

03 系统安装

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配置php

新下载好的php是没有配置文件的，需要自己配置。

可以通过复制php.ini-development文件进行配置。

具体的php配置教程：www.indrupal.com/node/375 -> phpstudy自定义PHP版本的方法，为安装Drupal10

教程主要内容：

Drupal 10 第一个正式版本已于2022年12月15日正式发布，其最低PHP版本要求为PHP 8.1，推荐为8.1.6以上，这困扰了一些在windows下使用集成安装环境的朋友，比如：phpstudy的php安装列表里面最高只支持到PHP 8.0.2，PHPCUSTOM直接没有PHP 8 的支持，这就需要我们自定义安装了，本文以安装Drupal 10为例，教你在phpstudy中自定义安装PHP的任意版本。

首先到PHP官网下载我们需要的PHP版本：

打开PHP官网，点击页面顶部的“Downloads”按钮，打开下载页面，找到所需的版本，然后点击“Windows downloads”打开下载页面

这里我们以下载8.2.4为例，将打开

<https://windows.php.net/download#php-8.2>

然后依据自己操作系统的位数以及是否线程安全进行选择，32位操作系统就选择X86

这里我们选择64位非线程安全的版本，即“VS16 x64 Non Thread Safe”

然后点击其中的“Zip”子链接，即开始下载

然后找到phpstudy的PHP目录|：“\phpstudy_pro\Extensions\php\”

在其为我们刚刚下载的PHP版本创建一个目录，比如“php8.2.4nts”

然后将刚下载的PHP解压到该目录，此时“php.exe”的完整路径应该是：

phpstudy_pro\Extensions\php\php8.2.4nts\php.exe

双击它如果不能成功运行，那么你还需要安装微软的VC运行库，运行库下载地址：

<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/zh-hans/downloads/>

找到“其他工具、框架和可再发行组件”然后下载里面的：

Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2022

经过以上操作，在phpstudy中已经可以为网站配置安装的PHP版本了

注意：此时在phpstudy自身的php安装列表中，依然看不到我们新安装的PHP版本，但没关系，他不影响使用，只需在网站配置页里面选择新安装的PHP版本即可

如果在配置中，选择php 8以上版本时，网站出现了500错误状态码，那么大概率是VC库没有安装好，按前述方法下载安装即可

还是希望这些集成环境能够快一点更新，免去使用者自己去安装的麻烦

现在我们来安装Drupal 10，为其配置好网站后，启动安装过程会提示有很多需要的PHP扩展没有被启用，那么我们来启用相关扩展

打开配置文件“phpstudy_pro\Extensions\php\php8.2.4nts\php.ini”，我们会发现里面是空的，其实php官方已经为我们提前准备好了两个预配置文件（在相同目录下）：

php.ini-development：开发环境下使用

php.ini-production：生成环境（正式上线服务的环境）

根据需要复制其中一个配置的内容到上述php.ini文件，再根据自己的配置需要进行细节修改，保存即可
这里提供一个完整的配置内容供新人朋友体验Drupal 10，配置如下：

[PHP]

```
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; About php.ini      ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; PHP's initialization file, generally called php.ini, is responsible for
; configuring many of the aspects of PHP's behavior.

; PHP attempts to find and load this configuration from a number of locations.
; The following is a summary of its search order:
; 1. SAPI module specific location.
; 2. The PHPRC environment variable.
; 3. A number of predefined registry keys on Windows
; 4. Current working directory (except CLI)
; 5. The web server's directory (for SAPI modules), or directory of PHP
; (otherwise in Windows)
; 6. The directory from the --with-config-file-path compile time option, or the
; Windows directory (usually C:\windows)
; See the PHP docs for more specific information.
; https://php.net/configuration.file

; The syntax of the file is extremely simple.  Whitespace and lines
; beginning with a semicolon are silently ignored (as you probably guessed).
; Section headers (e.g. [Foo]) are also silently ignored, even though
```

```
; they might mean something in the future.

; Directives following the section heading [PATH=/www/mysite] only
; apply to PHP files in the /www/mysite directory. Directives
; following the section heading [HOST=www.example.com] only apply to
; PHP files served from www.example.com. Directives set in these
; special sections cannot be overridden by user-defined INI files or
; at runtime. Currently, [PATH=] and [HOST=] sections only work under
; CGI/FastCGI.
; https://php.net/ini.sections

; Directives are specified using the following syntax:
; directive = value
; Directive names are *case sensitive* - foo=bar is different from F00=bar.
; Directives are variables used to configure PHP or PHP extensions.
; There is no name validation. If PHP can't find an expected
; directive because it is not set or is mistyped, a default value will be used.

; The value can be a string, a number, a PHP constant (e.g. E_ALL or M_PI), one
; of the INI constants (On, Off, True, False, Yes, No and None) or an expression
; (e.g. E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE), a quoted string ("bar"), or a reference to a
; previously set variable or directive (e.g. ${foo})

; Expressions in the INI file are limited to bitwise operators and parentheses:
; | bitwise OR
; ^ bitwise XOR
; & bitwise AND
; ~ bitwise NOT
; ! boolean NOT

; Boolean flags can be turned on using the values 1, On, True or Yes.
; They can be turned off using the values 0, Off, False or No.

; An empty string can be denoted by simply not writing anything after the equal
; sign, or by using the None keyword:

; foo =          ; sets foo to an empty string
; foo = None     ; sets foo to an empty string
; foo = "None"   ; sets foo to the string 'None'

; If you use constants in your value, and these constants belong to a
; dynamically loaded extension (either a PHP extension or a Zend extension),
; you may only use these constants *after* the line that loads the extension.
```

```
;;;;;;;;;;
; About this file ;
;;;;;;;;;;

; PHP comes packaged with two INI files. One that is recommended to be used
; in production environments and one that is recommended to be used in
; development environments.

; php.ini-production contains settings which hold security, performance and
; best practices at its core. But please be aware, these settings may break
; compatibility with older or less security conscience applications. We
; recommend using the production ini in production and testing environments.

; php.ini-development is very similar to its production variant, except it is
; much more verbose when it comes to errors. We recommend using the
; development version only in development environments, as errors shown to
; application users can inadvertently leak otherwise secure information.

; This is the php.ini-development INI file.

;;;;;;;;;;
; Quick Reference ;
;;;;;;;;;;

; The following are all the settings which are different in either the production
; or development versions of the INIs with respect to PHP's default behavior.
; Please see the actual settings later in the document for more details as to why
; we recommend these changes in PHP's behavior.

; display_errors
;   Default Value: On
;   Development Value: On
;   Production Value: Off

; display_startup_errors
;   Default Value: On
;   Development Value: On
;   Production Value: Off

; error_reporting
;   Default Value: E_ALL
;   Development Value: E_ALL
;   Production Value: E_ALL & ~E_DEPRECATED & ~E_STRICT
```

```
; log_errors
;   Default Value: Off
;   Development Value: On
;   Production Value: On

; max_input_time
;   Default Value: -1 (Unlimited)
;   Development Value: 60 (60 seconds)
;   Production Value: 60 (60 seconds)

; output_buffering
;   Default Value: Off
;   Development Value: 4096
;   Production Value: 4096

; register_argc_argv
;   Default Value: On
;   Development Value: Off
;   Production Value: Off

; request_order
;   Default Value: None
;   Development Value: "GP"
;   Production Value: "GP"

; session.gc_divisor
;   Default Value: 100
;   Development Value: 1000
;   Production Value: 1000

; session.sid_bits_per_character
;   Default Value: 4
;   Development Value: 5
;   Production Value: 5

; short_open_tag
;   Default Value: On
;   Development Value: Off
;   Production Value: Off

; variables_order
;   Default Value: "EGPCS"
```

```

; Development Value: "GPCS"
; Production Value: "GPCS"

; zend.exception_ignore_args
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: Off
; Production Value: On

; zend.exception_string_param_max_len
; Default Value: 15
; Development Value: 15
; Production Value: 0

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; php.ini Options ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Name for user-defined php.ini (.htaccess) files. Default is ".user.ini"
;user_ini.filename = ".user.ini"

; To disable this feature set this option to an empty value
;user_ini.filename =

; TTL for user-defined php.ini files (time-to-live) in seconds. Default is 300
seconds (5 minutes)
;user_ini.cache_ttl = 300

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Language Options ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; Enable the PHP scripting language engine under Apache.
; https://php.net/engine
engine = On

; This directive determines whether or not PHP will recognize code between
; <? and >? tags as PHP source which should be processed as such. It is
; generally recommended that <?php and >? should be used and that this feature
; should be disabled, as enabling it may result in issues when generating XML
; documents, however this remains supported for backward compatibility reasons.
; Note that this directive does not control the <?= shorthand tag, which can be
; used regardless of this directive.
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: Off

