

How To Install And Configure PHPCatalog

Graham Leach, Partner

TIG – The Imperators Group

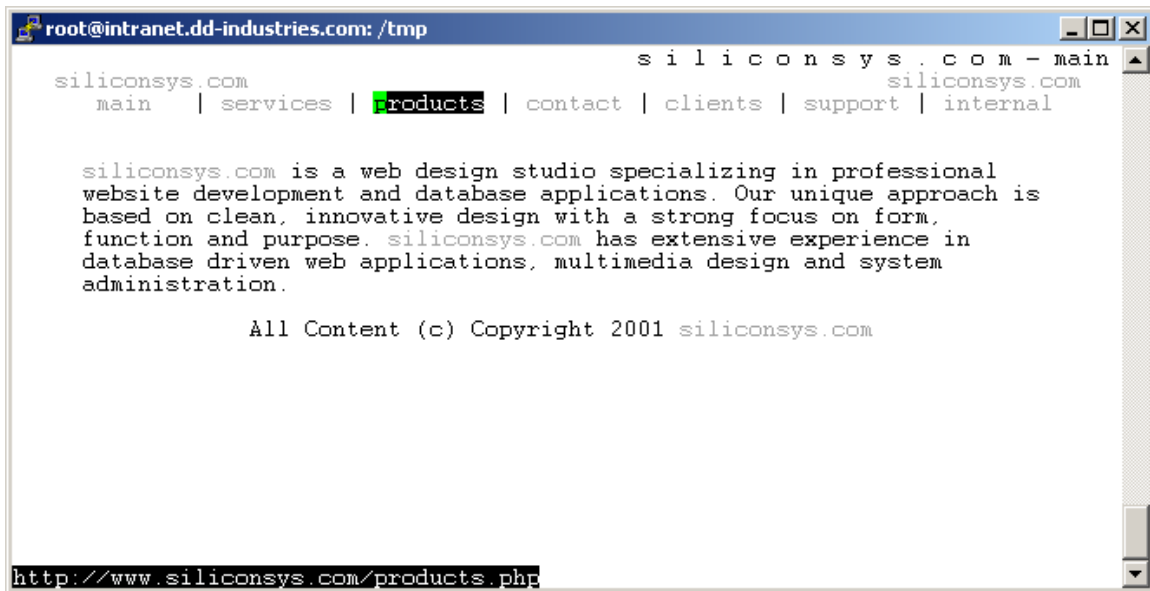
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Locating Silicon Systems Inc.

Consider the following:



```
root@intranet.dd-industries.com: /tmp

siliconsys.com                               s i l i c o n s y s . c o m - m a i n
main | services | products | contact | clients | support | internal

siliconsys.com is a web design studio specializing in professional
website development and database applications. Our unique approach is
based on clean, innovative design with a strong focus on form,
function and purpose. siliconsys.com has extensive experience in
database driven web applications, multimedia design and system
administration.

All Content (c) Copyright 2001 siliconsys.com

http://www.siliconsys.com/products.php
```

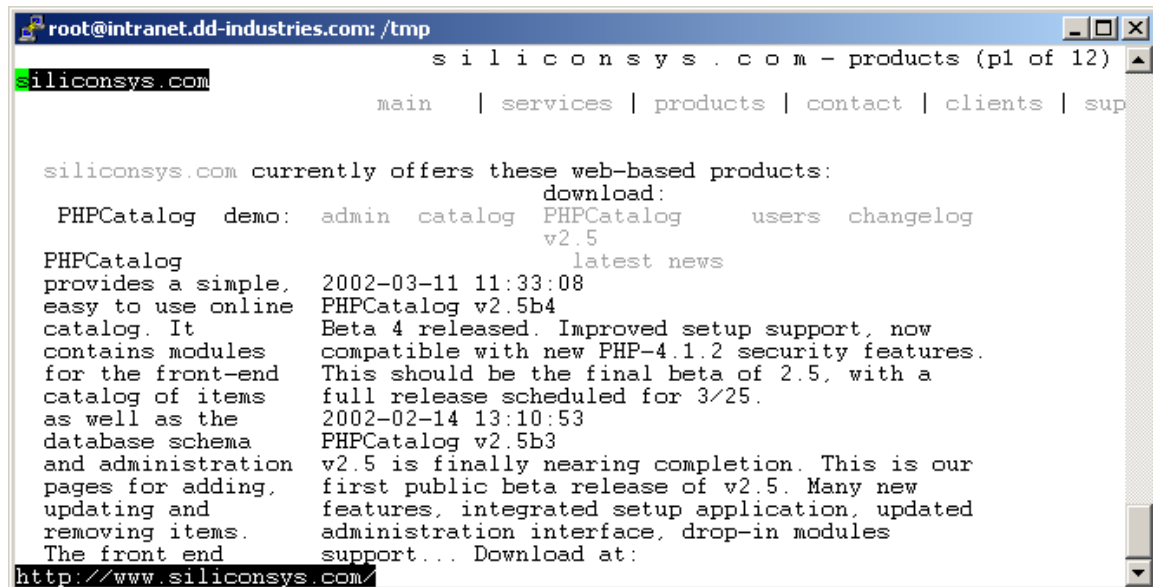
In the example the **links** text-based web browser has been directed to the Internet destination **http://www.siliconsys.com**. On that web page the category **products** has been selected.

Press <ENTER> to navigate to the **Products** area of that website.

Locating PHPCatalog

The source code for PHPCatalog is available from Silicon Systems, a company that produces programs for PHP websites. Their URL is <http://www.siliconsys.com>.

Consider the following.

A screenshot of a terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar text is 'root@intranet.dd-industries.com: /tmp'. The terminal content shows a web browser displaying the 'products' page of 'siliconsys.com'. The page has a navigation bar with links: 'main | services | products | contact | clients | sup'. The main content area lists 'web-based products' and includes a 'download:' section with links for 'PHPCatalog v2.5', 'users', and 'changelog'. There is also a 'latest news' section with two entries: one dated '2002-03-11 11:33:08' about 'Beta 4 released' and another dated '2002-02-14 13:10:53' about 'v2.5 is finally nearing completion'. The terminal cursor is at the bottom, pointing to the URL 'http://www.siliconsys.com/'.

```
root@intranet.dd-industries.com: /tmp
siliconsys.com
main | services | products | contact | clients | sup

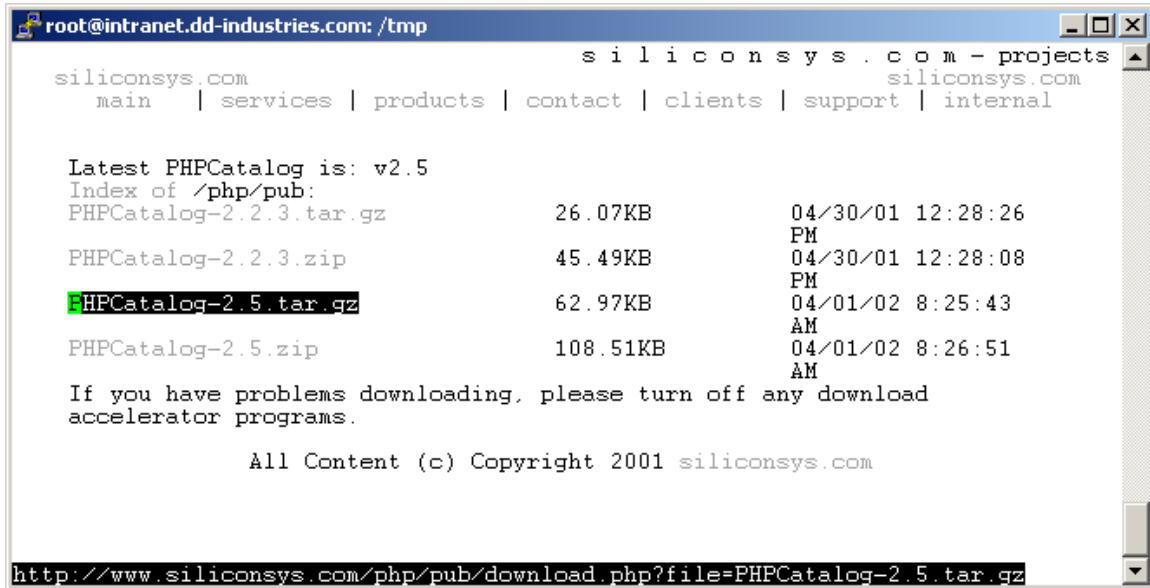
siliconsys.com currently offers these web-based products:
download:
PHPCatalog demo: admin catalog PHPCatalog users changelog
v2.5
latest news
PHPCatalog
provides a simple, 2002-03-11 11:33:08
easy to use online PHPCatalog v2.5b4
catalog. It Beta 4 released. Improved setup support, now
contains modules compatible with new PHP-4.1.2 security features.
for the front-end This should be the final beta of 2.5, with a
catalog of items full release scheduled for 3/25.
as well as the 2002-02-14 13:10:53
database schema PHPCatalog v2.5b3
and administration v2.5 is finally nearing completion. This is our
pages for adding, first public beta release of v2.5. Many new
updating and features, integrated setup application, updated
removing items. administration interface, drop-in modules
The front end support... Download at:
http://www.siliconsys.com/
```

In the example, the web page located at Internet site <http://www.siliconsys.com/products.php> is in view. It bears a description of PHPCatalog as well as a link to download it.

Highlight "PHPCatalog v2.5" and press <ENTER> to navigate to the download area of this website.

Downloading PHPCatalog

Consider the following:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a blue title bar that reads "root@intranet.dd-industries.com: /tmp". The main content area displays the "siliconsys.com - projects" website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links: "main", "services", "products", "contact", "clients", "support", and "internal". Below the menu, the text "Latest PHPCatalog is: v2.5" is shown, followed by "Index of /php/pub:". A table lists three files for download:

PHPCatalog-2.2.3.tar.gz	26.07KB	04/30/01 12:28:26 PM
PHPCatalog-2.2.3.zip	45.49KB	04/30/01 12:28:08 PM
PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz	62.97KB	04/01/02 8:25:43 AM
PHPCatalog-2.5.zip	108.51KB	04/01/02 8:26:51 AM

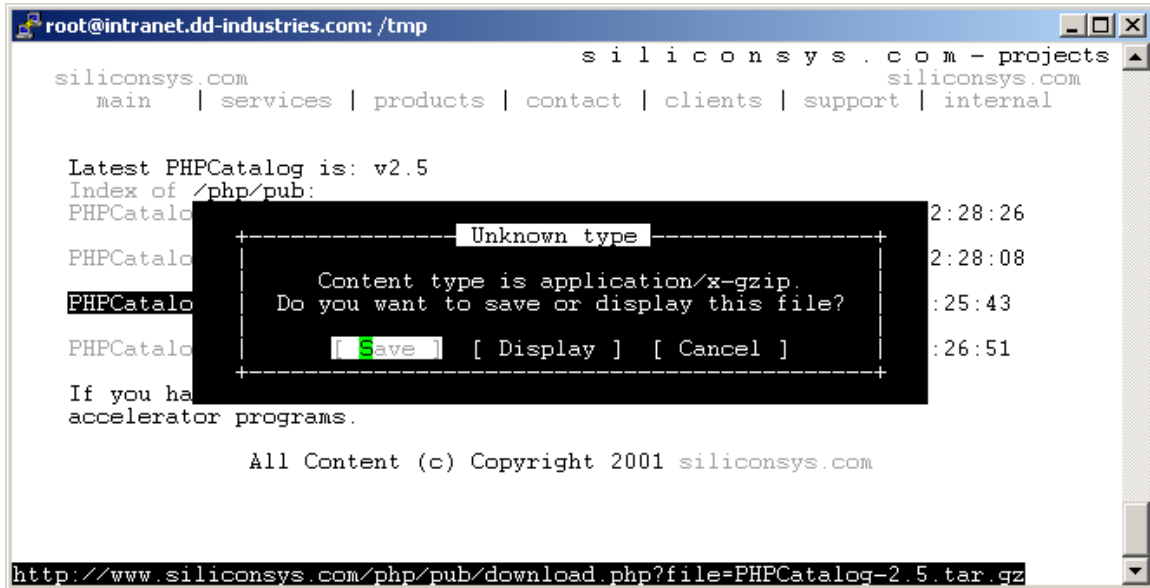
Below the table, a message states: "If you have problems downloading, please turn off any download accelerator programs." At the bottom of the main content area, it says "All Content (c) Copyright 2001 siliconsys.com". The terminal's command prompt at the bottom shows the URL: `http://www.siliconsys.com/php/pub/download.php?file=PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz`.

