

Win32 Platforms

Documents assisting mod_perl-2 users on the Win32 platforms

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1 mod_perl 2.0 Win32 Installation Instructions

1.1 Description

This document deals with installation specifics on Win32 platforms.

1.2 Synopsis

As described in the discussion of issues in multithreaded win32, a mod_perl 1.0 enabled server based on Apache 1.3 on Win32 is limited to a single thread serving a request at a time. This effectively prevents concurrent processing, which can have serious implications for busy sites. This problem is addressed in the multi-thread/multi-process approach of mod_perl 2.0/Apache 2.0.

There are some threading issues in perl-5.6 (upon which ActivePerl builds 6xx are based) which cause problems with mod_perl 2.0 on Win32. Consequently, the minimum required perl version is 5.8 (ActivePerl builds 8xx) for use with mod_perl 2.0 on Win32.

Note that, at the present time, mod_perl 2 is in a development stage, with a version number 1.99_xx.

1.3 Installing

Unless you are using an all-in-one package, you should first install Perl and Apache, either from the sources or as binaries. The Perl sources are available from <http://www.cpan.org/src/>, with directions for building contained in *README.win32*. ActiveState also makes the sources available for their binary builds at <ftp://ftp.activestate.com/ActivePerl/src/>, which may contain, in particular, Win32-specific fixes not in the CPAN Perl sources. As a binary, at present, an ActivePerl-compatible Perl, compiled with Visual C++, is the most common one used in the Win32 mod_perl/Apache environment; you can obtain such a prebuilt Perl binary from <http://www.activestate.com/>.

The Apache sources and binaries are available at <http://httpd.apache.org/>.

As of this writing, mod_perl 2.0 is known to compile and work with an ActivePerl-compatible perl-5.8.0 (ActivePerl build 8xx). See the section on Apache/mod_perl binaries below for details on a suitable repository containing mod_perl ppm packages, and also how to obtain other Win32 binary packages.

When installing Perl or other related binaries, subtleties may arise in using path names that have spaces in them - you may, for example, have to specify *C:\Program Files* by the DOS 8.3 path name *C:\Progra~1* in certain Apache directives. If you want to avoid this, install, if possible, these packages to locations without spaces in their names (eg, *C:\Perl* for Perl and *C:\Apache2* for Apache 2.0).

In the following, it may be necessary to invoke certain commands through a DOS prompt. A DOS window may be opened either through a *Command Prompt* option of the *Start* menu, or by choosing to run, from the *Start* menu, *command* or *cmd*, as appropriate.

1.3.1 Building from sources

If you are building mod_perl 2.0 from sources, it is probably also best to do the same for Apache 2.0. The Apache 2.0 sources can be obtained from <http://httpd.apache.org/>, which when unpacked will contain at the top-level a Visual Studio project file (make sure to obtain the *win32-src.zip* archive). Choose the `InstallBin - Win32 Release` target to build and install Apache 2.0, which by default will be placed in */Apache2*. At the present time you must have version 2.0.47 or greater of Apache2 in order to build mod_perl.

Having built and installed Apache 2.0, next obtain the mod_perl 2.0 sources. First obtain the mod_perl 2.0 sources as a `tar.gz` file - when unpacked, using Winzip or similar tools, a subdirectory *mod_perl-x.xx* will be created. Next, run the command

```
C:\modperl_src> perl Makefile.PL MP_AP_PREFIX=\Path\to\Apache2
```

Then

```
C:\modperl_src> nmake
C:\modperl_src> nmake test
```

will build and test mod_perl 2.0. mod_perl 2.0 on Win32 is considered at an alpha stage of development, so not all the tests may pass.

The final command,

```
C:\modperl_src> nmake install
```

will install the necessary mod_perl 2.0 files into your Perl directory tree, and also copy *src/modules/perl/mod_perl.so* into your */Path/to/Apache2/modules/* directory. If you are installing mod_perl 2.0 on a system that also contains mod_perl 1.0, then some mod_perl 1.0 files will be overwritten by this procedure. This can be avoided by preparing the build as

```
C:\modperl_src> perl Makefile.PL MP_AP_PREFIX=\Path\to\Apache2 MP_INST_APACHE2=1
```

which will subsequently lead to the mod_perl 2.0 files being installed under an *Apache2* subdirectory in your Perl tree. You will then have to employ either a `Apache2;` line in your scripts/packages or else a `PerlModule Apache2` directive in Apache's *httpd.conf*.