```

```
; Production Value: Off
; https://php.net/short-open-tag
short_open_tag = Off

; The number of significant digits displayed in floating point numbers.
; https://php.net/precision
precision = 14

; Output buffering is a mechanism for controlling how much output data
; (excluding headers and cookies) PHP should keep internally before pushing that
; data to the client. If your application's output exceeds this setting, PHP
; will send that data in chunks of roughly the size you specify.
; Turning on this setting and managing its maximum buffer size can yield some
; interesting side-effects depending on your application and web server.
; You may be able to send headers and cookies after you've already sent output
; through print or echo. You also may see performance benefits if your server is
; emitting less packets due to buffered output versus PHP streaming the output
; as it gets it. On production servers, 4096 bytes is a good setting for performance
; reasons.
; Note: Output buffering can also be controlled via Output Buffering Control
; functions.
; Possible Values:
;   On = Enabled and buffer is unlimited. (Use with caution)
;   Off = Disabled
;   Integer = Enables the buffer and sets its maximum size in bytes.
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to Off for the CLI SAPI
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: 4096
; Production Value: 4096
; https://php.net/output-buffering
output_buffering = 4096

; You can redirect all of the output of your scripts to a function. For
; example, if you set output_handler to "mb_output_handler", character
; encoding will be transparently converted to the specified encoding.
; Setting any output handler automatically turns on output buffering.
; Note: People who wrote portable scripts should not depend on this ini
; directive. Instead, explicitly set the output handler using ob_start().
; Using this ini directive may cause problems unless you know what script
; is doing.
; Note: You cannot use both "mb_output_handler" with "ob_iconv_handler"
; and you cannot use both "ob_gzhandler" and "zlib.output_compression".
; Note: output_handler must be empty if this is set 'On' !!!!
;
```

```
; Instead you must use zlib.output_handler.
; https://php.net/output-handler
;output_handler =

; URL rewriter function rewrites URL on the fly by using
; output buffer. You can set target tags by this configuration.
; "form" tag is special tag. It will add hidden input tag to pass values.
; Refer to session.trans_sid_tags for usage.
; Default Value: "form="
; Development Value: "form="
; Production Value: "form="
;url_rewriter.tags

; URL rewriter will not rewrite absolute URL nor form by default. To enable
; absolute URL rewrite, allowed hosts must be defined at RUNTIME.
; Refer to session.trans_sid_hosts for more details.
; Default Value: ""
; Development Value: ""
; Production Value: ""
;url_rewriter.hosts

; Transparent output compression using the zlib library
; Valid values for this option are 'off', 'on', or a specific buffer size
; to be used for compression (default is 4KB)
; Note: Resulting chunk size may vary due to nature of compression. PHP
; outputs chunks that are few hundreds bytes each as a result of
; compression. If you prefer a larger chunk size for better
; performance, enable output_buffering in addition.
; Note: You need to use zlib.output_handler instead of the standard
; output_handler, or otherwise the output will be corrupted.
; https://php.net/zlib.output-compression
zlib.output_compression = Off

; https://php.net/zlib.output-compression-level
;zlib.output_compression_level = -1

; You cannot specify additional output handlers if zlib.output_compression
; is activated here. This setting does the same as output_handler but in
; a different order.
; https://php.net/zlib.output-handler
;zlib.output_handler =

; Implicit flush tells PHP to tell the output layer to flush itself
```



```
; automatically after every output block. This is equivalent to calling the
; PHP function flush() after each and every call to print() or echo() and each
; and every HTML block. Turning this option on has serious performance
; implications and is generally recommended for debugging purposes only.
; https://php.net/implicit-flush
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to On for the CLI SAPI
implicit_flush = Off
```

```
; The unserialize callback function will be called (with the undefined class'
; name as parameter), if the unserializer finds an undefined class
; which should be instantiated. A warning appears if the specified function is
; not defined, or if the function doesn't include/implement the missing class.
; So only set this entry, if you really want to implement such a
; callback-function.
unserialize_callback_func =
```

```
; The unserialize_max_depth specifies the default depth limit for unserialized
; structures. Setting the depth limit too high may result in stack overflows
; during unserialization. The unserialize_max_depth ini setting can be
; overridden by the max_depth option on individual unserialize() calls.
; A value of 0 disables the depth limit.
unserialize_max_depth = 4096
```

```
; When floats & doubles are serialized, store serialize_precision significant
; digits after the floating point. The default value ensures that when floats
; are decoded with unserialize, the data will remain the same.
; The value is also used for json_encode when encoding double values.
; If -1 is used, then dtoa mode 0 is used which automatically select the best
; precision.
serialize_precision = -1
```

```
; open_basedir, if set, limits all file operations to the defined directory
; and below. This directive makes most sense if used in a per-directory
; or per-virtualhost web server configuration file.
; Note: disables the realpath cache
; https://php.net/open-basedir
open_basedir =
```

```
; This directive allows you to disable certain functions.
; It receives a comma-delimited list of function names.
; https://php.net/disable-functions
disable_functions =
```

```
; This directive allows you to disable certain classes.
; It receives a comma-delimited list of class names.
; https://php.net/disable-classes
disable_classes =

; Colors for Syntax Highlighting mode. Anything that's acceptable in
; <span style="color: ???????"> would work.
; https://php.net/syntax-highlighting
;highlight.string = #DD0000
;highlight.comment = #FF9900
;highlight.keyword = #007700
;highlight.default = #0000BB
;highlight.html = #000000

; If enabled, the request will be allowed to complete even if the user aborts
; the request. Consider enabling it if executing long requests, which may end up
; being interrupted by the user or a browser timing out. PHP's default behavior
; is to disable this feature.
; https://php.net/ignore-user-abort
;ignore_user_abort = On

; Determines the size of the realpath cache to be used by PHP. This value should
; be increased on systems where PHP opens many files to reflect the quantity of
; the file operations performed.
; Note: if open_basedir is set, the cache is disabled
; https://php.net/realpath-cache-size
;realpath_cache_size = 4096k

; Duration of time, in seconds for which to cache realpath information for a given
; file or directory. For systems with rarely changing files, consider increasing this
; value.
; https://php.net/realpath-cache-ttl
;realpath_cache_ttl = 120

; Enables or disables the circular reference collector.
; https://php.net/zend.enable-gc
zend.enable_gc = On

; If enabled, scripts may be written in encodings that are incompatible with
; the scanner. CP936, Big5, CP949 and Shift_JIS are the examples of such
; encodings. To use this feature, mbstring extension must be enabled.
;zend.multibyte = Off
```

```

; Allows to set the default encoding for the scripts. This value will be used
; unless "declare(encoding=...)" directive appears at the top of the script.
; Only affects if zend.multibyte is set.
zend.script_encoding =

; Allows to include or exclude arguments from stack traces generated for exceptions.
; In production, it is recommended to turn this setting on to prohibit the output
; of sensitive information in stack traces
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: Off
; Production Value: On
zend.exception_ignore_args = Off

; Allows setting the maximum string length in an argument of a stringified stack
trace
; to a value between 0 and 1000000.
; This has no effect when zend.exception_ignore_args is enabled.
; Default Value: 15
; Development Value: 15
; Production Value: 0
zend.exception_string_param_max_len = 15

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Miscellaneous ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; Decides whether PHP may expose the fact that it is installed on the server
; (e.g. by adding its signature to the Web server header). It is no security
; threat in any way, but it makes it possible to determine whether you use PHP
; on your server or not.
; https://php.net/expose-php
expose_php = Off

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Resource Limits ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds
; https://php.net/max-execution-time
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to 0 for the CLI SAPI
max_execution_time = 300

; Maximum amount of time each script may spend parsing request data. It's a good

```

```

; idea to limit this time on productions servers in order to eliminate unexpectedly
; long running scripts.
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to -1 for the CLI SAPI
; Default Value: -1 (Unlimited)
; Development Value: 60 (60 seconds)
; Production Value: 60 (60 seconds)
; https://php.net/max-input-time
max_input_time = 60

; Maximum input variable nesting level
; https://php.net/max-input-nesting-level
;max_input_nesting_level = 64

; How many GET/POST/COOKIE input variables may be accepted
;max_input_vars = 1000

; How many multipart body parts (combined input variable and file uploads) may
; be accepted.
; Default Value: -1 (Sum of max_input_vars and max_file_uploads)
;max_multipart_body_parts = 1500

; Maximum amount of memory a script may consume
; https://php.net/memory-limit
memory_limit = 2048M

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Error handling and logging ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; This directive informs PHP of which errors, warnings and notices you would like
; it to take action for. The recommended way of setting values for this
; directive is through the use of the error level constants and bitwise
; operators. The error level constants are below here for convenience as well as
; some common settings and their meanings.
; By default, PHP is set to take action on all errors, notices and warnings EXCEPT
; those related to E_NOTICE and E_STRICT, which together cover best practices and
; recommended coding standards in PHP. For performance reasons, this is the
; recommend error reporting setting. Your production server shouldn't be wasting
; resources complaining about best practices and coding standards. That's what
; development servers and development settings are for.
; Note: The php.ini-development file has this setting as E_ALL. This
; means it pretty much reports everything which is exactly what you want during
; development and early testing.

