

PHP

Programming Language

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Active Agenda



Stable release	0.8.2-beta / February 29, 2007
Written in	XML, PHP
Operating system	Any
Platform	Web
Type	Enterprise resource planning, High reliability organization, Risk management
License	Reciprocal Public License (RPL)
Website	www.activeagenda.net ^[1]

Active Agenda is an open source risk management tool. Active Agenda is designed to support operational risk management (ORM) in organizations and is optimized for high reliability organizations. It is a browser-based multi-user enabled software. Active Agenda includes approximately one hundred modules ^[2] covering areas of the operational risk management process.

Active Agenda utilizes a custom code generator called "spec2app". The "spec2app" processor converts specifications written in XML into integrated Active Agenda modules utilizing PHP and MySQL. The code generator enables rapid development of extensions to the core application and simplifies customization, support, and maintenance.

Active Agenda was released on Sourceforge in October 2006. The source code release coincided with Penton Media's publication of the project launch article titled "A Solution (R)evolution."^[3] In 2007, Active Agenda was named a "FAST 50" by the readers of Fast Company magazine.^[4]

See also

- High reliability organization
- Occupational safety and health
- Operational risk management
- Rapid application development
- Regulatory compliance
- Risk management

External links

- Active Agenda official website ^[1]
- Active Agenda discussion forum ^[5]
- Active Agenda Documentation wiki ^[6]
- Active Agenda Sourceforge page ^[7]

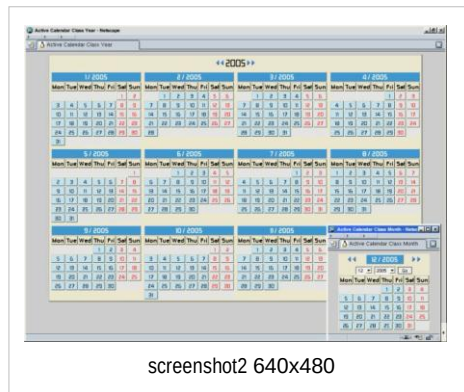
References

- [1] <http://www.activeagenda.net/>
- [2] <http://www.activeagenda.net/documentation/index.php?title=Category:Modules>
- [3] "A Solution (R)evolution" (http://ehstoday.com/safety/ehs_imp_39437/index.html)
- [4] Fast Company FAST 50 (2007) (http://www.fastcompany.com/fast50_07/readers.html)
- [5] <http://www.activeagenda.net/discussions/>
- [6] http://www.activeagenda.net/documentation/index.php?title=Main_Page
- [7] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/activeagenda/>

Active Calendar

Active Calendar is a PHP class that generates calendars as HTML tables (XHTML-Valid). It can produce static calendars without any links or calendars with navigation controls, a date picker control, event days and content with event URLs, and linkable days (optionally URL or JavaScript). The layout can be configured using CSS, and JavaScript is not required. The supported dates (on systems using a 32-bit signed integer Unix `time_t`) are: 1902-2037 (Unix) and 1971-2037 (Windows), when using the default PHP native date functions, and 100-3000 and later, when using the ADOdb Date Library.

Active Calendar is an open source project, licensed under the LGPL.



Features

The calendars created by this class:

- can be static (without any links)
- can optionally have navigation controls
- can optionally have a date picker control
- can optionally have linkable days (URL or javascript)
- can optionally have 'event days' with 'event links' and own layout
- can optionally have 'event content' with 'links' and own layout
- support different GMT zones for the current date calculation
- support month and day names, depending on your language
- can be configured using CSS
- do not require Javascript to be displayed or navigated (server side generation)
- can be generated with just 2-3 lines of code

Active Calendar is based on the PHP native date functions (default) and supports optionally the ADOdb Date Library ^[1].

Supported dates (on systems using a 32-bit signed integer Unix `time_t`):

- Using PHP native date functions: 1902 - 2037 (UNIX) and 1971 - 2037 (Windows)
- Using ADOdb Date Library: 100 - 3000 and later [limited by the computation time of `adodb_mktime()`] on both UNIX and Windows. To use the ADOdb Date Library just include it in your scripts. The Active Calendar class will use the library functions automatically.

Usage

Basic methods overview

```
$cal = new activeCalendar([$year,$month,$day,$gmt_zone]);
```

Create first a new object of the class. The parameters `$year`, `$month` and `$day` are optional. If these parameters are not set, the current year, month and day will be passed to the program. The parameter `$year` should have the form "yyyy" e.g. "2005" or "1996", the parameter `$month` should have the form "m" e.g. "1" for January or "10" for October and the parameter `$day` should have the form "d" e.g. "4" for the 4th month day or "24" for the 24th month day. So for the date e.g. 7 January 2005 please set `$cal = new activeCalendar("2005","1","7")`. The parameter `$gmt_zone` is optional as well. Use this parameter to set the GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) zone for the current date calculation (e.g. 9 for Osaka Japan, 2 for Athens Greece, - 5 for New York USA). If `$gmt_zone` is not set, the server local time will be used.

```
$cal->enableMonthNav([$link,$arrowBack,$arrowForw]);
```

Call this method, if you want the generated calendar to have month navigation controls (e.g. "previous month" and "next month"). The parameter `$link` is optional. You can use this parameter to set the URL for the calendar links (e.g. "mycalendar.php" or "mycalendar.php?mode=4&item=test", if you need more complex urls). You should modify the private method `mkUrl()`, if you want to change the general structure of the generated links. The parameters `$arrowBack` and `$arrowForw` are optional as well: they set other month navigation controls, than the ones set in the configuration (an image link can be set too).

```
$cal->enableYearNav([$link,$arrowBack,$arrowForw]);
```

Call this method, if you want the generated calendar to have year navigation controls (e.g. "previous year" and "next year"). The parameter `$link` is optional. You can use this parameter to set the URL for the calendar links (e.g. "mycalendar.php" or "mycalendar.php?mode=4&item=test", if you need more complex urls). You should modify the private method `mkUrl()`, if you want to change the general structure of the generated links. The parameters `$arrowBack` and `$arrowForw` are optional as well: they set other year navigation controls, than the ones set in the configuration (an image link can be set too).

```
$cal->enableDatePicker([$startYear,$endYear,$link,$button]);
```

Call this method, if you want the generated month calendar to have a date picker control. The parameters `$startYear` and `$endYear` define the range of the years, that can be selected (e.g. `$startYear=2000`, `$endYear=2010`). This range is limited by the private class variables `$startYear` and `$endYear`. Please modify them according to your configuration. The parameter `$link` is optional. You can use this parameter to set the URL for the calendar links (e.g. "mycalendar.php" or "mycalendar.php?mode=4&item=test", if you need more complex urls). You should modify the private method `mkUrl()`, if you want to change the general structure of the generated links. The parameter `$button` is optional as well: it sets some other value for the date picker submit button, than the one set in the configuration.

```
$cal->enableDayLinks([$link,$javaScript]);
```

Call this method, if you want the generated calendar to have linkable dates. The parameter `$link` is optional. You can use this parameter to set the URL for the calendar links (e.g. "mycalendar.php" or "mycalendar.php?mode=4&item=test", if you need more complex urls). You should modify the private method `mkUrl()`, if you want to change the general structure of the generated links. The parameter `$javascript` is optional as well. You can use this parameter to set a JavaScript function instead of a URL for the calendar links. So if you set `$cal->enableDayLinks(false,"selectDate")`, this link will be created on e.g. 27 May 2007:

`..href="javascript:selectDate(2007,5,27)"..`. The content of the Javascript function 'selectDate' will not be created by the class. You should develop it according to your needs.

```
$cal->setMonthNames($monthNamesArray);
```

Call this method, if you want the class generate different names for the calendar months, than the ones set in the configuration. The parameter `$monthNamesArray` must be an array of 12 month names starting with January.

```
$cal->setDayNames($dayNamesArray);
```

Call this method, if you want the class generate different names for the calendar weekdays, than the ones set in the configuration. The parameter `$dayNamesArray` must be an array of 7 day names starting with Sunday.

```
$cal->setEvent($year,$month,$day,[$id,$eventUrl]);
```

Call this method, if you want the class to create an HTML `td` `class=$id` on the date specified by the parameters `$year`, `$month`, `$day`. You can configure every 'event date' in your CSS, so that it would have e.g. a different background color. The parameter `$id` is optional. If you do not set an `$id`, a default HTML `class='event'` will be generated. The parameter `$eventUrl` is optional as well: If you set an `$eventUrl`, an event specific link (`..href='$eventUrl'..`) will be generated on the 'event date', even if the method `$cal->enableDayLinks($link)` was not called.

```
$cal->setEventContent($year,$month,$day,$content,[$contentUrl,$id]);
```

Call this method, if you want the class to create a new HTML table within the date specified by the parameters `$year`, `$month`, `$day`. The parameter `$content` can be a string or an array. If `$content` is a string, then the new generated table will contain one row with the value of `$content`. If it is an array, the generated table will contain as many rows as the array length and each row will contain the value of each array item. The parameter `$contentUrl` is optional: If you set a `$contentUrl`, an event content specific link (`..href='$contentUrl'..`) will be generated in the 'event content' table row(s), even if the method `$cal->enableDayLinks($link)` was not called. The parameter `$id` is optional as well: if you set an `$id`, an HTML `class='$id'` will be generated for each event content (default: 'eventcontent').

```
$cal->showMonth([$showNoMonthDays]);
```

This method will generate the HTML string of the month calendar. You can display the calendar by "print `$cal->showMonth()`". This method calls several private class functions, that create each `tr` tag of the generated table. So if you would like to change the table structure, you could simply modify the order, that these private functions are called (`mkMonthHead()` must remain first and `mkMonthFoot()` must remain last though). The parameter `$showNoMonthDays` is optional: if it is set true, days that do not belong to the current month will be displayed in the calendar (default: false). Please note that these days will not contain any events or event contents!.

```
$cal->showYear([$columns]);
```

This method will generate the HTML string of the year calendar. You can display the calendar by "print `$cal->showYear()`". This method calls several private class functions, that create each `tr` tag of the generated table.

So if you would like to change the table structure, you could simply modify the order, that these private functions are called (mkYearHead() must remain first and mkYearFoot() must remain last though). The parameter \$columns is optional: it sets the number of the generated months in each row of the year calendar (default: 4).

Code examples

- Current month static calendar

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$cal = new activeCalendar(); // no parameters passed, so current dates will be calculated
echo $cal->showMonth(true); // previous and next month days will be generated too
?>
```

- Current month calendar with navigation

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$myurl=$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; // the links URL is this page
$yearID=false; // init false to display current year
$monthID=false; // init false to display current month
$dayID=false; // init false to display current day
extract($_GET); // get the new values (if any) of $yearID,$monthID,$dayID
$cal = new activeCalendar($yearID,$monthID,$dayID);
$cal->enableMonthNav($myurl);
echo $cal->showMonth();
?>
```

- Current month calendar with date picker

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$myurl=$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; // the links URL is this page
$yearID=false; // init false to display current year
$monthID=false; // init false to display current month
$dayID=false; // init false to display current day
extract($_GET); // get the new values (if any) of $yearID,$monthID,$dayID
$cal = new activeCalendar($yearID,$monthID,$dayID);
$cal->enableDatePicker(2000,2010,$myurl); // year range: 2000-2010
echo $cal->showMonth();
?>
```

- Month calendar with day links

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$myurl=$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; // the links URL is this page
$cal = new activeCalendar("2007","11"); // November 2007
$cal->enableDayLinks($myurl);
echo $cal->showMonth();
?>
```

- Month calendar with multiple 'event days'

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$scal = new activeCalendar("2007","11"); // November 2007
$scal->setEvent("2007","11","17","meeting"); //it will create a class="meeting"
$scal->setEvent("2007","11","7","birthday"); //it will create a class="birthday"
//The following will create a class="myevent" and an <a href="myevent.html">
$scal->setEvent("2007","11","20","myevent","myevent.html");
echo $scal->showMonth();
?>
```

- Current year static calendar

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$scal = new activeCalendar();
echo $scal->showYear(2); // 2 months in each row
?>
```

- Current year calendar with navigation

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$myurl=$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; // the links URL is this page
$yearID=false; // init false to display current year
$monthID=false; // init false to display current month
$dayID=false; // init false to display current day
extract($_GET); // get the new values (if any) of $yearID,$monthID,$dayID
$scal = new activeCalendar($yearID,$monthID,$dayID);
$scal->enableYearNav($myurl);
echo $scal->showYear();
?>
```

- Year calendar with day links

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$myurl=$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']; // the links URL is this page
$scal = new activeCalendar("2007"); // year 2007
$scal->enableDayLinks($myurl);
echo $scal->showYear();
?>
```

- Year calendar with multiple 'event days'

```
<?php
require_once("activecalendar.php");
$scal = new activeCalendar("2007"); // year 2007
$scal->setEvent("2007","1","24","meeting");
$scal->setEvent("2007","5","12","birthday");
$scal->setEvent("2007","6","24","event");
```

```
$cal->setEvent("2007","6","25");  
echo $cal->showYear();  
?>
```

- Year calendar with multiple 'event contents'

```
<?php  
require_once("activecalendar.php");  
$cal = new activeCalendar("2007"); // year 2007  
$cal->setEventContent("2007","1","24","meeting");  
$cal->setEventContent("2007","5","12","birthday");  
$cal->setEventContent("2007","6","24","Google","http://www.google.com");  
$multipleLinesEvent=array("Title: News","Time: 16.00","Status: ok");  
$cal->setEventContent("2007","6","25",$multipleLinesEvent);  
echo $cal->showYear();  
?>
```

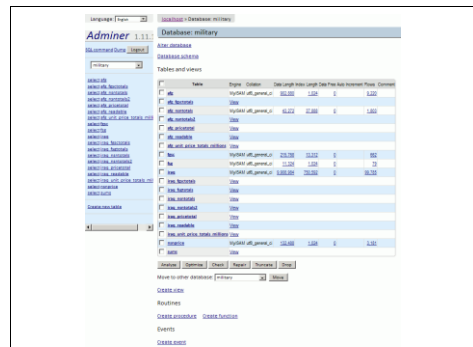
External links

- Official website ^[2] – Project documentation, examples and source code
- Active Calendar ^[3] at Freshmeat

References

- [1] http://phplens.com/phpeverywhere/adodb_date_library
[2] <http://www.micronetwork.de/activecalendar/>
[3] <http://freshmeat.net/projects/activecalendar/>

Adminer



Adminer main screen

Developer(s)	Jakub Vrána
Initial release	July 25, 2007
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	Multilingual (11)
Type	Web Database Management
License	Apache license
Website	http://www.adminer.org

Adminer (formerly **phpMinAdmin**) is a tool for managing content in MySQL databases. Adminer is distributed under Apache license in a form of a single PHP file (currently approx. 160 KiB in size). Its author is Jakub Vrána who (during 2007) decided to develop such tool as an "light-weight" alternative to phpMyAdmin. Currently (August 2009), the tool is in version 2.0 and so far it exceeded phpMyAdmin in some of the features it offers. Also, first webhosting providers started to include Adminer as MySQL managing tool into their portfolio of services.

Features

- users log in specifying the destination server and providing the user name and password (which is stored during whole session)
- basic functions (select database, select/edit tables, browse/insert/edit table rows)
- searching or sorting via multiple columns
- editing of other database objects: views, triggers, events, stored procedures, processes, mysql variables, user permissions
- text area for arbitrary SQL commands and storing these commands in command history
- export of databases and tables (its structures and/or data) as a dump to output or a downloadable attachment
- user-friendly interface (extensive employment of JavaScript)
- multiple language support (English, German, Spanish, Dutch, French, Italian, Estonian, Chinese, Czech, Slovak, Russian)
- SQL syntax highlighting
- visual database/E-R schema editing
- XHTML 1.1 validity in UTF-8
- provisions against XSS, CSRF, SQL injection, session stealing, ...
- "light-weight" - released in a form of a single file, approx. 160 KiB in size, with support of CSS skins

The small single file is a result of compilation and minification of source codes. ^[1]

See also

- phpMyAdmin
- MySQL
- PHP

External links

- Project homepage ^[2]
- Review at Linux.com ^[3]

References

- [1] Vrána, Jakub (August 2009), "Architecture of Adminer", *php|architect* **8** (8): 34–40
- [2] <http://www.adminer.org>
- [3] <http://www.linux.com/archive/feature/145334>

Aigaion

For Aigaion, the "sea-goat" of Greek mythology, see *Hecatonchires*.



Aigaion publication overview

Developer(s)	Aigaion development team
Stable release	2.1.2 / March 12, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	English, Dutch, German, Norwegian
Type	Bibliography manager
License	GPL
Website	Aigaion ^[1]

Aigaion is web-based reference management software. It structures a bibliography using topic tree oriented publication management. Publications may be annotated to briefly outline the publication's relevance. Aigaion is built on the BibTeX format.

Main features

Aigaion aims at making bibliographic information easily accessible. The following features help the user in accomplishing this.

Categorization of publications

Aigaion offers different methods for categorizing publications. The main feature that distinguishes Aigaion from most other reference management software is categorization of publications in a (user-created) topic tree. Each publication can be assigned to one or more (sub-)topics. All publications that are assigned to a (sub-)topic can be presented in publication lists. Each user can subscribe to topics in the topic tree and unsubscribe from topics that are irrelevant for the user.

The second method for categorizing publications in Aigaion is using one or more keywords to describe a publication. Aigaion offers context sensitive information that helps the user in using consistent keywords. All publications that are assigned to a keyword can be presented in publication lists. Each author and topic display offers a keyword cloud showing the keywords that are assigned to publications of the author or topic.

Publication lists can be viewed with different sortings (e.g. sorted on Author, Year, Journal).

Annotation of publications

Another feature that distinguishes Aigaion from other reference management software is that one or more annotations can be added to each publication. These annotations can either be privately used by each single user, or can be shared between all users. References to other publications are automatically recognized and replaced by hyperlinks to the respective publication.

One or multiple internal or external attachments can be added to each publication.

Import and export of publications

Aigaion offers the following import and export features:

- Import and export of BibTeX and RIS data.
- Formatted export to TXT, HTML or RTF in common citation styles (such as APA, Chicago, Harvard, and IEEE).
- Export per email.

Other features

Aigaion is suitable both for individual users and for users groups. It offers the following user management features:

- Set individual user rights, from read-only access to administrator access.
- Manage user groups.
- Easy integration in other websites using single-sign-on mechanisms.

Aigaion is platform independent, written in PHP/MySQL. It offers multi-language support and an active group of users contributing to the different supported languages.

History

Aigaion is mainly written by PhD students who could not find a reference management software that suited their needs. The main features that have been available since the first release in 2005 are the topic tree and the possibilities for annotations. As of the 2.0 release, Aigaion is based on a MVC architecture using the codeIgniter PHP framework.

Aigaion is widely used at universities and scientific projects.

See also

- Comparison of reference management software

External links

- Aigaion homepage ^[1]
- amiproject ^[2] example of using Aigaion embedded in another website
- Review of Aigaion ^[3] (German)

References

[1] <http://www.aigaion.nl/>

[2] <http://publications.amiproject.org/>

[3] <http://cms.bildcontext.org/node-211>

Aiki Framework

Aiki Framework is a "is a new and flexible PHP+MYSQL platform that allows designers and programmers to easily create and work with content management systems from the web"^[1] .

As Joe Brockmeier wrote ^[2] :

What does a 2.0 release mean, in the context of a clip art library? In this case, it's a couple of things. First it's a recognition of the library's improvements to its hosting framework. The site uses the Aiki Framework, and now sports a new theme and the ability to browse through PNG thumbnail previews. Need to work with the graphics from the site and make changes? Grab the SVG. Need to slap in a bitmap image? Grab the PNG.

The goal of Aiki Framework is to make a fast system for developing heavily trafficked communities where developers are used to editing source code, but can not directly because of necessary security precautions in running a web server. Upcoming releases of Aiki Framework converted sites include Open Font Library, OpenColour.org, and Fabricatorz.TV.

Examples

- Open Clip Art Library
- Discover Syria ^[3]
- Read the Bible ^[4]
- OpenColour ^[5]
- Sharism ^[6]
- Fabricatorz.TV ^[7]

Participants

- Ronaldo Barbachano
- Bassel Safadi
- Jon Phillips

External links

- Official Website ^[8]
- Official Launchpad Development Site ^[9]
- Aiki Framework 2.0 Press Release with Open Clip Art Library ^[10]

References

- [1] Bassel Safadi. 2010. Open Clip Art Library 2.0 Powered by Aiki Framework Announced (<http://bassel.ws/2010/03/open-clip-art-library-2-0-announcement/>)
- [2] Joe Brockmeier. 2010. Filling the Gap: Open Clip Art Library Provides More than 26,000 Images (<http://ostatic.com/blog/filling-the-gap-open-clip-art-library-provides-more-than-26-000-images>)
- [3] <http://www.discover-syria.com/>
- [4] <http://www.readthebible.de/>
- [5] <http://opencolour.org/>
- [6] <http://sharism.org/>
- [7] <http://fabricatorz.tv>
- [8] <http://www.aikiframework.org>
- [9] <https://launchpad.net/aikiframework>
- [10] <http://lwn.net/Articles/378062/>

Asido

	
Developer(s)	Kaloyan K. Tsvetkov ^[1]
Stable release	0.0.0.1a / 10th Apr 2007
Type	Image Manipulation
License	LGPL
Website	Asido.info ^[2]

Asido is an open-source PHP (PHP4/PHP5) image processing solution, with "pluggable" drivers(adapters) for virtually any environment (either GD2 (php_gd2), ImageMagick via shell, ImageMagick via extension (php_imagick), MagickWand (php_magickwand), etc).

Features

Asido supports the following features:

- pluggable drivers for GD2 (php_gd2), MagickWand (php_magickwand), ImageMagick extension (php_imagick) as well as ImageMagick shell commands
- "hack" drivers: workarounds for certain disabilities of a particular driver by using some of the other functionality provided by the environment
- various resize functionality: proportional resize, resize only by width or height, stretch resize, fit resize, frame resize
- watermark images, including tiling watermark and automatic scaling of large watermarks
- rotate images
- copy images onto one another
- crop images
- grayscale images
- convert images between different filetypes

Here are some of the features covered.

Fit Resize

This type of resize is a proportional resize, but its behaviour is affected by the size (dimensions) of the image. If the image is smaller than the "resize frame" (provided by the \$width and \$height arguments), it will NOT be resized: it will resize only if any of its dimensions are bigger than those of the "resize frame". This feature is very handy; it will save you the pixelation effect if you are trying to resize smaller images to fit into larger "frames".

Frame Resize

This is another handy resize feature. It is a kind of compromise between the stretch resize and the proportional resize. This feature will resize the image proportionally using the Fit feature (not the regular proportional resize) and will place it in the center of a canvas, which has \$width and \$height as its dimensions, and \$color as its background. This is very useful, because it offers the ability to fit virtually any image inside any resize frame - and the

proportions will not matter: you can fit a landscape inside a square, or a square inside a portrait, etc. The \$color argument is used in the same manner as it is used when rotating by custom angles - to fill the left blank areas.

Drivers

Currently Asido supports the drivers for the following environments:

- GD2 (php_gd2) extension
- ImageMagick php_imagick extension
- MagickWand php_magickwand extension
- ImageMagick shell commands

Example Code

This example shows how to watermark and resize an image.

```
<?php

/**
 * Set the path to the Asido library
 */
include('../../asido/dev/class.asido.php');

/**
 * Use the GD driver
 */
asido::driver('gd');

/**
 * Create an Asido_Image object
 */
$i1 = asido::image(
    'the-source-image.jpg',
    'filename-with-which-you-want-to-save-the-result.png'
);

/**
 * Watermark it
 */
asido::watermark($i1, 'put-the-watermark-image-here.png');

/**
 * Resize it proportionally to make it fit inside a 400x400 frame
 */
asido::resize($i1, 400, 400, ASIDO_RESIZE_PROPORTIONAL);

/**
 * Save it and overwrite the file if it exists
 */
$i1->save(ASIDO_OVERWRITE_ENABLED);
```

```
?>
```

External links

- Asido project ^[3] at SourceForge.net ^[4]
- GD(GD2) Image Functions (PHP) ^[5], support in PHP
- MagickWand for PHP ^[6] MagickWand For PHP manual
- ImageMagick ^[7] official ImageMagick project homepage

References

- [1] <http://sourceforge.net/users/mrasnika/>
- [2] <http://asido.info/>
- [3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/asido/>
- [4] <http://www.sourceforge.net>
- [5] <http://www.php.net/gd>
- [6] <http://www.magickwand.org>
- [7] <http://www.imagemagick.org>

Associate-O-Matic

	
Developer(s)	Gyrofly, Inc. ^[1]
Stable release	4.4.1 / June 11, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Online store management system
License	Proprietary ^[2]
Website	www.associate-o-matic.com ^[3]

Associate-O-Matic, developed by Gyrofly, Inc., is a commercial online store management system for Amazon.com Associates. It is PHP-based, using the Apache web server and XML. There are both free and subscription versions available.

According to the official website, Associate-O-Matic allows one to build and customize a complete Amazon.com Associate store in just a few minutes. The store can be standalone or supplement an existing website or blog. There are dozens of settings for the customization of both the appearance of the store as well as the categories and items that are featured. These categories include: Apparel, Baby, Beauty, Books, Computers, DVDs, Electronics, Gourmet Food, Health, Jewelry, Kitchen, Magazines, Music, Office, Outdoor, Photo, Software, Sporting Goods, Tools, Toys, VHS, Games and Wireless^[4]

It supports stores based on Amazon.com, Amazon.co.uk, Amazon.ca, Amazon.de, Amazon.fr and Amazon.co.jp.

External links

- Official Associate-O-Matic webpage ^[3]
- Amazon.com: Customer Success Stories: Amazon Web Services ^[5]
- Sample Associate-O-Matic Store ^[6]

Articles

- Inc. Magazine "Use Cheap Web Tools" ^[7] by Mike Fitzgerald
- Dr. Dobb's Journal "Surviving in the Amazon Jungle" ^[8]

References

- [1] <http://www.gyrofly.com/>
- [2] <http://www.associate-o-matic.com/license.html>
- [3] <http://www.associate-o-matic.com/>
- [4] Associate-O-Matic Features (<http://www.associate-o-matic.com/features.html>)
- [5] <http://www.amazon.com/Success-Story-01-home-page/b/?node=193157011> [6]
<http://www.bridgewaterelectronics.com/uk/>
- [7] <http://www.inc.com/magazine/20060701/bootstrapping-l5.html>
- [8] <http://www.ddj.com/dept/java/196603872/>

AutoTheme

Developer(s)	Shawn McKenzie
Stable release	.87 / 1.77
Website	www.spidean.com ^[1]

AutoTheme is a HTML Theme System developed by Shawn McKenzie, written in PHP that currently supports the PHP-Nuke, PostNuke and MD-Pro Content Management Systems, osCommerce and CRE Loaded ecommerce applications and the WordPress blog. AutoTheme can be used stand-alone to develop themed PHP applications or to provide HTML theme capabilities to custom or third-party PHP applications.

The free open source AutoTheme AT-Lite is licensed under the GNU General Public License.

Features

- Supports PHP-Nuke, PostNuke, MD-Pro, osCommerce, CRE Loaded, WordPress
- HTML themes (PHP supported but not needed)
- Unlimited positions to display blocks or boxes
- Custom theme layout for each page
- Graphical administration interface
- Extras (plugins), such as search engine optimized URLs, custom entrance, login and logout pages, display specific themes based upon user's language, time of day or date and custom advertising pages.

History

AutoTheme was born out of posts in the PostNuke forums from users that were frustrated with modifying their PostNuke sites and themes. At that time, all themes were written in PHP and required a knowledge not only of PHP, but of PostNuke, its functions, API and interworkings.

The first beta of AutoTheme for PostNuke was released in October 2002 and for PHP-Nuke in December 2002. The osCommerce and CRE Loaded versions were released in October 2004 and the WordPress version of AutoTheme was released in March 2006.

Current Development

The current version of AutoTheme is 1.77 and the current version of AT-Lite is .87. Development is ongoing for the supported platforms, as well as ZenCart, Mambo and Joomla.

External links

- AutoTheme Official website^[1]

References

[1] <http://www.spidean.com/>

Avactis

	
Developer(s)	Pentasoftware Corp Development Team
Stable release	1.9.1 / March 17, 2009
Written in	PHP, MySQL
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	E-commerce, Webshop
Licence	Freeware / Proprietary
Website	http://www.avactis.com/

Avactis is an ecommerce software solution (webshop).

The software is sold either as a retail (owned) version^[1] or SaaS (hosted) solution^[2]. The full source codes and a free version with limited functionality^[3] are available at no cost.

Avactis Shopping Cart has several different editions: Avactis free edition, Avactis owned license, Avactis monthly leased license and Avactis White Label (Private Label) Edition^[4].

The Avactis team was established in 2001 by Pentasoftware Corporation^[5]. The company's headquarters are located in New York.

Pentasoftware is MySQL Enterprise Ready Partner of MySQL AB and Sun Microsystems^[6]. Avactis is integrated into Parallels Plesk Panel^[7].

Features

Products, pricing, real time shipping, etc. are managed by the store administrator through the administration area.

One of the Avactis features is the Avactis Tag technology^[8], various dynamic parts of Avactis storefront can be integrated into an existing website through inserting of simple Tags into static pages. All Avactis Tags are described in the Avactis Tag Library (ATL)^[9].

Other important features include:^[10]^[11]

- Automatic web-based installation wizard
- Easy integration of an online store into an existing design or website.
- Built-in Content Management System (CMS)
- ACL (Access Control List) for administrator users
- Customer Reviews module
- QuickBooks export
- US zip based taxes, GB, Australia and Canada taxes support
- Advanced Newsletter management
- Multi-Currency
- Special offers
- Multi-language (export and import of language text labels)
- Digital Content delivery system (downloadable products)
- Newsletter manager

- Advanced marketing and sales reports (with Microsoft Excel export)
- Affiliate Tracking
- Performance optimization (the cart is not resource-heavy)
- Multiple storefronts. Merchants can have one admin area and many storefronts
- Unlimited number of products and categories
- Unique design for any category or product
- Strong Blowfish (cipher) and RSA encryption of sensitive data
- Fully PCI DSS-compliant design
- Intelligent automatic upgrade system
- 39+ payment methods support (including PayPal, Google Checkout and Maestro payment systems)

History

The Avactis development team was formed in 2001 by Pentasoft Corporation development team. The current stable releases of Avactis is 1.9.1. Development of Avactis began on 28 December, 2001.

System Requirements

Avactis shopping cart system is built around PHP technology using MySQL to store data.

- Web server should support PHP version 4.3.0 or higher
- Web server should support MySQL version 4.0.2 or higher.
- Avactis Shopping Cart supports web servers running PHP 5 and MySQL 5
- Amount of memory available to PHP processes should be at least 32MB
- SSH (Secure Shell) access or Cron job management is required for backup and restore
- Apache mod_rewrite module is required for SEO URLs support

Some of the features within Avactis require additional technologies, which may or may not already be provided by whichever hosting service you choose: HTTPS (security certificate), SSH (secure shell) access or Cron job management, the Apache mod_rewrite module. All reputable Web hosting services provide these components ^[12].

See also

- List of Open Source eCommerce Software

References

- [1] <https://www.avactis.com/order.php>
- [2] <https://www.avactis.com/hosting.php>
- [3] Free version of Avactis (http://www.avactis.com/free_shopping_cart.php)
- [4] (http://www.avactis.com/compare_avactis_editions.php) Compare Avactis editions: Avactis free edition, Avactis owned license, Avactis monthly leased license and Avactis White Label
- [5] Php | Architect magazine Edition 8, 08/2008.
- [6] Pentasoft - MySQL Enterprise Ready Partner (<http://solutions.mysql.com/solutions/partner.php?partner=3840>)
- [7] (http://download1.parallels.com/Plesk/Plesk8.4/Windows/8.4.0/pleskaps_1.2.0_20080504.10.htm) Parallels Plesk Release Notes. Retrieved May 4, 2008.
- [8] Avactis Tag technology description (http://www.avactis.com/top_features.php) Tag technology
- [9] Avactis Tag Library (http://docs.avactis.com/190/index.html?tags_library.htm) Avactis Tag Library (ATL)
- [10] (<http://www.practicalcommerce.com/articles/1376-Cart-of-the-Week-Avactis>) Practical eCommerce Magazine. "Cart of the Week: Avactis" by Kate Monteith November 20, 2009.
- [11] (http://ecommerce.phpmagazine.net/2009/12/avactis_190_ecommerce_php_shop.html) PHP magazine. "Avactis 1.9.0 eCommerce PHP Shopping Cart Solution Released" December 30, 2009.
- [12] (<http://webserver.computoredge.com/online.mvc?zone=SD&issue=2747&article=in1>) ComputerEdge Magazine. Avactis for E-Commerce "A quick-and-easy shopping cart for your virtual store" by Michael J. Ross. Issue for 11/20/09.

Notes

- Paul Galloway. *The Little Black Book of Online Business: 1001 Insider Resources Every Business Owner Needs*. Published by John Wiley&Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey. ISBN: 978-0-470-40776-9

External links

- PHP magazine: "Avactis e-Commerce Hosting, e-Commerce SaaS Hosting Solution" (http://ecommerce.phpmagazine.net/2010/03/avactis_ecommerce_hosting_ecom.html)
- ComputorEdge Magazine: "Avactis for E-Commerce. A quick-and-easy shopping cart for your virtual store" by Michael J. Ross (<http://webserver.computoredge.com/online.mvc?zone=SD&issue=2747&article=in1>)
- PHP magazine: "Avactis 1.9.0 eCommerce PHP Shopping Cart Solution Released" (http://ecommerce.phpmagazine.net/2009/12/avactis_190_ecommerce_php_shop.html)
- Practical eCommerce Magazine: "Cart of the Week: Avactis" by Kate Monteith (<http://www.practicalecommerce.com/articles/1376-Cart-of-the-Week-Avactis>)
- Official Avactis website (<http://www.avactis.com/>)
- Download free 1.9.1 version (https://www.avactis.com/free_shopping_cart.php) at Avactis.com
- Download free version (http://download.cnet.com/Avactis-Shopping-Cart/3000-2649_4-10642309.html) at CNET Networks, Inc
- Avactis Shopping Cart By Pentasoft - MySQL Enterprise Ready Partner (<http://solutions.mysql.com/solutions/item.php?id=1754>)
- Forbes.com: Ecommerce-software (<http://software.forbes.com/ecommerce-software/spotlight/101918/Avactis/Pentasoft?id=26509978>)
- Onlineshop-Experten.DE: "Avactis Shopping Cart jetzt mit Modul für Shopbewertungen", by Tomas Renner-Jones (<http://www.onlineshop-experten.de/2010/01/18/shopsysteme-im-test-avactis-shopping-cart-jetzt-mit-modul-fuer-shopbewertungen/>)
- Freshmeat.net projects (<http://freshmeat.net/projects/avactis-shopping-cart>)
- Avactis Shopping Cart Software jetzt mit Modul für Kundenmeinungen von eKomi (<http://www.openpr.de/t388332>)
- Asian e-Marketing magazine: "Mastering the Challenge of Finding the Most Suitable E-Shop System", November - December 2009, by Daniela La Marca (<http://mediabuzz.com.sg/asian-emarketing/november-december-2009/716-mastering-the-challenge-of-finding-the-most-suitable-e-shop-system>)
- Avactis Ecommerce Shopping Cart Software Review (<http://zippycart.com/shopping-cart-guide/avactis-cart-review.html>)
- Open Source China (<http://www.oschina.net/p/avactis>)

BakeSale

Bakesale is a simple shopping cart web application, made with the MVC web framework CakePHP. Its goals include simplicity and extensibility. It uses the JQuery JavaScript library, both for visual effects and AJAX.

External link

- Official website ^[1]
- at the CakeForge ^[2]

References

[1] <http://bakesalehq.com/>

[2] <http://cakeforge.org/projects/bakesale/>

Beehive Forum

	
Stable release	0.9.1 / July 24, 2009
Operating system	Platform Independent
Platform	PHP/MySQL
Type	Internet forum software
License	GPL
Website	http://www.beehiveforum.net/

Beehive Forum is a free and open source forum system using the PHP scripting language and MySQL database software.

The main difference between Beehive and most other forum software is its frame-based interface, which lists discussion titles on the left and displays their contents on the right.

Other features which differentiate Beehive from most forums include:

- Targeted replies to specific users and/or posts.
- Safe HTML posting (malicious code is stripped out), rather than BBCode, via WYSIWYG editor, helper toolbar, or manual typing.
- A relationship system, allowing users to ignore users and/or signatures that they dislike.
- Powerful forum-wide and per-user word filtering, including a regular expression option.
- A flexible polling system, allowing public or private ballot, grouped answers, and different result modes.
- A built-in "light mode" that allows basic forum access from PDAs and web-enabled mobilephones.

The source of these useful yet distinct features is not just from the minds of developers, but also from the people who use the software^[1].

With its mix of technical features and user friendly interface, Beehive is used by a range of audiences, from Linux users to senior citizens and more. Beehive is used by the popular UK technology website The Inquirer.

Security & Vulnerabilities

Beehive is one of the most secure Open Source forums^[2].

On 28 November 2007 Nick Bennet and Robert Brown of Symantec Corporation discovered a security flaw related Beehive's database input handling. The vulnerability could "allow a remote user to execute SQL injection attacks"^[3]^[4]. The flaw affected all versions of the software up to 0.7.1. The Beehive Forum team responded very rapidly with a fix released, in the form of version 0.8 of the software, later that day^[5].

The current version of Beehive does not have any known security vulnerabilities.

Reviews of Beehive Forum

- Review of Beehive 0.5 by ExtremeTech ^[6]
- Review of Beehive 0.6.3 by Forum Software Reviews ^[7]
- Review of Beehive by Iterating ^[8]

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)
- Beehive feature list on ForumMatrix.org comparison website ^[9]

External links

- Beehive Forum website ^[10]
- Beehive Forum SourceForge.net page ^[11]
- Beehive Forum Tutorial and Installation How To ^[12] by NEXCESS.NET hosting company.
- Beehive Forum Help Wiki ^[13] by ManicGeek Tech Portal
- Beehive Forum Online Demo ^[14] by Demolabo.com

References

- [1] Extreme Tech (<http://www.extremetech.com/article2/0,2845,1765400,00.asp>)
- [2] Top 10 Open Source Forums - 12 Months of Vulnerabilities (<http://www.dragoslungu.com/2007/05/30/top-10-open-source-bulletin-boards-12-months-of-vulnerabilities>)
- [3] Symantec Security Advisory YMSA-2007-014 (<http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/research/SYMSA-2007-014.txt>)
- [4] www.securityfocus.com (<http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/26492>)
- [5] Project Beehive Forum at Sourceforge.net (http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum_id=759274)
- [6] <http://www.extremetech.com/article2/0,1558,1765425,00.asp>
- [7] <http://www.forum-software.org/beehiveforum/review>
- [8] <http://www.iterating.com/products/Beehive-Forum>
- [9] <http://www.forummatrix.org/show/Beehive-Forum>
- [10] <http://www.beehiveforum.net/>
- [11] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/beehiveforum/>
- [12] <http://www.nexcess.net/support/tutorials/forums/beehive/>
- [13] http://wiki.manicgeek.com/Beehive_Forum_Help_Wiki
- [14] <http://demolabo.com/beehive>

bitcart

Developer(s)	Bitwords media
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Shopping cart software
Website	http://www.bit-cart.com/

Bitcart is an e-commerce and online store-management software program. It is PHP based, using a MySQL database and HTML components. It can be installed on any web server that has support for PHP and MySQL. **Bitcart** has both hosted version as well as Licensed version.

Shopping cart Key Features

Bit-cart provides a high level set of functionalities that can fulfill almost all the requirements of any online businesses. It can be customized to meet the specific needs of any business.

The following is a list of key features of Bit-Cart as stated on the Bit-cart web site:

- Compatible with PHP 5 and MySQL
- Multi-lingual English by default.
- Compatible with all major browsers.
- Automatic web-based installation.
- Unlimited number of products and categories.
- Automatic setup of e-commerce payment systems: Authorize.net, PayPal.com, 2Checkout.com, iPayment.de, PsiGate.com, SECPay.com, and TrustCommerce.com; Many other add-on ecommerce payment systems, off-line (manual) credit card payments, and on-line payment processing.
- Multi-currency support via manual update from exchange rate server.
- Supports physical products as well as downloadable products.
- Support for dynamic images (one image per product).
- Web-based administration module.
- Database backup and restore.
- Temporary and permanent shopping carts.
- Zone-based shipping options as well as a free shipping option as part of Order Totals Module.
- Full tax functionality, included compounded taxes, different zones for different products.
- Secure transactions with SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) support.
- Many shipping options including by weight, price, or destination.
- Real-time shipping quote integration with UPS, FedEx, USPS.

