

## Configure and Surface Test WAMP

This procedure assumes that you have successfully accomplished the procedure InstallWAMP.doc. This is a configuration procedure that is meant for a development environment and is NOT appropriate for a production environment.

I have consolidated much of the installation into a single zip file. There are two exceptions to this as there can be security related issues depending on which Window OS you are running.

Since I do not have a clue as to the drive you installed to I will be using the reference <drive>:\ which can refer to c:\ or d:\ or whatever drive you installed to. It is important to note that this particular configuration document is intended for your local machine.

### **Create Web Content Root Directory**

Under <drive>:\webroot create a subdirectory named public\_html

### **Installing the Baseline Configuration and Test Files**

1. If you installed to the C drive get the file named config-C.zip. If you installed to the D drive get the file config-D.zip.
2. Stop the Apache Webserver (see the Addendum B of this file for the procedure on how to do this)
3. Unzip to the root directory of the drive that you installed the webserver to: <drive>:\ (example C:\). Note: You may not have permission to unzip to c:\ depending on the version of windows you are running. In this case you will need to unzip these files and copy them manually to the correct location.

Note: If you installed to a drive other than C or D follow the procedure above using config-C.zip. Immediately after completing steps 1-3 above go to addendum A and open each file called out in a text editor and change the drive designator to the drive you installed the webserver to.

### **Php Configuration Pertaining to Windows**

Bottom line here is you need to be able to copy files to you Windows and Window System directories. If you are using a work machine it may be possible that your IS Department has this area locked down like Fort Knox. If this is the case you will need them to do this work for you or relax their requirements so you can.

On Windows Vista (and other versions of Windows depending on how you login) you will need to have administrator access to accomplish the following.

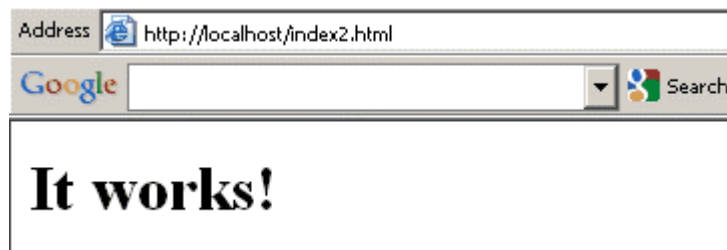
1. Copy (COPY, not move!!!) the files <drive>:\webroot\php\ext\php\_mysql.dll and <drive>:\webroot\php\ext\php\_mssql.dll and <drive>:\webroot\php\ext\php\_oci8\_11g.dll to C:\WINDOWS\system32\
2. Copy (COPY, not move!!!) the file <drive>:\webroot\php\php.ini to C:\WINDOWS\