```

```

;
; Error Level Constants:
; E_ALL                - All errors and warnings
; E_ERROR              - fatal run-time errors
; E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR  - almost fatal run-time errors
; E_WARNING            - run-time warnings (non-fatal errors)
; E_PARSE              - compile-time parse errors
; E_NOTICE             - run-time notices (these are warnings which often result
;                        from a bug in your code, but it's possible that it was
;                        intentional (e.g., using an uninitialized variable and
;                        relying on the fact it is automatically initialized to an
;                        empty string)
; E_STRICT             - run-time notices, enable to have PHP suggest changes
;                        to your code which will ensure the best interoperability
;                        and forward compatibility of your code
; E_CORE_ERROR         - fatal errors that occur during PHP's initial startup
; E_CORE_WARNING       - warnings (non-fatal errors) that occur during PHP's
;                        initial startup
; E_COMPILE_ERROR      - fatal compile-time errors
; E_COMPILE_WARNING    - compile-time warnings (non-fatal errors)
; E_USER_ERROR         - user-generated error message
; E_USER_WARNING       - user-generated warning message
; E_USER_NOTICE        - user-generated notice message
; E_DEPRECATED         - warn about code that will not work in future versions
;                        of PHP
; E_USER_DEPRECATED    - user-generated deprecation warnings
;
; Common Values:
;   E_ALL (Show all errors, warnings and notices including coding standards.)
;   E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE (Show all errors, except for notices)
;   E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE & ~E_STRICT (Show all errors, except for notices and coding
standards warnings.)
;   E_COMPILE_ERROR|E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR|E_ERROR|E_CORE_ERROR (Show only errors)
; Default Value: E_ALL
; Development Value: E_ALL
; Production Value: E_ALL & ~E_DEPRECATED & ~E_STRICT
; https://php.net/error-reporting
error_reporting = E_ALL

; This directive controls whether or not and where PHP will output errors,
; notices and warnings too. Error output is very useful during development, but
; it could be very dangerous in production environments. Depending on the code
; which is triggering the error, sensitive information could potentially leak

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```
; out of your application such as database usernames and passwords or worse.
; For production environments, we recommend logging errors rather than
; sending them to STDOUT.
; Possible Values:
;   Off = Do not display any errors
;   stderr = Display errors to STDERR (affects only CGI/CLI binaries!)
;   On or stdout = Display errors to STDOUT
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: Off
; https://php.net/display-errors
display_errors = On

; The display of errors which occur during PHP's startup sequence are handled
; separately from display_errors. We strongly recommend you set this to 'off'
; for production servers to avoid leaking configuration details.
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: Off
; https://php.net/display-startup-errors
display_startup_errors = On

; Besides displaying errors, PHP can also log errors to locations such as a
; server-specific log, STDERR, or a location specified by the error_log
; directive found below. While errors should not be displayed on productions
; servers they should still be monitored and logging is a great way to do that.
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: On
; https://php.net/log-errors
log_errors = On

; Do not log repeated messages. Repeated errors must occur in same file on same
; line unless ignore_repeated_source is set true.
; https://php.net/ignore-repeated-errors
ignore_repeated_errors = Off

; Ignore source of message when ignoring repeated messages. When this setting
; is On you will not log errors with repeated messages from different files or
; source lines.
; https://php.net/ignore-repeated-source
ignore_repeated_source = Off
```

```
; If this parameter is set to Off, then memory leaks will not be shown (on
; stdout or in the log). This is only effective in a debug compile, and if
; error reporting includes E_WARNING in the allowed list
; https://php.net/report-memleaks
report_memleaks = On

; This setting is off by default.
;report_zend_debug = 0

; Turn off normal error reporting and emit XML-RPC error XML
; https://php.net/xmlrpc-errors
;xmlrpc_errors = 0

; An XML-RPC faultCode
;xmlrpc_error_number = 0

; When PHP displays or logs an error, it has the capability of formatting the
; error message as HTML for easier reading. This directive controls whether
; the error message is formatted as HTML or not.
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to Off for the CLI SAPI
; https://php.net/html-errors
;html_errors = On

; If html_errors is set to On *and* docref_root is not empty, then PHP
; produces clickable error messages that direct to a page describing the error
; or function causing the error in detail.
; You can download a copy of the PHP manual from https://php.net/docs
; and change docref_root to the base URL of your local copy including the
; leading '/'. You must also specify the file extension being used including
; the dot. PHP's default behavior is to leave these settings empty, in which
; case no links to documentation are generated.
; Note: Never use this feature for production boxes.
; https://php.net/docref-root
; Examples
;docref_root = "/phpmanual/"

; https://php.net/docref-ext
;docref_ext = .html

; String to output before an error message. PHP's default behavior is to leave
; this setting blank.
; https://php.net/error-prepend-string
; Example:
```

```

;error_prepend_string = "<span style='color: #ff0000'>"

; String to output after an error message. PHP's default behavior is to leave
; this setting blank.
; https://php.net/error-append-string
; Example:
;error_append_string = "</span>"

; Log errors to specified file. PHP's default behavior is to leave this value
; empty.
; https://php.net/error-log
; Example:
;error_log = php_errors.log
; Log errors to syslog (Event Log on Windows).
;error_log = syslog

; The syslog ident is a string which is prepended to every message logged
; to syslog. Only used when error_log is set to syslog.
;syslog.ident = php

; The syslog facility is used to specify what type of program is logging
; the message. Only used when error_log is set to syslog.
;syslog.facility = user

; Set this to disable filtering control characters (the default).
; Some loggers only accept NVT-ASCII, others accept anything that's not
; control characters. If your logger accepts everything, then no filtering
; is needed at all.
; Allowed values are:
;   ascii (all printable ASCII characters and NL)
;   no-ctrl (all characters except control characters)
;   all (all characters)
;   raw (like "all", but messages are not split at newlines)
; https://php.net/syslog.filter
;syslog.filter = ascii

;windows.show_crt_warning
; Default value: 0
; Development value: 0
; Production value: 0

;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Data Handling ;

```



```
;;;;;;;;;
```

```
; The separator used in PHP generated URLs to separate arguments.
```

```
; PHP's default setting is "&".
```

```
; https://php.net/arg-separator.output
```

```
; Example:
```

```
;arg_separator.output = "&"
```

```
; List of separator(s) used by PHP to parse input URLs into variables.
```

```
; PHP's default setting is "&".
```

```
; NOTE: Every character in this directive is considered as separator!
```

```
; https://php.net/arg-separator.input
```

```
; Example:
```

```
;arg_separator.input = ";&"
```

```
; This directive determines which super global arrays are registered when PHP
```

```
; starts up. G,P,C,E & S are abbreviations for the following respective super
```

```
; globals: GET, POST, COOKIE, ENV and SERVER. There is a performance penalty
```

```
; paid for the registration of these arrays and because ENV is not as commonly
```

```
; used as the others, ENV is not recommended on productions servers. You
```

```
; can still get access to the environment variables through getenv() should you
```

```
; need to.
```

```
; Default Value: "EGPCS"
```

```
; Development Value: "GPCS"
```

```
; Production Value: "GPCS";
```

```
; https://php.net/variables-order
```

```
variables_order = "GPCS"
```

```
; This directive determines which super global data (G,P & C) should be
```

```
; registered into the super global array REQUEST. If so, it also determines
```

```
; the order in which that data is registered. The values for this directive
```

```
; are specified in the same manner as the variables_order directive,
```

```
; EXCEPT one. Leaving this value empty will cause PHP to use the value set
```

```
; in the variables_order directive. It does not mean it will leave the super
```

```
; globals array REQUEST empty.
```

```
; Default Value: None
```

```
; Development Value: "GP"
```

```
; Production Value: "GP"
```

```
; https://php.net/request-order
```

```
request_order = "GP"
```

```
; This directive determines whether PHP registers $argv & $argc each time it
```

```
; runs. $argv contains an array of all the arguments passed to PHP when a script
```

```
; is invoked. $argc contains an integer representing the number of arguments
; that were passed when the script was invoked. These arrays are extremely
; useful when running scripts from the command line. When this directive is
; enabled, registering these variables consumes CPU cycles and memory each time
; a script is executed. For performance reasons, this feature should be disabled
; on production servers.
; Note: This directive is hardcoded to On for the CLI SAPI
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: Off
; Production Value: Off
; https://php.net/register-argc-argv
register_argc_argv = Off
```

```
; When enabled, the ENV, REQUEST and SERVER variables are created when they're
; first used (Just In Time) instead of when the script starts. If these
; variables are not used within a script, having this directive on will result
; in a performance gain. The PHP directive register_argc_argv must be disabled
; for this directive to have any effect.
; https://php.net/auto-globals-jit
auto_globals_jit = On
```

```
; Whether PHP will read the POST data.
; This option is enabled by default.
; Most likely, you won't want to disable this option globally. It causes $_POST
; and $_FILES to always be empty; the only way you will be able to read the
; POST data will be through the php://input stream wrapper. This can be useful
; to proxy requests or to process the POST data in a memory efficient fashion.
; https://php.net/enable-post-data-reading
enable_post_data_reading = Off
```

```
; Maximum size of POST data that PHP will accept.
; Its value may be 0 to disable the limit. It is ignored if POST data reading
; is disabled through enable_post_data_reading.
; https://php.net/post-max-size
post_max_size = 100M
```

```
; Automatically add files before PHP document.
; https://php.net/auto-prepend-file
auto_prepend_file =
```

```
; Automatically add files after PHP document.
; https://php.net/auto-append-file
auto_append_file =
```

```

; By default, PHP will output a media type using the Content-Type header. To
; disable this, simply set it to be empty.
;
; PHP's built-in default media type is set to text/html.
; https://php.net/default-mimetype
default_mimetype = "text/html"

; PHP's default character set is set to UTF-8.
; https://php.net/default-charset
default_charset = "UTF-8"

; PHP internal character encoding is set to empty.
; If empty, default_charset is used.
; https://php.net/internal-encoding
;internal_encoding =

; PHP input character encoding is set to empty.
; If empty, default_charset is used.
; https://php.net/input-encoding
;input_encoding =

; PHP output character encoding is set to empty.
; If empty, default_charset is used.
; See also output_buffer.
; https://php.net/output-encoding
;output_encoding =

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Paths and Directories ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; UNIX: "/path1:/path2"
;include_path = ".:/php/includes"
;
; Windows: "\path1;\path2"
;include_path = ".;c:\php\includes"
;
; PHP's default setting for include_path is ".:/path/to/php/pear"
; https://php.net/include-path

; The root of the PHP pages, used only if nonempty.
; if PHP was not compiled with FORCE_REDIRECT, you SHOULD set doc_root