In the above example a variety of options is presented in terms of downloading PHPCatalog. The package is written in PHP a portable language that can be executed on many operating systems, including Unix and Windows. Because PHP can run on **both** Linux or Windows 2000, formats compatible for both platforms are available (.zip or .tar.gz)

Highlight **PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz** and press <ENTER> to download PHPCatalog 2.5 for Linux.

Saving A File With links

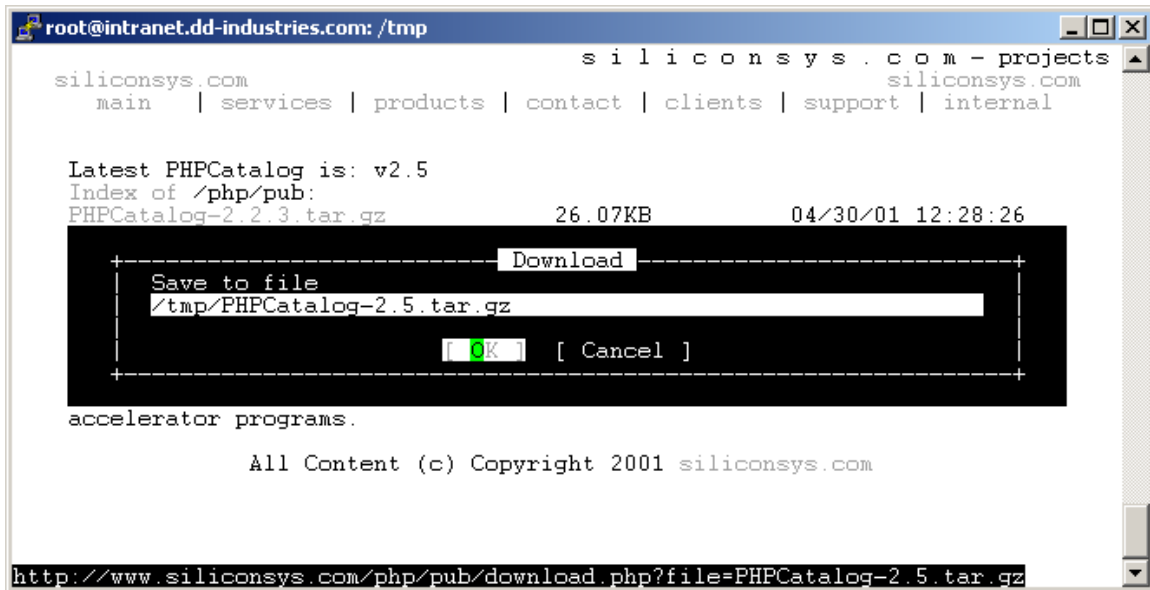
Consider the following:



In the example the **links** browser is asking about the incoming data stream and how to handle it. In this case we are going to select **[Save]** and press the <ENTER> key.

links File Save Instructions

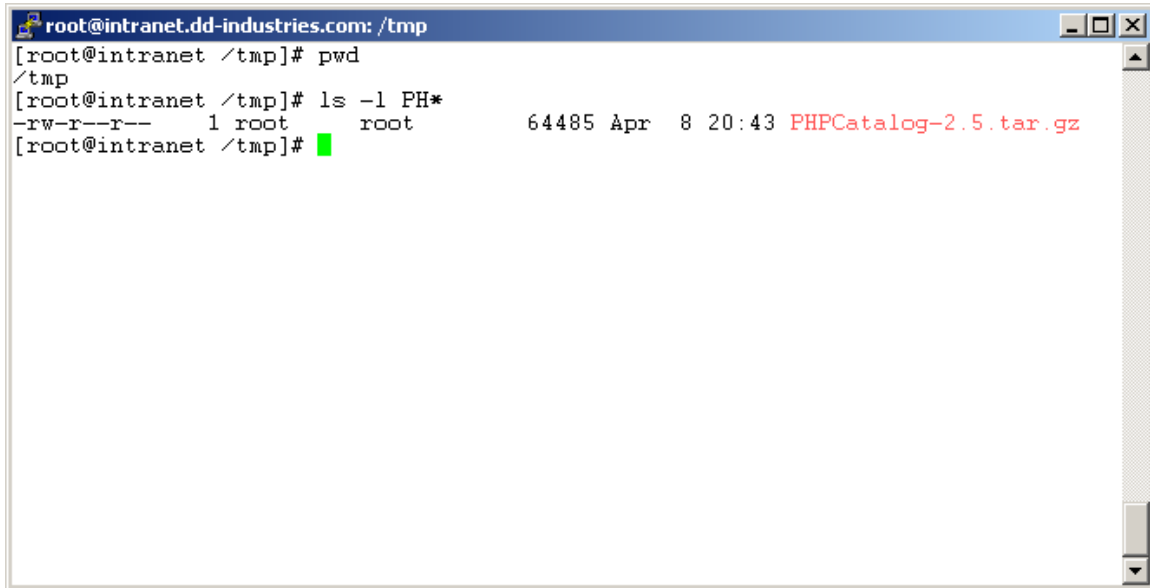
Consider the following:



In the above example the PHPCatalog source code file is to be saved in the **/tmp** directory under the name **PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz**.

Download Results

Consider the following:

A terminal window titled 'root@intranet.dd-industries.com: /tmp' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[root@intranet /tmp]# pwd
/tmp
[root@intranet /tmp]# ls -l PH*
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root      64485 Apr  8 20:43 PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz
[root@intranet /tmp]#
```

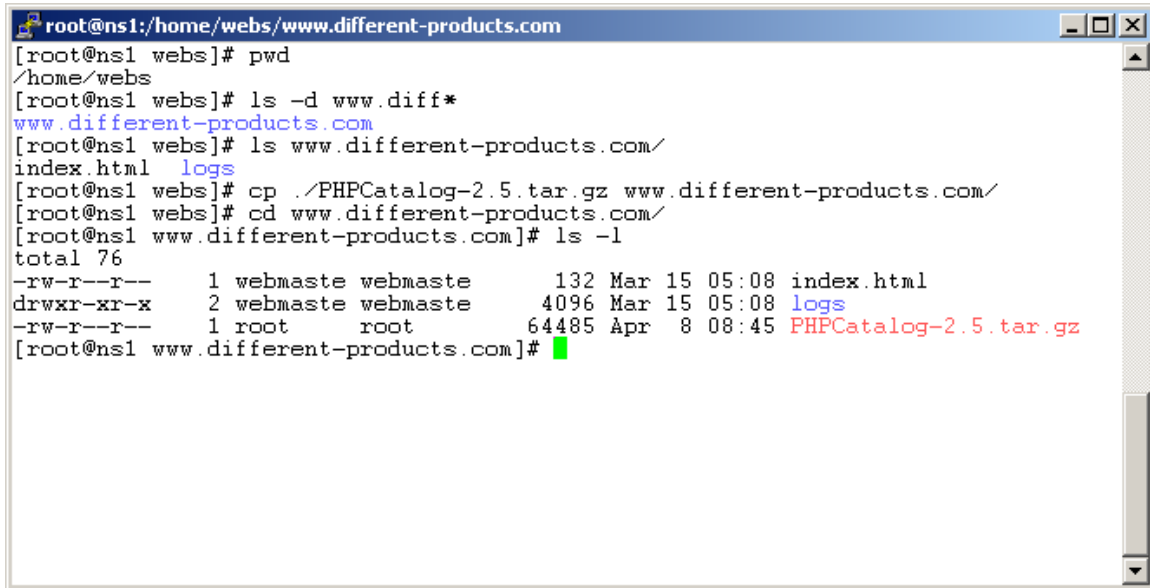
A green cursor is visible on the line following the last command.

In the example the PHPCatalog file has indeed been saved in the **/tmp** directory.

The next step is to move the file to a proper location in the file system and unpackage it.

Moving PHPCatalog

Consider the following:

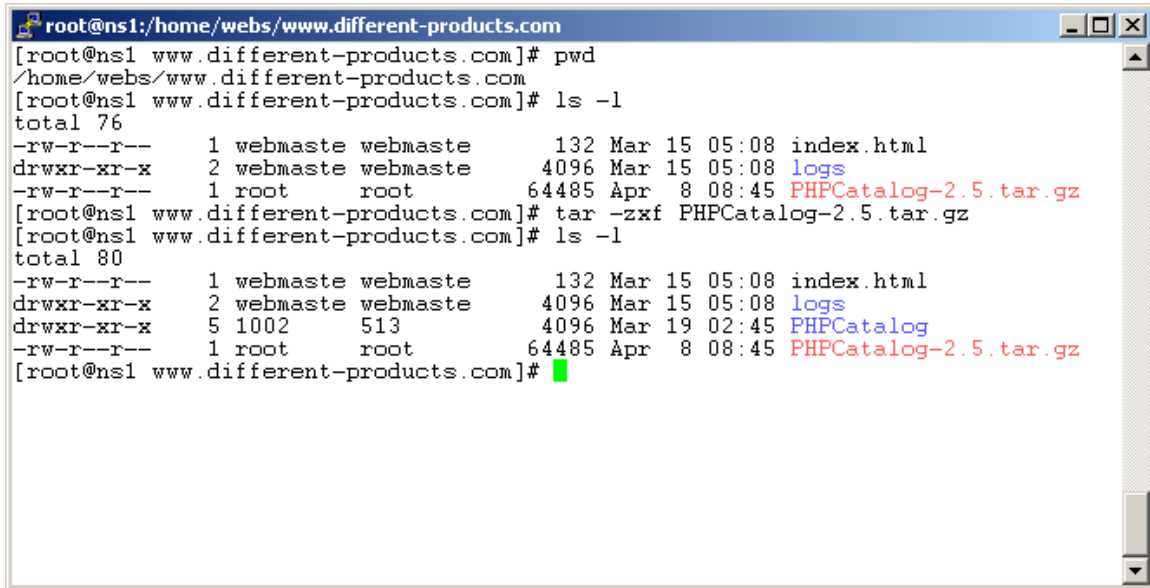


```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com
[root@ns1 webs]# pwd
/home/webs
[root@ns1 webs]# ls -d www.diff*
www.different-products.com
[root@ns1 webs]# ls www.different-products.com/
index.html  logs
[root@ns1 webs]# cp ../PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz www.different-products.com/
[root@ns1 webs]# cd www.different-products.com/
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]# ls -l
total 76
-rw-r--r--  1 webmaste webmaste   132 Mar 15 05:08 index.html
drwxr-xr-x  2 webmaste webmaste  4096 Mar 15 05:08 logs
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root     64485 Apr  8 08:45 PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]#
```

In the example the **cp** command was used to move **PHPCatalog.2.5.tar.gz** file to the directory that holds the content for the website **www.different-products.com**.

Unpackaging PHPCatalog

Consider the following:

A terminal window titled 'root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com' showing a sequence of commands and their outputs. The user runs 'pwd' to show the current directory, then 'ls -l' to list files. The output shows 'index.html', 'logs', and 'PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz'. Then, the user runs 'tar -zxvf PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz' to unpack the file. A second 'ls -l' command shows the new directory 'PHPCatalog' has been added to the listing.

