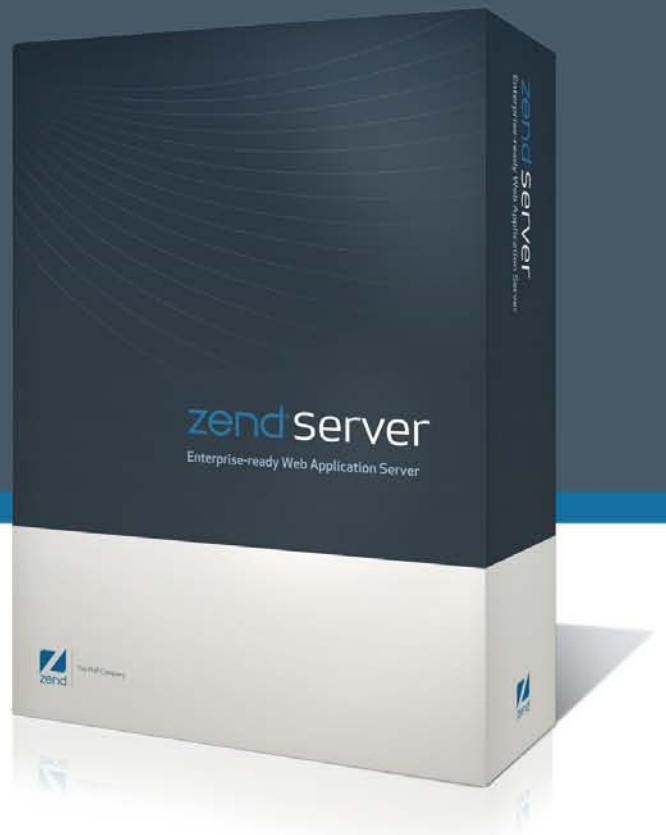




The PHP Company

Zend Server 5.6 Installation Guide

By Zend Technologies



Abstract

This is the Installation Guide for Zend Server Version 5.6.

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Zend Server Installation Guide, issued January 2012.

DN: ZS-IG-011211-5.6-01

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Installing for the First Time	1
Installation Directories	1
Choosing Which Distribution to Install	2
Supported Operating Systems.....	2
DEB Installation.....	3
DEB Installation.....	3
Automatically Installing Zend Server	4
Manually Installing Zend Server	5
Additional Packages	6
Post Installation Configuration.....	8
Upgrading Zend Server	10
Uninstalling Zend Server	11
RPM Installation (RHEL, CentOS, Fedora and OEL)	12
Automatically Installing Zend Server	13
Manually Installing Zend Server	14
Additional Packages	15
Post Installation Configuration.....	17
Enabling RPM Package Signature Validation	18
Upgrading Zend Server	19
Uninstalling Zend Server	20
RPM (SLES and OpenSUSE) Installation.....	21
Automatically Installing Zend Server	22
Manually Installing Zend Server	23
Basic Usage	25
Additional Packages	26
Upgrading Zend Server	28
Uninstalling Zend Server	29
Mac OS X Installation.....	30
Installing Zend Server.....	31
Installing Zend Controller	31
Post Installation Configuration.....	32
Upgrading Zend Server	33
Uninstalling Zend Server	33
Windows Installation	34

Installing Zend Server.....	35
Installed Components	37
Start Menu Options	37
Upgrading Zend Server	38
Uninstalling Zend Server	38
PHP Extension List	39
Zend Server Extension List - PHP 5.2.....	40
Common Extensions.....	40
Extra / Additional Extensions	43
Standalone Extensions	44
Zend Server PHP 5.3 Extensions.....	45
Common Extensions.....	45
Extra / Additional Extensions	48
Standalone Extensions	49
Using PECL.....	50
Installing Zend Server Additional Extensions.....	50
Uninstalling Zend Server Additional Extensions.....	51
Registering Zend Server	52
Registration Wizard	52
License Expiration and Update	55
Upgrading.....	58
Upgrading your RPM Installation to Merge Configuration Files During Upgrade.....	58
Upgrading to a Newer Version of Zend Server	58
Upgrading PHP 5.2 to PHP 5.3	59
Migrating to Zend Server from Zend Platform/Zend Core	60
Downgrading/Rollback to an Older Version	61
Post Installation.....	62
Package Setup and Control Scripts	62
Windows: Package Setup and Control Scripts.....	63
Linux Mac: Package Setup and Control Scripts	65
Log Rotation	67
Ports and Services	69
Web Server Ports.....	69
Firewall Settings.....	69
Installed Components.....	74
Installation Directories.....	74
Additional Information	82

Index..... 83

Introduction

The following instructions describe how to obtain and install Zend Server. A summary of the procedure follows and later sections provide the details.

If you plan to upgrade an existing version of Zend Server to a newer version rather than install Zend Server for the first time, see the section on "[Upgrading Zend Server](#)" for information about upgrade procedures and about issues that you should consider before upgrading.

Installing for the First Time

To determine if Zend Server is supported on your platform of choice see the list in [Choosing Which Distribution to Install](#)".

Please note that not all platforms are equally suitable for running Zend Server.

Note:

If you are installing Zend Server to be added as a node to a cluster using Zend Server Cluster Manager, you must install Zend Server with Session Clustering and the component must be turned on.

Installation Directories

Not all users decide to install their software in the same location. To reflect this actuality, all paths in this document have been replaced with the following prefix: <install_path>. This represents the location of the installed files. If you used the default settings, the location should be as follows:

- Windows: C:\Program Files\Zend\ZendServer
- Windows 64 bit C:\Program Files (x86)\Zend\ZendServer
- DEB/RPM: /usr/local/zend
- Tarball: /usr/local/zend
- Mac: /usr/local/zend
- For Zend Server installation directories, see the [Zend Server for IBM i Installation Guide](#).

DN: ZS-IG-011211-5.6-06

Choosing Which Distribution to Install

Zend Server is available, in several distribution formats.

The distributions for the following product versions are:

1. [DEB](#) and [RPM](#) - Those wanting to use the DEB and RPM should define the Zend Server repository (see the DEB and RPM sections for how to define the repository).
2. [Windows](#) - Download the package from zend.com.

Choose the most suitable type of installation according to your operating system by selecting it from the table below.

If you are unable to complete the installation, please refer to our Best Practices to see if these were already handled. Only if there is no article on the subject please see the [Zend Support Center](#) for further assistance.

Supported Operating Systems

Package Name	Operating System	Installation Type
Linux	RHEL	RPM
	CentOS	RPM
	Debian	DEB
	Fedora	RPM
	Oracle Linux	RPM
	Ubuntu	DEB
Windows x86 - 32	Windows XP Professional	EXE
	Windows Server	EXE
	Windows Vista*	EXE
Windows x86 - 64	Windows Vista*	EXE
	windows Server	EXE
	Windows XP Professional	EXE

*All flavors except Home Basic

DEB Installation

This method uses "aptitude" to handle the installations, upgrades and additional packages. Alternatively, you may choose any other tool that supports the DEB packaging format (i.e., Synaptic, Kpackage, etc). This method downloads files from the Internet and therefore requires that you have an active Internet connection, access to your distribution's repositories and root privileges for the server.

Note:

This procedure requires root privileges.

To acquire root privileges in Ubuntu, run the following command and type your password:

```
$ sudo -s.
```

Automatically Installing Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to run a script that will automatically create your DEB or RPM repositories and install Zend Server.



1. Download the package called "Linux x86 Installer (RPM/DEB Setup Script)" from zend.com - <http://www.zend.com/en/products/server/downloads>
2. Locate and extract the package:
ZendServer-X.X.X-RepositoryInstaller-linux.tar.gz
3. To change to the directory with the installer scripts run:
`cd ZendServer-RepositoryInstaller-linux/`
4. Depending on the PHP version, you want to use, run one of the following commands:
 - For Zend Server with PHP 5.2 Support run:
`install_zs.sh 5.2`
 - For Zend Server with PHP 5.3 Support run:
`install_zs.sh 5.3`

After installing, a completion notification will appear, with a notice that the servers have started.

To access the Administration Interface (Web) open your browser at: <https://localhost:10082/ZendServer> (secure) or <http://localhost:10081/ZendServer>.

Upon initial log in, you will be prompted to define your password.

Manually Installing Zend Server

To install Zend Server, the first thing you have to do is to setup the repository for downloading the Zend Server package.



To setup the environment:

1. Define a repository by opening the following file: `/etc/apt/sources.list` and adding the line:

```
deb http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/deb server non-free
```

3. Add Zend's repository public key by running:

```
# wget http://repos.zend.com/zend.key -O- | apt-key add -
```

If you are using `sudo` to run each command the next command requires using `sudo` following the `|` (pipe) symbol as follows:

```
# wget http://repos.zend.com/zend.key -O- | sudo apt-key add -
```

4. To synchronize with Zend's repository run:

```
# aptitude update
```

Now you can use "aptitude" to handle the installations, upgrades and additional packages.



To install:

1. Once the repository is set up, run the appropriate command according to the product version and PHP support you require:

To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# aptitude install zend-server-php-5.2
```

To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# aptitude install zend-server-php-5.3
```

2. Each package locates and downloads all relevant packages from the web.

The actual installation will require your conformation.


After installing, a completion notification will appear, with a notice that the servers have started.


To access the Administration Interface (Web) open your browser at: <https://localhost:10082/ZendServer> (secure) or <http://localhost:10081/ZendServer>.

Upon initial log in, you will be prompted to define your password.

Additional Packages

There are additional packages that can be added after installing Zend Server, using `'aptitude install'`.

Important Note:
 After installing a component on top of an existing Zend Server installation, you must click  for the changes to take effect.

You can remove each package individually with the following command `'apt-get remove'` and then the package name of the component you want to remove. To complete the removal process in the Zend Server Administration interface click .

Description	PHP 5.2	PHP 5.3
Additional PHP extensions	php-5.2-extra-extensions-zend-server	php-5.3-extra-extensions-zend-server
Java bridge package (Requires Sun JRE 1.5, 1.6 or later installed on your computer. Therefore, if you do not already have JRE installed please install it before using the Java Bridge. More information about JRE's and the latest updates are found in the SUN Website: http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp (jre-6u21-linux-x64.bin)	php-5.2-java-bridge-zend-server	php-5.3-java-bridge-zend-server
The Zend Guard Loader for running PHP, encoded with Zend Guard.	php-5.2-loader-zend-server	php-5.3-loader-zend-server
A phpMyadmin meta package that installs phpMyAdmin and attaches it to the Administration Interface via a link from the Dashboard.	phpmyadmin-zend-server	phpmyadmin-zend-server
Zend Framework's bundled Dojo.	zend-server-framework-dojo	zend-server-framework-dojo
Zend Framework's extra components.	zend-server-framework-extras	zend-server-framework-extras
Full PHP sources, patched by Zend	php-5.2-source-zend-server	php-5.3-source-zend-server
Zend Server Control Panel	control-panel-zend-server	control-panel-zend-server

The following extensions require the IBM DB2 runtime client (RTCL):		
PHP extension that enables access to the IBM DB2 Universal Database, IBM Cloudscape and Apache Derby databases.	php-5.2-ibmdb2-zend-server	php-5.3-ibmdb2-zend-server
PHP pdo_ibm extension.	php-5.2-pdo-ibm-zend-server	php-5.3-pdo-ibm-zend-server

You can download and install IBM's Runtime Client libraries from

<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/>

Post Installation Configuration

If you intend to use PHP and other tools provided by Zend Server (pear and pecl) from the command line (PHP CLI), it is recommended that you add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable.

This can be done in two ways:

- Per user profile
- For all users

The following procedure is intended for use with `bash`. If you are using a different shell, adjust the procedure accordingly.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable per user profile:

1. Using a text editor, open `.bashrc` (located in your home directory).
2. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

3. Save the file.
4. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable for all users:

1. Log in as root or use `sudo` to execute the following commands.
2. Using a text editor, open `/etc/profile`.
3. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

4. Save the file.
5. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source /etc/profile
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.

Upgrading Zend Server

The following instructions describe how to upgrade Zend Server using `'aptitude'`.

For more information on upgrading your Zend Server, including additional upgrade scenarios, see

[Upgrading](#).

If you are using Zend Server Cluster Manager see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).



To perform these actions you must have root privileges.



To upgrade all packages installed run:

```
# aptitude update
# aptitude upgrade
```

To upgrade only Zend packages, run:

```
# aptitude install `dpkg --get-selections|grep zend| awk -F " "
'{print $1}' |xargs`
```

To upgrade **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# aptitude install php-mcrypt-zend-server-php-5.2
```

To upgrade **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# aptitude install php-mcrypt-zend-server-php-5.3
```

The upgrade process locates newer packages and downloads them.