If this build fails, or you want features not present in the official releases, you may want to try the sources obtained from cvs - see the discussion on the 2.0 Development Source Distribution for details. Be aware, though, that as well as providing bug fixes, there may be new features being added and tested in the cvs versions, so at any given time there are no guarantees that these packages will build and test successfully.

1.3.2 PPM Packages

The following assumes you already have ActivePerl 8xx (*not* 6xx) from <http://www.activestate.com/> and a Win32 Apache 2.0 binary from <http://httpd.apache.org/>. In installing this, you might avoid some future problems by choosing installation directories that do not have spaces in their names (eg, *C:/Apache2*). At this time you must have version 2.0.47 or greater of Apache2 in order to install the mod_perl 2 ppm

package.

After installing Perl and Apache 2.0, you can then install mod_perl via the PPM utility. ActiveState does not maintain mod_perl in their ppm repository, so you must get it from a different location other than ActiveState's site. A quick way to do this is to download the script *mpinstall*:

```
#!/C:/Perl/bin
#####
# A Perl script to fetch and install via ppm mod_perl on Win32
# Copyright 2002, by Randy Kobes.
# This script may be distributed under the same terms as Perl itself.
# Please report problems to Randy Kobes #####

use strict;
use warnings;
use ExtUtils::MakeMaker;
use LWP::Simple;
use File::Copy;
use Config;
use Safe;
use Digest::MD5;
require Win32;
require File::Spec;

die "This only works for Win32" unless $^O =~ /Win32/i;
die "No mod_perl ppm package available for this Perl" if ($] < 5.006001);

my ($apache2, $apache);
my @drives = drives();

# find a possible Apache2 directory
APACHE2: {
    for my $drive (@drives) {
        for my $p ('Apache2', 'Program files/Apache2',
                    'Program Files/Apache Group/Apache2') {
            my $candidate = File::Spec->catpath($drive, $p);
            if (-d $candidate) {
                $apache2 = $candidate;
                last APACHE2;
            }
        }
    }
}
if ($apache2) {
    $apache2 = fix_path($apache2);
    my $ans = prompt(qq{Install mod_perl-2 for "$apache2"?}, 'yes');
    $apache2 = undef unless ($ans =~ /^y/i);
}

# if no Apache2, try to find Apache1
unless ($apache2) {
    APACHE: {
        for my $drive (@drives) {
            for my $p ('Apache', 'Program Files/Apache',
                        'Program Files/Apache Group/Apache') {
                my $candidate = File::Spec->catpath($drive, $p);
                if (-d $candidate) {
                    $apache = $candidate;
                    last APACHE;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
if ($apache) {
    $apache = fix_path($apache);
    my $ans = prompt(qq{Install mod_perl 1 for "$apache"?}, 'yes');
    $apache = undef unless ($ans =~ /^y/i);
}
```

```

# check Apache versions
if ($apache or $apache2) {
    my $vers;
    if ($apache) {
        $vers = qx{"$apache/apache.exe" -v};
        die qq{"$apache" does not appear to be version 1.3}
        unless $vers =~ m!Apache/1.3!;
    }
    else {
        $vers = qx{"$apache2/bin/apache.exe" -v};
        die qq{"$apache2" does not appear to be version 2.0}
        unless $vers =~ m!Apache/2.0!;
    }
}
# prompt to get an Apache installation directory
else {
    my $dir = prompt("Where is your apache installation directory?", '');
    die 'Need to specify the Apache installation directory' unless $dir;
    $dir = fix_path($dir);
    die qq{"$dir" does not exist} unless (-d $dir);
    if ($dir =~ /Apache2/) {
        my $ans = prompt(qq{Install mod_perl 2 for "$dir"?}, 'yes');
        $apache2 = $dir if ($ans =~ /^y/i);
    }
    else {
        my $ans = prompt(qq{Install mod_perl 1 for "$dir"?}, 'yes');
        $apache = $dir if ($ans =~ /^y/i);
    }
    unless ($apache or $apache2) {
        my $mpv = prompt('Which mod_perl version would you like [1 or 2]?', 2);
        if ($mpv == 1) {
            $apache = $dir;
        }
        elsif ($mpv == 2) {
            $apache2 = $dir;
        }
        else {
            die 'Please specify either "1" or "2"';
        }
    }
}

die 'Please specify an Apache directory' unless ($apache or $apache2);
my $theoryx5 = 'http://theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca';
my $ppms = $theoryx5 . '/ppms/';
my $ppmsx86 = $ppms . 'x86/';
my $ppmpackages = $theoryx5 . '/ppmpackages/';
my $ppmpackagesx86 = $ppmpackages . 'x86/';
my ($ppd, $tgz, $ppdfile, $tgzfile, $checksums, $so_fetch, $so_fake);
my $so = 'mod_perl.so';
my $cs = 'CHECKSUMS';

# set appropriate ppd and tar.gz files
if ($) < 5.008) {
    $checksums = $ppmpackagesx86 . $cs;
    if ($apache2) {
        die 'No mod_perl 2 package available for this perl version';
    }
    else {
        my $ans = prompt('Do you need EAPI support for mod_ssl?', 'no');
        if ($ans =~ /^n/i) {
            $ppdfile = 'mod_perl.ppd';
            $tgzfile = 'mod_perl.tar.gz';
            $so_fake = 'mod_perl.so';
        }
        else {
            $ppdfile = 'mod_perl-eapi.ppd';
            $tgzfile = 'mod_perl-eapi.tar.gz';
            $so_fake = 'mod_perl-eapi.so';
        }
    }
}

