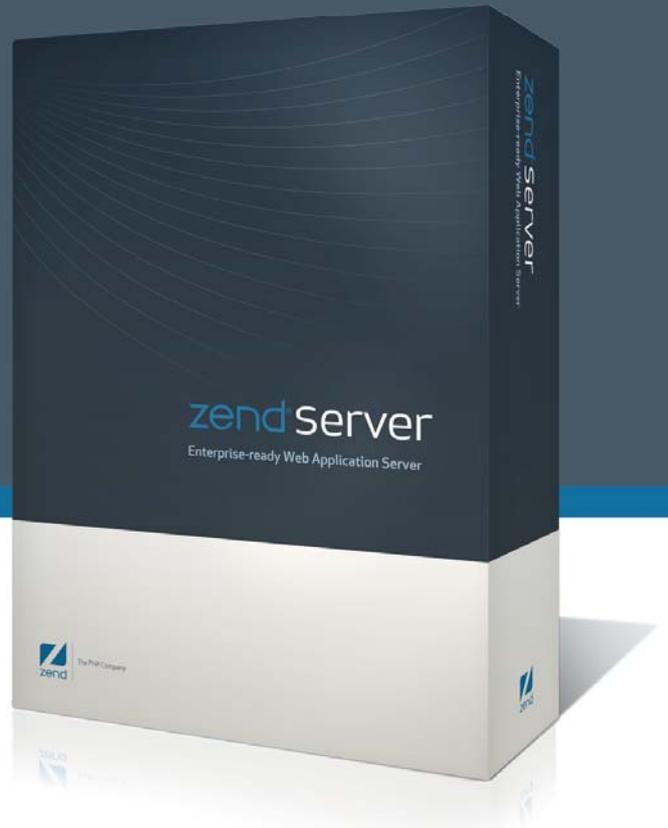




The PHP Company

# Zend Server 5.0 Reference Manual

By Zend Technologies



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This is the Installation Guide for Zend Server, Version 5.0.

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# Zend Server Installation Guide

## Zend Server

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.

### 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

# 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 5	<a href="#">RPM</a>
	CentOS 5	<a href="#">RPM</a>
	Debian and Ubuntu	<a href="#">DEB</a>
	Fedora 7/8/9/10	<a href="#">RPM</a>
	Oracle Enterprise Linux	<a href="#">RPM</a>
Windows x86 - 32	Windows XP Professional	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	Windows Server 2003	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	Windows Server 2008	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	Windows Vista*	<a href="#">EXE</a>
Windows x86 - 64	Windows Vista*	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	windows Server 2003	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	Windows Server 2008	<a href="#">EXE</a>
	Windows XP Professional	<a href="#">EXE</a>

\*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 <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\_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
```

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

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

3. 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*':

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's JRE 1.4 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: <a href="http://java.sun.com">http://java.sun.com</a> or in <a href="http://wiki.debian.org/Java">http://wiki.debian.org/Java</a> ).	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	Not Supplied
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's development package includes PHP headers, libraries and PECL. PECL enables you to retrieve and auto-compile PHP extensions. For more information about PECL see, Using_PECL.	Installed by default	Installed by default
<b>The following extensions require the IBM DB2 runtime client (RTCL):</b>		
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
Zend Server Control Panel	control-panel-zend-server	control-panel-zend-server

You can download and install IBM's Runtime Client libraries from <ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/>

### Note:

To access the Administration Interface from a remote browser, make sure the IP is configured as an allowed IP in the Debugger tab. In the address replace <LocalHost> with the IP of the machine on which Zend Server is installed.

## 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 instructions are 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'*.



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`
```

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

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 <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\_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:

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=0

[Zend_noarch]
name=Zend Server - noarch
baseurl=http://repos.zend.com/zend-server/rpm/noarch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

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.

**Note:**

To access the Administration Interface from a remote browser, make sure the IP is configured as an allowed IP in the Debugger tab. In the address, replace <LocalHost> with the IP of the machine on which Zend Server is installed.