Uninstalling Zend Server

The following instructions describe how to delete or uninstall using '*aptitude*'.



To perform these actions you must have root privileges.



To uninstall Zend Server (leaving the configuration files in place) run:

```
# aptitude remove '~nzend.* '
```

To delete Zend Server from the system with no traces left run:

```
# aptitude purge '~nzend.* '
```

RPM Installation (RHEL, CentOS, Fedora and OEL)

This method uses "yum" to handle all installations, upgrades and additional packages. Alternatively, you may choose any other tool that supports the RPM packaging format (e.g. Kpackage, etc).

This method downloads files from the Internet and therefore requires that you have an active Internet connection, access to your distribution's repositories and root privileges for the server.

PHP Note:

The Zend Server installation package will replace your distribution's PHP - this may create conflicts between RPM packages. If you cannot install one of Zend Server's components, it is recommended that you remove your distribution's PHP packages and try to install again.

SELinux Note:

SELinux users must change their system settings to permissive mode before starting the Zend Server installation procedure, by executing the following command:

```
# setenforce permissive
```

Automatically Installing Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to run a script that will automatically create your DEB or RPM repositories and install Zend Server.



1. Download the package called "Linux x86 Installer (RPM/DEB Setup Script)" from zend.com - <http://www.zend.com/en/products/server/downloads>
2. Locate and extract the package:
ZendServer-X.X.X-RepositoryInstaller-linux.tar.gz
3. To change to the directory with the installer scripts run:
cd ZendServer-RepositoryInstaller-linux/
4. Depending on the PHP version, you want to use, run one of the following commands:
 - For Zend Server with PHP 5.2 Support run:
`install_zs.sh 5.2`
 - For Zend Server with PHP 5.3 Support run:
`install_zs.sh 5.3`

After installing, a completion notification will appear, with a notice that the servers have started.

To access the Administration Interface (Web) open your browser at: <https://localhost:10082/ZendServer> (secure) or <http://localhost:10081/ZendServer>.

Upon initial log in, you will be prompted to define your password.

Manually Installing Zend Server

To install Zend Server, first setup the repository for downloading the Zend Server package.



To setup the environment:

Set up your Zend Server repository by creating:

`/etc/yum.repos.d/zend.repo` and adding the following content:

```
[Zend]
name=Zend Server
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/rpm/$basearch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key

[Zend_noarch]
name=Zend Server - noarch
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/rpm/noarch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key
```

Now you can use 'yum' to handle installations or any other tool that supports the RPM packaging format.

To install:



1. Once the environment is setup, run the appropriate command according to the product version and PHP support you require:

To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# yum install zend-server-php-5.2
```

To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# yum install zend-server-php-5.3
```

2. To clean your packages cache and ensure retrieval of updates from the web, run:

```
yum clean all
```

After installing, a completion notification will appear, with a notice that the servers have started.

To access the Administration Interface (Web) open your browser at: <https://localhost:10082/ZendServer> (secure) or <http://localhost:10081/ZendServer>.


Upon initial log in, you will be prompted to define your password.

Additional Packages

There are additional packages that can be added after installing Zend Server, using, `yum install`.

Important Note:

After installing a component on top of an existing Zend Server installation, you must click

 for the changes to take effect.

You can remove each package individually with the following command `'yum remove'` and then the package name of the component you want to remove. To complete the removal process in the Zend Server Administration interface click "Restart PHP".

Description	PHP 5.2	PHP 5.3
Additional PHP extensions	php-5.2-extra-extensions-zend-server	php-5.3-extra-extensions-zend-server
Java bridge package (Requires Sun JRE 1.5, 1.6 or later installed on your computer. Therefore, if you do not already have JRE installed please install it before using the Java Bridge. More information about JRE's and the latest updates are found in the SUN Website: http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp (jre-6u21-linux-x64-rpm.bin)	php-5.2-java-bridge-zend-server	php-5.3-java-bridge-zend-server
The Zend Guard Loader for running PHP, encoded with Zend Guard.	php-5.2-loader-zend-server	php-5.3-loader-zend-server
A phpMyadmin meta package that installs phpMyAdmin and attaches it to the Administration Interface via a link from the Dashboard.	phpmyadmin-zend-server-php-5.2	phpmyadmin-zend-server-php-5.3
Zend Framework's bundled Dojo.	zend-server-framework-dojo	zend-server-framework-dojo
Zend Framework's extra components.	zend-server-framework-extras	zend-server-framework-extras
Full PHP sources, patched by Zend	php-5.2-source-zend-server	php-5.3-source-zend-server
Zend Server Control Panel	control-panel-zend-server	control-panel-zend-server

The following extensions require the IBM DB2 runtime client (RTCL):		
PHP extension that enables access to the IBM DB2 Universal Database, IBM Cloudscape and Apache Derby databases.	php-5.2-ibmdb2-zend-server	php-5.3-ibmdb2-zend-server
PHP pdo_ibm extension.	php-5.2-pdo-ibm-zend-server	php-5.3-pdo-ibm-zend-server
Informix client	php-5.2-pdo-informix-zend-server	php-5.3-pdo-informix-zend-server

You can download and install IBM's Runtime Client libraries from

<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/>

CentOS and RHEL4 and 5 Note:

The `phpmyadmin-zend-pe` package depends on the availability of `phpMyAdmin` from your distribution's repositories. The default CentOS repositories for example do not offer `phpMyAdmin` and therefore require that you manually add the `rpmforge` repositories to your `yum` repositories list. For information on how to do this for CentOS see: <http://wiki.centos.org/AdditionalResources/Repositories/RPMForge>

Post Installation Configuration

If you intend to use PHP and other tools provided by Zend Server (pear and pecl) from the command line (PHP CLI), it is recommended that you add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable.

This can be done in two ways:

- Per user profile
- For all users

The following procedure is intended for use with `bash`. If you are using a different shell, adjust the procedure accordingly.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable per user profile:

1. Using a text editor, open `.bashrc` (located in your home directory).
2. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

3. Save the file.
4. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable for all users:

1. Log in as root or use `sudo` to execute the following commands.
2. Using a text editor, open `/etc/profile`.
3. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

4. Save the file.
5. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source /etc/profile
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.

Enabling RPM Package Signature Validation

Zend Server's RPM packages are signed using PGP. This can be used to validate package integrity and authenticity during installation. This is an optional step which is recommended for organizations with strict security policies.



To enable RPM package signature validation:

1. Start the manual installation process as described in [\(link to manual install\)](#)
2. After creating the file `/etc/yum.repos.d/zend.repo`, change the value of all of the `gpgcheck` occurrences to '1'
3. After each `gpgcheck` occurrence add the following line:
`gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key`
4. Continue the installation process

Before installing the first packages, `yum` will prompt you to approve importing the Zend PGP key from the URL above.

After following this procedure, whenever upgrading and installing Zend Packages `yum` will verify the packages before installing them.

Upgrading Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to upgrade Zend Server using 'yum'.

For more information on upgrading your Zend Server, including additional upgrade scenarios, see

[Upgrading](#).

If you are using Zend Server Cluster Manager see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).

RPM Upgrade Note:

After upgrading, you will need to manually start your server by running the command:

```
<install_path>/bin/zendctl.sh start.
```



To perform these actions you must have root privileges.



To upgrade, run:

To upgrade all Zend related packages run the following command according to the package you have installed:

```
# yum update \*zend\*
```

To update any and all files in your system that are managed by 'yum' (not just Zend products) run:

```
# yum update
```

To update a specific component (in this example it is php-mcrypt) run the following command according to the package you have installed:

To upgrade **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# yum update php-mcrypt-zend-server-php-5.2
```

To upgrade **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# yum update php-mcrypt-zend-server-php-5.3
```

To upgrade **Zend Server Community Edition** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# yum update php-mcrypt-zend-server-ce-php-5.2
```

To upgrade **Zend Server Community Edition** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# yum update php-mcrypt-zend-server-ce-php-5.3
```

The upgrade process locates any components of the product version that are newer and downloads them.

Uninstalling Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to uninstall Zend Server:



To uninstall run:

```
zendctl.sh stop
```

And then:

```
yum remove -y 'deployment-daemon-zend-server' && yum remove -y  
'*zend*'
```

This will stop the Zend Server daemons and remove the program, including any additional packages that were installed.

When uninstalling, the configuration files are not removed. They remain in the same location with an additional suffix: `.rpmsave` so that they can be reused in a newer installation. For example: a file called `example.ini` is renamed to `example.ini.rpmsave`, after you run the uninstall.

RPM (SLES and OpenSUSE) Installation

This section describes the installation process of Zend Server on SLES and OpenSUSE, using zypper – the default package manager for SUSE.

This method downloads files from the Internet and therefore requires that you have an active Internet connection and root privileges for the server.

SELinux Note:

SELinux users need to change their system settings to permissive mode before starting the Zend Server installation procedure, by executing the following command:

```
# setenforce permissive
```

Automatically Installing Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to run a script that will automatically create your DEB or RPM repositories and install Zend Server.



1. Download the package called "Linux x86 Installer (RPM/DEB Setup Script)" from zend.com - <http://www.zend.com/en/products/server/downloads>
2. Locate and extract the package:
ZendServer-X.X.X-RepositoryInstaller-linux.tar.gz
3. To change to the directory with the installer scripts run:
cd <Install_Path>/ZendServer-RepositoryInstaller-linux/
4. Depending on the PHP version, you want to use, run one of the following commands:

- **For Zend Server with PHP 5.2 Support run:**

```
install.sh 5.2
```

- **For Zend Server with PHP 5.3 Support run:**

```
instal.sh 5.3
```

After installing, a completion notification will appear, with a notice that the servers have started.

To access the Administration Interface open your browser at: <https://localhost:10082/ZendServer> (secure) or <http://localhost:10081/ZendServer>.

Upon initial log in, you will be prompted to define your password.

Manually Installing Zend Server

There are two methods for setting up repositories one method is for SLES 11 and OpenSUSE and the other for SLES 10.

To set up repositories in SLES 11 and OpenSUSE

The following commands are run in the shell as **root** or using **sudo**.



To set up the repositories:

1. Set up your Zend Server repository by creating:
 /etc/zypp/repos.d/zend.repo and adding the following content:

On 32 bit systems run:

```
[Zend]
name=Zend Server
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/sles/ZendServer- $\$$ basearch
type=rpm-md
enabled=1
autorefresh=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key

[Zend_noarch]
name=Zend Server - noarch
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/sles/ZendServer-noarch
type=rpm-md
enabled=1
autorefresh=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key
```

On 64 bit systems run:

```
[Zend]
name=Zend Server
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/sles/ZendServer-
 $\$$ basearch
type=rpm-md
enabled=1
```

```
autorefresh=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key

[Zend_noarch]
name=Zend Server - noarch
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/sles/ZendServer-noarch
type=rpm-md
enabled=1
autorefresh=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repos.zend.com/zend.key
```

2. Accept importing the Zend Key to your trusted keys list

Your repository is now ready for Zend Server to be installed.

To set up repositories in SLES 10

The following commands are run in the shell as **root** or using **sudo**.



To set up the repositories:

1. Run the following command:

```
zypper service-add http://repos.zend.com/zend-
server/sles/ZendServer-noarch ZendServer-noarch
```

2. Answer the questions prompted as follows:
 - Accept importing the Zend Key to your trusted keys list
 - Accept importing the Zend Key into your key ring
3. Run the following command to add the Zend Server repositories to your system:

On 32 bit systems run:

```
zypper service-add http://repos.zend.com/zend-
server/sles/ZendServer-i586 ZendServer-i586
```

On 64 bit systems run:

```
zypper service-add http://repos.zend.com/zend-
server/sles/ZendServer-x86_64 ZendServer-x86_64
```

Your repository is now ready for Zend Server to be installed.

To install Zend Server using zypper



To Install Zend Server:

1. Once the environment is setup, run the appropriate command according to the product version and PHP support you require:
2. To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.2** run:

```
# zypper install zend-server-php-5.2
```

3. To install **Zend Server** with **PHP 5.3** run:

```
# zypper install zend-server-php-5.3
```

zypper automatically downloads and installs the selected packages.


Basic Usage

The Zend Server Administration Interface is accessed from `https://localhost:10082/ZendServer` after the installation.

You should refer to the on-line help available through the product or to the "[Package Setup And Control Scripts](#)" guide for additional usage information.

Additional Packages

There are additional packages that can be added after installing Zend Server, using `'zypper install'`.

Important Note:
 After installing a component on top of an existing Zend Server installation, you must click  for the changes to take effect.

You can remove each package individually with the following command `'zypper remove'` and then the package name of the component you want to remove. To complete the removal process in the Zend Server Administration interface click "Restart PHP".