```

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```
$ppd = $ppmpackages . $ppdfile;
$tgz = $ppmpackagesx86 . $tgzfile;
$sso_fetch = $ppmpackagesx86 . $sso_fake;
}
}
else {
    $checksums = $ppmsx86 . $cs;
    if ($apache2) {
        $ppdfile = 'mod_perl.ppd';
        $tgzfile = 'mod_perl.tar.gz';
        $ppd = $ppms . $ppdfile;
        $tgz = $ppmsx86 . $tgzfile;
        $sso_fake = 'mod_perl.so';
        $sso_fetch = $ppmsx86 . $sso_fake;
    }
    else {
        my $ans = prompt('Do you need EAPI support for mod_ssl?', 'no');
        if ($ans =~ /^n/i) {
            $ppdfile = 'mod_perl-1.ppd';
            $tgzfile = 'mod_perl-1.tar.gz';
            $sso_fake = 'mod_perl-1.so';
        }
        else {
            $ppdfile = 'mod_perl-eapi-1.ppd';
            $tgzfile = 'mod_perl-eapi-1.tar.gz';
            $sso_fake = 'mod_perl-eapi-1.so';
        }
        $ppd = $ppms . $ppdfile;
        $tgz = $ppmsx86 . $tgzfile;
        $sso_fetch = $ppmsx86 . $sso_fake;
    }
}

my $tmp = $ENV{TEMP} || $ENV{TMP} || '.';
chdir $tmp or die "Cannot chdir to $tmp: $!";

# fetch the ppd and tar.gz files
print "Fetching $ppd ...";
getstore($ppd, $ppdfile);
print " done!\n";
die "Failed to fetch $ppd" unless -e $ppdfile;
print "Fetching $tgz ...";
getstore($tgz, $tgzfile);
print " done!\n";
die "Failed to fetch $tgz" unless -e $tgzfile;
print "Fetching $sso_fetch ...";
getstore($sso_fetch, $sso_fake);
print " done!\n";
die "Failed to fetch $sso_fetch" unless -e $sso_fake;
print "Fetching $checksums ...";
getstore($checksums, $cs);
print " done!\n";
die "Failed to fetch $checksums" unless -e $cs;

# check CHECKSUMS for the tar.gz and so files
my $cksum = load_cs($cs);
die "Could not load $cs: $!" unless $cksum;
die qq{CHECKSUM check for "$tgzfile" failed.\n}
    unless (verifyMD5($cksum, $tgzfile));
die qq{CHECKSUM check for "$sso_fake" failed.\n}
    unless (verifyMD5($cksum, $sso_fake));
rename($sso_fake, $sso) or die "Rename of $sso_fake to $sso failed: $!";