Shopping cart Design and Customization Features

- Drag & Drop Storefront layout management
- XHTML/CSS table-less store templates
- W3C/XHTML Compliant storefront
- "Design Mode" ON/OFF Feature in order to create professional look of your storefront without programming experience
- One Click "Template Applying" feature for your Design
- Storefront Logo Uploading Feature
- Dynamic JQuery Slider management for storefront templates
- 100% customizable store design and HTML
- Pre-formatted store templates based on Web 2.0 Design
- Easy to fit with your existing design
- Dreamweaver compatible templates
- Web Based Control Panel
- Dynamic Navigation
- Create unlimited additional pages

Products and Categories Management Features

- Sell physical and digital products
- Create unlimited products
- Create unlimited categories & subcategories
- Create and sell products with multiple options like (model,size,color etc.)
- Sell any kind of E-Products like pdf books, videos, music audio files etc.
- Number of times a digital product is downloaded Setting Feature
- Import products (csv)
- Export products to Google, Shopzilla, Pricegrabber and more
- Preview and Edit Product HTML Description Directly
- Support SKU/Custom Numbers
- Featured Products Option
- Product Costing Options (Cost Price, Retail Price, Sale Price)
- Product Taxation option
- Inventory Tracking per product
- Per Product Stock level Setting Feature

Brands and Merchandising Features

- Add/Edit/Delete Brands
- Add Custom fields feature
- Sell Gift Certificates
- Gift Wrapping Features
- Bulk Discount options(quantity discounts)
- Bulk Update Feature
- Add and assign Brands/manufacturers
- Discounts Coupons Feature
- WYSIWYG editor for richtext Description
- Product Reviews/comments (Approve/Disapprove options)
- "Tell a Friend" Feature

- Top Sellers Display
- Enable/Disable Product Purchasing Feature
- RSS Products Feeds for Digital/Physical products functionality
- Create Discount Policies
- Rich Product Searching Capabilities

Search Engine Optimization Features

- Search engine specific pages and URLs for Quick Indexing
- SEO friendly URL Generation
- Dynamic META tags Generation for each items
- META keywords, page title and description for each product
- META keywords, page title and description for each category
- Spider Friendly HTML for easy parsing/indexing
- Search Engine Optimization help and tips
- Automatic sitemap generation
- Search Engine Submission
- Marketing Tools for better optimization
- “Breadcrumb” Navigation feature for better Indexing
- Advance Google Site Map Integration

Payment Processing Features

- Integration With 50+ Gateways
- Online Credit card processing Support
- Offline payments processing Support
- Built-in Integration with major payment system
- Integration with PayPal
- Integration of Google Checkout
- Single Page Secure Checkout Feature
- Enhanced Support for checks and eChecks (Authorize.net)
- Multiple Currency Selling option
- Multiple currency payment acceptability
- Dynamic Conversion rate updates
- Store Credit feature for offline-line payment processing

Shipping and Taxes Features

- Support for 10+ Shipping Methods
- Exclusive “free shipping” feature
- Advanced integration with USPS, FedEx and UPS shipping calculations
- customized delivery methods
- Dynamic shipping management
- Automatic E-Mail Shipping Confirmation
- Weight limits feature for certain delivery methods
- Product based tax calculator
- Country Based Tax
- Tax With Price (VAT) Capability
- Unlimited tax rates

- Customizable shipping rules and fees
- International shipping and location restriction
- Estimated Shipping Calculation Feature

External links

- Bit-Cart official site ^[1]

References

- [1] <http://www.bit-cart.com/>

BlueErp

Developer(s)	Open Source Project
Stable release	0.7 beta4 / March 26, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS
Available in	Multiple languages
Type	ERP
License	GPL
Website	BlueErp website ^[1]

BlueERP is a double entry accounting application for small and medium business. Blue ERP is an open source project by its licence and by its philosophy. It is available as a stand alone application or as a set of modules for eGroupware

Functionality

- Double entry accounting
- Analytical accounting
- Sales Order
- Accounts Receivable
- User defined sales analysis
- Purchase Orders
- Accounts Payable
- Inventory Management
- General Ledger
- Recurring invoices

See also

- Accounting software
- List of ERP software packages
- List of ERP vendors

References

- Automotive Manufacturer adopts BlueErp ^[2]

External links

- Official website ^[1]
- Sourceforge project page ^[3]

References

- [1] <http://open.mitija.com/blueerp>
- [2] <http://www.logisticsit.com/absolutenm/templates/article-manufacturing.aspx?articleid=2771&zoneid=2>
- [3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/blueerp/>

BuddyPress

	
Stable release	1.2.3 / March 25, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP, MySQL
Type	Blog publishing system, Social Networking System, Social Networking, Social Network Scripts
License	GNU General Public License version 2
Website	http://buddypress.org/

BuddyPress is an open source social networking software package. It is a plugin that can be installed on WordPress to transform it into a social network platform. BuddyPress is designed to allow schools, companies, sports teams or any other niche community to start their own social network or communication tool.

BuddyPress inherits and extends upon the integral functional elements of the WordPress engine including themes, plugins and widgets. As it is built on WordPress it is written using the same primary technologies, PHP and MySQL.

Features

BuddyPress has a range of features that will allow the creation of a social network application.

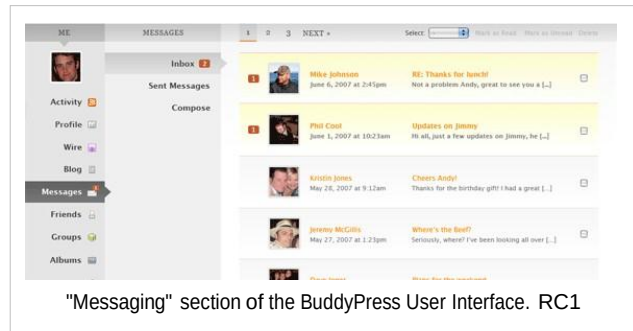
The basic installed system offers:

- Activity Streams
- User Profiles
 - Options to add user profile fields and sections
 - Avatar uploads
- Group Creation
 - Group discussion forums
 - Group logo and Wire
- Friend system
 - Messaging
- Bespoke themes
- Blogs per user (via the WordPress engine)

Group discussion forums are provided by the integration of the popular GPL forum software bbPress. With 1.1 versions and above, bbPress is seamlessly integrated within BuddyPress allowing for single sign-on and one click forum integration.

From the BuddyPress website:

Social networking in a box. Build a social network for your company, school, sports team or niche community all based on the power and flexibility of WordPress.



Releases

Version	Date
1.0	Apr 30 2009
1.1	Sept 30 2009
1.2	Feb 16 2010

A full release history can be found here ^[1].

External links

- BuddyPress Open Source Social Network Engine ^[2]

References

- [1] <http://buddypress.org/about/release-history>
 [2] <http://www.buddypress.org>

ccHost

ccHost is a web-based media hosting engine upon which Creative Commons' ccMixer remix web community is built. The software is written in PHP and uses the MySQL database server. In 2005 it won Linux World's award for Best Open Source solution.

As Nathan Willis wrote ^[1] :

At ccMixer, musicians and DJs are using Creative Commons licensing to share music content and build a community of artists, thanks to the open source back-end system ccHost, an infrastructure designed to facilitate storage, tracking, and sharing of multimedia content.

Examples

- ccMixer
- Open Clip Art Library
- Open Font Library
- <http://virtualturntable.fourstones.net>

Participants

- Victor Stone ^[2]
- Lucas Gonze
- Jon Phillips
- Bryce Harrington
- Dave Crossland
- Ben Weiner
- Andy Fitzsimon
- Ryan Lerch

External links

- Official ccHost project website ^[3]
- Official ccHost Documentation ^[4]
- News about ccHost winning Linux World Award ^[5]
- Slideshow about ccHost ^[6]
- ccHost 3.0 press release ^[7]
- Archeoblender selecting cchost ^[8]
- ccHost 5.1 Call for Designers ^[9]

References

- [1] Nathan Willis. 2005. Media sharing with ccHost (<http://www.linux.com/feature/49565>)
- [2] <http://fourstones.net>
- [3] <http://www.creativecommons.org/projects/cchost>
- [4] <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/cchost/documentation>
- [5] <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/6026>
- [6] <http://www.slideshare.net/tag/cchost>
- [7] <http://www.prweb.com/releases/2006/09/prweb434916.htm>
- [8] <http://okapi.wordpress.com/2007/03/17/archaeoblender-and-cchost/>
- [9] <http://ccmixter.org/thread/1701>

Claroline

Developer(s)	UCL/IPM, ECAM
Stable release	1.9.5 / May 27, 2010
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Learning Management System
License	GPL
Website	www.claroline.net ^[1]

Claroline is a collaborative eLearning and eWorking platform (Learning Management System) released under the GPL Open Source license. It allows hundreds of organizations worldwide ranging from universities to schools and from companies to associations to create and administer courses and collaboration spaces over the web. The platform is used in more than 80 countries and is available in more than 30 languages.

Tools

The Claroline platform is organized around the concept of space associated to a course or a pedagogical activity. Each course space provides a list of tools enabling the teacher to^[2] :

- Write a course description
- Publish documents in any format (text, PDF, HTML, video...)
- Administer public and private forums
- Develop

(also by e-mail)

- Propose assignments to be handed in online
- See the statistics of the users activity
- Use the wiki to write collaborative document

Multi-platform

Claroline is compatible with GNU/Linux, Mac OS and Microsoft Windows. It is based on open-source technologies like PHP and MySQL.

Development

Claroline is based on pedagogical principles coming from the literature on the added value of the technologies for training . Since 2000, Claroline development teams have been focusing on the code stability and the development of features in line with the user's needs. The main concern of the developers is not to build up a large number of new features, but to concentrate upon a few elaborated tools concerning the pedagogical approach and the interface offered to the users. Besides, a large worldwide community of users and developers contributes to Claroline's development and diffusion extensively.^[3]

Partners

Initially started in 2000 by the UCL (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium), Claroline has been developed following teacher's pedagogical experience and needs. Claroline is now financially supported by the Région wallonne for its development through the WIST programme^[4].

Within this programme, Claroline associates three Belgian partners :

- The CERDECAM, Research and development centre of the ECAM, Brussels
- The LENTIC, Research centre on new technologies, innovation and change of the ULg, Liège
- The IPM, University pedagogy and multimedia institute from the UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve

The Claroline Consortium was born on May 23, 2007 during the second annual conference of Claroline users that was held at the Vigo University, Spain. This international non-profit association mainly aims at federating the Claroline community, coordinating the platform developments and promoting its use^[5].

The 5 founder members of the Consortium are :

- Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium
- Haute Ecole Léonard de Vinci, Belgium
- Universidade de Vigo, Spain
- Université du Québec à Rimouski, Canada
- Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile

See also

- Learning management system

Links

- Official website ^[6]
- Claroline Demo and comparison @ Demolabo.com ^[7]

References

- [1] <http://www.claroline.net/>
- [2] Claroline Wiki (http://www.claroline.net/doc/en/index.php/Main_Page)
- [3] Claroline Worldwide page (<http://www.claroline.net/worldwide.htm>)
- [4] Credits page on Claroline.net (<http://www.claroline.net/partnership/credits.html>)
- [5] Consortium page on Claroline.net (<http://www.claroline.net/consortium/consortium.html>)
- [6] <http://www.claroline.net>
- [7] <http://demolabo.com/claroline>

Comparison of knowledge base management software

The following tables compare general and technical information for a number of knowledge management software packages.

General Information

	Developed by	Latest stable release	LDAP	Workflow	Multituser support	Access permissions	Cost (USD)	Licensing scheme	Source code available	Multilingual	Programming language	User Interface	Quality/Risk controls
Absolute FAQ Manager ^[1]	Xigla Software	6.0	No	No	Yes	Yes	169-3999	by URLs & Installs	N/A	No	APS	Web	No
Consona KM ^[2]	Consona Corporation	7.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Java	Web	No
DoyleSoft Knowledge Base ^[3]	DoyleSoft	2.9	No	No	Yes	Yes	79.95-up	N/A	No	No	N/A	Desktop application	No
FAQ Manager Pro ^[4]	Shedix	3.0	No	No	Yes	Yes	69,95-299,95	by Installs	N/A	Yes	PHP	Web	No
FAQ Support ^[5]	Comdev	4.2.1	No	No	No	No	75-399	by URLs	N/A	No	PHP	Web	No
InnoKB ^[6]	Wjj Software	2.2	No	No	Yes	Yes	59-1400	by Users	Yes	Yes	C++, JavaScript	Ajax, Web 2.0	No
InterFAQs ^[7]	InterFAQs	N/A	No	No	No	No	234.4 ^[8]	N/A	No	No	PHP (remotely hosted)	Web	No
InQuira ^[9]	InQuira	8.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	?	No	Yes	Java or C#	Web	No
IRREVO Content QA ^[10]	IRREVO, Inc.	2.0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	29.99 - 99.99	/user/month	No	No	ASP .NET	Web	Yes
KnowledgeBaseForce ^[11]	KnowledgeBaseForce	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	FREE- 79.95	by Users & Articles	N/A	Yes	ASP .NET	Web	No
PHPKB Knowledge Base Script ^[12]	Chadha Software Technologies	6.02 (2010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	265-1000	by Admin Users	Yes	Yes	PHP, MySQL	Web	No
Knowledge Manager ^[13]	Interspire	5.1 (2009)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	495-up	?	Yes	No	PHP, mysql	Web	No
KB Organizer Deluxe ^[14]	PrimaSoft PC	3.3	No	No	Yes	Yes	75-up	N/A	No	No	N/A	Desktop application	No
kblance ^[15]	NextAge Technologies	N/A	No	No	Yes	No	59-1196	by URLs	N/A	No	PHP	Web	No
KBPublisher ^[16]	Double Jade	3.0.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	98-998	by Users & Articles	No	Yes	PHP	Web	No

Knowledge Builder [17]	ActiveCampaign	3.1.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	397-2097	by Users & Support plans	Yes	No	PHP	Web	No
KnowledgeBase Manager Pro [18]	Web-site-scripts.com	5.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	165-6950	by Users & Support plans	No	Yes	PHP	Ajax Web 2.0	No
Lore [19]	Pure Software	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	129.95	N/A	N/A	No	PHP	Web	No
myKB [20]	myKB.com	4.0	No	No	Yes	Yes	free-2999 [21]	by Articles	No	No	PHP	Web	No
Novo Knowledge Base [22]	Novo Solutions	4.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2395-up	By Admin Users & Articles	No	Yes	ASP/ASP.Net, MS SQL Server	Web	Yes
Omnistar Kbase [23]	Omnistar Interactive	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	\$257 - \$1197	N/A	N/A	No	PHP	Web	No
phpMyFAQ [24]	phpMyFAQ Team	2.6.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$0	N/A	Yes	Yes	PHP	Web	Yes
Product Perks [25]	Product Perks	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	450-1450 monthly	by Number of Documents	No	Yes	PHP, MySQL	Web	No

Features

	WYSIWYG editor	Data importing	Custom fields	Document versions history	SEO tools	Scheduled publishing	Data recovery	Auto related documents	Custom reports	Black words filter	RSS syndication	Rating trends	Other features
phpMyFAQ [26]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[27]
Absolute FAQ Manager [1]	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	[28]
Consona KM [2]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[29]
FAQ Manager Pro [4]	Yes	Yes: Images, Media	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	[30]
FAQ Support [5]	No	Yes: Images	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	[31]
InnoKB [6]	Yes	Yes: Images, Media, MS Office Documents and Any files as Attachments	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	[32]
InterFAQs [7]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	[33]
InQuira [9]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[34]
KnowledgeBaseForce [11]	Yes	Yes: on request	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes: on request	Yes	Yes	Yes	

PHPKB Knowledge Base Script ^[12]	Yes	Yes: CSV File, Images, Media, MS Office Documents, PDF, SWF, Video, Other KB	Yes: Unlimited Custom Fields	Yes: Full Document History	Yes: Google Sitemap Generator, SEO Friendly URLs	Yes: Save As Draft Facility	Yes: Trash Box for Deleted Data Recovery	Yes	Yes: Usage Statistics Charts, Popular Articles, Top Rated, Search Engine Referrals, HTTP Referrers	Yes	Yes	Yes	[35]
KB Organizer Deluxe ^[14]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	[36]
kblance ^[15]	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	[37]
KBPublisher ^[16]	Yes	Yes: Images, Media, Other KB	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	[38]
Knowledge Builder ^[17]	Yes	Yes: MS Office documents, Images, Media	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: user reports, article reports, etc...	No	Yes	Yes	[39]
Knowledge Manager, Interspire ^[13]	Yes	Yes: very limited (custom csv)	Yes: unlimited!	Yes: history, no diff's	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes: usage stats, rankings, who posts what, etc	Yes	Yes	Yes	[40]
Younicycle ^[41]	Yes	Yes: csv,tab,pipe,user def'd,images,swfs,flvs + all file types (no exe's)	Yes: + user def'd composite types	Yes	Yes: auto sitemap xml + meta	Yes: CRON included	Yes	Yes	Yes: WYSIWYG SQL Editor included	Yes: Defined by Admin	Yes	Yes: Defined by Admin	[42]
KnowledgeBase Manager Pro ^[18]	Yes: Works like desktop rich-text editor	Yes: MS Office documents, Images, Media, Other KB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[43]
Lore ^[19]	Yes	Yes: MS Office documents, Images	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	[44]
myKB ^[20]	Yes	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	[45]
Novo Knowledge Base ^[22]	Yes	Yes: Images	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	[46]
Omnistar Kbase ^[23]	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	[47]
Product Perks ^[25]	Yes	Yes: CSV File, Images, Media, MS Office Documents, Video	Yes: Unlimited Custom Fields	No	Yes	Yes: Save As Draft Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

Knowledge Sharing

	Number of targets	Publication of given category	Publication of given article	Custom interface language for any target	Visitors counting	CSS customization	Templates designing tools	User interface elements customization	Custom settings for any target
Absolute FAQ Manager ^[1]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Consona KM ^[2]	Yes Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FAQ Manager Pro ^[4]	Yes Unlimited	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
FAQ Support ^[5]	Yes Unlimited	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
InnoKB ^[6]	Non-free 1	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
InterFAQs ^[7]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
KnowledgeBaseForce ^[11]	Yes: Unlimited	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes: on request	Yes	Yes	Yes
PHPKB 6.0 Knowledge Base Software ^[12]	Yes Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Detailed Reports	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
KB Organizer Deluxe ^[14]	Yes Unlimited	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
kblance ^[15]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
KBPublisher ^[16]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Knowledge Builder ^[17]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Younicycle ^[48]	Yes Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KnowledgeBase Manager Pro ^[18]	Yes Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lore ^[19]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
myKB ^[20]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No

Novo Knowledge Base ^[22]	Non-free 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Omnistar Kbase ^[23]	Non-free 1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Product Perks ^[49]	Yes Unlimited	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

See also

- Knowledge management software

External links

- Knowledge management software ^[50] at the Open Directory Project

References

- [1] <http://www.xigla.com/absolute/fm/>
- [2] <http://www.consona.com/crm/software/products/knowledge-management.aspx/>
- [3] <http://doylesoft.com>
- [4] <http://www.faq-manager-pro.com/>
- [5] <http://www.comdevweb.com/faqsupport.php>
- [6] <http://www.wjsoft.com/innokb.html>
- [7] <http://www.interfaqs.com/>
- [8] Per year.
- [9] <http://www.inquire.com/>
- [10] <http://www.irrevo.com/>
- [11] <http://www.knowledgebaseforce.com/>
- [12] <http://www.knowledgebase-script.com/>
- [13] <http://www.interspire.com/knowledgemanager/>
- [14] http://www.primasoft.com/deluxeprg/knowledgebase_software_overview.htm
- [15] <http://www.kblance.com/>
- [16] <http://www.kbpublisher.com/>
- [17] <http://activecampaign.com/kb/>
- [18] <http://www.web-site-scripts.com/knowledge-management/>
- [19] <http://www.puresw.com/products/lore/>
- [20] <http://www.mykb.com/>
- [21] Allow remotely hosted plans.
- [22] <http://www.novosolutions.com/knowledge-base-software/>
- [23] <http://www.omnistarkbase.com/index.htm>
- [24] <http://www.phpmyfaq.de/>
- [25] <http://www.ProductPerks.com>
- [26] <http://www.phpmyfaq.de>
- [27] Export documents, Multiple DB options, CAPTCHA/IP/Word-based SPAM protection, Tagging, Keywords, User Comments
- [28] Article creation wizard, glossary, advanced search, custom logo, email notifications.
- [29] Comprehensive self-service portal, Deep natural language understanding of searches, KCS Verified, Unified knowledge from multiple sources, Adaptive search and navigation.
- [30] Core set of features.
- [31] Integrates with other products of company .
- [32] Cross-platform Server, Unlimited Labels, Unicode Support; Also distributed as desktop application.
- [33] E-mail integration.
- [34] Discussion boards, expert integration points to crms and chat, ride along help, intent analysis, etc.
- [35] Google AdSense Integration, Active Response System, Knowledge Base Dashboard, Protected & Public Content, Glossary, Meta Tags, ActiveDirectory Integration, Data Import from other knowledge bases.
- [36] Contains many tools for DB administration.

- [37] Supports export to social networks, supports AdSense, glossary.
- [38] Article templates, fixed article ordering, importing users from CSV.
- [39] Authorization and KB management within front-end, article templates, active response system.
- [40] user feedback, ratings, comments, ldap, custom usage stats
- [41] <http://www.younicycle.com>
- [42] User configurable: Tables, Views, PGSQL Functions, Triggers, Datasources, SQL Editor, Charts, WYSIWYG: (Website designer, PDF & Report designer, Application editor), email, App analyzer, Project manager, Role base access control with ACL, Bookmarks, Notes, File manager, CSS & JS Editor, Chat, Publish wizard, Image manager, Blog, Actions (php).
- [43] ActiveDirectory integration, data import from third-party knowledge bases, unlimited publication capabilities.
- [44] Glossary, meta-tags.
- [45] Core set of features.
- [46] In-House & Hosted (ASP) Editions available.
- [47] Staff calendar, address book.
- [48] <http://www.younicycle.com/>
- [49] <http://ProductPerks.com>
- [50] http://www.dmoz.org/Reference/Knowledge_Management/Software/

concrete5

	
Developer(s)	http://www.concrete5.org/
Stable release	5.4.0.5 / April, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content Management System
License	MIT
Website	concrete5.org ^[1]

concrete5 is an open source content management system (CMS) for publishing content on the World Wide Web and intranets.^{[2] [3]}

It enables users to edit site content directly from the page.^{[4] [5] [6]} This makes the platform easy to use with a minimum of technical skills.^{[7] [8]} This feature, combined with a version management for every page^[9], are typical of wiki software, another type of web site development software. concrete5 allows users to edit images through an embedded editor on the page.^[10]

Concrete5 was chosen as SourceForge's "Project of the Month ^[11]" October 2008.^[12]

Code

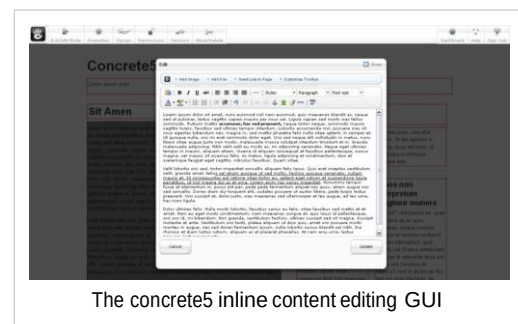
Concrete5 code is based on MVC architecture^[13] and Object-oriented_programming approach. Some core features are: integrated server caching, developer API, optional openID, centralized multi-site deploy, version tracking system, SEO optimization.

Features

The main concrete5 feature is the inline content editing (while surfing site). There are editable areas into templates where blocks of content can be easily added. Block types (e.g. WYSIWYG, HTML, images slideshow) can be extended by installing concrete5 add-ons. concrete5 supports automatic updates of core and reviewed add-ons.

Licensing

concrete5 is Free and Open Source (FOSS) under the MIT software license.



The concrete5 inline content editing GUI

History

Development of concrete5 began in 2003 as a rapid-design approach to building the now-defunct LewisAndClark200.org, the official site for the AdCouncil's National Council for the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial.^[12] Regular updates and security patches have been released. Version 5.4.0.5 was released on April 20, 2010.

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- Official concrete5 web site^[1]

References

- [1] <http://www.concrete5.org/>
- [2] http://www.readwriteweb.com/archives/concrete_releases_open-source_cms_to_general_avail.php
- [3] <http://www.h-online.com/open/Concrete5-CMS-updated--/news/113108>
- [4] <http://www.cmswire.com/cms/web-cms/drupal-and-joomla-to-lose-market-share-to-concrete5-web-cms-004347.php>
- [5] <http://www.idm.net.au/story.asp?id=16772>
- [6] "10 Promising Content Management Systems," (<http://sixrevisions.com/web-applications/10-promising-content-management-systems/>), by Jacob Gube, Six Revisions, November 6th, 2008
- [7] "Top 5 Content Management Systems for the Complete Beginner," (<http://cmscritic.com/top-5-content-management-systems-complete-beginner>) (rated #1) by Mike Johnston, January 23, 2009, CMS Critic
- [8] Ric Shreves, Water & Stone (Interview), says concrete5 is very usable and client-friendly (<http://www.fiercecontentmanagement.com/story/one-one-ric-shreves-water-stone/2009-04-28>)
- [9] "In the test: The new Open Source CMS Concrete5," (http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=de&tl=en&u=http://news.google.com/news/url?sa=T&ct=us/4-0&fd=R&url=http://www.crossrange.de/2009/04/18/im-test-das-neue-opensource-cms-concrete5/&cid=0&ei=bnfxSdLrD5D0hQP1-62ADA&usg=AFQjCNF3ZTBUCdLkIsCozc4_73IGeEmswg) crossrange.de, April 18, 2009 (via Google Translate)
- [10] "WYSIWYG editing features with CMS 'concrete5' the official Japanese release version," (<http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://news.google.com/news/url?sa=T&ct=us/3-0&fd=R&url=http://journal.mycom.co.jp/news/2009/04/21/074/&cid=1288018022&ei=bnfxSdLrD5D0hQP1-62ADA&usg=AFQjCNGJXZ7RjPYQWCDom1-OBYqnRx1ymw>) MAIKOMIJANARU, 2009/04/21 (via Google Translate)
- [11] <http://sourceforge.net/community/potm/>
- [12] <http://sourceforge.net/community/potm-200810/>
- [13] (<http://www.concrete5.org/documentation/developers/pages/mvc-approach>) Concrete5 architecture

Coppermine Photo Gallery

	
Initial release	September 7, 2003
Stable release	1.4.25 / June 22, 2009
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP/MySQL
Available in	Multilingual (46)
Type	web application
License	GPL
Website	coppermine-gallery.net ^[1]

Coppermine Photo Gallery is a photo-gallery web application with multimedia capabilities. It requires PHP, MySQL, and ImageMagick or the GD Graphics Library, and works with most web server software such as Apache.

Coppermine Photo Gallery has interfaces with many popular software packages, including e107, Invision Power Board, PcNuke, Joomla!, Mambo, phpBB, PostNuke, PunBB, Simple Machines Forum, vBulletin, Woltlab Burning Board, and YaBB SE.

License

Coppermine is open-source software and is licensed under the GNU General Public License. ^[2] However, according to the project FAQ, users are required to have a "Powered by Coppermine" link to the project's web site, and further, to not ask questions on removing the link on the Coppermine support forms. ^[3] The compatibility of this requirement with the GPL was discussed in the Coppermine support forum in 2003–2004. The Coppermine team asserts that the "Powered by Coppermine" is legally a copyright notice, which is permitted by the GPL. ^[4]

Releases

- Stable: 1.4.25 ^[5]

See also

- Gallery Project
- Photo gallery comparison

External links

- Coppermine's main site ^[6]
- Koppermine ^[7] for Linux KDE
- Coppermine live demonstration ^[8]

References

- [1] <http://coppermine-gallery.net/>
- [2] About Coppermine Licensing (<http://coppermine-gallery.net/team/#license>)
- [3] <http://coppermine-gallery.net/demo/cpg14x/docs/faq.htm#editCopyrights>
- [4] Topic: Is this a usage of Coppermine without the copyright/link? (<http://coppermine-gallery.net/forum/index.php?topic=2636.0>)
- [5] SourceForge.net Coppermine Photo Gallery (http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group_id=89658)
- [6] <http://coppermine-gallery.net/index.php>
- [7] <http://koppermine.sourceforge.net/wikka.php?wakka=Koppermine>
- [8] <http://coppermine-gallery.net/demo/cpg14x/>

Croogo

Developer(s)	Fahad Ibnay Heylaal ^[1]
Stable release	1.2 / December 31, 2009
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	1.8 MB (archived)
Type	Content management system
License	MIT License
Website	http://www.croogo.org

Croogo is a free, open source, content management system powered by CakePHP framework, and distributed under the MIT License.

External links

- Official website ^[2]
- CakePHP ^[3]
- Croogo on Github ^[4]
- Croogo wiki ^[5]

References

- [1] <http://fahad19.com>
- [2] <http://www.croogo.org>
- [3] <http://www.cakephp.org>
- [4] <http://github.com/croogo/croogo>
- [5] <http://wiki.github.com/croogo/croogo>

DBG

DBG is an open source debugger and profiler for the PHP programming language. It supports a GUI interface as well as a command-line interface. It is the debugger used in NuSphere's PhpED (a commercial IDE for PHP). It was created by Dmitri Dmitrienko.

See also

- PHP
- Xdebug

External links

- Home page^[1]
- PhpED^[2]
- SourceForge page^[3]

References

- [1] <http://www.php-debugger.com/dbg/>
[2] <http://www.nusphere.com/products/phped.htm>
[3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/dbg2/>

Delphi for PHP

Delphi for PHP is an IDE and rapid application development framework for the PHP programming language developed by Embarcadero Technologies.

The VCL includes many components that can be used dynamically with each other.

It is well integrated with MySQL database, and AJAX.

The Window component can be used in conjunction with other components, to create an interface that is very similar to the Microsoft Windows interface inside a JavaScript compatible web-browser.

References

- VCL for PHP Sourceforge page^[1]
- Homepage of the VCL for PHP project (includes downloads)^[2]
- Delphi-PHP Forums^[3]
- Delphi-PHP Blog^[4]

External links

- Delphi for PHP 2.0 - The RAD visual PHP development environment^[5]

References

- [1] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/vcl4php>
- [2] <http://www.qadram.com/vcl4php>
- [3] <http://forums.delphi-php.net>
- [4] <http://www.delphi-php.net>
- [5] http://www.embarcadero.com/products/delphi_for_php

Doctrine (PHP)

 doctrine	
Stable release	1.2.2 / March 29, 2010
Preview release	2.0 Beta 1 / April 10, 2010
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Object-relational mapping framework
License	GNU Lesser General Public License
Website	[1]

Doctrine is an object-relational mapper (ORM) for PHP 5.2.3+ that sits on top of a database abstraction layer. It allows easy access to all types of databases, such as MySQL, through the use of PHP objects.

Usage demonstration

Doctrine follows the active record pattern for working with data, where a class corresponds with a database table. For instance, if a programmer wanted to create a new "User" object in a database, he/she would no longer need to write SQL queries, but instead could use the following PHP code:

```
$user = new User();
$user->name = "john";
$user->password = "doe";
$user->save();
echo "The user with id $user->id has been saved.";
```

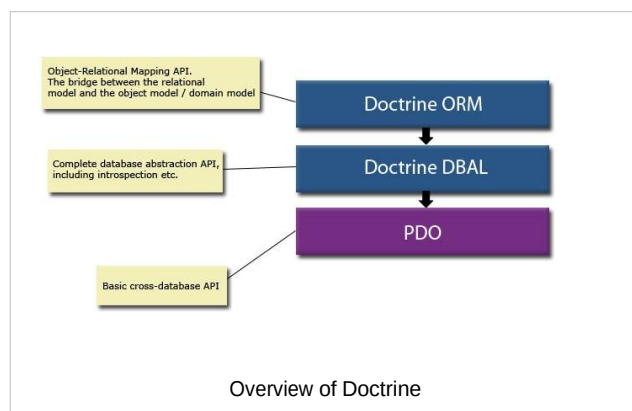
Object-related functionality can be added to the objects themselves, instead of being spread around the application. This can improve the ease of maintenance of the software project.

Features

One feature of Doctrine is the low level of configuration that is needed to start a project. Doctrine can generate object classes from an existing database, and the programmer can then specify relations and add custom functionality to the generated classes. There is no need to generate or maintain complex XML database schemas, as seen in many other frameworks.

Another key feature of Doctrine is the ability to optionally write database queries in an OO (object oriented) SQL dialect called **DQL** (Doctrine Query Language) inspired by Hibernate's HQL. Alternately,

the `Doctrine_Query` class allows one to construct queries through a fluent interface. These interfaces provide developers with powerful alternatives to SQL which maintain flexibility and still allow for switching of database



back-ends, without requiring any code duplication.

Writing queries explicitly however is not always necessary, as Doctrine performs joins and fetches related objects automatically. Small projects can be easily constructed without writing queries.

Other notable features of Doctrine are:

- support for hierarchical (tree-structured) data;
- support for hooks (methods which can validate or modify database input and output) and event listeners to structure business-related logic;
- column aggregation inheritance (similar objects can be stored in one database table, with one type-column specifying the subtype of the particular object - the correct subclass is always returned when a query is done);
- a caching framework, making use of several backends such as memcached, SQLite or APC;
- ACID transactions;
- model behaviors (sluggable, timestampable, nested set, internationalization, audit log, search index);
- database migrations;
- a "compile" function to combine many PHP files of the framework into one, to avoid the performance hit usually incurred by including the many PHP files of a framework.

History

Doctrine was started by Konsta Vesterinen, also known as *zYne*-. The project's initial commit was made on April 13, 2006 to the svn repository^[2]. As the project became more mature, the adoption began to pick up. Before long, the community was active and development was receiving regular contributions, among others from the Google Summer of Code project.

Doctrine 1.0.0 was released on September 1, 2008.^[3]

Influences

Doctrine has been influenced by dozens of projects and many different people. The largest influences have been the Java ORM Hibernate and ActiveRecord from Ruby on Rails. Both of these ORM solutions have implemented a fully featured solution in the Java and Ruby languages. The purpose of the Doctrine project is to build an equally powerful solution for the PHP language.

Community

- There is an active IRC channel where users and developers of Doctrine hang out. The channel is on the freenode network (irc.freenode.net); the channel name is **#doctrine**. [irc://irc.freenode.net/#doctrine](http://irc.freenode.net/#doctrine)
- User mailing list: <http://groups.google.com/group/doctrine-user>
- Development mailing list: <http://groups.google.com/group/doctrine-dev>
- Commit log mailing list: <http://groups.google.com/group/doctrine-svn>

See also

- Propel (PHP)
- List of object-relational mapping software
- Symfony, a web application framework which optionally uses Doctrine

External links

- Doctrine homepage ^[4]
- Doctrine Documentation ^[5]
- "My First Project" tutorial ^[6]
- Doctrine Trac ^[7]
- About Doctrine ^[8]
- Download Doctrine ^[9]
- Doctrine Community ^[10]
- Official Doctrine Blog ^[11]

References

- [1] <http://www.doctrine-project.org>
- [2] <http://trac.doctrine-project.org/browser?rev=1>
- [3] Doctrine 1.0.0 released (<http://www.doctrine-project.org/blog/doctrine-1-0-released>)
- [4] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/>
- [5] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/documentation>
- [6] http://www.doctrine-project.org/documentation/cookbook/1_1/en/my-first-project
- [7] <http://trac.doctrine-project.org/>
- [8] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/about>
- [9] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/download>
- [10] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/community>
- [11] <http://www.doctrine-project.org/blog>

Dokeos

	
Developer(s)	Dokeos
Stable release	1.8.6 / June 1, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Course Management System
License	GPL
Website	Dokeos.com ^[1]

Dokeos is a company dedicated to open source Learning Management Systems. Its main product is a SCORM-compliant open source learning suite used by multinational companies, federal administrations and universities.

Dokeos operates on a professional open-source business model based on open code, community development, professional consulting, quality-assurance services, and subscription-based customer support.

History

Development

Dokeos started as a company^[2] and a learning management system in early 2004 under the impulse of Thomas De Praetere. The product was build from various existing open source modules including Nuke, PhpBB and Openoffice. In 2004, Dokeos focused on versions of the 1.5 series, a learning platform with tools to track learners progress and share content between learners.

In 2005, 2006 and early 2007, the Dokeos team strengthened with the combined efforts of a strong Belgium-based universitarian community and a team of six developers in the company, and they developed the 1.6.x series. This collaboration was progressively replaced by more client-oriented developments, leading to a professional software.

From late 2007 to date (2009), the Dokeos company (with occasional community contribution) developed the 1.8.x series which clearly improved the corporate usefulness of the system, with a layer of web services to connect to external HR, CRM and ERP systems, several modules to connect to open-source CMS (Drupal and Joomla) and an improved reporting system, as well as efficiency-focused features.

From 2007 on, the Belgian community, together with a few other development groups from Europe, started work on Dokeos 2.0, or Dokeos LCMS. In late 2007, Dokeos extended with a Latino-American company^[3], which added a considerable coding contribution to the development of versions 1.8.5 and 1.8.6.

As of 2009, the Dokeos company is working on the 1.8.x series (with an 1.8.6 released June 2009).

Statistics and market share

From 2006 to 2009, the Dokeos company reached a market of rapidly increasing size from small companies to large international (mostly medical-related) companies^[4], and extended its partners network considerably first in Europe and then worldwide.

By May 2010, some 2.300.000 people were registered as Dokeos users in 30 countries and 20 languages^[5].

Standards

The Dokeos code is written in PHP, using MySQL as database backend. It supports SCORM 1.2 import and export. User data can be imported into the system using CSV or XML files. Dokeos can add user info and authenticate through LDAP. For the 1.6 release, the Dokeos developer team has put efforts into complying with W3C xhtml and CSS standards. In 1.8.x, JavaScript is required (light integration into the visual layer), and using SCORM requires the use of frames in the learning path module.

Development

The development of Dokeos is an international project to which several universities, schools, and other organisations and individuals contribute. The Dokeos development methodology takes elements from extreme programming, usability theory, and collaborative open source development methodology, like the ideas in the Cathedral and the Bazaar.

Specifically, Dokeos is very open. There is a forum, used by Dokeos users for discussion and feedback. The agenda and minutes of all developer meetings are published, and a 'roadmap' is also public. All designs and developer documentation are publicly available on the Dokeos wiki. Everyone who registers can contribute. There are currently 21 developers with CVS write access, other people contribute by sending code through email, forum or wiki.

Pedagogical approach and perspective

Dokeos implements a mix of instructional design and social/constructivist approaches. It was built corresponding to the traditional instructional design, and its structure is very close to traditional teaching (set of tools clearly marked as content creation tools), but extends this base by providing tools that encourage constructivism (forums, blogs, wikis, chat, file exchange, personal messaging, etc).

The instructional design generally improves the simplicity of use by using known teaching strategies and allowing teachers to extend on this known base by adding social tools step by step.

Tools

- SCORM Courses authoring
- Rapid learning
- Templates-based document production
- Tests : multiple choice, fill-in-the-blanks, matching, open questions, hotspots
- Interaction : forums, chats, groups
- Web conferencing (available on Pro and Medical editions)
- Conversion of PowerPoint and Impress presentations to SCORM courses (available on Pro and Medical editions)
- Surveys
- LDAP and OpenID authentication
- Gradebook
- Reservations
- Users sessions

Adoption of Dokeos

- Companies like Alcon Labs, Medtronic or Securitas run Dokeos on a wide scale and the company has some 200 corporate clients
- More than 30 languages are supported (with varying quality levels)^[6]
- The largest known Dokeos installation (Ghent University) currently has 28,696 active users and 3,604 active courses (the courses are not created in batch but the teachers decide when and if they create their course). When the results of the exams were released to the students Minerva peaked at 7,197 simultaneous users (28 feb 2006). More information: <http://icto.ugent.be> or <http://minerva.ugent.be>.
- Companies like Alcon Labs, Medtronic or Securitas run Dokeos on a wide scale
- Dokeos is also used in public administrations : Belgian, French and Spanish ministries, as well as unemployed services and NGO's

Trademarks

Dokeos is a registered Trademark of Thomas De Praetere^[7].

See also

- Learning management system
- Rapid learning

Notes

External links

- www.dokeos.com (<http://www.dokeos.com/>)

dotProject

Developer(s)	Adam Donnison ^[1] , Karen Chisholm, Gregor Erhardt ^[2] , Ivan Peevski, Eamon Brosnan, Benjamin Young ^[3]
Stable release	2.1.3 / November 26, 2009
Operating system	Any
Platform	PHP
Type	Project management
License	v1.x was BSD, v2.x is GPL v2 ^[4]
Website	http://www.dotproject.net/

dotProject is a web-based, multi-user, multi-language Project Management application. It is an open-source software and free for any uses and is maintained by an open community of volunteer programmers.

Structures and Features

Basic data elements and management functions include:

- Projects and Tasks
- Companies, Departments and Contacts
- ToDo lists
- Resources (rooms, equipment et al.)