Description	PHP 5.2	PHP 5.3
Additional PHP extensions	php-5.2-extra-extensions-zend-server	php-5.3-extra-extensions-zend-server
Java bridge package (Requires Sun JRE 1.5, 1.6 or later installed on your computer. Therefore, if you do not already have JRE installed please install it before using the Java Bridge. More information about JRE's and the latest updates are found in the SUN Website: http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp (jre-6u21-linux-x64.bin)	php-5.2-java-bridge-zend-server	php-5.3-java-bridge-zend-server
The Zend Guard Loader for running PHP, encoded with Zend Guard.	php-5.2-loader-zend-server	php-5.3-loader-zend-server
A phpMyadmin meta package that installs phpMyAdmin and attaches it to the Administration Interface via a link from the Dashboard.	phpmyadmin-zend-server-php-5.2	phpmyadmin-zend-server-php-5.3
Zend Framework's bundled Dojo.	zend-server-framework-dojo	zend-server-framework-dojo
Zend Framework's extra components.	zend-server-framework-extras	zend-server-framework-extras
Full PHP sources, patched by Zend	php-5.2-source-zend-server	php-5.3-source-zend-server
Zend Server Control Panel	control-panel-zend-server	control-panel-zend-server

The following extensions require the IBM DB2 runtime client (RTCL):		
PHP extension that enables access to the IBM DB2 Universal Database, IBM Cloudscape and Apache Derby databases.	php-5.2-ibmdb2-zend-server	php-5.3-ibmdb2-zend-server
PHP pdo_ibm extension.	php-5.2-pdo-ibm-zend-server	php-5.3-pdo-ibm-zend-server

You can download and install IBM's Runtime Client libraries from

<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/>

Upgrading Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to upgrade Zend Server using *zypper*.

For more information on upgrading your Zend Server, including additional upgrade scenarios, see [Upgrading](#).

If you are using Zend Server Cluster Manager see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).

RPM Upgrade Note:

After upgrading, you will need to manually start your server by running the command:

```
<install_path>/bin/zendctl.sh start.
```



To perform these actions you must have root privileges.



To upgrade on SLES 11 and OpenSUSE run:

To upgrade all Zend related packages run the following command according to the package you have installed:

```
# zypper update '*zend*'
```

To upgrade on SLES 10 and OpenSUSE run:

To update any and all files in your system that are managed by 'zypper' (not just Zend products) run:

```
# zypper update -t package '*zend*'
```

To update a specific component (in this example it is php-mycrypt) run the following command according to the package you have installed:

The upgrade process locates any components of the product version that are newer and downloads them.

Uninstalling Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to uninstall Zend Server using *zypper*.

Run the commands in the shell as **root** or using *sudo*.



To uninstall Zend Server on SLES 11 and OpenSUSE run:

```
zypper remove *zend*
```

To uninstall Zend Server on SLES 10 run:

```
rpm -qa --qf "%{name}\n" | grep zend | xargs zypper remove
```

When uninstalling, configuration files are not removed. They remain in the same location and are renamed with an additional suffix (.rpmsave) so that they can be reused in a newer installation. For example: a file called example.ini is renamed to example.ini.rpmsave after running the un-install.

Mac OS X Installation

This section describes the process for installing Zend Server on Mac OS X from a .dmg disk image. The disk image contains a .pkg installer for Zend Server (including MySQL and phpMyAdmin) and the Zend Controller App. which you may optionally install after installing Zend Server.

Note

If you are upgrading Zend Server from an existing installation you must first perform the procedure described in "[Upgrading](#)".

Requirements:

- Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger) or 10.5 (Leopard) both on Intel
- An account with administrator privileges
- A minimum of 200 megabytes of available disk space is required to unpack and install Zend Server.
- The Oracle extensions (oci8, pdo_oci) and Oracle Instant Client library can only be installed on Mac OS X version 10.5 and above.

Installing Zend Server

The following procedure describes how to install Zend Server on Mac OS X.



To install Zend Server :

1. After downloading the package, locate the downloaded file and double-click it to reveal the package file ZendServer.pkg. Double-click the package file to start the installation process.
2. Follow the instructions presented by the Installer. Pay attention to the Important Information presented during installation process.
3. If necessary, click "Change Install Location" to define a different location for installing Zend Server .
4. Zend Server is installed to /usr/local/zend. Additionally, ZendServer.app will be placed under /Applications through which you can access the Administration interface.

When you open the Administration Interface for the first time, you will be prompted to set your Zend Server password.

This password is required for logging in to the Administration Interface every time you use Zend Server . You should set the same password in the Zend Controller configuration when you launch it for the first time.

You can access your Apache's document root at /usr/local/zend/apache2/htdocs. Apache is configured to run on port 10088 by default (accessible at <http://localhost:10088/>).

Installing Zend Controller

The following procedure describes how to install Zend Controller.



To install Zend Controller:

To install Zend Controller, drag it from the disk image to /Applications.

After the installation, Zend Controller should be configured to access your Zend Server installation by setting your Zend Server password. You can access the Zend Controller configuration window by selecting Preferences from the Zend Controller menu.

Post Installation Configuration

If you intend to use PHP and other tools provided by Zend Server (pear and pecl) from the command line (PHP CLI), it is recommended that you add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable.

This can be done in two ways:

- Per user profile
- For all users

The following procedure is intended for use with `bash`. If you are using a different shell, adjust the procedure accordingly.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable per user profile:

1. Using a text editor, open `.bashrc` (located in your home directory).
2. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

3. Save the file.
4. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.



To add the `<install_path>/bin` directory to your `$PATH` environment variable for all users:

1. Log in as root or use `sudo` to execute the following commands.
2. Using a text editor, open `/etc/profile`.
3. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

```
PATH=$PATH:<install_path>/bin
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:<install_path>/lib
```

Replace `<install_path>` with your Zend Server installation path.

4. Save the file.
5. In order for this to take effect, close and reopen your shell or run the following command:

```
source /etc/profile
```

You can now run the PHP binary provided by Zend Server without typing its full path.

Upgrading Zend Server

Upgrading a Windows installation of Zend Server is accomplished by going to Zend's [download page](#) and selecting the relevant installation. When upgrading Zend Server Cluster Manager, upgrade the cluster manager, and then the nodes. For more information see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).

Uninstalling Zend Server

You can uninstall Zend Server, by running `sudo /usr/local/zend/bin/uninstall.sh` from a terminal window.

The uninstall script will perform the following:

- Stop all Zend Server processes
- Delete all Zend Server installed files
- Remove the .app from /Applications
- Remove Zend users

You must have administrator privileges to run the uninstall procedure.

Windows Installation

This section describes the three available processes for installing Zend Server on Windows: Either via a native Windows installer, an unattended Installation or a Silent Installation.

Note

If you are upgrading Zend Server from an existing installation older than Zend Server Version 5.5, you must first perform the procedure described in “Upgrading”.

To run Zend Server on Windows, you need the following:

- Generally, you should install Zend Server on Windows using an account that has administrator rights. Otherwise, you may encounter problems with certain operations such as editing the PATH environment variable or accessing the Service Control Manager.
- Enough space on the hard drive to unpack and install (generally a minimum of 200 megabytes is recommended.)

Zend Server for Windows is available in a binary distribution that contains a setup program .exe file. The .exe file installs everything you need to start using Zend Server immediately.

If you are encountering problems with Internet Explorer 7 running on Windows 2008 Server, see the following troubleshooting topic: [Windows: Internet Explorer Blocking Zend Server](#)

IIS Note:

Zend Server running with IIS does not provide URL rewrite capabilities. If you require such capabilities (for example, when using Zend Framework based applications that use the default MVC components) refer to the following troubleshooting article.

Installing Zend Server

Installing with the Native Windows Installer

The following procedure describes how to install Zend Server on Windows using a binary distribution.

Note:

Users of previous versions of Zend Server need to shut down and remove their existing Zend Server installations manually before installing Zend Server. See Section [“Upgrading”](#), for more information on upgrading from a previous version.



To install Zend Server:

1. After completing the download, double-click on the .exe file to start the installation process.
2. There are three installation types available: Typical, Full, and Custom.
 - The **Typical** installation type installs the most common options and is recommended for most users. The installed components are Zend Optimizer+, Zend Loader, Zend Debugger, Zend Cache, Zend Framework, Monitor and Page Cache and Oracle OCI Driver.
 - The **Full** installation type installs all components included in the installation package. The components are Zend Optimizer+, Zend Loader, Zend Debugger, Zend Cache, Java Server, Zend Framework, Oracle OCI Driver, phpMyAdmin, IBM DB2 RTCL, Monitor, Page Cache and MySQL. The full installation package requires an Internet connection while running the installation, to download online components.
 - The **Custom** installation type gives you complete control over which packages you wish to install and the installation path that is used. The components are Zend Optimizer+, Zend Loader, Zend Debugger, Zend Cache, Java Server, Zend Framework, Oracle OCI Driver, phpMyAdmin, IBM DB2 RTCL, Monitor, Page Cache and MySQL.

Important Note:

If you are installing Zend Server in order to create a cluster with Zend Server Cluster Manager, make sure you use an identical installation path for all the servers, otherwise Zend Server Cluster Manager will refuse to add the server to the cluster (based on the configurations of the first server added to the cluster from inside Zend Server Cluster Manager).

3. Click the **NEXT** button to advance to the Confirmation dialog.

4. If you choose the **Custom** installation type, click the **NEXT** button to advance to the “**Destination Location**” dialog.
5. Select a Web server on which to install the PHP and the Installation Location. Click the **NEXT** button to advance to the Select Features dialog.
6. Select the features to install by double-clicking the check box next to each feature. A single click on a feature in the list displays a description for the feature. Click the **NEXT** button to advance to the “Administration Interface Password” screen and from there, to the Confirmation dialog.
7. **The Confirmation Dialog**

Once you choose an installation type and choose your installation components, you advance to the confirmation dialog.

Your installation type and installation path are displayed for you to review.
8. To install Zend Server (if you are satisfied with your settings), click the **INSTALL** button. To change your settings, click the **BACK** button.
9. To exit the Zend Server Installation Wizard without installing Zend Server, click the **CANCEL** button.
10. **The Custom Installation**

The custom installation installs select components and provides an option to choose the Web server on which to install PHP. After confirming the installation, if the port number is already in use, you are asked to specify a different port number. The selected Web server is configured to the port specified after completing the installation.

A browser opens after the installation, to display the Administration Interface's login screen. Use the password you specified in the installation process to log in. If it was selected during the installation, a shortcut is added to your desktop, otherwise, bookmarking the page at this point will help you to easily locate the link.

Note:

For information on running the installer in "Silent Mode" see the following Knowledge Base article:

<http://kb.zend.com/index.php?View=entry&EntryID=464>

Installing Additional Components

While running the Installer in custom mode, you can choose not to install certain components. If at any time, you want to add them or remove them, save the installation file and re-run in Modify mode or, if you did not keep the Installer file, go to the Control Panel, click Add/Remove programs and select "change" to run the Installer.

Important Note:

After installing a component on top of an existing Zend Server installation, you must click


 A blue button with a white circular arrow icon and the text "Restart PHP".

for the changes to take effect.

Installed Components

Java Bridge

The Java Bridge is set to run by default and it requires that you have SUN Microsystems JRE 1.4 (or later) installed on your computer. Therefore, if you do not already have JRE installed, install it before using the Java Bridge. The Installer is set to detect your JVM: if you do not have one, the Installer prompts you to identify its location. Clicking **NO** continues the installation without the Java components. More information about JREs and the latest updates can be found on the Sun Microsystems website: <http://java.sun.com>.

Locating Installed Components

Zend Server installs to the directory: *<install_path>\Zend Server*.

If you choose to install Apache from the Zend Server installation, an additional folder containing your installed Apache is added to the installation path:

<install_path>\Zend Server

<install_path>\Apache2.2

If you choose to install phpMyAdmin from the Zend Server installation, an additional folder containing phpMyAdmin is added to the installation path:

<install_path>\Zend Server

<install_path>\phpMyAdmin

Start Menu Options

The Installation Wizard creates a new entry in the Windows START menu under a Zend Server menu heading.

The following entries are created within the new START menu section:

- Change Password - deletes your current password. Clicking this option automatically deletes your password and opens a new password definition page.
- Help and Reference - Opens the online help in a browser
- Uninstall - Initiates the Wizard based uninstall process
- Zend Server - Opens the Zend Server Administration Interface
- Zend Control Panel - Opens the Zend Controller

Upgrading Zend Server

Upgrading a Windows installation of Zend Server is accomplished by going to Zend's [download page](#) and selecting the relevant installation. When upgrading Zend Server Cluster Manager, upgrade the cluster manager, and then the nodes. For more information see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).