```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]# pwd
/home/webs/www.different-products.com
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]# ls -l
total 76
-rw-r--r-- 1 webmaste webmaste 132 Mar 15 05:08 index.html
drwxr-xr-x 2 webmaste webmaste 4096 Mar 15 05:08 logs
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 64485 Apr 8 08:45 PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]# tar -zxvf PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]# ls -l
total 80
-rw-r--r-- 1 webmaste webmaste 132 Mar 15 05:08 index.html
drwxr-xr-x 2 webmaste webmaste 4096 Mar 15 05:08 logs
drwxr-xr-x 5 1002 513 4096 Mar 19 02:45 PHPCatalog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 64485 Apr 8 08:45 PHPCatalog-2.5.tar.gz
[root@ns1 www.different-products.com]#
```

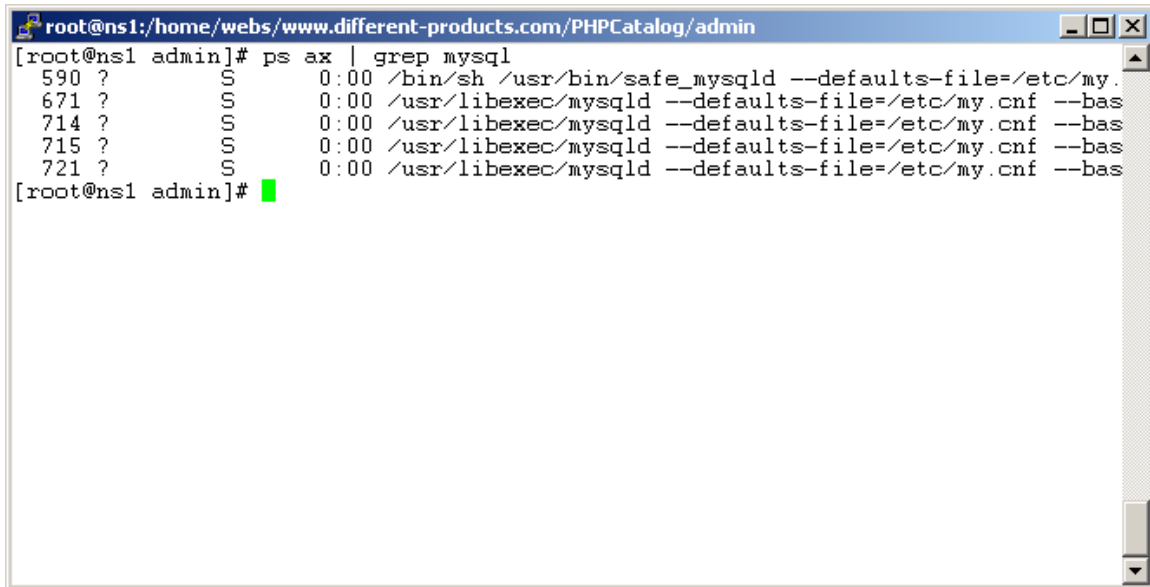
In the example the current working directory, **/home/webs/www.different-products.com**, was displayed with the **pwd**. Next, the contents of the directory were obtained with the **ls** command, giving up three results – a file called **index.html**, a directory named **logs** and the **PHPCatalog.2.5.tar.gz** file.

Next, the file was unpackaged using the command **tar -zxvf PHPCatalog.2.5.tar.gz**. After that, **ls** was used again to obtain a listing of the directory contents. This time a **new** directory, **PHPCatalog**, appears in the directory listing.

Installing PHPCatalog: Checking for mysql

PHPCatalog requires the presence of **mysql**, a powerful open source database server. Without it the application will not work properly. The presence of **mysql** must be verified at this point.

Consider the following:

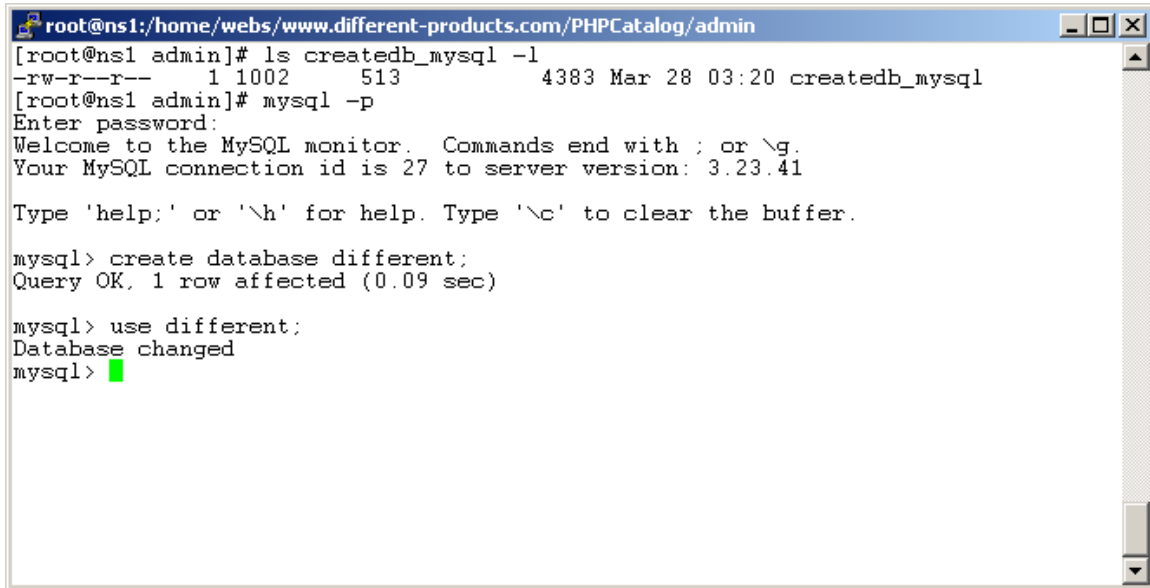


```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
[root@ns1 admin]# ps ax | grep mysql
590 ?      S        0:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/safe_mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.
671 ?      S        0:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf --bas
714 ?      S        0:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf --bas
715 ?      S        0:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf --bas
721 ?      S        0:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf --bas
[root@ns1 admin]#
```

In the above example the presence of the **mysql** database server was verified with the **ps ax | grep mysql** command. The presence of **/usr/libexec/mysqld** entries in the listing proves that **mysql** is installed and running on this computer.

Installing PHPCatalog: Creating the PHPCatalog mysql database

Consider the following:

A terminal window titled 'root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin'. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[root@ns1 admin]# ls createdb_mysql -l
-rw-r--r--  1 1002    513      4383 Mar 28 03:20 createdb_mysql
[root@ns1 admin]# mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 27 to server version: 3.23.41

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> create database different;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)

mysql> use different;
Database changed
mysql>
```

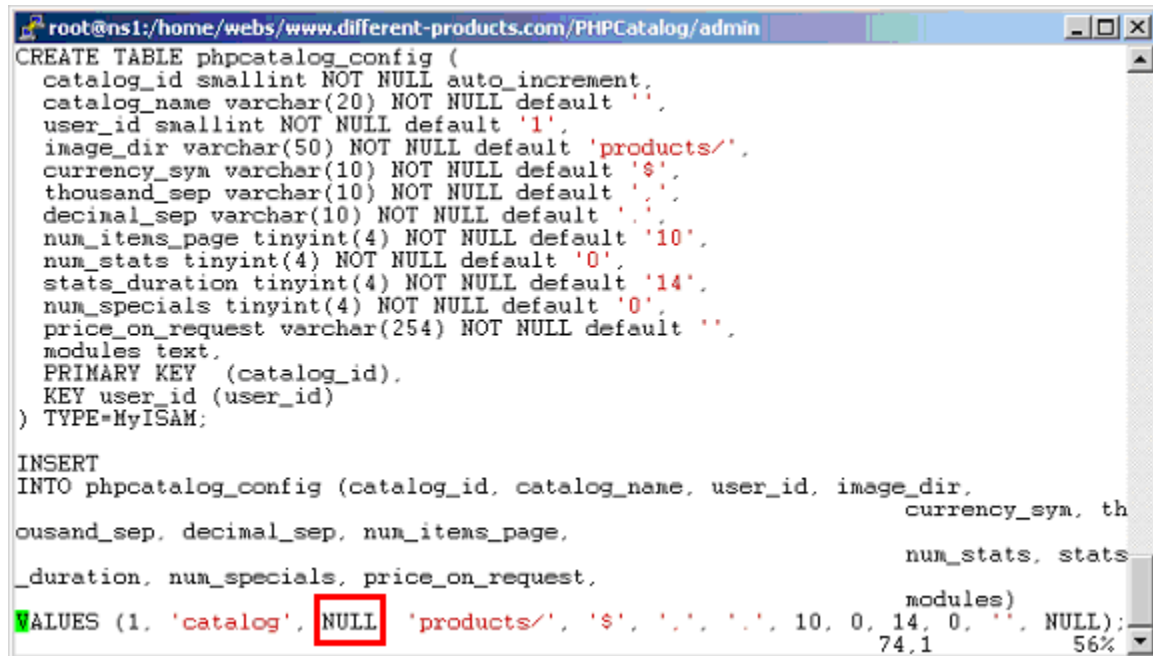
In the example the presence of the **createdb_mysql** script is verified using the **ls** command.

Next **mysql** is invoked and the **different** database created. This database will hold the entries that will ultimately compose the **www.different-products.com** web-based catalog.

Installing PHPCatalog: Correcting the createdb_mysql file

There is an error in the **createdb_mysql** file on line 74. In this line the **INSERT** command attempts to insert a **NULL** value into a table that will not tolerate such values in that column (as defined on the fourth line displayed on the screen for **user_id**).

Consider the following:



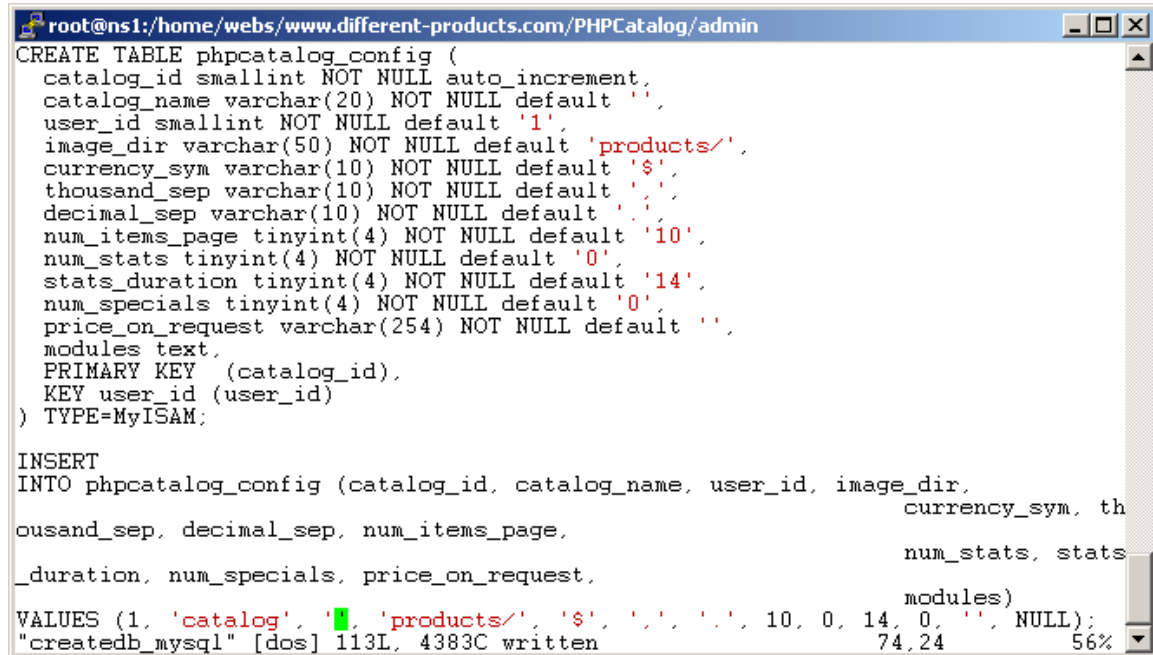
```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
CREATE TABLE phpcatalog_config (
  catalog_id smallint NOT NULL auto_increment,
  catalog_name varchar(20) NOT NULL default '',
  user_id smallint NOT NULL default '1',
  image_dir varchar(50) NOT NULL default 'products/',
  currency_sym varchar(10) NOT NULL default '$',
  thousand_sep varchar(10) NOT NULL default '.',
  decimal_sep varchar(10) NOT NULL default ',',
  num_items_page tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '10',
  num_stats tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '0',
  stats_duration tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '14',
  num_specials tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '0',
  price_on_request varchar(254) NOT NULL default '',
  modules text,
  PRIMARY KEY (catalog_id),
  KEY user_id (user_id)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

INSERT
INTO phpcatalog_config (catalog_id, catalog_name, user_id, image_dir,
                        currency_sym, th
ousand_sep, decimal_sep, num_items_page,
                        num_stats, stats
_duration, num_specials, price_on_request,
                        modules)
VALUES (1, 'catalog', NULL, 'products/', '$', '.', ',', 10, 0, 14, 0, '', NULL);
74,1 56%
```

In the example the **NULL** entry (which is INCORRECT) is highlighted. This must be changed to an empty string ("") for the script to work properly.