Additional features:

- Forums
- Gantt charts (as of version 2.0 the task dependencies feature is not complete)
- Access control via ACL
- Reporting
- History of all activities
- Calendar

History

dotProject was originally developed by dotMarketing Inc. to be an open source replacement for Microsoft Project, having a very similar user interface, but extending to include project management functionality. Begun in 2000 the project was moved from dotmarketing.org to Sourceforge in October 2001.

The project stalled in late 2002 with the administrator not being contactable. Two of the more active developers, Andrew Eddie and Adam Donnison applied for, and were subsequently granted, administration rights to the project. Andrew continued to work on the project until he moved on to Mambo and subsequently Joomla. Adam remains an administrator.

dotProject is currently undergoing a major redevelopment using the Zend Framework, with version 3 of **dotProject** (dP3) the expected target release to be utilising the Zend Framework [5]. A fork called web2project [6] was initiated in 2007.

Support and Community

While day to day support is provided free by volunteers in both the forums ^[7] and via online documentation ^[8], optional commercial support is offered from the core development team Priority Support Forums ^[9].

As of August 2008, there were over 11,500 registered users in the dotProject forums and an average of 500–700 downloads each day Sourceforge Stats ^[10].

There is also a book written on the subject of using dotProject for project management entitled: "Project Management with dotProject" by Lee Jordan. ISBN 1-84719-164-9

See also

- Project management
- List of project management software

External links

- Official web site ^[11]
- SourceForge.net Project of the Month for April 2009 ^[12]

References

- [1] <http://www.saki.com.au/>
- [2] <http://www.orangrey.org>
- [3] <http://www.bigbluehat.com/about/people/>
- [4] "News: New License for 2.0 release (http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum_id=453719)
- [5] http://devsite.dotproject.net/index.php?m=projects&a=view&project_id=1
- [6] <http://www.web2project.net>
- [7] <http://forums.dotproject.net/index.php?referrerid=95>
- [8] <http://docs.dotproject.net/>
- [9] <http://forums.dotproject.net/showthread.php?t=2534>
- [10] http://sourceforge.net/project/stats/?group_id=21656&ugn=dotproject
- [11] <http://www.dotproject.net/>
- [12] <http://sourceforge.net/community/potm-200904/>

User:Drietsch/pimcore

	
Developer(s)	pimcore
Stable release	1.0.7 ^[1] / May 12, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content management system
License	BSD Licence
Website	http://pimcore.org ^[2]

Pimcore is a browser-based free and open source modular content management system (CMS) and web framework for creating and managing websites and web applications released under the terms of the BSD Licence. Technologically strictly based on the Zend Framework and the ExtJS user interface toolkit, pimcore provides an intuitive WYSIWYG interface including Drag-and-Drop-Operations for working with digital assets and web content.

Technology

Pimcore is purely written in object-oriented PHP 5 and is based on the Zend Framework. The application structure of pimcore follows the basic Model–view–controller pattern and all additional Zend Framework APIs (database abstraction, caching, i18n,...) modules and helpers (Zend View Helpers,...) can be used within pimcore. The frontend of the administration interface is powered by the Javascript ExtJS user interface toolkit. The communication between frontend and backend is purely based on asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

Pimcore is extensible through plugins and widgets. Extensions can be distributed by using a dedicated plugin server^[3] or by using the main plugin registry. Pimcore provides interfaces for integrating Java-based applications and objects by utilizing the PHP-Java-Bridge and Apache Thrift.

Software Requirements

Pimcore is a web application, requiring a compatible HTTP server and a SQL database. As of version 1.0.5 (12 April 2010), the requirements for pimcore are as follows^[4]:

- Apache v2.0+ including mod_rewrite
- MySQL v5+
- PHP 5.3+ with FastCGI or mod_php

Reviews and Articles

- 3 Popular Zend Framework Based CMS (29 April 2010) [5]

Related links

Pimcore related sites:

- Official pimcore project website [2]
- Pimcore demonstration website [6]
- Official help documentation [7]
- Community forums [8]

References

- [1] <http://www.pimcore.org/download/>
- [2] <http://pimcore.org>
- [3] "Pimcore plugin server" (http://www.pimcore.org/blog/Pimcore-plugin-server_2802). 2010-23-04. . Retrieved 2010-23-04.
- [4] "Pimcore server requirements" (http://www.pimcore.org/documentation/system_requirements). 2010-23-04. . Retrieved 2010-23-04.
- [5] <http://www.hotscripts.com/blog/3-popular-zend-framework-based-cms/>
- [6] <http://pimcore.org/demo>
- [7] <http://www.pimcore.org/documentation/>
- [8] <http://www.pimcore.org/forum>

DynPG

DynPG stands for *dynamic web pages* and is a free content management system (CMS). It is written in PHP and uses MySQL as database management system. DynPG including all basic modules is free software and is distributed under the GNU General Public License.

Features

DynPG is used to upload and manage dynamic web content similar to other content management systems. DynPG however differs from other CMS, because it is embedded directly into websites. The software was originally developed to realize designs that are created with Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Fireworks, Adobe Illustrator or any other graphics software. The layout is created with an editor like Adobe Dreamweaver or Adobe GoLive or even as simple code. After that, code snippets are placed at those points, where dynamically generated content (like articles, galleries, blogs or other dynamic content) shall be generated. It provides a convenient way to extend existing websites with dynamic content. DynPG provides a template engine, but also supports existing CSS layouts.

DynPG is open source since 2005. Meanwhile, it is being used in several bigger platforms, like the swiss journal Publisher.ch.

Next to other well-known CMS like Mambo, Joomla!, Drupal and TYPO3, DynPG finds its place as a straightforward PHP-based open source CMS. Support is provided by a forum and documentation wikis. DynPG is multilingual, supporting German, English and Spanish. The English and Spanish documentation and support are under construction. Also, there are companies, that provide commercial support and professionally continue the development of DynPG.

Video tutorials

There are several free (German) video tutorials available on the DynPG homepage.

External links

- DynPG Website ^[1] (German/English/Spanish)
- DynPG Wiki ^[2] (German)
- DynPG Wiki ^[3] (English, under construction)
- DynPG Wiki ^[4] (Spanish, under construction)

References

- [1] http://www.dynpg.org/index_en.php
- [2] http://www.dynpg.org/wiki_de
- [3] http://www.dynpg.org/wiki_en
- [4] http://www.dynpg.org/wiki_es

eAccelerator

Not to be confused with the computer security company eAcceleration.

eAccelerator is a PHP accelerator derived from the MMCache extension for the PHP programming language. eAccelerator provides a bytecode cache. eAccelerator is open source and thereby free to use and distribute. Old and unmaintained versions also provided an encoder.

Every time a PHP script is accessed, PHP usually parses and compiles scripts to bytecode. Once installed, eAccelerator optimizes the compiled bytecode and caches this to shared memory or disk. Upon subsequent accesses to a script, eAccelerator will access cached bytecode if it is available instead of the script being compiled. This avoids the performance overhead of repeated parsing and compilation.

eAccelerator also provides functions^[1] for use in PHP scripts that allow access to shared memory, automatic web (content) caching, and other related tasks.

- [1] eAccelerator 0.9.5 PHP interface documentation (<http://bart.eaccelerator.net/doc/phpdoc/>)

See also

- Zend Performance Suite
- Alternative PHP Cache

External links

- eAccelerator Web Site (<http://eaccelerator.net/>)
- eAccelerator Windows Downloads (http://www.sitebuddy.com/PHP/Accelerators/eAccelerator_windows_binaries_builds)
- doc eAccelerator (<http://bart.eaccelerator.net/doc/phpdoc/>)
- PHPCoder: web based front-end (<http://phpcoder.sourceforge.net/>)

Elgg (software)

[1]	
Developer(s)	Curverider Ltd ^[2] and the open source community
Stable release	1.7 / March 2, 2010
Written in	Php
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Social networking
License	GPL 2
Website	elgg.org ^[3]

Elgg is open source social networking software that provides individuals and organizations with the components needed to create an online social environment. It offers blogging, microblogging, file creation and sharing, networking, groups, news collection using feeds aggregation and a number of other features.

History

Elgg was founded in 2004 by Dave Tosh and Ben Werdmuller. Combining their experience - Tosh was a postgraduate student in online education, while Werdmuller was a web developer who had been building and facilitating online communities since 1995 - they created a social networking approach to e-learning, with the latter designing the architecture and writing most of the code. Subsequently, they founded the company Curverider Ltd to continue the development of the software and to provide Elgg-related services. Elgg has since become a cross-purpose open source social networking platform, produced by a much larger team.

Version 1.0 of Elgg was released on August 18, 2008.^[4] This first major release included many features^[5] including: a new data model;^[6] import / export;^[7] support for OpenDD^[8]) and more.

The most recent release of Elgg is version 1.7^[9], which was released on March 2, 2010. This version includes improvements to the core API, the correction of long-standing bugs and enhanced security. On March 4, 2010 it was announced that work had already begun on version 1.8^[10] of the software, which would focus on enhancing the user interface aspects of the application.

Elgg is free to download and use. It's licensed under the terms of the GNU General Public License GPL as published by the Free Software Foundation. Elgg runs on the LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP) platform. Details can be found on the main project website ^[11].

Applications

Elgg powers several hundred thousand social networks world-wide and has been particularly successful in business and education.

Books

In March 2008, Packt Publishing published "Elgg Social Networking ^[12]" by open source journalist Mayank Sharma ^[13]. The book applies to the 0.x versions of Elgg. The book was endorsed^[14] by Elgg's former technical lead, Ben Werdmuller.

See also

- [Comparison of social networking software](#)

External links

- [Official website](#) ^[3]

References

- [1] <http://elgg.org/images/elgg.png>
- [2] <http://curverider.co.uk/>
- [3] <http://elgg.org/>
- [4] <http://news.elgg.org/pg/blog/Dave/read/47/elgg-v10-has-left-the-building> Elgg v1.0 has left the building
- [5] <http://news.elgg.org/pg/blog/marcus/read/46/summary-of-elgg-1> Summary of Elgg 1
- [6] <http://docs.elgg.org/wiki/Engine/DataModel> Elgg 1.0 data model
- [7] <http://www.marcus-povey.co.uk/2008/07/31/import-and-export-in-elgg-10-2/> Import and Export in Elgg 1.0,
- [8] <http://www.opendd.net/OpenDD>
- [9] <http://elggnews.com/pg/blog/brett/read/123/elgg-17-released> 1.7
- [10] <http://elggnews.com/pg/blog/dave/read/125/moving-towards-v18> version 1.8
- [11] <http://elgg.org>
- [12] <http://www.packtpub.com/elgg-social-networking/book>
- [13] <http://geekybodhi.net/>
- [14] Elgg's tech lead endorses Sharma book (http://www.amazon.co.uk/review/product/1847192807/ref=dp_top_cm_cr_acr_txt?_encoding=UTF8&showViewpoints=1)

EpesiBIM

	
Stable release	1.0.8 ^[1] / February 19, 2010
Written in	PHP 5.x
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Customer Relationship Management
License	MIT
Website	http://www.epesibim.com/

epesiBIM is an open source, web based Customer Relationship Management (CRM) multiuser application. BIM stands for 'epesi Business Information Manager' with the goal of providing functionality beyond the typical CRM. It is based on epesi framework and it's designed to work on any operating system with http server with php 5.x and MySQL or PostgreSQL database server.

History

In the middle of 2006 company Telaxus LLC has started a project named TCMS (Time and Customer Management System). By the end of year 2006 first commercial application based on this product was released. By may, 2007 TCMS was renamed to epesi and core of this product was released as open source framework and published on Sourceforge^[2]. During the next twelve months the application was expanded with CRM functionality and this package is now available as epesiBIM.

Since the first release published on Sourceforge, epesi was downloaded over 12,000 times (as of March 2010)^[3].

Epesi is one of the top 12 open source CRM software by "Cost Effective Software Reviews" ^[4]

Versions

epesiBIM is available in two versions:

- epesiBIM open source
- epesiBIM premium

Open source version is a base, with basic CRM and bugtracker functionality. Premium version includes additional, commercial modules that automate business processes.

See also

- SugarCRM
- CiviCRM
- Web application
- SplendidCRM, an implementation on the Microsoft technology stack (Windows, C#, ASP.NET, SQL Server).

External links

- Official website ^[5]
- Development website ^[6]

References

- [1] SourceForge (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/epesi/>)
- [2] First open source release announcement (http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum_id=707833)
- [3] epesi download statistics on Sourceforge (http://sourceforge.net/project/stats/detail.php?group_id=192918&ugn=epesi&type=prdownload&mode=alltime&package_id=0&release_id=0)
- [4] (<http://open-tube.com/top-12-open-source-crm-software>)
- [5] <http://www.epesibim.com>
- [6] <http://www.epesi.org/>

Flash Gallery



Developer(s)	Reality Software
Initial release	May 20, 2008
Development status	Active
Written in	Flash, PHP, XML
Operating system	Cross Platform
Type	web application
License	Creative Commons Attribution
Website	Flash Gallery homepage ^[1]

Flash Gallery is a web application that allows users to create a slideshow on their websites. It is based on Flash and PHP, but it can be installed without any programming skills. Users are required to embed a piece of HTML code into their site, and the application automatically generates a slideshow using local images or a Flickr photostream. The look of the application is customizable via an XML file.

Features

- Easy installation.
- Forms slideshow automatically.
- Supports Flickr photostream.
- Customizable design.
- Fully resizable.
- Fullscreen and autostart options.

See also

- Photo gallery comparison

External links

- Flash Gallery main site ^[1]
- Flash Gallery on Flickr ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.flash-gallery.org/>

[2] <http://www.flickr.com/services/apps/72157623124944067/>

Flash MP3 Player

	
Developer(s)	Reality Software
Initial release	March 11, 2008
Development status	Active
Written in	Flash, PHP, XML
Operating system	Cross Platform
Type	web application
License	Creative Commons Attribution
Website	Flash MP3 Player homepage [1]

Flash MP3 Player is a web application that allows users to create a music player on their website. It is based on Flash and PHP, but it can be installed without any programming skills. Users are simply required to embed a piece of HTML code into their website and application automatically generates a playlist by scanning a specified folder for MP3 files and using ID3 tags for naming. The looks of the application is customizable via XML file.

Features

- Easy installation.
- Forms playlist automatically.
- Customizable design.
- Fully resizable.
- Autoplay and autoresume options.

See also

- Comparison of media players

External links

- Flash MP3 Player main site ^[1]
- Flash MP3 Player demo ^[2]
- Flash MP3 Player download ^[3]

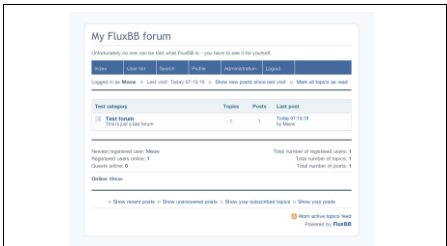
References

[1] <http://www.flashmp3player.org/>

[2] <http://www.flashmp3player.org/demo.html>

[3] <http://www.flashmp3player.org/download.html>

FluxBB

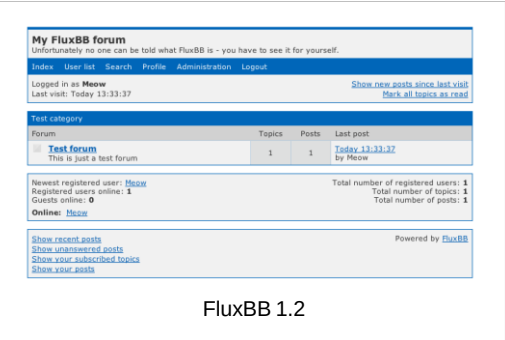


FluxBB 1.4 Screenshot

Developer(s)	FluxBB.org Developers
Stable release	1.2.22 / August 31, 2009
Preview release	1.4 RC3 / April 22, 2010
Operating system	PHP / MySQL
Type	Internet forum
License	GPL
Website	fluxbb.org ^[1]

FluxBB is a lightweight free software PHP-based internet discussion board system. FluxBB is a fork of the PunBB project, created in response to developers protesting the increasing emphasis of a partnership with a corporate organization on the PunBB project.^[2] As with PunBB, it is released under the GNU General Public License.^[3] ^[4] ^[5]

History



FluxBB 1.2

FluxBB is a fork of PunBB which was created by Rickard Andersson. In 2007, PunBB was sold to a commercial company. Development continued under the direction of Rickard Andersson until April 2008. At that time Rickard Andersson announced he would be ceasing his active involvement with the project, at least temporarily.

In light of the changed circumstances the remaining members of the development team decided to fork the project in order to regain control over future project direction. FluxBB was the result of this

decision.^[5]

FluxBB was announced as a finalist in SourceForge.net's 2008 Community Choice Awards ^[6] in the "Best New Project" category.^[7]

Although it was developed under a version 1.3 branch under both PunBB and FluxBB, it was announced in January 2009 that the then-current 1.3 branch would be discontinued, and that the future FluxBB 1.4 would revert to being based on the 1.2 codebase. As a result, version of 1.3 with all known bugs fixed was released as the "1.3-legacy" in April 2009.^[8]

To maintain compatibility between the two forum systems, the PunBB developers have imported changes to the core made in FluxBB to the PunBB core, although it is foreseen that the two forums' feature sets will diverge in the future.^[9]

Future development

FluxBB 1.4, which is a direct upgrade from 1.2 and 1.3, is based on the 1.2 release, adding several features backported from 1.3, including UTF-8 support, a new default theme, and the ability to split and merge posts. The extension system however, will not be included.^[10]

FluxBB 2.0 will be a totally new branch from scratch, and it is a successor to 1.3. It will add a new one-click extension system which allows users to easily extend features and functionality, although the feature was originally included in FluxBB 1.3. FluxBB 2.0 will also improve markup and CSS, add a templating system, and subforums/no categories mode.^[8] ^[11]

Release history

Key:			
Release no longer supported	Release still supported	Test release	Future release

Name	Version	Release date	Significant changes
FluxBB 1	1.2.18	2008-05-09 ^[2]	A stability update for 1.2 which fixes several known issues with PunBB 1.2.17.
	1.2.19	2008-07-10 ^[12]	Addresses three fairly serious security vulnerabilities and provides a fix for an issue with userlist.php.
	1.2.20	2008-07-13 ^[13]	Removes the code added in include/parser.php which was causing the BBCode issue and replaces it with new code which handles the underlying issue in a different way.
	1.2.21	2008-12-04 ^[14]	Fixed a subtle permissions bug.
	1.2.22	2009-08-31 ^[15]	Fixes an XSS vulnerability and minor internal changes
	1.3 Beta 2	2008-05-09 ^[2]	First FluxBB 1.3 beta release.
	1.3-r718	2009-01-11 ^[8]	1.3 version with obvious issues fixed.
	1.3-legacy	2009-04-23 ^[16]	1.3-r718 with minor issues fixed.
	1.4 Beta 1	2009-05-26 ^[17]	First FluxBB 1.4 beta release.
	1.4 Beta 2	2009-08-09 ^[18]	Second FluxBB 1.4 beta release.
	1.4 RC1	2010-01-07 ^[19]	First FluxBB 1.4 release candidate.
	1.4 RC2	2010-04-19 ^[20]	Second FluxBB 1.4 release candidate.
	1.4 RC3	2010-04-22 ^[21]	Third FluxBB 1.4 release candidate.
	1.4	TBA	Based on 1.2, with UTF-8 support, MySQL/MySQLi dblayers that use InnoDB, split and merge posts, per-style templates, Atom and RSS feed support, new default style.
FluxBB 2	2.0	TBA	Including features from 1.3, with additional features such as per-style templates and other unannounced features.

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)

External links

- FluxBB.org ^[1]
- FluxBB 1.2.* Resource ^[22]

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Frog CMS

	
Developer(s)	Philippe Archambault ^[1] and dev team
Stable release	0.9.5 / April 26, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	CMS/Blog software
License	GPL v.3
Website	Frog CMS ^[2]

Frog CMS is an open source content management system originally developed by the company Philippe Archambault. The design decision taken from its start was to use PHP5 as the language for the software, along with a MySQL database backend, although it also has support for SQLite (version 3). It is a port of the Ruby on Rails CMS known as Radiant, although Frog has begun to take its own development direction.

History

Attracted to the Radiant CMS system, Archambault set about to write a PHP equivalent. The first name given to the project was "phpRadiant",^[3] although by February 2007 it was renamed "Frog" after consultation with the PHP team.^[4]

Work began in December 2006, and a first functioning public beta was released in January 2007.^[5] During 2008, Archambault expanded the development team.^[6] The 0.9.5 release marked a licensing change, from the MIT license of previous versions, to the current GPL v.3 license. The target of a version 1.0 release by January 2008 was not met, but development continues with a stable 0.9.5 release (April 2009).

Features

Frog CMS offers the common advantages being based on the well-known PHP/MySQL pair. Resisting the temptation to develop its own arcane scripting system, PHP is available directly to developers, but may be hidden from users. It also makes use of an "Extra Light PHP Framework" to provide some commonly used functions to the CMS. Otherwise, its main features include:

- simple hierarchical structured page creation and navigation
- drag-and-drop page re-ordering
- styles and metadata assigned globally or on a per-page basis
- flexible page content with reusable "snippets" (header, footer), or sidebar, or extended (custom fields) content
- lightweight core with many functions available as "plugins", including file-management, comment forms, Textile and Markdown support, and database connectivity via PDO ^[7] (required for use with SQLite); user-contributed plugins include the TinyMCE and FCKeditor wysiwyg editors, gallery, and lightbox-style image display
- user management, allowing three levels of access ("Administrator" = full site access; "Developer" = complete access except to the "User" module; "Editor" = access only to unprotected pages) to the backend; pages can be selectively "protected" from those with "Editor" rights
- built-in CSS editing

- UTF8 encoding, with i18n modules currently available for Bengali (Bangla), Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, French, German, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

Development Status

As of 27 January 2010, development of Frog CMS has appeared to have stalled. In July 2009 Martijn, who had become a core developer of Frog CMS and the driving force behind releases 0.9.3 through to 0.9.5, left the project to work on his own fork of the project, Wolf CMS.^[8]

Since then no commits have been made to the main Frog CMS SVN repository hosted on Google Code,^[9] and only one post has been made on the project blog hosted on the website. Despite the only post stating that the Frog CMS project is still alive^[10], there is no evidence within the Frog code repository, blog or community to back this up.

Despite still having an active community of users and plugin developers the project seems to have stalled, with no immediate sign of revival.

The forked project, Wolf CMS, however seems to thriving with a growing community^[11] and active development.^[12]

External links

- Official website ^[2]
- Source-code repository ^[13]
- User community forum ^[14]

References

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Gallery Project

	
Developer(s)	Bharat Mediratta
Stable release	2.3.1 / 17 December 2009
Preview release	3.0 Release Candidate 1 (P1) / 24 February 2010
Operating system	Cross Platform
Platform	PHP
License	GPL
Website	http://gallery.menalto.com/

The **Gallery Project** is an open source project enabling management and publication of digital photographs and other media through a PHP-enabled web server. Photo manipulation includes automatic thumbnails, resizing, rotation, and flipping, among other things. Albums can be organized hierarchically and individually controlled by administrators or privileged users. Gallery 2.0 was publicly released on September 13, 2005.

In addition to Gallery 2.x, Gallery 3.x continues to be developed where new features are added; the first beta was released on 5 June, 2009 and fully supports upgrades to future releases. The development of Gallery 1.x is stopped, the last released version being 1.5.7 (August 16, 2007). Development of further Gallery 1.x versions continues in project Jallery^[1], a fork of Gallery 1.6.

The Gallery Project has also released a "Gallery Virtual Appliance", which allows users to test the current versions of both Gallery 1 and Gallery 2.^[2]

Requirements

- PHP — version 4.3.0 or greater
- Image processing library — for image manipulations, either ImageMagick or NetPBM. Version 2 also works with GD graphics library and GraphicsMagick.
- Database server, for version 2 only — MySQL 3.x, 4.x or 5.x, PostgreSQL 7.x or 8.x, Oracle 9i or 10g, DB2 8.2, Microsoft SQL Server 2005

Further reading

- O'Reilly *Linux Multimedia Hacks: Tips & Tools for Taming Images, Audio, and Video*, by Kyle Rankin. ISBN 0596100760 ^[3]

External links

- Official Website^[4]
- Official Gallery Documentation Site^[5]
- Numerous features listed in comparison between Gallery 1 and Gallery 2^[6]
- *The Best Free Software*^[7], January 31 2007 PC Magazine
- <http://www.builder.au.com.au/program/web/soa/DIY-image-gallery-in-PHP/0,339024632,320281211,00.htm>

- <http://gallery.menalto.com/node/157#comments> Potential source on history of the project, as it pertains to EZPrints, legal disputes.
- Directory of Gallery Powered Websites ^[8]

See also

- Coppermine Photo Gallery
- Photo gallery comparison

References

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- [4] <http://gallery.menalto.com/>
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- [8] <http://g2-sites.com/>

Gamboo Web Suite

Developer(s)	Gamboo - Digitale Mediengestaltung [1]
Stable release	3.0 / August 10, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	CMS
Website	[2] [2]

Gamboo Web Suite is a content management system developed by the company Gamboo - Digitale Mediengestaltung located in Münster, Germany. Work began in March 2004. Combining three specialized content management systems - an online shop, a gaming/ eSports CMS and a community platform - a first stable release was in October 2004.

The system is written in PHP with an underlying MySQL database. Therefore it is making strong use of AJAX functionality based on the jQuery framework.

One of its strengths lies in the support for eSports clan (computer gaming) sites and online communities, particularly gaming communities (see list below).

Features

Further features are permanently developed. These are some of the features included in the Gamboo Web Suite:

- WYSIWYG-editor
- Multilingualism
- Statistics
- User management (i. e. users, groups, rights, bans)
- Resource management/ media library (images, audio, video, documents etc.)
- Calendar
- ToDo-lists
- Messaging (internal)
- Contacts
- Hierarchical structured pages
- News
- Articles
- Coverages
- F.A.Q.
- Events
- Downloads
- Forums
- Galleries
- Polls
- Online shop

Gaming/ eSport Features

Management for

- matches
- clans, teams, players
- awards
- leagues
- games
- races and parties (i. e. for Warcraft)
- maps
- demos and replays
- servers

External links

- Official CMS website ^[2]
- Developer website, www.gamboo.net ^[1]

References

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[2] <http://www.gamboo.net/gamboo-web-suite/>

Gateway Anti-Virus

Developer(s)	Vermont Department of Taxes
Stable release	4.1 / February 7, 2008
Operating system	Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, OpenSolaris, Mac OS X
Type	Antivirus software
License	GNU General Public License
Website	gatewayav.sourceforge.net ^[1]

Gateway Anti-Virus allows applications across the enterprise to check files for viruses by providing a SOAP-based virus scanning web service. Client applications attach files to SOAP messages and submit them to the Gateway Anti-Virus web service. The web service uses ClamAV to scan the attachments for viruses and it returns the results to the client.

External links

- Official Gateway Anti-Virus Website ^[1]
- Gateway Anti-Virus ^[2] at Freshmeat
- Gateway Anti-Virus ^[3] at SourceForge.net
- Gateway Anti-Virus ^[4] at Ohloh
- GovernmentForge project page ^[5]
- CIA.vc activity stats ^[6]

References

- [1] <http://gatewayav.sourceforge.net/>
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- [4] <http://www.ohloh.net/projects/8788>
- [5] <https://governmentforge.org/projects/gatewayav/>
- [6] <http://cia.vc/stats/project/gatewayav>

GoogleTap

GoogleTap [1] is the byproduct of PHP-Nuke that uses PHP and modrewrite (Apache) to turn dynamic links into static-like URLs. This technique permits the ability to see shorter URLs, allows for greater search engine accessibility, and with the newest version shows titles inline URL.

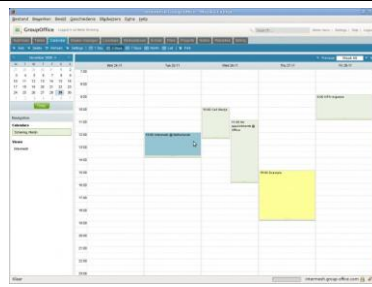
Many versions exist today that cater to various content management systems, and they each deliver similar functionality.

A version of GoogleTap, called TegoNuke(tm) ShortLinks, was developed for RavenNuke.

References

[1] <http://googletap.com/>

Group-Office



Calendar view of Group-Office

Developer(s)	Intermesh ^[1]
Stable release	3.5.7 / June 16, 2010
Operating system	Platform-independent
Available in	Chinese, Czech, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Norwegian Japanese ^[2] , Russian, Spanish
Type	Groupware
License	AGPL/Proprietary
Website	sf.net ^[3] Official site ^[4]

Group-Office is a PHP based dual license commercial/open source groupware product developed by Dutch company Intermesh. The Open Source version, **GroupOffice Community**, is licensed under the AGPL, and is available via SourceForge. **GroupOffice Professional** is a commercial product.

The online suite puts independent office applications onto a central server, making them accessible through a web browser.^[5] The suite includes addressbook, calendar, email, timesheet, notes and website content management modules. The email client has IMAP and POP3 support, the calendar supports iCalendar import, and the professional version can be synchronised with personal digital assistants,^[6] mobile phones,^[7] and Microsoft Outlook.^[8] In the Professional version, it is possible to create templates to export to OpenOffice.org.^[6] Files can be managed in an inbuilt file manager, and accessed through Samba, with webDAV support planned.^[6] Users may be managed within the application or in an LDAP system.^[9] The content management system includes an HTML editor, but also allows external editors to be used.^[6]

A LAMP environment is recommended on the server,^[9] and an OSNews.com review describes the installation process as "straightforward".^[9] Linux is recommended ^[10] as the system software, but it also runs on other Unix systems, including BSD Unix, and Mac OS X. From version 2.17 and up, Microsoft Windows is also supported as the system software.

As of November 2006, the project has had over 146,000 downloads from SourceForge since its public appearance in March 2003.^[11] Group-Office has had a stall and presentations at Linux Wochen 2005 in Vienna.^[12], and OSC2005 in Tokyo.^[13] The software has been translated into 27 locale^[14] with local communities in Japan [15] and Austria [16]. Version 2.13 of the software was included in the Dutch The Open CD ^[17]

See also

- List of collaborative software

External links

- Sourceforge.net blog post about Group-Office ^[18]
- comparison of the Professional and the Community versions ^[19]
- A video about Group-Office by an italian WebTv channel, called ICTv ^[20]

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- [3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/group-office/>
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- [19] <http://www.group-office.com/Pricing+and+Sign+up/Server+version>
- [20] <http://www.ictv.it/file/vedi/445/groupoffice/>

Habari

	
Developer(s)	Habari Community
Initial release	April 3, 2007
Stable release	0.6.4 / February 19, 2010
Development status	Active
Platform	PHP on Apache, Lighttpd, Nginx
Available in	English, localized in four languages
Type	Weblog publishing software
License	Apache License 2.0
Website	habariproject.org ^[1]

Habari (pronounced /həˈbəri/) is a free and open source blog engine written in PHP and currently supports MySQL and SQLite - and PostgreSQL planned - for the database backend.^[2] It gets its name from the Swahili greeting *habari*, which means "(what's the) news".^[3]

Features

- Modular, object-oriented core for easy extensibility^[4]
- Supports multiple database backends^[5]
- Uses prepared statements throughout to protect against SQL injection attacks
- Media silos to directly access various ways of media storage, like Flickr, Viddler^[6], or the server's filesystem
- Atom Publishing Protocol support
- Multiple users (authors) supported
- Multiple sites on one installation supported (such as blog1.example.com and blog2.example.com) (note, however, that Habari does not yet support multiple blogs on one domain such as http://example.com/blog1 and http://example.com/blog2^[7])
- Support for static content ("pages")
- Plugin support
- Tag support
- WordPress importer

History

The Habari project was started in October 2006^[8] to develop a modern blogging platform. The focus is on utilizing current technology, such as PHP 5, PHP Data Objects, and object-oriented programming, and the support of modern standards, such as the Atom Publishing Protocol.

The first "developer release" was released on April 3, 2007. Habari 0.2 followed on August 4, version 0.3 on November 5, version 0.4 on February 22, version 0.5 on July 27, 2008, and version 0.6 on April 6, 2009.

Habari was a finalist in the 2008 SourceForge Community Choice Awards in the category of Best New Project.^[9]

Release history

This table contains the release history of Habari.

Colour	Meaning
Red	Release no longer supported
Green	Release still supported
Blue	Future release

Version number	Date	Links	Notable changes
0.1	April 3, 2007	Release post ^[10]	Initial developer release.
0.2	August 4, 2007	Release post ^[11]	- Introduction of the user manual. - Addition of event logging. - Addition of FormUI. - Addition of Stacks. - Addition of Cron.
0.3	November 5, 2007	Release notes ^[12]	- Made Blueprint and jQuery available to themes. - New administration area layout and colors. - Addition of plugins' code validation.
0.3.3	November 25, 2007	Release post ^[13]	Improvement of the plugins' code validation.
0.4	February 22, 2008	Release notes ^[14]	- Addition of caching. - Initial support of media silos: Flickr, Viddler. - Initial implementation of ACL.
0.4.1	March 23, 2008	Release notes ^[15]	- Full SQLite support. - Addition of session saving on expiration.
0.5	July 27, 2008	Release notes ^[16]	- New administrative interface. - PostgreSQL support. - UTF-8 support.
0.5.1	September 19, 2008	Release notes ^[17]	Security fix
0.5.2	October 18, 2008	Release post ^[18]	Security fix
0.6	April 6, 2009	Release notes ^[19]	- Access control - Private posts
0.6.1	May 11, 2009	Release notes ^[20]	- Updated PostgreSQL support for access control - Minor fixes
0.6.2	May 22, 2009	Release notes ^[21]	Security fix
0.6.3	October 16, 2009	Release notes ^[22]	- Security fix - PHP 5.2.10/5.3 workaround

0.6.4	February 19, 2010	Release notes ^[23]	• Security fix • PHP 5.2.12/5.3.1 workaround

Development model

Habari is developed by the Habari community, in a meritocratic process inspired by the Apache Software Foundation.^[24] Permission to commit code is handled liberally, with new contributors easily getting access to their own branches in the main source code repository. The decision-making process always involves the community, and in most cases decisions are made by community consensus. Some decisions, such as the decision that a new version should be released, are finalized by a vote amongst the Habari committers.^[25] This ensures that different opinions are heard and discussion is not stifled.

External links

- Official website ^[1]
- Habari Wiki ^[26] (Information, Documentation, Support)
- Habari Demo ^[27]
- Habari at [[Ohloh ^[28]]]
- Announcement at chrisjdavis.org ^[29]
- BloggingPro: Habari, A New Blogging Tool ^[30]
- Mention by [[Matt Mullenweg ^[31]]], WordPress head developer]
- BloggingPro: Habari 0.6 Released ^[32]
- Smashing Magazine: 10 Weblog Engines Reviewed ^[33] Honorable Mention
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- [12] <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.3> ^[13]
- <http://habariproject.org/en/habari-0-3-3-released> ^[14]
- <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.4> ^[15]
- <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.4.1> ^[16]
- <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.5> ^[17]
- <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.5.1>
- [18] <http://www.habariproject.org/en/habari-version-0-5-2>
- [19] <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.6>
- [20] <http://wiki.habariproject.org/en/Releases/0.6.1>
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- [34] <http://www.linux.com/feature/146441>

Horde (software)



Developer(s)	The Horde Core Team ^[1]
Stable release	3.3.7 / April 27, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web application framework
License	GNU Lesser General Public License
Website	http://www.horde.org/

Horde is a PHP-based Web application framework.

It offers applications such as the Horde IMP email client, a groupware package (calendar, notes, tasks, file manager), a wiki and a time and task tracking software.

Applications

The Horde framework contains the following applications and application groups.

Horde Email Platform

- IMP - a web-based email client.
 - DIMP - a version of IMP utilizing AJAX-like technologies to allow a more dynamic user experience.
 - MIMP - a stripped down version of IMP for use on devices with a small screen or limited HTML support such as mobile phones, PDAs and others.
- Ingo - an email filter rules manager.
- Sork - a collection of four other Horde modules (accounts, forwards, passwd, and vacation) which together perform various account management functions.

Horde Groupware

- Kronolith - a calendar application.
- Mnemo - a note manager.
- Nag - a multiuser task list manager.
- Turba - a Horde address book / contact manager.

Horde Groupware Webmail Edition

Horde Groupware Webmail Edition extends the *Horde Groupware* by the Horde e-mail applications *IMP* and *Ingo*.

Horde Developer Tools

- Chora - a version control repository viewer supporting CVS and Subversion.
- Whups - the Web Horde User Problem Solver, a ticket-tracking system.

External links

- Official site ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.horde.org/about/team/>

[2] <http://www.horde.org/>

HuMo-gen

HuMo-gen is a free web application for displaying and editing genealogical data on the Internet. HuMo-gen was written in PHP and is GNU-GPL licenced open-source software. The project was founded and is headed by Huub Mons of the Netherlands. It is now developed actively by Huub Mons and Yossi Beck. Since March 2010 HuMo-gen is hosted on Sourceforge.

HuMo-gen offers a wide range of features for end-users as well as advanced administration and editing tools for webmasters.

Genealogical reports and charts

HuMo-gen allows the end-user to dynamically create genealogical reports. This means end-users can take any person from the entire database and create reports with this individual as the base person, so that anyone in the database may be accessed!

- Family report
- Ancestor Report
- Descendant Report
- Outline Report
- Fanchart
- Ancestor Chart
- Ancestor Sheet
- Descendant Chart - horizontal/vertical
- PDF export of ancestor and descendant reports

Display Features

Besides the basic genealogical data HuMo-gen can display a large number of other items.

- Pictures
- Sources
- Professions
- Aliases
- Notes
- Witnesses
- Documents
- Skins (layouts that can be set by the end-user)
- Foreign characters (as used in French, German etc.)

Multi-lingual Features

HuMo-gen is multi-lingual and bidirectional.

End-users may choose between English, French, German, Dutch, Persian or Hebrew display. The webmaster can set the default display language and remove languages if not needed. The Administration Menu can be displayed in English or Dutch.

New end-user and administration languages can be easily added by the administrator. By copying any existing language file and translating the terms, within less than half an hour's work a new language can be added.

Administration Features

Online Editing: The administrator can edit the genealogical data online with HuMo-gen.

GEDCOM Import: Existing GEDCOM files can be imported into HuMo-gen for direct use and display. Alternatively, an entirely new family tree may be created online, without ever importing a gedcom file.

Gedcom Export: The administrator can export the online HuMo-gen genealogical data into a Gedcom file that can be downloaded and used by other genealogical programs.

Compatibility: HuMo-gen(PHP) is compatible with the Gedcom files exported by all major genealogy programs (such as Brothers Keeper, Legacy Family Tree, PAF - Personal Ancestral File, Roots Magic and many more). In fact HuMo-gen will be able to handle any program that exports GEDCOM files that comply with the Gedcom standards.

Updating an HuMo-gen rendered website: An HuMo-gen(PHP) website is easily updated with new material. All that is needed is to upload an updated Gedcom file, import it into HuMo-gen - and the website will show the new data.

Privacy

HuMo-gen has many features to ensure privacy of data that the administrator does not want to be freely accessible on the web. The program uses a system of users and groups, that allow the administrator to configure precisely in which way to protect the privacy of data. It can even be configured to hide the name of family trees entirely to unregistered users.

Technical Information

To use HuMo-gen it should be installed on a web server.

The installation procedure is straight forward and is well documented in the online manual. Genealogical data used by HuMo-gen is stored in a MySQL database.

To use HuMo-gen on the internet one needs a domain with a webhost, which supports PHP and MySQL.

External links

- Dutch Website ^[1]
- English Website ^[2]
- Support Forum ^[3]
- HuMo-gen ^[4] at SourceForge.net

References

- [1] <http://www.huubmons.nl/software/>
- [2] <http://www.humogen.com/>
- [3] <http://huubmons.nl/genforum/>
- [4] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/humo-gen/>

IPBWI

Developer(s)	Matthias Reuter
Stable release	2.04 / January 31, 2009
Platform	PHP / MySQL
Type	Software Development Kit
License	GNU General Public License
Website	ipbwi.com ^[1]

IPBWI (Invision Power Board Website Integration) allows you to create PHP applications that can interact with Invision Power Board (IPB). IPBWI contains more than 130 functions within a single class that can be used to simulate nearly all of the functions with Invision Power Board.

IPBWI is based upon the already existent IPB SDK class and picks up on the function that the project used to provide. The latest versions of Invision Power Board are no longer supported by IPB SDK and therefore IPBWI must be used.

Features

A small features-summary of this tool:

- member login / logout (single sign on)
- creating members
- deletion of Forums, Topics, Polls, Posts and Members
- interface forum/website
- output of topic-content on website
- forum output on website
- user profile view
- user profile edit
- support for bbcode and custom bbcode
- Smiley-Parsing: free defined textchars will be converted to graphically emoticons
- attachment-support (in posts and PMs)
- weblog-function (replies on topics)
- mighty rights management (based on the boards one)
- who is online statistic
- simple board statistic output
- anti-spam techniques
- polls

Help and Support

All features are documented in project's manual ^[2]. To get an overview how powerful the API is, on official homepage are many live-examples created which allow reading of their sourcecode to use it for own projects. Free support is also given via forum, an installation guide ^[3] helps to go the first steps. Official support is given in English and German, additionally there is french support available in a third-party forum.