# edit the ppd file to reflect a local installation
my $old = $ppdfile . '.old';
rename ($ppdfile, $old)
    or die "renaming $ppdfile to $old failed: $!";
open(my $oldfh, $old) or die "Cannot open $old: $!";
open(my $newfh, ">$ppdfile") or die "Cannot open $ppdfile: $!";
while (<$oldfh) {
    next if /;
```



```

        s$tgz/$tgzfile/;
        print $newfh $_;
    }
    close $oldfh;
    close $newfh;

# install mod_perl via ppm
my $ppm = $Config{bin} . '\ppm';
my @args = ($ppm, 'install', $ppdfile);
print "\n@args\n";
system(@args) == 0 or die "system @args failed: $?";

# figure out where to place mod_perl.so
my $modules = $apache ? "$apache/modules" : "$apache2/modules";
$modules = prompt("Where should $so be placed?", $modules);
die "Please install $so to your Apache modules directory manually"
    unless $modules;
$modules = fix_path($modules);

unless (-d $modules) {
    my $ans = prompt(qq{"$modules" does not exist. Create it?}, 'yes');
    if ($ans =~ /^y/i) {
        mkdir $modules or die "Cannot create $modules: $!";
    }
    else {
        $modules = undef;
    }
}

# move mod_perl.so to the Apache modules directory
if ($modules) {
    print "\nMoving $so to $modules ...";
    move($so, qq{$modules})
        or die "Moving $so to $modules failed: $!";
    print " done!\n";
}
else {
    die "Please install $so to your Apache modules directory manually"
}

# clean up, if desired
my $ans = prompt("Remove temporary installation files from $tmp?", 'yes');
if ($ans =~ /^y/i) {
    unlink ($ppdfile, $old, $tgzfile, $cs, $so)
        or warn "Cannot unlink files from $tmp: $!";
}

# get the name and location of the perlxx.dll
(my $dll = $Config{libperl}) =~ s!\.lib$!.dll!;
$dll = $Config{bin} . '/' . $dll;
$dll =~ s!\\!\/!g;

# suggest a minimal httpd.conf configuration
my $ap = $apache || $apache2;
print <<"END";

mod_perl was successfully installed.
To try it out, put the following directives in your
Apache httpd.conf file (under $ap/conf):

LoadFile "$dll"
LoadModule perl_module modules/$so

in the section where other apache modules are loaded.
You should also either have a directive 'PerlModule Apache2'
in httpd.conf or put in a 'use Apache2 ();' in a startup
script. You may also have to add $Config{bin}
to your PATH environment variable.

For more information, visit http://perl.apache.org/.

END

```

1.3.2 PPM Packages

```
# routine to verify the CHECKSUMS for a file
# adapted from the MD5 check of CPAN.pm

sub load_cs {
    my $cs = shift;
    my ($cksum, $fh);
    unless (open $fh, $cs) {
        warn "Could not open $cs: $!";
        return;
    }
    local($/);
    my $eval = <$fh>;
    $eval =~ s/\015?\012/\n/g;
    close $fh;
    my $comp = Safe->new();
    $cksum = $comp->reval($eval);
    if ($@) {
        warn $@;
        return;
    }
    return $cksum;
}

sub verifyMD5 {
    my ($cksum, $file) = @_;
    my ($fh, $is, $should);
    unless (open($fh, $file)) {
        warn "Cannot open $file: $!";
        return;
    }
    binmode($fh);
    unless ($is = Digest::MD5->new->addfile($fh)->hexdigest) {
        warn "Could not compute checksum for $file: $!";
        close($fh);
        return;
    }
    close($fh);
    if ($should = $cksum->{$file}->{md5}) {
        my $test = $is eq $should ? 1 : 0;
        printf qq{Checksum for "$file" is %s\n},
            ($test == 1) ? 'OK.' : 'NOT OK.';
        return $test;
    }
    else {
        warn "Checksum data for $file not present in CHECKSUMS.\n";
        return;
    }
}

sub fix_path {
    my $file = shift;
    $file = Win32::GetShortPathName($file);
    $file =~ s!\\!\\/!g;
    return $file;
}

