

Section 3: PHP

PHP is a crucial component of most web hosting environments, and CyberPanel provides easy ways to manage PHP versions and configurations.

In this section, we'll cover various PHP-related actions, including checking the version, changing versions, installing new PHP versions and extensions, modifying the PHP CLI, and more.

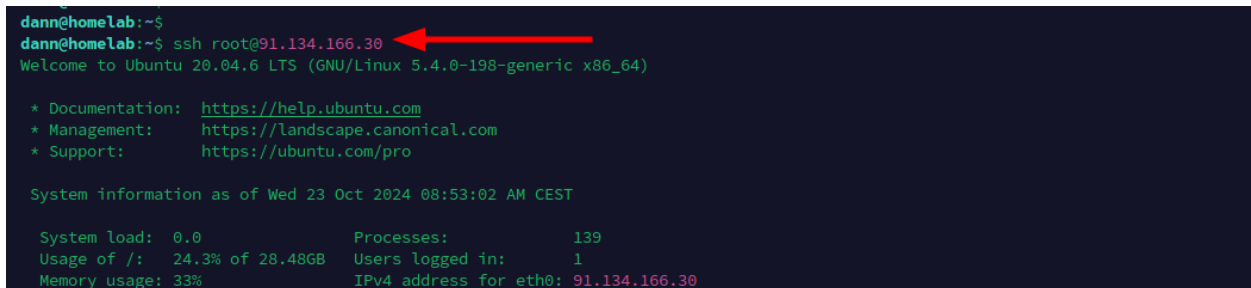
1. Checking PHP Version via Terminal

To check the currently active PHP version on your server through the terminal:

1. Login to the Server via SSH:

Use an SSH client like PuTTY or terminal to connect to your server with the following command:

`ssh username@your-server-ip`

A terminal window showing an SSH session. The prompt is 'dann@homeLab:~\$'. The command 'ssh root@91.134.166.30' is entered, and a red arrow points to it. The terminal output shows the Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS welcome message, system information, and network details. The IP address 91.134.166.30 is highlighted in red in the output.

```
dann@homeLab:~$
dann@homeLab:~$ ssh root@91.134.166.30
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-198-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Wed 23 Oct 2024 08:53:02 AM CEST

System load: 0.0          Processes:              139
Usage of /:   24.3% of 28.48GB  Users logged in:       1
Memory usage: 33%          IPv4 address for eth0: 91.134.166.30
```

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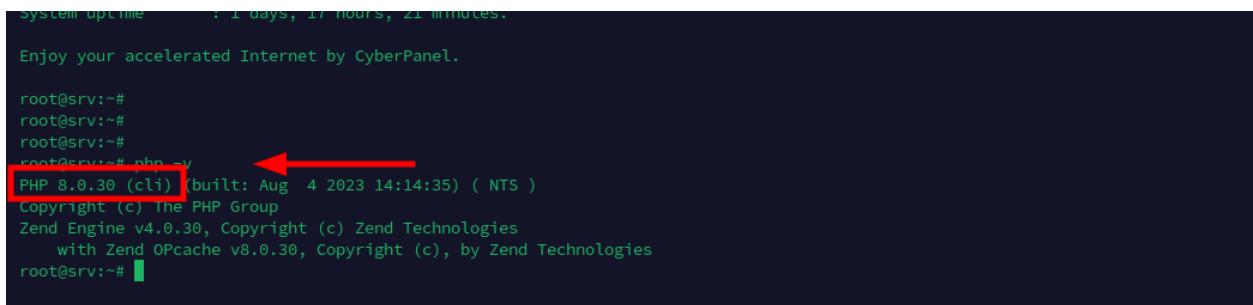
2. Check PHP Version:

Run the following command to check the PHP version:

```
php -v
```

This command displays the current version of PHP installed on the server. The output should look something like this:

```
PHP 8.0.30 (cli) (built: Aug 4 2023 14:14:35) ( NTS )  
Copyright (c) The PHP Group  
Zend Engine v4.0.30, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies  
with Zend OPcache v8.0.30, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
```



```
system uptime : 1 days, 17 hours, 21 minutes.  
Enjoy your accelerated Internet by CyberPanel.  
root@srv:~#  
root@srv:~#  
root@srv:~#  
root@srv:~# php -v  
PHP 8.0.30 (cli) (built: Aug 4 2023 14:14:35) ( NTS )  
Copyright (c) The PHP Group  
Zend Engine v4.0.30, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies  
with Zend OPcache v8.0.30, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies  
root@srv:~#
```

2. Changing PHP Versions

CyberPanel allows you to run multiple PHP versions on the same server and switch between them for different websites.

1. Login to CyberPanel:

- From the CyberPanel dashboard, go to **Websites** and click on **List Websites**.