Uninstalling Zend Server

The following instructions describe how to uninstall Zend Server:



To uninstall:

1. Use the Windows Control Panel: **Start | Control Panel | Add or Remove Programs**.
2. In the **Add or Remove Programs** dialog, locate and click the Zend Server package in the list.
3. Click "Remove".
The Installer runs in uninstall mode.
4. Follow the instructions and click "Finish" to complete the uninstallation process.

This will stop the Zend Server services and remove the program, including any additional packages that were installed.

PHP Extension List

Zend Server, supports two PHP versions, PHP 5.2 and PHP 5.3. Each PHP version has its own list of extensions as follows:

[Zend Server PHP 5.2 Extensions](#)

[Zend Server PHP 5.3 Extensions](#)

Zend Server Extension List - PHP 5.2

Common Extensions

Common extensions are installed and enabled by default in typical installations

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
bcmath	Enabled	Enabled	Arbitrary precision mathematics functions based on the bcmath (Binary Calculator) library
bz2	Enabled	Enabled	The bzip2 functions are used to transparently read and write bzip2 (.bz2) compressed files and streams
calendar	Enabled	Enabled	The calendar extension provides functions that simplify conversion between different calendar formats
com_dotnet	Not Shipped	Built-in	Component Object Model - An interface to Microsoft's COM / .NET environment
ctype	Enabled	Built-in	Character Classifications - Checks whether a character or string falls into a certain character class according to the current locale
curl	Enabled	Enabled	Enables you to connect to and communicate with different types of servers using various protocols - for example HTTP and FTP
date	Built-in	Built-in	Enables various date and time related functions that can handle retrieving the time, date formatting and more
dom	Built-in	Built-in	Enables operating on an XML document using the Document Object Model (DOM) API
exif	Enabled	Enabled	Enables access to image EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) meta data
filter	Built-in	Built-in	Provides a set of functions for validating and filtering data coming from insecure sources, such as user inputs
ftp	Enabled	Built-in	Provides low-level client access to FTP (File Transfer Protocol) servers
gd	Enabled	Enabled	Enables creation, manipulation and streaming of images and graphics in various formats
gettext	Enabled	Enabled	Provides a set of functions that allow internationalization of PHP applications through the GNU gettext API
hash	Built-in	Built-in	Enables direct or incremental processing of arbitrary length messages using a variety of hashing algorithms
iconv	Built-in	Built-in	Enables conversion between different character sets using the iconv library
imap	Enabled	Enabled	Provides mail and news access through the IMAP, POP3 and NNTP

			protocols
intl	Enabled	Enabled	Provides Unicode and global localization support to PHP applications using the ICU library
json	Enabled	Built-in	Implements the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data-interchange format
ldap	Enabled	Enabled	Provides access to LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) based directory servers; Based on the OpenLDAP library
libxml	Built-in	Built-in	Provides basic API and infrastructure for other XML processing extensions
mbstring	Enabled	Enabled	Enables manipulation of strings encoded in multi-byte character encoding schemes
mcrypt	Enabled	Enabled	Provides support for multiple encryption algorithms using the mcrypt library
mhash	Enabled	Enabled	Provides support for multiple hashing algorithms using the mhash library. Can be used to create checksums, message digests, message authentication codes, and more
mime_magic	Enabled	Enabled	Enables automatic MIME-type detection based on various patterns in files
mysql	Enabled	Enabled	Provides legacy access to MySQL database servers. For new applications it is recommended to use the 'mysqli' extension
mysqli	Enabled	Enabled	MySQL Improved - Provides access to MySQL database servers. Enables the functionality provided by MySQL 4.1 and above
oci8	Enabled	Enabled	Oracle Call Interface - Provides access to Oracle database servers, supporting many of the advanced features provided by Oracle servers
openssl	Built-in	Built-in	This module utilizes the OpenSSL library for generation and verification of signatures and for encrypting and decrypting data and streams
pcre	Built-in	Built-in	Provides a set of functions for string matching and manipulation based on Perl Compatible Regular Expressions syntax
pdo	Built-in	Built-in	Base PDO (PHP Data Objects) Driver - Defines a lightweight, consistent interface for accessing databases in PHP
pdo_mysql	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to MySQL database servers
pdo_oci	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to Oracle database servers using the OCI library
pdo_pgsql	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to PostgreSQL database servers
pdo_sqlite	Built-in	Built-in	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to SQLite

			database files
pgsql	Enabled	Enabled	Provides access to PostgreSQL database servers
posix	Enabled	Not Shipped	Contains an interface to functions defined in the IEEE 1003.1 (POSIX.1) standards document which are not accessible through other means
reflection	Built-in	Built-in	Adds the ability to reverse-engineer classes, interfaces, functions and methods as well as extensions
session	Built-in	Built-in	Enables data persistence between consecutive requests of the same user session
simplexml	Built-in	Built-in	The SimpleXML extension provides a very simple and easily usable toolset to convert XML to an object that can be processed with normal property selectors and array iterators
soap	Enabled	Enabled	The SOAP extension can be used to implement SOAP Servers and Clients
sockets	Enabled	Enabled	The socket extension implements a set of low-level socket communication functions, providing the possibility to act as a socket server as well as a client
spl	Built-in	Built-in	SPL is a collection of interfaces and classes that can be used to solve standard problems
sqlite	Enabled	Enabled	Enables usage of the SQLite Embeddable SQL Database Engine. Can be used for SQL database access without running a separate RDBMS process
standard	Built-in	Built-in	Standard PHP functions
tidy	Enabled	Enabled	Tidy HTML Clean and Repair - enables you to not only clean and otherwise manipulate HTML documents, but also traverse the document tree
tokenizer	Enabled	Enabled	The tokenizer functions provide an interface to the PHP tokenizer embedded in the Zend Engine. Using these functions you may write your own PHP source analyzing or modification tools without having to deal with the language specification at the lexical level
win32service	Not Shipped	Enabled	Allows management of Windows Services using PHP API
xml	Built-in	Built-in	Enables the creation of event-based XML document parsers using the SAX XML interface
xmlreader	Enabled	Enabled	The XMLReader extension is an XML Pull parser. The reader acts as a cursor going forward on the document stream and stopping at each node on the way.
xmlwriter	Enabled	Enabled	Provides a non-cached, forward-only writer for generating streams or files containing XML data in an efficient manner

xsl	Enabled	Enabled	The XSL extension implements the XSL standard, performing XSLT transformations using the libxslt library
zip	Enabled	Enabled	ZIP Archives - Enables you to transparently read ZIP compressed archives and the files inside them
zlib	Built-in	Built-in	Enables you to transparently read and write gzip (.gz) compressed files, through versions of most of the filesystem functions which work with gzip-compressed files

Extra / Additional Extensions

Extra extensions are shipped by Zend and can easily be installed but are not installed by default in typical installations

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
fileinfo	Enabled	Not Shipped	Allows retrieval of information regarding many different file types. This information includes file type and encoding, as well as more specific information such as dimensions, quality or length
gmp	Enabled	Disabled	These functions allow you to work with arbitrary-length integers using the GNU MP library
imagick	Enabled	Disabled	Enables image creation and manipulation using the ImageMagick API
memcache	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to memcached - a highly efficient memory based caching daemon
ming	Enabled	Disabled	Provides a set of functions that can be used to create SWF ("Flash") format animations; Based on the open-source Ming library
mssql	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to MS SQL Server database; Based on the open-source FreeTDS library
odbc	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to several database servers through the Unified ODBC interface
pcntl	Enabled	Not Shipped	Process Control Functions - Process Control support in PHP implements the Unix style of process creation, program execution, signal handling and process termination
pdo_dblib	Enabled	Not Shipped	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to MSSQL and other databases accessible through the FreeDTS interface
pdo_odbc	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to different databases through ODBC drivers or through the IBM DB2 Call Level Interface (DB2 CLI) library
shmop	Enabled	Disabled	Shared Memory - Shmop is an easy-to-use set of functions that

			allows PHP to read, write, create and delete Unix shared memory segments
sysvmsg	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V messages support - The messaging functions may be used to send and receive messages to/from other processes. They provide a simple and effective means of exchanging data between processes, without the need for setting up an alternative using Unix domain sockets
sysvsem	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V semaphore support - Semaphores may be used to provide exclusive access to resources on the current machine, or to limit the number of processes that may simultaneously use a resource
sysvshm	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V shared memory support - Shared memory may be used to provide access to global variables
uploadprogress	Enabled	Disabled	Provides a mechanism for keeping track and showing progress when uploading files
wddx	Enabled	Disabled	WDDX (Web Distributed Data Exchange) - These functions are intended for work with the WDDX data exchange format
xmlrpc	Enabled	Disabled	Provides a set of functions that can be used to write XML-RPC servers and clients

Standalone Extensions

Standalone extensions are provided by Zend but are not included in any of the meta-packages / categories above.

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
ibm_db2	Enabled	Disabled	Provides functions that enable you to access the IBM DB2 Universal Database, IBM Cloudscape, and Apache Derby databases using the DB2 Call Level Interface
pdo_ibm	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to IBM databases
pdo_informix	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to Informix database servers
sqlsrv	Not Shipped	Disabled	Provides access to Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database servers. Developed by Microsoft

Zend Server PHP 5.3 Extensions

Common Extensions

Common extensions are installed and enabled by default in typical installations

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
bcmath	Enabled	Enabled	Arbitrary precision mathematics functions based on the bcmath (Binary Calculator) library
bz2	Enabled	Enabled	The bzip2 functions are used to transparently read and write bzip2 (.bz2) compressed files and streams
calendar	Enabled	Enabled	The calendar extension provides functions that simplify conversion between different calendar formats
cgi-fcgi	Not Shipped	Built-in	PHP CGI/FastCGI Server API
com_dotnet	Not Shipped	Built-in	Component Object Model - An interface to Microsoft's COM / .NET environment
Core	Built-in	Built-in	Core PHP functionality
ctype	Enabled	Built-in	Character Classifications - Checks whether a character or string falls into a certain character class according to the current locale
curl	Enabled	Enabled	Enables you to connect to and communicate with different types of servers using various protocols - for example HTTP and FTP
date	Built-in	Built-in	Enables various date and time related functions that can handle retrieving the time, date formatting and more
dom	Built-in	Built-in	Enables operating on an XML document using the Document Object Model (DOM) API
ereg	Built-in	Built-in	Provides a set of string pattern matching functions using POSIX extended regular expressions.
exif	Enabled	Enabled	Enables access to image EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) meta data
fileinfo	Enabled	Enabled	Allows retrieval of information regarding many different file types. This information includes file type and encoding, as well as more specific information such as dimensions, quality or length
filter	Built-in	Built-in	Provides a set of functions for validating and filtering data coming from insecure sources, such as user inputs
ftp	Enabled	Enabled	Provides low-level client access to FTP (File Transfer Protocol) servers
gd	Enabled	Enabled	Enables creation, manipulation and streaming of images and graphics in various formats

Zend Server Installation Guide

gettext	Enabled	Enabled	Provides a set of functions that allow internationalization of PHP applications through the GNU gettext API
hash	Built-in	Built-in	Enables direct or incremental processing of arbitrary length messages using a variety of hashing algorithms
iconv	Built-in	Built-in	Enables conversion between different character sets using the iconv library
imap	Enabled	Enabled	Provides mail and news access through the IMAP, POP3 and NNTP protocols
intl	Enabled	Enabled	Provides Unicode and global localization support to PHP applications using the ICU library
json	Enabled	Enabled	Implements the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data-interchange format
ldap	Enabled	Enabled	Provides access to LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) based directory servers; Based on the OpenLDAP library
libxml	Built-in	Built-in	Provides basic API and infrastructure for other XML processing extensions
mbstring	Enabled	Enabled	Enables manipulation of strings encoded in multi-byte character encoding schemes
mcrypt	Enabled	Enabled	Provides support for multiple encryption algorithms using the mcrypt library
mysql	Enabled	Enabled	Provides legacy access to MySQL database servers. For new applications it is recommended to use the 'mysqli' extension
mysqli	Enabled	Enabled	MySQL Improved - Provides access to MySQL database servers. Enables the functionality provided by MySQL 4.1 and above
oci8	Enabled	Enabled	Oracle Call Interface - Provides access to Oracle database servers, supporting many of the advanced features provided by Oracle servers
openssl	Built-in	Built-in	This module utilizes the OpenSSL library for generation and verification of signatures and for encrypting and decrypting data and streams
pcre	Built-in	Built-in	Provides a set of functions for string matching and manipulation based on Perl Compatible Regular Expressions syntax
pdo	Built-in	Built-in	Base PDO (PHP Data Objects) Driver - Defines a lightweight, consistent interface for accessing databases in PHP
pdo_mysql	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to MySQL database servers
pdo_oci	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to Oracle database servers using the OCI library
pdo_pgsql	Enabled	Enabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to