sub drives {
    my @drives = ();
    eval{require Win32API::File;};
    return map {"$_:\\"} ('C' .. 'Z') if $@;
    my @r = Win32API::File::getLogicalDrives();
    return unless @r > 0;
    for (@r) {
        my $t = Win32API::File::GetDriveType($_);
        push @drives, $_ if ($t == 3 or $t == 4);
    }
    return @drives > 0 ? @drives : undef;
}
```

and save it as, for example, *mpinstall*. Invoking this as `perl mpinstall` on a command line will take

you through a dialogue, based on your configuration, which will determine and install, via ppm, the desired mod_perl ppm package.

The direct way to install mod_perl via ppm is simply as (broken over two lines for readability)

```
C:\> ppm install
      http://theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca/ppms/mod_perl.ppd
```

Another way, which will be useful if you plan on installing additional Apache modules, is to set the repository within the ppm shell utility to

```
http://theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca/cgi-bin/ppmsrvr?urn:/PPMServer58
```

using the repository add alias location for *ppm3* (the default with ActivePerl 8xx), and using set repository alias location for ppm2; see the help utility within the ppm shell for details. mod_perl 2.0 can then be installed as `install mod_perl` within the ppm shell, which will install the necessary modules under an *Apache2* subdirectory in your Perl tree, so as not to disturb a possible existing *Apache* directory from mod_perl 1.0. See the section below on configuring mod_perl to add this directory to the @INC path for searching for modules.

The mod_perl PPM package also includes the necessary Apache DLL *mod_perl.so*; a post-installation script should be run which will offer to copy this file to your Apache2 modules directory (eg, *C:/Apache2/modules/*). If this fails, you can get *mod_perl.so* from <http://theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca/ppms/x86/> and install it to your Apache2 modules directory by hand.

Note that, because of binary incompatibilities, one should *not* install packages for ActivePerl 8xx from a repository containing packages for ActivePerl 6xx, and vice-versa, particularly if these packages contain XS-based modules.

The mod_perl package available from this site will always use the latest mod_perl sources compiled against the latest official Apache release; depending on changes made in Apache, you may or may not be able to use an earlier Apache binary. However, in the Apache Win32 world it is particularly a good idea to use the latest version, for bug and security fixes. If you encounter problems loading *mod_perl.so*, ensure that the mod_perl version you are using matches that of Apache, make certain Perl is in your PATH environment variable, or try adding the Apache directive

```
LoadFile "C:/Path/to/your/Perl/bin/perlxx.dll"
```

before loading *mod_perl.so*. If all else fails, a reboot may help.

If the *theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca* repository is down, you can access these packages at <http://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/perl/win32-bin/ppms/>, for builds 8xx, and <http://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/perl/win32-bin/ppmpackages/>, for builds 6xx.

1.3.3 All in one packages

There is an IndigoPerl Perl/Apache 2 binary package available from <http://www.indigostar.com/> containing mod_perl 2. As well, at <http://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/perl/win32-bin/> there is a self-extracting archive *Perl-5.8-win32-bin.exe* containing a binary version of perl-5.8 (compatible with ActivePerl 8xx), together with Apache 2.0 and mod_perl 2.0. See the file *Perl-5.8-win32-bin.readme* for a description. If you have trouble fetching the whole file at once, the directory <http://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/perl/win32-bin/Perl-5.8-win32-bin/> contains this distribution split across multiple files - see *README.join* for instructions on how to join them. Alternatively, if you have Perl already, you can get the script *distinstall*:

```
#####
# A Perl script to retrieve and join split files
# making up a Win32 Perl/Apache binary distribution
#
# Files created by hjsplit (http://www.freebyte.com/hjsplit/)
# with the joining accomplished by hj-join
#
# This script is Copyright 2003, by Randy Kobes,
# and may be distributed under the same terms as Perl itself.
# Please report problems to Randy Kobes #####

use strict;
use warnings;
use Net::FTP;
use Safe;
use Digest::MD5;
use IO::File;
use ExtUtils::MakeMaker;

die 'This is intended for Win32' unless ($^O =~ /Win32/i);

my $theoryx5 = 'theoryx5.uwinnipeg.ca';
my $bsize = 102400;
my $kb = sprintf("%d", $bsize / 1024);
my $cs = 'CHECKSUMS';
my $join = 'join32.exe';

print <<"END";

This script will fetch and then join the files needed for
creating and installing a Perl/Apache Win32 binary distribution from
ftp://$theoryx5/pub/other/.