2. Select a Website:

- Choose the website for which you want to change the PHP version and click **Manage** next to the domain.

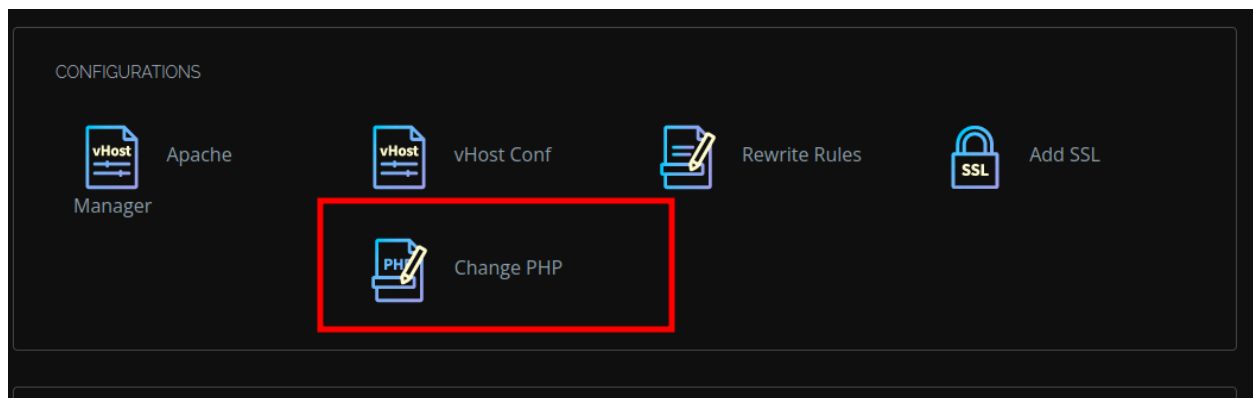
3. Change PHP Version:

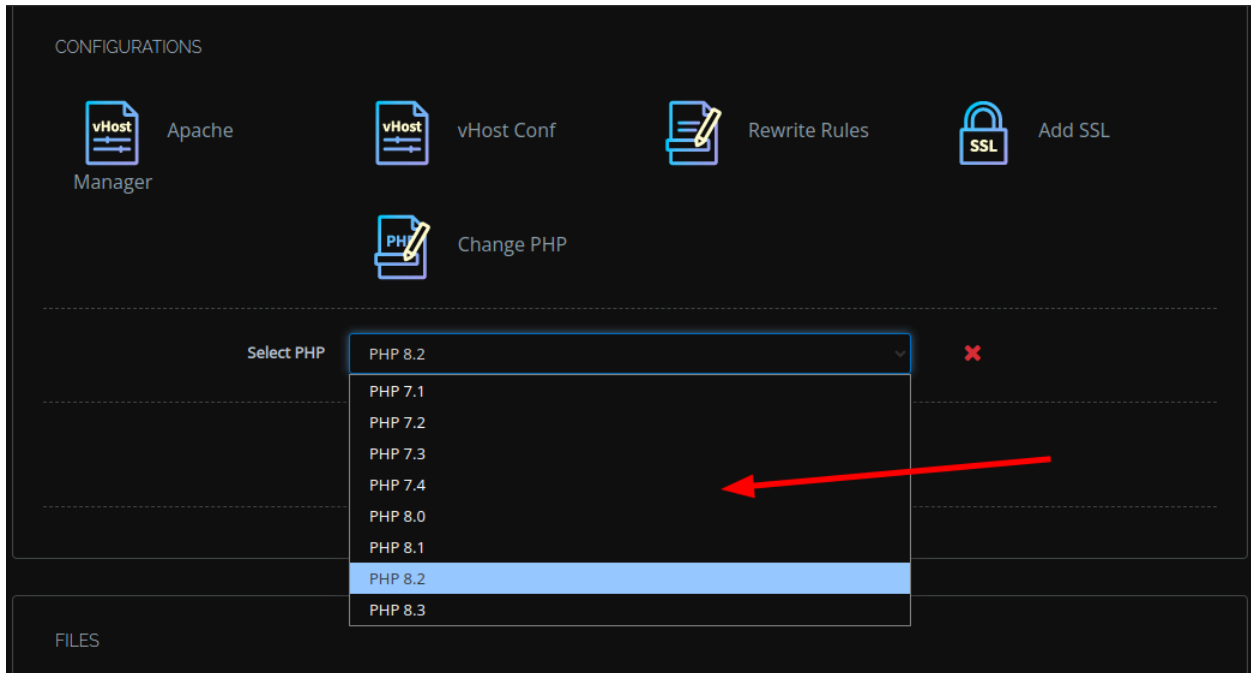
- Go to **Configuration** -> **Change PHP**.

