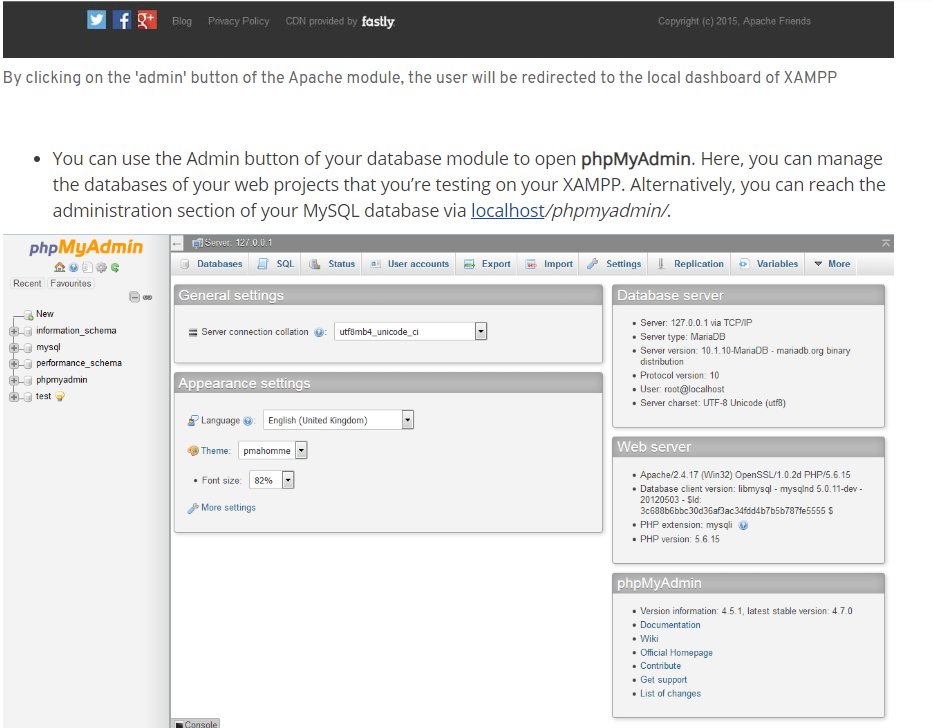
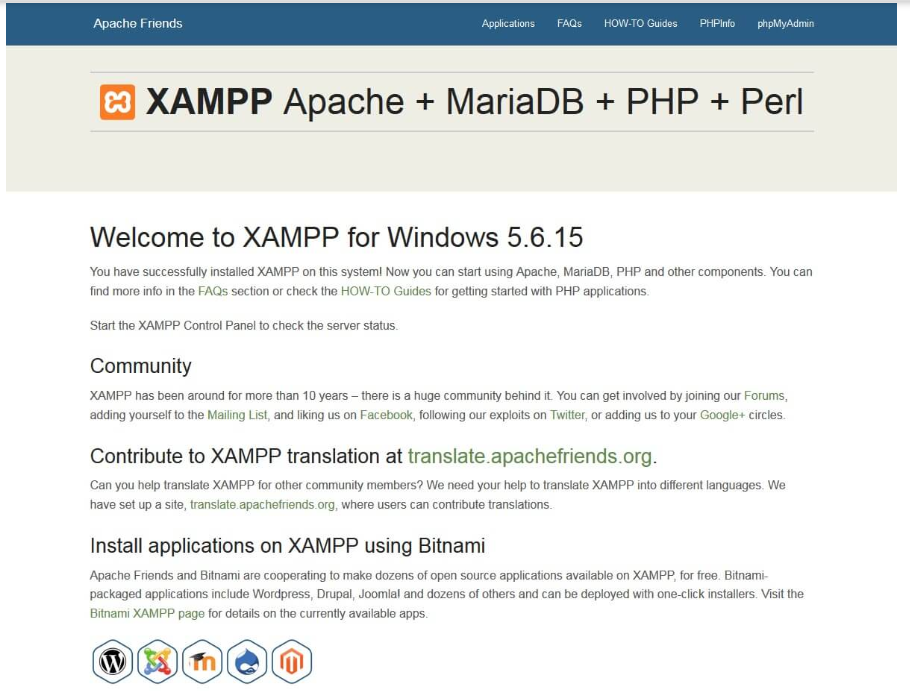
* **Change the conflicting port:**Let’s assume for the sake of example that the instant messenger program Skype is blocking SSL port 443 (this is a common problem). One way to deal with this issue is to change Skype’s port settings. To do this, open the program and navigate via ‘Actions’, ‘Options’, and ‘Advanced’, until you reach the ‘Connections’ menu. You should find a box checked to allow Skype access to ports 80 and 443. Deselect this checkbox now.
* **Change the XAMPP module port settings**: Click the Config button for the module in question and open the files httpd.conf and httpd-ssl.conf. Replace port number 80 in httpd.conf and port number 443 in httpd-ssl.conf with any free ports, before saving the file data. Now click on the general Config button on the right-hand side and select ‘Services and Ports Settings’. Customize the ports for the module server to reflect the changes in the conf files.
* **End the conflicting program:**The simplest way to avoid port conflicts in the short term is to end the conflicting program (Skype in this case). If you restart Skype after your XAMPP module servers are already running, it will select a different port and your issue will be resolved.