If the file transfer is interrupted before all the neccessary
files are obtained, run the script again in the same directory;
files successfully fetched earlier will not be downloaded again.

A hash mark represents transfer of $kb kB.

Available distributions are:

1. Perl 5.8.1 / Apache 2.0.48 / mod_perl 1.99
2. Perl 5.6.1 / Apache 1.3.27 / mod_perl 1.27

It is recommended to install Perl and Apache into fresh locations,
so that current files are not overwritten and that old files do
not linger which may confuse the new installation.

END

my $dist;
my $ans = prompt("Desired distribution (1, 2, or 'q' to quit)?", 1);
CHECK: {
    ($ans =~ /^q/i) and die 'Installation aborted';
```

```

($ans == 1) and do {
    $dist = 'Perl-5.8-win32-bin';
    last CHECK;
};
($ans == 2) and do {
    $dist = 'perl-win32-bin';
    last CHECK;
};
die 'Please answer either 1, 2, or q';
}

my $exe = $dist . '.exe';

my $ftp = Net::FTP->new($theoryx5);
$ftp->login('anonymous', "$dist@perl.apache.org")
    or die "Cannot login to $theoryx5";
$ftp->cwd("pub/other/$dist")
    or die "Cannot cwd to pub/other/$dist";

my $max;
die "Unable to determine number of files to get" unless ($max = get_max());
my @files = ();

# fetch the CHECKSUMS file
print qq{Fetching "$cs" ...};
$ftp->ascii;
$ftp->get($cs);
print " done!\n";
die qq{Failed to fetch "$cs"} unless (-e $cs);
push @files, $cs;

# evaluate CHECKSUMS
my $cksum;
die qq{Cannot load "$cs" file} unless ($cksum = load_cs($cs));

$ftp->binary;
$ftp->hash(1, $bsize);

# fetch the join program
die qq{Cannot fetch "$join"} unless (fetch($join));
push @files, $join;

# fetch the split files
print "\nFetching $max split files ....\n\n";
for (1 .. $max) {
    my $num = $_ < 10 ? "00$_" : "0$_";
    my $file = $dist . '.exe.' . $num;
    push @files, $file;
    die qq{Cannot fetch "$file"} unless (fetch($file));
}
print "\nFinished fetching split files.\n";
$ftp->quit;

# now join them
if (-e $exe) {
    unlink($exe) or warn qq{Cannot unlink $exe: $!};
}
my @args = ($join);
system(@args);
die qq{Joining files to create "$exe" failed} unless (-e $exe);

# remove the temporary files, if desired
$ans = prompt('Remove temporary files?', 'yes');
if ($ans =~ /^y/i) {
    unlink(@files) or warn "Cannot unlink temporary files: $!\n";
}

# run the exe, if desired
$ans = prompt("Run $exe now?", 'yes');
if ($ans =~ /^y/i) {
    @args = ($exe);

```

1.3.3 All in one packages

```
    system(@args);
}
else {
    print "\nDouble click on $exe to install.\n";
}

# fetch a file, unless it exists and the checksum checks
sub fetch {
    my $file = shift;
    local $| = 1;
    if (-e $file) {
        if (verifyMD5($file)) {
            print qq{Skipping "$file" ...\n};
            return 1;
        }
        else {
            unlink $file or warn qq{Could not unlink "$file"\n};
        }
    }
    my $size = sprintf("%d", $ftp->size($file) / 1024);
    print "\nFetching $file ($size kB) ...\n";
    $ftp->get($file);
    print "Done!\n";
    unless (-e $file) {
        warn qq{Unable to fetch "$file"\n};
        return;
    }
    unless (verifyMD5($file)) {
        print qq{CHECKSUM check for "$file" failed.\n};
        unlink $file or warn qq{Cannot unlink "$file": $!\n};
        return;
    }
    return 1;
}