- Select the desired PHP version from the dropdown menu. Available options may include PHP 7.4, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 etc.
- Click **Change PHP** to apply the change.

4. Verify the Change:

- After switching the PHP version by creating a **phpinfo()** file on the site to ensure that the correct version is being used.
- Note : This action does not change the System PHP CLI version. So if you check using **php -v** command, it will show only the default version no matter the change from the panel.





Use Case: This is useful when different websites on your server have different PHP version requirements. For instance, one website may require PHP 7.4 while another uses PHP 8.1.

3. Installing a New PHP Version

Cyberpanel uses PHP versions from Litespeed Repositories.

If you need a new PHP version that is not already installed, follow these steps:

1. **Login to the Server via SSH:**
 - Connect to the server via SSH using your preferred terminal
2. **Install the Desired PHP Version:**

To install PHP 8.3, for example, use the following command:

bash

apt-get install lsphp83* (Ubuntu)

yum -y install lsphp83* (RHEL Based - Almalinux/Cloudlinux)

```
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[root@srv2 ~]# yum -y install lsphp83*
Last metadata expiration check: 3:39:05 ago on Wed 23 Oct 2024 10:08:54 PM EDT.
Package lsphp83-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-bcmath-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-common-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-dba-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-dbg-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-debugsource-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-devel-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-enchant-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-gd-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-gmp-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-imap-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-intl-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-ldap-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-mbstring-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-mysqlnd-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-odbc-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
Package lsphp83-opcache-8.3.10-2.el8.x86_64 is already installed.
```

Install php83*

4. Installing PHP Extensions

PHP extensions on Cyberpanel can be installed by navigating to PHP -> Install Extensions.

1. Login to Cyberpanel

- Go to Cyberpanel -> PHP -> Install Extensions

INSTALL PHP EXTENSIONS -

Install/uninstall php extensions on this page.

SELECT PHP VERSION

Select PHP PHP 8.1

Search Extensions..

ID	PHP	Extension Name	Description	Status	Install	Uninstall
1	lsphp81	lsphp81.x86_64	lsphp81.x86_64 8.1.29-2.el8 @litespeed-update	Installed	Install	Uninstall
2	lsphp81	lsphp81-bcmath.x86_64	lsphp81-bcmath.x86_64 8.1.29-2.el8 @litespeed-update	Installed	Install	Uninstall
3	lsphp81	lsphp81-bcmath-debuginfo.x86_64	lsphp81-bcmath-debuginfo.x86_64 8.1.18-1.el8 @litespeed	Installed	Install	Uninstall
4	lsphp81	lsphp81-common.x86_64	lsphp81-common.x86_64 8.1.29-2.el8 @litespeed-update	Installed	Install	Uninstall

2. Verify Extension Installation:

After installation, you can verify that the extension has been loaded by creating a **phpinfo()** file or using the following command via terminal

php -m | grep mysqli

```
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[root@srv ~]#
[root@srv ~]#
[root@srv ~]#
[root@srv ~]# php -m | grep mysqli
mysqli
[root@srv ~]#
```

The extension is available

A sample of Common PHP Extensions:

- **php-xml**: For XML processing.