History

IPBWI has taken over development of IPB SDK and continues to offer revisions to the code to work with current version of Invision Power Board.

See also

- Invision Power Board
- IPB SDK

External links

- IPBWI Homepage ^[4] - Official IPBWI Website
- Invision Power Board Homepage ^[5] - Official IPB homepage

References

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- [2] <http://projects.pc-intern.com/index.php?showforum=150>
- [3] <http://projects.pc-intern.com/index.php?showtopic=6703>
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- [5] <http://www.invisionboard.com/ip.dynamic/products/board/>

Icy Phoenix



Default install of the Icy Phoenix forum

Developer(s)	Mighty Gorgon ^[1]
Initial release	20 May, 2007
Stable release	1.3.0.53 ^[2] (18 July 2009) ^[3] _[+/-]
Preview release	n/a ^[4] (n/a) ^[4] _[+/-]
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Web Server
Available in	English, Catalan, Dutch, Galego, German, Italian, Serbian, Spanish
Type	Internet forum
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.icyphoenix.com/

Icy Phoenix is a CMS(Content Management System) based on phpBB (an open-source Internet Forum package powered by PHP) plus many modifications and code integrations which add features to the whole package.^[5] Icy Phoenix has some features originally developed for phpBB XS Project which was founded by Bicet and then developed by both Bicet (who later started slimbb) and Mighty Gorgon. Icy Phoenix has been created by Mighty Gorgon after he left the phpBB XS Project.^[6] ^[7]

Features

- phpBB bulletin board and permission system
- CMS features allowing the creation of new pages and blocks (some of the functions are based on the abandoned IM Portal project).
- Overall template integration among all site sections.
- Many ready to use features: Photo Gallery, Downloads, Knowledge Base, Links, Chat.
- Multilanguage and multitemplate ready.
- Almost 100% XHTML and CSS W3C compliant.

Many of these features are based on mods for phpbb though some may have been written or rewritten by Mighty Gorgon. Others have been ported from phpbb3.^[8]

Installation

Icy Phoenix has its own setup procedure which guides the user through the steps of the setup process. An upgrade file is provided to upgrade the package from standard phpBB and phpBB XS. At the moment the only way to upgrade from another premocked package is by downgrading it to phpBB (there is a written procedure for this) and then run the provided upgrade procedure.

Compatibility with phpbb mods

Many phpbb 2 mods work with Icy Phoenix and most can with a little effort be made to work on Icy Phoenix. There is a subforum of downloadable mods that have been made to work on the forum software at the official website.

Other languages

English is the main language of Icy Phoenix, but it has been translated into other languages (alphabetical order): Catalan, Dutch, Galego, German, Italian, Serbian, Spanish. Many authors work on translations.

Requirements

- At least 20 MB of free space in the folder you would like to install the package.
- Web server with PHP (4 or higher) installed and running (works best on Linux + Apache).
- MySQL (3 or higher) database with at least 1MB of free space.
- Ability to set CHMOD permissions.

These other requirements (even if not strictly needed) are suggested for optimal performance of Icy Phoenix:

- Web server with .htaccess capability
- Apache Rewrite Mod installed and running
- GD Libraries (at least 2.0.28) installed and running
- Register Globals set to OFF

External links

- Official website ^[9]
- phpBB official website ^[10]
- (Spanish)Support ^[11]
- (Italian)Support ^[12]
- (German)Support ^[13]

References

- [1] <http://www.mightygorgon.com>
- [2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2F
- [3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2Ficy_phoenix [4]
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2Ficy_phoenix [5]
- (<http://www.icyphoenix.com/>)
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- [9] <http://www.icyphoenix.com>
- [10] <http://www.phpbb.com>
- [11] <http://www.phpbb-es.com>
- [12] <http://www.icyphoenix.it>
- [13] <http://www.icyphoenix.de>

Ingo (software)

Developer(s)	The Horde Core Team ^[1]
Stable release	H3 1.1.2 / 18 October 2006
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	E-Mail Filtering
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.horde.org/ingo/

Ingo is an open-source PHP-based mail filter frontend. Ingo is a component of the Horde project.

Related article

- Horde
- IMP

External links

- Ingo website^[1]

References

- [1] <http://www.horde.org/ingo/>

Injader

Developer(s)	Ben Barden
Stable release	2.4 / August 30, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Blog software
License	GNU GPL
Website	www.injader.com ^[1]

Injader is a multi-user publishing system written in PHP and backed by a MySQL database. It is distributed under the GNU General Public License and is available without charge.

See also

- List of content management systems
- Weblog software

External links

- Injader website ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.injader.com/>

[2] <http://injader.com/>

Intelestream

Type	Private
Industry	CRM Software and Professional Services
Founded	Illinois 2006
Founder(s)	Jason Green
Headquarters	Chicago, Illinois
Products	intelecrm, intelestaffing, intelesourcing
Employees	50+
Website	www.intelestream.net ^[1]

Intelestream is a professional services and product development firm specializing in Open Source Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software applications.

History

The company was founded in 2006 by a group of CRM industry veterans, led by Jason Green, who was an early employee of SugarCRM. Green determined the growing market for Open Source CRM consulting services warranted the formation of a separate organization. Intelestream began as a professional services provider to organizations implementing and customizing the SugarCRM suite of products. Intelestream's early clients during this period included the National Headquarters for the YMCA^[2].

By the end of 2007, Intelestream had developed the first fully functional Google Maps integration tool for SugarCRM, marking the company's inaugural step into software development^[3]. In 2008, The company continued to gain recognition throughout the CRM community for its extensive SugarCRM plugin offerings including The StarRater, The Address Verification Tool, The Zip Code Radius Search and The Phone Number Formatter^[4].

While continuing to keep SugarCRM consulting at the core of its business, Intelestream expanded its open source software development efforts with the release of Perpetual Sourcing (later called intelesourcing), the first talent sourcing application for human resources to follow a CRM-logic workflow^[5].

With the official release ofintelecrm in 2008, Intelestream became a provider of their own open source CRM application^[6].

Products

Intelestream develops three open source enterprise applications:

- intelecrm
- intelestaffing
- intele sourcing

Intelecrm is marketed by the company as an affordable CRM solution with on-demand hosting. intelestaffing and intelesourcing are geared towards the Recruitment and Human Resources industries respectively^[7].

Partners

Intelestream has officially partnered with other leading enterprise application service providers including Amazon.com, Compiere, DataSync, info@hand, interspire, serence, talend, and Red Hat^[8] ^[9] ^[10].

External links

- Official website ^[11]
- Sugarforge ^[12] — Plug-ins and third-party projects for SugarCRM

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- [6] Channel Web Magazine: Intelestream Sweet on SugarCRM (<http://www.crn.com/software/218501626>)
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- [8] Intelestream partners' page (<http://www.intelestream.net/en/mainmenu-home-aboutus-125/mainmenu-home-partners-72>)
- [9] Reuters (<http://www.reuters.com/article/pressRelease/idUS129087+20-Aug-2008+BW20080820>)
- [10] CRM Marketplace (<http://www.crmmarketplace.com/article.mvc/Intelestream-And-GrinMark-Partner-To-Provide-0001?VNETCOOKIE=NO>)
- [11] <http://www.intelestream.net>
- [12] <http://www.sugarforge.org/>

Internet Messaging Program

Developer(s)	The Horde Core Team ^[1]
Stable release	H3 (4.3.6) / December 15, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Webmail
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.horde.org/imp/

The **Internet Messaging Program** or **IMP** is a popular open source PHP-based webmail client for IMAP. IMP is a component of the Horde project.

It is included with cPanel and Plesk installations as a webmail client. It often integrates email, calendar, address book, notes, tasks, filters and a newsreader with cPanel.

See also

- Horde
- SquirrelMail
- RoundCube
- Ingo (E-Mail Filtering Application)

External links

- IMP website ^[1]

References

[1] <http://www.horde.org/imp/>

Invision Power Board

	
Developer(s)	Invision Power Services
Stable release	3.1.0 ^[1] (June 1, 2010) ^[1] _[+/-]
Preview release	N/A / N/A
Platform	PHP / MySQL / Oracle9i / MSSQL
Type	Forum software
License	Proprietary ^[2]
Website	www.invisionpower.com ^[3]

Invision Power Board (abbreviated **IPB**, **IP.Board** or **IP Board**) is an Internet forum software produced by Invision Power Services, Inc. It is written in PHP and primarily uses MySQL as a database management system, although support for other database engines is available.

While Invision Power Board is a commercially sold product, there is a large modding community and many of these modifications are free. In addition, many groups offer the download or design of free and paid skins.

History

Invision Power Services (IPS) was created by Matt Mecham and Charles Warner in 2002, after they left Jarvis Entertainment Group (who produced Ikonboard). Their first product was Invision Power Board, another forum package, which quickly gathered a community of former Ikonboard users.

Version 1.x.x

The last free full version is Invision Power Board 1.3.1, which is not as widespread as 1.3 because of the short available time before 2.0 replaced it. Version 1.3 is commonly used on free forum hosts such as InvisionFree or iPBFree, and is still used by many websites that refuse to purchase the latest version of Invision Power Board. Since then many known exploits have been found, however, many patches have been produced by the community that fix most of the security and exploit problems.^[4]

Version 2.x.x

Although the software developers originally maintained that it would remain a free package, in 2004 Invision Power Board ended its free releases for non-commercial uses. A downloadable trial version of Invision Power Board 2.0.0 PF^[5] versions 1 and 2 were made available, but were discontinued on September 27, 2004. It was replaced with a free demo with restrictions of 5000 posts, 1000 threads, 200 members and other restrictions, thus ending its claims that Invision Power Board would be free forever.

Many users were upset with this, and some attacked Mecham, making allegations of copyright infringement.^[6] On July 1, 2005, IPS changed the demo time frame from 15 days to 5 days,^[7] and a few months later, it was again reduced to 24 hours, and again to 8 hours for private use. Later, it was increased to 48 hours, and recently it was increased again to 5 days.

When version 2.0 went final, Invision Power Board became a paid product a week later. Just as with IPB 1.3, some users are still using the unrestricted trial versions of the 2.0 PF,^[5] but just like Version 1.3, these contain a lot^[8] of security holes and are no longer officially supported. However, no modifications exist which make IPB 2.0 secure. It was also renamed to IP.Board.

Invision Power Board 2.1 was released on September 13, 2005. The administrator's control panel was completely redesigned, and the posting options were renovated to feature viewable text properties (Rich Text Editor), such as bold, italics, underline, etc. The viewing styles were also redone, and a number of various other changes were made including the use of AJAX in many new features.

Invision Power Board 2.2 included many improvements, new features, and security fixes. It was the first version to undergo a security audit by a company named Gulftech to find any security holes missed by the IPS development team as part of their ongoing effort to keep IPB as secure as possible. The new version also includes minor changes to the Administration Control Panel, and also an entirely redesigned profile system. The Invision's team also continues to employ AJAX in its software.

In version 2.3, the product shipped with 2 skins, the classic light blue skin and a new default darker skin.^[9] The release is mainly to assist in forums that have larger traffic and include advanced integration with other IPS product lines. IPS also implemented a new ACP Help System which has made it easier to navigate around the Administrator's Control Panel, along with an ACP "Dashboard" page, showing an overview of the system. This page replaced the "Admin" tab as the default page in the Admin Panel.

Version 3.x.x

Version 3.0 was initially released on Tuesday, June 23, 2009. The official announcement of the new release was on June 25, 2009.^[10] This version is the next major release milestone of the Forum Software. It includes many promised features such as a new overall design and optimization of the software, a reputation type feature where users can rate individual posts, the PM (Personal Message) system becoming a conversation styled feature (as Google has done with GMail), friendly URLs, and many more enhancements.

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software

External links

- Invision Power Board - Product Page^[11] - Information and details about Invision Power Board.
- Invision Power Services - Community Forums^[12] - Invision Power Services (IPS) Community forums running the latest version of IPB.
- IPS Resources^[13] (formerly known as IPS Beyond) - The official IPS resource site for IPB and other IPS products for active customers only.

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ionCube

ionCube Ltd. is a software company based in the United Kingdom.

ionCube was founded in 2002, and introduced tools to protect software written using the PHP programming language from being viewed, changed, and run on unlicensed computers. The encoding technology grew out of earlier work on the PHP Accelerator project ^[1], and at first launch included an online encoding service where PHP scripts can be uploaded and an encoded version downloaded in return, and a command line tool for Linux soon after. The tools use the technique of compiling to bytecode prior to encoding so that source code is eliminated, and runtime overheads are reduced. A PHP extension called the ionCube Loader handles the reading and execution of encoded files at runtime.



The encoding products were subsequently ported to FreeBSD, Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X, and the range of products expanded to offer additional features such as product licensing and encryption of non-PHP files. In July 2004 a Windows GUI was introduced, no longer requiring use of the command line for Windows users.

In 2004, ionCube introduced their Package Foundry product, IPF, for Linux and Windows. IPF allowed web applications to be packaged as a Windows executable installer that would automatically deploy the web application to a remote server, as well as performing various installation and configuration tasks, and launching the browser on the main page of the installed application.

ionCube also produce a product called the Bundler. Unrelated to PHP, the Bundler is a Windows and Linux tool to produce self-extracting archives for Windows.

External links

- Official website ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.php-accelerator.co.uk/>

[2] <http://www.ioncube.com>

Joomla

	
Developer(s)	The Joomla Core Team ^[1]
Stable release	1.5.18 Wojmamni ama wojnaiki / May 28, 2010
Preview release	1.6 Beta3 ^[2] / June 14, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	6.4 MB (archived)
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.joomla.org/

Joomla! is an open source content management system platform for publishing content on the World Wide Web and intranets as well as a Model–view–controller (MVC) Web application framework. It is written in PHP, stores data in MySQL and includes features such as page caching, RSS feeds, printable versions of pages, news flashes, blogs, polls, search, and support for language internationalization.

Within its first year of release, Joomla was downloaded 2.5 million times. Over 5,000 free and commercial plug-ins are available for Joomla. ^[3]

History

Joomla! was the result of a fork of Mambo by the Joomla! development team on August 17, 2005. At that time, the Mambo name was trademarked by Miro International Pty Ltd, who formed a non-profit foundation with the stated purpose to fund the project and protect it from lawsuits. ^[4] The Joomla! development team claimed that many of the provisions of the foundation structure went against previous agreements made by the elected Mambo Steering Committee, lacked the necessary consultation with key stake-holders and included provisions that violated core open source values. ^[5]

The Joomla! development team created a web site called OpenSourceMatters.org to distribute information to users, developers, web designers and the community in general. The project team leader Andrew Eddie, AKA "MasterChief" wrote an open letter to the community ^[6] which appeared on the announcements section of the public forum at mamboserver.com.

A little more than one thousand people had joined the opensourcematters.org web site within a day, most posting words of encouragement and support, and the web site received the slashdot effect as a result. Miro CEO Peter Lamont gave a public response to the development team in an article titled "The Mambo Open Source Controversy - 20 Questions With Miro". ^[7] This event created controversy within the free software community about the definition of "open source". Forums at many other open source projects were active with postings for and against the actions of both sides.

In the two weeks following Eddie's announcement, teams were re-organized, and the community continued to grow. Eben Moglen and the Software Freedom Law Center (SFLC) assisted the Joomla! core team beginning in August 2005, as indicated by Moglen's blog entry from that date and a related OSM announcement.^[8] ^[9] The SFLC continue to provide legal guidance to the Joomla! project.^[10]

On August 18, 2005, Andrew Eddie called for community input on suggested names for the project. The core team indicated that it would make the final decision for the project name based on community input. The core team eventually chose a name that was not on the list of suggested names provided by the community.

On September 1, 2005 the new name, "Joomla!," was announced. It is the English spelling of the Swahili word *jumla* meaning "all together" or "as a whole."^[11]

On September 6, 2005, the development team called for logo submissions from the community, invited the community to vote on the logo preferred, and announced the community's decision on September 22, 2005. Following the logo selection, brand guidelines, a brand manual, and a set of logo resources were then published on October 2, 2005 for the community's use.^[12]

Joomla! (Joomla 1.0.0) was released on September 16, 2005. It was a re-branded release of Mambo 4.5.2.3 which, itself, was combined with other bug and moderate-level security fixes.

Joomla! won the Packt Publishing Open Source Content Management System Award in both 2006 and 2007.^[13] ^[13]

On October 27, 2008, PACKT Publishing announced Johan Janssens the "Most Valued Person" (MVP) for his work as one of the lead developers of the 1.5 Joomla Framework and Architecture. In 2009 Louis Landry received the "Most Valued Person" award for his role as Joomla architect and development coordinator.

Joomla! version 1.5 was released on January 22, 2008. The most recent release (28 May 2010) is 1.5.18.^[14]

In May and June 2010, beta versions of 1.6 were made available for testing purposes.

Deployment

Joomla can be installed manually from source code on a system running a web server which supports PHP applications. Manual installation usually requires more time and experience than other alternatives such as installing Joomla from a package management system or using a TurnKey Joomla appliance which pre-integrates Joomla and its dependencies as a ready-to-use system^[15].

There are numerous web hosting companies who provide a control panel which automates the deployment of a basic Joomla web site.

Joomla can also be installed via the Microsoft Web Platform Installer which installs Joomla on Windows and IIS. The Web PI will automatically detect any missing dependencies such as PHP or MySQL then install and configure them^[16] before installing Joomla.

See also

- Drupal
- List of content management systems:PHP
- WordPress

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Footnotes

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- [2] Joomla 1.6 Beta 3 Now Available (<http://www.joomla.org/announcements/release-news/5279-joomla-16-beta3-now-available.html>). 14 June 2010. Retrieved 16 June 2010
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- [7] Ric Shreves (2005-08-21). "The Mambo Open Source Controversy - 20 Questions With Miro".
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- [16] "The Easy Way To Install PHP on Windows" (<http://articles.sitepoint.com/article/php-windows-web-platform-installer>). SitePoint. . Retrieved 2009-11-20.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.joomla.org>)

Joomsef

	
Developer(s)	ARTIO Team ^[1]
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	SEO
License	Free / Commercial
Website	joomsef.net ^[2]

ARTIO **JoomSEF** is a SEO (Search Engine Optimization) component for Joomla! Content Management System that rewrites URLs to be Search Engine Friendly (SEF) and to be human easily understandable. It works with multilingual sites by integrating JoomFish component support. It enables users full customization of wide-range of meta tags for any URL of the website and works with both Apache HTTP Server and IIS.

It is written in the PHP programming language and uses the MySQL database by default.

Main Features List

- rewrites original Joomla! URLs to be Search Engine Friendly and human understandable
- provides support for multilingual sites using JoomFish
- URLs internationalization
- wide range of editable meta tags for any URL in your Joomla!
- fully customizable URLs
- customizable 404 page
- helps you handle 301 redirects
- works with Apache and IIS
- online updates
- modularity - supports 3rd party modules
- caching of most used URLs to decrease DB load
- options to configure parameters per extension
- plug-in system - easily add more extensions for your components
- support for sef_ext.php files written for OpenSEF or SEF Advance

External links

- Official JoomSEF Website ^[3]
- Official Joomla Website ^[4]
- Official Joomla Extension Site ^[5]
- ARTIO Website ^[6]

See also

- Joomla
- VirtueMart
- SOBI2
- UddeIM

References

- [1] <http://www.artio.net/>
- [2] <http://www.joomsef.net/>
- [3] <http://www.joomsef.net>
- [4] <http://www.joomla.org>
- [5] <http://extensions.joomla.org>
- [6] <http://www.artio.net>

KnowledgeBase Manager Pro

	
Knowledge Management Software	
Developer(s)	WSS Company
Stable release	5.2.0 / December 14, 2009
Preview release	5.2.1
Development status	Active
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
License	GNU General Public License version 2
Website	[18]

KnowledgeBase Manager Pro is enterprise class knowledge management software used for automation of knowledge management process on each level^[1]. The first version of this program was released in the beginning of the 2009^[2]. Since that time, new updates come out every quarter of the year^[3]. Since March 2009 KnowledgeBase Manager Pro is free for official non-profit organisations, charities and Open Source communities^[4] ^[5].

See also

- Comparison of knowledge management software
- Knowledge management software
- Knowledge management

External links

- Knowledge Management Software official website ^[18]

References

- [1] "Crisis As a Challenge - Passing from Words to Deeds" (<http://it.tmcnet.com/topics/it/articles/50816-crisis-as-challenge-passing-from-words-deeds.htm>). TMCnet. February 19, 2009. .
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- [4] "Knowledge Management Becomes More Affordable" (<http://smallbiztrends.com/2009/03/knowledge-management-becomes-more-affordable.html>). Small Business Trends. March 3, 2009. .

[5] "Licensing and Pricing of Knowledge Base Software" (<http://www.web-site-scripts.com/knowledge-management/licensing.html#nonprofit>). WSS Company. .

List of PHP accelerators

Below is a **list of PHP accelerators**:

List of PHP accelerators

Alternative PHP Cache

Alternative PHP Cache (APC) is a free, open source framework that optimizes PHP intermediate code and caches data and compiled code from the PHP bytecode compiler in shared memory. APC is quickly becoming the *de-facto* standard PHP caching mechanism as it will be included built-in to the core of PHP starting with PHP 6.

- **Home page:** <http://pecl.php.net/package/APC>
- **PHP version:** works with all PHP versions including PHP5.2 and PHP5.3 (3.1.3p1 - beta release) (not PHP5.0)
- **Latest stable version:** 3.1.3 (2009-08-13)
- **Status:** stable, actively maintained. Will be included in the core of PHP 6.
- **Download link:** <http://pecl.php.net/package/APC> (source)
- **Download link for Windows:** <http://downloads.php.net/pierre/> (provides some of the PECL extensions, previously available on pecl4win)
- **Official installation help:** <http://php.net/apc.setup>

eAccelerator

eAccelerator was born in December 2004 as a fork of the Turck MMCache project. Turck MMCache was created by Dmitry Stogov and much of the eAccelerator code is still based on his work. eAccelerator also contained a PHP encoder and loader, but the development staff discontinued the encoder and removed this feature after December 2006.

- **Home Page:** <http://eaccelerator.net/>
- **PHP version:** Supports PHP 4 and all PHP 5 thread-safe releases including 5.3 from version 0.9.6. In older releases, the encoder will only work with PHP versions from the 4.x.x branch. eAccelerator will not work with any other versions of PHP. eAccelerator can only be used with the thread-safe version of PHP.
- **Latest stable version:** 0.9.6 (2010-02-04)
- **Status:** Actively maintained
- **Download link: (look for latest versions)** <http://eaccelerator.net/>
- **Official installation help:** <http://eaccelerator.net/wiki/InstallFromSource>

ionCube PHP Accelerator

Launched in 2001, **ionCube PHP Accelerator (PHPA)** was the first freely available PHP performance solution to match the performance of the commercial Zend Cache product and maximize the performance potential of PHP. Created before ionCube Ltd. was founded and at a time when the performance of PHP was regarded as lackluster when compared to other popular web programming languages, PHPA made accelerated PHP available to almost everyone and showed that PHP need not be the laggard in the performance stakes. In response to early concerns raised by Zeev Suraski of Zend Technologies about the effect that an open source rival might have on their commercial alternative, the author of PHPA chose to keep the project closed source. Although closed source, the availability of PHPA on a wide variety of platforms led to its extensive adoption world wide from small sites to

Yahoo!. It also inspired the redevelopment of APC to use the shared memory execution techniques that PHPA and Zend Cache had adopted instead of deserialization on each request that incurred performance penalties. Other accelerators such as mmcache subsequently appeared in later years. PHPA is now discontinued and the development of a more advanced replacement has been announced.

Only supports PHP 4. No new versions on the download page since Jan. 2003.

- **Home Page:** <http://www.php-accelerator.co.uk> / <http://www.ioncube.com>

Turck MMCache

Turck MMCache is now discontinued, although it is still widely used. eAccelerator is a fork of Turck MMCache.

- **Home Page:** http://turck-mmcache.sourceforge.net/index_old.html

XCache

XCache is a fast, stable PHP opcode cacher that has been tested and is now running on production servers under high load. It is tested on linux and supported under Windows, for thread-safe and non-thread-safe versions of PHP. This relatively new opcode caching software has been developed by mOo, one of developers of Lighttpd, to overcome some of the limitations of the existing solutions at that time; such as being able to use it with new PHP versions as they arrive.

- **Home Page:** <http://xcache.lighttpd.net/>
- **PHP version:** full support for PHP 5.3
- **Latest stable version:** Latest stable version: 1.3.0 (Released on 2009-08-04)
- **Status:** Actively maintained (different releases stable/unstable/devel)
- **Download link:** <http://xcache.lighttpd.net/pub/Releases/1.3.0/xcache-1.3.0.tar.gz>
- **Official installation help:** <http://xcache.lighttpd.net/wiki/InstallFromSource>

Nusphere PhpExpress

PhpExpress is NuSphere's free PHP accelerator that speeds up the execution of regular PHP files and provides support for loading of PHP files encoded with NuSphere's PHP encoder Nu-Coder. PhpExpress loads both encoded and not encoded PHP files directly into the PHP engine, saving time and boosting performance of the PHP interpreter. PhpExpress also caches the files and thus provides a speed boost even for non-encoded files. It's available on Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, Mac OS, and Sun Solaris.

- **Home Page:** <http://www.nusphere.com/products/phpexpress.htm>

Zend Optimizer+

Zend Optimizer+ is a component of Zend Server and Zend Server Community Edition. Zend Optimizer+ speeds up PHP execution through opcode caching and optimization. It stores precompiled script bytecode in the shared memory. This eliminates the stages of reading code from the disk and compiling it on future access. For further performance improvement, the stored bytecode is optimized for faster execution. This component works out-of-the-box and therefore does not require any configuration or changes to the application code.

- **Home Page:** <http://www.zend.com/products/server/>

Zend Platform

Zend Platform (formerly Zend Cache and then Zend Accelerator) is a commercial Web Application Server product. It has a complete set of performance capabilities that includes more than a simple PHP accelerator. Features include code caching/acceleration, data caching, content (html output) caching, download optimization and off-line (asynchronous) processing capabilities that can result in significant performance improvements for most PHP applications. It also includes detailed PHP monitoring and root cause analysis support to help in tuning and debugging, session fail-over support for HA (High Availability) needs and other integration capabilities including Java integration.

- **Home Page:** <http://www.zend.com/products/platform>

Windows Cache Extension for PHP

A free, open source (New BSD License), PHP-accelerator developed by Microsoft for PHP under Windows. The extension includes PHP opcode cache, file cache, resolve file path cache and object/session cache. Combination of all these caches results in significant performance improvements for PHP applications hosted on Windows. The extension is primarily used with Internet Information Services and non-thread-safe build of PHP via FastCGI protocol.

- **Home page:** <http://www.iis.net/expand/WinCacheForPHP>
- **PHP version:** works with PHP 5.2 (VC6 NTS) and 5.3 (VC9 NTS), source code available
- **Latest stable version:** 1.0.1
- **Status:** released, actively developed.
- **Download link (source):** <http://pecl.php.net/package/WinCache>
- **Download link (binary):** <http://www.iis.net/expand/WinCacheForPhp>
- **Help and API documenation** <http://www.php.net/wincache>

Other software

Zend Optimizer

Despite the name, **Zend Optimizer** is not a code accelerator. Rather, is a free, closed source PHP extension by Zend that enables PHP to run files encoded by Zend Guard ^[1].

- **Home Page:** <http://www.zend.com/products/guard/optimizer/>

[1] "Zend Guard" (<http://www.zend.com/products/guard/optimizer/>). . Retrieved September 28, 2009.

List of PHP libraries

This is the present list of all officially documented libraries for the PHP programming language.

- Apache
- BCMath
- Bzip2
- Calendars
- CCVS
- COM
- ClibPDF
- cURL
- Cybercash
- DB2
- dBase
- DBM
- dbx
- DB++
- DOM XML
- .NET
- FileMaker Pro
- FrontBase
- filePro
- FriBiDi
- FTP
- Gettext
- GD Graphics Library
- GNU Multi-Precision Library
- Hyperwave
- iconv
- IMAP, POP3 and NNTP
- Informix
- Ingres II
- InterBase
- IRC
- LDAP
- Lotus Notes
- mailparse
- MCAL
- Mcrypt
- MCVE
- Mhash
- MIME Functions
- MS-SQL
- Ming
- mnoGoSearch
- mSQL
- MySQL
- Mohawk
- muscat
- Ncurses
- ODBC
- Oracle
- OpenSSL
- Ovrimos SQL
- PDF
- PayFlow Pro
- PDO
- POSIX
- PostgreSQL
- Printer
- Pspell
- GNU Readline
- GNU Recode
- Regular expressions
- QT-Dom
- Semaphores
- SESAM
- Session Handling
- Shared memory
- Smarty Template Engine
- SMTP
- SNMP
- Sockets
- SimpleXML
- SQLite
- Streams
- Sybase
- Token
- vpopmail
- WDDX
- Win32 API
- xajax
- XML (XPath)
- XML-RPC
- XSLT
- YAZ
- Yellow Pages / NIS
- ZIP
- Zlib

See also

- Extension Categorization ^[1] from the official PHP Manual ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.php.net/manual/en/extensions.php>

[2] <http://www.php.net/manual/en/index.php>

Magic quotes

Magic quotes is a controversial feature of the PHP scripting language, intended to help prevent inexperienced developers from writing code which is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. This feature is officially deprecated as of PHP 5.3.0, and removed in PHP 6 due to security concerns.^[1]

Concept

The rationale behind magic quotes is to "help [prevent] code written by beginners from being dangerous."^[2] Single quotes, double quotes, backslashes and null characters in all user-supplied data all have a backslash prepended to them before being passed to the script in the `$_GET`, `$_REQUEST`, `$_POST` and `$_COOKIE` global variables. Developers can then in theory use string concatenation safely to construct SQL queries with data provided by the user.

Criticism

Magic quotes were enabled by default in new installations of PHP3 and 4, and since their operation is behind the scenes and not immediately obvious, developers may be unaware of their existence and the potential problems that they can introduce. The PHP documentation points out several pitfalls and recommends that, despite being enabled by default, they should be disabled.^[3]

Problems with magic quotes include:

- Not all data that are supplied by the user are intended for insertion into a database. They may be rendered directly to the screen, stored in a session, or previewed before saving. This can result in backslashes being added where they are not wanted and being shown to the end user. This bug often creeps into even widely used software.^[4]
- Not all data that are supplied by the user and used in a database query are obtained directly from sources protected by magic quotes. For instance, a user-supplied value might be inserted into a database — protected by magic quotes — and later retrieved from the database and used in a subsequent database operation. The latter use is not protected by magic quotes, and a naive programmer used to relying on them may be unaware of the need to protect it explicitly.
- Magic quotes also use the generic functionality provided by PHP's `addslashes()` function, which is not Unicode aware and still subject to SQL injection vulnerabilities in some multi-byte character encodings. Database-specific functions such as `mysql_real_escape_string()` or, where possible, prepared queries with bound parameters are preferred.^{[5] [6]}
- While many DBMS support escaping quotes with a backslash, the standard actually calls for using another quote. Magic quotes offer no protection for databases not set up to support escaping quotes with a backslash.
- Portability is an issue if an application is coded with the assumption that magic quotes are enabled and is then moved to a server where they are disabled, or the other way round.
- Adding magic quotes and subsequently removing them where appropriate incurs a small but unnecessary performance overhead.
- Magic quotes do not protect against other common security vulnerabilities such as cross-site scripting attacks or SMTP header injection attacks.

In November 2005 the core PHP developers decided on account of these problems that the magic quotes feature would be removed from PHP 6.^[7]

Other approaches

- Some languages such as Perl^[8] and Ruby^[9] opt for an approach involving data tainting, where data from untrusted sources, such as user input, are considered "tainted" and can not be used for dangerous operations until explicitly marked as trustworthy, usually after validation and/or encoding. Since the construction of SQL queries is considered "dangerous" in this context, this forces the programmer to address the problem. Tainting does not solve the problem, but it does highlight those instances where there is a problem so that the programmer is able to solve them appropriately.
- Joel Spolsky has suggested using a form of Hungarian notation that indicates whether data are safe or unsafe.^[10]
- Modern database engines and libraries use parametrised queries to pass data to the database separately from SQL commands, greatly reducing the need to escape data before constructing the queries.

See also

- SQL injection
- PHP

External links

- PHP manual on magic quotes^[11]

References

- [1] <http://php.net/manual/en/security.magicquotes.php> "PHP: Magic Quotes". <http://>. Retrieved 2009-05-02.
- [2] "PHP:Why use magic quotes?" (<http://uk.php.net/manual/en/security.magicquotes.why.php>). *PHP documentation*. . Retrieved 2007-02-19.
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- [10] Joel Spolsky (2005-05-11). "Making Wrong Code Look Wrong" (<http://www.joelonsoftware.com/articles/Wrong.html>). *Joel on Software: Painless Software Management*. . Retrieved 2007-02-19.
- [11] <http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.magicquotes.php>

Mambo (software)

Developer(s)	Mambo Foundation Inc.
Stable release	4.6.5 ^[1] / June 26, 2008
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform, PHP-compatible -- Linux preferred
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License v2
Website	http://mambo-foundation.org

Mambo (formerly named **Mambo Open Source** or **MOS**) is a free software/open source content management system (CMS) for creating and managing websites through a simple web interface.

Features

Mambo includes advanced features such as page caching to improve performance on busy sites, advanced templating techniques, and a fairly robust API. It can provide RSS feeds and automate many tasks, including web indexing of static pages.

Advanced interface features include printable versions of pages, news flashes, blogs, forums, polls, calendars, website searching, language internationalization, and many others.

Mambo Foundation

The rights to the Mambo CMS codebase, name and copyrights, are protected by the Mambo Foundation^[2], a non-profit corporation formed to support and promote the Mambo Open Source project.^[3] The **Mambo Foundation** is a non-profit entity established under the laws of Australia. The Foundation is based on Eclipse and GNOME and is controlled by the members of the Foundation via an elected Board of Directors. The Mambo Foundation's brief is to foster the development of the Mambo system and to shelter the project from threats and misuse.

Timeline of Mambo History

- **2000:** Miro Construct Pty Ltd, registered in March 2000 in Melbourne, and headed up by CEO Peter Lamont, a former advertising executive, starts development of Mambo, a closed-source, proprietary content management system.
- **2001:** The company adopted a dual licensing policy, releasing Mambo Site Server under the GPL on Sourceforge in April 2001.
- **May 2001:** The mamboSERVER.com domain name is registered.
- From this time until the middle of 2002, Miro was the only developer of Mambo, contributing bug-fixes and security patches but not really extending the code or adding to the feature sets.
- **2002:** Miro releases the commercial CMS called Mambo 2002.^[4]
- With version 3.0.x, the open source Mambo Site Server becomes "Mambo Open Source" (commonly referred to as "MOS").
- Robert Castley becomes Project Director of Mambo Open Source.^[5]
- By the end of 2002, Robert Castley had pulled together a volunteer team of developers.

- Mambo Open Source 4.0 is released.
- **2003:** Early in 2003, Miro hands off the responsibility of the code fully to the Open Source project Development Team.
- Miro concentrates on its commercial products and Mambo Open Source builds momentum under the leadership of Robert Castley.
- Miro released Mambo CMS, a commercial version of Mambo Open Source. Miro claims that Mambo CMS does not contain any source added to Mambo after it was made open source.^[6]
- Miro Construct Pty Ltd goes into voluntary liquidation in February 2003 and in August, Miro International Pty Ltd is formed.^[7] Source code for Mambo Open Source shows copyright 2000 - 2003 Miro Construct Pty Ltd.
- Mambo Open Source 4.5 released in December 2003. By this time, almost all of the original Miro code had disappeared during refactoring.
- **2004:** mamboforge.net starts in March, 2004.
- Linux Format awards Mambo "Best Free Software Project" of the Year.^[8]
- Linux User and Developer names it "Best Linux or Open Source Software".^[9]
- In late 2004, Mambo was targeted by legal threats concerning the intellectual property rights to certain pieces of code contained in the core. The problem was severe and cost money, man hours, and eventually the loss of some key community leaders. Miro came to the aid of Mambo, offering legal and corporate resources to protect the development team and preserve the program.^[10]
- Robert Castley resigns as Project Director and in November, Andrew Eddie takes on the role.^[11]
- **December 2004:** the Mambo Steering Committee was established with representatives from both Miro and the Mambo development team. This committee was designed to govern the Mambo project.^[12]
- **January 2005:** Andrew Eddie announces a joint venture between Mambo and Miro International Pty Ltd, with Miro proposing to offer financial support for the open source project, plus training, commercial support services, and developer certification.^[13]
- **February 2005:** Discussions begin over the formation of a non-profit foundation for the Mambo project.
- **March 2005:** The name "Mambo Open Source" (which was commonly referred to as MOS) was changed to just "Mambo", causing concern in the community over apparent confusion this would cause between the open source, community-developed CMS and Miro's commercial offering, "Mambo CMS".^[14]
- **April 2005:** The commercial Mambo CMS is renamed "Jango".^[15]
- "Best Open Source Solution" and "Best of Show - Total Industry Solution" at LinuxWorld Boston.^[16]
- "Best Open Source Solution" at LinuxWorld San Francisco.^[17]
- **July 2005:** mambo-foundation.org domain is established.
- **August 2005:** Mambo Foundation, Inc is legally constituted on 8 August 2005. Miro CEO Peter Lamont appoints himself President of the Board of the new Foundation.^[18]
- 12 August: Robert Castley, who is an inaugural member of the Mambo Foundation Board of Regents, states: "The Foundation allows for everything to be placed outside of Miro incl. Domain Names, hosting etc. " and goes on to say that with him, the original founder of Mambo Open Source, and Andrew Eddie both being on the Board of the Mambo Foundation, Mambo would continue as a successful, open source project. He concluded his statement with, "So there you have it: two very key people in the overall success of Mambo are at the helm. Trust me, Mambo is in very, very safe hands!"
- A few days later, the entire team of core programmers publicly announced they had abandoned Mambo and shortly after this, Robert Castley steps down from the Board of Regents.^[19]

- The former core development team members regroup under the name "Open Source Matters" and the open source community at mamboSERVER.com fractures over allegations that the Mambo Foundation was formed without community input and with insufficient developer control. People express suspicion over the level of involvement by Miro International. By the end of August, the new project is named Joomla! and most of the former Mambo community has relocated to Open Source Matters. By the end of September, Open Source Matters Inc is a duly constituted non-profit corporation registered in New York.^[20]
- Joomla! positions itself as a "rebranding of Mambo" and releases its first fork of Mambo as Joomla 1.0 in September, 2005. The two code-bases are almost identical at this stage.
- Mambo forms a new core development team with Martin Brampton appointed as Core Development Team leader.
- Miro assigns all rights in the copyright of Mambo to the Mambo Foundation.^[21] ^[22]
- **December 2005:** Miro International Pty Ltd is voluntarily deregistered as a company from 31 December 2005.^[23]
- **January 2006:** The rights to Miro International Pty Ltd are sold by Peter Lamont and a new business entity called Miro Software Solutions is created. Miro Software Solutions continues to develop Jango and other proprietary software under new ownership.^[24]
- **March 2006:** Mambo named "Best Open Source Software Solution" at LinuxWorld Australia.
- **April 2006:** Core developer team leader, Martin Brampton, resigns and leaves the project. Chad Auld takes over the role as Core Developer Team leader.^[25]
- **July 2006:** The Mambo Foundation websites become independent from Mambo Communities Pty Ltd.^[26]
- Following elections, the new Board of the Mambo Foundation takes office. The Mambo Foundation is now completely independent of any corporate interest.^[27]
- **April 2007:** Mambo 4.6.2 is released. This is a maintenance release for the 4.6.x branch and enables localisation of Mambo.^[28]
- **January 2008:** Mambo 4.5.6 is released. This is the final release of the Mambo 4.5 branch.^[29]
- **February 2008:** Chad Auld leaves the project.^[30]
- **March 2008:** John Messingham becomes Project Leader. Ozgur Cem Sen becomes core development team leader.^[31] Ozgur Cem Sen leaves the project shortly thereafter. Andrés Felipe Vargas Valencia is elected Team Leader.
- **April 2008:** Four former Mambo core developers fork Mambo and form MiaCMS. Who forked Mambo as they felt that Mambos policies, processes, and priorities of the official Mambo Foundation were having a negative impact on the code and the community.^[32]
- **May 2008:** Mambo 4.6.4 is released. Codename 'Sunrise', Mambo 4.6.4 is a security and maintenance release that fixes a number of serious security vulnerabilities.^[33]
- **June 2008:** Mambo 4.6.5 is released. Codename 'Jupiter', Mambo 4.6.5 is a security release that fixes a number of serious security vulnerabilities.^[34]
- **September 2008:** Mambo announces end of life for supporting PHP 4. All future releases will require PHP 5.2 or higher.^[35]

Future development

The next major release of Mambo (5.0) will undertake a complete rewrite, and it will be based upon the open source web application framework CakePHP.^[36] ^[37] ^[38] ^[39]

Awards

- "Best Free Software Project of the Year" - Linux Format Magazine, 2004
- "Best Linux or Open Source Software" - LinuxUser & Developer 2004
- "Best Open Source Solution" - LinuxWorld, Boston 2005
- "Best of Show - Total Industry Solution" - LinuxWorld, Boston 2005
- "Best Open Source Solution" - LinuxWorld, San Francisco 2005
- "Best Open Source Solution" LinuxWorld, Sydney, Australia 2006

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- Mambo Foundation^[40]
- Official Mambo Developer site^[41]
- Official Mambo Community Forums^[42]
- Official Mambo Documentation^[43]
- Official Mambo News portal^[44]
- Mambo downloads on Official Mambo Code forge^[45]

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- [41] <http://mambo-developer.org>
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- [43] <http://mambo-support.org>
- [44] <http://mambo-news.org>
- [45] <http://mambo-code.org/gf/project/mambo/>

Merlinteralk

Developer(s)	Geoshrad Design Company.
Stable release	2.6 ^[1] / June 26, 2008
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform, PHP-compatible -- Linux preferred
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License and Commercial v2
Website	[2]

merlinTalk (formerly named **Geoshrads Com**) is a free software/open source content management system (CMS) for creating and managing websites through a simple ajax based web interface. It has attracted many users due to its ease of use.