```

```
; if you are running php as a CGI under any web server (other than IIS)
; see documentation for security issues.  The alternate is to use the
; cgi.force_redirect configuration below
; https://php.net/doc-root
doc_root =

; The directory under which PHP opens the script using ~/username used only
; if nonempty.
; https://php.net/user-dir
user_dir =

; Directory in which the loadable extensions (modules) reside.
; https://php.net/extension-dir
;extension_dir = "."
; On windows:通常需要明确指出扩展目录，该地址错误会导致无法加载扩展，从而配置无效
extension_dir = "ext"

; Directory where the temporary files should be placed.
; Defaults to the system default (see sys_get_temp_dir)
;sys_temp_dir = "/tmp"

; Whether or not to enable the dl() function.  The dl() function does NOT work
; properly in multithreaded servers, such as IIS or Zeus, and is automatically
; disabled on them.
; https://php.net/enable-dl
enable_dl = Off

; cgi.force_redirect is necessary to provide security running PHP as a CGI under
; most web servers.  Left undefined, PHP turns this on by default.  You can
; turn it off here AT YOUR OWN RISK
; **You CAN safely turn this off for IIS, in fact, you MUST.**
; https://php.net/cgi.force-redirect
;cgi.force_redirect = 1

; if cgi.nph is enabled it will force cgi to always sent Status: 200 with
; every request.  PHP's default behavior is to disable this feature.
;cgi.nph = 1

; if cgi.force_redirect is turned on, and you are not running under Apache or
Netscape
; (iPlanet) web servers, you MAY need to set an environment variable name that PHP
; will look for to know it is OK to continue execution.  Setting this variable MAY
; cause security issues, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING FIRST.
```

```
; https://php.net/cgi.redirect-status-env
;cgi.redirect_status_env =

; cgi.fix_pathinfo provides *real* PATH_INFO/PATH_TRANSLATED support for CGI.  PHP's
; previous behaviour was to set PATH_TRANSLATED to SCRIPT_FILENAME, and to not grok
; what PATH_INFO is.  For more information on PATH_INFO, see the cgi specs.  Setting
; this to 1 will cause PHP CGI to fix its paths to conform to the spec.  A setting
; of zero causes PHP to behave as before.  Default is 1.  You should fix your scripts
; to use SCRIPT_FILENAME rather than PATH_TRANSLATED.
; https://php.net/cgi.fix-pathinfo
;cgi.fix_pathinfo=1

; if cgi.discard_path is enabled, the PHP CGI binary can safely be placed outside
; of the web tree and people will not be able to circumvent .htaccess security.
;cgi.discard_path=1

; FastCGI under IIS supports the ability to impersonate
; security tokens of the calling client.  This allows IIS to define the
; security context that the request runs under.  mod_fastcgi under Apache
; does not currently support this feature (03/17/2002)
; Set to 1 if running under IIS.  Default is zero.
; https://php.net/fastcgi.impersonate
;fastcgi.impersonate = 1

; Disable logging through FastCGI connection.  PHP's default behavior is to enable
; this feature.
;fastcgi.logging = 0

; cgi.rfc2616_headers configuration option tells PHP what type of headers to
; use when sending HTTP response code.  If set to 0, PHP sends Status: header that
; is supported by Apache.  When this option is set to 1, PHP will send
; RFC2616 compliant header.
; Default is zero.
; https://php.net/cgi.rfc2616-headers
;cgi.rfc2616_headers = 0

; cgi.check_shebang_line controls whether CGI PHP checks for line starting with #!
; (shebang) at the top of the running script.  This line might be needed if the
; script support running both as stand-alone script and via PHP CGI<.  PHP in CGI
; mode skips this line and ignores its content if this directive is turned on.
; https://php.net/cgi.check-shebang-line
;cgi.check_shebang_line=1
```

```
;;;;;;;;;;
; File Uploads ;
;;;;;;;;;;

; Whether to allow HTTP file uploads.
; https://php.net/file-uploads
file_uploads = On

; Temporary directory for HTTP uploaded files (will use system default if not
; specified).
; https://php.net/upload-tmp-dir
upload_tmp_dir =

; Maximum allowed size for uploaded files.
; https://php.net/upload-max-filesize
upload_max_filesize = 500M

; Maximum number of files that can be uploaded via a single request
max_file_uploads = 20

;;;;;;;;;;
; Fopen wrappers ;
;;;;;;;;;;

; Whether to allow the treatment of URLs (like http:// or ftp://) as files.
; https://php.net/allow-url-fopen
allow_url_fopen = On

; Whether to allow include/require to open URLs (like https:// or ftp://) as files.
; https://php.net/allow-url-include
allow_url_include = Off

; Define the anonymous ftp password (your email address). PHP's default setting
; for this is empty.
; https://php.net/from
from="john@doe.com"

; Define the User-Agent string. PHP's default setting for this is empty.
; https://php.net/user-agent
user_agent="PHP"

; Default timeout for socket based streams (seconds)
; https://php.net/default-socket-timeout
```

```

default_socket_timeout = 60

; If your scripts have to deal with files from Macintosh systems,
; or you are running on a Mac and need to deal with files from
; unix or win32 systems, setting this flag will cause PHP to
; automatically detect the EOL character in those files so that
; fgets() and file() will work regardless of the source of the file.
; https://php.net/auto-detect-line-endings
;auto_detect_line_endings = Off

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; Dynamic Extensions ;
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

; If you wish to have an extension loaded automatically, use the following
; syntax:
;
;   extension=modulename
;
; For example:
;
;   extension=mysqli
;
; When the extension library to load is not located in the default extension
; directory, You may specify an absolute path to the library file:
;
;   extension=/path/to/extension/mysqli.so
;
; Note : The syntax used in previous PHP versions ('extension=<ext>.so' and
; 'extension='php_<ext>.dll') is supported for legacy reasons and may be
; deprecated in a future PHP major version. So, when it is possible, please
; move to the new ('extension=<ext>') syntax.
;
; Notes for Windows environments :
;
; - Many DLL files are located in the ext/
;   extension folders as well as the separate PECL DLL download.
;   Be sure to appropriately set the extension_dir directive.
;
extension=bz2

; The ldap extension must be before curl if OpenSSL 1.0.2 and OpenLDAP is used
; otherwise it results in segfault when unloading after using SASL.

```

```
; See https://github.com/php/php-src/issues/8620 for more info.
;extension=ldap

extension=curl
;extension=ffi
extension=ftp
extension=fileinfo
extension=gd
extension=gettext
extension=gmp
extension=intl
extension=imap
extension=mbstring
extension=exif      ; Must be after mbstring as it depends on it
extension=mysqli
;extension=oci8_12c  ; Use with Oracle Database 12c Instant Client
;extension=oci8_19  ; Use with Oracle Database 19 Instant Client
extension=odbc
extension=openssl
;extension=pdo_firebird
extension=pdo_mysql
;extension=pdo_oci
extension=pdo_odbc
extension=pdo_pgsql
extension=pdo_sqlite
extension=pgsql
;extension=shmop

; The MIBS data available in the PHP distribution must be installed.
; See https://www.php.net/manual/en/snmp.installation.php
;extension=snmp

;extension=soap
extension=sockets
;extension=sodium
;extension=sqlite3
;extension=tidy
;extension=xsl
extension=zip

zend_extension=opcache

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
```



```
; Module Settings ;  
;:::;
```

[CLI Server]

```
; Whether the CLI web server uses ANSI color coding in its terminal output.  
cli_server.color = On
```

[Date]

```
; Defines the default timezone used by the date functions  
; https://php.net/date.timezone  
date.timezone = Asia/Shanghai
```

```
; https://php.net/date.default-latitude  
;date.default_latitude = 31.7667
```

```
; https://php.net/date.default-longitude  
;date.default_longitude = 35.2333
```

```
; https://php.net/date.sunrise-zenith  
;date.sunrise_zenith = 90.833333
```

```
; https://php.net/date.sunset-zenith  
;date.sunset_zenith = 90.833333
```

[filter]

```
; https://php.net/filter.default  
;filter.default = unsafe_raw
```

```
; https://php.net/filter.default-flags  
;filter.default_flags =
```

[iconv]

```
; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global input_encoding instead.  
; If empty, default_charset or input_encoding or iconv.input_encoding is used.  
; The precedence is: default_charset < input_encoding < iconv.input_encoding  
;iconv.input_encoding =
```

```
; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global internal_encoding instead.  
; If empty, default_charset or internal_encoding or iconv.internal_encoding is used.  
; The precedence is: default_charset < internal_encoding < iconv.internal_encoding  
;iconv.internal_encoding =
```

```
; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global output_encoding instead.
```

```
; If empty, default_charset or output_encoding or iconv.output_encoding is used.
; The precedence is: default_charset < output_encoding < iconv.output_encoding
; To use an output encoding conversion, iconv's output handler must be set
; otherwise output encoding conversion cannot be performed.
;iconv.output_encoding =
```

[imap]

```
; rsh/ssh logins are disabled by default. Use this INI entry if you want to
; enable them. Note that the IMAP library does not filter mailbox names before
; passing them to rsh/ssh command, thus passing untrusted data to this function
; with rsh/ssh enabled is insecure.
;imap.enable_insecure_rsh=0
```

[intl]

```
;intl.default_locale =
; This directive allows you to produce PHP errors when some error
; happens within intl functions. The value is the level of the error produced.
; Default is 0, which does not produce any errors.
;intl.error_level = E_WARNING
;intl.use_exceptions = 0
```

[sqlite3]

```
; Directory pointing to SQLite3 extensions
; https://php.net/sqlite3.extension-dir
;sqlite3.extension_dir =

; SQLite defensive mode flag (only available from SQLite 3.26+)
; When the defensive flag is enabled, language features that allow ordinary
; SQL to deliberately corrupt the database file are disabled. This forbids
; writing directly to the schema, shadow tables (eg. FTS data tables), or
; the sqlite_dbpage virtual table.
; https://www.sqlite.org/c3ref/c\_dbconfig\_defensive.html
; (for older SQLite versions, this flag has no use)
;sqlite3.defensive = 1
```

[Pcre]

```
; PCRE library backtracking limit.
; https://php.net/pcre.backtrack-limit
;pcre.backtrack_limit=100000

; PCRE library recursion limit.
; Please note that if you set this value to a high number you may consume all
; the available process stack and eventually crash PHP (due to reaching the
```

```
; stack size limit imposed by the Operating System).
; https://php.net/pcre.recursion-limit
; pcre.recursion_limit=100000

; Enables or disables JIT compilation of patterns. This requires the PCRE
; library to be compiled with JIT support.
; pcre.jit=1

[Pdo]
; Whether to pool ODBC connections. Can be one of "strict", "relaxed" or "off"
; https://php.net/pdo-odbc.connection-pooling
; pdo_odbc.connection_pooling=strict

[Pdo_mysql]
; Default socket name for local MySQL connects. If empty, uses the built-in
; MySQL defaults.
pdo_mysql.default_socket=

[Phar]
; https://php.net/phar.readonly
; phar.readonly = On

; https://php.net/phar.require-hash
; phar.require_hash = On

; phar.cache_list =

[mail function]
; For Win32 only.
; https://php.net/smtp
SMTP = localhost
; https://php.net/smtp-port
smtp_port = 25

; For Win32 only.
; https://php.net/sendmail-from
; sendmail_from = me@example.com

; For Unix only. You may supply arguments as well (default: "sendmail -t -i").
; https://php.net/sendmail-path
; sendmail_path =

; Force the addition of the specified parameters to be passed as extra parameters
```

```
; to the sendmail binary. These parameters will always replace the value of
; the 5th parameter to mail().
;mail.force_extra_parameters =

; Add X-PHP-Originating-Script: that will include uid of the script followed by the
filename
mail.add_x_header = Off

; Use mixed LF and CRLF line separators to keep compatibility with some
; RFC 2822 non conformant MTA.
mail.mixed_lf_and_crlf = Off

; The path to a log file that will log all mail() calls. Log entries include
; the full path of the script, line number, To address and headers.
;mail.log =
; Log mail to syslog (Event Log on Windows).
;mail.log = syslog

[ODBC]
; https://php.net/odbc.default-db
;odbc.default_db      = Not yet implemented

; https://php.net/odbc.default-user
;odbc.default_user    = Not yet implemented

; https://php.net/odbc.default-pw
;odbc.default_pw      = Not yet implemented

; Controls the ODBC cursor model.
; Default: SQL_CURSOR_STATIC (default).
;odbc.default_cursortype

; Allow or prevent persistent links.
; https://php.net/odbc.allow-persistent
odbc.allow_persistent = On

; Check that a connection is still valid before reuse.
; https://php.net/odbc.check-persistent
odbc.check_persistent = On

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/odbc.max-persistent
odbc.max_persistent = -1
```

```
; Maximum number of links (persistent + non-persistent). -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/odbc.max-links
odbc.max_links = -1
```

```
; Handling of LONG fields. Returns number of bytes to variables. 0 means
; passthru.
; https://php.net/odbc.defaultlrl
odbc.defaultlrl = 4096
```

```
; Handling of binary data. 0 means passthru, 1 return as is, 2 convert to char.
; See the documentation on odbc_binmode and odbc_longreadlen for an explanation
; of odbc.defaultlrl and odbc.defaultbinmode
; https://php.net/odbc.defaultbinmode
odbc.defaultbinmode = 1
```