The Corrected createdb_mysql

Consider the following:



```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
CREATE TABLE phpcatalog_config (
  catalog_id smallint NOT NULL auto_increment,
  catalog_name varchar(20) NOT NULL default '',
  user_id smallint NOT NULL default '1',
  image_dir varchar(50) NOT NULL default 'products/',
  currency_sym varchar(10) NOT NULL default '$',
  thousand_sep varchar(10) NOT NULL default ',',
  decimal_sep varchar(10) NOT NULL default '.',
  num_items_page tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '10',
  num_stats tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '0',
  stats_duration tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '14',
  num_specials tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '0',
  price_on_request varchar(254) NOT NULL default '',
  modules text,
  PRIMARY KEY (catalog_id),
  KEY user_id (user_id)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

INSERT
INTO phpcatalog_config (catalog_id, catalog_name, user_id, image_dir,
                        currency_sym, thousand_sep, decimal_sep, num_items_page,
                        num_stats, stats_duration, num_specials, price_on_request,
                        modules)
VALUES (1, 'catalog', '1', 'products/', '$', ',', '.', 10, 0, 14, 0, '', NULL);
"createdb_mysql" [dos] 113L, 4383C written          74,24          56%
```

In the example the offending **NULL** value has been replaced with an empty string ("), which is acceptable to **mysql**.

Creating the PHPCatalog User Identity In mysql

Once the script has been created, the **mysql** user has to be created.

Consider the following:

```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include
mysql> show columns from user;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Host	char(60) binary		PRI		
User	char(16) binary		PRI		
Password	char(16) binary				
Select_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Insert_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Update_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Delete_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Create_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Drop_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Reload_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Shutdown_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Process_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
File_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Grant_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
References_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Index_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	
Alter_priv	enum('N','Y')			N	

```
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into user values('localhost','different',password('different'),'Y'
,'Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

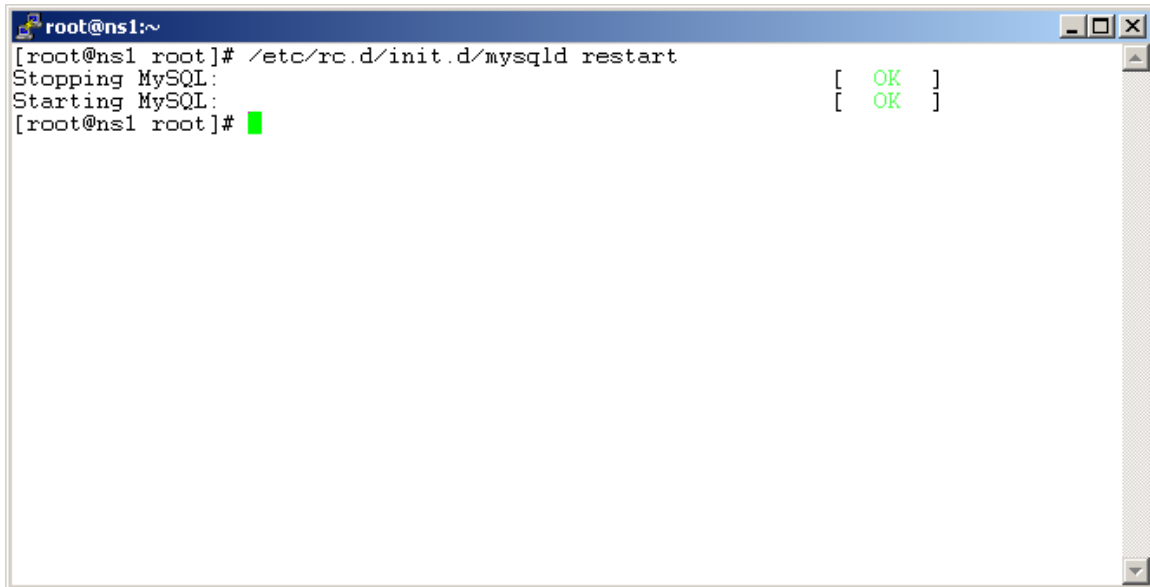
mysql>
```

In the example the **mysql** system has been entered, the **mysql** database selected and a SQL statement issued against the **user** table that creates a user named **different** who can only connect to the server from **localhost** (the same machine as that which runs **mysql**).

Creating the PHPCatalog: Restarting mysql

Once this is accomplished, the **mysql** system must be re-started to reload its user database.

Consider the following:

A terminal window titled 'root@ns1:~' with standard window controls. The command '/etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld restart' has been executed. The output shows 'Stopping MySQL:' followed by '[OK]' and 'Starting MySQL:' followed by '[OK]'. The prompt returns to '[root@ns1 root]#'.

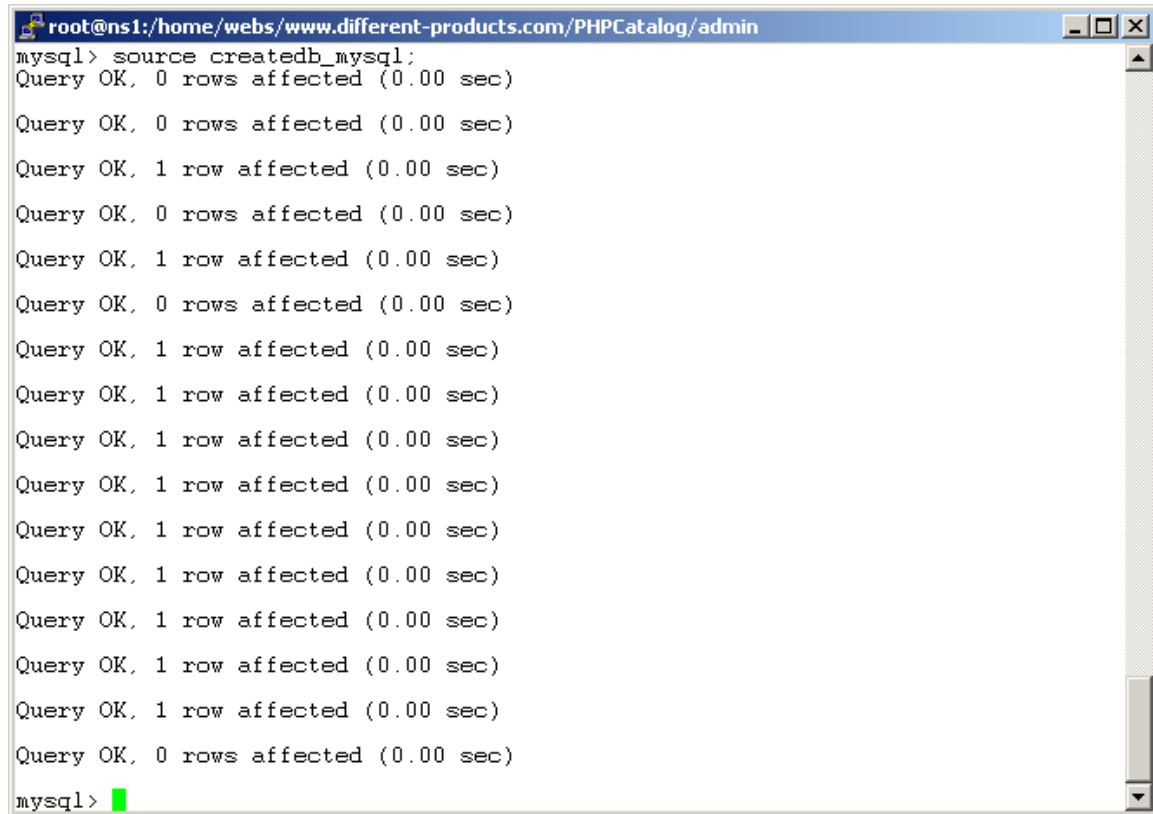
```
root@ns1:~  
[root@ns1 root]# /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld restart  
Stopping MySQL: [ OK ]  
Starting MySQL: [ OK ]  
[root@ns1 root]#
```

In the example the **mysql** program has been restarted via the **/etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld restart** command. This causes **mysql** to reload its user information.

Installing PHPCatalog: Creating the PHPCatalog database tables

Now that the user and database has been created, the **createdb_mysql** script can be used to install the PHPCatalog database tables.

Consider the following:

A terminal window with a blue title bar containing the text 'root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin'. The terminal shows the command 'mysql> source createdb_mysql;' followed by 15 status messages: 'Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', 'Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)', and 'Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)'. The prompt 'mysql>' is followed by a green cursor.

```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
mysql> source createdb_mysql;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

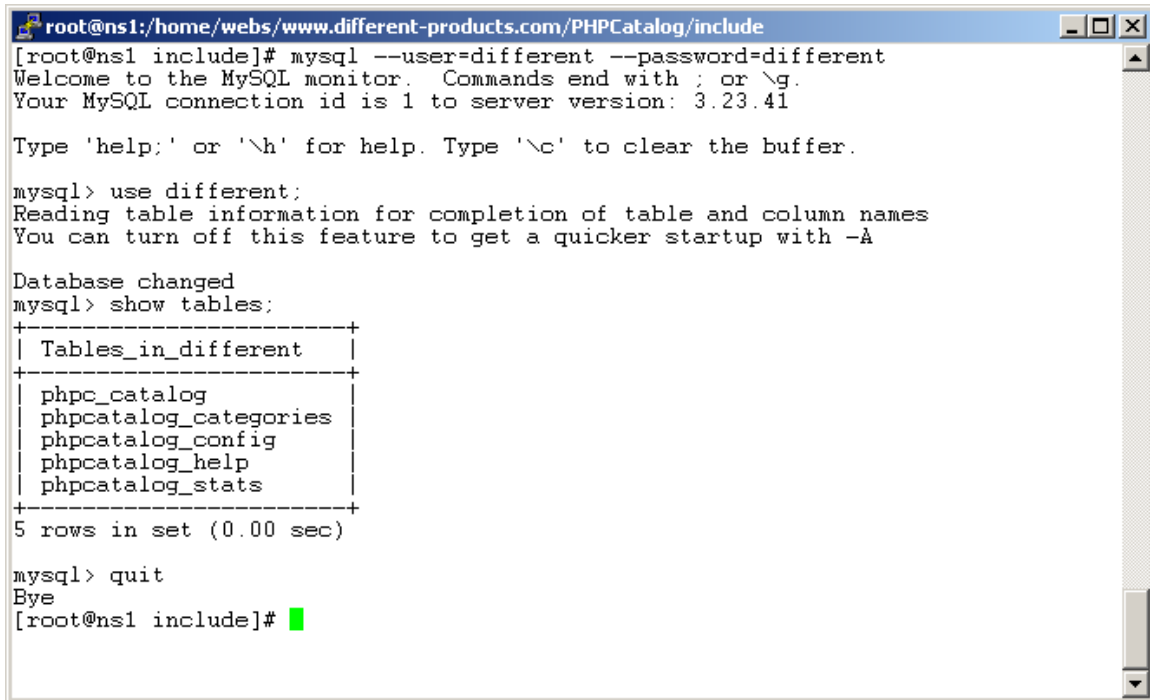
mysql>
```

In the example the **source createdb_mysql** command was used to create the **PHPCatalog** database tables.

Verifying User different Accessibility To The different Database

Once the database has been created, it is a good idea to make sure that the created user can both access **mysql** and the **different** database.

Consider the following:



```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include
[root@ns1 include]# mysql --user=different --password=different
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1 to server version: 3.23.41

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> use different;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_different |
+-----+
| phpc_catalog        |
| phpcatalog_categories |
| phpcatalog_config   |
| phpcatalog_help     |
| phpcatalog_stats    |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

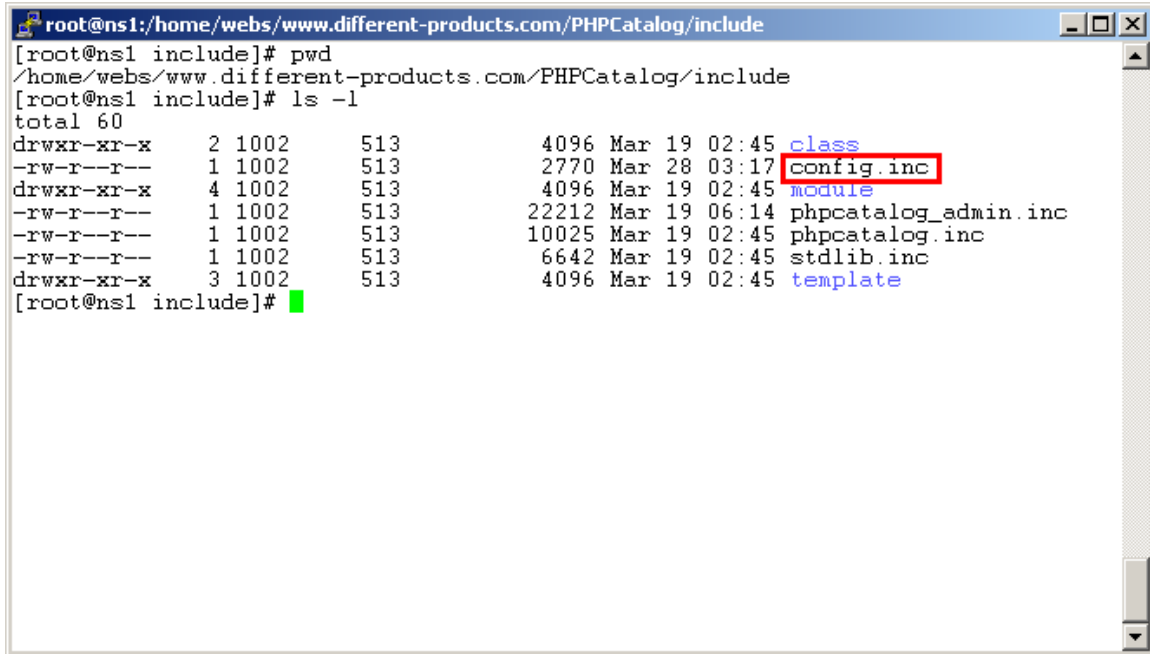
mysql> quit
Bye
[root@ns1 include]#
```

In the example the **mysql** database system was entered using the credentials of the user **different**. Once the system was entered the database named **different** was accessed, proving that the user has access to both the **mysql** system and the **different** database.

Locating the PHPCatalog Configuration File: config.inc

Now that the database has been prepared, the time has come to customize the **PHPCatalog** installation for this particular application.

Consider the following:

A terminal window titled 'root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include'. The user has entered 'pwd' and 'ls -l'. The output of 'ls -l' shows a directory listing with permissions, owner, group, size, date, and filename. The file 'config.inc' is highlighted with a red box.