# routines to verify the CHECKSUMS for a file
# adapted from the MD5 check of CPAN.pm

# load the CHECKSUMS file into $cksum
sub load_cs {
    my $cs = shift;
    my $fh = IO::File->new;
    unless ($fh->open($cs)) {
        warn qq{Could not open "$cs": $!\n};
        return;
    }
    local($/);
    my $eval = <$fh>;
    $fh->close;
    $eval =~ s/\015?\012/\n/g;
    my $comp = Safe->new();
    my $cksum = $comp->reval($eval);
    if ($?) {
        warn qq{eval of "$cs" failed: $@\n};
        return;
    }
    return $cksum;
}

# verify a CHECKSUM for a file
sub verifyMD5 {
    my $file = shift;
    my ($is, $should);
    my $fh = IO::File->new;
    unless ($fh->open($file)) {
        warn qq{Cannot open "$file": $!};
        return;
    }
    binmode($fh);
    unless ($is = Digest::MD5->new->addfile($fh)->hexdigest) {
        warn qq{Could not compute checksum for "$file": $!};
    }
}
```

```

        $fh->close;
        return;
    }
    $fh->close;
    if ($should = $cksum->{$file}->{md5}) {
        my $test = ($is eq $should);
        printf qq{ Checksum for "$file" is %s\n},
            ($test) ? 'OK.' : 'NOT OK.';
        return $test;
    }
    else {
        warn qq{Checksum data for "$file" not present in $cs.\n};
        return;
    }
}

# get number of split files
sub get_max {
    my $dir = $ftp->ls();
    my $count = 0;
    foreach (@$dir) {
        $count++ if m!$dist.exe.\d+!;
    }
    return $count;
}

```

which, when invoked as `perl distinstall`, will fetch and join the files for you.

1.4 See Also

The directions for configuring mod_perl 2.0 on Win32, the mod_perl documentation, <http://take23.org/>, <http://httpd.apache.org/>, <http://www.activestate.com/>, and the FAQs for mod_perl on Win32. Help is also available through the archives of and subscribing to the mod_perl mailing list.

1.5 Maintainers

Maintainer is the person(s) you should contact with updates, corrections and patches.

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1.6 Authors

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2 Configuring mod_perl 2.0 for Win32

2.1 Description

This document discusses how to configure mod_perl 2.0.

2.2 Configuration

Add this line to *C:/Apache2/conf/httpd.conf*:

```
LoadModule perl_module modules/mod_perl.so
```

Be sure that the path to your Perl binary (eg, *C:/Perl/bin*) is in your PATH environment variable. This can be done either by editing *C:\AutoExec.bat*, if present, or through the *Environment Variables* option of the *Advanced* tab of the *System* area of the Control Panel. Especially when running Apache as a service, you may also want to add the directive

```
LoadFile "/Path/to/your/Perl/bin/perl5x.dll"
```

to *httpd.conf*, before loading *mod_perl.so*, to load your Perl dll.

You may also want to use a start-up script to load commonly used modules; this can be done with a directive as, eg,

```
PerlRequire "C:/Apache2/conf/extra.pl"
```

where a sample start-up script *C:/Apache2/conf/extra.pl* is

```
use Apache2 ();
use ModPerl::Util ();
use Apache::RequestRec ();
use Apache::RequestIO ();
use Apache::RequestUtil ();
use Apache::Server ();
use Apache::ServerUtil ();
use Apache::Connection ();
use Apache::Log ();
use Apache::Const -compile => ':common';
use APR::Const -compile => ':common';
use APR::Table ();
use Apache::compat ();
use ModPerl::Registry ();
use CGI ();
1;
```

The *Apache2* module is used to add to @INC the relevant directories underneath, eg, */Perl/site/lib/Apache2/* used when building mod_perl 2.0 with an *MP_INST_APACHE2=1* option to *perl Makefile.PL* (the PPM packages discussed above were built this way). *Apache::compat* is used to provide backwards compatibility with mod_perl 1.0. *ModPerl::Registry*, named so as not to conflict with *Apache::Registry* of mod_perl 1.0, is used for registry scripts.

2.3 Registry scripts

Using `ModPerl::Registry` to speed up cgi scripts may be done as follows. Create a directory, for example, `C:/Apache2/perl/`, which will hold your scripts, such as