			PostgreSQL database servers
pdo_sqlite	Built-in	Built-in	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to SQLite database files
pgsql	Enabled	Enabled	Provides access to PostgreSQL database servers
phar	Enabled	Enabled	Allows running of complete PHP applications out of .phar package files
posix	Enabled	Not Shipped	Contains an interface to functions defined in the IEEE 1003.1 (POSIX.1) standards document which are not accessible through other means
reflection	Built-in	Built-in	Adds the ability to reverse-engineer classes, interfaces, functions and methods as well as extensions
session	Built-in	Built-in	Enables data persistence between consecutive requests of the same user session
simplexml	Built-in	Built-in	The SimpleXML extension provides a very simple and easily usable toolset to convert XML to an object that can be processed with normal property selectors and array iterators
soap	Enabled	Enabled	The SOAP extension can be used to implement SOAP Servers and Clients
sockets	Enabled	Enabled	The socket extension implements a set of low-level socket communication functions, providing the possibility to act as a socket server as well as a client
spl	Built-in	Built-in	SPL is a collection of interfaces and classes that can be used to solve standard problems
sqlite	Enabled	Enabled	Enables usage of the SQLite Embeddable SQL Database Engine. Can be used for SQL database access without running a separate RDBMS process
standard	Built-in	Built-in	Standard PHP functions
tidy	Enabled	Enabled	Tidy HTML Clean and Repair - enables you to not only clean and otherwise manipulate HTML documents, but also traverse the document tree
tokenizer	Enabled	Enabled	The tokenizer functions provide an interface to the PHP tokenizer embedded in the Zend Engine. Using these functions you may write your own PHP source analyzing or modification tools without having to deal with the language specification at the lexical level
xml	Built-in	Built-in	Enables the creation of event-based XML document parsers using the SAX XML interface
xmlreader	Enabled	Enabled	The XMLReader extension is an XML Pull parser. The reader acts as a cursor going forward on the document stream and stopping at each node on the way.

xmlwriter	Enabled	Enabled	Provides a non-cached, forward-only writer for generating streams or files containing XML data in an efficient manner
xsl	Enabled	Enabled	The XSL extension implements the XSL standard, performing XSLT transformations using the libxslt library
zip	Enabled	Enabled	ZIP Archives - Enables you to transparently read ZIP compressed archives and the files inside them
zlib	Built-in	Built-in	Enables you to transparently read and write gzip (.gz) compressed files, through versions of most of the filesystem functions which work with gzip-compressed files

Extra / Additional Extensions

Extra extensions are shipped by Zend and can easily be installed but are not installed by default in typical installations

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
gmp	Enabled	Disabled	These functions allow you to work with arbitrary-length integers using the GNU MP library
imagick	Enabled	Disabled	Enables image creation and manipulation using the ImageMagick API
memcache	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to memcached - a highly efficient memory based caching daemon
mssql	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to MS SQL Server database; Based on the open-source FreeTDS library
odbc	Enabled	Disabled	Provides access to several database servers through the Unified ODBC interface
pcntl	Enabled	Not Shipped	Process Control Functions - Process Control support in PHP implements the Unix style of process creation, program execution, signal handling and process termination
pdo_dblib	Enabled	Not Shipped	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to MSSQL and other databases accessible through the FreeDTS interface
pdo_odbc	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to different databases through ODBC drivers or through the IBM DB2 Call Level Interface (DB2 CLI) library
shmop	Enabled	Disabled	Shared Memory - Shmop is an easy-to-use set of functions that allows PHP to read, write, create and delete Unix shared memory segments
sysvmsg	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V messages support - The messaging functions may be used to send and receive messages to/from other processes. They provide a simple and effective means of exchanging data between processes, without the need for setting up an alternative using Unix

			domain sockets
sysvsem	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V semaphore support - Semaphores may be used to provide exclusive access to resources on the current machine, or to limit the number of processes that may simultaneously use a resource
sysvshm	Enabled	Not Shipped	Enables System V shared memory support - Shared memory may be used to provide access to global variables
wddx	Enabled	Disabled	WDDX (Web Distributed Data Exchange) - These functions are intended for work with the WDDX data exchange format
xmlrpc	Enabled	Disabled	Provides a set of functions that can be used to write XML-RPC servers and clients

Standalone Extensions

Standalone extensions are provided by Zend but are not included in any of the meta-packages / categories above.

Extension	Linux (DEB/RPM)	Windows	Description
ibm_db2	Enabled	Disabled	Provides functions that enable you to access the IBM DB2 Universal Database, IBM Cloudscape, and Apache Derby databases using the DB2 Call Level Interface
pdo_ibm	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to IBM databases
pdo_informix	Enabled	Disabled	PDO (PHP Data Objects) driver that enable access from PHP to Informix database servers
sqlsrv	Not Shipped	Disabled	Provides access to Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database servers. Developed by Microsoft

Using PECL

This is relevant only for Linux and Mac OS X



[Not applicable for IBM i]

[PECL](#) is the online repository for PHP extensions. PECL includes a directory of known extensions, including many additional extensions that are not bundled with the default PHP distribution or with Zend Server.

Zend Server includes a command line tool, *pecl*, that automates the download, compilation and installation of additional extensions from PECL.

Note:

The default Zend Server installation does not include the complete set of build tools that may be required to compile PHP extensions using *pecl*.

Make sure you have a C compiler (such as *gcc*) before using *pecl*.

Installing Zend Server Additional Extensions

The following commands will install additional extensions using *pecl*.



To get a list of available extensions, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/pecl list-all
```

To install an extension, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/pecl install $extension_name
```

Note:

Make sure to verify that all required dependencies for compiling an extension are met. For example, to compile the *newt* extension, you must ensure that the *ncurses* library is available on the same machine.

Uninstalling Zend Server Additional Extensions

The following commands will uninstall additional extensions using *pecl*.



To remove an extension, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/pecl uninstall $extension_name
```

To get a list of commands, run without arguments:

```
# <install_path>/bin/pecl
```

Registering Zend Server

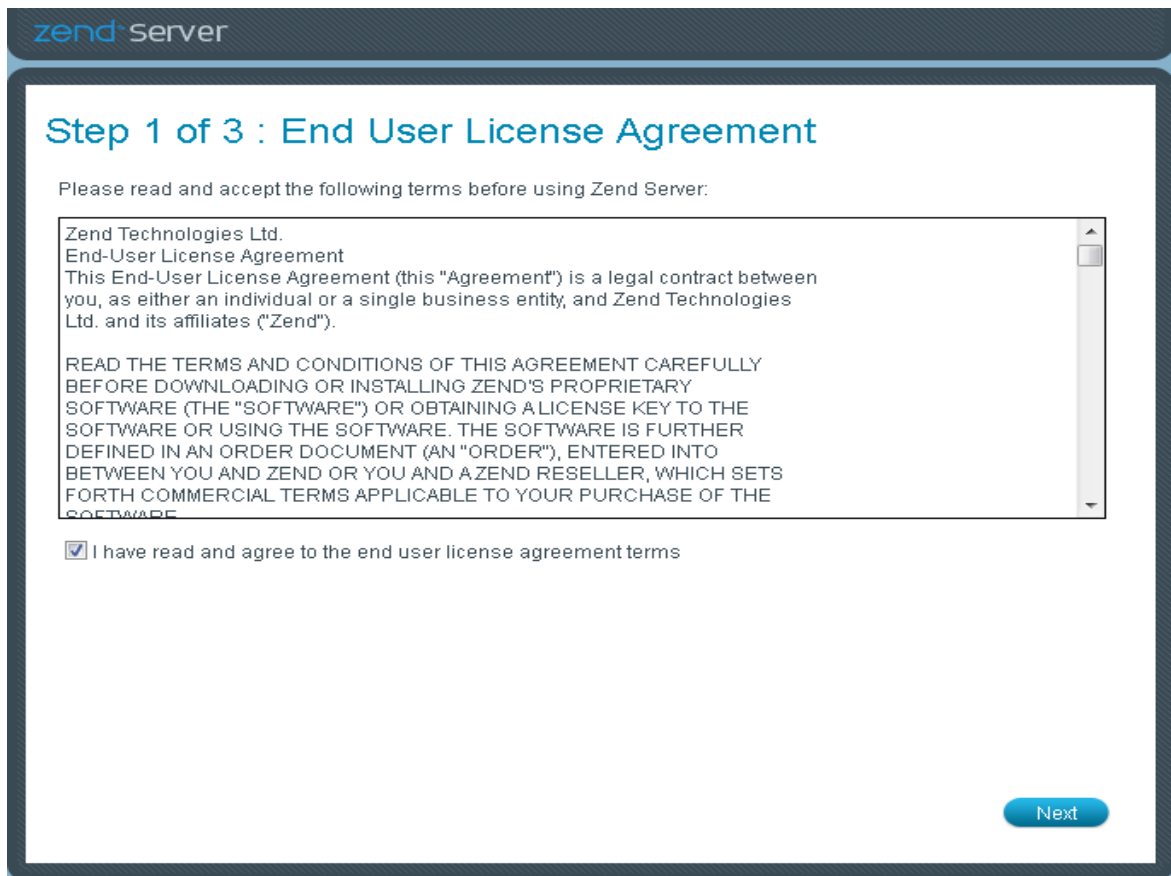
After installing your version of Zend Server, complete the short Registration wizard to begin working.

Registration Wizard



To register Zend Server:

1. The first time Zend Server runs after installation, the Registration Wizard is displayed.



2. Read and accept the agreement on the License Agreement page, and click **Next**.
The Set Password page is displayed.

Securing the Administration Interface'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back' (blue) and 'Next' (grey)." data-bbox="173 190 889 604"/>

zend server

Step 2 of 3 : Set Password

Enter Password

Retype Password

This password is required in order to access the Zend Server Administration Interface.
To further secure Zend Server, please refer to the User Guide section on [Securing the Administration Interface](#)

Back Next

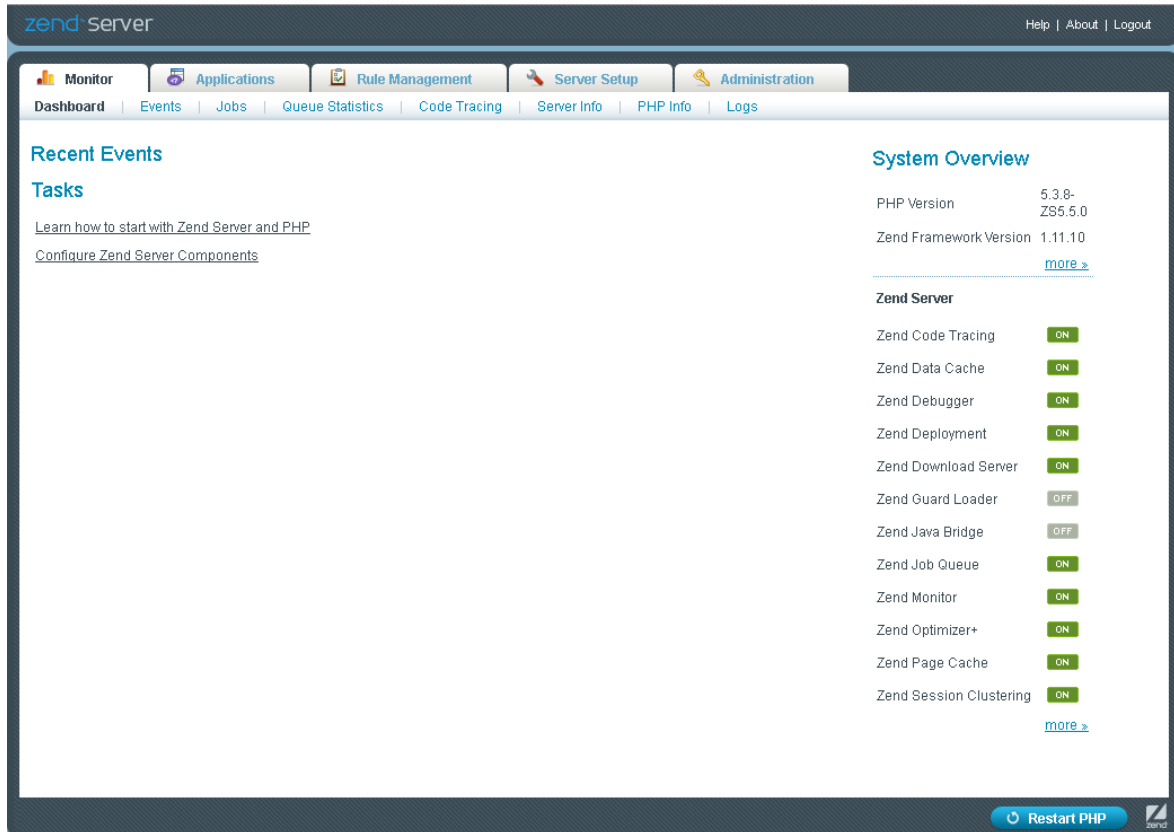
3. Enter a password for Zend Server.
Your password is used to log in to the Administration Interface, either from the main login page accessed from your browser or from the Zend Controller. Passwords must be between 4 - 20 characters long and can be changed at a later stage from within the product. For more information, see [Password Management](#).

Note:

If you are using the Zend Controller locally or remotely (i.e., Zend Server and Zend Controller are located on separate machines), make sure that the Zend Controller settings match your Zend Server settings. Click here for instructions on how to change your Zend Controller settings according to your operating system.

6. Mark the check-box below, and enter an Email address to receive Zend Server updates.
7. Click **Finish**.

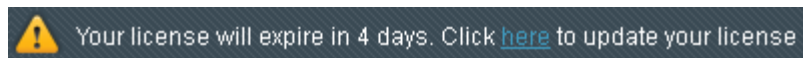
Zend Server will validate the license and complete the Wizard.



After completing the Wizard, Zend Server will run with the Administration Interface Dashboard displayed. To get started with Zend Server, see [Getting Started](#) and [Working with Zend Server](#).

License Expiration and Update

Before a license expires, a warning message is displayed at the bottom of the Administration Interface, notifying you how long you have left until your license expires and where to go to renew your license.

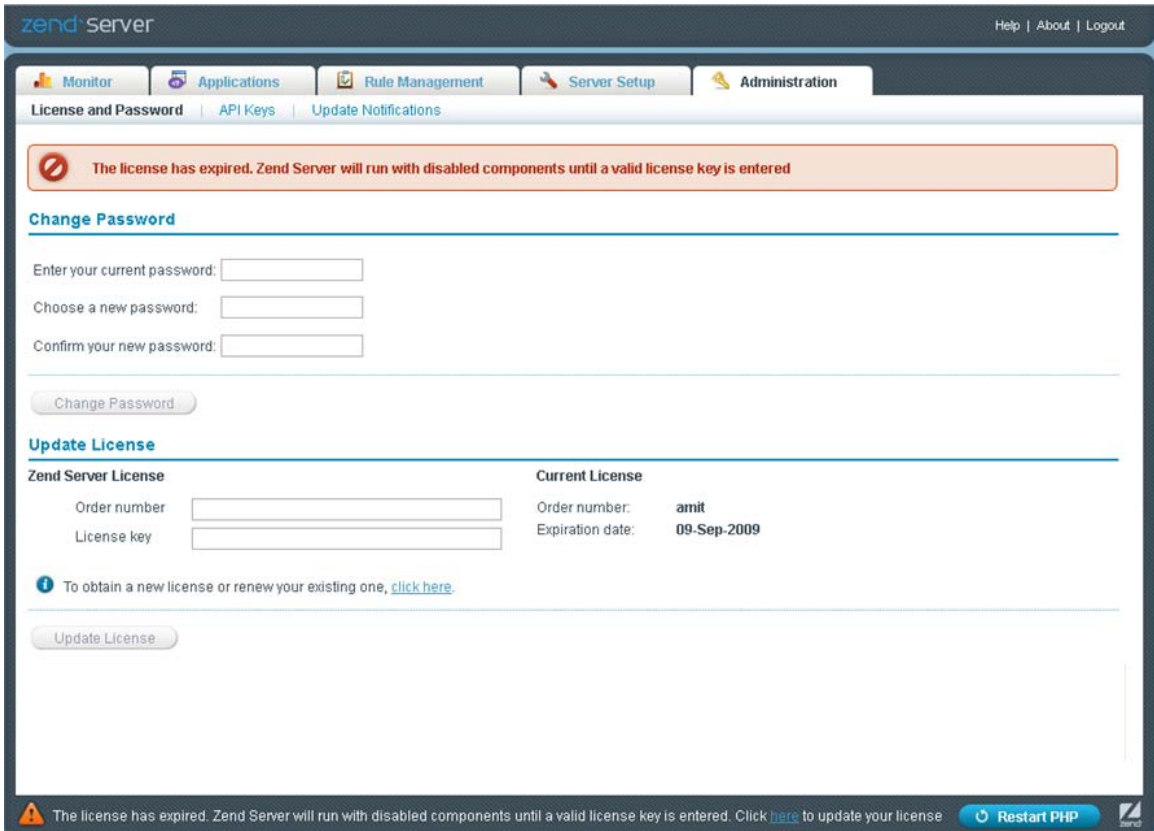


Once a license expires, all licensed features will display in error-state until a new license is entered. However, their settings are kept and are restored, along with the functionality, when a new license is entered.



To update your license:

1. Go to the [Zend Server Download page](#) to receive a new license.
2. In the Administration Interface, go to **Administration | License and Password**.

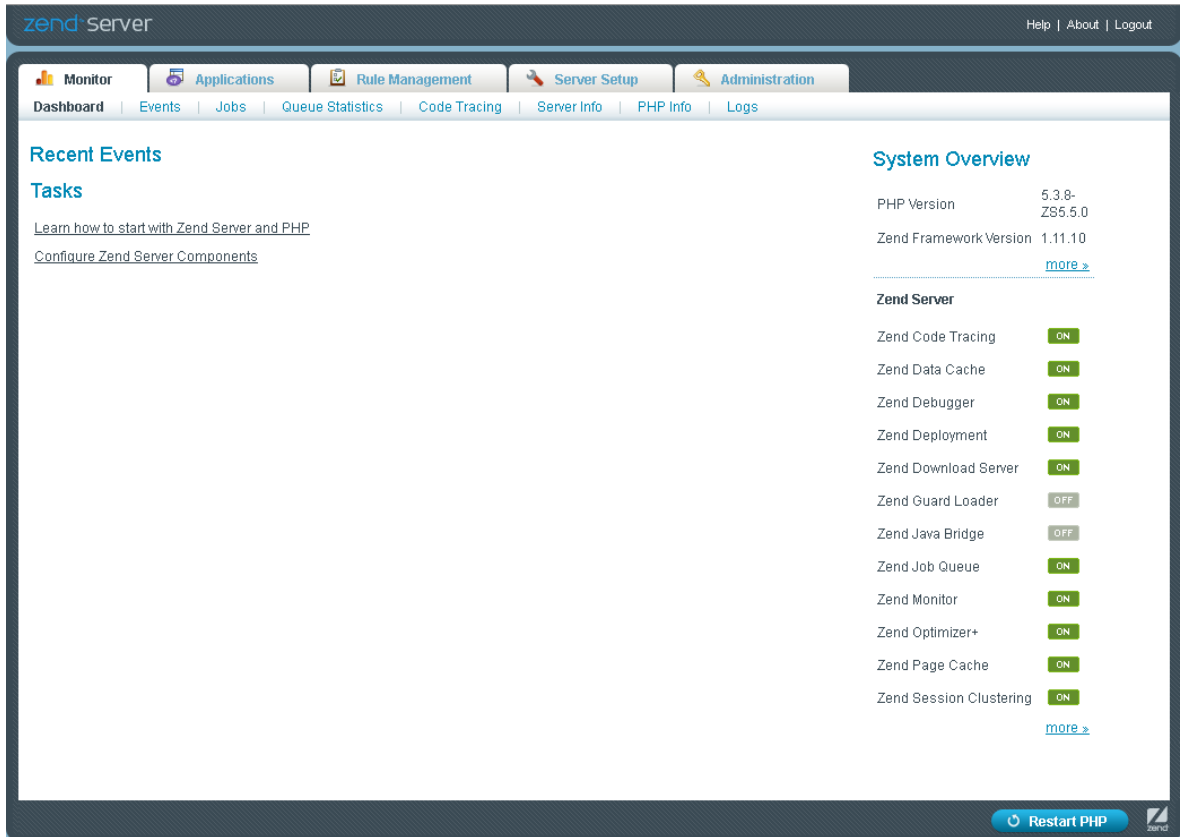


2. Enter your new license details into the "Update License" area.
3. Click **Update License** to apply the changes.

The progress indicator is displayed indicating that the validation of the license details is taking place.



4. Zend Server displays with all features enabled. The warning notice is no longer visible and will only reappear before license expiration.



Upgrading

The information in this section refers to the different upgrade options available to users, according to the product currently installed and available installation type. If you are using Zend Server Cluster Manager see [Upgrading a Zend Server Cluster](#).

Upgrading your RPM Installation to Merge Configuration Files During Upgrade

To control what yum will do with configuration changes when installing or updating packages, use *yum-merge-conf*.



To install, run `# yum install yum-merge-conf`.

To use the plugin, pass `--merge-conf` to yum, in addition to the regular flags that you use.

Upgrading to a Newer Version of Zend Server

The following instructions pertain to the process of installing a newer version of the same product, i.e., a newer version of Zend Server or a newer version of Zend Server CE (Community Edition). For example, upgrading from version 5.03 to 5.04 or from version 5.0 to 5.1.

Zend Server

Installation Type	Zend Server	Configuration Information	Comments
RPM	+		See Upgrading a RPM Installation .
DEB	+	Handles all configuration upgrades.	See Upgrading a DEB Installation .
Tarball	-		See Tarball Installation .
Mac OS X	-		See Upgrading a Mac OS X Installation .
Windows	+	Upgrades include existing configurations.	The installer automatically identifies if it is a new installation or an upgrade. See Upgrading a Windows Installation .
SLES and OpenSUSE	+	Upgrades all Zend related packages.	See Upgrading a RPM (SLES and OpenSUSE) Installation .

Upgrading PHP 5.2 to PHP 5.3

This procedure describes how to manually update your Zend Server PHP 5.2 to PHP 5.3.

Note:

This procedure can also be performed using the Zend Repository Installer script (available in Zend Server's [Download Page](#) | Linux Tab | "Zend Server (DEB/RPM Installer Script)") by running the command `./upgrade_zs_php.sh <php version>` in the script's directory after download.

RPM



To update your PHP on RPM:

1. Remove Zend Server by running: `yum remove -y "zend-server*-php-5.*" && yum remove -y "**zend**"`
2. Restore the configuration files by running from the shell: `for conffile in `find /usr/local/zend/ -name "*.rpmsave"`;do echo "Restoring $conffile" ;mv $conffile `echo $conffile|sed "s@.rpmsave@@";done`
3. Update the repositories by running: `yum clean all`
4. Install the PHP 5.3 version of all packages you installed for 5.2, for example: `yum install zend-server-php-5.3 php-5.3-extra-extensions-zend-server`

SLES 11



To update your PHP on SLES:

1. Remove Zend Server by running: `zypper -n remove "**zend**"`
2. Restore the configuration files by: running from the shell: `for conffile in `find /usr/local/zend/ -name "*.rpmsave"`;do echo "Restoring $conffile" ;mv $conffile `echo $conffile|sed "s@.rpmsave@@";done`
3. Update the repositories by running: `zypper refresh`
4. Install the PHP 5.3 version of all packages you installed for 5.2, for example: `zypper install zend-server-php-5.3`

DEB



To update your PHP on DEB:

1. Update the repository by running: *aptitude update*
2. Install the PHP 5.3 version of all packages you installed for 5.2, for example: *aptitude install zend-server-php-5.3 php-5.3-extra-extensions-zend-server php-5.3-java-bridge-zend-server php-5.3-loader-zend-server*

Windows and Mac OS X



To update your PHP on Windows or Mac OS X, simply download the PHP 5.3 version of Zend Server from the product's [Downloads Page](#) on top of your existing one. There is no need to remove the prior version in order to update.

Migrating to Zend Server from Zend Platform/Zend Core

Currently there is no automated process for upgrading from Zend Platform/Zend Core to Zend Server. However, it is possible to install Zend Server on a separate machine and manually transfer part of the Zend Platform/Zend Core configurations to the machine running Zend Server. This may help save some time configuring your Zend Server environment.

The following configuration files can be manually copied and used to replace Zend Server configuration files:

- Apache configuration files
- php.ini

After transferring any configuration from Zend Platform/Zend Core to Zend Server it is highly recommended to thoroughly test your applications before permanently applying these changes.

Downgrading/Rollback to an Older Version

Rollback is the process of reverting to an older version of Zend Server.

Currently there is no automated process for this. Therefore, users who want to rollback should first uninstall their current version and only then install an older version of Zend Server.

Note:

This does not refer to Updates. You can rollback to remove recently added updates. For more information on updating go to Update Notifications.

Post Installation

Package Setup and Control Scripts

Package setup and control scripts, refer to the management of the different components included in Zend Server . A list of the components that are installed and running on **your** system can be found in the Administration Interface in **Server Setup | Components**.

Which components are installed depends on the chosen installation method, license type and product version.

[For information on Windows click here](#)

[For information on Linux and Mac OS X click here](#)

Windows: Package Setup and Control Scripts

The following section describes how Start/Stop services on MS Windows.

Starting Services on MS Windows

All Zend Server component services are managed by the MS Windows Service Manager.

To Start/Stop (run) or restart any of the services go to **Start | Control Panel | Administrative Tools | Services**.

The installed components that have services are displayed with a Zend Prefix.

Additional components can be added by running the installer in modify mode:



To add components:

1. Use the Windows Control Panel **Start | Control Panel | Add or Remove Programs**.
2. In the **Add or Remove Programs** dialog, locate and click on the Zend Server package in the list.
3. Click **Change**.
The installer will start to run in modify mode.
4. Click **Modify** and select the components you want to add in the Custom Setup dialog.

This adds (and can also remove) any additional packages that are selected.

Controlling Zend Server from Startup

Zend Server by default is installed to start at boot time. If you are running Zend Server on Apache the Apache Web Server manager will also be started. If you are using IIS it will run according to the settings you defined. For both web servers the default is to load automatically at boot time.

You can, if you want to, change what is loaded at boot time. You can even control which specific services are started or not when Zend Server starts - this is useful if, for example, if you are not using [Job Queue](#) and do not want this service to run for nothing.

The Zend Server services are controlled via the MS Windows service manager and are as follows:

- Monitor - Automatically started
- Job Queue - Automatically started
- Code Tracing - Installed but not started by default
- Session Clustering - Installed but not started by default
- Java Bridge - Not installed by default
- MySQL(Optional) – Automatically starts according to standard MySQL settings.

Additional Information

- **Apache Web Server** - The service name is Apache2.2-Zend, and it automatically starts after reboot.

To change the setting to run or not run at boot time use the MS Windows service manager.

The command to start/stop the service from the command line is to first go to the directory `<install_dir>\Zend\Apache2\bin` and run `httpd.exe -k [start|stop] -n Apache2.2-Zend`.

-or -

- **IIS(5,6,7)** – depends on user settings. The command line to start/stop service (all versions): `net [start|stop] w3svc`.

More info about changing IIS configurations can be found in <http://www.iis.net/>.

Linux Mac: Package Setup and Control Scripts

The following section describes how to do control Zend Server components from the command line.

Controlling Zend Server Components from the Command Line

The setup and control scripts control the optional components that come with Zend Server for the DEB and RPM packages.



To control the Administration Interface's dedicated server, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/lighttpdctl.sh stop/start/restart:
```

