

# PHPOnWindows13

**Note: The text here is pasted from the official PHP docs. When complete, we'll put it back into that location. It is only here temporarily while we hack on it. Please see <http://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=43087> for details.**

This section contains notes and hints specific to Apache 1.3.x installs of PHP on Microsoft Windows systems. There are also instructions and notes for Apache 2 on a separate page.

Note: Please read the manual installation steps first!

There are two ways to set up PHP to work with Apache 1.3.x on Windows. One is to use the CGI binary (php.exe for PHP 4 and php-cgi.exe for PHP 5), the other is to use the Apache Module DLL. In either case you need to edit your httpd.conf to configure Apache to work with PHP, and then restart the server.

It is worth noting here that now the SAPI module has been made more stable under Windows, we recommend it's use above the CGI binary, since it is more transparent and secure.

Although there can be a few variations of configuring PHP under Apache, these are simple enough to be used by the newcomer. Please consult the Apache Documentation for further configuration directives.

After changing the configuration file, remember to restart the server, for example, NET STOP APACHE followed by NET START APACHE, if you run Apache as a Windows Service, or use your regular shortcuts.

Note: Remember that when adding path values in the Apache configuration files on Windows, all backslashes such as c:\directory\file.ext must be converted to forward slashes: c:/directory/file.ext. A trailing slash may also be necessary for directories.

Installing as an Apache module

You should add the following lines to your Apache httpd.conf file:

Example #1 PHP as an Apache 1.3.x module This assumes PHP is installed to c:\php. Adjust the path if this is not the case. For PHP 4:

# Add to the end of the [LoadModule](#) section

# Don't forget to copy this file from the sapi directory! [LoadModule](#) php4\_module "C:/php/php4apache.dll"

# Add to the end of the [AddModule](#) section [AddModule](#) mod\_php4.c For PHP 5:

# Add to the end of the [LoadModule](#) section [LoadModule](#) php5\_module "C:/php/php5apache.dll"

# Add to the end of the [AddModule](#) section [AddModule](#) mod\_php5.c For both:

# Add this line inside the <IfModule mod\_mime.c> conditional brace [AddType](#) application/x-httpd-php .php

# For syntax highlighted .phps files, also add [AddType](#) application/x-httpd-php-source .phps Installing as a CGI binary

If you unzipped the PHP package to C:\php\ as described in the Manual Installation Steps section, you need to insert these lines to your Apache configuration file to set up the CGI binary:

Example #2 PHP and Apache 1.3.x as CGI [ScriptAlias](#) /php/ "c:/php/" [AddType](#) application/x-httpd-php .php

# For PHP 4 Action application/x-httpd-php "/php/php.exe"

# For PHP 5 Action application/x-httpd-php "/php/php-cgi.exe"

# specify the directory where php.ini is [SetEnv](#) PHPRC C:/php Note that the second line in the list above can be found in the actual versions of httpd.conf, but it is commented out. Remember also to substitute the c:/php/ for your actual path to PHP.

Warning A server deployed in CGI mode is open to several possible vulnerabilities. Please read our CGI security section to learn how to defend yourself from such attacks.

If you would like to present PHP source files syntax highlighted, there is no such convenient option as with the module version of PHP. If you chose to configure Apache to use PHP as a CGI binary, you will need to use the `highlight_file()` function. To do this simply create a PHP script file and add this code: `<?php highlight_file('some_php_script.php'); ?>`.