Features

Merlinteralk includes advanced features such as page caching to improve performance on busy sites, advanced templating techniques, and a fairly robust API. Has additional Features to Include Forms, and Google Maps in the website.

License

merlinTalk is Supplied free to any non Profit Website (Institution) and for a small price to other commercial Institutions. It is written with the PHP programming language and uses the MySQL database.

Requirements

As of 24 April 2007, the consist of:

- Apache (version 1.3.19 or above) or Windows IIS
- MySQL (version 4.x or above)
- PHP (version 4.3.x or above with extensions: mysql, xml, zlib, ftp)

Geoshrad Design Company

The rights to the merlinTalk codebase, name and copyrights, are protected by the Geoshrad Design Company ^[3], a non-profit corporation formed to support and promote development of websites to Everyone who needs it^[4] The **Geoshrad Design Company** is a non-profit entity established under the laws of India. The company was founded by George Joseph.

Timeline of merlinTalk History

- **1998:** Started development of Programs for DOS on IBM 486 Machines. A few of these are still kept at Working Condition at the Bangalore Office.
- **1999:** Started Static Websites Development and Graphics designing and 3D Animation.
- **2000:** Expanded its Backwater Outside India, Tacking up Projects from US and UK.
- **2007:** Started A new Office at Bangalore.^[5]

- **2008:** Released merlinTalk CMS Version In test on website ^[6]
- **2008:** Released merlinTalk CMS Version 1.0. with first Installation in the website ^[7]
- **2009:** Released the New multilingual edition of merlinTalk.^[8]

Future development

The next major release of merlinTalk(3.0) will undertake a complete rewrite, and it will be based upon the open source web application framework.

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- Developers Website ^[3]
- Demo Of CMS ^[9]

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MetaBB

	
Developer(s)	MetaBB Group
Stable release	7 / July 26, 2007
Platform	PHP
Type	Discussion forum
License	GPL
Website	forums.shockv2.net ^[1]

MetaBB is a pre-hacked phpBB forum created by the MetaBB Group on November 11, 2004, seeking to reach the perfect balance between speed, features, flexibility and security. MetaBB is used by many forum users and webmasters. Most of the features that MetaBB has can be turned off or on for greater flexibility.

History

MetaBB has grown through the years and is one of the more known phpBB premods. It started in 2004 with development but soon became a premod in demand. Its mods flow more than other premods that jam unnecessary mods into their premod. In August 2007 the MetaBB 7 RC1 was released. In September 2007 MetaBB 7 RC6 was released with no known bugs. In October 2007 MetaBB 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 came out with a few more great features and a new Battle System. More is planned for the future but it is slowly progressing to the latest version of phpBB.

Mods

Modifications (Mods) from phpBB, its users, and some popular mods have been added to MetaBB to give forum owners a wider range of tools, options, and entertainment. The mods can be turned off to fit the needs of the specific forum. More updated mods are being added to the selection of mods.

External links

- MetaBB^[1]
 - Official HomePage^[2]
 - Support Site^[3]

References

- [1] <http://forums.shockv2.net/>
- [2] <http://shockv2.com/>
- [3] <http://support.shockv2.net/>

MiaCMS

	
	
Screenshot of Administrator Interface	
Developer(s)	The MiaCMS Team
Stable release	4.8 ^[1] / January 17, 2009
Written in	PHP & JavaScript
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License v2
Website	http://miacms.org

MiaCMS is an open source content management system.

History

MiaCMS started as a fork of Mambo.

- **April 2008:** Four former Mambo core developers fork Mambo and form MiaCMS. The founding members are Chad Auld, Ozgur Cem Sen, Richard Ong, and Al Warren. Who forked Mambo as they felt that Mambos policies, processes, and priorities of the official Mambo Foundation were having a negative impact on the code and the community.^[2] The initial fork is based on a Mambo 4.6.3 SVN snapshot just prior to their 4.6.4 release.
- **May 2008:** The first release, MiaCMS 4.6.4, is launched.^[3]
- **June 2008:** The 2nd release, MiaCMS 4.6.5, is launched.^[4] The project also launches it official site designs and creates the official logo.
- **September 2008:** Version 4.6.5 SP1 was released. This version was the 4.6.5 release repacked with the SP1 patch so users would not have to install and then immediately patch. MiaCMS is also selected as a finalists in the Packt Publishing 2008 Open Source CMS Awards competition^[5] under the "Most Promising Open Source CMS" category. Another former Mambo core developer, Neil Thompson, joined the MiaCMS core development team.
- **October 2008:** MiaCMS ties for 3rd place in the Packt Publishing 2008 Open Source CMS Awards competition^[6] under the "Most Promising Open Source CMS" category. One of the teams core developers, Chad Auld, is also named in Packt Publishing's 2008 list of "Most Valued People from Open Source Content Management Systems^[7]".

- **January 2009:** Version 4.8 was released. This release included OpenID support (versions 1 & 2), content versioning, a new JavaScript architecture, a Yahoo! User Interface (YUI) upgrade (from 2.5.2 to 2.6.0), an enhancement to the Related Articles module, new versions of the Byte & MOSTlyCE editors, and plenty of bug fixes and other general enhancements.^[8]

See also

- List of content management systems

References

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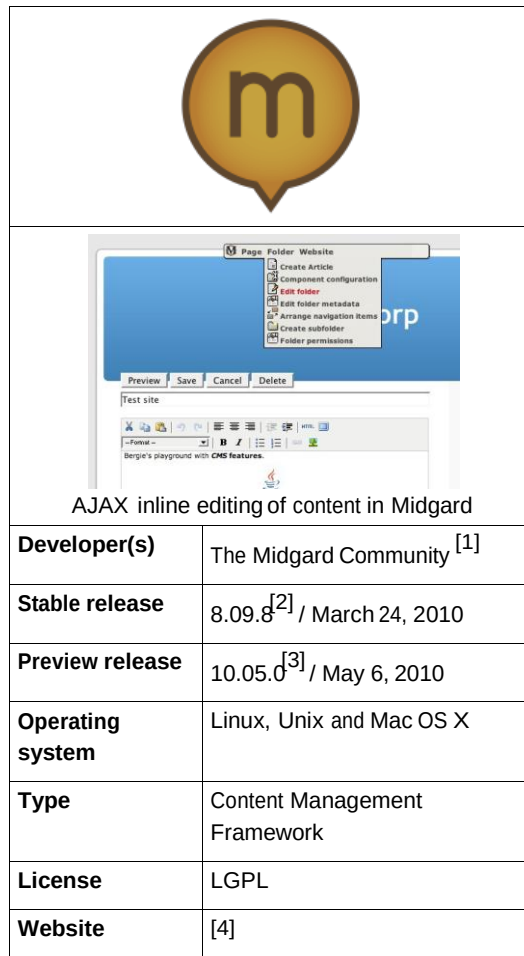
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External links

- Official website (<http://miacms.org>)
- Official MiaCMS Community Forums (<http://forum.miacms.org>)
- Official MiaCMS Documentation (<http://docs.miacms.org/wikka.php?wakka=MiaCMS>)
- MiaCMS downloads on Google Code (<http://code.google.com/p/miacms/downloads/list>)
- MiaCMS Issue Tracker (<http://code.google.com/p/miacms/issues/list>)
- MiaCMS Polish Support Site (<http://www.miacms.pl>)
- Online demo of MiaCMS (http://www.opensourcecms.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2304), Open Source CMS Demo.

Midgard (software)



Midgard is an open source persistent storage framework. It provides an object-oriented and replicated environment for building data-intensive applications^[5].

Midgard also ships with MidCOM content management system (CMS) built on the Midgard framework^[6] ^[7]. MidCOM's features include web-based authoring WYSIWYG interfaces and a component interface for installing additional web functionalities^[8], including wikis^[9] and blogs^[10].

Midgard is built on the GNOME stack of libraries like GLib and libgda, and has language bindings for C, Python, Objective-C and PHP^[11] ^[12]. Communications between applications written in the different languages happen over D-Bus^[13]. The CMS functionalities run on the LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP) platform^[14].

The project follows the synchronized, 6 month release cycle that is implemented by several major open source projects like Ubuntu and GNOME^[15] ^[16]. Because of this, the version numbering reflects to year and month of a release. The version 8.09 Ragnaroek has been designated as a "Long Term Support" release^[17].

Especially the templating and page composition features of Midgard have received praise, earning honorary mentions in several CMS Watch surveys^[18] ^[19] ^[20] ^[21]. It also got score of 42 out of 45 in the *Celebrity CMS Deathmatch* of 2009^[22]

Etymology

The name Midgard comes from Nordic mythology, meaning *Middle earth*, the world of humans. Most of the Midgard developer community comes from the Baltic region,^[23] ^[24] and the project has been referred by CMS Watch as the Hanseatic League of Content Management^[25].

History

Midgard Project was started in early 1998 by Jukka Zitting and Henri Bergius for a Finnish historical reenactment organization —Harmaasudet— as a system for them to publish their material online.^[26] ^[27]

Since the organization didn't have resources to maintain a large development project by itself, the open source model was chosen for creating a community of contributors to the system^[28]. The version 1.0 of Midgard was released to the public on May 8, 1999^[29]. It attracted a steady stream of users, and the development project flourished despite quite primitive early user interfaces^[30] ^[31].

Commercial services for the platform started to appear in early 2000. One of the first adopters was Envida, a Dutch company that realized the potential of Midgard for Web hosting purposes. First proprietary application for the platform was Hong Kong Linux Center (HKLC) Nadmin Studio content management system^[32] ^[33].

In early 2000s, Midgard developers participated actively in OSCOM^[34], the collaborative organization for open source content management systems. This included development of shared content editing clients like Twingle^[35] ^[36] ^[37] and tutorials in various conferences^[38]. Midgard also featured in F.U.D., the Wyona Pictures documentary about OSCOM^[39].

First application not connected with content management was Nemein.Net, a Professional Services Automation application released in 2002 by Nemein, a Finnish Midgard company^[40]. In May 2004 the Nemein.Net suite was renamed to OpenPSA and released under Open Source licensing^[41].

By 2009, some social web services, like Qaiku have also adopted Midgard as their content management platform^[42]. It also runs in organizations like Helsinki University of Technology^[43] and Maemo^[44]. e-commerce implementations with Midgard include the Movie-TV^[45] online video rental service. It has been used by New Zealand government for running the country's eGovernment portal^[46].

Midgard has seen some non-Web use also, including providing synchronization with the Tomboy note-taking application for Linux desktop^[47].

In addition to regular content management, Midgard is seeing use in special web application scenarios like Lufthansa's system for managing global marketing budgets.

Licensing

The Midgard core libraries and the MidCOM CMS are distributed under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL), a license which permits the software to be freely used so long as it is dynamically linked or the user can relink it to new versions of the libraries. This is the same license used by the GNU C Library. This licensing scheme qualifies Midgard as free software developed with an open source model.

Official documentation is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License which supports the free usage principles defined by the GPL for code.

Applications developed using the Midgard application programming interfaces (API) can be copyrighted and licensed under any terms by their authors, enabling creation of commercial products and services based on the platform.

See also

- List of content management systems
- Geospatial Content Management System

External links

- Midgard Project site ^[4]
- Midgard Documentation Wiki ^[48]
- An external Wiki with Midgard Documentation ^[49]

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Midgard Lite

Midgard Lite was an implementation of the Midgard Content Management Framework written in pure PHP.

Midgard Lite could be used in reasonably secure environments to serve and develop Midgard-based sites, where using CGI or unmodified PHP & Apache installations is the only option. Examples of such environments include hosted servers and Windows systems.

The project was abandoned during early 2000s.

External links

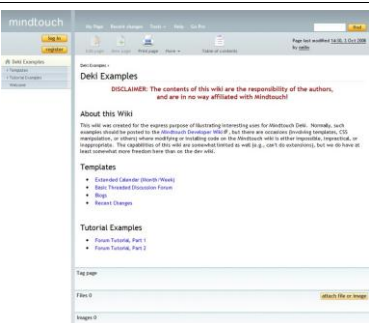
- Midgard Lite project site ^[1]
- Midgard Lite development services ^[2]

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MindTouch Deki

	
A sample instance of MindTouch Deki using the Fiesta theme.	
Developer(s)	MindTouch, Inc Community contributors
Initial release	25 July 2006
Stable release	9.02.2 / May 27, 2009
Written in	PHP, C#
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	Many, translatable online ^[1]
Type	Wiki
License	GNU General Public License, Apache License
Website	[2] (Open source edition) [3] (Commercial edition)

MindTouch Deki is a web-based collaboration, wiki software and mashup platform. It is divided into a front-end (written in PHP) and an API, written in C#. The Deki front-end and API are distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License while the Dream services layer is released under the Apache License, making it free and open source software.

MindTouch packages some proprietary connectors on top of the open source edition to provide a commercial version of Deki, currently branded 'MindTouch 2009', which is commercially supported.^[4]

As of 5 February 2009, Deki was the 2nd-ranked project on the open source hosting site SourceForge^[5], where it was Project of the Month in May 2008.^[6]

History

MindTouch originally developed Deki^[7] as a fork of MediaWiki, replacing wikitext with XHTML, adding a WYSIWYG editor, adding page and file search using Lucene, adding page hierarchies, and wrapping it all in a new UI.^[8]

For the "Hayes" release in July 2007, the backend was completely reimplemented in C#, resulting in an API built as web services on top of the new Dream server and toolset.^[8]

The most recent major release, "Lyons" (release in March 2009)^[9], and the associated commercial version MindTouch 2009^[10], introduces push notifications on content change^[9], key/value properties on page, user and file objects^[9], and the "JEM" (Javascript Events & Messages) framework, which provides event coordination and message passing. JEM integrates with the jQuery library and PageBus^[11], a JavaScript event and message bus, to build rich internet applications.^[12]

Architecture

Deki API

Deki differs from other wikis by decoupling the frontend and the business logic. The web frontend interacts with the services via a REST API. This separation means that users can easily interact with the wiki in any language of their choice, using a web services architecture. The Deki API is commonly deployed, and fully supported on Linux using Mono, as well as Windows on the .NET framework.^[8]

Each wiki page is automatically exposed as an XML Web Service, which can be operated on using standard HTTP verbs.

Dream Technology

The Deki API is built on a service layer called Dream (Distributed REST Application Manager)^[8], a REST framework for building web services on the .NET platform.^[13]

Web front-end

The most common interface to the Deki API is its PHP frontend. This frontend provides users with a full-featured wiki, built using a WYSIWYG editor.^[14]

Other front-ends

Other frontends to the Deki API available in the form of "connectors"; a Desktop Connector^[15] allows publishing from Microsoft Windows, while an Outlook Connector^[16] allows publishing of documents from Microsoft Outlook. A plugin for Microsoft Word is under development.^[17]

An open-source iPhone interface named DekiMobile^[18] was released in November 2008.

Key features

Content authoring

All information in Deki pages is stored as XML, rather than wikitext. Pages are edited using a GUI editor, and can be manipulated as an XML web service. The frontend supports embedding rich media and has a built-in image gallery.

Deki supports internal and external authentications^[19]. Permissions can be applied to individual pages or page hierarchies.

DekiScript

MindTouch Deki includes a complete scripting language, called DekiScript.^[20] DekiScript, a light-weight, interpreted programming language, allows users to add dynamic content to wiki pages. It can be embedded directly into wiki pages or used in XML extensions.

Example

DekiScript is inserted using double curly braces. Hello World can be written easily:

```
{{ 'Hello World' }}
```

Dynamic content can be added using DekiScript functions^[20] this example will display the name of the current user, and the text of the current day (e.g. Wednesday):

```
Hi {{ User.Name }}, it's {{ Date.DayName(Date.Now) }}.
```

Web 2.0 & mashups

A primary benefit of MindTouch Deki is the ability to use DekiScript to perform mashups. The open source edition of Deki ships with extensions allowing connection to over 100 web services^[21], including systems such as Dapper^[22], Flickr, Google Maps, Windows Live and Yahoo.^[23]

A commercial license enables features such as connectors to SugarCRM, Salesforce, LinkedIn, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Access.^[21]

LinuxInsider describes this feature as "let[ting] site admins rope in applications -- legacy systems, CRM and ERP apps, databases and Web 2.0 tools -- and hand them over to business users to create mashups, templates, dynamic reports and dashboards."^[24]

Multi-language

Multi-language support (named polyglot by MindTouch) allows hosting content in multiple languages on a single site. Language can be specified by user, site, section and pages, adapting the UI to the specified language. Search is available across all languages and results are prioritized by the user's default language.^[25] MindTouch cite the 8.05 release of Deki as the first polyglot application on the web.^[26]

Deployment

Deki is available as a package for Ubuntu, Debian, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, Fedora, CentOS, and SUSE, in both open source^[27] and commercial^[28] editions. The source code is available for each release on Sourceforge^[29], and a public SVN repository is available^[30].

Users of the Commercial edition are also offered a Windows Installer (.MSI) package ^[28].

A popular deployment option is a VMware virtual machine; the VMware appliance is certified. ^[31].

Public deployments

One of the highest profile deployments of Deki is at Mozilla's developer wiki ^[32], where over 25,000 pages were migrated from MediaWiki to Deki. ^[33]. Deki also powers WhoRunsGov.com ^{[34][35]}, a community site launched in January 2009 by the Washington Post.

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Monkey Boards

Developer(s)	Jamie Hurst
Stable release	0.4 / February 19, 2007
Operating system	PHP / SQLite
Type	Internet forum
License	GPL
Website	monkeyboards.zenco.net ^[1]

For use of the term Monkey Board in the drilling industry see List of components of oil drilling rigs

Monkey Boards is a small, fast and lightweight PHP-powered discussion board. It is released under the GNU General Public License. Its primary goals are to be a faster, smaller and more easy to use alternative to the many other discussion boards available. Monkey Boards outputs semantically correct XHTML-compliant pages with external CSS stylesheets. It is quick and simple to install, use and administer.

Currently, Monkey Boards runs on a number of operating systems that are able to support the PHP scripting language. To store its data, Monkey Boards relies on SQLite.

Features

- Working search page.
- Improved error checking.
- Meta description tags.
- Dozens of bugs fixed

Monkey Boards is also open to feature requests^[2].

External links

- Monkey Boards^[3]
- Monkey Boards (SourceForge project page)^[4]

References

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[4] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/monkeyboards/>

Moodle

	
	
Moodle course screenshot with Firefox	
Developer(s)	Martin Dougiamas
Stable release	1.9.8 / March 25, 2010 ^[1]
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Course Management System
License	GPLv2+ ^[2]
Website	moodle.org ^[3]

Moodle (abbreviation for *Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment*) is a free and open-source e-learning software platform, also known as a Course Management System, Learning Management System, or Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). As of January 2010 it had a user base of 45,721 registered and verified sites, serving 32 million users in 3 million courses.^[4]

Moodle is developed by Martin Dougiamas to help educators create online courses with a focus on interaction and collaborative construction of content.

Moodle Pty Ltd ^[5] (based in Perth, Western Australia) does most of the development of Moodle. Moodle's open source license and modular design allow any developer to create additional modules and features.

Features

Moodle has several features typical of an e-learning platform, plus some original innovations (like its filtering system). Moodle is very similar to a learning management system, but it has many more standard features. Moodle can be used in many types of environments such as in education, training and development, and business settings.

Developers can extend Moodle's modular construction by creating plugins for specific new functionality. Moodle's infrastructure supports many types of plug-ins:

- activities (including word and math games)
- resource types
- question types (multiple choice, true and false, fill in the blank, etc)
- data field types (for the database activity)
- graphical themes
- authentication methods (can require username and password accessibility)
- enrollment methods

- content filters

Many freely-available third-party Moodle plugins make use of this infrastructure.^[6]

Moodle users can use PHP to author and contribute new modules. Moodle's development has been assisted by the work of open source programmers.^[7] This has contributed towards its rapid development and rapid bug fixes.

By default Moodle includes the TCPDF library that allows the generation of PDF documents from pages.

Deployment

Users can install Moodle from source, but this requires more technical proficiency than other automated approaches such as installing from a Debian package, deploying a ready-to-use TurnKey Moodle appliance^[8] or using the Bitnami installer.

Some free Moodle hosting providers allow educators to create Moodle-based online classes without installation or server knowledge. Some paid Moodle hosting providers provide value-added services like customization and content-development.

Interoperability

Moodle runs without modification on Unix, Linux, FreeBSD, Windows, Mac OS X, NetWare and any other systems that support PHP and a database, including most webhost providers.

Data goes in a single database. Moodle version 1.6 could use MySQL or PostgreSQL. Version 1.7, released November 2006, makes full use of database abstraction so that installers can choose from one of many types of database servers such as Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server.

E-learning systems can have many dimensions of interoperability. Moodle's interoperability features include:

- authentication, using LDAP, Shibboleth, or various other standard methods (e.g. IMAP)
- enrollment, using IMS Enterprise among other standard methods, or by direct interaction with an external database
- quizzes and quiz questions, allowing import/export in a number of formats: GIFT (moodle's own format), IMS QTI, XML and XHTML (*NB although export works very well, import is currently not complete*). Moodle provides various types of questions - Calculated, Description, Essay, Matching, Embedded Answers, Multiple Choice, Short Answer, Numerical, Random Short-Answer Matching, True/False.
- resources, using IMS Content Packaging, SCORM, AICC (CBT), LAMS
- integration with other Content Management Systems such as Postnuke (via third-party extensions)
- syndication, using RSS or Atom newsfeeds - external newsfeeds can be displayed in a course, and forums, blogs, and other features can be made available to others as newsfeeds.

Moodle also has import features for use with other specific systems, such as importing quizzes or entire courses from Blackboard or WebCT. These import tools are not, however perfect. At the time of writing (Feb 2010), Moodle will not import Blackboard courses due apparently to some change in php code-releases.

Background

Origins

Martin Dougiamas, a WebCT administrator at Curtin University, Australia, who has graduate degrees in computer science and education, wrote the first version of Moodle; the combined efforts of Todd Ballaban and Alex Trivas popularised the system. Dougiamas started a Ph.D. to examine "The use of Open Source software to support a social constructionist epistemology of teaching and learning within Internet-based communities of reflective inquiry". Although how exactly social constructivism makes Moodle different from other eLearning platforms is difficult to

show, it has been cited as an important factor by Moodle adopters^{[9] [10]}. Other Moodle adopters, such as the Open University in the UK, have pointed out that Learning Management Systems can equally be seen as "relatively pedagogy-neutral"^[11].

The wiki part of the software was forked from ErfurtWiki.^[12]

Pedagogical approach

The stated philosophy of Moodle^[13] includes a constructivist and social constructionist approach to education, emphasizing that learners (and not just teachers) can contribute to the educational experience. However, there are no peer-reviewed studies comparing Moodle to other learning management systems, such as Sakai or Blackboard, that find that Moodle provides a more constructivist environment than any other system. Moreover, a comparison of features between Moodle and other comparable systems shows that Moodle does not provide substantially different tools or functions from other open-source or commercial learning management systems.

Moodle does not necessitate a constructivist teaching approach. Constructivism is sometimes seen as at odds with accountability-focused ideas about education, such as the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in the United States. Accountability stresses tested outcomes, not teaching techniques, educational value, or pedagogy. Moodle supports an outcomes-oriented learning environment.

Origin of the name

The acronym *Moodle* stands for *Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment*, although originally the "M" stood for "Martin's", named after Martin Dougiamas, the original developer.^[14]

The word "Moodle" can also function as a verb which describes the improvisational process of doing things as it occurs to you to do them, an enjoyable tinkering that often leads to insight and creativity. As such it applies both to the way Moodle was developed, and to the way a student or teacher might approach studying or teaching an online course.

"Moodle" is a protected trademark. Only Moodle partners get the right to use the trademark to market their services like Moodle Hosting, Moodle Customization etc.

Moodle statistics and market share

- By 9 January 2010, Moodle had a user-base of 46,624 registered sites with 32,464,992 users in 3,161,291 courses in 209 countries and in more than 75 languages.^[15]
- The site with the most users, moodle.org, has 63 courses and 838,109 users. Following a £5 million investment in 2005, The Open University, UK is the second-largest Moodle deployment by user-base, with 607,536 users and 4,731 courses. A comprehensive list of the top ten Moodle sites (by courses and by users) is maintained at moodle.org.^[16]
- In Australia, Moodle is used by numerous Universities, including the University of Canberra, the Australian National University, UniSA, the Central Queensland University and the University of Southern Queensland, and is scheduled for release in 2011 in La Trobe University, the University of Ballarat and the University of New England. Moodle is also used by the largest vocational training institute in the Australian Capital Territory, the Canberra Institute of Technology.
- Birmingham City University has used Moodle as a university-wide VLE since 2004. The Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen adopted Moodle for all taught programmes across its 12,790 member student body, in 2007.^[17] It has more recently been adopted by the University of Kent^[18] for its entire campus, replacing WebCT.
- In Argentina, it's used by Universidad de San Andrés.

- In Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Department of English at [19] Umm Al Qura University started to use Dr. Ali Abureesh's proprietary moodle [20] makkahelearning.net in the year 2003.

Development

Moodle has continued to evolve since 1999 (since 2001 with the current architecture). The current version is 1.9.9, which was released in June, 2010. It has been translated into 82 different languages. Major improvements in accessibility and display flexibility were developed in 1.5. Currently, the work is going on to release Moodle 2.0.

Not having to pay license fees or to limit growth, an institution can add as many Moodle servers as needed. The Open University of the UK is currently building a Moodle installation for their 200,000 users.^[21] It is often known for individual departments of institutions to use the unlimited feature, such as the maths department of the University of York.

The development of Moodle continues as a free software project supported by a team of programmers and an international user community, drawing upon contributions posted to the online Moodle Community website that encourages debate and invites criticism.

Users can freely distribute and modify the software under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 or any later version.^[2]

Similar platforms

- ANGEL LMS
- ATutor
- Blackboard
- CCNet
- Claroline
- Desire2Learn
- Dokeos
- HotChalk
- ILIAS
- Instructure
- metacoon
- OLAT
- Sakai Project
- WebCT
- SharePointLMS
- JoomlaLMS
- Pass-port

See also

- Learning management system
- Online learning community
- Moodle on WikEd ^[22]

External links

- Moodle.org ^[23]
- The Hungarian Moodle Community ^[24]
- Free Moodle Hosting ^[25]

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- [24] <http://moodlemoot.hu/>
- [25] <http://www.keytoschool.com/>

Moxietype

Moxietype is a content management system specializing in internet broadcast and electronic publishing technologies. Moxietype was launched in 2006 by Sasha Kandaurov and technology veteran Valeriy Kandaurov, Ph.D, whose former projects included creation of the relational database management system as proprietary implementation for its' mainframe computers in 1970s used in more than 40 Ministry of Defense organizations in the former USSR. Moxietype uses a flat file database instead of the more common relational database in content management systems. The latest version is 9.2.1 with a completely overhauled back end, integrated use of Plugin identification headers into its core system architecture and custom Digital Rights Management and Access Control technology to prevent unauthorized access and retrieval of copywritten content. Moxietype is a developer hosted platform.

External links

- Moxietype website^[1]

References

- [1] <http://moxietype.net/>

MyBB

	
	
A default installation of MyBB	
Developer(s)	MyBB Group
Stable release	1.4.13 / April 19, 2010
Platform	Web / PHP / SQL
Available in	multilingual ^[1]
Type	Forum software
License	GNU General Public License v3
Website	www.mybb.com ^[2]

MyBB is a free bulletin board system software package developed by the MyBB Group. It is written in PHP and licensed as free software under the GNU General Public License, version 3.

History

MyBB was founded in 2002 by Chris Boulton following a fork of the XMB development team. DevBB, a fork of the XMB code base, was created as a temporary solution while the new MyBB development team worked on the first MyBB release.^[3]

MyBB RC1 was released on December 10, 2003, and was one of the first public releases of MyBB.^[4] After three years of development and numerous other pre-releases, MyBB 1.00 was released to the public on December 9, 2005, marking the beginning of the 1.0x/1.1.x series.^[5] On March 9, 2006, MyBB 1.1.0 was released, which fixed a number of outstanding issues with the 1.0x code base.^[6] The final release of the 1.0/1.1 series was MyBB 1.1.8, a security update, released August 29, 2006.^[7]

On September 2, 2006, MyBB 1.2 was released. It included a thoroughly rewritten and revised code base and over 40 new features.^[8] The final release of the 1.2 series was MyBB 1.2.14, a security and maintenance update, released on July 17, 2008.^[9] Support for the 1.2 series ended on June 1, 2009, and security vulnerability maintenance of the series ended on December 31, 2009.^[10]

On August 2, 2008, MyBB 1.4 was released to the public following a long private and public beta test period. It featured over 70 features and changes, including a completely rewritten and redesigned administrator control panel, numerous new user moderation features, and a new calendar system.^[11] As with previous releases, MyBB 1.4 was released under its own proprietary license, but on October 12, 2008, it was moved to the GNU General Public License v3 license, making it a free and open source software. MyBB 1.4.2 was the first release of MyBB released under the GPL.^[12] The current release of MyBB is 1.4.13, released on April 19, 2010, as a security patch for the 1.4.12 release.^[13]

MyBB has had a closed development process since its creation. However, following the change to an open source license, preparations were made to open up MyBB development. On August 19, 2009, the MyBB development site was opened to the public, giving users read access to the MyBB subversion, including both the maintenance branch and the development trunk, as well as the official bug and feature tracker.^[14]

Future development

MyBB 1.6 is currently in a beta test phase, with a final release expected soon afterwards. MyBB 1.6 includes more than 49 new features and changes. MyBB 1.6 requires PHP 5.1 or later, a significant change from previous releases.^[15]

Following the release of MyBB 1.6, development on MyBB 2.0 will begin. Currently in planning stages, MyBB 2.0 will feature a rewritten code base, a new default theme, and numerous new features. A timeline for MyBB 2.0's development has not been confirmed.^[16]

Features

MyBB includes many features not included in other free forum software. Most notably, it includes a reputation system, multi-quote, and the ability to create custom BBCode (called MyCodes) out of the box.^[17] Additionally, MyBB includes support for multiple calendars with ranged and repeating events^[18], a scheduled mass mail and newsletter system^[19], and AJAX-based features such as quick reply, quick edit, and inline thread title editing.

For moderators, posts and threads can be managed through inline post and thread moderation, allowing for moderation actions to be applied to multiple posts or threads at the same time.^[20] Custom moderator tools allow administrators to combine moderation actions into individual tools to be used in thread and post moderation.^[21] MyBB also includes an extensive warning system, which allows for preset and custom warning types and configurable "warning levels," where actions are automatically performed when a user's warning level reaches a certain percentage.^[22]

Plugins require little or no modification to core files through MyBB's extensive use of plugin hooks.^[23] Plugins are installed on your forum to give your forum enhancements or changes without having to manually edit loads of files. Plugins can be obtained from the MyBB Modifications^[24] page as well as other MyBB plugin sites such as MyBB Central.

Merge System

In order to facilitate the process of migrating from other forum softwares to MyBB, the development team has maintained the **MyBB Merge System**. While not part of the forum software itself, the Merge System allows users to easily convert from vBulletin, IPB, phpBB, SMF, XMB and PunBB. It also allows merging multiple forums into one.^[25]

Reviews

An extensive review of MyBB features and limitations published by Forum Softwares Review website indicates that "MyBB is a really good alternative to all well known forum software".^[26] MyBB has received a score of 8 out of 10 by the reviewers and a score of 9 out of 10 by the users of Forum Softwares Review. A review of MyBB version 1.4 on Neowin mentions the full control MyBB offers over the forum and that MyBB is free to use as its main advantages.^[27]

Another review by "Forum Software Reviews" ranked MyBB and vBulletin as best forum softwares of 2008.^[28] MyBB is frequently compared to vBulletin because of their similarity in features and use; the main difference of the two softwares is in the license: vBulletin is proprietary software and users should pay for the license, while MyBB is

free software released under the terms of GNU Public License.

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software
- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)

External links

- MyBB Homepage ^[29], including full documentation
- Demonstration Example of MyBB ^[30]
- MyBB Source ^[31], a source for free MyBB plugins and themes
- MyBB ^[32] at the Open Directory Project

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NETSOFTWARE

	
Type	Private company
Industry	Computer and video games
Founded	1999
Headquarters	Kharkov, Ukraine
Website	http://netsoftware.com.ua/

History

NETSOFTWARE was founded in 1999 by Leschenko Nickolay and Eugene Musienko. It's one of the first game development companies in Ukraine, headquartered in Kharkov. NETSOFTWARE designs and develops games for a wide range of mobile handsets compatible with Java ME, and plans to start working with iPhone devices. The Company has agreements with leading content providers and major operators of CIS countries.

Products

- Mobile game Bunker 3D: Hitler's Plan (2006)
- Mobile game Laboratory 3D: Secrets Of III Reich (2007)
- Mobile game Castle 3D: Punitive Operation (2008)
- Mobile game Inside-Me: Online (2007)
- Mobile game Spermotoxic: XXX (2008)
- Mobile game Fatality: The Hell Tournament (2008)
- Mobile game Russian Roulette With Popstars (2008)
- Content management system CMS MyWAY (2002-2008)

Mobile phone game Bunker 3D is the number one hit of May 2007 on the leading Russian portal wap.infon.ru ^[1]. Just after the release of Laboratory 3D, The installment Bunker 3D gets in the Top 10 bestsellers of Q1, 2008. ^[2].

Content Management System MyWAY consists of core and connected major components (modules), which allows a successfully generation of big amounts of functions. The presence of a simple and an understandable interface makes it available and comfortable in usage of a number of clients. MyWAY meets modern requirements of information protection, it is stable against great loading. The system works on PHP and MySQL ^[3].

Structure of company

- NETSOFTWARE.GAMES - works in a field of development and testing game projects for mobile phones based on Java ME platform.
- NETSOFTWARE.PROGRAMS - starts developing CMS MyWAY at 2003, and at 2004 begin to sell this software to Ukrainian market.
- NETSOFTWARE.MEDIA - deals with producing of game projects and placing an advertisement in media bearer of our company (such called Product Placement at mobile games).

External links

- NETSOFTWARE ^[4]
- NETSOFTWARE.GAMES site ^[5]
- NETSOFTWARE.PROGRAMS site ^[6]
- NETSOFTWARE.MEDIA site ^[7]
- Site of mobile game Inside-Me with online ratings and gamers community ^[8]
- Site of mobile game Bunker 3D ^[9]
- Site of mobile game Laboratory 3D ^[10]
- Site of mobile game Castle 3D ^[11]
- Site of mobile game Spemototoxic: XXX with online ratings ^[12]
- Site of mobile game Fatality ^[13]
- CMS MyWAY description page ^[14]

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- [4] <http://www.netsoftware.com.ua/>
- [5] <http://www.netsoftwaregames.com/>
- [6] <http://www.netsoftwareprograms.com/>
- [7] <http://www.netsoftwaremedia.com/>
- [8] <http://www.inside-me.com/>
- [9] <http://www.bunker3d.com/>
- [10] <http://www.laboratory3d.com/>
- [11] <http://www.castle3d.com/>
- [12] <http://xxx.spermototoxic.com/>
- [13] <http://www.fatality1.com/>
- [14] <http://netsoftwareprograms.com/web/myway.php?l=2/>

net2ftp

Stable release	0.98 / June 1, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web-based FTP client
License	GPL & Others
Website	net2ftp.com ^[1]

net2ftp is a web based FTP client, written in PHP.

Features

As well as offering standard FTP functions, net2ftp also offers a variety of features including archiving and extracting files and directories, downloading a selected group of files and/or directories as an archive.

net2ftp can be set to restrict connections via an access list and can log user actions. Other plugins can be installed to add additional functionality as well. net2ftp can also be downloaded and installed on a host server, in which the requirements are:

- A web server (Apache recommended)
- PHP 4.2.3 or greater (Optionally, one feature requires PHP 5)
- At least 7.5 MB of free space for the net2ftp binaries
- MySQL for advanced logging

Integration

net2ftp has been integrated into many popular Content Management Systems, including Drupal, Joomla, Mambo and XOOPS. net2ftp has also been translated into over 15 languages.

References

- [net2ftp homepage](http://www.net2ftp.com/) ^[1]
- [net2ftp help](http://www.net2ftp.com/help.html) ^[2]
- net2ftp.nl.eu.org is version 0.98 ^[3]
- Used by the Invisionix Systems IRSR ^[4]

References

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- [2] <http://www.net2ftp.com/help.html>
- [3] <http://net2ftp.nl.eu.org/>
- [4] <http://www.invisionix.org/>

User:Nichescript/Affiliate Niche Sript

Developer(s)	AffiliateNicheScript.com ^[1]
Stable release	1.0 / February 1, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Online store management system
Website	www.affiliatenichescript.com ^[1]

Affiliate Niche Script, developed by AffiliateNicheScript.com, is a commercial online store management system for Amazon.com Affiliates. It is PHP-based, using the Apache web server and XML.

According to the official website, Affiliate Niche Script allows one to build and customize a complete Amazon.com Associate store in just a few minutes. An Affiliate Niche Script store has some great features such as price tracking, ajax shopping cart, custom reviews, iPhone support, cart tracking plus lots more. ^[2]

It supports stores based on Amazon.com, Amazon.co.uk, Amazon.ca, Amazon.de and Amazon.fr.

External links

- Official Affiliate Niche Script webpage ^[1]
- Sample Affiliate Niche Script ^[3]

References

[1] <http://www.affiliatenichescript.com/>

[2] Affiliate Niche Script Features (<http://www.affiliatenichescript.com/features.php>)

[3] <http://demo.affiliatenichescript.com/>

Ning (website)

	
URL	http://www.ning.com
Slogan	Create your own social network for anything
Commercial?	Yes
Type of site	Social networking
Owner	Marc Andreessen, Gina Bianchini
Created by	Marc Andreessen, Gina Bianchini
Launched	October 2005 ^[1]
Current status	Online

Ning is an online platform for people to create their own social networks,^[2] launched in October 2005.^[1] Ning was co-founded by Marc Andreessen and Gina Bianchini. Ning is Andreessen's third company (after Netscape and Opsware). The word "Ning" is Chinese for "peace" (simplified Chinese: 宁 ; traditional Chinese: 寧 ; pinyin: *níng*), as explained by Gina Bianchini on the company blog.^[3]

History

Ning started development in October 2004 and launched its platform publicly in October 2005.^[4] Ning was initially funded internally by Bianchini, Andreessen and angel investors. In July 2007, Ning raised US\$ million in venture capital, led by Legg Mason.^[5] In March 2008, the company also announced it had raised an additional US\$60 million in capital, led by an undisclosed set of investors.^[6]

On April 15, 2010, CEO Jason Rosenthal announced changes at Ning. The free service would be suspended and of the current 167 employees, only 98 would remain. Current users of the free service will have the option to either upgrade to a paid account or transition their content from Ning.^[7]^[8]

Ning is located in downtown Palo Alto, California.

Features

Ning competes with social sites like MySpace, Facebook and BigTent by appealing to people who want to create their own social networks around specific interests with their own visual design, choice of features and member data.^[9] The central feature of Ning is that anyone can create their own social network for a particular topic or need, catering to specific membership bases.

At its launch, Ning was a free-form platform for the development and hosting of open-source "social applications."^[4] The source code for Ning applications was available to users,^[10] and the service made it easy for anyone to fork a Ning application, modify its PHP code and run it as their own. Applications included photo albums, blogging software, and many for sharing business reviews.^[11] In late September 2006, Ning narrowed its focus to offering a group website, a photos website, and a videos website for people to copy and use for any purpose. These three templates were later superseded by a single customizable application aimed at enabling anyone to easily create their own social network. However, Ning does allow developers to have some source level control of their social networks, enabling them to change features and underlying logic.