To set the Administration Interface's password, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/gui_passwd.sh
```

To setup the Java Bridge, run:

```
#<install_path>/bin/setup_jb.sh
```

To control (start/stop) the Java Bridge daemon, run:

```
# <install_path>/bin/java_bridge.sh stop/start/restart
```

Command Line Actions

The following lists the possible actions that can be done to the Zend Server components from the command line:

Usage: `<install_path>/bin/zendctl.sh <action>`.

Zend Server

start - Start all Zend Server daemons

stop - Stop all Zend Server daemons

restart - Restart all Zend Server daemons

version - Print Zend Server version

status - Get Zend Server status

Apache

start-apache - Start Apache only

stop-apache - Stop Apache only

restart-apache - Restart Apache only

LightHttpd

start-lighttpd - Start lighttpd only

stop-lighttpd - Stop lighttpd only

restart-lighttpd - Restart lighttpd only

Java Bridge

setup-jb - Setup Java bridge

Running *zendctl.sh* will show a list of uses and only after running *setup_jb.sh* will the following additional options be available:

start-jb - Start Java bridge only

stop-jb - Stop Java bridge only

restart-jb - Restart Java bridge only

Zend Monitor:

start-monitor - Start Monitor node only

stop-monitor - Stop Monitor node only

restart-monitor - Restart Monitor node only

Zend Job Queue:

start-jobqueue - start jobqueue only

stop-jobqueue - stop jobqueue only

restart-jobqueue - restart jobqueue only

Controlling Zend Server from Startup

Zend Server by default is installed to start at boot time. You can, if you want to, change that, using native OS tools (using *chkconfig* or *update-rc.d*). You can even control which specific daemons are started or not when Zend Server starts - this is useful if, for example, if you are not using Job Queue and do not want this daemon to run for nothing.

The Zend Server daemons are controlled via: */usr/local/zend/bin/zendctl.sh* which is symlinked to */etc/init.d/zend-server*

Zend Server postinstall scripts call:

- Debian and Ubuntu: *update-rc.d zend-server defaults*
- CentOS, Fedora and OEL): */sbin/chkconfig --add zend-server*
- MAC (the procedure is different): */Library/StartupItems/ZendServer_init/*

Log Rotation

This item is only relevant for Linux.

In production environments, it is important to periodically compress/archive or truncate log file contents. Controlling your log file size prevents unnecessary disk consumption due to bloated log files. The following instructions describe how to override the native Zend Server log rotation mechanism and use *logrotate*.

Note:

logrotate is not part of the Zend Server product. To add this component you can use *yum* and *aptitude*, according to your distribution's repository.

For example, to locate the package in yum, run `# yum search logrotate`. You can do the same with aptitude too. If your distribution does not include this package in its repositories, you can download the source from here: <https://fedorahosted.org/logrotate/>.

Configuring Log Rotation for Zend Server Logs

The following procedure describes how to configure automatic log rotation for all Zend Server logs, using the *logrotate* daemon. For full details on the third party *logrotate* utility, see the [utility's man page](#) (*man logrotate*).

This daemon is installed by default, or can be easily installed on all Zend Server supported Linux distributions.

Before using *logrotate*, make sure that the Zend component internal log rotation is disabled (see [To Disable Log Rotation](#)).



To configure log rotation:

1. Log in as root or use sudo to execute the following commands.
2. Create a file called `zendserver` using a text editor and save it in `/etc/logrotate.d/`, with the following content:

```
/usr/local/zend/var/log/*.log {
    size 5M
    missingok
    rotate 10
    compress
    delaycompress
    copytruncate
}
```