## Additional Packages

There are additional packages that can be added after installing Zend Server, using, *yum install*':

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's JRE 1.4 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: <a href="http://java.sun.com">http://java.sun.com</a> or in <a href="http://wiki.debian.org/Java">http://wiki.debian.org/Java</a> ).	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	Not Supplied
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's development package includes PHP headers, libraries and PECL. PECL enables you to retrieve and auto-compile PHP extensions. For more information about PECL see, Using_PECL.	Installed by default	Installed by default
<b>The following extensions require the IBM DB2 runtime client (RTCL):</b>		
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
Zend Server Control Panel	control-panel-zend-server	control-panel-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 instructions are 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 'yum'.

### 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
```

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

## Uninstalling Zend Server

The following instructions describe how to uninstall Zend Server:



**To uninstall run:**

```
zendctl.sh stop
```

And then run the following command according to the package you have installed:

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

```
# yum -y remove zend-server-php-5.2 && yum -y remove `rpm -qa | grep zend/xargs`
```

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

```
# yum -y remove zend-server-php-5.3 && yum -y remove `rpm -qa | grep zend/xargs`
```

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.

## 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 5.0, 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.

## 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, 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.

### 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>

## 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

## 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.

## 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
```

## Registration

The first time Zend Server runs, the Password and License page is displayed.

This page is also displayed when your license expires or when you reset your password. After you define your password the first time, you can always change your password from the Administration Interface. For more information, see Password Management.

From the Password and License page, you can set your Administration Interface password and enter your license details.

## Welcome to Zend Server

Please define your Administration Interface password and enter your license information.

### 1. Set Password

---

Enter password:

Retype password:

**i** 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 Zend Server](#).

### 2. Enter License Details

---

Order number:

License key:

**i** If you do not have a license, [Click here to see how to get a license](#) or click "Enter Without A License" to run Zend Server in Community Edition mode.

### 3. Subscribe to Zend Server Product Update Notifications

---

Notify me of new Zend Server releases and other important updates

Email Address:

Enter

Enter Without A License

## Setting a Password

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.

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.

Passwords must be between 4 - 20 characters long.

## Licenses

You are not required to enter a license to use Zend Server. However, you must have a valid license to use the complete edition of Zend Server.

### How do I just take a look at the product?

If you enter Zend Server without a license, you can run Zend Server in the Community Edition Mode. In this mode, Zend Server's Community Edition features (PHP 5.x, Zend Data Cache, Zend Debugger, Zend Guard Loader, Zend Java Bridge and Zend Optimizer+) are available and the features that require a license are visible and disabled.



To enter the Community Edition mode, do not enter an Order Number and License Key.

Click [Enter without license](#) to start using Zend Server in Community Edition mode.

As soon as you enter a valid license, all licensed features are automatically activated for the license period.

### How do I get a License?

If you do not already have a license, go to the [licensing page on zend.com](#) to find out how to get a license.

## I already have a License - what do I do?

If you have already purchased a license, you should have received a confirmation e-mail that includes your Order Number and License Key.



### **If you have just installed Zend Server:**

To enter a license, enter your Order Number and License Key as stated in your confirmation e-mail and click .

### **If you have already been running Zend Server in Community Edition Mode or with an evaluation license:**

In the Administration Interface go to Administration | Password and License.

Enter your new license details into the "Update License" area.

Click  to apply the changes.

Zend Server will start to run in a fully functional mode.

## License Expiration

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

Once a license expires, Zend Server reverts to Community Edition mode until a new license is entered. During this time, all licensed features are unavailable. However, their settings are kept and are restored, along with the functionality, when a new license is entered.

# 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:

- DEB (meaning either Debian or Ubuntu): *update-rc.d zend-server defaults*
- RPM package (meaning RHEL or FC): */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

This section lists the services that run after installing Zend Server and the ports these services listen to.