Feature modification was temporarily disabled on October 21, 2008.^[12] The company will replace full source control with the ability to bring in new features or change the logic of existing features via OpenSocial and a set of new APIs to be relaunched in early 2009.^[12] ^[13]

Ning has both free and paid options. When someone creates a social network on Ning, it is free by default and runs ads that Ning controls. If the person creating the social network chooses, they can pay to control the ads (or lack thereof), in exchange for a monthly fee. A few other premium services such as extra storage and bandwidth and non-Ning URLs are also available for additional monthly fees.

Ning has also been used by educators in S-GI to conduct a book study on Curriculum Mapping. Many educators, including Latin and Greek teachers,^[14] are using Ning for developing educational resources.

Ning launched support for OpenSocial APIs that Google announced in the summer of 2008. Developers will be able to run OpenSocial gadgets within their networks.^[15]

The social networks running on Ning's service are programmed with PHP and the platform itself is built in Java.^[16]

In November 2008, Ning announced a partnership with Scripts4Ning, integrating the developer's products directly into Ning and offering them for free.^[17]

Ning network administrators can select from options that govern various levels of viewability and membership. Ning networks are subject to COPPA (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act) regulations.

Ning added an iPhone interface in March 2009,^[18] then made networks more compatible with mobile phones in August 2009.^[19]

Controversies

Banning of third-party provider

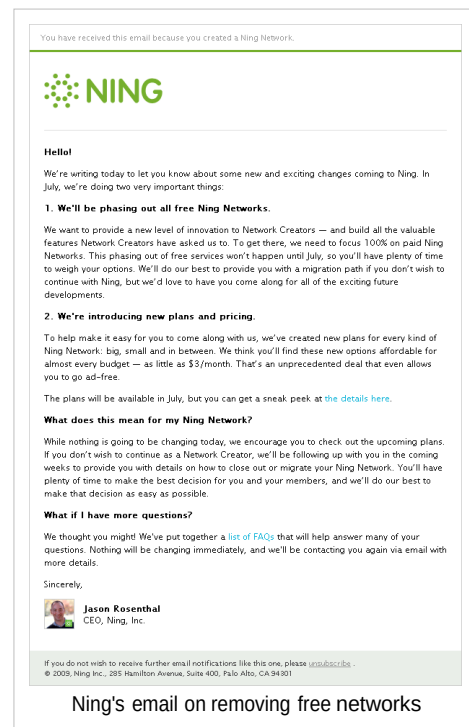
In August 2008, Ning removed Widget Laboratory (the largest third party provider of plugin enhancements to Ning at the time) from Ning, preventing use of any of their tools across Ning networks. This dispute was hotly debated in response to an article in TechCrunch.^[20]

Removal of adult networks

In December 2008, Ning announced that it would no longer host adult networks.^[21] Adult network owners were given just over a month to move their adult content to another provider. The reasons cited for removing adult networks from the platform were that they did not cover the costs of providing them and that they created a disproportionate amount of DMCA takedown notices for copyright infringing material.

Removal of search function

In November 2009, The search feature of Ning was removed; this change significantly limits the ability to find existing Ning networks^[22]. The search function was restored on March 29, 2010^[23] ^[24].



Ning's email on removing free networks

Removal of free networks

Many web services were proclaiming that Ning was closing down all free networks, and several were actively pursuing these creators^[25]. When Creators looked for confirmation on the Creators Network, there was little to no information, canned responses to their questions, and promises of more information in two weeks. Several Ning Employees were also gone with this "notice", although it's unclear whether that is due to layoffs or choice^[26]. Creators never received a formal notice, although Mr. Rosenthal did eventually post a re-statement of the original post more than 24 hours after the fact^[27].

On May 4, 2010, Ning Network sent official email to all members:

“We want to provide a new level of innovation to Network Creators — and build all the valuable features Network Creators have asked us to. To get there, we need to focus 100% on paid Ning Networks. This phasing out of free services won't happen until July, so you'll have plenty of time to weigh your options. We'll do our best to provide you with a migration path if you don't wish to continue with Ning, but we'd love to have you come along for all of the exciting future developments.”

See also

- BigTent
- Google Groups
- Yahoo! Groups
- SocialGO
- BuddyPress

External links

- Petition to keep Ning free for nonprofit and educational use^[28]
- enterpriseconnect.ning.com^[29] a ning network
- Ning^[30]
- Ning Blog^[31]
- Interview with Gina Bianchini co-founder of Ning, Intruders tv^[32] Video
- Audio interview with Marc Andreessen^[33] on Ning, social networking, and education (July 2007)
- Audio interview with Gina Bianchini^[34] on Ning (April 2007)
- Interview with Gina Bianchini, Ning CEO^[35] Bianchini describes "viral expansion loops" and how to create a successful social network (May 2008)
- "The Benefits of a Network"^[36] article by *The New York Times*

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NolaPro

	
	
Developer(s)	Noguska LLC
Stable release	4.0.5822 / June 3, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Accounting
License	Freeware
Website	www.nolapro.com ^[1]

NolaPro is a web-based accounting application running under MySQL and PHP, and released as proprietary freeware. First released in 2003, NolaPro is a low-cost alternative to programs like Quickbooks and NetSuite, suited to small, medium and larger businesses.

NolaPro is cross-platform, installs locally on Microsoft Windows and Linux, and is accessible from most operating systems including Mac OS, Unix, and SunOS. NolaPro uses a MySQL backend to store unlimited data and is accessed via a web browser.

This software suite includes the following modules:

- Order Entry (Fulfillment & Service) / Customer Database
- Accounts Payable / Vendor Database
- Billing (Accounts Receivable)
- Inventory Tracking
- Payroll & Employee Info
- General Ledger
- Administration
- Employee Time Tracking (Timeclock)
- Business-to-Business (B2B Web Portal)
- Point-of-Sale (PoS)
- Custom Link Menu
- Internal Message System
- Open-Source Shopping Cart (modified OSCommerce) for e-commerce transactions.

NolaPro is also available as an on-demand hosted service (SaaS model) directly from the author, and offers an alternative SaaS license for businesses (CPAs, consultants) who wish to host and resell it as a client service.

Multi-currency is presently being developed for inclusion into the software, making NolaPro one of the few small applications which will fluidly support monetary exchange rates. An API is now available (beta) for developers who wish to integrate NolaPro with their in-house or 3rd party applications.

NolaPro is presently being translated into numerous languages by the NolaPro community. In support of this, the author has approved 28 public language translation sites to accept contributions. The first of these (Spanish) has been completed with an associated website launched (en Espanol) at <http://www.nolaprolatino.com>.

In May 2005, NolaPro was recognized by Entrepreneur Magazine by its inclusion in Entrepreneur's 2005 Complete Guide to Software.^[2] NolaPro's user base continues to grow with Noguska expecting to add over 100,000 users during 2008.^[3]

Independent reviews

- FreeDownloadsCenter.com - *NolaPro Product Review*^[4]
- Linux Journal - *Tracking Your Business Finances with NolaPro*^[5]
- About.com - *NolaPro is Packed with Accounting Features*^[6]
- TechRepublic - *NolaPro: The Right Tool for the Job?*^[7]
- BlogCritics Magazine - *NolaPro: A Business Management Application*^[8]
- Stan Larson - *NolaPro 4.0 Accounting Software*^[9]
- PC Pro Magazine - *NolaPro Product Review*^[10]
- Number Insights - *NolaPro Leads the Pack on Web Based Accounting Software Alternatives*^[11]
- 3D2F - *Accounting as it is Done Today*^[12]
- TechRepublic - *The Search for a Linux POS*^[13]

See also

- Accounting software
- Comparison of accounting software

External links

- Official site^[1]
- Noguska homepage^[14]
- NolaPro demo^[1]
- Nola OSS SourceForge page^[15] - the open source predecessor to NolaPro

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- [15] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/nola/>

ORMer

ORMer is a free, open-source (MIT License) object-relational mapping class written in PHP.

Features

The primary goal is to provide ORM functionality while keeping things easy on the developer. It makes no assumptions about table/field naming conventions and requires minimal configuration (no XML config files). For Sqlite2 and MySQL 5.1.x it provides automatic relation discovery through foreign keys.

The most exciting feature is the ability to specify additional stipulations when referencing related data (such as the orders associated with a particular customer). See the second line of code in the example below.

Example

```
// Pull user objects "where email='me@host.com'"
$users = users::find()->where('email=:email')->parameter('email',
'me@host.com');

// Chain through to pull ordered products starting with "a"
// the database contains the following tables: users, orders,
order_products, products
// order_products associates products with an order
$products = $users->orders->order_products->products->where('product.name
like "a%");

// Loop over them and display their names
foreach($products as $product) {
    echo $product->name;
}
```

External links

- [Project Home Page](#) ^[1]
- [More Examples](#) ^[2]

References

- [1] <http://www.greaterscope.net/projects/ORMer>
[2] <http://www.greaterscope.net/projects/ORMer/examples>

ocPortal

Developer(s)	ocProducts Ltd
Initial release	February, 2004 ^[1]
Stable release	4.3.2 / March, 2010
Development status	Active
Available in	English
Type	Content Management System
License	CPAL
Website	ocportal.com ^[2]

ocPortal is a free and open source content management system (CMS) written in PHP and based on a MySQL backend database. The software has been developed by British software developer Chris Graham since 2004,^[3] with contributions from programmer Philip Withnall and designer Allen Ellis.^[4]

Early versions of ocPortal were hit with a setback in the form of a HTTP Remote File Include security vulnerability which “presents itself when an attacker provides a remote path to the 'req_path' variable through the URL” ^[5]. This security vulnerability was fixed in later versions and several processes were added to make any future vulnerabilities less likely.

Associated companies

In early 2009 Elief hosting announced a partnership with ocPortal^[6] to include an auto installer within the elief hosting platform ^[7]. Bitnami announced the release of a new installer stack for ocPortal towards the end of June in 2009 ^[8]. Installatron, a plugin for hosting control panels also includes ocPortal within its list of included scripts ^[9].

Criticisms

ocPortal's weak points have been noted as its relatively small community. Very few community addons or themes have been released for ocPortal ^[10] and the activity on forums is dwarfed by large competitors such as Drupal and Joomla. ^[11]

Features

ocPortal has a number of features which can be included when installing the software or added later ^[12]. Some of those features are:^[13]

- Self extracting installer option
- Automatic Site map Generation
- Support for short URLs
- Highly Web standards compliant, see more information below
- Theme Wizard
- Rich Media Support
- Social Media Syndication
- RSS & Atom Support
- Media Galleries including optional watermarking
- News & Newsletters

- Forums
- Shopping Cart & e-commerce functionality
- Customisable Pages
- Web Banners
- Images of the day option
- Site statistics and analytics support
- Downloads
- Calendar
- Quizzes and Surveys
- Points store
- Search functionality
- Support ticket support
- External software integration support
- Polls – Simple voting system by users
- Catalogues for Links & FAQs etc
- CEDI (Structured Wikis)
- Blogs
- Chat Rooms, Instant Messaging & Shout-out boxes
- Multi-site network support including shared membership
- Multiple User group support and customisation
- Control of user privileges

Standards compliance

ocPortal complies with a number standards.^[14] covering areas such as web publishing, accessibility and internationalization, metadata and data storage and distribution.

Web publishing

HTTP 1.1, XHTML 1.0, CSS 2.1, HTML5 rel semantics, OpenSearch 1.0, DOM, SVG & ECMAScript

Accessibility and internationalisation

WCAG 1.0 and 2.0, with support for AAA, Unicode, ATAG^[15], Internationalisation, UK Government, recommendation for access keys & Section 508,

Data and feeds

XML, RSS 2.0 (all formats/variants), Atom 1.0, iCalendar 2.0, LDAP 3 & OPML.

Metadata

Dublin Core, hCalendar, hCard, hReview, rel-nofollow, rel-enclosure, rel-license, rel-tag & XFN (limited support)

History

ocPortal was originally released in February 2004^[1] and the current version is Version 4.3. In September of 2009 ocPortal was added to the CMS reports top 30 web applications from a list of 1,700^[16]. In December 2009 ocProducts moved to new offices in Sheffield^[17]

Version history

- March 2004 – version 1 Released; Included limited page support & basic features ^[18]
- August 2004 – version 2 Released; Software largely re-architected
- November 2004 – version 2.1; introduced member database, attachments
- October 2005 – version 2.5; Added discussion forums
- July 2006 – version 3 Released; Included a UI overhaul
- August 2008 – version 4 Released
- January 2009 – Included in the Opensource CMS Demo program ^[19]
- June 2009 - included in the Killerstartup's "Web App Tools" list ^[20]
- September 2009 - version 4.2 released. ^[21] ; Included Joomla, Wordpress & HTML website importers
- February 2010 version 4.3 released ^[22]

References

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- [22] CMS Report Version 4.3 release article (<http://cmsreport.com/content/2010/02/ocportal-43-released>)

Open Realty

Developer(s)	Transparent Technologies, Inc
Stable release	3.0.0 / June 15, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	8.6 MB (archived)
Type	Real Estate Listing Management
License	Commercial
Website	http://www.open-realty.org/

Open-Realty is a commercial web-based real estate listing management application. It is designed to be easy to setup and use. The project was written in PHP programming language.

Until version 2.5.8 the application was under BSD license with two extra clause^[1], although there is a long history of interfering license issues.

With version 3.0.0 the application is partly encoded.

There is no information of a fork yet.

“1. If you use *Open-Realty* in an application you redistribute, the complete source code for your application must be available for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost.”

“5. *Open-Realty* is designed to produce computer files for distribution, and the original work may insert into such files text ("Attribution Text") which identifies them as having been produced by *Open-Realty*, *Open-Realty's* distributor *Transparent Technologies*, and the terms of or a reference to this license. Whilst the files themselves are not subject to this license, your grant to use, distribute and modify this work is conditional upon your agreement not to make any modification to the work which might causes such Attribution Text to be removed, or its insertion to be modified in a manner which is like to make it materially less readable to those using the files in the manner in which they would customarily be used.”

External links

- Open-Realty Website^[2]
- Open-Realty Demo^[3]
- Open-Realty Support Forums^[4]
- Free Realty^[5] (Similar software)
- License Issues^[6]

References

- [1] Open-Realty License (<http://www.open-realty.org/oslicense.html>)
- [2] <http://www.open-realty.org/>
- [3] <http://www.open-realty.org/demo/>
- [4] <http://support.open-realty.org/>
- [5] <http://freerealty.rwcinc.net/>
- [6] <http://wprealty.org/forums/showthread.php?p=133/>

OpenBiblio

OpenBiblio is an integrated library management system.

History

Created in 2002 under General Public Licence (GNU-GPL). ^[1] It is written in PHP containing OPAC, circulation, cataloging, and staff administration functionality.

The system has been translated into Spanish, by a professor of Castilian, and is used in the primary school system in Chile. In addition, Colombia, Cuba and Venezuela have expressed a interest in this program, stated Mr. Wiesterman of the Chilean government.^[2]

Operation

The catalogue format is based on MARC 21^[3] but records may be imported from other compatible formats. Versions up to 0.6 are not completely compatible with the MARC format^[4]. **OpenBiblio** is designed for small libraries.

Characteristics

- User alerts via predesigned messages.
- Control of fines for late returns of documents.
- Statistical models for the use of the library and the material.

Module

- Circulation. Administering users' data, loans, returns, reservations and fines.
- Cataloguing. Control of bibliographical records and their copies.
- Administration. Configuration and management of the system.
- Reports. Retrieve and format information from the database, for example: media labels, member cards, overdue letters.

External Links

OpenBiblio home page on SourceForge.net ^[5]

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- [5] <http://obiblio.sourceforge.net/>

Opus (content management system)

Permission not yet granted for logo ^[1]	
Developer(s)	The Hug ^[2]
Stable release	2.28 / July 6, 2008
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content Management System
License	GPL
Website	opus.cx ^[2]

Opus is a free, open source content management system for publishing content on the world wide web and intranets. It is written in the PHP programming language and uses the MySQL database.

History

Opus is short for **Opus Publishing System**. Opus is also the penguin in Bloom County, a comic strip by Berkeley Breathed which Paul Oldham, who wrote most of the original Opus code, used to read avidly.

It was developed to publish a web site and online newspaper for the village of Milton, Cambridgeshire, UK, and then extended into a general-purpose CMS.

Features

Opus is easy to use, and once installed requires little or no knowledge of PHP, MySQL or HTML to maintain. The default layout has a sidebar with links to articles, and a top-left icon, with a main panel extended right from the sidebar in which the content resides but it is possible, through the use of templates, to create web pages laid out in any way the site owner wishes. It supports the publication of news articles in a most-recent-first format with an option to allow blogging and to add an RSS feed. It has a flexible authentication system that allows editors to be granted selective rights over different areas of the site.

Community

The Opus CMS is in use across many web sites^[3], particularly charity and local community groups, and Parish Councils^[4], but it is also used by a number of companies.

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- Official Opus website^[5]
- Download Opus^[6]
- "The Hug", the people who wrote it^[7]

References

- [1] <http://www.opus.cx/php/img/opus.gif>
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- [3] <http://www.opus.cx/opus5.html>
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- [7] <http://www.the-hug.co.uk/>

osCommerce

	
Developer(s)	Harald Ponce de Leon
Stable release	2.2 RC 2a / January 30, 2008
Preview release	3.0 Alpha 5 "Vanillekipferl" / March 14, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Webshop
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.oscommerce.com/

osCommerce ("open source Commerce") is an e-commerce and online store-management software program. It can be used on any web server that has PHP and MySQL installed. It is available as free software under the GNU General Public License.

Key Features

osCommerce MS2.2 provides a basic set of functionality that meets the common needs of online businesses. Beyond the basic functionality, osCommerce is able to be augmented, via either community-supplied add-ons or custom code, meaning that it can be customized to meet the specific needs of any business.

The following is a list of key features of osCommerce MS2.2 as stated on the osCommerce site:

- Compatible with PHP 4 and MySQL - easily portable to version 5.
- Compatible with all major browsers.
- Multi-lingual English, German and Spanish by default.
- Automatic web-based installation.
- Unlimited number of products and categories.
- Automatic setup of e-commerce payment systems: Authorize.net, Netbilling.com, 2Checkout.com, iPayment.de, PayPal.com, PsiGate.com, SECPay.com, and TrustCommerce.com; Many other add-on ecommerce payment systems, off-line (manual) credit card payments, and on-line payment processing.
- Multi-currency support via manual update from exchange rate server.
- Support for dynamic images (one image per product).
- Supports physical products as well as product downloads.
- Web-based administration module.
- Database backup and restore.
- Temporary and permanent shopping carts.
- Secure transactions with SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) support.
- Many shipping options including by weight, price, or destination.
- Real-time shipping quote integration with UPS, USPS.
- Zone-based shipping options as well as a free shipping option as part of Order Totals Module.
- Full tax functionality, included compounded taxes, different zones for different products.

In implementing an osCommerce-based site one key decision is how to integrate the design. Unlike its forks, osCommerce MS2.2 does not come with a template system, though third party osCommerce templates are available. This has been seen as a negative for some. However it does mean that designs can be hand-coded or a template system installed. There are several well-known template systems, including STS, BTS and SMARTY.

Limitations

Since its release in 2003, a number of issues regarding its functionality have been identified by the user community and recognized, in part, by the development team. For example:

1. UPS is no longer a standard shipping module but can be added.
2. The manual Credit Card payment is not PCI Compliant and should be used for testing only.
3. Downloadable products are not fully secure but can be secured via Add On.
4. Image thumbnails are in fact full size images reduced for display which impacts bandwidth.
5. The PSI Gate module is no longer operable and needs to be replaced with an XML version.
6. Stock is not applied to product options but there is an Add On that will allow this

Criticisms

There are some minor security vulnerabilities regarding possible SQL injection via unchecked PHP code. Patches are available for affected programs.

Customization via Add On or Custom Code means that installation of additional Add Ons may require manual rather than automated installation.

History

osCommerce was started in March 2000 in Germany by project founder and leader Harald Ponce de Leon as **The Exchange Project**. While osCommerce is still officially in its development stage, the current Milestone 2.2 release (Release Candidate 2a) is considered stable. As of August 2008 the osCommerce site says that there are over 14,000 'live' websites using the program.^[1] This number is almost certainly conservative, given the inclusion of osCommerce in hosting panel application installers such as Fantastico (web hosting)^[2] and its dependency on osCommerce users linking their sites into the osCommerce Live Stores listings.

The planned Milestone 3.0 is expected to be a major re-write of the program to incorporate an object-oriented backend, a template system to allow easy layout changes, and inclusion of an administration-area username and password definition during installation^[3]. An early release candidate of osCommerce 3.0 (osCommerce Online Merchant 3.0A4) has been available for download since Mar 31 2007, 03:11 AM^[4]

On 29 October, 2008 it was announced by Harald Ponce de Leon (Project Leader) that the goal is to get v2.2 finalized and to release v3.0 Alpha 5 as soon as possible.^[5]

On March 15, 2009 osCommerce made the first official release of osCommerce Online Merchant V 3.0 as a stable, production ready alpha release.^[6] Introduced along with this release is a new "Social Coding on Github" initiative introduced by osCommerce to liven up a previously slow development cycle.

Branches

Distributed under the GNU General Public License, osCommerce is one of the earliest PHP based Open Source shopping cart software distributions.^[7] As such, it has spawned a number of forks including ozEcommerce,^[8] CRE Loaded,^[9] osCMax,^[10] Zen Cart,^[11] Suocommerce,^[12] Batavi^[13] and xtcModified.^[14]

See also

- List of Open Source eCommerce Software

References

- [1] Shops OsCommerce (<http://shops.oscommerce.com/>)
- [2] Fantastico cPanel Hosting (<http://cpanel-host.com/fantastico/>)
- [3] osCommerce: Roadmap (<http://www.oscommerce.com/community/roadmap>)
- [4] (NEWS) osCommerce 3.0 Alpha 4 "Lebkuchen" Released - osCommerce Community Support Forums (<http://forums.oscommerce.com/index.php?showtopic=257053>)
- [5] The Forum - osCommerce Community Support Forums:Oct 29 2008, 01:39 AM (<http://forums.oscommerce.com/index.php?s=&showtopic=319173&view=findpost&p=1327830>) - osCommerce Community Support Forums
- [6] (NEWS) osCommerce Online Merchant v3.0 Alpha 5 - osCommerce Community Support Forums (<http://forums.oscommerce.com/index.php?showtopic=331360>) - osCommerce Community Support Forums
- [7] osCommerce: Copyright Policy (<http://www.oscommerce.com/about/copyright>)
- [8] ozEcommerce (<http://www.ozecommerce.net>)
- [9] CRE Loaded | Part of Chain Reaction Ecommerce. United. (<http://www.getcre.com>)
- [10] osCMax - osCommerce Maximized (<http://www.oscmax.com>)
- [11] Zen Cart - free shopping cart software (<http://www.zencart.com>)
- [12] Suocommerce - Next Generation Ecommerce (<http://www.suomedia.com>)
- [13] Batavi - value chain ecommerce (<http://www.batavi.org>) - value chain ecommerce
- [14] xtcModified (<http://www.xtc-modified.org>)

Notes

- Watson, Kerry. *The osCommerce Technical Manual*. Victoria, BC Canada: On Demand Manuals. pp. 11–14 ISBN 1-4120-3733-6.
- Gurevych, Vadym . *osCommerce Webmaster's Guide to Selling Online*. Birmingham, UK: Packt Publishing. p. 2 ISBN 1-8471-9202-5.

External links

- osCommerce official site (<http://www.oscommerce.com/>)
- OsCommerce (<http://www.dmoz.org/Computers/Programming/Languages/PHP/Scripts/E-Commerce/osCommerce/>) at the Open Directory Project

PEAR

The **PHP Extension and Application Repository**, or **PEAR**, is a repository of PHP software code. Stig S. Bakken founded the PEAR project in 1999 to promote the re-use of code that performs common functions. The project seeks to provide a structured library of code, maintain a system for distributing code and for managing code packages, and promote a standard coding style. Though community-driven, the PEAR project has a PEAR Group which serves as the governing body and takes care of administrative tasks. Each PEAR code package comprises an independent project under the PEAR umbrella. It has its own development team, versioning-control and documentation.

PEAR packages

A **PEAR package** is distributed as a gzipped tar file. Each archive consists of source code written in PHP, usually in an object-oriented style. Many PEAR packages can readily be used by developers as ordinary third party code via simple include statements in PHP. More elegantly, the **PEAR package manager** which comes with PHP by default may be used to install PEAR packages so that the extra functionality provided by the package appears as an integrated part of the PHP installation. Unlike the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN) archives, which PEAR took as its model, PEAR packages do not have implicit dependencies so that a package's placement in the PEAR package tree does not relate to code dependencies. Rather, PEAR packages must explicitly declare all dependencies on other PEAR packages.

The PEAR base classes contain code for simulating object-oriented destructors and consistent error-handling. Packages exist for many basic PHP functions including authentication, caching, database access, encryption, configuration, HTML, web services and XML.

PEAR package manager

The PEAR package manager provides an easy way to install, uninstall, or upgrade with new PEAR packages or PECL extensions. Before installing a package it can also be instructed to take care of package dependencies so all the extra needed packages are installed too.

The PEAR package manager is run from the command line using the pear command. Usually it is therefore only the server administrator who can alter the installed base of PEAR and PECL extensions. On PHP installations running on Linux, the PEAR package manager is ready for usage by default, but on Windows the PEAR package manager is only available after running a batch file called go-pear.bat.

PECL

PECL (PHP Extension Community Library, pronounced 'pickle') is conceptually very similar to PEAR, and indeed PECL modules are installed with the PEAR Package Manager. PECL contains C extensions for compiling into PHP. As C programs, PECL extensions run more efficiently than PEAR packages. PECL includes modules for XML-parsing, access to additional databases, mail-parsing, embedding Perl or Python in PHP scripts and for compiling PHP scripts. PECL spun off from the PEAR Project in October 2003. Originally it was called the PEAR Extension Code Library, but it now operates independently of PEAR.

PECL extensions are documented alongside standard extensions within the PHP Manual, so there is no special manual for PECL extensions. Also, several extensions began their development cycle in PECL and ended up in core (the distributed PHP source) and in many of these cases the PECL versions become unmaintained.

External links

- The PEAR Project ^[1]
- The PEAR Manual ^[2]
- The PECL Project ^[3]
- A PEAR Forum (unofficial) ^[4]

References

- [1] <http://pear.php.net>
- [2] <http://pear.php.net/manual/en/>
- [3] <http://pecl.php.net>
- [4] <http://www.pear-forum.org/>

PHP accelerator

A **PHP accelerator** is an extension designed to boost the performance of software applications written using the PHP programming language. Most PHP accelerators work by caching the compiled bytecode of PHP scripts to avoid the overhead of parsing and compiling source code on each request (some or all of which may never even be executed). For best performance, caching is to shared memory with direct execution from the shared memory and the minimum of memory copying at runtime. A PHP accelerator typically reduces server load and increases the speed of PHP code anywhere from 2–10 times, depending on factors such as the inherent execution time of the PHP application and the percentage of source code actually executed on a given request. While a code optimizer may even slow down overall performance when used in isolation, it can provide an additional performance boost when coupled with a code cache as the optimization effort is performed just once.

See also

- List of PHP accelerators

External links

- Benchmarking Drupal with PHP op-code caches: APC, eAccelerator and XCache (and Standard PHP) compared ^[1] from April 2008.
- PHP on Fire: Five Opcode Caches compared ^[2] including a complete chart ^[3] featuring Zend Platform, APC, XCache, eAccelerator ionCube Encoder and Standard PHP benchmarks. Made in October 2006.
- Alternative PHP Cache ^[4] available as a PHP extension.

References

- [1] <http://2bits.com/articles/benchmarking-drupal-with-php-op-code-caches-apc-eaccelerator-and-xcache-compared.html>
- [2] <http://itst.net/654-php-on-fire-three-opcode-caches-compared>
- [3] <http://itst.net/wp-content/uploads/2006/10/PHP%20Bytecode%20Cacher%20Review.html>
- [4] <http://php.net/manual/en/book.apc.php>

PHP syntax and semantics

The **syntax of the PHP programming language** is the set of rules that defines how a PHP program will be written and interpreted.

Overview

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and not parsed by PHP. The most common delimiters are `<?php` and `?>`, respectively open and close delimiters. `<script language="php">` `</script>` style delimiters are also always available, so these two forms are the most portable. The first form of delimiters, `<?php` and `?>`, in XHTML and other XML documents, creates correctly formed XML 'processing instructions'.^[1] Therefore, in either of these two cases, the resulting mixture of PHP and other markup is well-formed, and so probably valid, as XML and XHTML on the server before PHP processing. This may be helpful if the source code documents ever need to be processed in other ways during the life of the software.

Short opening tags (`<?` or `<?=>`) are also available for use, but are, along with ASP style tags (`<%` or `<%=>`), less portable as they can be disabled in the PHP configuration. For this reason the use of Short tags and ASP style tags is discouraged.^[2] The purpose of these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code (notably HTML). Everything outside the delimiters is ignored by the parser and is passed through as output.^[3]

One of the language characteristic features is implicit variable declaration. Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted ("") and heredoc strings allow the ability to embed a variable's value into the string.^[4] PHP treats newlines as whitespace, in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside string quotes). Statements are terminated by a semicolon.^[5] PHP has three types of comment syntax: `/* */` which serves as block comments, and `//` as well as `#` which are used for inline comments.^[6] Many examples use the **print** function instead of the **echo** function. Both functions are nearly identical; the major difference being that **print** is slower than **echo** because the former will return a status indicating if it was successful or not in addition to text to output, whereas the latter does not return a status and only returns the text for output.^[7]

The usual Hello World code example for PHP is:^[8]

```
<?php
echo "Hello World!\n";
?>
```

The example above outputs the following:

```
Hello World!
```

Instead of using `<?` and the `echo` statement an optional "shortcut" is the use of `<?=>` instead of `<?>` which implicitly echoes data:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title><?=$page_title;?></title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello</p>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Colon Syntax

PHP offers an alternative syntax to the standard curly-brace syntax. This syntax is called colon syntax and affects the following control structures: `if`, `while`, `for`, `foreach`, and `switch`.^[9] The syntax varies only slightly from the curly-brace syntax. In each case the opening brace (`{`) is replaced with a colon (`:`) and the close brace is replaced with `endif`, `endwhile`, `endfor`, `endforeach`, or `endswitch`, respectively.^[10] An example of the syntax for an `if/elseif` statement is as follows:^[9]

```
if (condition) :
    // code here
elseif (condition) :
    // code here
else :
    // code here
endif;
```

Data types

PHP stores whole numbers in a platform-dependent range. This range is typically that of 32-bit signed integers. Integer variables can be assigned using decimal (positive and negative), octal and hexadecimal notations. Real numbers are also stored in a platform-specific range. They can be specified using floating point notation, or two forms of scientific notation.^[11] PHP has a native Boolean type, named "boolean", similar to the native Boolean types in Java and C++. Using the Boolean type conversion rules, non-zero values are interpreted as true and zero as false, as in Perl.^[11] The null data type represents a variable that has no value. The only value in the null data type is `NULL`.^[11] Variables of the "resource" type represent references to resources from external sources. These are typically created by functions from a particular extension, and can only be processed by functions from the same extension. Examples include file, image and database resources.^[11] Arrays can contain elements of any type that PHP can handle, including resources, objects, and even other arrays. Order is preserved in lists of values and in hashes with both keys and values, and the two can be intermingled. Objects can syntactically be used as Arrays.^[11]

Functions

PHP has hundreds of base functions and thousands more from extensions. Functions are not first-class functions and can only be referenced by their name prior to PHP version 5.3.0, whereas PHP 5.3.0 introduces closures.^[12] User-defined functions can be created at any time and without being prototyped.^[12] Functions can be defined inside code blocks, permitting a run-time decision as to whether or not a function should be defined. There is no concept of local functions. Function calls must use parentheses with the exception of zero argument class constructor functions called with the PHP new operator, where parentheses are optional.

An example function definition is the following:

```
<?php
function hello()
{
    echo "Hello World!\n";
}

hello();
```



```
?>
```

PHP supports quasi-anonymous functions through the `create_function()` function. These are not true anonymous functions because anonymous functions are nameless but functions can only be referenced by name in PHP. As of version 5.3, PHP also supports anonymous functions.^[12]

Function calls may be made via variables, where the value of a variable contains the name of the function to call. This is illustrated in the following example:

```
<?php
function hello()
{
    return 'Hello';
}
function world()
{
    return "World!\n";
}

$fn1 = 'Hello';
$fn2 = 'World';

echo $fn1 . world() . ' ' . hello() . $fn2;

?>
```

PHP does not support named parameters or parameter skipping.^[13] Some core PHP developers have publicly expressed disappointment with this decision.^[13] Others have suggested workarounds for this limitation.^[14]

Objects

Basic object-oriented programming functionality was added in PHP 3.^[15] Object handling was completely rewritten for PHP 5, expanding the feature set and enhancing performance.^[16] In previous versions of PHP, objects were handled like primitive types.^[16] The drawback of this method was that the whole object was copied when a variable was assigned or passed as a parameter to a method. In the new approach, objects are referenced by handle, and not by value. PHP 5 introduced private and protected member variables and methods, along with abstract classes and final classes as well as abstract methods and final methods. It also introduced a standard way of declaring constructors and destructors, similar to that of other object-oriented languages such as C++, and a standard exception handling model. Furthermore PHP 5 added Interfaces and allows for multiple Interfaces to be implemented. There are special interfaces that allow objects to interact with the runtime system. Objects implementing `ArrayAccess` can be used with array syntax and objects implementing `Iterator` or `IteratorAggregate` can be used with the `foreach` language construct. The static method and class variable features in Zend Engine 2 do not work the way some would expect. There is no virtual table feature in the engine, so static variables are bound with a name instead of a reference at compile time.^[17]

This example shows how to define a class, `foo`, that inherits from class `bar`. The function `mystaticfunc` is a public static function that can be called with `foo::mystaticfunc()`.

```
class foo extends bar
{
    function __construct()
```



```

{
    $doo = "wah dee dee";
}
public static function mystaticfunc()
{
    $dee = "dee dee dum";
}
}

```

If the developer creates a copy of an object using the reserved word *clone*, the Zend engine will check if a `__clone()` method has been defined or not. If not, it will call a default `__clone()` which will copy the object's properties. If a `__clone()` method is defined, then it will be responsible for setting the necessary properties in the created object. For convenience, the engine will supply a function that imports the properties of the source object, so that the programmer can start with a by-value replica of the source object and only override properties that need to be changed.^[18]

References

- [1] Bray, Tim; et al (26 November 2008). "Processing Instructions" (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-20081126/#sec-pi>). *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fifth Edition)*. W3C. . Retrieved 2009-06-18.
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- [18] "Object cloning" (<http://ca3.php.net/language.oop5.cloning>). The PHP Group. . Retrieved 2008-03-16.

PHP/Java Bridge

There are three well known implementations of the PHP scripting language:

- The original implementation of PHP and the de facto standard is the open source PHP distribution.
- Project Zero has a PHP runtime written in Java. It also distributes extensions from the open source implementation of PHP.
- Quercus is an open-source pure Java implementation of the PHP scripting language.

To bridge between PHP scripts and Java libraries all three implementations provide a PHP/Java bridge.

The de facto implementation of PHP has a PHP/Java Bridge separately available from SourceForge. This uses a dual process model where the Java libraries are run in a separate process from the PHP runtime. Interactions with Java objects are marshalled across to the Java process using an XML ^[1] protocol.

Quercus and Project Zero implement PHP on top of the Java Virtual Machine and so can run the Java libraries in the same process as the PHP runtime. This reduces the overhead of interacting with Java libraries when compared with the dual process model.

See also

- Quercus (software)

External links

- Open source PHP homepage ^[2]
- SourceForge PHP/Java Bridge homepage ^[3]
- Project Zero homepage ^[4]
- Quercus homepage ^[5]

References

[1] <http://php-java-bridge.sourceforge.net/pjb/PROTOCOL.TXT>

[2] <http://www.php.net/>

[3] <http://php-java-bridge.sourceforge.net/>

[4] <http://www.projectzero.org/documentation/>

[5] <http://quercus.caucho.com/>

PHPClasses repository

The **PHPClasses repository** is a website with freely distributable Web programming components in the form of PHP classes of objects. It was launched in June 1999^[1] by Manuel Lemos as a means of distributing his own classes of PHP objects. Soon after it was launched, the repository was opened for contribution from other authors.^[2]

It is the most popular repository for PHP scripts according to Alexa^[3]. As of May 2009, over 4600 packages were submitted to the site by more than 2400 contributing authors. The number of submitted packages and authors is listed in the site statistics page^[4], which is updated automatically every day.

Authors are free to submit their own packages without any special requirements in terms of code formatting style. Only packages that provide functionality implemented by classes of PHP objects are accepted.

The site keeps track of the downloads of each package made by logged users. The information about which users downloaded a package can be used to notify those users when the package is updated by the author, except for users who do not want to be notified. The site also builds top download charts to let authors and users know which are the most popular packages.^[5]

External links

- PHPClasses repository - <http://www.phpclasses.org/> ^[6]

References

- [1] Site launch announcement message (<http://marc.info/?m=93020963511392>)
- [2] Story of the site (<http://www.phpclasses.org/blog/post/61-File-upload-progress-meter-for-PHP-4-at-last.html>)
- [3] Top popular sites with collections of PHP scripts (<http://www.alexa.com/topsites/category/Top/Computers/Programming/Languages/PHP/Scripts/Collections/>)
- [4] <http://www.phpclasses.org/browse/statistics/statistics.html>
- [5] Top downloaded and top rated packages and authors (<http://www.phpclasses.org/browse/top/top.html>)
- [6] <http://www.phpclasses.org/>

PHPDoc

PHPDoc is an adaptation of Javadoc for the PHP programming language. It is a formal standard for commenting PHP code. It allows external document generators like phpDocumentor to generate documentation of APIs and helps some IDEs such as Zend Studio, NetBeans, ActiveState Komodo Edit and IDE and Aptana Studio to interpret variable types and other ambiguities in the loosely typed language and to provide improved code completion, type hinting and debugging.

PHPDoc supports documentation of both object-oriented and procedural code.

Components of PHPDoc

DocBlock

A DocBlock is an extended C++-style PHP comment that begins with `/**` and has an `*/` at the beginning of every line. DocBlocks precede the element they are documenting. Any line within a DocBlock that doesn't begin with a `*` will be ignored.

To document function `foo()`, place the DocBlock immediately before the function declaration:

```
/**
 * This is a DocBlock comment
 */
function foo()
{
}
```

This example will apply the DocBlock to `define('me',2);` instead of to `function foo()`:

```
/**
 * DocBlock for function foo?
 *
 * No, this will be for the constant me!
 */
define('me',2);
function foo($param = me)
{
}
```

`define()` statements, functions, classes, class methods, and class vars, `include()` statements, and global variables can all be documented, see Elements of the source code that can be documented

A DocBlock contains three basic segments in this order:

- Short Description
- Long Description
- Tags

The Short Description starts on the first line, and can be terminated with a blank line or a period. A period inside a word (like `example.com` or `0.1 %`) is ignored. If the Short Description would become more than three lines long, only the first line is taken. The Long Description continues for as many lines as desired and may contain HTML

markup for display formatting. Here is a sample DocBlock with a Short and a Long Description:

```
/**
 * return the date of Easter
 *
 * Using the formula from "Formulas that are way too complicated for
 anyone to
 * ever understand except for me" by Irwin Nerdy, this function
 calculates the
 * date of Easter given a date in the Ancient Mayan Calendar, if you
 can also
 * guess the birthday of the author.
 */
```

Optionally, you may enclose all paragraphs in a <p></p> tag. Be careful, if the first paragraph does not begin with <p>, phpDocumentor will assume that the DocBlock is using the simple double linebreak to define paragraph breaks as in:

```
/**
 * Short desc
 *
 * Long description first sentence starts here
 * and continues on this line for a while
 * finally concluding here at the end of
 * this paragraph
 *
 * The blank line above denotes a paragraph break
 */
```

Here is an example of using <p>

```
/**
 * Short desc
 *
 * <p>Long description first sentence starts here
 * and continues on this line for a while
 * finally concluding here at the end of
 * this paragraph</p>
 * This text is completely ignored! it is not enclosed in p tags
 * <p>This is a new paragraph</p>
 */
```

phpDocumentor also supports JavaDoc's DocBlock format through the command-line option -j, --javadocdesc. Due to the non-XHTML compliant unmatched p tag, we highly recommend you avoid this syntax whenever possible

```
/**
 * <p>
 * Short desc is only to the first period.
 * This means a sentence like:
```

```
* "Parses Mr./Mrs. out of $_GET." will
* parse a short description of "Parses Mr."
* which is rather silly. Long description is
* the entire DocBlock description including the
* Short desc, and paragraphs begin where p is like:
* <p>
* The p above denotes a paragraph break
*/
```

phpDocumentor will convert all whitespace into a single space in the long description, use paragraph breaks to define newlines, or `<pre>`, as discussed in the next section.