[MySQLi]

```
; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/mysqli.max-persistent
mysqli.max_persistent = -1
```

```
; Allow accessing, from PHP's perspective, local files with LOAD DATA statements
; https://php.net/mysqli.allow_local_infile
;mysqli.allow_local_infile = On
```

```
; It allows the user to specify a folder where files that can be sent via LOAD DATA
; LOCAL can exist. It is ignored if mysqli.allow_local_infile is enabled.
;mysqli.local_infile_directory =
```

```
; Allow or prevent persistent links.
; https://php.net/mysqli.allow-persistent
mysqli.allow_persistent = On
```

```
; Maximum number of links. -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/mysqli.max-links
mysqli.max_links = -1
```

```
; Default port number for mysqli_connect(). If unset, mysqli_connect() will use
; the $MYSQL_TCP_PORT or the mysql-tcp entry in /etc/services or the
; compile-time value defined MYSQL_PORT (in that order). Win32 will only look
; at MYSQL_PORT.
; https://php.net/mysqli.default-port
```

```

mysqli.default_port = 3306

; Default socket name for local MySQL connects.  If empty, uses the built-in
; MySQL defaults.
; https://php.net/mysqli.default-socket
mysqli.default_socket =

; Default host for mysqli_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
; https://php.net/mysqli.default-host
mysqli.default_host =

; Default user for mysqli_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
; https://php.net/mysqli.default-user
mysqli.default_user =

; Default password for mysqli_connect() (doesn't apply in safe mode).
; Note that this is generally a *bad* idea to store passwords in this file.
; *Any* user with PHP access can run 'echo get_cfg_var("mysqli.default_pw")
; and reveal this password!  And of course, any users with read access to this
; file will be able to reveal the password as well.
; https://php.net/mysqli.default-pw
mysqli.default_pw =

; Allow or prevent reconnect
mysqli.reconnect = Off

; If this option is enabled, closing a persistent connection will rollback
; any pending transactions of this connection, before it is put back
; into the persistent connection pool.
;mysqli.rollback_on_cached_plink = Off

[mysqlnd]
; Enable / Disable collection of general statistics by mysqlnd which can be
; used to tune and monitor MySQL operations.
mysqlnd.collect_statistics = On

; Enable / Disable collection of memory usage statistics by mysqlnd which can be
; used to tune and monitor MySQL operations.
mysqlnd.collect_memory_statistics = On

; Records communication from all extensions using mysqlnd to the specified log
; file.
; https://php.net/mysqlnd.debug

```

```
;mysqlnd.debug =

; Defines which queries will be logged.
;mysqlnd.log_mask = 0

; Default size of the mysqlnd memory pool, which is used by result sets.
;mysqlnd.mempool_default_size = 16000

; Size of a pre-allocated buffer used when sending commands to MySQL in bytes.
;mysqlnd.net_cmd_buffer_size = 2048

; Size of a pre-allocated buffer used for reading data sent by the server in
; bytes.
;mysqlnd.net_read_buffer_size = 32768

; Timeout for network requests in seconds.
;mysqlnd.net_read_timeout = 31536000

; SHA-256 Authentication Plugin related. File with the MySQL server public RSA
; key.
;mysqlnd.sha256_server_public_key =
```

[OCI8]

```
; Connection: Enables privileged connections using external
; credentials (OCI_SYSOPER, OCI_SYSDBA)
; https://php.net/oci8.privileged-connect
;oci8.privileged_connect = Off

; Connection: The maximum number of persistent OCI8 connections per
; process. Using -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/oci8.max-persistent
;oci8.max_persistent = -1

; Connection: The maximum number of seconds a process is allowed to
; maintain an idle persistent connection. Using -1 means idle
; persistent connections will be maintained forever.
; https://php.net/oci8.persistent-timeout
;oci8.persistent_timeout = -1

; Connection: The number of seconds that must pass before issuing a
; ping during oci_pconnect() to check the connection validity. When
; set to 0, each oci_pconnect() will cause a ping. Using -1 disables
```

```

; pings completely.
; https://php.net/oci8.ping-interval
;oci8.ping_interval = 60

; Connection: Set this to a user chosen connection class to be used
; for all pooled server requests with Oracle Database Resident
; Connection Pooling (DRCP). To use DRCP, this value should be set to
; the same string for all web servers running the same application,
; the database pool must be configured, and the connection string must
; specify to use a pooled server.
;oci8.connection_class =

; High Availability: Using On lets PHP receive Fast Application
; Notification (FAN) events generated when a database node fails. The
; database must also be configured to post FAN events.
;oci8.events = Off

; Tuning: This option enables statement caching, and specifies how
; many statements to cache. Using 0 disables statement caching.
; https://php.net/oci8.statement-cache-size
;oci8.statement_cache_size = 20

; Tuning: Enables row prefetching and sets the default number of
; rows that will be fetched automatically after statement execution.
; https://php.net/oci8.default-prefetch
;oci8.default_prefetch = 100

; Tuning: Sets the amount of LOB data that is internally returned from
; Oracle Database when an Oracle LOB locator is initially retrieved as
; part of a query. Setting this can improve performance by reducing
; round-trips.
; https://php.net/oci8.prefetch-lob-size
; oci8.prefetch_lob_size = 0

; Compatibility. Using On means oci_close() will not close
; oci_connect() and oci_new_connect() connections.
; https://php.net/oci8.old-oci-close-semantics
;oci8.old_oci_close_semantics = Off

```

[PostgreSQL]

```

; Allow or prevent persistent links.
; https://php.net/pgsql.allow-persistent
pgsql.allow_persistent = On

```



```
; Detect broken persistent links always with pg_pconnect().
; Auto reset feature requires a little overheads.
; https://php.net/pgsql.auto-reset-persistent
pgsql.auto_reset_persistent = Off

; Maximum number of persistent links. -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/pgsql.max-persistent
pgsql.max_persistent = -1

; Maximum number of links (persistent+non persistent). -1 means no limit.
; https://php.net/pgsql.max-links
pgsql.max_links = -1

; Ignore PostgreSQL backends Notice message or not.
; Notice message logging requires a little overheads.
; https://php.net/pgsql.ignore-notice
pgsql.ignore_notice = 0

; Log PostgreSQL backends Notice message or not.
; Unless pgsql.ignore_notice=0, module cannot log notice message.
; https://php.net/pgsql.log-notice
pgsql.log_notice = 0

[bcmath]
; Number of decimal digits for all bcmath functions.
; https://php.net/bcmath.scale
bcmath.scale = 0

[browscap]
; https://php.net/browscap
; browscap = extra/browscap.ini

[Session]
; Handler used to store/retrieve data.
; https://php.net/session.save-handler
session.save_handler = files

; Argument passed to save_handler. In the case of files, this is the path
; where data files are stored. Note: Windows users have to change this
; variable in order to use PHP's session functions.
;
; The path can be defined as:
```

```

;
; session.save_path = "N;/path"
;
; where N is an integer. Instead of storing all the session files in
; /path, what this will do is use subdirectories N-levels deep, and
; store the session data in those directories. This is useful if
; your OS has problems with many files in one directory, and is
; a more efficient layout for servers that handle many sessions.
;
; NOTE 1: PHP will not create this directory structure automatically.
; You can use the script in the ext/session dir for that purpose.
; NOTE 2: See the section on garbage collection below if you choose to
; use subdirectories for session storage
;
; The file storage module creates files using mode 600 by default.
; You can change that by using
;
; session.save_path = "N;MODE;/path"
;
; where MODE is the octal representation of the mode. Note that this
; does not overwrite the process's umask.
; https://php.net/session.save-path
;session.save_path = "/tmp"

; Whether to use strict session mode.
; Strict session mode does not accept an uninitialized session ID, and
; regenerates the session ID if the browser sends an uninitialized session ID.
; Strict mode protects applications from session fixation via a session adoption
; vulnerability. It is disabled by default for maximum compatibility, but
; enabling it is encouraged.
; https://wiki.php.net/rfc/strict\_sessions
session.use_strict_mode = 0

; Whether to use cookies.
; https://php.net/session.use-cookies
session.use_cookies = 1

; https://php.net/session.cookie-secure
;session.cookie_secure =

; This option forces PHP to fetch and use a cookie for storing and maintaining
; the session id. We encourage this operation as it's very helpful in combating
; session hijacking when not specifying and managing your own session id. It is