```
## printenv -- demo CGI program which just prints its environment
##
use strict;
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";
print "<HTML><BODY><H3>Environment variables</H3><UL>";
foreach (sort keys %ENV) {
    my $val = $ENV{$_};
    $val =~ s|\n|\\n|g;
    $val =~ s|"|\\"|g;
    print "<LI>$_ = \"${val}\"</LI>\n";
}
#sleep(10);
print "</UL></BODY></HTML>";
```

Note that Apache takes care of using the proper line endings when sending the *Content-type* header. Next, insert in `C:/Apache2/conf/httpd.conf` the following directives:

```
Alias /perl/ "/Apache2/perl/"
<Location /perl>
    SetHandler perl-script
    PerlResponseHandler ModPerl::Registry
    Options +ExecCGI
    PerlOptions +ParseHeaders
</Location>
```

whereby the script would be called as

```
http://localhost/perl/name_of_script
```

The `PerlOptions +ParseHeaders` directive is needed when the script sends the header (in `mod_perl 1.0`, this was given as `PerlSendHeader ON`).

As an illustration of how `mod_perl 2.0` addresses the issues raised in the discussion of issues in multi-thread win32 concerning the threading limitations of `mod_perl 1.0` on Win32, consider the `printenv` script above with the `sleep(10)` line uncommented. Using the Apache benchmarking tool `ab` of the Apache 2.0 Win32 distribution:

```
C:\Apache2\bin> ab -n 5 -c 5 http://localhost/perl/printenv
```

to make 5 concurrent requests, we find the following results. For `mod_perl 1.0/Apache 1.3`:

```
Server Software:      Apache/1.3.23
Concurrency Level:    5
Time taken for tests:  50.51972 seconds
```

while for mod_perl 2.0/Apache 2.0:

```
Server Software:      Apache/2.0.45
Concurrency Level:    5
Time taken for tests: 13.729743 seconds
```

The dramatic difference is due to the fact that in Apache 1.3/mod_perl 1.0 a given request has to finish (taking essentially 10 seconds, due to the `sleep(10)` call) before the next request is processed, whereas on Apache 2.0/mod_perl 2.0 the requests are processed as they arrive.

2.4 Hello World

As you will discover, there is much to mod_perl beyond simple speed-up of cgi scripts. Here is a simple *Hello, World* example that illustrates the use of mod_perl as a content handler. Create a file *Hello.pm* as follows:

```
package Apache::Hello;
use strict;

use Apache::RequestRec (); # for $r->content_type
use Apache::RequestIO (); # for $r->puts
use Apache::Const -compile => ':common';

sub handler {
    my $r = shift;
    my $time = scalar localtime();
    my $package = __PACKAGE__;
    $r->content_type('text/html');
    $r->puts(<<"END");
    <HTML><BODY>
    <H3>Hello</H3>
    Hello from <B>$package</B>! The time is $time.
    </BODY></HTML>
    END
    return Apache::OK;
}

1;
```

and save it in, for example, the *C:/Perl/site/lib/Apache2/Apache/* directory. Next put the following directives in *C:/Apache2/conf/httpd.conf*:

```
PerlModule Apache::Hello
<Location /hello>
    SetHandler modperl
    PerlResponseHandler Apache::Hello
</Location>
```

With this, calls to

2.5 See Also

`http://localhost/hello`

will use `Apache::Hello` to deliver the content.

2.5 See Also

The directions for installing mod_perl 2.0 on Win32, the mod_perl documentation, <http://perl.apache.org/>, <http://take23.org/>, <http://httpd.apache.org/>, <http://www.activestate.com/>, and the FAQs for mod_perl on Win32. Help is also available through the archives of and subscribing to the mod_perl mailing list.

2.6 Maintainers

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3 Frequently asked questions for mod_perl on Win32

3.1 Description

This document discusses some questions that arise often with mod_perl 2.0 on Win32.

3.2 See Also

The FAQs for mod_perl on Win32, the discussion of frequent mod_perl problems, the troubleshooting index, debugging mod_perl, and a troubleshooting guide for mod_perl 2.0. Help is also available through the archives of and subscribing to the mod_perl mailing list; you will probably find the guide to getting help useful reading beforehand.

3.3 Maintainers

Maintainer is the person(s) you should contact with updates, corrections and patches.

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