### Testing the Configuration

1. Open your web browser

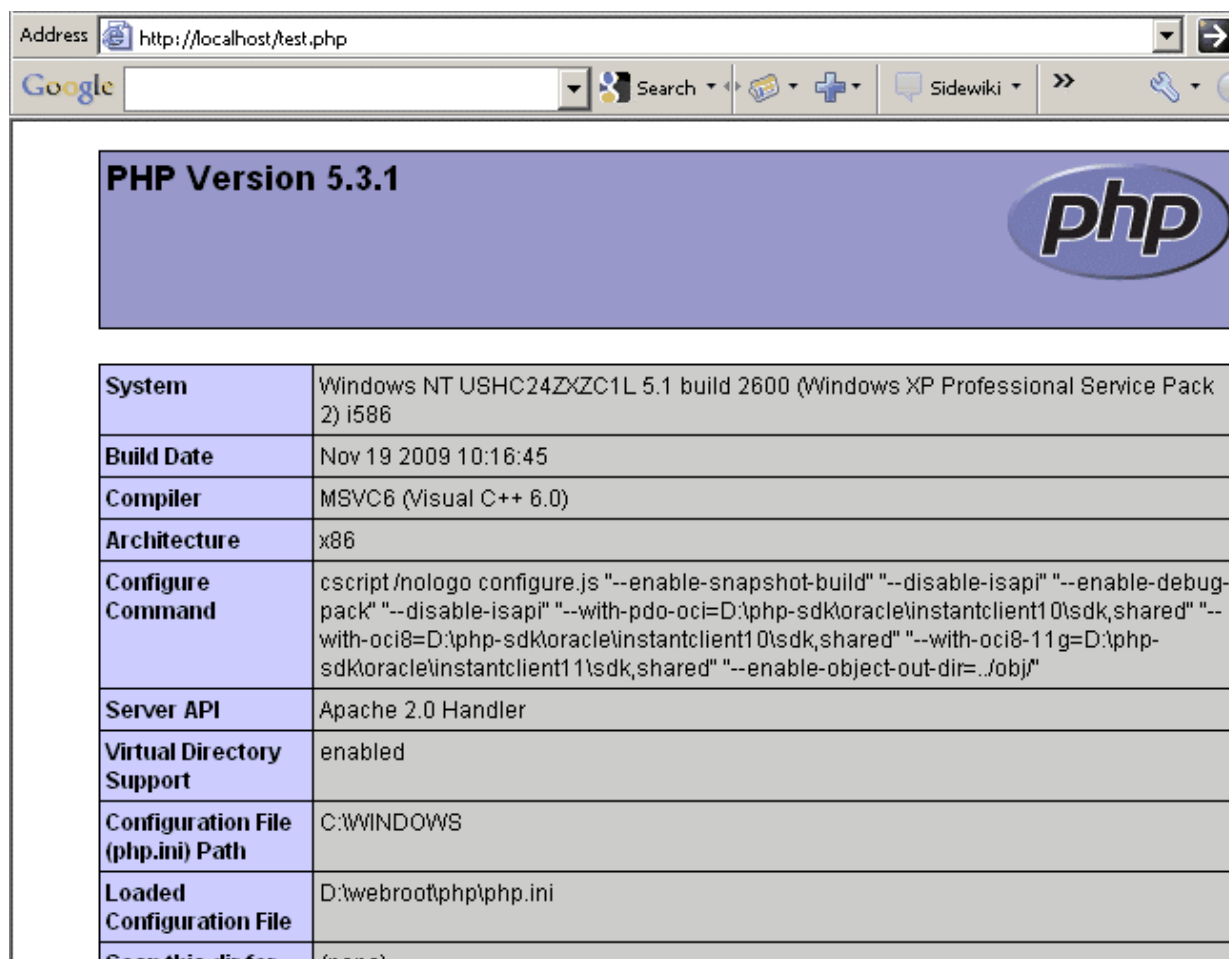
#### Test Access to Content Root

2. Go to the url <http://localhost/index2.html>



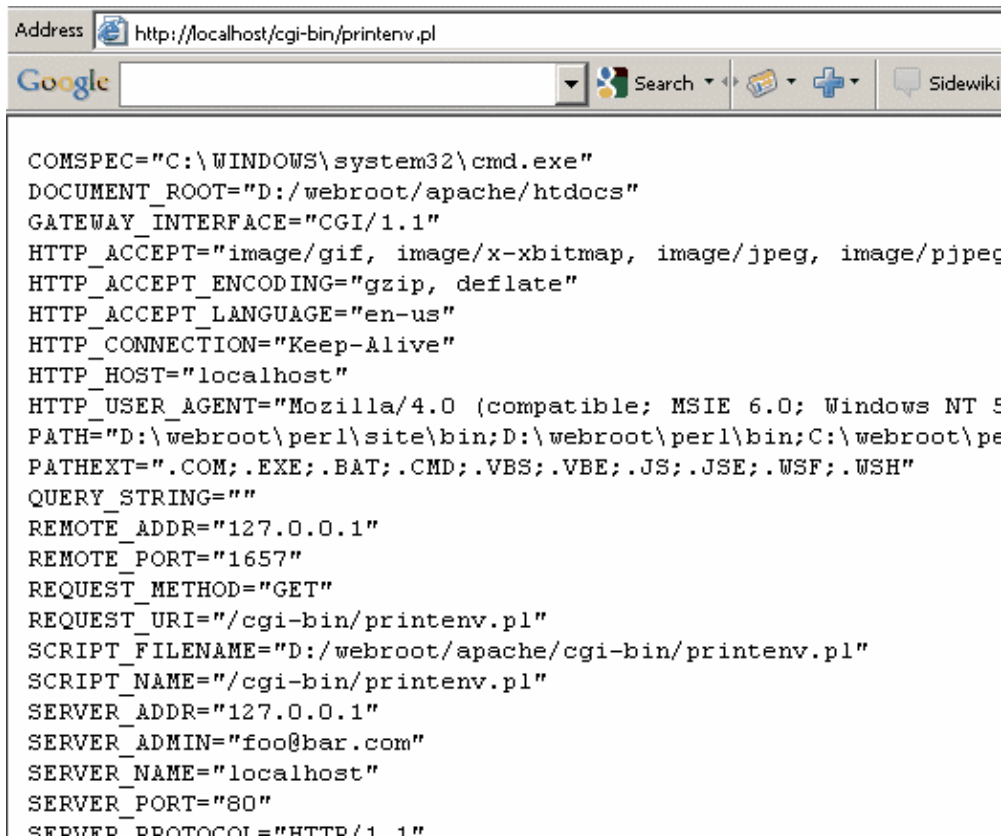
#### Test Php

3. Go to the url <http://localhost/test.php>



## Test CGI

4. Go to the url <http://localhost/cgi-bin/printenv.pl>



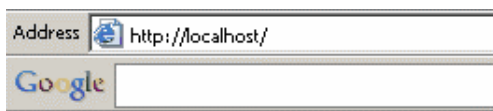
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `http://localhost/cgi-bin/printenv.pl`. The browser's search bar is empty. The main content area displays the output of the `printenv.pl` script, which lists various environment variables and their values. The output is as follows:

```
COMSPEC="C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe"
DOCUMENT_ROOT="D:/webroot/apache/htdocs"
GATEWAY_INTERFACE="CGI/1.1"
HTTP_ACCEPT="image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg"
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING="gzip, deflate"
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE="en-us"
HTTP_CONNECTION="Keep-Alive"
HTTP_HOST="localhost"
HTTP_USER_AGENT="Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5"
PATH="D:\webroot\perl\site\bin;D:\webroot\perl\bin;C:\webroot\pe"
PATHEXT=".COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH"
QUERY_STRING=""
REMOTE_ADDR="127.0.0.1"
REMOTE_PORT="1657"
REQUEST_METHOD="GET"
REQUEST_URI="/cgi-bin/printenv.pl"
SCRIPT_FILENAME="D:/webroot/apache/cgi-bin/printenv.pl"