```

```
; not the be-all and end-all of session hijacking defense, but it's a good start.
; https://php.net/session.use-only-cookies
session.use_only_cookies = 1

; Name of the session (used as cookie name).
; https://php.net/session.name
session.name = PHPSESSID

; Initialize session on request startup.
; https://php.net/session.auto-start
session.auto_start = 0

; Lifetime in seconds of cookie or, if 0, until browser is restarted.
; https://php.net/session.cookie-lifetime
session.cookie_lifetime = 0

; The path for which the cookie is valid.
; https://php.net/session.cookie-path
session.cookie_path = /

; The domain for which the cookie is valid.
; https://php.net/session.cookie-domain
session.cookie_domain =

; Whether or not to add the httpOnly flag to the cookie, which makes it
; inaccessible to browser scripting languages such as JavaScript.
; https://php.net/session.cookie-httponly
session.cookie_httponly =

; Add SameSite attribute to cookie to help mitigate Cross-Site Request Forgery
(CSRF/XSRF)
; Current valid values are "Strict", "Lax" or "None". When using "None",
; make sure to include the quotes, as `none` is interpreted like `false` in ini
files.
; https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-west-first-party-cookies-07
session.cookie_samesite =

; Handler used to serialize data. php is the standard serializer of PHP.
; https://php.net/session.serialize-handler
session.serialize_handler = php

; Defines the probability that the 'garbage collection' process is started on every
; session initialization. The probability is calculated by using
```

```
gc_probability/gc_divisor,
; e.g. 1/100 means there is a 1% chance that the GC process starts on each request.
; Default Value: 1
; Development Value: 1
; Production Value: 1
; https://php.net/session.gc-probability
session.gc_probability = 1

; Defines the probability that the 'garbage collection' process is started on every
; session initialization. The probability is calculated by using
gc_probability/gc_divisor,
; e.g. 1/100 means there is a 1% chance that the GC process starts on each request.
; For high volume production servers, using a value of 1000 is a more efficient
approach.
; Default Value: 100
; Development Value: 1000
; Production Value: 1000
; https://php.net/session.gc-divisor
session.gc_divisor = 1000

; After this number of seconds, stored data will be seen as 'garbage' and
; cleaned up by the garbage collection process.
; https://php.net/session.gc-maxlifetime
session.gc_maxlifetime = 1440

; NOTE: If you are using the subdirectory option for storing session files
;       (see session.save_path above), then garbage collection does *not*
;       happen automatically. You will need to do your own garbage
;       collection through a shell script, cron entry, or some other method.
;       For example, the following script is the equivalent of setting
;       session.gc_maxlifetime to 1440 (1440 seconds = 24 minutes):
;       find /path/to/sessions -cmin +24 -type f | xargs rm

; Check HTTP Referer to invalidate externally stored URLs containing ids.
; HTTP_REFERER has to contain this substring for the session to be
; considered as valid.
; https://php.net/session.referer-check
session.referer_check =

; Set to {nocache,private,public,} to determine HTTP caching aspects
; or leave this empty to avoid sending anti-caching headers.
; https://php.net/session.cache-limiter
session.cache_limiter = nocache
```

```
; Document expires after n minutes.
; https://php.net/session.cache-expire
session.cache_expire = 180

; trans sid support is disabled by default.
; Use of trans sid may risk your users' security.
; Use this option with caution.
; - User may send URL contains active session ID
;   to other person via. email/irc/etc.
; - URL that contains active session ID may be stored
;   in publicly accessible computer.
; - User may access your site with the same session ID
;   always using URL stored in browser's history or bookmarks.
; https://php.net/session.use-trans-sid
session.use_trans_sid = 0

; Set session ID character length. This value could be between 22 to 256.
; Shorter length than default is supported only for compatibility reason.
; Users should use 32 or more chars.
; https://php.net/session.sid-length
; Default Value: 32
; Development Value: 26
; Production Value: 26
session.sid_length = 26

; The URL rewriter will look for URLs in a defined set of HTML tags.
; <form> is special; if you include them here, the rewriter will
; add a hidden <input> field with the info which is otherwise appended
; to URLs. <form> tag's action attribute URL will not be modified
; unless it is specified.
; Note that all valid entries require a "=", even if no value follows.
; Default Value: "a=href,area=href,frame=src,form="
; Development Value: "a=href,area=href,frame=src,form="
; Production Value: "a=href,area=href,frame=src,form="
; https://php.net/url-rewriter.tags
session.trans_sid_tags = "a=href,area=href,frame=src,form="

; URL rewriter does not rewrite absolute URLs by default.
; To enable rewrites for absolute paths, target hosts must be specified
; at RUNTIME. i.e. use ini_set()
; <form> tags is special. PHP will check action attribute's URL regardless
; of session.trans_sid_tags setting.
```

```
; If no host is defined, HTTP_HOST will be used for allowed host.
; Example value: php.net,www.php.net,wiki.php.net
; Use ", " for multiple hosts. No spaces are allowed.
; Default Value: ""
; Development Value: ""
; Production Value: ""
;session.trans_sid_hosts=""

; Define how many bits are stored in each character when converting
; the binary hash data to something readable.
; Possible values:
;   4   (4 bits: 0-9, a-f)
;   5   (5 bits: 0-9, a-v)
;   6   (6 bits: 0-9, a-z, A-Z, "-", ",",")
; Default Value: 4
; Development Value: 5
; Production Value: 5
; https://php.net/session.hash-bits-per-character
session.sid_bits_per_character = 5

; Enable upload progress tracking in $_SESSION
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: On
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.enabled
;session.upload_progress.enabled = On

; Cleanup the progress information as soon as all POST data has been read
; (i.e. upload completed).
; Default Value: On
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: On
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.cleanup
;session.upload_progress.cleanup = On

; A prefix used for the upload progress key in $_SESSION
; Default Value: "upload_progress_"
; Development Value: "upload_progress_"
; Production Value: "upload_progress_"
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.prefix
;session.upload_progress.prefix = "upload_progress_"

; The index name (concatenated with the prefix) in $_SESSION
```

```
; containing the upload progress information
; Default Value: "PHP_SESSION_UPLOAD_PROGRESS"
; Development Value: "PHP_SESSION_UPLOAD_PROGRESS"
; Production Value: "PHP_SESSION_UPLOAD_PROGRESS"
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.name
;session.upload_progress.name = "PHP_SESSION_UPLOAD_PROGRESS"

; How frequently the upload progress should be updated.
; Given either in percentages (per-file), or in bytes
; Default Value: "1%"
; Development Value: "1%"
; Production Value: "1%"
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.freq
;session.upload_progress.freq = "1%"

; The minimum delay between updates, in seconds
; Default Value: 1
; Development Value: 1
; Production Value: 1
; https://php.net/session.upload-progress.min-freq
;session.upload_progress.min_freq = "1"

; Only write session data when session data is changed. Enabled by default.
; https://php.net/session.lazy-write
;session.lazy_write = On

[Assertion]
; Switch whether to compile assertions at all (to have no overhead at run-time)
; -1: Do not compile at all
; 0: Jump over assertion at run-time
; 1: Execute assertions
; Changing from or to a negative value is only possible in php.ini! (For turning
assertions on and off at run-time, see assert.active, when zend.assertions = 1)
; Default Value: 1
; Development Value: 1
; Production Value: -1
; https://php.net/zend.assertions
zend.assertions = 1

; Assert(expr); active by default.
; https://php.net/assert.active
;assert.active = On
```

```
; Throw an AssertionError on failed assertions
; https://php.net/assert.exception
;assert.exception = On

; Issue a PHP warning for each failed assertion. (Overridden by assert.exception if
active)
; https://php.net/assert.warning
;assert.warning = On

; Don't bail out by default.
; https://php.net/assert.bail
;assert.bail = Off

; User-function to be called if an assertion fails.
; https://php.net/assert.callback
;assert.callback = 0

[COM]
; path to a file containing GUIDs, IIDs or filenames of files with TypeLibs
; https://php.net/com.typelib-file
;com.typelib_file =

; allow Distributed-COM calls
; https://php.net/com.allow-dcom
;com.allow_dcom = true

; autoregister constants of a component's typelib on com_load()
; https://php.net/com.autoregister-typelib
;com.autoregister_typelib = true

; register constants casesensitive
; https://php.net/com.autoregister-casesensitive
;com.autoregister_casesensitive = false

; show warnings on duplicate constant registrations
; https://php.net/com.autoregister-verbose
;com.autoregister_verbose = true

; The default character set code-page to use when passing strings to and from COM
objects.
; Default: system ANSI code page
;com.code_page=
```



```
; The version of the .NET framework to use. The value of the setting are the first
three parts
; of the framework's version number, separated by dots, and prefixed with "v", e.g.
"v4.0.30319".
;com.dotnet_version=

[mbstring]
; language for internal character representation.
; This affects mb_send_mail() and mbstring.detect_order.
; https://php.net/mbstring.language
;mbstring.language = Japanese

; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global internal_encoding instead.
; internal/script encoding.
; Some encoding cannot work as internal encoding. (e.g. SJIS, BIG5, ISO-2022-*)
; If empty, default_charset or internal_encoding or iconv.internal_encoding is used.
; The precedence is: default_charset < internal_encoding < iconv.internal_encoding
;mbstring.internal_encoding =

; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global input_encoding instead.
; http input encoding.
; mbstring.encoding_translation = On is needed to use this setting.
; If empty, default_charset or input_encoding or mbstring.input is used.
; The precedence is: default_charset < input_encoding < mbstring.http_input
; https://php.net/mbstring.http-input
;mbstring.http_input =

; Use of this INI entry is deprecated, use global output_encoding instead.
; http output encoding.
; mb_output_handler must be registered as output buffer to function.
; If empty, default_charset or output_encoding or mbstring.http_output is used.
; The precedence is: default_charset < output_encoding < mbstring.http_output
; To use an output encoding conversion, mbstring's output handler must be set
; otherwise output encoding conversion cannot be performed.
; https://php.net/mbstring.http-output
;mbstring.http_output =

; enable automatic encoding translation according to
; mbstring.internal_encoding setting. Input chars are
; converted to internal encoding by setting this to On.
; Note: Do _not_ use automatic encoding translation for
;      portable libs/applications.
; https://php.net/mbstring.encoding-translation
```

```
;mbstring.encoding_translation = Off

; automatic encoding detection order.
; "auto" detect order is changed according to mbstring.language
; https://php.net/mbstring.detect-order
;mbstring.detect_order = auto

; substitute_character used when character cannot be converted
; one from another
; https://php.net/mbstring.substitute-character
;mbstring.substitute_character = none

; Enable strict encoding detection.
;mbstring.strict_detection = Off

; This directive specifies the regex pattern of content types for which
mb_output_handler()
; is activated.
; Default: mbstring.http_output_conv_mimetypes=^(text/|application/xhtml\+xml)
;mbstring.http_output_conv_mimetypes=

; This directive specifies maximum stack depth for mbstring regular expressions. It
is similar
; to the pcre.recursion_limit for PCRE.
;mbstring.regex_stack_limit=100000

; This directive specifies maximum retry count for mbstring regular expressions. It
is similar
; to the pcre.backtrack_limit for PCRE.
;mbstring.regex_retry_limit=1000000

[gd]
; Tell the jpeg decode to ignore warnings and try to create
; a gd image. The warning will then be displayed as notices
; disabled by default
; https://php.net/gd.jpeg-ignore-warning
;gd.jpeg_ignore_warning = 1

[exif]
; Exif UNICODE user comments are handled as UCS-2BE/UCS-2LE and JIS as JIS.
; With mbstring support this will automatically be converted into the encoding
; given by corresponding encode setting. When empty mbstring.internal_encoding
; is used. For the decode settings you can distinguish between motorola and
```

```
; intel byte order. A decode setting cannot be empty.
; https://php.net/exif.encode-unicode
;exif.encode_unicode = ISO-8859-15

; https://php.net/exif.decode-unicode-motorola
;exif.decode_unicode_motorola = UCS-2BE

; https://php.net/exif.decode-unicode-intel
;exif.decode_unicode_intel    = UCS-2LE

; https://php.net/exif.encode-jis
;exif.encode_jis =

; https://php.net/exif.decode-jis-motorola
;exif.decode_jis_motorola = JIS

; https://php.net/exif.decode-jis-intel
;exif.decode_jis_intel     = JIS

[Tidy]
; The path to a default tidy configuration file to use when using tidy
; https://php.net/tidy.default-config
;tidy.default_config = /usr/local/lib/php/default.tcfg

; Should tidy clean and repair output automatically?
; WARNING: Do not use this option if you are generating non-html content
; such as dynamic images
; https://php.net/tidy.clean-output
tidy.clean_output = Off

[soap]
; Enables or disables WSDL caching feature.
; https://php.net/soap.wsdl-cache-enabled
soap.wsdl_cache_enabled=1

; Sets the directory name where SOAP extension will put cache files.
; https://php.net/soap.wsdl-cache-dir
soap.wsdl_cache_dir="/tmp"

; (time to live) Sets the number of second while cached file will be used
; instead of original one.
; https://php.net/soap.wsdl-cache-ttl
soap.wsdl_cache_ttl=86400
```

```
; Sets the size of the cache limit. (Max. number of WSDL files to cache)
soap.wsdl_cache_limit = 5

[sysvshm]
; A default size of the shared memory segment
;sysvshm.init_mem = 10000

[ldap]
; Sets the maximum number of open links or -1 for unlimited.
ldap.max_links = -1

[dba]
;dba.default_handler=

[opcache]
; Determines if Zend OPCache is enabled
opcache.enable=1

; Determines if Zend OPCache is enabled for the CLI version of PHP
;opcache.enable_cli=0

; The OPcache shared memory storage size.
;opcache.memory_consumption=128

; The amount of memory for interned strings in Mbytes.
;opcache.interned_strings_buffer=8

; The maximum number of keys (scripts) in the OPcache hash table.
; Only numbers between 200 and 1000000 are allowed.
;opcache.max_accelerated_files=10000

; The maximum percentage of "wasted" memory until a restart is scheduled.
;opcache.max_wasted_percentage=5

; When this directive is enabled, the OPcache appends the current working
; directory to the script key, thus eliminating possible collisions between
; files with the same name (basename). Disabling the directive improves
; performance, but may break existing applications.
;opcache.use_cwd=1

; When disabled, you must reset the OPcache manually or restart the
; webserver for changes to the filesystem to take effect.
```

```
;opcache.validate_timestamps=1

; How often (in seconds) to check file timestamps for changes to the shared
; memory storage allocation. ("1" means validate once per second, but only
; once per request. "0" means always validate)
;opcache.revalidate_freq=2

; Enables or disables file search in include_path optimization
;opcache.revalidate_path=0

; If disabled, all PHPDoc comments are dropped from the code to reduce the
; size of the optimized code.
;opcache.save_comments=1

; If enabled, compilation warnings (including notices and deprecations) will
; be recorded and replayed each time a file is included. Otherwise, compilation
; warnings will only be emitted when the file is first cached.
;opcache.record_warnings=0

; Allow file existence override (file_exists, etc.) performance feature.
;opcache.enable_file_override=0

; A bitmask, where each bit enables or disables the appropriate OPcache
; passes
;opcache.optimization_level=0x7FFFBFFF

;opcache.dups_fix=0

; The location of the OPcache blacklist file (wildcards allowed).
; Each OPcache blacklist file is a text file that holds the names of files
; that should not be accelerated. The file format is to add each filename
; to a new line. The filename may be a full path or just a file prefix
; (i.e., /var/www/x blacklists all the files and directories in /var/www
; that start with 'x'). Line starting with a ; are ignored (comments).
;opcache.blacklist_filename=

; Allows exclusion of large files from being cached. By default all files
; are cached.
;opcache.max_file_size=0

; Check the cache checksum each N requests.
; The default value of "0" means that the checks are disabled.
;opcache.consistency_checks=0
```

```
; How long to wait (in seconds) for a scheduled restart to begin if the cache
; is not being accessed.
;opcache.force_restart_timeout=180

; OPcache error_log file name. Empty string assumes "stderr".
;opcache.error_log=

; All OPcache errors go to the Web server log.
; By default, only fatal errors (level 0) or errors (level 1) are logged.
; You can also enable warnings (level 2), info messages (level 3) or
; debug messages (level 4).
;opcache.log_verbosity_level=1

; Preferred Shared Memory back-end. Leave empty and let the system decide.
;opcache.preferred_memory_model=

; Protect the shared memory from unexpected writing during script execution.
; Useful for internal debugging only.
;opcache.protect_memory=0

; Allows calling OPcache API functions only from PHP scripts which path is
; started from specified string. The default "" means no restriction
;opcache.restrict_api=

; Mapping base of shared memory segments (for Windows only). All the PHP
; processes have to map shared memory into the same address space. This
; directive allows to manually fix the "Unable to reattach to base address"
; errors.
;opcache.mmap_base=

; Facilitates multiple OPcache instances per user (for Windows only). All PHP
; processes with the same cache ID and user share an OPcache instance.
;opcache.cache_id=

; Enables and sets the second level cache directory.
; It should improve performance when SHM memory is full, at server restart or
; SHM reset. The default "" disables file based caching.
;opcache.file_cache=

; Enables or disables opcode caching in shared memory.
;opcache.file_cache_only=0
```