```
}
```

3. Save the file.

You have now created a configuration file for all the files located in `/usr/local/zend/var/log/` that will be picked-up by *logrotate*. **According to the above mentioned configuration, *logrotate* checks the file size of each log, every time it is executed (through a daily cron job on most systems).** If the file size exceeds 5Mb, the log file is archived by moving the content to a new file and truncating the log file. The new file's name is the same name with an additional number added to the file name. According to the example, *logrotate* created up to ten backup files. After exceeding ten files, the oldest file is deleted and replaced with new content.

The code example describes the following settings:

- *size 5M* = file size to rotate
- *missingok* = if the file is not found, do not generate an error.
- *rotate 10* = keep up to ten backup files.
- *compress* = compress archive log files, using gzip.
- *delaycompress* = do not compress the newest file created.
- *copytruncate* = rotation method. In this case, copy the content to a new file and truncate the active log.

To Disable Log Rotation

The following procedure describes how to disable Zend component internal log rotation.



To disable log rotation, set the `log_rotation_size` directive to 0.

The default log rotation directive value is 10mb.

Ports and Services

Web Server Ports

According to your choice of operating system and installation method, your web server on which Zend Server is installed, will be listening on a different port.

- **Linux using DEB or RPM packages:**

Zend Server will be installed on the distribution supplied web server which listens to port 80 by default. This can be set to another port by editing your Apache configuration.

- **Linux using the Tarball installation and Mac OS X:**

Zend Server will be installed on the bundled Apache web server which listens on port 10088 by default. This can be set to another port by editing your Apache configuration file at `/usr/local/zend/apache2/conf/httpd.conf` and changing the value of the directive `Listen`.

- **Windows on IIS:**

Zend Server will be installed on the built-in IIS web server which listens to port 80 by default. This can be set to another port from the IIS configuration Manager.

- **Windows on Apache:**

Zend Server will be installed on the bundled Apache web server which listens on port 80 by default. unless a different port was selected during installation. This can be set to another port from your Apache configuration file at `<install_dir>\Apache2\conf\httpd.conf` and changing the value of the directive `Listen`.

Firewall Settings

The following document describes the minimal set of ports that must be opened in your firewall in order for the different Zend Server and Zend Server Cluster Manager components to function.

If you are not using one of the Zend Server or Zend Server Cluster Manager components listed below, you are not required to open any of its related ports.

Note

Most ports can be configured. Each component's relevant documentation includes configuration details.

Zend Server Administration Interface (Web GUI)

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Web GUI Access	TCP/10081 (HTTP) from client browser to Zend Server and from Zend Server Cluster Manager to Zend Server	Should be open for administrative access, and between Zend Server Cluster Manager and cluster members. May be blocked if HTTPS (10082) is always used.
Web GUI Access	TCP/10082 (HTTPS) from client browser to Zend Server and from Zend Server Cluster Manager to Zend Server	Linux only. Should be open for administrative access, and between Zend Server Cluster Manager and cluster members. May be blocked if HTTPS is never used.
Local Web Server Control for Zend Server GUI	TCP/10083 (HTTP) on localhost on Zend Server	Must be open for localhost access only
Updates periodical check for the GUI	TCP/80 (HTTP) from Zend Server to updates.zend.com	If closed, no updates will be listed in the Administration tab. This does not affect the Linux package managers' ability to fetch updates.
Update Notification Email Subscription	TCP/80 (HTTP) from Zend Server to now.eloqua.com	Optional, one time only. Not required for normal operation.

Monitoring and Code Tracing

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Event Reporting – Zend Server Cluster Manager	TCP/3306 (MySQL) from cluster members to DB Server	DB Server may be on the machine running Zend Server Cluster Manager, or may be on a dedicated machine, depending on your configuration. Only required when running in Cluster.
Event Viewing – Zend Server Cluster Manager	TCP/3306 (MySQL) from Zend Server Cluster Manager to DB Server	DB Server may be on the machine running Zend Server Cluster Manager, or may be on a dedicated machine, depending on your configuration. Only required when running in Cluster.
Event E-mail Action	TCP/25 (SMTP) from Zend Server to configured mail server	Optional, depends on configuration. Only used if e-mail action is enabled.

Debugging and Profiling

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Debugging / Profiling in open LAN	TCP/10137 (Proprietary Debugger Protocol) from Zend Server (the debugging server) to Zend Studio (client machine)	Zend Studio must be able to accept incoming connections from server. Will work when server and client are in the same LAN. If machines are separated by NAT routers or Firewalls, usage of tunneling or SSH port forwarding is required.
Tunneling	TCP/80 (HTTP, persistent connection) from Zend Studio to Zend Server.	Linux / Mac only. Required to bypass NAT routers or Firewalls between Zend Studio and Zend Server. Connection starts as HTTP but is kept alive after HTTP request ends, and will be used to tunnel debugging traffic.
Event Debugging and Profiling	HTTP/S on application port (usually TCP/80) from Zend Server or Zend Server Cluster Manager to application server or alternate debugging server	The Zend Server/Zend Server Cluster Manager GUI will attempt to reproduce the original triggering HTTP request when debugging an event. For this reason, in order to debug or profile an event, the GUI must be able to send HTTP/S requests to the same host name / port on which the application runs, or to an alternate debugging server if one is configured.
Studio Settings Auto-Detection	TCP/20080 (HTTP) on localhost on the client's machine	No interaction with the server is required - sent using AJAX to http://localhost:20080 by the user's browser, in order to check Zend Studio configuration before debugging events. Not used if Studio Settings auto-detection is turned off.

Zend Java Bridge

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Java Bridge	TCP/10001 (Proprietary JB Protocol) on localhost from Zend Server to local JVM	

Job Queue

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Job Queuing	TCP/10085 (Proprietary JQ protocol) from Zend Server to Job Queue Daemon (on local or remote machine)	On Linux, Zend Server is configured by default to use UNIX Domain Sockets instead of TCP. Opening port is only required in cluster or when queuing to a remote machine.
Job Execution	TCP/80 (HTTP) or any other port, depending on Job URL, from Job Queue Daemon to executing server	Application Dependant: target host and port depend on Job URL, which may change per job.

Session Clustering

Function	Port / Protocol	Comments
Session Data Exchange – PHP to Session Clustering Daemon	TCP/10062 on localhost on each Zend Server instance Windows only.	In Linux, UNIX Domain Sockets are used by default.
Session Data Exchange – Cluster Members	TCP/10060 between Zend Server instances	May be initiated between any pair of Session Clustering Daemons. Kept open until connection times out.
Graceful Shutdown	TCP/10063 between Zend Server instances	Initiated during graceful shutdown / startup between the terminated server and replacement servers.
Session Clustering Discovery and Status Checks	UDP/10070 between Zend Server instances	UDP Broadcast or Unicast (depending on configuration) between all cluster members.

Installed Components

The following text provides a description of each of the Zend Server components that are installed in your environment along with the installation location of each component.

Installation Directories

Not all users decide to install their software in the same location. To reflect this actuality, all paths in this document have been replaced with the following prefix: <install_path>. This represents the location of the installed files. If you used the default settings, the location should be as follows:

- Windows: C:\Program Files\Zend\ZendServer
- Windows 64 bit C:\Program Files (x86)\Zend\ZendServer
- DEB/RPM: /usr/local/zend
- Tarball: /usr/local/zend
- Mac: /usr/local/zend
- For Zend Server installation directories, see the [Zend Server for IBM i Installation Guide](#).

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
PHP	+	The Zend certified version of PHP 5.2.x or 5.3.x that includes commonly used and Zend extensions.	<p>Windows: <install_path>\bin</p> <p>RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/php/libphp5.so</p> <p>The extensions for all are under: <install_path>/lib/php_extensions</p>	

<p>Zend Optimizer +</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Zend's extension for using opcode caching and optimizations for PHP.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\optimizerplus RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/optimizerplus</p>	
<p>Zend Guard Loader</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The Zend Guard Loader for running PHP, encoded with Zend Guard.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\loader RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/loader</p>	
<p>Zend Debugger</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Zend's extension for server side debugging, profiling and code coverage.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\debugger RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/debugger</p>	
<p>Zend Cache</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>A Zend extension for PHP data caching and partial PHP output caching.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\datacache RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/datacache</p>	

<p>Java Bridge</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Enables integration of Java libraries and classes within PHP applications.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\jbridge RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/jbridge</p> <p>Java Server The Java PHP extension, Java daemon and setup files (not loaded by default). Windows: <install_path>\bin RPM, DEB: PHP Extensions PHP 5.2: <install_path>/lib/jbridge/php.5.2.x/zendbridge.so PHP 5.3 <install_path>/lib/jbridge/php.5.3.x/zendbridge.so Java Daemon - <install_path>/lib/jbridge/jawamw.jar</p>	<p>Note: Requires SUN's JRE 1.4 or later or IBM's Java 1.4.2 or later. 64 bit JRE is not supported. For more information see: SUN Microsystems's website.</p>
<p>Monitor</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Collects information for monitoring and improving the quality of your PHP application.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\lib\monitor RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/monitor</p>	

<p>Job Queue</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Offline asynchronous processing of tasks and activities.</p>	<p>Windows: PHP 5.2: <install_path>\lib\jobqueue\php-5.2.x\JobQueueExt.dll PHP 5.3: <install_path>\lib\jobqueue\php-5.3.x\JobQueueExt.dll Job Queue Daemon: <install_path>\bin\jqd.exe RPM, DEB: Job Queue Extension: PHP 5.2:<install_path>/lib/jobqueue/php-5.2.x/jobqueue.so PHP 5.3:<install_path>/lib/jobqueue/php-5.3.x/jobqueue.so Job Queue Daemon: <install_path>/bin/jqd Job Queue Daemon Wrapper Script: <install_path>/bin/jqd.sh</p>	
<p>Session Clustering</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Session management in cluster-based environments.</p>	<p>Windows: PHP 5.2: <install_path>\lib\sc\php-5.2.x\ZendSessionClustering.dll PHP 5.3: <install_path>\lib\sc\php-5.3.x\ZendSessionClustering.dll SC Daemon: <install_path>\bin\ZendSessionManager.exe RPM, DEB: SC Extension: PHP 5.2: <install_path>/lib/sc/php-5.2.x/modcluster.so PHP 5.3:<install_path>/lib/sc/php-5.3.x/modcluster.so SC Queue Daemon: <install_path>/bin/scd SC Daemon Wrapper Script: <install_path>/bin/scd.sh</p>	<p>This component is not installed on ZSCM. Session Clustering is run on the servers in a cluster.</p>

Code Tracing	+	Real-time execution flow recording in Production Environment	Windows: PHP 5.2:<install_path>\lib\codetracing\php-5.2.x\ZendCodeTracing.dll PHP 5.3:<install_path>\lib\codetracing\php-5.3.x\ZendCodeTracing.dll RPM, DEB: PHP 5.2:<install_path>/lib/codetracing/php-5.2.x/CodeTracing.so PHP 5.3:<install_path>/lib/codetracing/php-5.3.x/CodeTracing.so	
Page Cache	+	A URL based HTML output cache for PHP scripts.	Windows: <install_path>/lib/pagecache RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/pagecache	
ZDS	+	Used for passing heavy download requests to a dedicated process to off load Apache	RPM, DEB: <install_path>/lib/dserver	

<p>Zend Framework</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Installs Zend's open-source framework for developing Web Applications and Web Services in PHP.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\share\ZendFramework RPM, DEB: <install_path>/share/ZendFramework</p>	<p>This installs libraries containing the Zend framework components.</p>
<p>Oracle Instant Client</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>This installs Oracle OCI (Oracle Instant Client Libraries) lightweight drivers for accessing Oracle Databases.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\bin RPM, DEB: The extension resides with the other extensions, the libraries it depends upon are in <install_path>/lib/</p> <p>Note: "Zend Server provides the Oracle Instant Client 'Basic Lite' package, which only includes English error messages, and support for ASCII, Unicode and Western European character sets. If you need support for other languages and character sets, please install one of the other Oracle Instant Client packages available from Oracle, such as here: http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/oci/instantclient/index.html. You should be able to install any recent version of the full Oracle Instant Client libraries as a drop-in replacement for the Lite version provided by Zend, without having to reinstall Zend Server." In Linux, make sure that you place the full version's shared libraries before the Lite version in 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH'.</p>	<p>Required for Oracle database access from PHP.</p>

phpMyAdmin	-	A popular open-source management tool for handling MySQL Database over a Web interface.	Windows: <install_path>\..\phpMyAdmin DEB and RPM: the distribution's default location.	Downloaded during installation. Only relevant for MySQL Database users.
IBM DB2 RTCL	-	This installs the IBM DB2 run Time Client libraries for managing Database access.	Windows: user defined location in a separate installer RPM, DEB: IBM DB2 RTCL is not shipped with Zend Server and can be downloaded from ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/	Downloaded during installation. Required for IBM DB2 access from PHP.

<p>MySQL</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Installs a complete MySQL database on the Web Server.</p>	<p>Windows: <install_path>\..\MySQL RPM, DEB: Not Bundled MySQL server's user name and password Linux: Default - "root" Windows: Default - "root" and no password</p>	<p>Downloaded during installation. Usually the password is "root" for administrators). For more information see: Working with phpMyAdmin to Manage MySQL</p>
<p>Apache 2.2.x Web server</p>	<p>-/+</p>		<p>Windows: <install_path>\..\Apache2 DEB and RPM: the distribution's Apache package.</p>	<p>Installed only if the option is selected. The alternative is to configure to an existing installation of IIS and then Apache will not be installed.</p>

Additional Information

The following is additional useful information on Zend Server installed components usage.

MySQL for Mac

By default, Zend Server for Mac comes with MySQL installed in the following location:

```
/usr/local/zend/mysql/
```

Controlling MySQL

You can control the operation of MySQL by using the `mysql.server` in the `bin` directory:

```
/usr/local/zend/mysql/bin/mysql.server
```

The available commands are: `start` | `stop` | `restart` | `reload` | `force-reload` | `status`

Managing MySQL

You may manage the MySQL server by using the phpMyAdmin which is installed by default and may be accessed on Zend Server's Dashboard:

- User- By default, 'root'
- Password- None

Note:

Access is possible only from the local machine.

Socket

The socket for MySQL is located in the following location:

```
/usr/local/zend/mysql/tmp/mysql.sock
```

Note:

For more information on using the MySQL DB, go to <http://www.mysql.com/> .

Index

A	
Administration interface settings	
Changing ports	67
C	
Changing the Apache Port	67
CLI PHP	3
Command Line	60
Using PHP	3
Command Line Actions	60
Apache server	60
Java Bridge.....	60
LightHttpd	60
Zend Monitor	60
Zend Server	60
Community Edition features	42
Community Edition mode	42
Components	
Descriptions.....	72
Installation paths.....	72
Configuration files	
Backing up for reinstallation	55
Linux	55
Windows	55
Configuring log rotation	65
control scripts	60
Controlling Zend Server Components from the	
Command Line	60
D	
DEB Installation.....	3
DEB installation, upgrading.....	55
DEB Uninstall	3
Default file locations	24
Default program file locations.....	24
Disabled Extensions.....	29
distribution formats.....	2
distributions.....	2
Downgrading.....	55
Downloading additional extensions	40
Downloading additional PHP extensions.....	40
E	
Enabled Extensions	29
F	
features	42
G	
Getting a Zend Server license	42
I	
IBM DB2 RTCL	72
Installation path & description	72
Installation directories	1
Installation distributions	2
Installation distributions, DEB	2
Installation distributions, DMG	2
Installation distributions, RPM	2
Installation distributions, Tarball	2
Installation distributions, Windows.....	2
Installation, downgrading	55
Installation, first time	1
Installation, rollback	55
Installed directories	72
J	
Java Bridge	
Installation path & description	72
Set up	60
Java Server	
Installation path & description	72
L	
License.....	42
License Expiration.....	42
License key	42

License renewal	42	Passwords, administration	42
Licenses	42	Passwords, requirements	42
Licenses, obtaining	42	Passwords, setting.....	42
Licenses, updating	42	PECL, definition	40
Linux, using PECL.....	40	PHP	
Log	42	Installation path & description	72
Log Rotation, configuring	65	PHP 5.2.....	55
Log Rotation, disabling.....	65	PHP 5.3.....	55
Log Rotation, Linux	65	PHP CLI	3, 8, 21
Log Rotation, Mac OS X	65	PHP extensions, downloading	40
login.....	42	PHP extensions, installing	40
Login page.....	42	PHP extensions, uninstalling	40
Login, Zend Controller.....	42	phpMyAdmin	
Logrotate	65	Installation path & description	72
Logrotate settings.....	65	PHPUpgrade	55
Logs, archiving	65	Ports settings, changing	67
Logs, compressing	65	Ports, Apache	67
Logs, file size	65	Ports, Java Bridge.....	67
Logs, truncating.....	65	Ports, Lighttpd.....	67
M		R	
Mac OS X installation		Registering Zend Server	42
Upgrading	55	Registration.....	42
Mac OS X, using PECL.....	40	Rollback	55
Mac OSX Installation, requirements	21	RPM installation	
Monitor		Upgrading.....	55
Installation path & description	72	RPM packaging format	8
MySQL		S	
Installation path & description	72	Setting a Password.....	42
O		T	
Oracle Instant Client		Tarball installation	
Installation path & description	72	Upgrading.....	55
Order number	42	Tools, PEAR	3
P		Tools, PECL.....	3
Page Cache		Tools, yum	8
Installation path & description	72	U	
Password length.....	42	Uninstalling Zend Server	
Passwords.....	42	YaST	15

Uninstalling Zend Server	21	Additional Packages	8
Upgrade php	55	DEB installation	3
Upgrading		Installation	3
Community Edition to Professional Edition ..	55	Native Windows installer	24
Zend Platform/Core to Zend Server	55	Optional packages for YaST installation	15
Zend Server	55	RPM Installation	8
Upgrading Zend Server, yum	8	Silent Installation	24
Using PECL, Linux	40	Upgrading from Community to Professional Edition	55
Using PECL, Mac OS X	40	Upgrading to newer versions	55
W		Windows Installation	24
Windows Installation	24	Windows unattended Installation	24
Components	24	YaST installation	15
Java Bridge	24	Zend Server Community Edition	55
Requirements	24	Installation on SLES	15
System changes	24	Upgrading	55
Upgrading	55	Zend Server Installation	
Y		Changes to registry	24
YaST installation		Changes to system	24
Optional packages	15	Default settings	24
Z		Zend Server Logs, configuring log rotation	65
ZDS		Zend Server, .dmg installer	21
Installation path & description	72	Zend Server, additional extensions	40
Zend Cache		Zend Server, installing additional extensions ..	40
Installation path & description	72	Zend Server, licenses	42
Zend Debugger		Zend Server, Linux/Mac component port definitions	67
Installation path & description	72	Zend Server, port definitions	67
Zend Download Server (ZDS)		Zend Server, registering	42
Installation path & description	72	Zend Server, registration	42
Zend Framework		Zend Server, uninstalling additional extensions	40
Installation path & description	72	Zend Server, Windows component port definitions	67
Zend Guard Loader			
Installation path & description	72		
Zend Server			
Additional DEB installation packages	3		