### **Module administration**

You have an ‘Admin’ option located on the Control Panel for every module in your XAMPP.

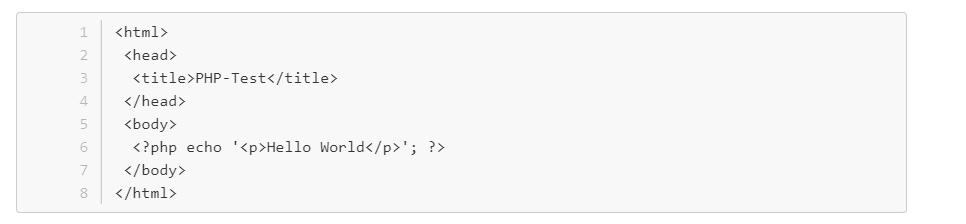
* Click on the Admin button of your Apache server to go to the web address of your web server. The Control Panel will now start in your standard browser, and you’ll be led to the **dashboard of your XAMPP’s local host**. The dashboard features numerous links to websites for useful information as well as the open source project [BitNami](https://bitnami.com/stack/xampp" \o "Link to homepage for BitNami" \t "_blank), which offers you many different applications for your XAMPP, like WordPress or other content management systems. Alternatively, you can reach the dashboard through localhost/dashboard/.



The web project’s databases are managed by the user in phpMyAdmin (accessible via the 'Admin' button in the database module)

To check whether your test server is installed and configured correctly, you have the option to create a **PHP test page**, store them on your XAMPP’s local host, and retrieve them via the web browser.

* Open the XAMPP directory through the ‘Explorer’ button in the Control Panel and choose the folder *htdocs* (C:\xampp\htdocs for standard installations)*.*This directory will store file data collected for web pages that you test on your XAMPP server. The *htdocs*folder should already contain data to help configuration of the web server. But you should store your own projects in a new folder (like ‘Test Folder’ for example).
* You can create a new PHP page easily by using the following content in your editor and storing it as *test.php* in your ‘ *test’*folder (C:\xampp\htdocs\test):



The last step now is to open your web browser and load your PHP page via localhost/test/test.php. If your browser window displays the words ‘Hello World’, then you’ve successfully installed and configured your XAMPP.

## Making Requests to the Server

Once you started Apache in control panel, type **http://localhost** in your web browser. This would bring you a web page that lists XAMPP related details.

## Putting Stuff in Web Folder

Under XAMPP root directory there is a folder called **htdocs**. That’s where you should put your web site related stuff. For each web site you create, it’s better to create a folder inside **htdocs** folder and then put content inside that to avoid conflicts.

For an example, you can create a folder called **learnphp** inside **htdocs** folder and put **welcome.php** inside that. Then you can access it via the URL <http://localhost/learnphp/welcome.php>.

## Root URL and Home Page Content

In above example, root URL of your web site is **http://localhost/learnphp/** and it’s generally expected to see home page of the web site once root URL is typed in the web browser.

Usually web servers have been configured to look for an index file (can be **index.htm, index.html, index.php** etc) in the root of the web site folder and show its content for the home page of the site. So, if you had a file called **index.php** inside **learnphp**, you would see its output once you typed **http://localhost/learnphp/**.

Make sure you have only one index file in your web site to avoid conflicts. If you have more than one (say **index.html, index.php**), required file will be chosen based on the order defined in your web server’s configuration settings.

## Locations of Configuration Files

Based on your requirements, sometimes you would need to change default settings of your web and database servers. Usually this is done by altering their configuration files. In XAMPP, Apache, PHP and MySQL configurations files are located in following locations (This assumes XAMPP installation directory as **C:\Program Files\xampp**).

Apache Conf File (httpd.conf): **C:\Program Files\xampp\apache\conf\httpd.conf**

PHP Conf File (php.ini): **C:\Program Files\xampp\apache\bin\php.ini**

MySQL Conf File (my.cnf): **C:\Program Files\xampp\mysql\bin\my.cnf**

In XAMPP, some Apache configuration settings have been moved to sub configuration files under **xampp\apache\conf\extra**.

To open **my.cnf**, double clicking on it may not work sometimes. In that case, open Notepad and then locate **my.cnf** file by setting **Files of Type** to **All Files** as below.

## Restarting Apache and MySQL

To take effect any configuration change, it’s required to restart Apache and/or MySQL. In XAMPP, if these two are already running, stop them and start again in the Control Panel.

## For My Project File Path Location

This project has included two file path location:

1. localhost/misaimanmalaysia (For all the customers can view and purchase the product this website)

2. localhost/misaimanmalaysia/admin.php (Only for the administrator can view and edit in this website)