; Enables or disables checksum validation when script loaded from file cache.

;opcache.file_cache_consistency_checks=1

; Implies opcache.file_cache_only=1 for a certain process that failed to

; reattach to the shared memory (for Windows only). Explicitly enabled file

; cache is required.

;opcache.file_cache_fallback=1

; Enables or disables copying of PHP code (text segment) into HUGE PAGES.

; Under certain circumstances (if only a single global PHP process is

; started from which all others fork), this can increase performance

; by a tiny amount because TLB misses are reduced. On the other hand, this

; delays PHP startup, increases memory usage and degrades performance

; under memory pressure - use with care.

; Requires appropriate OS configuration.

;opcache.huge_code_pages=0

; Validate cached file permissions.

;opcache.validate_permission=0

; Prevent name collisions in chroot'ed environment.

;opcache.validate_root=0

; If specified, it produces opcode dumps for debugging different stages of

; optimizations.

;opcache.opt_debug_level=0

; Specifies a PHP script that is going to be compiled and executed at server

; start-up.

; <https://php.net/opcache.preload>

;opcache.preload=

; Preloading code as root is not allowed for security reasons. This directive

; facilitates to let the preloading to be run as another user.

; https://php.net/opcache.preload_user

;opcache.preload_user=

; Prevents caching files that are less than this number of seconds old. It

; protects from caching of incompletely updated files. In case all file updates

; on your site are atomic, you may increase performance by setting it to "0".

;opcache.file_update_protection=2

; Absolute path used to store shared lockfiles (for *nix only).

```

;opcache.lockfile_path=/tmp

[curl]
; A default value for the CURLOPT_CAINFO option. This is required to be an
; absolute path.
;curl.cainfo =

[openssl]
; The location of a Certificate Authority (CA) file on the local filesystem
; to use when verifying the identity of SSL/TLS peers. Most users should
; not specify a value for this directive as PHP will attempt to use the
; OS-managed cert stores in its absence. If specified, this value may still
; be overridden on a per-stream basis via the "cafile" SSL stream context
; option.
;openssl.cafile=

; If openssl.cafile is not specified or if the CA file is not found, the
; directory pointed to by openssl.capath is searched for a suitable
; certificate. This value must be a correctly hashed certificate directory.
; Most users should not specify a value for this directive as PHP will
; attempt to use the OS-managed cert stores in its absence. If specified,
; this value may still be overridden on a per-stream basis via the "capath"
; SSL stream context option.
;openssl.capath=

[ffi]
; FFI API restriction. Possible values:
; "preload" - enabled in CLI scripts and preloaded files (default)
; "false"    - always disabled
; "true"     - always enabled
;ffi.enable=preload

; List of headers files to preload, wildcard patterns allowed.
;ffi.preload=

```

复制以上配置内容到php.ini保存即可

注意保存php.ini后需要重启服务器以让配置生效

以上的PHP配置足够让Drupal 10正确运行了，但安装过程还是会提示“Clean URLs”警告，这是因为apache服务器没有配置URL重写，将URL重写成干净的链接会有更好的用户体验和SEO效果

此时你可以从下载的Drupal安装包中复制一份“.htaccess”文件到Drupal的web目录，或者新建“.htaccess”文件，其内容粘贴保存如下：


```

#
# Apache/PHP/Drupal settings:
#

# Protect files and directories from prying eyes.
<FilesMatch "\.
(engine|inc|install|make|module|profile|po|sh|.*sql|theme|twig|tpl(\.php)?|xhtml|yaml)
(~|\.\sw[op]|\.\bak|\.\orig|\.\save)?$|^(\. (?!well-
known).*)|Entries.*|Repository|Root|Tag|Template|composer\.
(json|lock)|web\.config|yarn\.lock|package\.json)$|^#.*$|\.php(~|\.\sw[op]|\.\bak|\.\or
ig|\.\save)$">
    <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
        Require all denied
    </IfModule>
    <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
        Order allow,deny
    </IfModule>
</FilesMatch>

# Don't show directory listings for URLs which map to a directory.
Options -Indexes

# Set the default handler.
DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.htm

# Add correct encoding for SVGZ.
AddType image/svg+xml svg svgz
AddEncoding gzip svgz

# Most of the following PHP settings cannot be changed at runtime. See
# sites/default/default.settings.php and
# Drupal\Core\DrupalKernel::bootEnvironment() for settings that can be
# changed at runtime.
<IfModule mod_php.c>
    php_value assert.active 0
</IfModule>

# Requires mod_expires to be enabled.
<IfModule mod_expires.c>
    # Enable expirations.
    ExpiresActive On

    # Cache all files and redirects for 2 weeks after access (A).