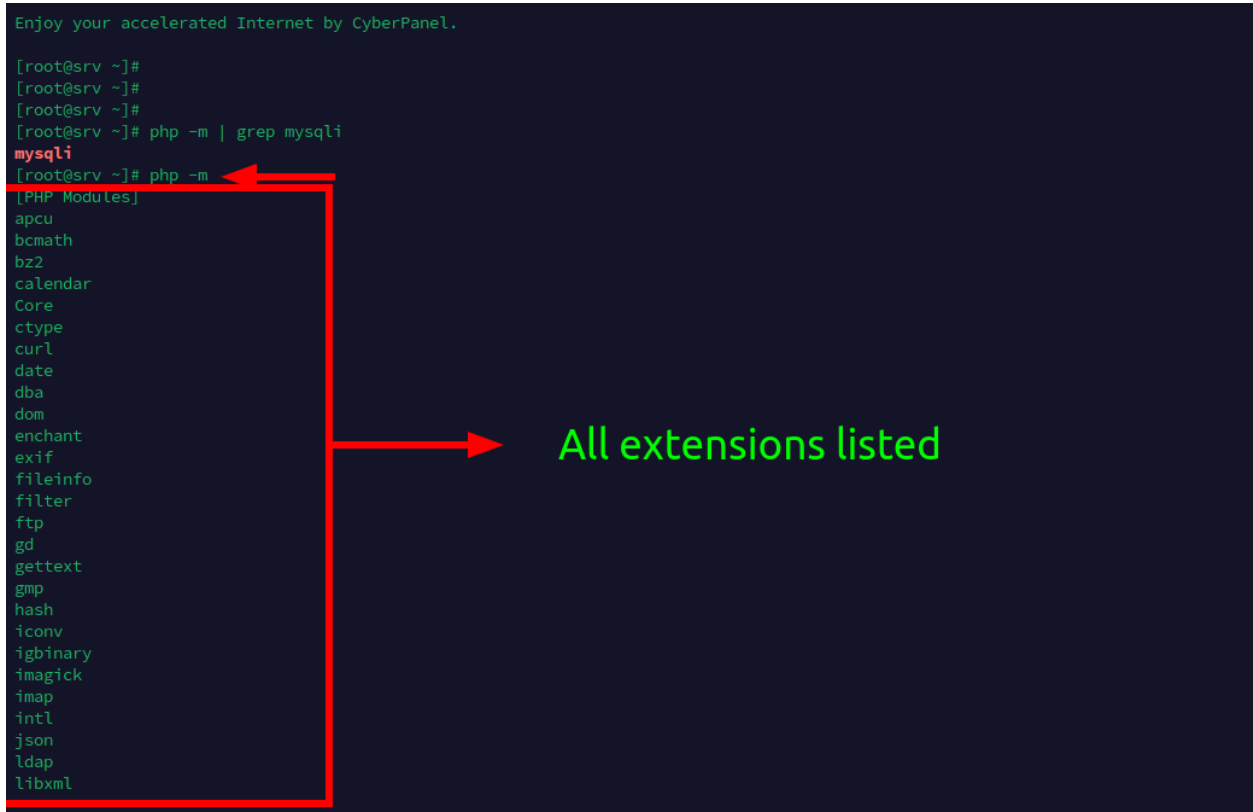
- **php-curl**: For making HTTP requests.
- **php-mbstring**: For handling multibyte strings.
- **php-gd**: For image processing.

To list all PHP Extensions available, use the command below.

php -m

```
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[root@srv ~]#
[root@srv ~]#
[root@srv ~]# php -m | grep mysqli
mysqli
[root@srv ~]# php -m
[PHP Modules]
apcu
bcmath
bz2
calendar
Core
ctype
curl
date
dba
dom
enchant
exif
fileinfo
filter
ftp
gd
gettext
gmp
hash
iconv
igbinary
imagick
imap
intl
json
ldap
libxml
```



All extensions listed

5. Changing PHP CLI (Command Line Interface)

The PHP CLI version may differ from the version used for websites. Changing the PHP CLI version can be necessary for running **CLI-based PHP scripts**.

1. Check Current PHP CLI Version:

Use the following command to see the current PHP CLI version:

php -v

In our case we currently have 8.0 as the PHP cli Version

```
Complete!
[root@srv2 ~]# php -v
PHP 8.0.30 (cli) (built: Aug  3 2023 17:13:08) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) The PHP Group
Zend Engine v4.0.30, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies
  with Zend OPcache v8.0.30, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
[root@srv2 ~]#
```

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2. Change PHP CLI Version:

To switch the PHP CLI version, you can update the **php** symlink. For example, to set PHP 8.2 as the default CLI version, run the command below.

ln -sf /usr/local/lsws/lspHP82/bin/php /usr/bin/php

To set any other version, use the command above and adjust **lspHP82** to your desired version

3. Verify the Change:

Check the version again to confirm the change:

```
Complete!
[root@srv2 ~]# php -v
PHP 8.0.30 (cli) (built: Aug 3 2023 17:13:08) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) The PHP Group
Zend Engine v4.0.30, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v8.0.30, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
[root@srv2 ~]# ln -sf /usr/local/lsws/lsp82/bin/php /usr/bin/php
[root@srv2 ~]# php -v
PHP 8.2.22 (cli) (built: Jul 30 2024 12:12:12) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) The PHP Group
Zend Engine v4.2.22, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v8.2.22, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
[root@srv2 ~]#
```

Initial version is 8.0

New version is now 8.2

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Use Case: Switching the PHP CLI version is important when running scripts that require a specific PHP version, like composer or cron jobs.

6. Configuring PHP Settings (e.g., Memory Limits, Execution Time):

You can modify PHP configurations by going to PHP -> Edit configs

- Common settings to change:
 - **memory_limit:** Controls the maximum amount of memory a script can consume.
 - **max_execution_time:** Limits the maximum execution time for PHP scripts.
 - **upload_max_filesize:** Sets the maximum file size for uploads.
 - **post_max_size:** Defines the maximum size of POST data.

EDIT PHP CONFIGURATIONS

Edit PHP Configurations on this page.

EDIT PHP CONFIGURATIONS -

Basic

Advanced

Select PHP

PHP 8.1

display_errors

file_uploads

On

allow_url_fopen

On

allow_url_include

memory_limit

128M

After editing, save changes and restart the PHP service:

max_input_time

60

Save Changes

Restart PHP