

PHP

For cPanel & WHM version 60

(Home >> Software >> PHP)

Overview

This interface displays a set of the most commonly-referenced configuration options for PHP. This is useful, for example, to help you diagnose problems with how your web site handles PHP packages.

Note:

You **cannot** change your server's PHP configuration with the *PHP Configuration* interface. To change your server's PHP configuration, contact your hosting provider.

PHP directives

The following table contains a brief description of each directive in the *PHP Configuration* interface.

In This Document

Related Documentation

Content by label

There is no content with the specified labels

For Hosting Providers

- [PHP](#)
- [WebServices](#)
- [How to Harden Your cPanel System's Kernel](#)
- [PHP Module: Mcrypt](#)
- [How to Locate and Install a PHP Version or Extension](#)

Directive	Description
asp_tags	Specifies whether your web server allows PHP code to use the <code><%</code> and <code>%></code> tags in addition to the standard <code><?php</code> and <code>?></code> tags. If you turn this option off, a PHP script with <code>ASP</code> tags will not work properly.
file_uploads	Specifies whether your web server allows PHP scripts to receive files via HTTP.
include_path	Lists directories in which the <code>require</code> , <code>include</code> , <code>fopen()</code> , <code>file()</code> , <code>readfile()</code> , and <code>file_get_contents()</code> functions look for files.
max_execution_time	The number of seconds that your web server allows a PHP script to run before it terminates the script. This limit ensures that poorly-written scripts do not slow down your web server.
max_input_time	The number of seconds that your web server allows a PHP script to process information that you submit to it, such as file uploads. This limit ensures that overloaded scripts do not slow down your web server.
memory_limit	The maximum number of bytes of memory that a PHP script can use. This limit ensures that poorly-written scripts do not overwhelm your web server's memory. A value of <code>-1</code> indicates that no memory limit exists.

register_globals	<p>Registers the <code>\$REQUEST</code> array's elements as variables. If a PHP script requires that you set this value to <i>On</i>, your site could become insecure.</p> <div data-bbox="423 222 1435 323" style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p>Warnings This feature has been DEPRECATED as of PHP 5.3.0 and REMOVED as of PHP 5.4.0.</p> </div>
safe_mode	<p>This feature ensures that execute permissions exist for the user who runs a PHP script. For example, if the script changes a file, the user needs the correct permissions to modify the file.</p> <div data-bbox="423 453 1435 554" style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p>Warning: This feature has been DEPRECATED as of PHP 5.3.0 and REMOVED as of PHP 5.4.0.</p> </div>
upload_max_filesize	<p>The maximum number of bytes that an uploaded file can contain.</p>
session.save_path	<p>When a visitor accesses your website, the web server issues a unique user ID. The web server uses this ID to store information about the user's session, or time spent on your website. The <code>session.save_path</code> directive describes where the system stores that information. PHP allows you to make web content specific to a given visitor and session.</p> <div data-bbox="423 795 1435 1052" style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px;"> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the <i>Value</i> column contains a number, it refers to the number of directories in which the web server stores the information. If your site experiences a lot of traffic, it is easier for the server to save and retrieve the information if the web server distributes the session data among several folders. • The <i>Value</i> column also includes the name of the directory that contains subdirectories of session information. </div>

Select a PHP version

If your hosting provider allows you to select the version of PHP that your website uses, use this section of the interface to make your selection.

To select a PHP version, perform the following steps:

1. From the menu, select the version of PHP that you wish to use. Select *System Default* to use the version that your hosting provider selected.
2. Click *Update*.