```

ExpiresDefault A1209600

<FilesMatch \.php\$>

Do not allow PHP scripts to be cached unless they explicitly send cache
headers themselves. Otherwise all scripts would have to overwrite the
headers set by mod_expires if they want another caching behavior. This may
fail if an error occurs early in the bootstrap process, and it may cause
problems if a non-Drupal PHP file is installed in a subdirectory.

ExpiresActive Off

</FilesMatch>

</IfModule>

Set a fallback resource if mod_rewrite is not enabled. This allows Drupal to
work without clean URLs. This requires Apache version >= 2.2.16. If Drupal is
not accessed by the top level URL (i.e.: http://example.com/drupal/ instead of
http://example.com/), the path to index.php will need to be adjusted.

<IfModule !mod_rewrite.c>

FallbackResource /index.php

</IfModule>

Various rewrite rules.

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>

RewriteEngine on

Set "protoss1" to "s" if we were accessed via https://. This is used later
if you enable "www." stripping or enforcement, in order to ensure that
you don't bounce between http and https.

RewriteRule ^ - [E=protoss1]

RewriteCond %{HTTPS} on

RewriteRule ^ - [E=protoss1:s]

Make sure Authorization HTTP header is available to PHP
even when running as CGI or FastCGI.

RewriteRule ^ - [E=HTTP_AUTHORIZATION:%{HTTP:Authorization}]

Block access to "hidden" directories whose names begin with a period. This
includes directories used by version control systems such as Subversion or
Git to store control files. Files whose names begin with a period, as well
as the control files used by CVS, are protected by the FilesMatch directive
above.

#

NOTE: This only works when mod_rewrite is loaded. Without mod_rewrite, it is
not possible to block access to entire directories from .htaccess because

```

# <DirectoryMatch> is not allowed here.
#
# If you do not have mod_rewrite installed, you should remove these
# directories from your webroot or otherwise protect them from being
# downloaded.
RewriteRule "/\.|^\.(?!well-known/)" - [F]

# If your site can be accessed both with and without the 'www.' prefix, you
# can use one of the following settings to redirect users to your preferred
# URL, either WITH or WITHOUT the 'www.' prefix. Choose ONLY one option:
#
# To redirect all users to access the site WITH the 'www.' prefix,
# (http://example.com/foo will be redirected to http://www.example.com/foo)
# uncomment the following:
# RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} .
# RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www\. [NC]
# RewriteRule ^ http%{ENV:protoss1}://www.%{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI} [L,R=301]
#
# To redirect all users to access the site WITHOUT the 'www.' prefix,
# (http://www.example.com/foo will be redirected to http://example.com/foo)
# uncomment the following:
# RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\. (.+)\$ [NC]
# RewriteRule ^ http%{ENV:protoss1}://%1%{REQUEST_URI} [L,R=301]

# Modify the RewriteBase if you are using Drupal in a subdirectory or in a
# VirtualDocumentRoot and the rewrite rules are not working properly.
# For example if your site is at http://example.com/drupal uncomment and
# modify the following line:
# RewriteBase /drupal
#
# If your site is running in a VirtualDocumentRoot at http://example.com/,
# uncomment the following line:
# RewriteBase /

# Redirect common PHP files to their new locations.
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^(.*)?/(install\.php) [OR]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} ^(.*)?/(rebuild\.php)
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !core
RewriteRule ^ %1/core/%2 [L,QSA,R=301]

# Rewrite install.php during installation to see if mod_rewrite is working
RewriteRule ^core/install\.php core/install.php?rewrite=ok [QSA,L]

```

```

# Pass all requests not referring directly to files in the filesystem to
# index.php.
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !=/favicon.ico
RewriteRule ^ index.php [L]

# For security reasons, deny access to other PHP files on public sites.
# Note: The following URI conditions are not anchored at the start (^),
# because Drupal may be located in a subdirectory. To further improve
# security, you can replace '!' with '!^'.
# Allow access to PHP files in /core (like authorize.php or install.php):
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !/core/[^/]*\.php$
# Allow access to test-specific PHP files:
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !/core/modules/system/tests/https?\.php
# Allow access to Statistics module's custom front controller.
# Copy and adapt this rule to directly execute PHP files in contributed or
# custom modules or to run another PHP application in the same directory.
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !/core/modules/statistics/statistics\.php$
# Deny access to any other PHP files that do not match the rules above.
# Specifically, disallow autoload.php from being served directly.
RewriteRule ""^(.+/.*/autoload)\.php($|/)" - [F]

# Rules to correctly serve gzip compressed CSS and JS files.
# Requires both mod_rewrite and mod_headers to be enabled.
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  # Serve gzip compressed CSS files if they exist and the client accepts gzip.
  RewriteCond %{HTTP:Accept-encoding} gzip
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} \.gz -s
  RewriteRule ^(.+css_[a-zA-Z0-9-_-])\.css$ $1\.css\.gz [QSA]

  # Serve gzip compressed JS files if they exist and the client accepts gzip.
  RewriteCond %{HTTP:Accept-encoding} gzip
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} \.gz -s
  RewriteRule ^(.+js_[a-zA-Z0-9-_-])\.js$ $1\.js\.gz [QSA]

  # Serve correct content types, and prevent double compression.
  RewriteRule \.css\.gz$ - [T=text/css,E=no-gzip:1,E=no-brotli:1]
  RewriteRule \.js\.gz$ - [T=text/javascript,E=no-gzip:1,E=no-brotli:1]

<FilesMatch "(\.js\.gz|\.css\.gz)$">
  # Serve correct encoding type.
  Header set Content-Encoding gzip

```

```
# Force proxies to cache gzipped & non-gzipped css/js files separately.  
Header append Vary Accept-Encoding  
</FilesMatch>  
</IfModule>  
</IfModule>  
  
# Various header fixes.  
<IfModule mod_headers.c>  
# Disable content sniffing, since it's an attack vector.  
Header always set X-Content-Type-Options nosniff  
# Disable Proxy header, since it's an attack vector.  
RequestHeader unset Proxy  
</IfModule>
```

composer 下载drupal

```
composer create-project drupal/recommended-project drupal # 最后一个drupal表示新建一个drupal文件夹，将下载的文件放置该文件夹  
# 如果下载过程中卡住，大概率是国家防火墙的问题；换一个时间下载，或者设置国内的composer镜像
```

composer教程：www.indrupal.com/node/225

[Drupal相关Composer用法与命令汇总](#)

Drupal的目录结构

- vender：第三程序库目录，由composer自动生成和管理，在生产环境下，推荐设置用户不可访问。
- web：网站根目录，在配置站点时应指定该目录。
 - core：系统核心文件夹，用户不应该在里面进行自定义修改，否则系统升级时会被覆写。
 - modules：模块文件推荐存放位置，通常社区贡献模块或自定义的模块均应存放到这里，在多站点情况下可以存放在站点目录下。
 - profiles：系统的安装配置文件夹，存放发行版系统的安装控制扩展，官方默认版本该文件夹为空，通常用户无需理会该文件，如果是发行版则不要删除，否则可能会导致意外。
 - sites：站点配置文件夹，包含多站点情况下的每一个站点，每个站点的配置、数据库连接、各种文件附件都在这里，当然也可以指定其他的文件系统或路径来存储站点文件。
 - drupal多站点：同一份程序代码可以供多个站点使用，每个站点有不同的配置、数据库，多个站点间仅是共享了程序代码，在逻辑上均是不同的网站，没有其他逻辑关联。主要目的：便于升级、便于代码管理、节省存储空间。
 - default：默认的站点文件夹；如果要使用多站点，则需要建立更多的目录，然后在配置文件中进行修改。example.sites.php中对多站点的设置有详细的说明。

- 该文件夹包含默认站点的所有附件内容，包括站点的配置文件（数据库的连接信息，站点的图片，css代码等）。

- themes：系统主题文件夹，主要用于控制页面外观，包含了页面模板、css、js、图片、主题钩子等主题方面的内容
- index.php：系统的执行入口文件（重要）
- update.php：更新升级文件（重要）
- 其他的文件夹及文件不需要重点关注

- .editorconfig：编辑器的配置文件
- .gitattributes：git的配置文件（不重要）
- composer.json：composer的配置文件（重要）
- composer.lock：composer的状态文件（重要）

！注意1：利用composer下载的目录结构与利用浏览器下载的有差异。利用浏览器下载的目录，vender在网站的根目录下；利用composer下载的目录，vender在更上一级的目录里，与web同级，更加安全，因此更推荐。

！注意2：检查利用composer下载的目录中/drupal/web/.htaccess文件是否为空，是空的话，与浏览器下载的该文件进行替换。该文件用于Apache服务的配置文件。

drupal使用简洁链接

- 传统链接：<http://www.indrupal.com/index.php?type=node&id=378>
- 简洁链接：<http://www.indrupal.com/node/378>
- 为了支持简洁链接，服务器配置必须开启链接重写，即：URL Rewrite功能并配置（即复制.htaccess文件到composer下载的drupal中）

drupal安装过程中报错：Clean URLs

解决：从浏览器中下载Drupal10的压缩包，找到drupal的.htaccess文，复制到/drupal/web/.htaccess。

安装过程中的数据库配置

需要提前在数据库里创建好相应的库名、用户和密码。

如果使用nginx服务

换为nginx后，发现首页能够正常显示，但是其他页面无法正常显示，原因是nginx没有配置简洁链接。

解决：找到nginx的配置文件：Nginx/conf/vhosts/www.yunke.com_80.conf 进行修改；

添加Drupal的重写配置；

```
location/{  
try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query_string; #在autoindex off;下一行中新添加这句  
}  
# 然后重启服务器
```