SCRIPT_NAME="/cgi-bin/printenv.pl"
SERVER_ADDR="127.0.0.1"
SERVER_ADMIN="foo@bar.com"
SERVER_NAME="localhost"
SERVER_PORT="80"
SERVER_PROTOCOL="HTTP/1.1"
```

## Test Access to Content Root File System (Good for Dev, Bad for Production)

5. Go to the url <http://localhost/>

You should be able to place any folders under the Content root and they will show up by accessing this command. Note: You do not want to allow access to directories like this in a production environment, especially one that is open to the web and hosts your application code!



## Index of /

- [index2.html](#)
- [test.php](#)

### Addendum A

<drive>:\webroot\apache\conf\httpd.conf

Text	Line Number
ServerRoot "C:/webroot/apache"	35
DocumentRoot "C:/webroot/public_html"	177
<Directory "C:/webroot/public_html">	204
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "C:/webroot/apache/cgi-bin/"	324
<Directory "C:/webroot/apache/cgi-bin">	340
LoadModule php5_module "C:/webroot/php/php5apache2_2.dll"	484
PHPIniDir "C:/webroot/php"	486

<drive>:\webroot\mysql\myini

Text	Line Number
basedir="C:/webroot/mysql/"	74
datadir="C:/webroot/data/"	77

<drive>:\php\php.ini

Text	Line Number
doc_root = "c:/webroot/public_html"	798
extension_dir = "c:/php/ext"	807

### **Addendum B**

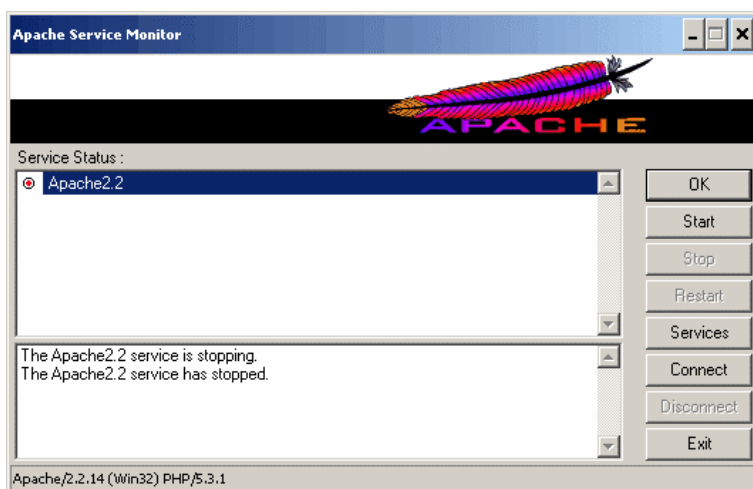
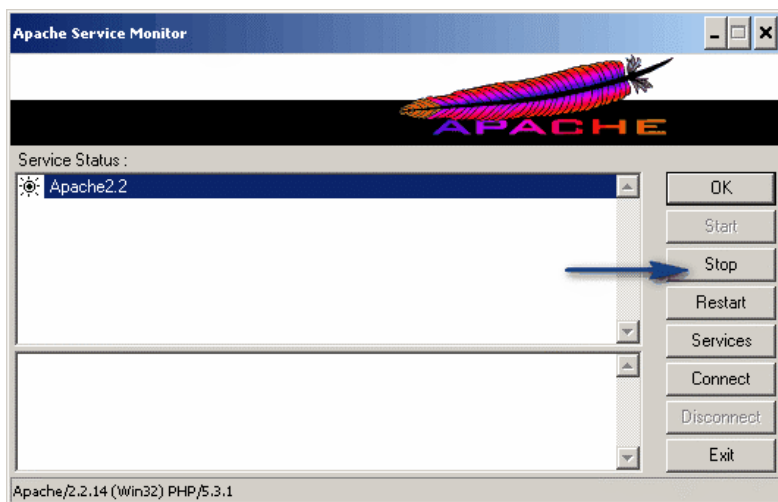
The webserver is configured to start each time you boot your local machine.

