PHP Installation on Windows

Installation Guide





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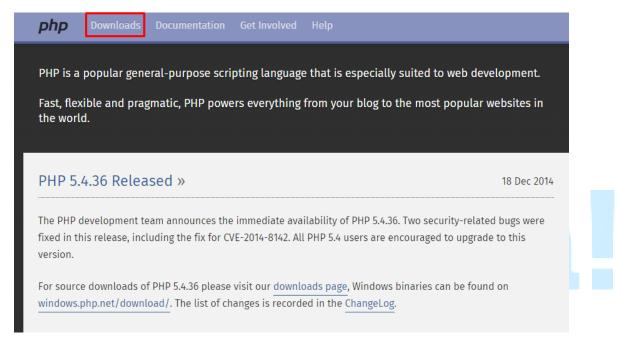
Prerequisites:

→ You must have Apache24 installed and running on your system

PHP Installation:

Step 1:

Go to php.net in your web browser and click on downloads link



Step 2:

Download the current version of the binary files by clicking on "Windows Downloads"



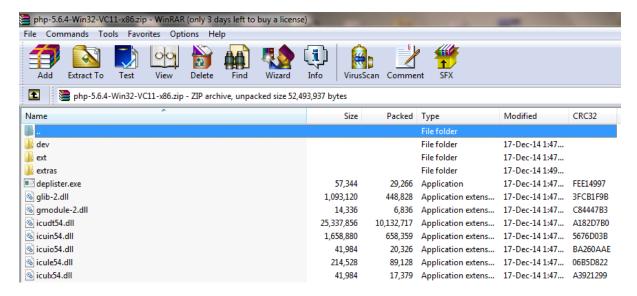
Step 3:

Download the "Zip" file from the VC11 x86 Thread Safe section and save it to your desktop



Step 4:

When you double click on it, you see the below window open:

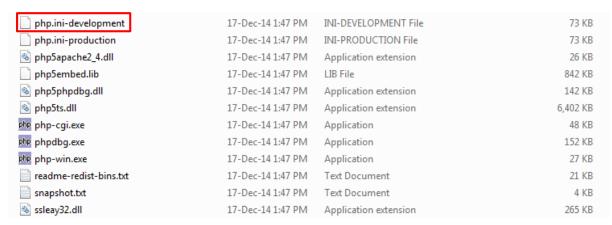


Step 5:

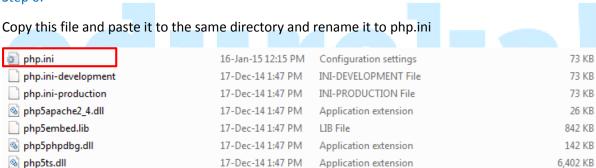
In the C drive, create a folder named PHP

All the uncompressed files stored in the zipped PHP file on the desktop folder must be selected and extracted to the PHP folder in the C drive

Now in the C drive, click on the PHP folder and locate the php.ini-development file.



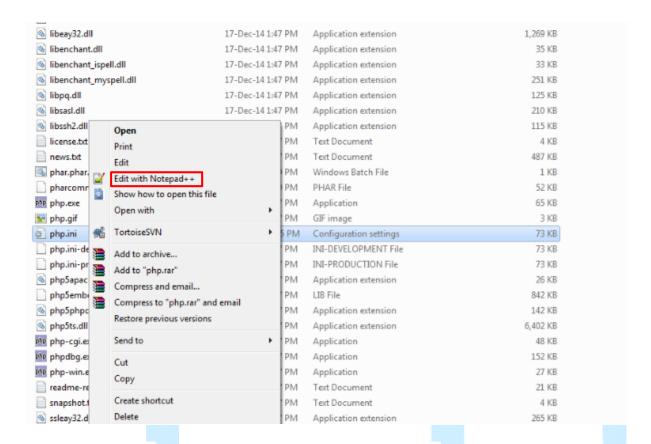
Step 6:



It will give you a warning, and click on "Yes".