### Linux

After the installation, the following TCP ports will be used by Zend Server 's components:

- Apache: When installing Zend Server using DEB/RPM repositories the distribution's Apache is used; by default in such cases Apache will listen to port 80 - although this setting might change according to your predefined settings.  
To change this setting, edit your Apache configuration file.
- Administration Interface: The Administration Interface's dedicated server listens to ports 10081 (http) and 10082 (https) by default.
- Java Bridge: The Java Bridge daemon, when enabled, listens on port 10001.

### Windows

After the installation the following TCP ports will be used by Zend Server 's components:

- IIS: When Zend Server is installed on IIS the ports to which IIS listens to are defined by your IIS configuration.
- Apache: When Zend Server is installed on Apache, it listens on port 80 by default unless a different port was selected during installation. To change this port, edit your Apache configuration file.  
Note: If you change this port, remember to update the URL in the Zend Controller.
- Java Bridge: The Java Bridge daemon, when enabled, listens on port 10001.

## 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

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
<b>PHP</b>	+	The Zend certified version of PHP 5.2.x or 5.3.x that includes commonly used and Zend extensions.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\bin <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/php/libphp5.so The extensions for all are under: <install_path>/lib/php_extensions	
<b>Zend Optimizer+</b>	+	Zend's extension for using opcode caching and optimizations for PHP.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\optimizerplus <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/optimizerplus	
<b>Zend Guard Loader</b>	+	The Zend Guard Loader for running PHP, encoded with Zend Guard.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\loader <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/loader	

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
<b>Zend Debugger</b>	+	Zend's extension for server side debugging, profiling and code coverage.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\debugger <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/debugger	
<b>Zend Cache</b>	+	A Zend extension for PHP data caching and partial PHP output caching.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\dataocache <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/dataocache	
<b>Java Bridge</b>	+	Enables integration of Java libraries and classes within PHP applications.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\jbridge <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/jbridge  <b>Java Server</b> The Java PHP extension, Java daemon and setup files (not loaded by default). <b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\bin <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <b>PHP Extensions</b> 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 <b>Java Daemon</b> - <install_path>/lib/jbridge/jawamw.jar	<b>Note:</b> Requires SUN's JRE 1.4 or later or IBM's Java 1.4.2 or later. 64 bit JRE is not supported. More information see: <a href="#">SUN Microsystems's website.</a>
<b>Monitor</b>	+	Collects information for monitoring and improving the quality of your PHP application.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\lib\monitor <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/monitor	

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

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
<b>Code Tracing</b>	+	Real-time execution flow recording in Production Environments	<b>Windows:</b> 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 <b>RPM, DEB:</b> 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	
<b>Page Cache</b>	+	A URL based HTML output cache for PHP scripts.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>/lib/pagecache <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/pagecache	
<b>ZDS</b>	+	Used for passing heavy download requests to a dedicated process to off load Apache	<b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/lib/dserver	
<b>Zend Framework</b>	+	Installs Zend's open-source framework for developing Web Applications and Web Services in PHP.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\share\ZendFramework <b>RPM, DEB:</b> <install_path>/share/ZendFramework	This installs libraries containing the Zend framework components.

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
<b>Oracle Instant Client</b>	+	This installs Oracle OCI (Oracle Instant Client Libraries) lightweight drivers for accessing Oracle Databases.	<p><b>Windows:</b> &lt;install_path&gt;\bin</p> <p><b>RPM, DEB:</b> The extension resides with the other extensions, the libraries it depends upon are in &lt;install_path&gt;/lib/</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>"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: <a href="http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/oci/instantclient/index.html">http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/oci/instantclient/index.html</a>. 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."</p> <p>In Linux, make sure that you place the full version's shared libraries before the Lite version in 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH'.</p>	Required for Oracle database access from PHP.
<b>phpMyAdmin</b>	-	A popular open-source management tool for handling MySQL Database over a Web interface.	<p><b>Windows:</b> &lt;install_path&gt;\..\phpMyAdmin</p> <p><b>DEB and RPM:</b> the distribution's default location.</p>	Downloaded during installation. Only relevant for MySQL Database users.

