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This article explains how to set up write permissions in the required folders for configuring IIS for KBPublisher.

Change rights for TEMP directory

PHP uploads get written to windows TEMP directory, and then MOVED to destination directory, and in some cases permissions are not correct. Change windows temp directory to give IUSR 'modify' rights.
If it does not help see below.

Change rights for KBPublisher directories

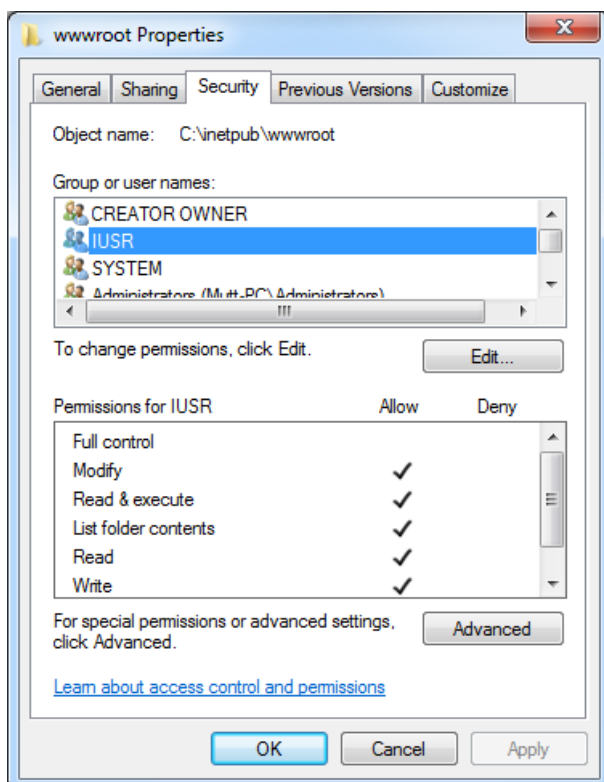
Using the standard folders structure for IIS and KBPublisher set write permissions for following folders:

- **C:/inetpub/wwwroot/kb_upload** - for uploads via HTML editor
- **C:/inetpub/kb_file** - for uploads via "Files" module
- **C:/inetpub/kb_cache** - for cache files

*Note: this is the default category structure. Your configuration might be different.

For each of the above folders, do the following:

1. Right-click the directory, then choose **Properties**
2. Go to the **Security** tab
3. Find the **IUSR** account
(If IUSR is not in the list, add it by clicking **Edit**, then clicking **Add**, and then typing "IUSR" in the "Enter the object names to select" field.)
4. Highlight the user in the list, click **Edit**, and grant the account **Modify** and **Write** permissions



Script to check directory permissions

Here is a simple PHP script which check if directory writable or not.

1. Download and unzip [this file](#).
2. Upload file to directory where KBPublisher installed.
3. Update file and set required value for variable \$dir_to_check
Example: \$dir_to_check = 'C:/inetpub/kb_cache';
4. Run file in browser like this http://path_to_kb_dir/check_dir_writable.php

How can I backup and restore database?

You can use mysqldump to create a simple backup of your database using the following syntax:

Backup:

```
mysqldump -u [username] -p[password] -h[host] [databasename] > [backupfile.sql]
```

Restore:

```
mysql -u [username] -p[password] -h[host] [databasename] < [backupfile.sql]
```

- [username] - this is your database username
- [password] - this is the password for your database
- [databasename] - the name of your database
- [host] - this is db hostname (optional)
- [backupfile.sql] - the file to which the backup should be written/read.

How to change ft_min_word_len variable

Normally it is not recommended to change variables that control MySQL fulltext index behaviour (such as ft_min_word_len or ft_max_word_len) but if you really need to...

MySQL config file would usually be found on Windows under C:\Windows\my.ini and on Linux under /etc/my.cnf Edit the file and add

```
[mysqld]
ft_min_word_len = 3
```

The default value is 4 and the above will change it to 3. You can change ft_max_word_len in the same manner:

```
[mysqld]
ft_max_word_len = 150
```

After changing the variable(s) in config file restart MySQL server and you're done. You can then check the values in phpMyAdmin under "Show MySQL system variables" to make sure your changes have taken place.

And finally rebuilt fulltext index by running following sql:

(replace prefix for your tables if required *kbp_kb_entry* -> *your_prefix_kb_entry*)

```
REPAIR TABLE kbp_kb_entry, kbp_kb_comment, kbp_kb_rating_feedback, kbp_feedback, kbp_file_entry, kbp_news;
```

Check variable:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'ft_min_word_len';
```

How do I change the PHP memory limit?

In an .htaccess file in the KBPublisher installation directory change and uncomment line:
`php_value memory_limit`

For example, if the desired limit is 32 MB, the following directive would be placed in the .htaccess:

```
php_value memory_limit "32M"
```

If you are on windows with IIS server .htaccess file will not work for you,
You should update this setting in php.ini file.

How do I change the PHP Max Upload file size?

In an .htaccess file in the KBPublisher installation directory change and uncomment line:
php_value upload_max_filesize

For example, if the desired filesize is 3 meg, the following directive would be placed in the .htaccess:
php_value **upload_max_filesize** "3M"

You also may want to change the following directives:

- php_value **post_max_size** "8M"
Sets max size of post data allowed. This setting also affects file upload.
To upload large files, this value must be larger than upload_max_filesize. Default 8M
- php_value **memory_limit** "32M"
If memory limit is enabled by your configure script, also affects file uploading.
Generally speaking, memory_limit should be larger than post_max_size. Default 8M

If you are on windows with IIS server .htaccess file will not work for you,
You should update these settings in php.ini file.

How can I create a phpinfo.php page?

To create the file simply add the following lines of code to a blank document and name the file phpinfo.php

```
<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>
```

Save the file as phpinfo.php and place it in the desired directory. Lastly, call the script from a browser.

Example: *<http://www.example.com/folder/phpinfo.php>*

The phpinfo file outputs a large amount of information about the current state of PHP. This includes information about PHP compilation options and extensions, the PHP version, server information and environment (if compiled as a module), the PHP environment, OS version information, paths, master and local values of configuration options and HTTP headers.

How can I find my "Full server path"?

A full server path is the path your system uses to define where your own files are located on the server (as opposed to files belonging to other users).

- You can determine the path while you are logged in via FTP (some programs will tell you this) or while using a File Manager tool in your Control or Administrative Panel (if your host provides one for you).
- You can create a pathinfo.php file. Open a plain text editor, and paste in the following:
`<?php echo $_SERVER["SCRIPT_FILENAME"]; ?>`

Save the text file as pathinfo.php. Upload the file to your server.

Now, type the URL to the file you just uploaded into your browser to view the full server path to that file.

- If none of these solutions work, you may need to ask your host for the full server path for your system and account.