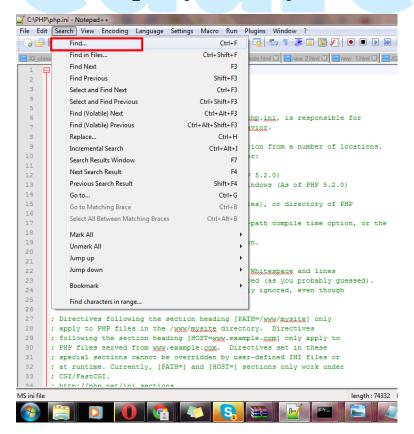
Step 7:

Right click and open this file in your favourite text editor.



Step 8:

Here find the word dir using the "find" dialogbox from the search tab





Step 9:

```
user_dir =

; Directory in which the loadable extensions (modules) reside.

; http://php.net/extension-dir

; extension_dir = "./"

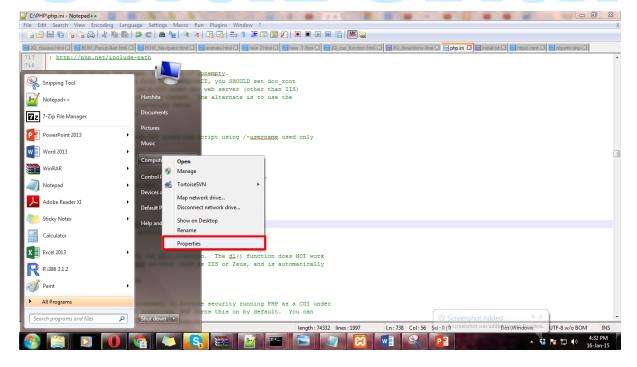
; On windows:
extension_dir = "ext"
```

Below the user_dir section is an extension of directory directive. The have one for unix, one for windows. Locate the line extension_dir="ext" and remove the semicolon (;) at the beginning to make that statement active.

Save this file.

Step 10:

Now to make PHP accessible, go to the start menu, locate Computer. Right click and choose the "Properties".



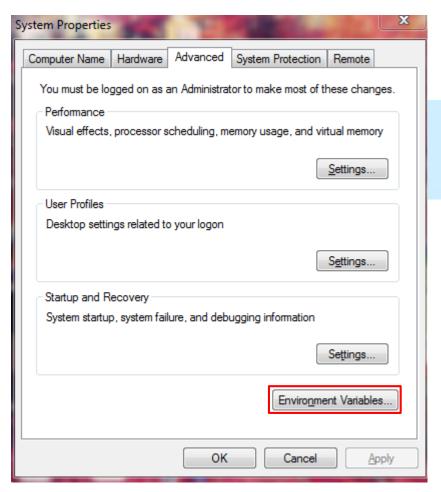
Step 11:

Here click on the "Advanced System Settings".



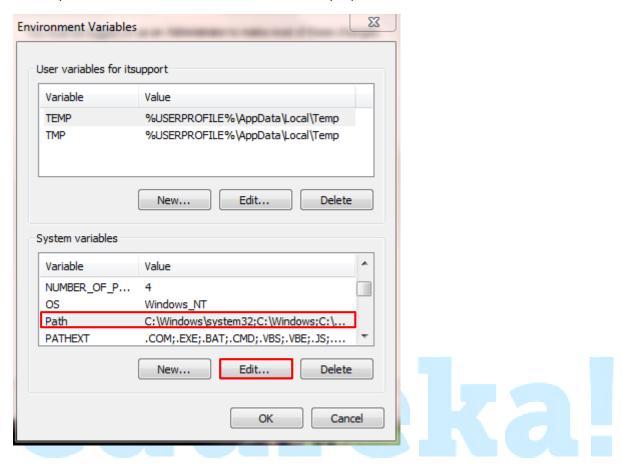
Step 12:

Click on the "Environment Variable" button.



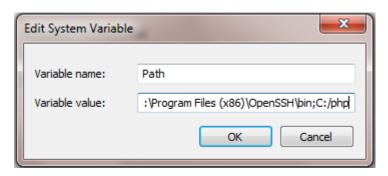
Step 13:

In the System Variable section, locate the line that says "path". Click on "Edit"



Step 14:

Go to the end of the Variable Value field. If a semicolon is not at the end of the line, add one and type C:\php



Click OK, Click OK again. Finally click OK one more time on the System Properties window.

Step 15:

Now open the command line window by going to Start and typing in cmd and then press enter.