Component	Loaded	Description	Installation Path	Comments
<b>IBM DB2 RTCL</b>	-	This installs the IBM DB2 run Time Client libraries for managing Database access.	<b>Windows:</b> user defined location in a separate installer <b>RPM, DEB:</b> IBM DB2 RTCL is not shipped with Zend Server and can be downloaded from <a href="http://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/">ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/data/db2/express/</a>	Downloaded during installation. Required for IBM DB2 access from PHP.
<b>MySQL</b>	-	Installs a complete MySql database on the Web Server.	<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\.\MySQL <b>RPM, DEB:</b> Not Bundled  MySQL server's user name and password <b>Linux:</b> Default - "root" <b>Windows:</b> Default - "root" and no password	Downloaded during installation. Usually the password is "root" for administrators). For more information see: Working with phpMyAdmin to Manage MySQL
<b>Apache 2.2.x Web server</b>	-/+		<b>Windows:</b> <install_path>\.\Apache2 <b>DEB and RPM:</b> the distribution's Apache package.	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.

## 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.

### 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 4.00 to 4.01.

#### Zend Server

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

## Zend Server CE

Installation Type	Community Edition	Configuration Information	Comments
RPM	+		
DEB	+	Handles all configuration upgrades	
Tarball	+	A separate backup of the ZendServer/etc/ directory is created.	Manually restore the old configuration file if you want to keep configurations. The configuration file is placed in the same location as the <i>.conf</i> file and is renamed with a timestamp. To use the backup rename to <i>.conf</i> .
Mac OS X	+	When upgrading, the following information will be preserved.	<p>apache2/htdocs</p> <p>apache2/conf</p> <p>apache2/conf.d</p> <p>Except for</p> <p>apache2/conf.d/zendserver_gui.conf</p> <p>etc/php.ini</p> <p>etc/conf.d/*.ini</p> <p>All directories under share/pear/ (but not .php files)</p> <p><i>gui</i>/application/data/zend-server-user.ini</p> <p><i>gui</i>/application/data/logfiles.xml</p> <p>MySQL data directory</p> <p>MySQL my.cnf file</p>
Windows	+	Upgrades include existing configurations.	The installer automatically identifies if it is a new installation or an upgrade.

## Upgrading from Zend Server CE to Zend Server

Installation Type	Availability	Configuration Information	Comments
RPM	+		You must first add the new repository to your sources.list. Use <i>yum-merge-conf</i> to manage configurations (see above).
DEB	+	Handles all configuration upgrades	You must first add the new repository to your sources.list.
Tarball	-		
Mac OS X	-		
Windows	+	Configuration information is imported from: ZendServer\etc\ ZendServer\GUI\application\data\ Apache2\conf/	

### RPM Upgrade Note:

After upgrading from the Community Edition to Zend Server, you will need to manually start your server by running the command: <install\_path>/bin/zendctl.sh start.

## Manual Rollback

Once you have upgraded your Community Edition to Zend Server, you will need a license to run the fully functional product. If you do not enter a license, Zend Server will run with the same functionality as the Community Edition: There is no need to do anything. The full version of Zend Server will continue to provide the basic Community Edition features and functionality. This also means that when you do decide to purchase Zend Server, all you need to do is add a license to activate the complete functionality.

Alternatively, you can remove Zend Server and reinstall the Community Edition. To preserve your configurations, back up your configuration files before you remove Zend Server and return them after you reinstall the Community Edition.

The recommended directories to backup are:

- **In Windows:**
  - ZendServer\etc\
  - ZendServer\GUI\application\data\
  - Apache2\conf\
- **In Linux:**
  - ZendServer/etc/
  - ZendServer/GUI/application/data/
  - Apache2/conf/

## 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: Updates.



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