DocBlock Description Details

In some parsers the long and short description of a DocBlock is parsed for a few select HTML tags that determine additional formatting. Because not all HTML is allowed, they will generally be converted into plain text or more content specific tags. For example, a `<b>` tag may be converted into `<emphasis>` in DocBook.

Here is a list of tags supported by phpDocumentor:

- `<b>` -- emphasize/bold text
- `<code>` -- Use this to surround php code, some converters will highlight it
- `<br>` -- hard line break, may be ignored by some converters
- `<i>` -- italicize/mark as important
- `<kbd>` -- denote keyboard input/screen display
- `<li>` -- list item
- `<ol>` -- ordered list
- `<p>` -- If used to enclose all paragraphs, otherwise it will be considered text
- `<pre>` -- Preserve line breaks and spacing, and assume all tags are text (like XML's CDATA)
- `<samp>` -- denote sample or examples (non-php)
- `<ul>` -- unordered list
- `<var>` -- denote a variable name

For the rare case when the text `"<b>"` is needed in a DocBlock, use a double delimiter as in `<<b>>`. phpDocumentor will automatically translate that to the physical text `"<b>"`.

Using `<code>` and `<pre>`

Both `<code>` and `<pre>` ignore any HTML listed above (except for their closing tags).

DocBlock Templates

The purpose of a DocBlock template is to reduce redundant typing. For instance, if a large number of class variables are private, one would use a DocBlock template to mark them as private. DocBlock templates simply augment any normal DocBlocks found in the template block.

A DocBlock template is distinguished from a normal DocBlock by its header. Here is the most basic DocBlock template:

```
/**#@+
 *
 */
```

The text that marks this as a DocBlock template is `/**#@+` - all 6 characters must be present. DocBlock templates are applied to all documentable elements until the ending template marker:

```
/**#@-*/
```

Note that all 8 characters must appear as `/**#@-*/` in order for phpDocumentor to recognize them as a template.

Page Level DocBlocks

A page-level DocBlock is the only DocBlock that cannot precede the element that it is documenting, as there is no way to precede a file. To solve this issue, the way phpDocumentor finds a page-level DocBlock is to parse the first DocBlock in a file as the page-level DocBlock, with certain conditions.

```
<?php
/**
 * Page-level DocBlock
 */
define('oops','Page-level DocBlock it is not!');
?>
```

This last example has one DocBlock, and it is the first DocBlock in a file, but it is not a Page-level DocBlock. How can phpDocumentor tell the difference between a Page-level DocBlock and any other DocBlock? Simple:

```
<?php
/**
 * Pretend this is a file
 *
 * Page-level DocBlock is here because it is the first DocBlock
 * in the file, and contains a @package tag
 * @package pagepackage
 */
define("almost","Now the Page-level DocBlock is for the page, and the
Define has no docblock");
?>
```

In phpDocumentor version 1.2.2, a Page-level DocBlock is the first DocBlock in a file if it contains a `@package` tag. However, this example will raise a warning like `WARNING in test.php on line 8: Page-level DocBlock precedes "define almost", use another DocBlock to document the source element.` You can eliminate the warning by adding documentation to the define as follows:

```
<?php
/**
 * Page-level DocBlock
 * @package pagepackage
 */
/**
 * Define DocBlock
 */
define("ahhhh","Now the Page-level DocBlock is for the page, and the
Define DocBlock for the define");
?>
```

Now, the page has its documentation, and the define has its own documentation.

So, a DocBlock is a page-level DocBlock IF AND ONLY IF it is both:

1. The first DocBlock in a file
2. Either:
 1. Contains a `@package` tag, or
 2. Is immediately followed by another DocBlock for any documentable PHP element (this is deprecated, always use a `@package` tag)

A Page-level DocBlock may have any of the standard phpDocumentor Tags (see Standard phpDocumentor Tags) plus the following tags:

- `@package`
- `@subpackage`

phpDocumentor will not document a file like the first example, there must be at least one documentable PHP element in the file.

Tags

Tags are single words prefixed by a "@" symbol. Tags inform parsers how to present information and modify display of documentation as well as allow the IDE to define variable types. All tags are optional, but if you use a tag, they do have specific requirements to parse properly.

Common tags

Tag	Usage	Description
<code>@abstract</code>		Documents an abstract class, class variable or method.
<code>@access</code>	public, private or protected	Documents access control for an element. <code>@access private</code> indicates that documentation of element be prevented.
<code>@author</code>	author name <author@email>	Documents the author of the current element.
<code>@copyright</code>	name date	Documents copyright information.
<code>@deprecated</code>	version	Documents a method as deprecated.
<code>@deprec</code>		same as <code>@deprecated</code>
<code>@example</code>	/path/to/example	Documents the location of an external saved example file.
<code>@exception</code>		documents an exception thrown by a method — also see <code>@throws</code> .
<code>@global</code>	type \$globalvarname	Documents a global variable or its use in a function or method.
<code>@ignore</code>		Prevents the documentation of an element
<code>@internal</code>		private information for advanced developers
<code>@link</code>	URL	
<code>@name</code>	global variable name	Specifies an alias for a variable. For example, <code>\$GLOBALS['myvariable']</code> becomes <code>\$myvariable</code>
<code>@magic</code>		phpdoc.de compatibility "phpDocumentor tags" ^[1] .
<code>@package</code>	name of a package	Documents a group of related classes and functions.
<code>@param</code>	type [\$varname] description	
<code>@return</code>	type description	This tag should not be used for constructors or methods defined with a <i>void</i> return type.
<code>@see</code>		Documents an association to another method or class.
<code>@since</code>	version	Documents when a method was added to a class.

@static		Documents a static class or method
@staticvar		Documents a static variable's use in a function or class
@subpackage		
@throws		Documents an exception thrown by a method.
@todo		Documents things that need to be done to the code at a later date.
@var	type	a data type for a class variable
@version		Provides the version number of a class or method.

In addition, some parsers allow two addition inline tags: {@id}, used to allow direct linking to sections in a tutorial, and {@toc}, used to generate a table of contents from {@id}s in the file. Think of {@id} like an `<a name="idname">` HTML tag as it serves the same function.

For more in depth discussion of PHPDoc tags, see [http:// manual. phpdoc. org/ HTMLSmartyConverter/ PHP/ phpDocumentor/tutorial_tags.pkg.html](http://manual.phpdoc.org/HTMLSmartyConverter/PHP/phpDocumentor/tutorial_tags.pkg.html)

Packages

To understand the role of packages and how to use @package, it is important to know the logic behind packaging in PHP. The quest for structured programming led to the invention of functions, then classes, and finally packages. Traditionally, a re-usable software module was a collection of variables, constants and functions that could be used by another software package. PHP is an example of this model, as there are many extensions that consist of constants and functions like the tokenizer extension. One can think of the tokenizer extension as a package: it is a complete set of data, variables and functions that can be used in other programs. A more structured format of this model is of course objects, or classes. A class contains variables and functions. A single class packages together related functions and variables to be re-used.

phpDocumentor defines package in two ways:

- Functions, Constants and Global Variables are grouped into files (by the filesystem), which are in turn grouped into packages using the @package tag in a page-level DocBlock
- Methods and Class Variables are grouped into classes (by PHP), which are in turn grouped into packages in a Class DocBlock

These two definitions of package are exclusive. In other words, it is possible to have classes of a different package of the file that contains it.

See also

- phpDocumentor
- Doxygen
- Comparison of documentation generators

External links

- PHPDoc ^[2]

References

[1] http://manual.phpdoc.org/HTMLframesConverter/default/phpDocumentor/tutorial_phpDocumentor.howto.pkg.html

[2] <http://www.phpdoc.de/>

PHPEclipse

Original author(s)	Various
Developer(s)	sourceforge hosted project
Stable release	1.2.3 / October 9, 2009
Preview release	Nightly update / rolling
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	IDE
License	Eclipse Public License
Website	http://www.phpeclipse.com/

PHPEclipse is a PHP development plugin for the Eclipse IDE Framework

Features

- PHP parser
- Debugger
- Code formatter
- Outline view
- Templates

Being built on the Eclipse framework, there is a raft of additional features provided directly by Eclipse.

History

The PHPEclipse project was started in November 2002 as an open source add-on to the eclipse framework to provide PHP tools and highlighting. It is a popular package,[1][2]. As development has continued over the years by a dedicated group of Open Source developers, new features have been added to the project and several issues have been resolved.

In late September 2009 a major overhaul had been started on the PHPEclipse code base to add in more features and fix many long outstanding issues. This may be the 2.0.0 release of PHPEclipse but for now the developers are calling it 1.3.x. The current 1.2.x release will get code from 1.3.x if possible to continue to improve PHPEclipse for users until 1.3.x or 2.0.x is released.

As of Sat Apr 08 2006 there have been 419,004 downloads recorded on the sourceforge site for the 1.1.8 packaged release, however with online updates and its inclusion as standard in many of the standard Linux distributions that include Eclipse and the 4 newer releases of PHPEclipse, the actual number of users is difficult to estimate. PHPEclipse retains its open source base and has an active presence on sourceforge.

Further reading

- *PHPEclipse: A User Guide* ^[3], 2006, ISBN 978-1904811442

External links

- Project website ^[4]
- Sourceforge project site ^[5]

See also

- Comparison of integrated development environments - PHP section

References

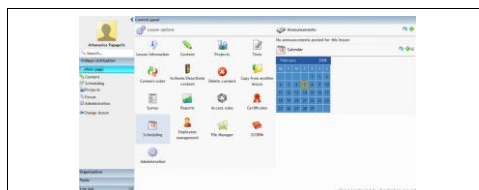
- PHP Editor Review ^[6] at php editors ^[7]
- Review of eclipse plugins including PHPEclipse ^[8]
- Overview tutorial of PHPEclipse ^[9]

References

- [1] <http://dev.eclipse.org/mhonarc/lists/linux-distros-dev/msg00066.html>
- [2] <http://www.amazon.com/review/product/1904811442?showViewpoints=1>
- [3] <http://www.packtpub.com/phpeclipse/book>
- [4] <http://www.phpeclipse.net>
- [5] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/phpeclipse/>
- [6] <http://www.php-editors.com/review/php-eclipse.htm>
- [7] <http://www.php-editors.com>
- [8] <http://www.eclipsereview.com/>
- [9] <http://www.devarticles.com/c/a/Web-Authoring/Deploying-your-Site-with-phpEclipse/>

User:Papagel/EFront (eLearning software)

__NOINDEX__



eFront professor page screenshot with Firefox

Developer(s)	EPIGNOSIS LTD
Stable release	3.6.3 / 10 June 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Course Management System
License	CPAL
Website	efrontlearning.net ^[1]

eFront is an open source eLearning platform (*also known as a Course Management System (CMS), or Learning Management Systems (LMS), or Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)*).

eFront is designed to assist with the creation of online learning communities while offering various opportunities for collaboration and interaction through an easy-to-use, icon-based user interface. The platform offers features like tools for content creation, a test builder, a project management tool, extended statistics, internal messaging, forum, chat, surveys and others. It is a SCORM 1.2^[2] and SCORM 2004 / 4th edition^[3] compliant and certified system. Several features of the platform (e.g., skills management, organization structure) make it suitable for organizational use, especially for human resource departments. eFront is a multilingual platform offered in 40 languages^[4].

Due to its open-source nature eFront is often referred to as a Moodle alternative^[5] ^[6] ^[7] ^[8] ^[9]. Independent comparison matrices between eFront and other learning management systems is often favorable for eFront especially under usability characteristics^[10] ^[11]. Several research papers cover the system under functionality^[12], usability^[13] and standards perspectives^[14] ^[15].

History

Initial development of the platform began in 2001 as a research prototype funded from the Greek government. SCORM development together with a shift on AJAX technologies lead to a stable 2.5 version during 2005. eFront was rewritten from scratch and released using an open-source license in September 2007. Enterprise extensions were integrated with the platform on version 3.5. Social extensions were the most significant addition to version 3.6^[16].

Editions

Apart from the community edition that is distributed as open source software, there are three commercial editions with a modified features set, targeted at learning professionals, educational institutions and enterprises^[17]. All versions are provided with their source code but only the community edition uses an Open Source Initiative (OSI) accepted license. The commercial versions of eFront are distributed via a partners network with presence in 25 countries^[18].

Awards

In April 2010, eFront won a coveted bronze award for technology excellence in the Learning Management Technology for Small- and Medium-sized Businesses category from Brandon-Hall Research ^[19].

Features

eFront has a number of features typically found in eLearning platforms:

- User management
- Lessons, Courses and Categories management
- Files management
- Exam builders
- Assignments builders
- Communication tools (Forum, Chat, Calendar, Glossary)
- Progress tracking
- Authentication methods
- Enrollment methods
- Certifications
- Reports generators
- Modules support ^[20]
- Payment integration (through Paypal)
- Social Tools (Lesson & System history, User Wall, User Status, Facebook interconnection)
- Customizable notification system through email

It also has several features needed in an enterprise environment:

- Organization structure management
- Skills management
- Job positions management
- Automatic assignment of courses to specific job descriptions
- Skills Gap Tests management
- User card with training history
- LDAP support

Specifications

eFront runs without modification on Linux, Windows and any other systems that support PHP 5.1+ and MySQL 5+, including most webhost providers.

See also

- Learning management system
- Online learning community

External links

- eFrontlearning.net - eFront site, community and software ^[21]

References

- [1] <http://www.efrontlearning.net>
- [2] "SCORM 1.2 Certification" (<http://webapps.adlnet.gov/CertifiedProducts/Certification.aspx?ID=156>). . Retrieved 2010-06-16.
- [3] "SCORM 2004/4th edition Adoption" (<http://webapps.adlnet.gov/SCORMAdopters/Adopter.aspx?i=539>). . Retrieved 2010-06-16.
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- [8] "Open-source LMS: Beyond Moodle" (<http://keemanxp.com/blog/2009/open-source-lms-beyond-moodle.html>). . Retrieved 2010-06-15.
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- [13] Zaharias, P (2007) Heuristic evaluation in e-learning context: Selecting the appropriate tasks and reporting usability problems (<http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B8vrY4OEQsbRMzQ4NmYyYjgtMTNIYS00YTc0LWE2NDgtMGQ5NDQ4Yjc2Y2Vk&hl=en>). International Conference on eLearning (ICEL), 2007
- [14] Kor, B. & Tanrikulu, Z. (2008). Evaluation of Learning Management Systems with Test Tools (<http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B8vrY4OEQsbRZjY1MDQxN2UtOWVlMi00ZmJiLWE1NDktMjMxYjUxYzNkN2Fh&hl=en>). In J. Luca & E. Weippl (Eds.), Proceedings of World Conference on Educational Multimedia, Hypermedia and Telecommunications, 2008 (pp. 5261-5266), Chesapeake, VA: AACE
- [15] Tesseris, G. (2010). Towards standards based e-Learning tools and technologies (<http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B8vrY4OEQsbRN2JjMTM4Y2UtODk5YS00NjdiLTg3ZjYtN2ZhNzI1MGZjZDFi&hl=en>). MSC dissertation, University of Crete, 2010
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- [21] <http://www.efrontlearning.net/>

Phalanger (compiler)

Operating system	Cross-platform
Website	http://www.php-compiler.net/

Phalanger is a project which was started at Charles University in Prague and was supported by Microsoft. It compiles source code written in the PHP scripting language into CIL byte-code. It handles the beginning of a compiling process which is completed by the JIT compiler component of the .NET Framework. It does not address native code generation nor optimization. Its purpose is to compile PHP scripts into .NET assemblies, logical units containing CIL code and meta-data.

Phalanger can run real-world PHP applications, many with minor to no modifications. Examples include MediaWiki, phpMyAdmin and phpBB.

There is an ongoing software project^[1] at Charles University to re-implement the Phalanger core using the Microsoft Dynamic Language Runtime, and to develop a Visual Studio integration tool to provide Intellisense for the PHP language.

A project involving Phalanger was mentored by the Mono team during the Google Summer of Code program in 2008. During this period Phalanger was ported to the Silverlight 2.0 framework with the goal of making it work on Moonlight as well.^[2]

Early in 2008, UK Content Management vendor Jadu partnered with the Prague-based team to improve communication between .NET and the Phalanger compiler. It's based on duck typing and provides a way for accessing objects from the dynamic PHP world that lack compile-time type information from a statically typed language in a .NET environment in a type-safe way.^[3]

According to Microsoft, the primary goal of the project, released under Microsoft Shared Source Permissive License on the Microsoft Codeplex, is to enable full functionality of existing PHP scripts on the .NET framework without any modifications.^[4]

In December 2008, Jadu announced that it has made the compiler available to the developer community and in interviews with ITPRO^[5] and VNUnet^[6] said that the development would help close the skills gap between PHP and .NET.

External links

- Official Web Page for v1^[7]
- Official Web Page for v2 on CodePlex^[8]
- eWeek article about Phalanger^[9]
- Microsoft accommodates dynamic languages (article)^[10]
- Channel 9 Phalanger^[11]

References

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- [7] <http://www.php-compiler.net/>
- [8] <http://www.codeplex.com/Wiki/View.aspx?ProjectName=Phalanger>
- [9] <http://www.eweek.com/article2/0,1759,2001857,00.asp?kc=EWRSS03119TX1K0000594>
- [10] <http://www.computerworld.com.au/index.php/id;1718685037;fp;4;fpid;611908207>
- [11] <http://channel9.msdn.com/ShowPost.aspx?PostID=48906>

pHAML

Developer(s)	David Moring
Stable release	0.9 (preview release) / August 4, 2007
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Template Engine
License	BSD License
Website	phaml.sourceforge.net ^[1]

pHAML (PHP XHTML Abstraction Markup Language) is a PHP-centric variant of Haml. Haml is a markup language that is used to describe the XHTML of any web document without the use of traditional inline coding.

pHAML adds additional PHP capabilities to Haml, beyond those provided by phpHaml, including template inclusion, variable inclusion, debugging capabilities. pHAML is live software in production in several sites.

pHAML and Haml Similarities

pHAML follows many of the same principle of Haml:

- markup should be beautiful
- Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)
- code should be well-indented - Like the Python programming language, indentation is part of the syntax of pHAML and Haml. Mixing spaces and tabs in indentation can produce unexpected results.
- XHTML structure should be clear.

pHAML uses the same tag syntax as Haml.

pHAML and Haml Differences

This solution was created to enhance Smarty, and also can be integrated into the Zend Framework. There have been other tweaks to assist in the creation of code. Also, PHP and Ruby share a bit, but are a bit different as well.

- Attributes are literal: there is no Ruby array notation for attribute arrays.
- Spaces are not tied to a multiple of two, but you should make your code spacing consistent in practice.
- There are comments (not just the HTML kind).
- There is no Ruby code integration.
- There is PHP integration.
- There are debugging commands, a simple template system, heredoc syntax, html character output, and html4 doctype tags.
- Smarty integration.
- Zend Framework integration.
- All in a single PHP class.

Examples

Example of Code

The pHAML Code

```

!!!
%html
  %head
    %title Hello World
  %body
    %b Hello World

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      Hello World
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <b>
      Hello World
    </b>
  </body>
</html>

```

The HTML output listing with line numbers is a function in the Zend Framework View that is under testing and will be release with the 1.0 version.

Example with Embedded Debugger On

By simply starting a line with a '?', the class will produce HTML comments that are useful in debugging.

```

?
!!!
%html
  %head
    %title Hello World
  %body
    %b Hello World

<!-- Debug on -->
<!-- 3:4{!!!}: !!! -->

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<!-- 4:4: %html -->
<html>
  <!-- 5:6: %head -->
  <head>
    <!-- 6:8: %title Hello World -->
    <title>

```

```
    Hello World

<!-- 7:6: %body -->

    </title>

</head>

<body>

    <!-- 8:8: %b Hello World -->

    <b>

        Hello World

    </b>

</body>

</html>
```

Current status

Technical preview is available at Source Forge, Source Forge Site ^[1].

External links

- Documentation ^[2]

References

[1] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/phaml/>

[2] <http://phaml.sourceforge.net>

Phoca Gallery

Development status	Active
Written in	PHP/MySQL
Available in	Multilingual
Type	web application
License	GPL
Website	Phoca Gallery ^[1]

Phoca Gallery is a Joomla! gallery - image gallery for Joomla! CMS. It includes component, modules and plugins and allows users to display images or Youtube videos in many different styles.^[2]

For displaying images users can use the component (Joomla! component) only. If users wants to display images in Joomla! articles, they can use Phoca Gallery Plugin^[3] (and Phoca Gallery Button plugin^[4] - for easier adding of images into Joomla! articles). Images can be displayed as slideshow in Joomla! articles with help of Phoca Gallery Slideshow plugin^[5] or they can be displayed on module positions in Joomla! (with help of Phoca Gallery Image module^[6]).^[2]

With Phoca Gallery users can show their pictures in different categories and subcategories. **Phoca Gallery** does not display an image of the files stored on server, but users can decide what image belongs to which category. An image can also belong to multiple categories. With the multiple add function it is still possible to create a category from a folder on server in case it is asked. The category can be updated that way too.

Phoca Gallery creates 3 types of thumbnails to show the pictures. Those thumbnails are created with the help of the GD library (which needs to be enabled on server). The smallest thumbnail is used when users want to display a list of categories. The medium thumbnail is used when users want to display the images in a category and the large thumbnail pops up when visitors click a medium thumbnail. Visitors can also start a slideshow to view the images which belong to a category. The original image is used to create thumbnails from and a link can be displayed that visitors can display/download the original image. The advantage of using also large thumbnails is that users can add watermarks to their thumbnails, all large images are the same size (maximum). Users can define the sizes themselves. There are a lot more features.^[7]

Requirements

Joomla!1.5 (stable or any later version) PHP 4.4.1 (or any later version) with GD library (graphics library for thumbnails creation).

License

Phoca Gallery is licensed under the GNU General Public License.

External links

- Phoca Gallery main site^[1]
- Phoca Gallery Themes^[8]
- Phoca Gallery Demo^[9]

References

- [1] <http://www.phoca.cz/phocagallery>
- [2] Phoca Gallery (<http://www.phoca.cz/phocagallery>)
- [3] Phoca Gallery Plugin (<http://www.phoca.cz/phocagallery-plugin>)
- [4] Phoca Gallery Button Plugin (<http://www.phoca.cz/phocagallery-button>)
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- [9] <http://www.phoca.cz/demo>

Photos Project

Developer(s)	Alex King
Stable release	4.1 / August 10, 2004
Operating system	Cross Platform
Platform	PHP / MySQL
Type	Photo Organisation Software
License	Donationware
Website	alexking.org/projects/photos/ ^[1]

Photo is a photo database, it is a cross platform web based application for managing (storing, cataloging and retrieving) digital photos. Photo is not designed to be a system for putting up web galleries.

This software is a storage system for your digital photos, by keeping the files on the computers filesystem, and uses the database to store information about the images.

Although the software has not been updated in a while, this application remains one of the best Photo organising applications available, there are plans to continue the project, and the road map can be found here ^[2].

The Photo Project motto is 'so you can find your photos later.'

External links

- Official website ^[1]
- Official Documentation Site ^[3]
- Official Forums Site ^[4]

See also

- Photo gallery comparison

References

[1] <http://alexking.org/projects/photos/>

[2] <http://alexking.org/blog/2003/11/24/photos-roadmap/>

[3] <http://alexking.org/projects/photos/documentation/index.html>

[4] <http://alexking.org/forums/>

PHP

	
Paradigm	imperative, object-oriented
Appeared in	1995 ^[1]
Designed by	Rasmus Lerdorf
Developer	The PHP Group
Stable release	5.3.2 (March 4, 2010)
Typing discipline	Dynamic, weak
Major implementations	Zend Engine, Roadsend PHP, Phalanger, Quercus ^[5] , Project Zero, HipHop
Influenced by	C, Perl, Java, C++, Tcl ^[1]
Influenced	PHP4Delphi
Programming language	C
OS	Cross-platform
License	PHP License
Usual file extensions	.php, .phtml .php5 .phps
Website	www.php.net ^[2]
 PHP Programming at Wikibooks	

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document. As a general-purpose programming language, PHP code is processed by an interpreter application in command-line mode performing desired operating system operations and producing program output on its standard output channel. It may also function as a graphical application. PHP is available as a processor for most modern web servers and as standalone interpreter on most operating systems and computing platforms.

PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995^[1] and has been in continuous development ever since. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the *de facto* standard for PHP as there is no formal specification.^[2] PHP is free software released under the PHP License.

History



Rasmus Lerdorf, who wrote the original Common Gateway Interface component, Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski, who rewrote the parser that formed PHP 3

PHP originally stood for *personal home page*.^[2] It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf.^{[3] [4]} Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving.^[2]

He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications. Lerdorf released PHP publicly on June 8, 1995, to accelerate bug location and improve the code.^[5] This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent.^[2]

Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, two Israeli developers at the Technion IIT, rewrote the parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the recursive initialism *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*.^[2] The development team officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997 after months of beta testing. Afterwards, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new rewrite of PHP's core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999.^[6] They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.^[2]

On May 22, 2000, PHP 4, powered by the Zend Engine 1.0, was released.^[2] As of August 2008 this branch is up to version 4.4.9. PHP 4 is no longer under development nor will any security updates be released.^{[7] [8]}

On July 13, 2004, PHP 5 was released, powered by the new Zend Engine II.^[2] PHP 5 included new features such as improved support for object-oriented programming, the PHP Data Objects extension (which defines a lightweight and consistent interface for accessing databases), and numerous performance enhancements.^[9] In 2008 PHP 5 became the only stable version under development. Late static binding has been missing from PHP and has been added in version 5.3.^{[10] [11]}

A new major version has been under development alongside PHP 5 for several years. This version was originally planned to be released as PHP 6 as a result of its significant changes, which included plans for full Unicode support. However, Unicode support took developers much longer to implement than originally thought, and the decision was made in March 2010^[12] to move the project to a branch, with features still under development moved to a trunk.

Changes in the new code include the removal of `register_globals`,^[13] magic quotes, and safe mode.^{[7] [14]} The reason for the removals was that `register_globals` had given way to security holes, and magic quotes had an unpredictable nature, and was best avoided. Instead, to escape characters, magic quotes may be substituted with the `addslashes()` function, or more appropriately an escape mechanism specific to the database vendor itself like `mysql_real_escape_string()` for MySQL. Functions that will be removed in future versions and have been deprecated in PHP 5.3 will produce a warning if used.^[15]

Many high-profile open-source projects ceased to support PHP 4 in new code as of February 5, 2008, because of the GoPHP5 initiative,^[16] provided by a consortium of PHP developers promoting the transition from PHP 4 to PHP 5.^{[17] [18]}

PHP currently does not have native support for Unicode or multibyte strings; Unicode support is under development for a future version of PHP and will allow strings as well as class, method, and function names to contain non-ASCII characters.^{[19] [20]}

PHP interpreters are available on both 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems, but on Microsoft Windows the only official distribution is a 32-bit implementation, requiring Windows 32-bit compatibility mode while using Internet Information Services (IIS) on a 64-bit Windows platform. As of PHP 5.3.0, experimental 64-bit versions are available for MS Windows.^[21]

Licensing

PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which insists that:

- The name "PHP" must not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without prior written permission.^[22]

This makes it incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) because restrictions exist regarding the use of the term *PHP*.^[23]

Release history

	Meaning
Red	Release no longer supported
Green	Release still supported
Blue	Future release

Major version	Minor version	Release date	Notes
1	1.0.0	1995-06-08	Officially called "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools)". This is the first use of the name "PHP". ^[2]
2	2.0.0	1997-11-01	Considered by its creator as the "fastest and simplest tool" for creating dynamic web pages. ^[2]
3	3.0.0	1998-06-06	Development moves from one person to multiple developers. Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans rewrite the base for this version. ^[2]
4	4.0.0	2000-05-22	Added more advanced two-stage parse/execute tag-parsing system called the Zend engine. ^[24]
	4.1.0	2001-12-10	Introduced 'superglobals' (\$_GET, \$_POST, \$_SESSION, etc.). ^[24]
	4.2.0	2002-04-22	Disabled register_globals by default. Data received over the network is not inserted directly into the global namespace anymore, closing possible security holes in applications. ^[24]
	4.3.0	2002-12-27	Introduced the CLI, in addition to the CGI. ^{[24] [25]}
	4.4.0	2005-07-11	Added man pages for phpize and php-configscripts. ^[24]
	4.4.8	2008-01-03	Several security enhancements and bug fixes. Was to be the end of life release for PHP 4. Security updates only until 2008-08-08, if necessary. ^[26]
	4.4.9	2008-08-07	More security enhancements and bug fixes. The last release of the PHP 4.4 series. ^{[27] [28]}

5	5.0.0	2004-07-13	Zend Engine II with a new objectmodel. ^[29]
	5.1.0	2005-11-24	Performance improvements with introduction of compiler variables in re-engineered PHP Engine. ^[29]
	5.2.0	2006-11-02	Enabled the filter extension by default. Native JSON support. ^[29]
	5.2.11	2009-09-16	Bug and security fixes.
	5.2.12	2009-12-17	Over 60 bug fixes, including 5 security fixes.
	5.2.13	2010-02-25	Bug and security fixes.
	5.3.0	2009-06-30	Namespace support; Late static bindings, Jump label (limited goto), Native closures, Native PHP archives (phar), garbage collection for circular references, improved Windows support, sqlite3, mysqlnd as a replacement for libmysql as underlying library for the extensions that work with MySQL, fileinfo as a replacement for mime_magic for better MIME support, the Internationalization extension, and deprecation of ereg extension.
	5.3.1	2009-11-19	Over 100 bug fixes ^[30] , some of which were security fixes as well.
	5.3.2	2010-03-04	Includes a large number of bug fixes.
php-trunk-dev		No date set	Unicode support; removal of 'register_globals', 'magic_quotes' and 'safe_mode'; Alternative PHP Cache

Usage

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development where PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.^[31]

PHP primarily acts as a filter,^[32] taking input from a file or stream containing text and/or PHP instructions and outputs another stream of data; most commonly the output will be HTML. Since PHP 4, the PHP parser compiles input to produce bytecode for processing by the Zend Engine, giving improved performance over its interpreter predecessor.^[33]

Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP now focuses mainly on server-side scripting,^[34] and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a client, such as Microsoft's Active Server Pages, Sun Microsystems' JavaServer Pages,^[35] and mod_perl. PHP has also attracted the development of many frameworks that provide building blocks and a design structure to promote rapid application development (RAD). Some of these include CakePHP, Symfony, CodeIgniter, and Zend Framework, offering features similar to other web application frameworks.

The LAMP architecture has become popular in the web industry as a way of deploying web applications. PHP is commonly used as the *P* in this bundle alongside Linux, Apache and MySQL, although the *P* may also refer to Python or Perl or some combination of the three.

As of April 2007, over 20 million Internet domains had web services hosted on servers with PHP installed and mod_php was recorded as the most popular Apache HTTP Server module.^[36] Significant websites are written in PHP including the user-facing portion of Facebook,^[37] Wikipedia (MediaWiki),^[38] Yahoo!, MyYearbook, Digg^[39], Joomla, eZ Publish, WordPress,^[40] YouTube in its early stages, Drupal^[41] and Moodle.^[42]

Security

The National Vulnerability Database stores all vulnerabilities found in computer software. The overall proportion of PHP-related vulnerabilities on the database amounted to: 20% in 2004, 28% in 2005, 43% in 2006, 36% in 2007, 35% in 2008, and 30% in 2009.^[43] Most of these PHP-related vulnerabilities can be exploited remotely: they allow crackers to steal or destroy data from data sources linked to the webserver (such as an SQL database), send spam or contribute to DoS attacks using malware, which itself can be installed on the vulnerable servers.

These vulnerabilities are caused mostly by not following best practice programming rules: technical security flaws of the language itself or of its core libraries are not frequent (23 in 2008, about 1% of the total).^[44] ^[45] Recognizing that programmers cannot be trusted, some languages include taint checking to detect automatically the lack of input validation which induces many issues. Such a feature is being developed for PHP,^[46] but its inclusion in a release has been rejected several times in the past.^[47] ^[48]

Hosting PHP applications on a server requires a careful and constant attention to deal with these security risks.^[49] There are advanced protection patches such as Suhosin and Hardening-Patch, especially designed for web hosting environments.^[50]

Syntax

```
<html>
<head>
<title>PHP Test</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
echo "Hello World";
/* echo("Hello World"); works as well, although echo isn't a
function (it's a language construct). In some cases, such
as when multiple parameters are passed to echo, parameters
cannot be enclosed in parentheses */
?>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP code embedded within the HTML

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and is not processed by PHP (although non-PHP text is still subject to control structures described within PHP code). The most common delimiters are `<?php` to open and `?>` to close PHP sections. `<script language="php">` and `</script>` delimiters are also available, as are the shortened forms `<?` or `<?='` (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and `?>` as well as ASP-style short forms `<%` or `<%=` and `%>`. While short delimiters are used, they make script files less portable as their purpose can be disabled in the PHP configuration^[51], and so they are discouraged.^[52] The purpose of all these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code, including HTML.^[53]

The first form of delimiters, `<?php` and `?>`, in XHTML and other XML documents, creates correctly formed XML 'processing instructions'.^[54] This means that the resulting mixture of PHP code and other markup in the server-side file is itself well-formed XML.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted ("") and heredoc strings allow the ability to embed a variable's value into the string.^[55] PHP treats newlines as whitespace in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside string quotes), and statements are terminated by a semicolon.^[56] PHP has three types of

comment syntax: `/* */` marks block and inline comments; `//` as well as `#` are used for one-line comments.^[57] The `echo` statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text (e.g. to a web browser).

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. *If* conditions, *for* and *while* loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

Data types

PHP stores whole numbers in a platform-dependent range. This range is typically that of 32-bit signed integers. Unsigned integers are converted to signed values in certain situations; this behavior is different from other programming languages.^[58] Integer variables can be assigned using decimal (positive and negative), octal, and hexadecimal notations. Floating point numbers are also stored in a platform-specific range. They can be specified using floating point notation, or two forms of scientific notation.^[59] PHP has a native Boolean type that is similar to the native Boolean types in Java and C++. Using the Boolean type conversion rules, non-zero values are interpreted as true and zero as false, as in Perl and C++.^[59] The null data type represents a variable that has no value. The only value in the null data type is `NULL`.^[59] Variables of the "resource" type represent references to resources from external sources. These are typically created by functions from a particular extension, and can only be processed by functions from the same extension; examples include file, image, and database resources.^[59] Arrays can contain elements of any type that PHP can handle, including resources, objects, and even other arrays. Order is preserved in lists of values and in hashes with both keys and values, and the two can be intermingled.^[59] PHP also supports strings, which can be used with single quotes, double quotes, or heredoc syntax.^[60]

The Standard PHP Library (SPL) attempts to solve standard problems and implements efficient data access interfaces and classes.^[61]

Functions

PHP has hundreds of base functions and thousands more via extensions. These functions are well documented on the PHP site; however, the built-in library has a wide variety of naming conventions and inconsistencies. PHP currently has no functions for thread programming, although it does support multiprocess programming on POSIX systems.^[62]

5.2 and earlier

Functions are not first-class functions and can only be referenced by their name, directly or dynamically by a variable containing the name of the function.^[63] User-defined functions can be created at any time without being prototyped.^[63] Functions can be defined inside code blocks, permitting a run-time decision as to whether or not a function should be defined. Function calls must use parentheses, with the exception of zero argument class constructor functions called with the PHP new operator, where parentheses are optional. PHP supports quasi-anonymous functions through the `create_function()` function, although they are not true anonymous functions because anonymous functions are nameless, but functions can only be referenced by name, or indirectly through a variable `$function_name()`; in PHP.^[63]

5.3 and newer

PHP gained support for closures. True anonymous functions are supported using the following syntax:

```
function getAdder($x)
{
    return function ($y) use ($x) {
        return $x + $y;
    };
}
```

```
$adder = getAdder(8);
echo $adder(2); // prints "10"
```

Here, `getAdder()` function creates a closure using parameter `$x` (keyword "use" forces getting variable from context), which takes additional argument `$y` and returns it to the caller. Such a function can be stored, given as the parameter to other functions, etc. For more details see Lambda functions and closures RFC ^[64].

The `goto` flow control device was made available in PHP 5.3 and is used as follows:

```
function lock()
{
    $file = fopen("file.txt","r+");
    retry:
    if(flock($file,LOCK_EX))
    {
        fwrite($file, "Success!");
        fclose($file);
        return 0;
    }
    else
        goto retry;
}
```

When `lock()` is called, PHP opens a file and tries to lock it. `retry:`, the target label, defines the point to which execution should return if `flock()` is unsuccessful and the `goto retry;` is called. `goto` is restricted and requires that the target label be in the same file and context.

Objects

Basic object-oriented programming functionality was added in PHP 3 and improved in PHP 4.^[2] Object handling was completely rewritten for PHP 5, expanding the feature set and enhancing performance.^[65] In previous versions of PHP, objects were handled like value types.^[65] The drawback of this method was that the whole object was copied when a variable was assigned or passed as a parameter to a method. In the new approach, objects are referenced by handle, and not by value. PHP 5 introduced private and protected member variables and methods, along with abstract classes and final classes as well as abstract methods and final methods. It also introduced a standard way of declaring constructors and destructors, similar to that of other object-oriented languages such as C++, and a standard exception handling model. Furthermore, PHP 5 added interfaces and allowed for multiple interfaces to be implemented. There are special interfaces that allow objects to interact with the runtime system. Objects implementing `ArrayAccess` can be used with array syntax and objects implementing `Iterator` or `IteratorAggregate` can be used with the `foreach` language construct. There is no virtual table feature in the engine, so static variables are bound with a name instead of a reference at compile time.^[66]

If the developer creates a copy of an object using the reserved word `clone`, the Zend engine will check if a `__clone()` method has been defined or not. If not, it will call a default `__clone()` which will copy the object's properties. If a `__clone()` method is defined, then it will be responsible for setting the necessary properties in the created object. For convenience, the engine will supply a function that imports the properties of the source object, so that the programmer can start with a by-value replica of the source object and only override properties that need to be changed.^[67]

Basic example of object-oriented programming as described above:

```
Class Person
{

    public $first;
    public $last;

    public function __construct($f,$l)
    {

        $this->first = $f;
        $this->last = $l;

    }

    public function greeting()
    {

        return "Hello, my name is {$this->first} {$this->last}.";

    }

    public function staticGreeting($first, $last)
    {

        return "Hello, my name is $first $last.";

