

pureMango.co.uk

there's nothing about mangos or purity. It's just a name..

Getting Started

Firstly, save this page to your desktop; not only will you undoubtedly need it at some future point, but also, we'll be disconnecting from the net while we do the install. You may even want to print this page so you don't have to keep switching between windows.

Secondly, you'll need to download all the installers for the programs we'll be installing;

download Apache 1.3.33 (from www.apache.org)

download PHP 5.02 (from www.php.net)

download mySQL 4.0.21 (from www.mysql.org)

or go to the respective websites and grab the latest versions, but I can't guarantee that this guide will work with other versions.

Note: this guide is designed for mySQL 4.0.21, however mysql.org no longer distribute that version, hence, the link to mySQL is for 4.0.23. This should not affect the guide. I do plan to host all install files locally at some point.

If you don't have something capable of reading zip files (e.g. winzip) then I suggest zipcentral (zipcentral.iscool.net), it's fast and quite a lot free-er than winzip :-).

I also recommend downloading textpad (www.textpad.com); it's just a text editor, but it has some nifty feature that make coding PHP (or any other language) a lot easier.

Now, reboot your computer. This is important as it will ensure that your system is fresh and ready to kick some ass.

If you're running win2k, log in as the administrator.

Disconnect from the internet

If you have one, disable your firewall. In fact, disable everything that's running; no taskbar icons, no extra status bar icons. This will help ensure the install goes smoothly.

Installing mySQL

mySQL is the database server, which will allow interactivity on your websites. Like Apache, mySQL is free, stable and secure. It lacks a few of the features of it's commercial competitors, but is widely used and trusted. With each new version, more features are added to keep mySQL a viable alternative to other closed source products (Oracle and MSSQL being the two main rivals)

Extract everything from "mysql-4.0.21-win-noinstall.zip" straight into drive C, a new folder should appear named "mysql-4.0.21-win", you can rename this something else if you want to, it really doesn't matter (but bear in mind that that's what I use, so my config examples are tailored to this directory).

mySQL is now installed, but there's a little configuring you'll need to do.

Firstly, let's set a password:

Start a command prompt by going to Start, then Run, and typing "command", or on win2k, "cmd"

To start the mySQL daemon, type the following:

```
c:  
cd mysql-4.0.21-win  
cd bin  
mysqld
```

exit that command prompt, and start a new one, again navigating to c:\mysql-4.0.21-win\bin\

now type

```
mysql -u root
```

to log in to mySQL, it should say

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 2 to server version: 4.0.21-nt  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.  
  
mysql>
```

Note: If you get a message saying that you cannot connect, try rebooting and running 'mysqld' again.

Now type the following, replacing "flibble" with your desired password for the mySQL server.

```
USE mysql;  
UPDATE user SET Password=PASSWORD("flibble");  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
exit;
```

Ok, so now you've set the password for all default accounts, all we need to do is get the server to run automatically, on startup (if you don't want mySQL to run every time you turn on the computer, then skip this step)

To run mySQL for all users:

Create a shortcut to c:\mysql-4.0.21-win\bin\mysqld.exe in C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\WINNT\Start Menu\Programs\Startup

To run mySQL for just you

Create a shortcut to c:\mysql-4.0.21-win\bin\mysqld.exe in C:\Documents and Settings\your_username_here\Start Menu\Programs\Startup

Getting the left hand to know what the right is doing

Firstly, we need to let Apache know that it should process .php files as PHP code:

open C:\Program Files\Apache Group\Apache\conf\httpd.conf in a text editor (eg notepad or textpad)

Scroll to the bottom, and add the following lines:

```
# add PHP5 as an apache module
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
AddType application/x-httpd-php-source .phps
LoadModule php5_module "c:/php/php5apache.dll"
SetEnv PHPRC C:/php
```

Note: in this section, you can specify any type of file to be run through PHP, for instance, some servers use:

```
AddType application/x-httpd-php .htm
AddType application/x-httpd-php .html
```

as well as .php; this may result in some performance issues, as every html file will be run through PHP to be processed. The benefit is that search engines sometimes place slightly higher value on html files. Also, it makes it ever so slightly harder for hackers to determine which files are PHP.

Generally, though, there is no reason to do this. It gets confusing when you're developing code, if you don't know whether blah.html is a PHP file or not.

Now, to allow Apache to serve index.php as the default page, search for "DirectoryIndex index.html" (line 385), and edit it to read

```
DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
```

Now, to allow PHP to find the MySQL functions, copy the following files:

```
c:\php\libmysql.dll
c:\php\ext\php_mysql.dll
```

to c:\WINNT\ (or C:\windows\, depending on your setup)

Ok, all done, now we need to restart Apache;
Open a command prompt and type:

```
net stop apache
net start apache
```

Now to test whether it worked:

Apache stores the website files in "C:\Program Files\Apache Group\Apache\htdocs"

If you open that directory, you'll see there's a bunch of files there, you can delete everything, though you may need the 'manual' directory later.

Make sure that windows is set up to show all file extensions (Tools|Folder Options|View, untick "Hide file extensions for known file types". On windows98, it's under 'view', not 'tools'.)

Now, to test PHP, create a new text document with the following content, and name it "info.php":

```
<?
phpinfo();
```

?>

open <http://localhost/info.php> in your browser, and marvel at the wonders of PHP.

you should see the standard phpinfo page, which tells you almost everything you need to know about your install of PHP.

Let's see if mySQL is working.

Create `mysql.php` in `htdocs`, and place this content in it:

```
<?
// connect to the server:
$cn = mysql_connect("127.0.0.1","root","flibble");

// run a simple query
$sql = "SELECT 'done' as my_field LIMIT 1";
$result = mysql_query($sql,$cn);

if($result)
{
// if it worked, print the result to screen
echo mysql_result($result,"my_field");
} else {
// otherwise, either the server isn't running
// or the username/password are wrong
echo mysql_error()."<br />You should see an error message above you?";
}
?>
```

Now open <http://localhost/mysql.php>, and you should see a message saying 'done'.

You may now delete `info.php` and `mysql.php`

Take some time to look through the manual (<http://localhost/manual/>) there's some useful stuff in there.

Also, learn to love php.net; their function reference is second to none.

If you get any error messages or problems along the way, email with details of your operating system, version of apache, mysql and php and details of the error, include error messages if you get them.