

EasyApache 4 and the ea-php-cli Package

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Overview

The `ea-php-cli` package is EasyApache 4's replacement for the system-provided `/usr/bin/php` binary. This package determines the PHP version that the user's application requires from the system. While the stock version of the `/usr/bin/php` binary assumes a single version of PHP, cPanel & WHM's `ea-php-cli` package determines the correct version of PHP to execute.

What do the ea-php-cli packages do?

The `ea-php-cli` package installs the following PHP binaries:

- `/usr/bin/php` — This executable uses the `php-cgi` binary for the specified PHP version.
- `/usr/local/bin/php` — This executable uses the `php-cli` binary for the specified PHP version.

When you install a PHP version, the system also installs the `ea-php-cli-lspHP` package. This package contains the `/usr/bin/lspHP` binary. This executable uses the `lspHP` (Litespeed) binary for the specified PHP version.

Note:

The `ea-php-cli-lspHP` package manages this binary. If you can not call this binary, you can install it manually with the following command:

```
yum install ea-php-cli-lspHP
```

These binaries ensure that your system uses the correct PHP handler for your request.

What is the difference between `/usr/bin/php` and `/usr/local/bin/php`?

The `/usr/bin/php` binary calls the PHP CGI handler. The `/usr/local/bin/php` binary calls the PHP command-line handler.

This works with most system's default `PATH` settings, and ensures compatibility with EasyApache 3 behavior.

What is `/usr/bin/lspHP`?

The `/usr/bin/lspHP` binary calls the Litespeed (`lspHP`) binary.

This works with most system's default `PATH` settings and ensures that the system correctly calls Litespeed.

Note:

You can also use `/usr/local/bin/lspHP` to call this binary.

The system default `php.conf` file

The system uses the `/etc/cpanel/ea4/php.conf` file to determine the system's default PHP version and the PHP handler that each PHP version uses.

If a PHP file's PHP version is not explicitly set, the system uses the default entry in the `/etc/cpanel/ea4/php.conf` file to determine which version of PHP to use.

Set the system's default PHP version and an individual domain's PHP version in WHM's *MultiPHP Manager* interface (*WHM >> Home >> Software >> MultiPHP Manager*). You can also set the system's default PHP version with the `/usr/local/cpanel/bin/rebuild_phpconf` script. For more information, read our [PHP](#) documentation.

- If you configure a file or the system with an invalid package, the executable exits with an error message.
- If you configure the file or system with a package that does not contain the necessary binary, the executable displays a warning message and uses the system default version of PHP.
- If both a file's configured version of PHP and the system default version of PHP are unavailable, the executable exits with an error.

Important:

If you manually edit the `php.conf` file, your settings may not persist.

How to call the `ea-php-cli` binaries

To call the `ea-php-cli` binaries, run the one of the following commands, where `filename.php` represents the file that you wish to process:

- `/usr/bin/php <options> filename.php`
- `/usr/local/bin/php <options> filename.php`
- `/usr/bin/lspHP <options> filename.php`

To run PHP from the command line, your command might resemble the following example:

```
/usr/bin/php /home/bob/public_html/domain/app/periodic_job.php
```

The system uses the user's configured PHP path to determine which PHP version it calls.

The `.ea-php-cli.cache` symlink

The first time you call one of the `ea-php-cli` binaries, the system creates the `.ea-php-cli.cache` symlink to the PHP version that the directory requires. This symlink provides a quick way for the system to determine the proper version of PHP and reads as broken by design. For example, if the PHP script requires PHP 7.0, then the symlink will point to `ea-php70`.

Important:

We **strongly** recommend that you do **not** delete these symlinks. The system creates broken symlinks by design and will recreate any removed symlinks the next time that you run the script. You can safely ignore them.

Override the default `ea-php-cli` behavior

If you want to override the file's configured version of PHP, use the `/usr/bin/ea-php##` symlink, where `##` represents the two-digit PHP version that you wish to use. Your command might resemble the following example:

```
/usr/bin/ea-php72 filename.php
```

You can also use the `--ea-reference-dir=directory` option to tell the system to use the PHP version set in the specified directory. Your command might resemble the following example, where `directory` represents the path to the directory that you wish to reference:

```
/usr/bin/php --ea-reference-dir=directory /usr/local/share/whatever.php
```

Note:

We **deprecated** the `-ea_php` option in the `ea-php-cli` version 1.0.0 RPM. We will **remove** this option in November 2019.

The system passes all other options that you provide to the PHP binary.

For more information, read our [PHP Home](#) documentation.

Additional documentation

Suggested documentation For cPanel users For WHM users For developers

- [EasyApache 4 and the ea-php-cli Package](#)
- [PHP Inheritance](#)
- [PHP Home](#)
- [EasyApache 4 Home](#)
- [EasyApache 4 FAQ](#)

Content by label

There is no content with the specified labels



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