### **Accessing the Apache Webserver Admin Controls**

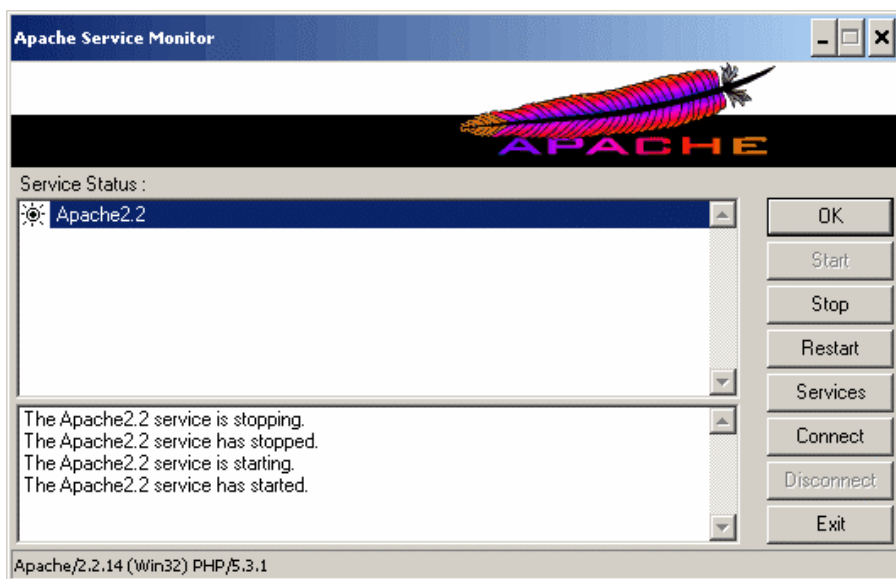
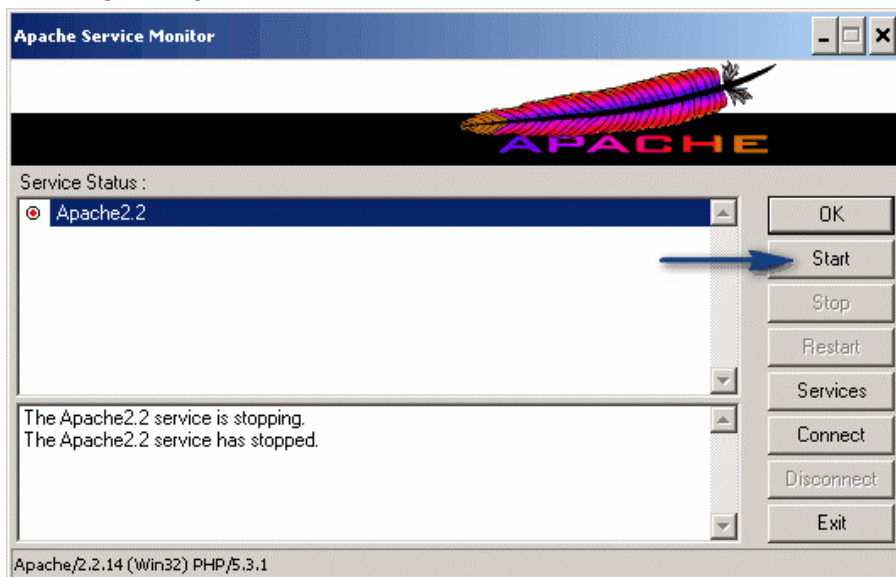
1. In system tray double-click on Apache Icon



### **Stopping the Apache Webserver**



## Starting the apache Webserver



## Apache Server Logs

When you experience problems with just about any aspect of web server development or use you should look in the server logs. They live at <drive>:\webroot\apache\logs and are named error.log and access.log respectively. If you are new to webserver stuff in general and Apache in particular you may not initially find the content in the logs all that helpful. But, there is good information written to the logs that can help resolve problems.

Purge these logs from time to time as these can take up considerable disk space.