You will find the below command prompt opened

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\harshita>
```

Step 16:

Now type php -v in the command line and execute. You will find the below result:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

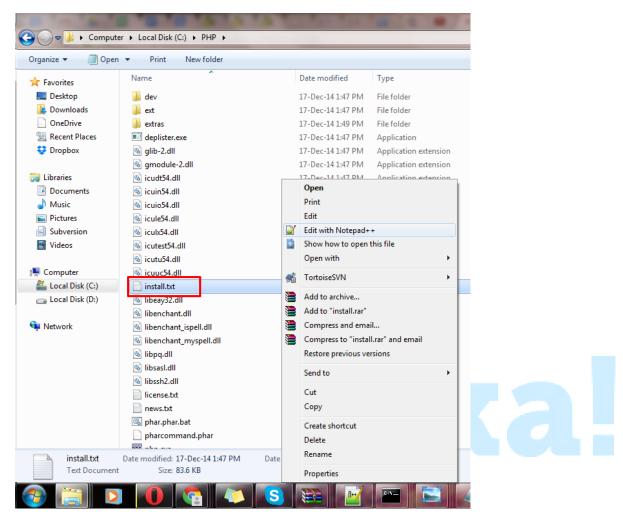
C:\Users\harshita> php -v
PHP 5.6.4 (cli) (built: Dec 17 2014 13:21:16)
Copyright (c) 1997-2014 The PHP Group
Zend Engine v2.6.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2014 Zend Technologies

C:\Users\harshita>
```

The above snapshot tells us that we are running PHP 5.6.4 and this is the command line version.

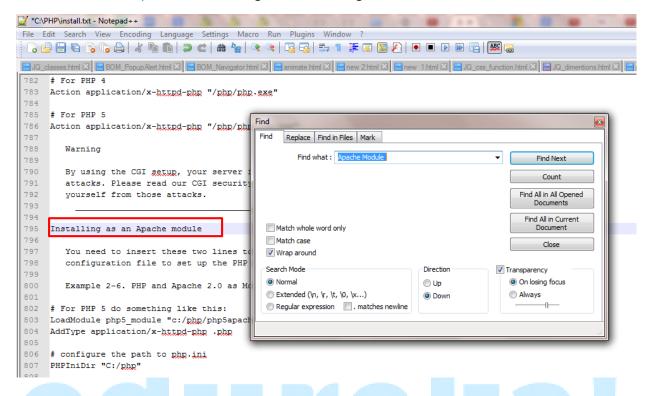
Step 17:

Now in the PHP directory, there is a install.txt file. Right click on that and open it in a text editor.



Step 18:

Here find the word Apache Module using the "find" dialogbox from the search tab



Step 19:

Now locate the lines that say LoadModule php5_module and copy the lines shown in the snapshot.

Installing as an Apache module

You need to insert these two lines to your Apache httpd.conf configuration file to set up the PHP module for Apache 2.0:

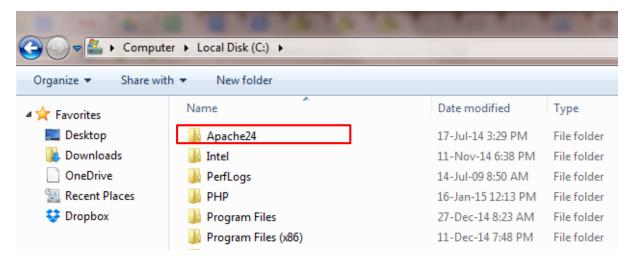
Example 2-6. PHP and Apache 2.0 as Module

```
# For PHP 5 do something like this:
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache2.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php

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

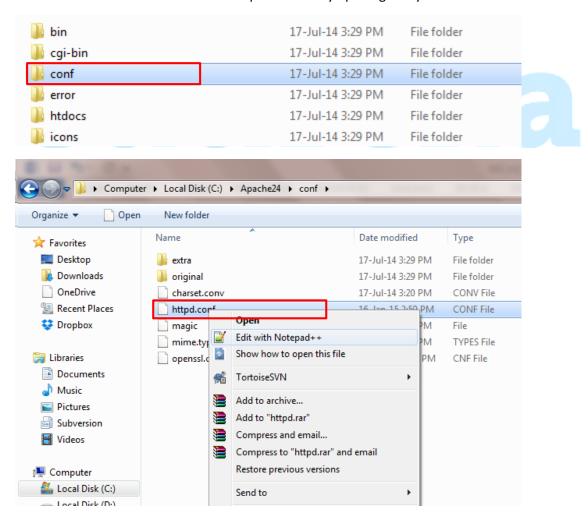
Step 20:

Browse to Apache 2.4 directory where you have installed Apache 24.



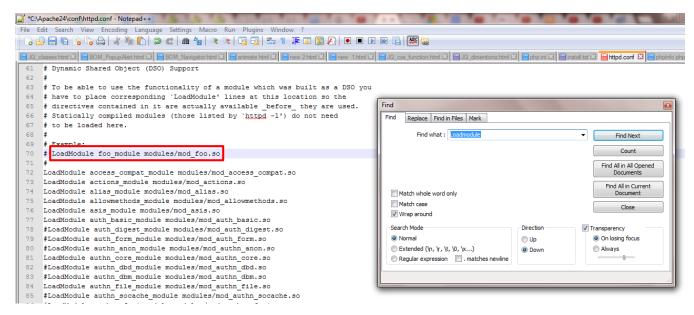
Step 21:

Click on the conf folder and edit the httpd.conf file by opening it in your text editor



Step 22:

Here find the word LoadModule using the "find" dialogbox from the search tab



Step 23:

At the end of the LoadModule section, paste the contents telling it to load the PHP5 module

```
#LoadModule usertrack_module modules/mod_usertrack.so

#LoadModule version_module modules/mod_version.so

#LoadModule vhost_alias_module modules/mod_vhost_alias.so

#LoadModule watchdog_module modules/mod_watchdog.so

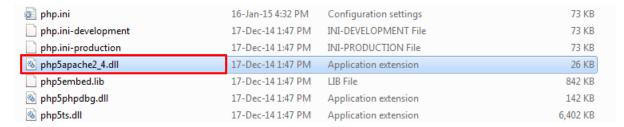
#LoadModule xml2enc_module modules/mod_xml2enc.so
```

```
# For PHP 5 do something like this:
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache2.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
# configure the path to php.ini
PHPIniDir "C:/php"
```

This is the reference to where the php.ini file is located at. The one small problem is that the php5apache2.dll does not exist

Step 24:

Hence, go to the PHP folder, it is actually called php5apache2_4.dll



Step 25:

PHPIniDir "C:/php"

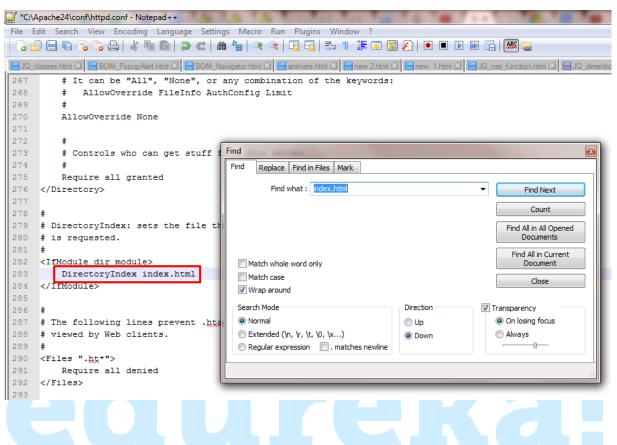
Now go back to the web server configuration, and change the file name to php5apache2_4.dll as shown:

```
#LoadModule usertrack_module modules/mod_usertrack.so
#LoadModule version_module modules/mod_version.so
#LoadModule vhost_alias_module modules/mod_vhost_alias.so
#LoadModule watchdog_module modules/mod_watchdog.so
#LoadModule xml2enc_module modules/mod_xml2enc.so

# For PHP 5 do something like this:
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache2_4.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
# configure the path to php.ini
```

Step 26:

Now in the same, Apache web server configuration file, do another search for index.html



Step 27:

At the end of the DirectoryIndex, add a space and type index.php.

```
#
# DirectoryIndex: sets the file that Apache will serve if a directory
# is requested.
#
<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
</IfModule>
```

Now save the Apache web server configuration file

Atlast, run your Apache Monitor and start executing your php files by typing http://localhost/(filepath) in your web browser.