```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include
[root@ns1 include]# pwd
/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include
[root@ns1 include]# ls -l
total 60
drwxr-xr-x  2 1002  513      4096 Mar 19 02:45 class
-rw-r--r--  1 1002  513     2770 Mar 28 03:17 config.inc
drwxr-xr-x  4 1002  513      4096 Mar 19 02:45 module
-rw-r--r--  1 1002  513     22212 Mar 19 06:14 phpcatalog_admin.inc
-rw-r--r--  1 1002  513     10025 Mar 19 02:45 phpcatalog.inc
-rw-r--r--  1 1002  513      6642 Mar 19 02:45 stdlib.inc
drwxr-xr-x  3 1002  513      4096 Mar 19 02:45 template
[root@ns1 include]#
```

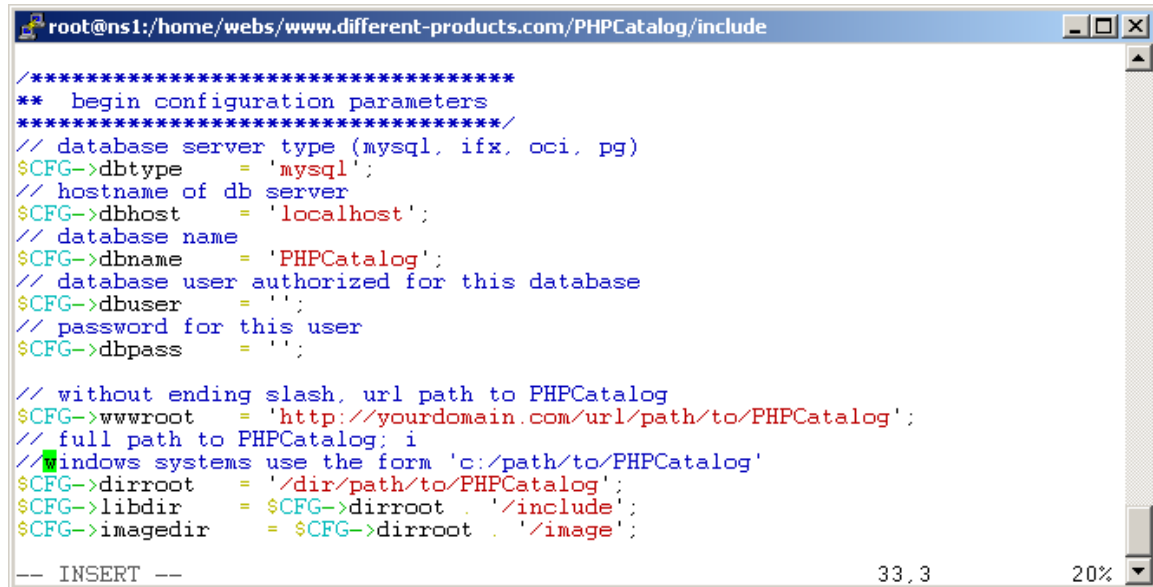
In the example the **/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include**, has been displayed with the **pwd** command. Then the **ls** command was used to obtain a listing of all of the files in that directory. The **config.inc** file has been highlighted.

The **config.inc** file is what must be customized to localize this PHPCatalog installation.

Before Localizing config.inc

The default **config.inc** file contains some generic information that must be adjusted before the application can be executed for the first time.

Consider the following:

A screenshot of a terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar text is 'root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include'. The terminal displays the content of a configuration file. The text is color-coded: blue for comments, green for variable names, and red for values. The content includes database configuration (mysql, localhost, PHPCatalog), wwwroot path, and directory paths (dirroot, libdir, imagedir). At the bottom right, it shows '33,3' and '20%'.

```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include

/*****
**  begin configuration parameters
*****/
// database server type (mysql, ifx, oci, pg)
$CFG->dbtype      = 'mysql';
// hostname of db server
$CFG->dbhost       = 'localhost';
// database name
$CFG->dbname       = 'PHPCatalog';
// database user authorized for this database
$CFG->dbuser       = '';
// password for this user
$CFG->dbpass       = '';

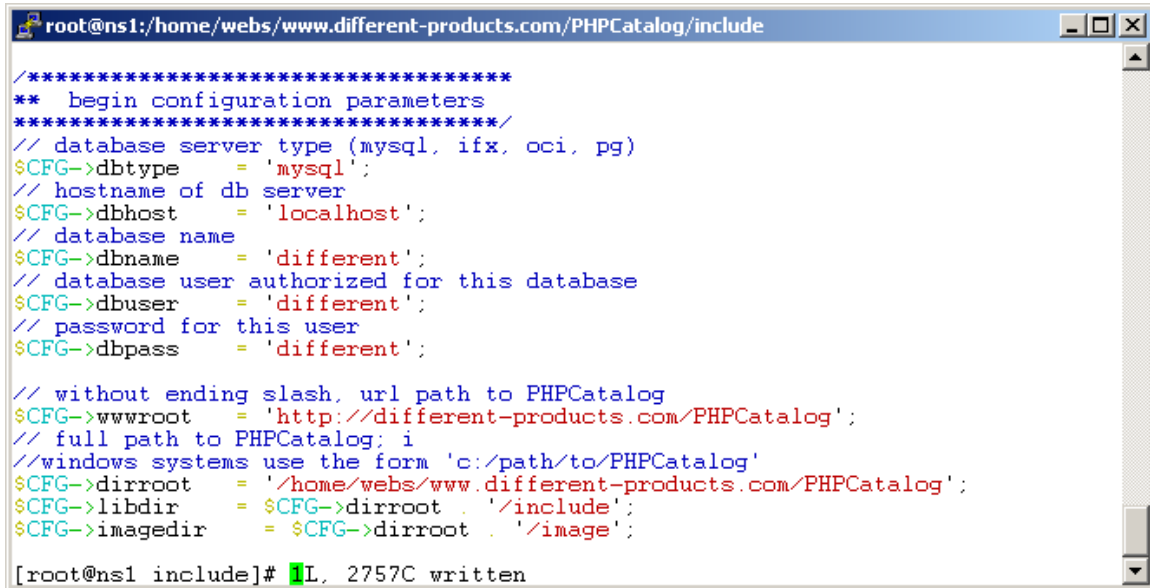
// without ending slash, url path to PHPCatalog
$CFG->wwwroot      = 'http://yourdomain.com/url/path/to/PHPCatalog';
// full path to PHPCatalog; i
// windows systems use the form 'c:/path/to/PHPCatalog'
$CFG->dirroot      = '/dir/path/to/PHPCatalog';
$CFG->libdir       = $CFG->dirroot . '/include';
$CFG->imagedir     = $CFG->dirroot . '/image';

-- INSERT --
```

In the example the default **config.inc** file is displayed.

After Localizing config.inc

Consider the following:



```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include

/*****
**  begin configuration parameters
*****/
// database server type (mysql, ifx, oci, pg)
$CFG->dbtype      = 'mysql';
// hostname of db server
$CFG->dbhost      = 'localhost';
// database name
$CFG->dbname      = 'different';
// database user authorized for this database
$CFG->dbuser      = 'different';
// password for this user
$CFG->dbpass      = 'different';

// without ending slash, url path to PHPCatalog
$CFG->wwwroot     = 'http://different-products.com/PHPCatalog';
// full path to PHPCatalog; i
// windows systems use the form 'c:/path/to/PHPCatalog'
$CFG->dirroot     = '/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog';
$CFG->libdir      = $CFG->dirroot . '/include';
$CFG->imagedir    = $CFG->dirroot . '/image';

[root@ns1 include]# IL, 2757C written
```

In the example appears the customized information for this PHPCatalog implementation. Notice that very little information need be changed to bring up a basic version of PHPCatalog, only **five** settings were changed.

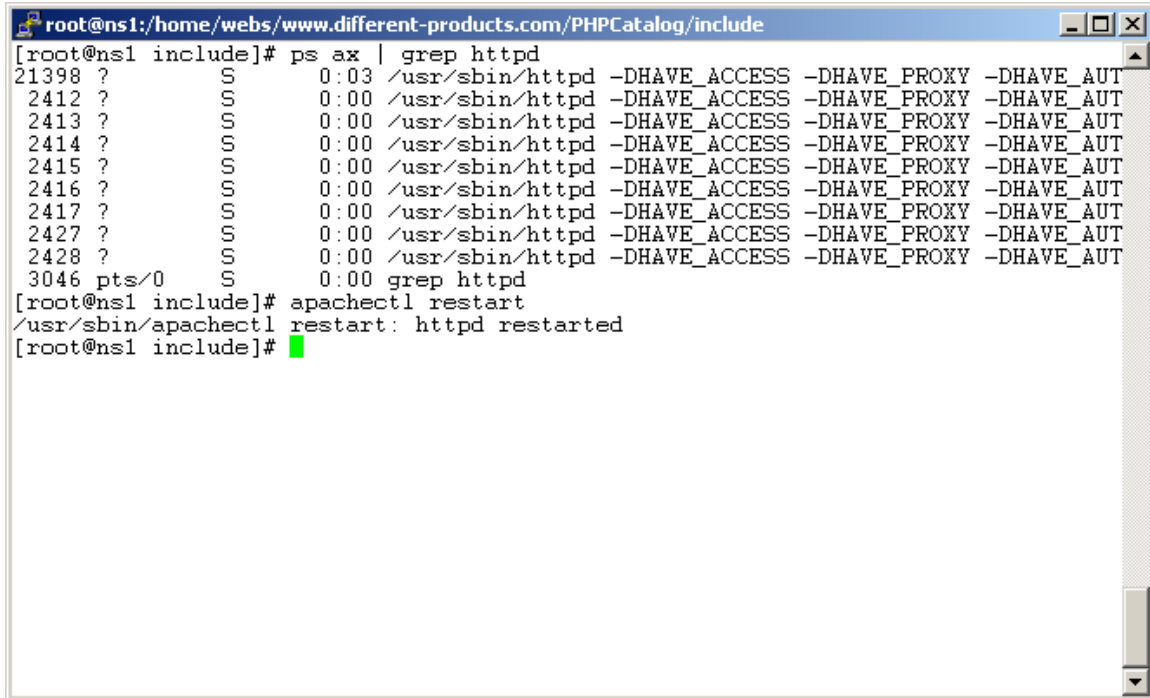
The values that were localized are:

```
$CFG->dbname
$CFG->dbuser
$CFG->dbpass
$CFG->wwwroot
$CFG->dirroot
```

Verifying That Apache Is Running

The next step to bringing **PHPCatalog** online is making sure that the webserver **apache** is running on this computer.

Consider the following:



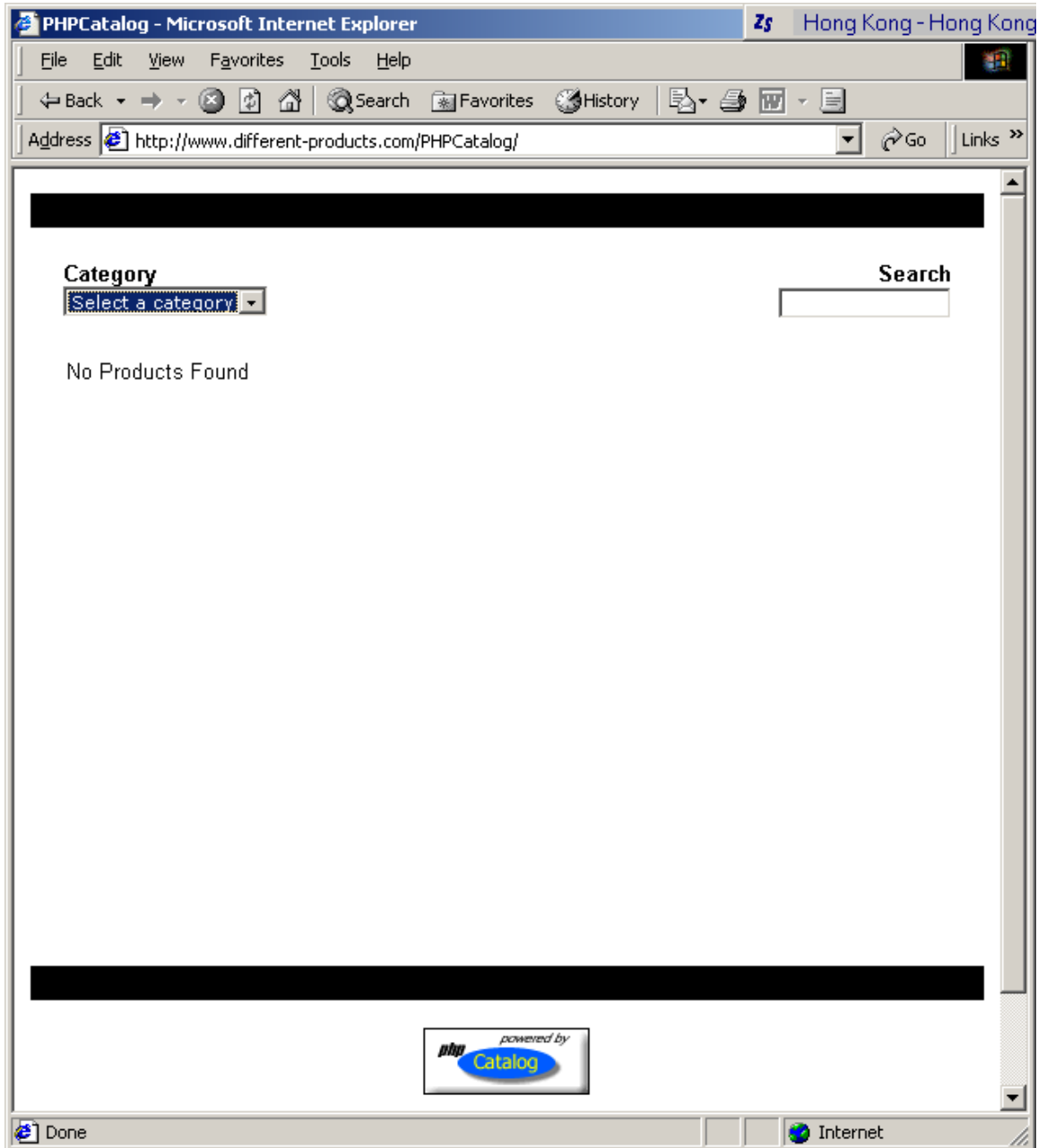
```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/include
[root@ns1 include]# ps ax | grep httpd
21398 ?        S      0:03 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2412 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2413 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2414 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2415 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2416 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2417 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2427 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
2428 ?        S      0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DHAVE_ACCESS -DHAVE_PROXY -DHAVE_AUT
3046 pts/0    S      0:00 grep httpd
[root@ns1 include]# apachectl restart
/usr/sbin/apachectl restart: httpd restarted
[root@ns1 include]#
```

In the example the **apache** web server was proven to be running via the use of the following command: **ps ax | grep httpd**. The presence of entries in the form **/usr/sbin/httpd** show that the **apache** web server is active on this machine.

Testing PHPCatalog

Now that the **PHPCatalog** package has been unpackaged in the appropriate directory, the **mysql** user and database created and the **apache** web server proven to be working, it is now time to test the system!

Consider the following

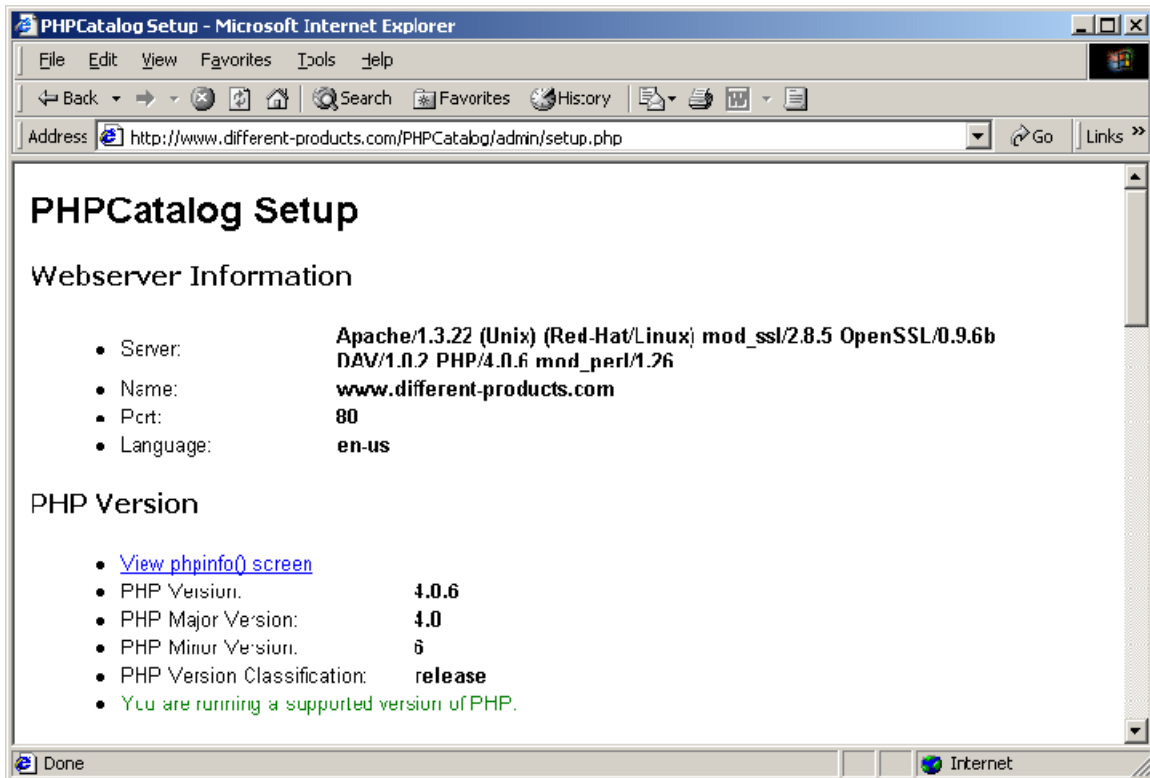


