

MultiPHP INI Editor for cPanel

For cPanel & WHM version 64

(Home >> Software >> MultiPHP INI Editor)

Important:

cPanel's *MultiPHP INI Editor* interface **only** exists on systems that run EasyApache 4 and use the Paper Lantern theme.

Overview

This interface allows you to configure your PHP settings.

Note:

WHM users can view information about the server's PHP INI settings in WHM's *MultiPHP INI Editor for WHM* interface (Home >> Software >> MultiPHP INI Editor).

MultiPHP INI Editor

Select a tab to view more information about that section of the *MultiPHP INI Editor* interface.

Basic Mode Editor Mode

Select the location that you wish to configure from the menu. You can edit either the home directory of the user account or the domain's document root. The PHP directives will appear.

The *Basic Mode* section of this interface loads the following directive values from the `php.ini` file for your selected domain or home directory. Make your changes to the desired directives and click *Apply*. The system saves changes to both the `php.ini` file and the `user.ini` file and your `.htaccess` file.

Notes:

- We **strongly** recommend that you use the cPanel-provided default values for security purposes.
- The availability of the following directives depends on your version of PHP. If a directive does **not** appear in your interface, your version of PHP does **not** support it.
- The system **only** writes a directive to an `.ini` or `.htaccess` file if that file supports the directive. Your `php.ini`, `user.ini`, and `.htaccess` files may not be identical. For more information about which files support which directives, read PHP's [documentation](#).
- The interface's default values are the same as those on the [php.net](#) website.

Important:

If you use the DSO PHP handler, the system will **not** read your configuration changes if you change your PHP version to a different major PHP version. For example, if you change your PHP version from PHP 5 to PHP 7.

To correct this issue, you **must** edit and save your PHP configuration again in the interface. The system will then load the `.htaccess` directives correctly.

In This Document

Related Documentation

- [MultiPHP INI Editor for cPanel](#)
- [PHP](#)
- [PHP PEAR Packages](#)
- [MultiPHP Manager for cPanel](#)

For Hosting Providers

- [Tweak Settings - PHP](#)
- [EasyApache 4 Interface](#)
- [PHP Configuration Editor](#)
- [PHP-FPM](#)
- [EasyApache 4 Recommendations](#)

PHP directive	Description	cPanel default	PHP default
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<i>allow_url_fopen</i>	Select whether PHP scripts can use URL-aware fopen wrappers.	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Enabled</i>
<i>allow_url_include</i>	Select whether PHP scripts can use URL-aware fopen wrappers with the following functions: include(), include_once(), require(), and require_once().	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Disabled</i>
<i>asp_tags</i>	Select whether PHP scripts can use ASP-like tags in addition to PHP tags. <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Note: This includes variable-value printing shorthand (for example, <%= \$value %>).</p> </div>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Disabled</i>
<i>display_errors</i>	Select whether PHP displays errors as output or hides them from the user.	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Enabled</i>

<i>enable_dl</i>	<p>Select whether scripts can call the <code>d1</code> function. This function dynamically loads a PHP extension at runtime.</p> <div data-bbox="386 415 591 1304" style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p>Warning : If you set this directive to <i>Enable d</i>, it poses security risks to your server. We strongly recommend that you select <i>Disabled</i> unless you absolutely require the <code>d1</code> function.</p> </div>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Enabled</i>
<i>file_uploads</i>	<p>Select whether your PHP scripts can upload HTTP files.</p>	<i>Enabled</i>	<i>Enabled</i>
<i>magic_quotes_gpc</i>	<p>Select whether PHP automatically escapes certain characters with a backslash (<code>\</code>).</p>	<i>Enabled</i>	<i>Enabled</i>

<i>max_execution_time</i>	Enter the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that your server allows a script to run before your server terminates it. This setting limits the amount of memory that poorly-written scripts may use.	30	30
<i>max_input_time</i>	Enter the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that your server allows a script to parse input data.	60	-1
<i>max_input_vars</i>	Enter the maximum number of input variables per request. Use this directive to deter Denial of Service (DoS) attacks that use hash collisions on input variable names.	1000	1000

<p><i>memory_limit</i></p>	<p>Enter the maximum amount of memory that scripts can allocate, in bytes. This setting helps to prevent poorly-written scripts that may use too much memory.</p> <p>cPanel & WHM sets the default value based on the system's memory at the time of install.</p> <div data-bbox="386 800 591 1178" style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Note: Use the character M to define the limit in Megabytes.</p> </div>	<p>cPanel & WHM adjusts this setting at the time of install, based on system memory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 GB — 32M • 2-4GB — 64M • Over 4 GB — 128M 	<p>128M</p>
<p><i>register_globals</i></p>	<p>Select whether GET or POST input converts into variables that the script can use.</p>	<p><i>Disabled</i></p>	<p><i>Disabled</i></p>
<p><i>safe_mode</i></p>	<p>Select whether to enable safe mode. Safe mode increases security for PHP scripts and enables user, group, and environment checks and controls.</p>	<p><i>Disabled</i></p>	<p><i>Disabled</i></p>

<code>session.save_path</code>	Enter the directory in which your server stores the files that PHP creates.	NULL	NULL
<code>upload_max_filesize</code>	Enter the maximum file size for an upload, in bytes. Note: Use the character <code>M</code> to define the limit in Megabytes.	2M	2M

Select the location that you wish to configure from the menu. You can edit either the home directory of the user account or the domain's document root. The PHP directives will appear.

Warnings:

- You **must** exercise extreme caution when you make changes in this interface. Errors could result in non-functional PHP scripts. **Only** advanced users should use this interface.
- We restrict the following words and you **cannot** use them as directives: `null`, `yes`, `no`, `true`, `false`, `on`, `off`, and `none`. Directives also **cannot** contain any the following special characters: `?{ } | & ~ ! [() ^ " ' ``
- The following values set the directive value to "": `null`, `off`, `no`, and `false`.
- The following values set the directive value to 1: `on`, `yes`, and `true`.

The *Editor Mode* section of this interface loads the contents of the `php.ini` file for your selected domain, if it exists. If the `php.ini` file does **not** exist, the interface loads a blank editor so that you can create your own file. Make your changes to the desired directives and click **Save**.

The system saves changes to both the `php.ini` file in the *Path* section of the interface and the `.user.ini` file. Changes also save to your `.htaccess` file. For example, the location of your file may be `/home/allthethings/public_html/php.ini`. The interface attempts a rudimentary validation of directive names. This does **not** guarantee that your PHP will function. To reset your PHP settings to the default, delete the domain's or home directory's `php.ini` file.

Note:

The system **only** writes a directive to an `.ini` or `.htaccess` file if that file supports the directive. Your `php.ini`, `.user.ini`, and `.htaccess` files may not be identical. For more information about which files support which directives, read the [PHP documentation](#).

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For more information about a directive, search the [php.net](#) documentation.