In the example the Internet server **http://www.different-products.com** has been visited by Internet Explorer. As can be seen by the output, the catalog system is running, but certain administrative scripts still need to be executed - in particular the **setup.php** script.

The /PHPCatalog/admin/setup.php Script Output – Screen 1

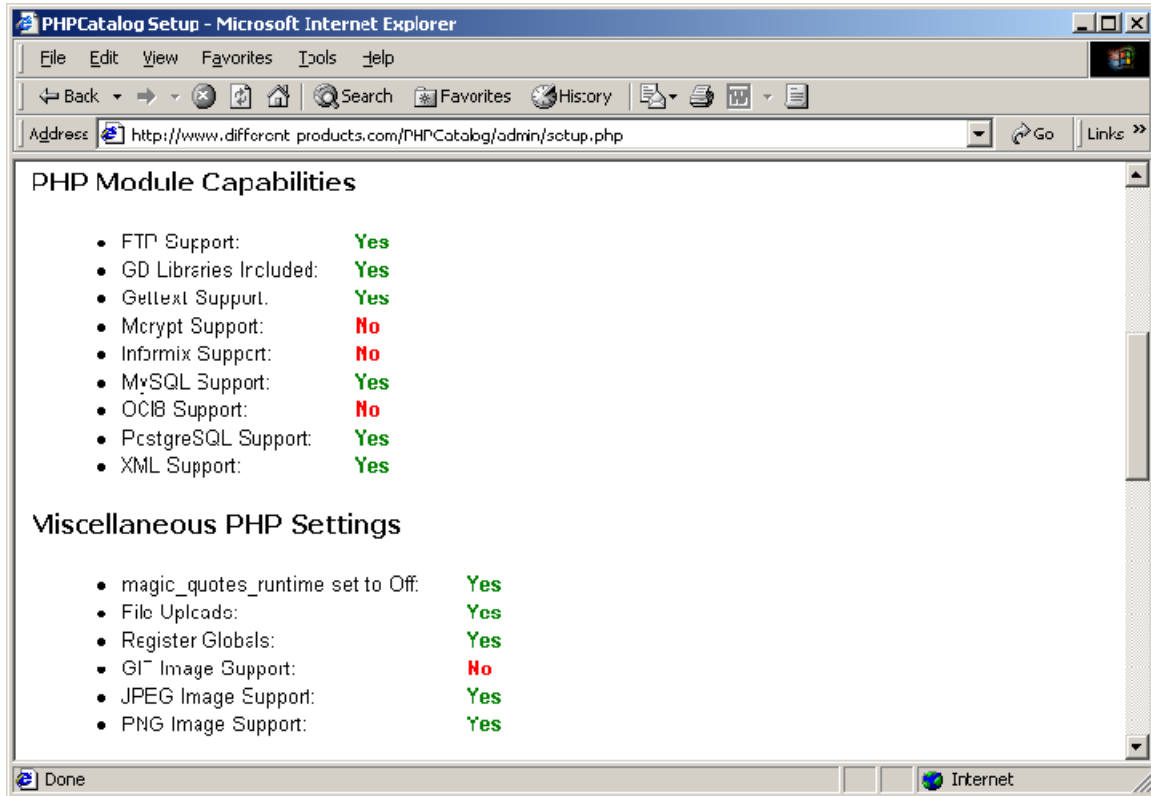
There is a script that accompanies PHPCatalog used to finalize some of the setup of the system. It presents a tremendous amount of information about the system, but only the last screen of information is really relevant to setting up PHPCatalog

Consider the following:



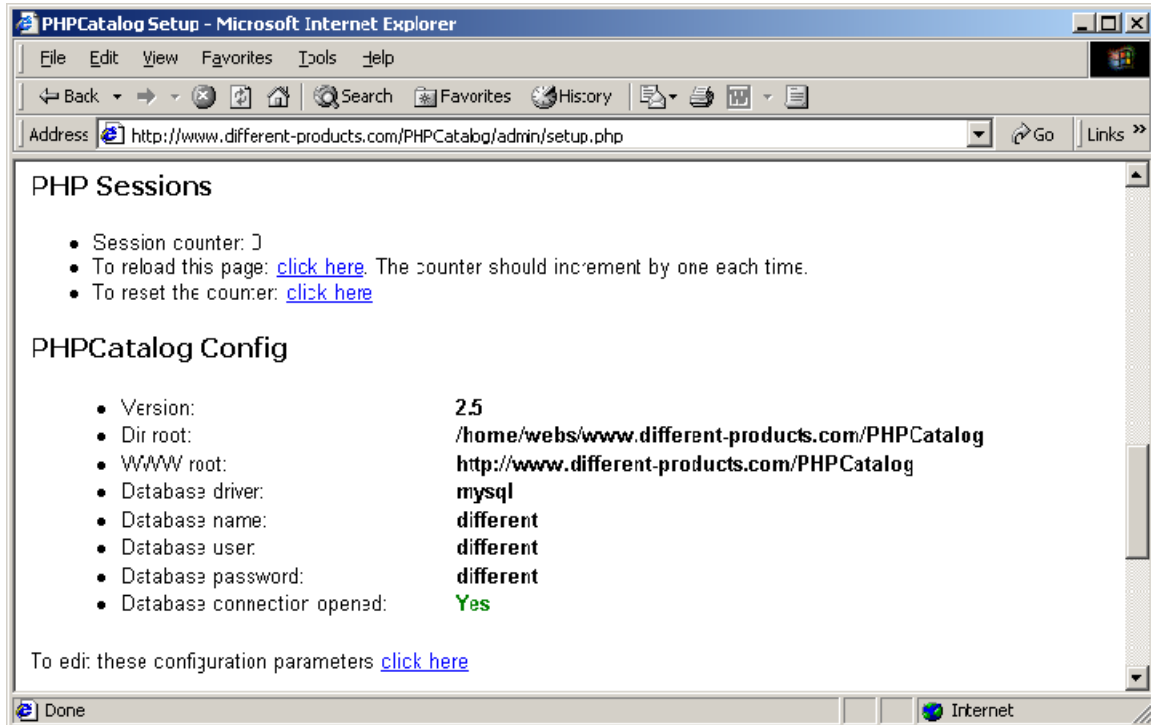
The /PHPCatalog/admin/setup.php Script Output – Screen 2

Consider the following:



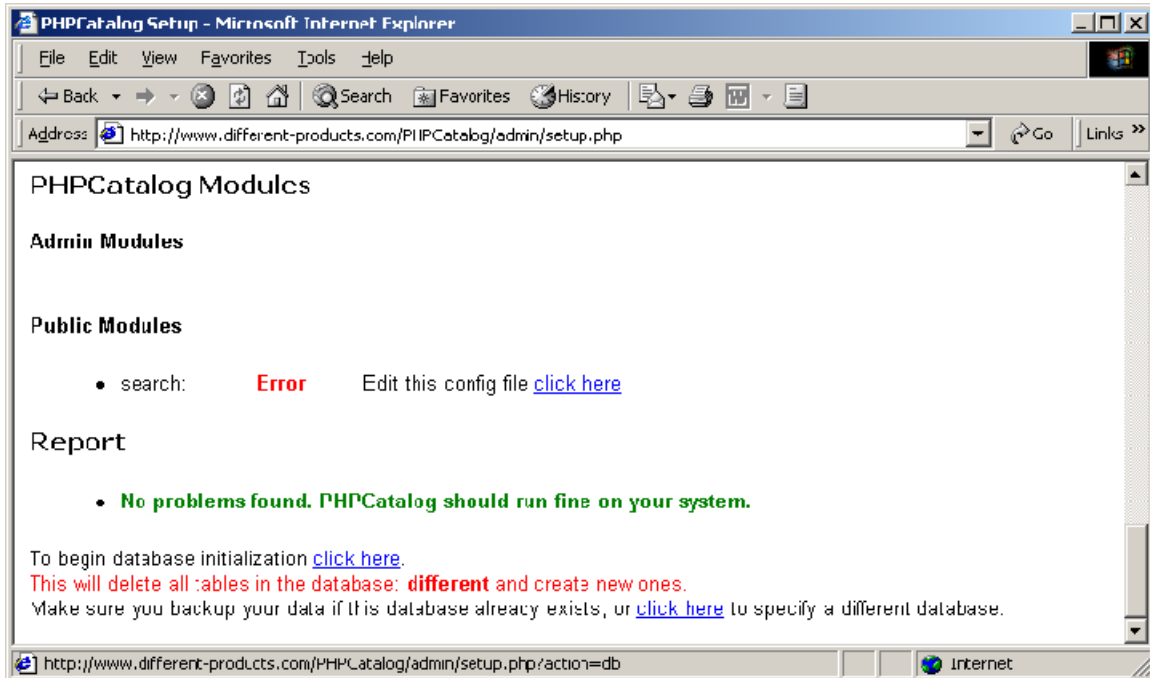
The /PHPCatalog/admin/setup.php Script Output – Screen 3

Consider the following:



The /PHPCatalog/admin/setup.php Script Output – Screen 4

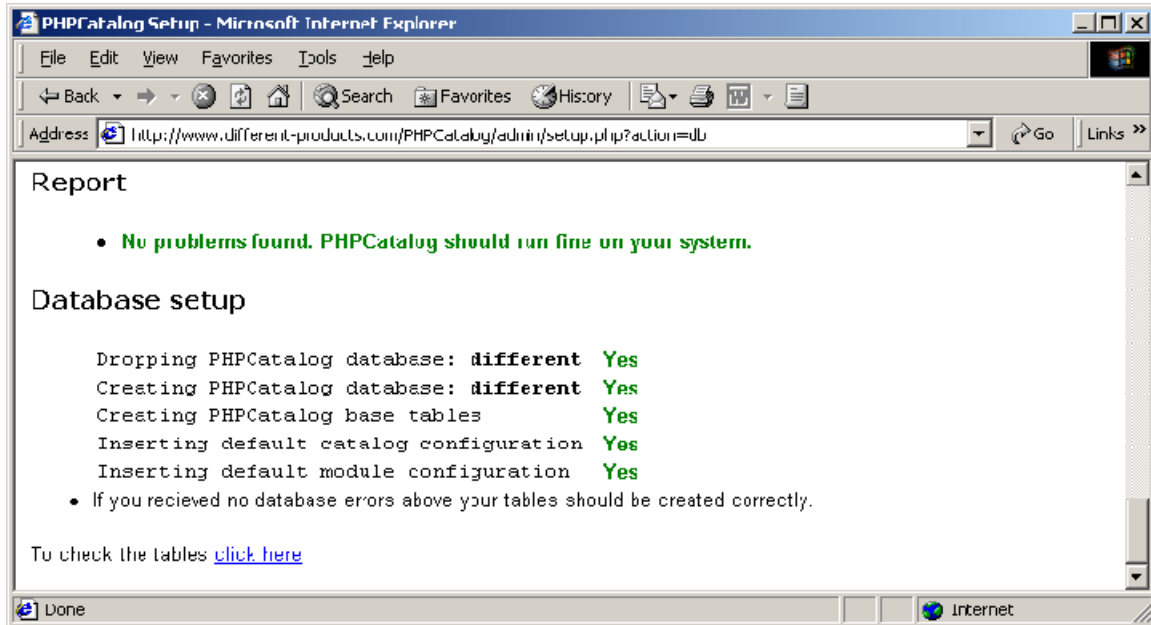
Consider the following:



This is the most important screen, click on “To begin database initialization, [click here](#)” to begin setting up the database.

PHPCatalog Database Created

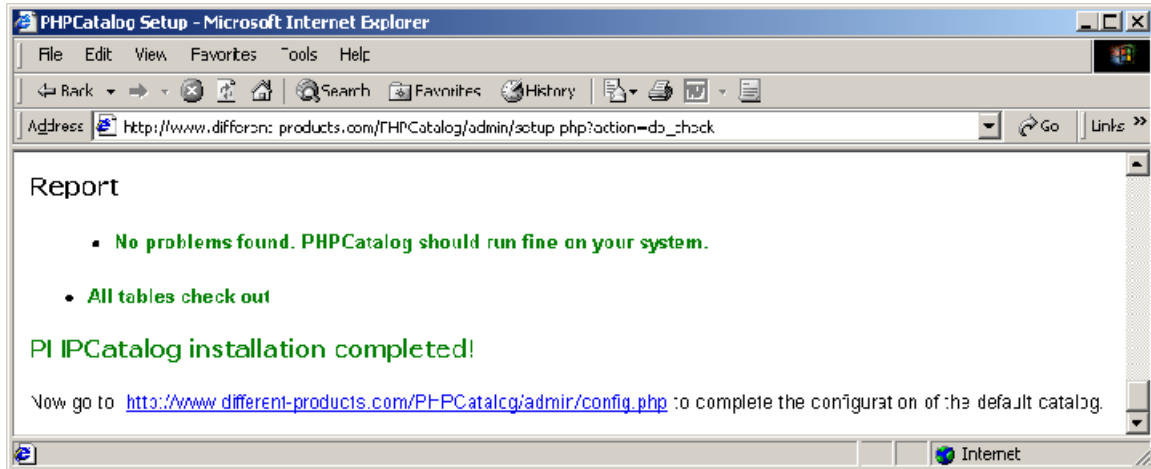
Consider the following:



Click on "To Check the tables [click here](#)" to continue

PHPCatalog Tables Created

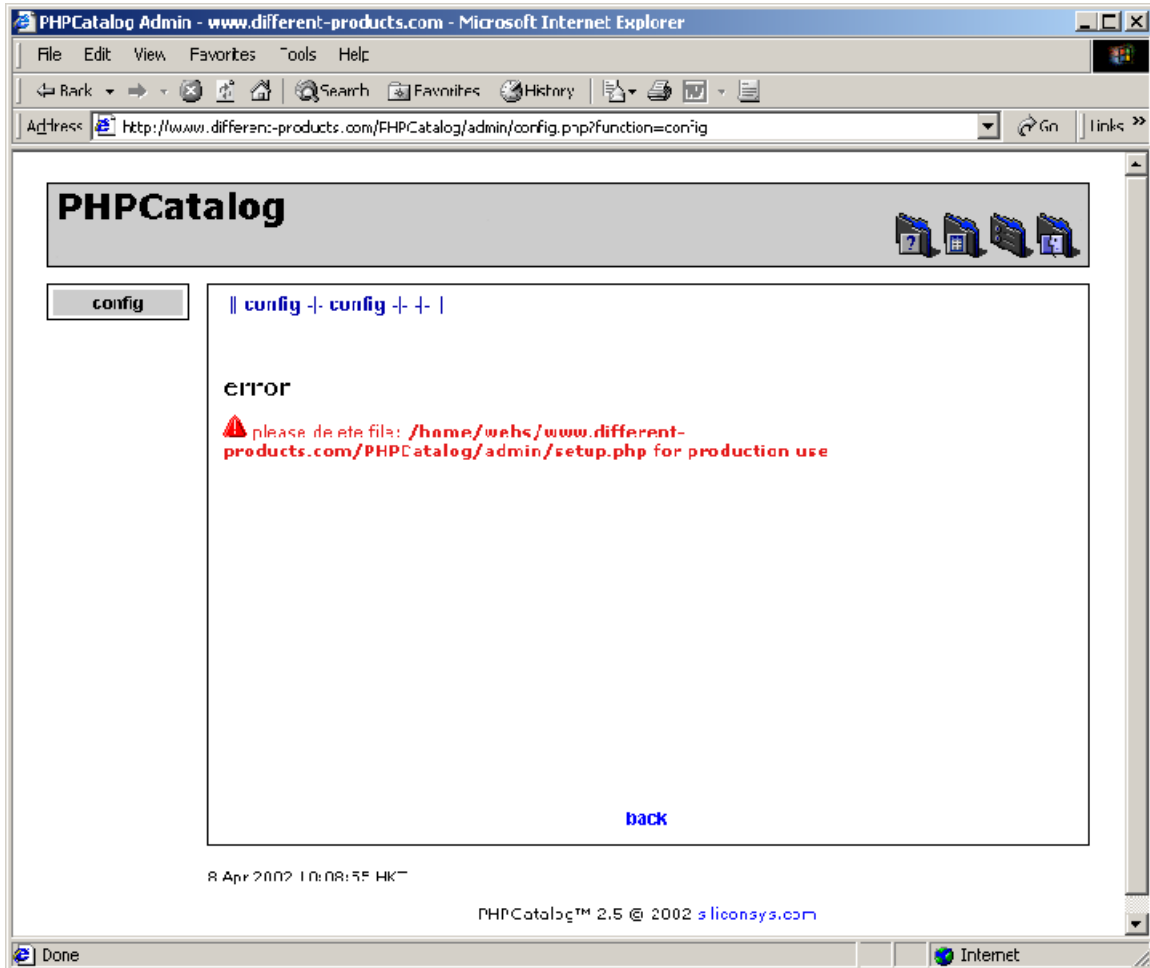
Consider the following:



Click on the URL at the bottom of the screen to check if the configuration worked

Warning: setup.php must be disabled

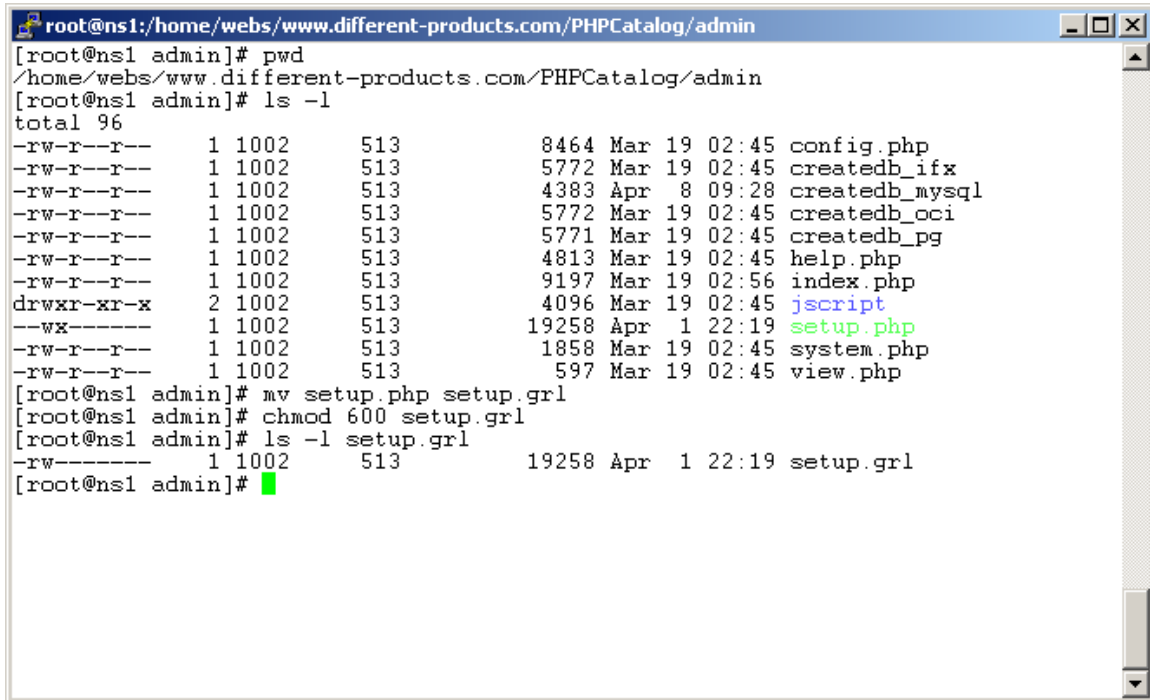
Consider the following:



In the example, the PHPCatalog system is advising the user to disable the **setup.php** script.

Disabling setup.php

Consider the following:



```
root@ns1:/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
[root@ns1 admin]# pwd
/home/webs/www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin
[root@ns1 admin]# ls -l
total 96
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513      8464 Mar 19 02:45 config.php
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     5772 Mar 19 02:45 createdb_ifx
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     4383 Apr  8 09:28 createdb_mysql
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     5772 Mar 19 02:45 createdb_oci
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     5771 Mar 19 02:45 createdb_pg
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     4813 Mar 19 02:45 help.php
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     9197 Mar 19 02:56 index.php
drwxr-xr-x  2 1002      513     4096 Mar 19 02:45 jscript
--wx-----  1 1002      513    19258 Apr  1 22:19 setup.php
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513     1858 Mar 19 02:45 system.php
-rw-r--r--  1 1002      513      597 Mar 19 02:45 view.php
[root@ns1 admin]# mv setup.php setup.grl
[root@ns1 admin]# chmod 600 setup.grl
[root@ns1 admin]# ls -l setup.grl
-rw-----  1 1002      513    19258 Apr  1 22:19 setup.grl
[root@ns1 admin]#
```

In the example the **mv** command is used to change the name of setup.php to setup.grl. After that the **chmod** command is used to make the script inaccessible to anyone but the owner of the file.

PHPCatalog Final Configuration

Consider the following:

PHPCatalog Admin - www.different-products.com - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites History Print View Source

Address http://www.different-products.com/PHPCatalog/admin/config.php?function=config Go Links >>

PHPCatalog

config categories config

|| config +- config +- +- ||

a:1:

current catalog	catalog	changing configuration for this catalog
currency symbol	\$	USD = '\$', € = '€#8364;'
thousand separator	,	USD = ',', Euro = ','
decimal separator	.	USD = ',', Euro = ','
number of items page	10	default = '10'
number of stats to show	0	set to '0' to disable
duration of stats	14	in days
number of specials to show	0	set to '0' to disable
price on request text		

save

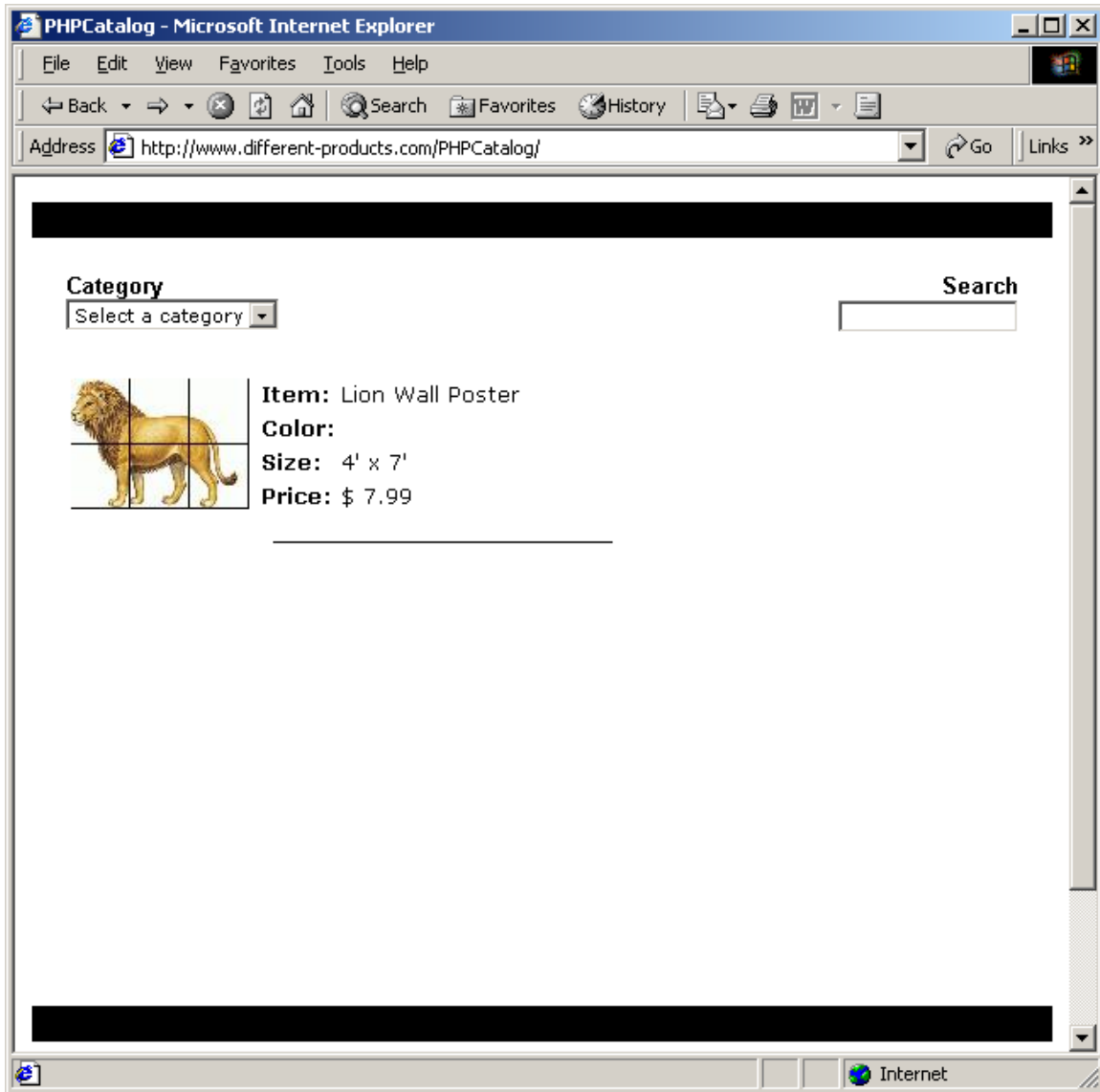
8 Apr 2002 10:03:37 HK

PHPCatalog™ 2.5 © 2002 siliconsys.com

Done Internet

In the example is the final configuration page of PHPCatalog, which allows the user to select popular settings such as currency and other settings designed to help make the system more powerful.

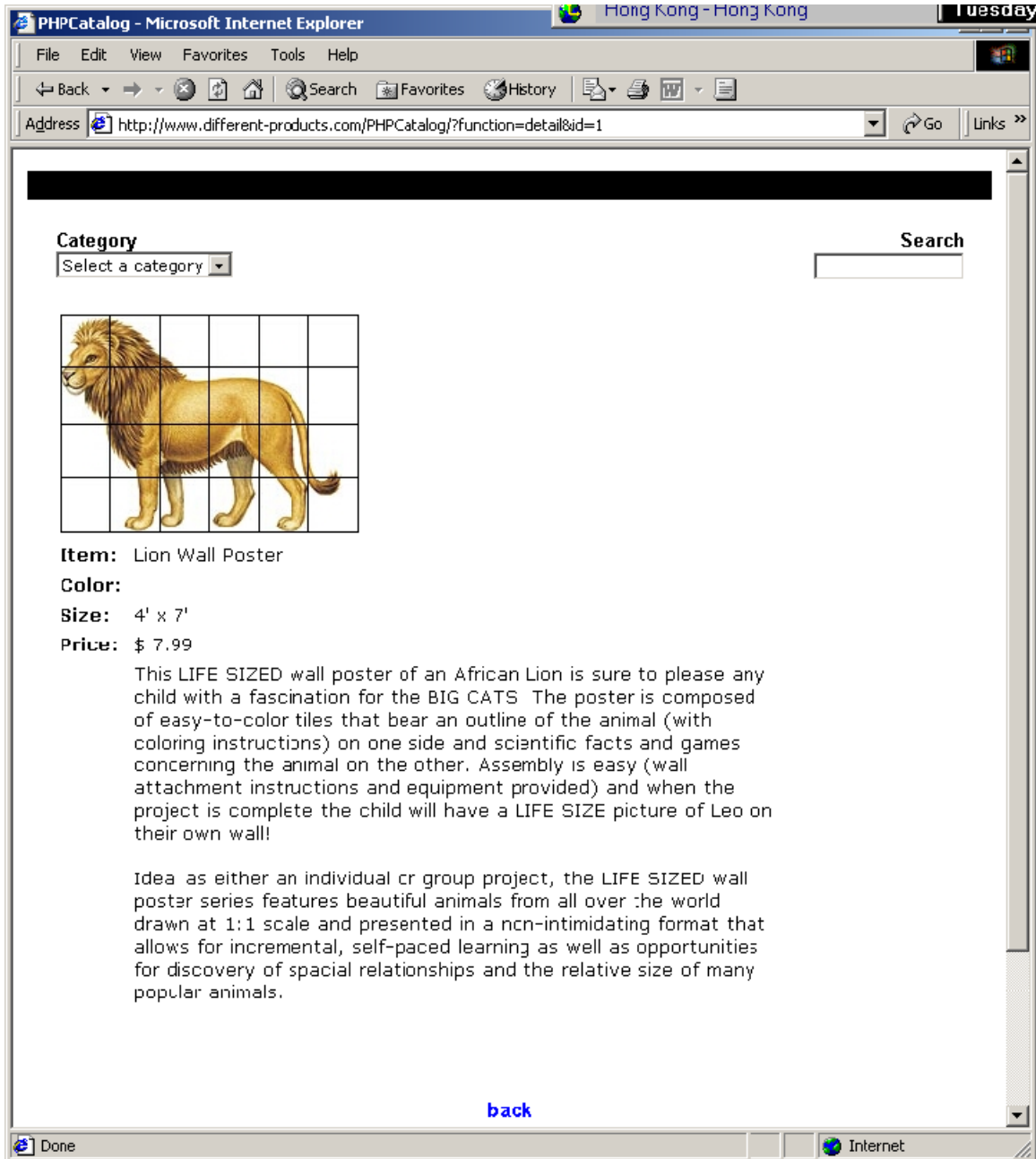
www.different-products.com Catalog – Main Page



In the example appears an item in the catalog system of www.different-products.com. At the moment it is the only item in the catalog.

www.different-products.com Catalog – Product Detail Page

Consider the following:



In the example are the item details for the selected catalog item. Item details provide additional information to interested consumers about the characteristics of the listed product.