    }

}

$him = new Person('John','Smith');
$her = new Person('Sally','Davis');

echo $him->greeting(); // prints "Hello, my name is John Smith."
echo "<br />";
echo $her->greeting(); // prints "Hello, my name is Sally Davis."
echo "<br />";
echo Person::staticGreeting('John','Smith'); // prints "Hello, my name
is John Smith."
```

Speed optimization

PHP source code is compiled on-the-fly to an internal format that can be executed by the PHP engine.^[68] ^[69] In order to speed up execution time and not have to compile the PHP source code every time the webpage is accessed, PHP scripts can also be deployed in executable format using a PHP compiler.

Code optimizers aim to reduce the runtime of the compiled code by reducing its size and making other changes that can reduce the execution time with the goal of improving performance. The nature of the PHP compiler is such that there are often opportunities for code optimization,^[70] and an example of a code optimizer is the eAccelerator PHP extension.^[71]

Another approach for reducing overhead for high load PHP servers is using an opcode cache. Opcode caches work by caching the compiled form of a PHP script (opcodes) in shared memory to avoid the overhead of parsing and compiling the code every time the script runs. An opcode cache, APC, will be built into an upcoming release of PHP.^[72] Opcode caching is also available in Zend Server Community Edition.

Compilers

The PHP language was originally implemented using a PHP interpreter. Several compilers now exist, which decouple the PHP language from the interpreter:

- phc^[73] - a C++ based compiler for PHP, using the Zend run-time for maximum compatibility
- Roadsend - achieves native compilation by compiling to bigloo scheme, which in turn is compiled to C, then to machine code
- Raven^[74] - a rewrite of Roadsend PHP (rphp), based on LLVM and a new C++ runtime
- Phalanger - compiles source code written in the PHP scripting language into CIL byte-code
- Caucho Resin/Quercus^[75] - compiles PHP to Java bytecode
- HipHop - developed at Facebook and now available as open source, transforms the PHP Script into C++, then compiles it.
- php-to-scala^[76] - converts PHP to human-readable Scala source code, which the developer can compile to Java bytecode

Advantages of compilation include not only better execution speed, but also obfuscation, static analysis, and improved interoperability with code written in other languages.^[77]

Resources

PHP includes free and open source libraries with the core build. PHP is a fundamentally Internet-aware system with modules built in for accessing FTP servers, many database servers, embedded SQL libraries such as embedded PostgreSQL, MySQL and SQLite, LDAP servers, and others. Many functions familiar to C programmers such as those in the stdio family are available in the standard PHP build.^[78]

PHP allows developers to write extensions in C to add functionality to the PHP language. These can then be compiled into PHP or loaded dynamically at runtime. Extensions have been written to add support for the Windows API, process management on Unix-like operating systems, multibyte strings (Unicode), cURL, and several popular compression formats. Some more unusual features include integration with Internet Relay Chat, dynamic generation of images and Adobe Flash content, and even speech synthesis. The PHP Extension Community Library (PECL) project is a repository for extensions to the PHP language.^[79]

Zend provides a certification exam for programmers to become certified PHP developers.

See also

- Comparison of programming languages
- Comparison of PHP Frameworks
- EasyPHP (The first WebServer for PHP)
- LAMP (software bundle)
- List of PHP editors
- PHP accelerator
- Template processor
- XAMPP (WebServer for PHP)
- Zend Certified Engineer
- Zend Server Community Edition
- PHP-GTK

External links

- The PHP Group ^[2]
- PHP ^[80] at the Open Directory Project
- PHP Reference Manual ^[81]
- PHP CLI (Command Line Interface) web site ^[82]
- PHP Tutorial ^[83]

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HipHop for PHP

	
Developer(s)	Facebook
Initial release	February 2, 2010
Written in	C++, C
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	source code transformer
License	Free software (PHP License)
Website	[1]

HipHop for PHP is a source code transformer for PHP script code. HipHop programmatically transforms PHP source code into highly optimized C++ and then uses g++ to compile it to machine code. HipHop includes a code transformer, a reimplementation of PHP's runtime system, and a rewrite of many common PHP Extensions to take advantage of these performance optimizations.^[2]

HipHop was created by Facebook to save resources on their servers. It is being distributed with its over 300.000 lines of source code written in C++ and C as free software under the terms of version 3.01 of the PHP License.

They also developed HPHPi, which is an experimental interpreter designed for development with no need to compile the PHP source code before running it.

History

Initially HipHop has been developed at Facebook under the lead of Haiping Zhao on CentOS and Fedora systems. It follows earlier similar developments like phc^[3] and Roadsend PHP Compiler (compiling to C) or Quercus^[4] and Project Zero^[5] (Java implementations of PHP) or Phalanger (compiler for .NET). It has been under development for two years already when the release as Free software under the PHP License was announced for 2nd of February 2010. Because of technical difficulties Facebook failed to deliver on date,^[6] ^[7] but on 20th of February the sources were finally uploaded to the public Git repository. The software serves hundreds of millions of users at Facebook.

Using HipHop for PHP

HipHop for PHP is an open source project, available from GitHub^[8] under the open source PHP license.

HipHop currently supports PHP version 5.2 and will be updated to support 5.3.

HipHop has been developed on CentOS and Fedora; building on other operating systems may not work at present, although support may be added in the future. At present, HipHop can only run on 64-bit architectures.

External links

- website at GitHub^[1]
 - Git repository^[9]
 - RPM packages for CentOS^[10]
- Development mailing list^[11]
- Wiki: HipHop for PHP^[12]
- *HipHop Compiler for PHP? Transforming PHP into C++*^[13] — lecture given by HipHop Lead Engineer, Haiping Zhao at Stanford University (video archive^[14]).

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- [9] <http://github.com/facebook/hiphop-php/>
- [10] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/hphp/>
- [11] <http://groups.google.com/group/hiphop-php-dev>
- [12] <http://www.hiphop-for-php.com>
- [13] <http://www.stanford.edu/class/ee380/Abstracts/100505.html>
- [14] <http://ee380.stanford.edu/cgi-bin/videologger.php?target=100505-ee380-300.asx>

PHP-GTK

	
Developer(s)	Andrei Zmievski
Stable release	2.0.1 / May 16, 2008
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Language binding
License	GNU Lesser General Public License
Website	http://gtk.php.net/

PHP-GTK is a set of language bindings for PHP which allow GTK+ GUI applications to be written in PHP. PHP-GTK provides an object-oriented interface to GTK+ classes and functions.

History

PHP-GTK was originally conceived by Andrei Zmievski, who is also actively involved in the development of PHP and the Zend Engine. The idea was received well by the PHP community, and more people started to get involved with the project. James Moore and Steph Fox were among the first to join in, contributing a great deal to PHP-GTK through their documentation efforts, and Frank Kromann - also from the PHP development team - supplied Windows binaries for the project.

The first version of PHP-GTK was released in March 2001. More people began to get involved, and several extensions were contributed introducing new widgets, such as Scintilla and GtkHTML ^[1]. PHP-GTK 1.0 was released in October 2003 alongside several extensions — including a wrapper for libglade, which allowed the cross-platform Glade UI builder to be used in creating PHP-GTK applications.

Present

PHP-GTK was quickly adopted by the PHP community. Several applications were developed, and a small job market even emerged. Zmievski and Fox are still working hard on the project, with Fox now maintaining PHP-GTK for Windows.

Development is in full swing for the next major version of PHP-GTK. PHP-GTK 2 fully utilizes PHP 5's powerful object model support, and brings the improved portability of GTK 2.6 as well as its new set of widgets. The project also has some new extensions such as GtkSourceView, which provides a rich source editor widget, alongside some of the old favourites.

Documentation for PHP-GTK 2 is filling out rapidly. Several articles and tutorials have been written on the topic, and around half the classes have been fully documented. Scott Mattocks, an active member of the PHP-GTK documentation group, has also written a book on the subject of PHP-GTK programming.^[2]

Example

```
<?php

function pressed()
{
    echo "Hello again - The button was pressed!\n";
}

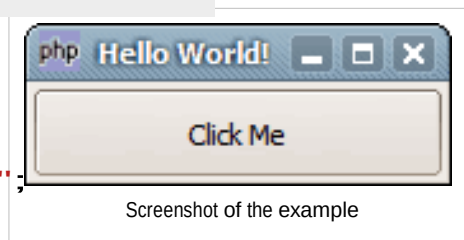
$window = new GtkWindow();
$button = new GtkButton('Click Me');

$window->set_title('Hello World!');
$window->connect_simple('destroy', array('Gtk', 'main_quit'));
$button->connect_simple('clicked', 'pressed');

$window->add($button);
$window->show_all();

Gtk::main();

?>
```



The sample PHP-GTK 2 program instantiates a `GtkWindow` widget with the title "Hello World!", containing a `GtkButton` labelled "Click Me." When the button is pressed, the message "Hello again - The button was pressed!" is displayed on the console via the callback `pressed`.

Deployment

Several tools have sprung up that assist the simple deployment of PHP-GTK applications. PHP compilers such as `PriadoBlender` ^[3] and `Roadsend PHP` (Currently only compatible with PHP-GTK 1) enable the compilation of applications written in PHP-GTK to a standalone binary executable. Alan Knowles' `PECL` package, `bcompiler` ^[4], also allows compilation of PHP into bytecode to hide the source code.

`Gnope` ^[5] is a tool providing a straightforward means of deployment under Windows. It allows transparent installation of PHP-GTK 2, and applications written using it, through Gnope's own `PEAR`-compatible channel.

External links

- Official website ^[6]
- Community site ^[7]
- Brazilian community site ^[8] (Portuguese)

References

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- [2] Mattocks, Scott. *Pro PHP-GTK*. ISBN 1-59059-613-7.
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- [4] <http://pecl.php.net/package/bcompiler>
- [5] <http://www.gnome.org>
- [6] <http://gtk.php.net/>
- [7] <http://php-gtk.eu/>
- [8] <http://www.php-gtk.com.br/>

PHP-Nuke

Original author(s)	Francisco Burzi
Stable release	8.1 / May 22, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.phpnuke.org

PHP-Nuke is a web-based automated news publishing and content management system based on PHP and MySQL. The system is fully controlled using a web-based user interface. PHP-Nuke was originally a fork of the Thatware news portal system.

PHP-Nuke was originally released under the GNU General Public License as free software however, versions after 7.5, are pay for use. This is permitted under the GNU GPL (providing the source code is included), and the purchaser of the software has the right to freely distribute the source code of the product. This charge only applies to the latest version of PHP-Nuke; previous versions are available free of charge. PHP-Nuke site is no longer owned by the original developer Francisco Burzi.

Starting with version 5.6, the display of a copyright message on webpages is required according with the GPL license section 2(c) and approved by the Free Software Foundation as explained on the official web site [1].

PHP-Nuke requires a web server which supports the PHP extension (such as the Apache HTTP Server), as well as an SQL database (such as MySQL, mSQL, PostgreSQL, ODBC, ADABAS, Sybase or InterBase).

Features of PHP-Nuke

PHP-Nuke is a content management system allowing webmasters to create community-based portals (websites), in which users and editors can post news items (user-submitted news items are selected by editors) or other types of articles. Registered users can then comment on these articles using a full featured commenting system.

Modules can be added to the PHP-Nuke system allowing additional features such as an Internet forum, Calendar, News Feed, FAQ's, Private Messaging and others. The site is maintained through an administration section.

PHP-Nuke includes the following standard modules:

- Advertising—Manages ads on the page layout (theme). Supports images/links, javascript/HTML, and flash
- Avantgo—Provides mobile version of the last 10 news articles
- Content—Manages the main content "pages" of the website
- Downloads—Manages file downloads. It doesn't actually allow you to upload files, but it stores links to files you upload to your server or links to files on other public servers.
- Encyclopedia—A simple module for managing phrases/words and their definitions.
- FAQ—Manages the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for your site.
- Feedback—Allows site visitors to provide feedback to the webmaster. It is an online form, but provides the feedback via email.
- Forums—Manages discussion forums for the site. It is based on bb2nuke, which is a PHP-Nuke port of the popular open-source phpBB discussion board.
- Journal—A simple module that allows users to maintain public and/or private notes.
- Members List—Displays the members of your site.

- News—Manages news stories for your site. It supports future-dating news to be released at a specific date and time.
- new feature
- Private Messages—Allows your members to send private messages to you and others on the site. Members can chose to not allow other members to send them private messages.
- Recommend Us—Form to send an email message recommending your site to others.
- Search—Allows users to search your website to find information.
- Statistics—Displays summary and detailed statistics regarding your site, including the number of page views by visitors.
- Stories (News) Archives—Provides access to older news articles.
- Submit News—A form to allow visitors to submit a news story to your site. Email notification is sent, but the news submission is stored in your administrator control panel. You can delete, edit, and/or post the article directly to your site without rekeying.
- Surveys (Polls) -- Allows you to create surveys that your visitors can respond to.
- Top—Displays the top 10 (or other number specified by you) news articles, downloads, etc.
- Topics—Displays news by topic. As the administrator you define what the topics are for your site and assign news articles to one or more topic. The news module also supports categories, which are similar, but a news article can only be assigned a single category.
- Web Links—Manages a hierarchical directory of links to various websites of interest to your readers.
- Your Account—Manages members "profile" information, including their preferred site theme (if you provide more than one), the number of news articles to display on their home page, etc.

PHP-Nuke supports many languages and its look and feel can be customized using the *Themes* system, but drastic changes requires knowledge of PHP, HTML and CSS.

Criticism

- PHP-Nuke has been criticized for having security issues, including SQL injection via unchecked PHP code. Several other vulnerabilities have been recently reported.^{[2] [3]}
- PHP-Nuke may have issues with some search engine indexes. PHP-Nuke does not use simple URLs or unique titles for webpages furthering the difficulty with search engines which delays entry in search indexes.

Forks

The PHP-Nuke project has several forks. Notable forks include:

- Dragonfly CMS ^[4] — based on PHP-Nuke 6.5 with Coppermine Photo Gallery included
- LGNuke ^[5] — based on PHP-Nuke 7.6 and web 2.0 with, ajax included.
- Nuke-Evolution ^[6] — Based on PHP-Nuke with many security fixes, custom modifications, and PHP-Nuke modifications pre-installed
- RavenNuke CMS — Based on PHP-Nuke version 7.6, with many security fixes, custom modifications, add-ons, and XHTML 1.0 Transitional compliance
- phpWebSite — project managed by the Web Technology Group at Appalachian State University
- Postnuke — based on PHP-Nuke 5.0
- XOOPS — based on PHP-Nuke and myPHPNuke
- PNC ^[7] — based on PHP-Nuke with vWar and SQuery included. Adapted and customized for gaming and clan community
- Mega-Nuke ^[8] — Based on PHP-Nuke version 7.4, but with many security fixes, custom modifications and couple of add-ons.
- NPDS (Net Portal Dynamic System) — is a (french) fork of PHP-Nuke 4.6.

License

PHP-Nuke is distributed for free and licensed under the GNU/GPL license, however current versions must be bought and can then be distributed for free.

External links

- PHP-Nuke ^[9] at the Open Directory Project

References

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- [3] Secunia Vulnerability Report for PHP-Nuke 8.x <http://secunia.com/product/13524/?task=advisories>
- [4] <http://www.cpgnuke.com/>
- [5] <http://www.lgnuke.org/>
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Php4delphi

Appeared in	2002
Designed by	Serhiy Perevoznyk
Developer	Serhiy Perevoznyk
Influenced by	PHP, Delphi
OS	Microsoft Windows
License	PHP License

PHP4Delphi is a Visual Development Framework for creating custom PHP Extensions using Delphi. PHP extension, in the most basic of terms, is a set of instructions that is designed to add functionality to PHP.

Overview

- PHP4Delphi provides Visual Development Framework for creating custom PHP Extensions using Delphi. PHP extension, in the most basic of terms, is a set of instructions that is designed to add functionality to PHP.
- PHP4Delphi also allows executing the PHP scripts within the Delphi program directly from file or memory. You can read and write global PHP variables and set the result value.
- PHP4Delphi allows you to embed the PHP interpreter into your Delphi application so you can extend and customize the application without having to recompile it.

Structure

PHP4Delphi is organized into the following subprojects:

PHP scripting

PHP4Delphi allows executing the PHP scripts within the Delphi program using TpsvPHP component directly without a Web server. It is a scripting for applications (like VBA for Microsoft Office) that enable you to write client-side GUI applications or server-side PHP support in case if you are developing PHP enabled web servers. One of the goals behind it was to prove that PHP is a capable general-purpose scripting language that is suited for more than just Web applications. With PHP4Delphi you can use Delphi forms instead of web-forms, pass parameters to script directly.

PHP extensions development framework

Visual Development Framework gives possibility to create custom PHP Extensions using Delphi.

PHP4Applications

PHP4Applications allows to integrate PHP in any application. Supports C#, C, C++, Visual Basic, VBA, Delphi, Delphi .NET, Visual Basic .NET, etc...

External links

- Official PHP4Delphi website ^[1]
- Official PHP website ^[2]
- Official CodeGear website ^[3]

- PHPX control ^[4]
- PHP architect magazine ^[5]
- Delphi-PHP Forums ^[3]

References

[1] <http://users.telenet.be/ws36637/php4delphi.html>

[2] <http://www.php.net>

[3] <http://www.codegear.com>

[4] <http://www.angorasoftware.com/PHPX>

[5] <http://www.phparch.com/issue.php?mid=16>

phpDocumentor

	
The phpDocumentor logo	
Stable release	1.4.3 / September 5, 2009
Platform	Cross-platform
Type	Documentation generator
License	GNU Lesser General Public License
Website	phpDocumentor ^[1]

phpDocumentor is an open source documentation generator written in PHP. It automatically parses PHP source code and produces readable API and source code documentation in a variety of formats. phpDocumentor generates documentation based on PHPDoc-formatted comments and the structure of the source code itself. It supports documentation of both object-oriented and procedural code. phpDocumentor can create documentation in HTML, PDF, CHM or Docbook formats. It can be used from the command line or via a web interface. It has support for linking between documentation, incorporating user level documents like tutorials, and creation of highlighted source code with cross referencing to PHP general documentation. phpDocumentor is able to parse all PHP syntax and supports PHP4 and PHP5. It is an open source project and is distributed under the LGPL Licence.

The latest release has no support for namespaces and other sought after PHP 5.3 features.

See also

- Comparison of documentation generators
- PHPDoc standard for commenting PHP code

External links

- Official Website ^[2]
- PhpDocumentor at the PEAR project ^[3]

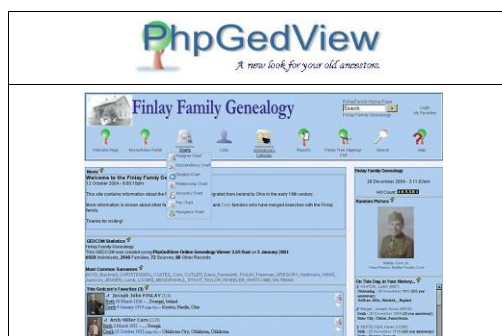
References

[1] <http://www.phpdoc.org>

[2] <http://www.phpdoc.org/>

[3] <http://pear.php.net/package/PhpDocumentor>

PhpGedView



Sample PhpGedView Web Page

Original author(s)	John Finlay
Developer(s)	The PhpGedViewTeam ^[1]
Initial release	June 2002 ^[2]
Stable release	4.2.3 / December 26, 2009 ^[3]
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Web server, MySQL, PHP
Type	Genealogy software
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.phpgedview.net

PhpGedView is a free PHP-based web application for working with genealogy data on the Internet. The project was founded and is headed by John Finlay.^{[4][5]} It is licensed under GPL.

PhpGedView is hosted on Sourceforge, where it was Project of the Month in December 2003.^[6] It is a widely used interactive online genealogy application, with over 1600 registered sites as of November, 2008.^[7] On June 26, 2006, the phpGedView site announced that phpGedView was the most active project at Sourceforge.^[8] It was also second most active in July, 2006.^[9]

PhpGedView is installed on a web server. The user can either import a GEDCOM file to populate it or build a GEDCOM in place. An external genealogy program can be used to create, edit and upload the GEDCOM. GEDCOMs can also be edited directly in PhpGedView by multiple users registered via the web interface. For each individual in the GEDCOM, a range of data can be recorded, from standard genealogical information, such as dates and places, to employment, education, religion, photos, videos, sources of data, and more. Through version 3 it worked in both MySQL and a non-database index mode.^[10] From version 4 on, it works only with a database.

PhpGedView is a multi-user, platform-independent system, allowing for distributed work on a family tree. Users can view, contribute and approve others' contributions, depending on their status. PhpGedView has several modes for protecting the privacy of data,^[11] such as protecting all data from unregistered users, or protecting data on living people from unregistered users.

Several types of reports and diagrams can be produced, which can be exported as PDF files for viewing, storing, and printing. Maps can be generated that show all the locations mentioned for a person.

PhpGedView (version 4.1 and up) supports^[12] output to GRAMPS XML file format.

PhpGedView can be extended using modules. Several modules are available: interfaces to Gallery 2^[13], phpBB, Lightbox (JavaScript), and Google Maps^[14]. PhpGedView also has integration modules for Content management systems, such as Joomla^[15].

External links

- Official website ^[16]
- Community Wiki ^[17]
- PhpGedView ^[18] at SourceForge.net

References

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- [3] PhpGedView v4.2.3 (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/phpgedview/forums/forum/185165/topic/3499340>)- maintenance release and updates to the 4.2.0 release
- [4] PhpGedView - PGVWiki:History (http://wiki.phpgedview.net/en/index.php?title=What_is_PhpGedView)- "I decided to develop phpGedView because I wanted to update the genealogy area on my web site and decided to look around for a dynamic GEDCOM to HTML converter. I looked at few programs, but was sadly disappointed at the design and layout of them. This led me to begin creating my own. I soon released the first version on SourceForge in June 2002.– John Finlay"
- [5] EOGN's Announcements: Neumont University offers free PhpGedView:April 19, 2006 (http://announcements.eogn.com/2006/04/neumont_univers.html) - "Neumont University instructor John Finlay graduated in Computer Engineering from Brigham Young University and worked in the BYU Harold B. Lee Library Information Systems Department for three years as a web developer. In June 2002, he founded the Open Source genealogy project, PhpGedView."
- [6] Project of the Month (<http://sourceforge.net/potm/potm-2003-12.php>) - Sourceforge Project of the Month in December 2003
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- [9] SourceForge.net: Project Statistics For PhpGedView (http://sourceforge.net/project/stats/?group_id=55456&ugn=phpgedview&type=&mode=alltime) - Jul 2006 Rank 2
- [10] SourceForge.net PhpGedView 4.0 Released (http://sourceforge.net/forum/forum.php?forum_id=585569)
- [11] PhpGedView Privacy (modes) (<http://phpgedview.net/privacy.php>)
- [12] PhpGedView @ Neumont University (<http://www.phpgedview.net/neumont.php>) -
 - *Clippings Cart (v4.1)
 - ** Add option to zip the GEDCOM/Gramps XML with the associated media files Gramps XML
 - *Gramps XML (v4.1)
 - ** Add option to download entire GEDCOM in Gramps XML form
 - ** Add option to retrieve raw data from the SOAP web service in Gramps XML format
 - ** Gramps XML export support to include full source and media support
- [13] Main Gallery website (<http://gallery.menalto.com/>) - Gallery is an open source web based photo album organizer
- [14] PhpGedView puts your ancestors on the Web (<http://www.linux.com/feature/118881>), Linux.com, 5 September 2007.
- [15] Joomla! Extensions Directory - phpGedView for Joomla! (User Reviews) (http://extensions.joomla.org/component/option,com_mtree/task,viewlink/link_id,517/Itemid,35/)
- [16] <http://phpgedview.net>
- [17] <http://wiki.phpgedview.net/en/>
- [18] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/phpgedview/>

PhpGraphy

Developer(s)	JiM / aEGIS
Stable release	0.9.13b / June 25, 2008
Operating system	Cross Platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Online gallery
License	GPL
Website	www.phpgraphy.org ^[1]

phpGraphy is an open source PHP photo gallery script released under GPL license.

It can be used to put a small photo gallery online. It can handle many pictures. It uses a standard file structure. It can generate thumbnails and low-resolution pictures from uploaded graphics. It can auto-import IPTC descriptions into the database, if they were embedded in your pictures.

External links

- Official phpGraphy website ^[1]
- phpGraphy Development website ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.phpgraphy.org>

[2] <https://trac.phpgraphy.org>

phpLDAPAdmin

Original author(s)	David Smith
Developer(s)	Deon George
Initial release	2003
Stable release	1.2.0.5 / January 30, 2010
Development status	Active, Stable
Written in	PHP
Operating system	OS Independent
Platform	Cross-platform
Available in	Multiple
Type	LDAP Administration
License	GPL
Website	phpldapadmin.sf.net ^[1]

phpLDAPAdmin is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) administration web application written in PHP. It is licensed under the GNU General Public License.

History

The project began in Fall of 2002 when Dave Smith, lead developer, needed a robust web application to manage his LDAP servers. Originally, phpLDAPAdmin was called DaveDAP, but in August 2003, the name was changed to phpLDAPAdmin. Since that time, the software has been downloaded approximately 150 times per day, and is commonly used throughout the world. Two other developers have contributed to the code base: Xavier Renard and Uwe Ebel. Xavier has focused on LDIF imports/exports and Samba software integration. Uwe has focused on internationalizing the application.

In Spring of 2005, Deon George took over maintenance of phpLDAPAdmin.

International features

phpLDAPAdmin is available in multiple languages and supports UTF-8 encoded directory strings.

External links

- [phpLDAPAdmin Official Site](http://phpldapadmin.sf.net/) ^[2]
- [Demo](#) ^[3]

References

[1] <http://phpldapadmin.sf.net/>

[2] <http://phpldapadmin.sourceforge.net/>

[3] <http://phpldapadmin.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Demo>

phpMyAdmin



phpMyAdmin main screen

Developer(s)	The phpMyAdmin Project
Initial release	September 9, 1998
Stable release	3.3.3 ^[1] (May 10, 2010) _[+/-] ^[1]
Preview release	3.3.3-rc1 ^[2] (May 1, 2010) _[+/-] ^[2]
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	Multilingual (57)
Type	Web Database Management
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.phpmyadmin.net

phpMyAdmin is an open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. It can perform various tasks such as creating, modifying or deleting databases, tables, fields or rows; executing SQL statements; or managing users and permissions.

History

Tobias Ratschiller, then an IT consultant and later founder of the software company Maguma, started to work on a PHP-based web front-end to MySQL in 1998, inspired by Peter Kuppelwieser's MySQL-Webadmin. He gave up the project (and phpAdsNew, of which he was also the original author) in 2000 because of lack of time.

By that time, phpMyAdmin had already become one of the most popular PHP applications and MySQL administration tools, with a large community of users and contributors. In order to coordinate the growing number of patches, a group of three developers, Olivier Müller, Marc Delisle and Loïc Chapeaux, registered *The phpMyAdmin Project* at SourceForge.net and took over the development in 2001.

Milestone releases

PhpMyAdmin versions

Release	Date	Changes
0.9.0	September 9, 1998	First internal release
1.0.1	October 26, 1998	
1.1.0	November 3, 1998	Added first confirmations for DROP commands.
1.2.0	November 29, 1998	Added possibility to import from text files.
1.3.0	December 16, 1998	Added query by example functionality.
1.3.1	December 27, 1998	First multi-lingual version
1.4.0	January 16, 1999	Added support for renaming and copying tables.
2.0.0	April 11, 1999	Major layout changes.
2.1.0	June 8, 2000	Last release by the original developer Tobias Ratschiller
2.2.0	August 31, 2001	First stable release by <i>The phpMyAdmin Project</i>
2.3.0	November 8, 2001	Database and table views were split into smaller sections
2.5.0	November 5, 2003	Introduction of the MIME-based transformation system
2.6.0	September 27, 2004	Improved character set and MySQL 4.1 support
2.7.0	December 4, 2005	Improved importing capabilities, simplified configuration, UI cleanup, and much more
2.8.0	March 6, 2006	Compatibility updates, hiding databases, configurable memory limits, web-based setup.
2.9.0	September 20, 2006	Added export to OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet.
2.10.0	February 27, 2007	GUI for relations, called <i>Designer</i>
2.11.0	August 22, 2007	Supports creating VIEWS from query results, manages triggers, procedures and functions. Improved interface for servers handling large number of databases/tables. Likely the last milestone supporting PHP 4.
3.0.0	September 27, 2008	Requires PHP 5.2 and MySQL 5+. Supports EVENT and TRIGGER.
3.1.0	November 28, 2008	A new setup mechanism, supports BLOBstreaming and the Swekey hardware authentication
3.2.0	June 15, 2009	Better support for vendor customization (based on Debian's needs), various bug and security fixes, and added minor features [3]

Features

Features provided by the program include:^[4]

1. Web interface
2. MySQL database management
3. Import data from CSV and SQL
4. Export data to various formats: CSV, SQL, XML, PDF (via the TCPDF library), ISO/IEC 26300 - OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel, LATEX and others
5. Administering multiple servers
6. Creating PDF graphics of the database layout
7. Creating complex queries using Query-by-example (QBE)
8. Searching globally in a database or a subset of it
9. Transforming stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as image or download-link
10. Active query monitor (Processes)

Current status

The software, which is currently available in 54 different languages,^[5] is still being maintained by *The phpMyAdmin Project* under Olivier Müller, Marc Delisle, Alexander M. Turek, Michal Čihař and Garvin Hicking.

Similar products

Another very similar tool, phpPgAdmin, provides similar functionality for PostgreSQL. It originally started as a fork of phpMyAdmin, but is now a completely different code base.

There are tools for managing Microsoft SQL Server such as phpMSAdmin or myLittleAdmin. Though they borrow design principles from phpMyAdmin, they were written entirely from scratch and include no code from phpMyAdmin.

There is a similar lightweight tool for managing MySQL databases called Adminer (previously phpMinAdmin), which has all the most important features of phpMyAdmin, but consists of only one PHP file.^[6]

See also

- Comparison of database tools

Bibliography

- Delisle, Marc (March 13, 2009). *Mastering phpMyAdmin 3.1 for Effective MySQL Management*^[7] (4th ed.). Packt Publishing. pp. 352. ISBN 1847197868.

External links

- Official website^[8]
- phpMyAdmin SourceForge.net page^[9]

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2Fphpmyadmin [2]
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2Fphpmyadmin [3]
- <http://www.phpmyadmin.net/documentation/changelog.php>
- [4] http://www.phpmyadmin.net/home_page/index.php
- [5] <http://www.phpmyadmin.net/documentation/translators.html>
- [6] <http://www.adminer.org/en/>
- [7] <http://www.packtpub.com/mastering-phpmyadmin-3-1-fourth-edition/book>
- [8] <http://www.phpmyadmin.net/>
- [9] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/phpmyadmin/>

PhpMyBibli

PMB (PhpMyBibli) is a fully featured open source integrated library system. The project was initiated by François Lemarchand in October 2002, Director of the Public Library of Agneaux; it is now maintained by PMB Services (a French Company).

Developer(s)	PMB Services
Initial release	October 2003
Stable release	3.3.6 / October 1, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Linux, Windows, Mac OS
Available in	English, French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic and Portuguese
Type	Integrated library system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	www.sigb.net ^[1]

Features

PMB has most of the functional modules essential for a library management system.

- Circulation
- Cataloguing
- Reports
- SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information Service)
- Administration
- Acquisition

The features of PMB are,

- User friendly web interfaces for librarian and users
- UNIMARC
- Z39.50
- Barcode generator
- Detailed documentation for users and administrator
- Active development status
- Interface for database back up and bibliographical records

- Multi language support (French, English, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese)
- Import and export of bibliographic records in different formats.

History

The development of PMB was started in October 2002 by François Lemarchand. He prepared the bases of cataloguing and the skeleton of the application. Later Eric Robert, Gautier Michelin, Florent Tetart, Armelle Nedelec joined the developers' group. In 2003, the project initiator François Lemarchand left the team. The last 3.0 version was launched in September 2006, and since then frequent release updates were made and new features added to the existing version.

Development

PMB was initially licensed under GNU General Public License, which ensures the free availability of the software. Wiki, mailing lists and BerliOS hosting facilities allow communication between PMB developers and users. The latest version of PMB can be downloaded from the [www.sigb.net] site. PMB is now licensed under CECILL free licence, that ensures legal security in France and other countries with similar legal systems.

Requirements

PMB is written using PHP programming language. Installation of PMB is comparatively easy in Linux and Windows. It requires:

- PHP
- Apache web server
- MySQL database
- Web browser (Mozilla Firefox or Internet Explorer)

Quick installation of PMB using EasyPHP is possible in Windows XP.

See also

- GCstar
- Koha
- OpenBiblio
- PhpMyLibrary
- Tellico

External links

- PMB Website ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.sigb.net/>

[2] <http://www.sigb.net>

phpPgAdmin

Stable release	4.2.3 / March 29, 2010
Written in	PHP and JavaScript
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web Database Management
License	GNU General Public License
Website	[1]

phpPgAdmin is a web application, written in PHP, for managing PostgreSQL databases.

phpPgAdmin is a web-based client which leverages PHP scripting and the PostgreSQL database to provide a convenient way for users to create databases, create tables, alter tables and query their own data using industry-standard SQL.

The project originally started as a fork of phpMyAdmin, but is now a completely different code base and provides comparable services to users of PostgreSQL's primary competitor MySQL.^[2]

See also

- phpMyAdmin

External links

- The Official phpPgAdmin Homepage^[1]
- Primary git repository for phpPgAdmin development^[3]

References

[1] <http://phppgadmin.sourceforge.net>

[2] phpPgAdmin Project (2008-04-25). "About phpPgAdmin" (<http://phppgadmin.sourceforge.net/?page=about>). . Retrieved 2008-04-25.

[3] <http://github.com/xzilla/phppgadmin>

PhpSQLiteAdmin

phpSQLiteAdmin is a web application, written in PHP, for managing SQLite databases.

phpSQLiteAdmin is a web-based client which leverages PHP scripting and the SQLite file-database system to provide a simple way for users to create databases, create tables, and query their own data using non-industry-standard SQLite syntax.

External links

- Official website ^[1]

References

- [1] <http://s.userdot.net/projects/phpsqliteadmin>

PhpXCore

Stable release	rev.1148 / 15 June 2007
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	content management framework
License	GNU GPL
Website	www.phpxc.org ^[1]

phpXCore is a free open source content management framework for creating customized content management systems written in PHP. phpXCore framework bases on Model-view-controller design pattern and supports both PHP4 and PHP5.

Features

- Compatible with PHP4 and PHP5
- Request dispatcher with good looking custom URLs
- Fast, flexible templating (Smarty)
- Simple AJAX - xajax
- JavaScript framework - Script.aculo.us

Project status

phpXCore is under heavy development.

External links

- Homepage phpXCore ^[1]
- Homepage phpXCore on Google-Code ^[2]
- Unofficial Developers Wiki ^[3]

References

[1] <http://www.phpxc.org/>

[2] <http://code.google.com/p/phpxc/>

[3] <http://xwiki.nixsolutions.com/doku.php/phpteam/xcore>

phpBB

	
	
A default installation of phpBB 3.0	
Developer(s)	The phpBB Group
Stable release	3.0.7-PL1 ^[1] (March 5, 2010) ^[1] [+/-]
Preview release	^[2] [+/-]
Written in	PHP
Available in	Multilingual ^[3]
Type	Internet forum
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.phpbb.com/

phpBB is a popular Internet forum package written in the PHP scripting language. The name "phpBB" is an abbreviation of *PHP Bulletin Board*. Available under the GNU General Public License, phpBB is free software.

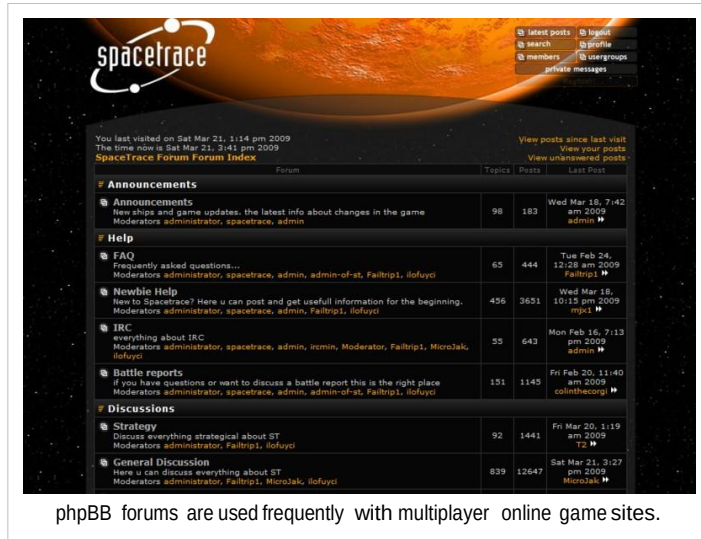
History

phpBB was started by James Atkinson as a simple UBB-like forum for his own website on June 17, 2000. Nathan Coddling and John Abela joined the development team after phpBB's CVS repository was moved to SourceForge.net, and work on 1.0.0 began. A fully functional, pre-release version of phpBB was made available in July.^[4]

phpBB 1.0.0 was released on December 9, 2000, with subsequent improvements to the 1.x codebase coming in two more major installments. The final release in the 1.x line was phpBB 1.4.4, released on November 6, 2001. During the lifetime of the 1.x series, Bart van Bragt, Paul S. Owen (former co-manager of the project), Jonathan Haase and Frank Feingold joined the team. phpBB 1.x is no longer supported and virtually no websites continue to use it.

In February 2001, phpBB 2.0.x began development entirely from scratch; the developer's ambitions for phpBB had outgrown the original codebase. Doug Kelly joined the team shortly afterwards. After a year of development and extensive testing, phpBB 2.0.0, dubbed the "Super Furry" version, was released on April 4, 2002, three days later than intended.^[5]

Work on phpBB 3.0.x began in late 2002. It was originally intended to be released as phpBB 2.2, and the first planned feature list was announced on May 25, 2003.^[6] However, as development progressed, the developers realised that phpBB 2.1.x (the development release cycle for 2.2) had eliminated virtually all compatibility with the 2.0.x line, so the version number for release was changed to 3.0.0, in keeping with the Linux kernel versioning scheme, which phpBB followed at the time.^[7] In September 2005, Paul Owen resigned as the Development Team Leader and Meik Sievertsen was promoted to the role.



In March 2007, the phpBB teams had planned to undergo a short round of server maintenance,^[8] however the server crashed during the outage, suffering a double-disk failure and causing phpBB.com to be down for the full week. (The phpBB teams indicated that phpBB, the software, was not the cause of the outage.) However, due to the unexpected outage, the teams decided to change their original plans and launch their brand new website, powered by phpBB3 and the new prosilver theme.^[9] This was a big surprise to most, as the theme had been a heavily guarded secret, never before seen by the public, and was originally not intended to be revealed until the final release of phpBB 3.0.0. Initial feedback was split, with many applauding the new theme and others criticising a number of new design decisions, particularly the decision to display the user info on the right side of the viewtopic page (phpBB2's subSilver theme had displayed it on the left).^[10]

On April 30, 2007, phpBB founder and co-Project Manager James Atkinson officially resigned from his duties towards phpBB, citing personal circumstances. With the announcement also came the announcement that phpBB was now newly independent, and that the team leaders would be collectively taking charge of the decisions in the future of the project. At the end of May, an announcement was made that Jonathan "SHS" Stanley, the other co-Project Manager, was stepping down as well for personal reasons.

On July 7, 2007, the teams announced that phpBB had been nominated as a finalist for the SourceForge.net Community Choice Awards in the category of "Best Project for Communications".^[11] At the end of the month, SourceForge.net announced that phpBB had won the award for "Best Project for Communications", and in honour of the award, SourceForge.net donated \$1000 in phpBB's name to Marie Curie Cancer Care.^[12] ^[13] phpBB also won a "Thingamagooop" from Bleep Labs, and "bragging rights for a full year."^[14]

The first beta of phpBB3 was released in June 2006,^[15] and the first release candidate was released in May 2007.^[16] The phpBB3 codebase received an external security audit in September, which was done by SektionEins.^[17] Finally, phpBB 3.0.0 "Olympus" (also dubbed the Gold release) was published on December 13, 2007.^[18] ^[19]

In September 2007, the teams launched an official phpBB podcast. It was recorded by a rotating group of phpBB team members with occasional guests, and discussed a number of phpBB-related topics, as well as answering questions e-mailed in from listeners.^[20] However, the podcast only lasted for a few episodes and production ceased the following spring. Its successor is generally considered to be the new phpBB weblog, which launched in July 2008. The blog is written by phpBB team members (with occasional guest posts by community members) on various topics related to phpBB and provide users with a unique inside look at the activities of the phpBB teams.^[21]

The phpBB teams held their first-ever phpBB users conference in London on July 20, 2008, which was titled "Londonvasion 2008."^[22] Londonvasion featured presentations by phpBB team members on various topics important to the phpBB community, MOD authors, and developers. Londonvasion provided a unique opportunity to

socialise with members of the phpBB teams. The event also represented the first time that most members of the teams had a chance to meet each other in person.

The phpBB teams underwent numerous changes in 2009. On January 1, the teams formally ended support for phpBB2.^[23] Many of the non-development teams released betas and release candidates of side projects during this time. The first beta of AutoMOD, an automatic installer of phpBB MODifications, was released by the MOD Team on December 22, 2008.^[24] The first release candidate of the Unified MOD Install Library (UMIL), a framework for allowing MOD authors to design simple database installation scripts, was released by the MOD Team on January 12, 2009.^[25] The first release candidate of the Support Toolkit, a package of tools to diagnose and fix common support-related issues with phpBB, was released by the Support Team on June 24.^[26]

On June 10, 2009, the phpBB Development Team broke with their precedent of keeping future development plans under wraps and publicly previewed a series of new features that would be coming in phpBB 3.0.6.^[27] After four RC releases, phpBB 3.0.6 was released on November 17.^[28] The most notable new features included a bare-bones quick reply editor (a feature which the teams had historically been firmly opposed to), support for ACM (cache) plugins, ATOM feed support, and a plugin-based CAPTCHA system, including built-in support for reCAPTCHA among others. The modularization of phpBB's CAPTCHA also provided an API for MOD authors to write CAPTCHA plugins, allowing for greater diversification of the CAPTCHAs used in phpBB installations. The MOD Team also ran a competition to encourage CAPTCHA plugin development.^[29]

On July 29, 2009, the Development Team announced "significant changes" to the phpBB's development process and release cycle.^[30] Chief among these was the decision to abandon the former Linux kernel versioning scheme, meaning that whether part of the version number was even or odd no longer was significant. As such, Ascræus (the successor to 3.0.0 Olympus) is to become phpBB 3.1.0. (The original versioning scheme dictated that 3.1.x would be a development branch, meaning that Ascræus would have been released as 3.2.0.) Subsequent feature releases of phpBB3 will be versioned as 3.2.0, 3.3.0, etc. phpBB 4.0.0 will represent a fundamentally redesigned version of phpBB. The strategy also committed the teams to continue supporting an older "stable" branch for at least 6–9 months after a newer "feature" branch was released. However, an exception was made for 3.0.6 which was already in development. Although it contained enough significant new features that it could have been considered a 3.1.0 release, it remained a part of the 3.0.x branch, which also meant that the teams did not have to simultaneously continue supporting 3.0.5 after 3.0.6's release.

In January 2010, Meik Sievertsen stepped down as Lead Developer, instead taking on the roles of developer and "Server Manager". Nils Adermann was then promoted to Lead Developer.

phpBB3

phpBB3 is the current stable version of phpBB. Following over three years of development and an eighteen-month beta/release candidate stage, it went gold on December 13, 2007.^[31]

Some of phpBB3's major features include:^[32]

- Modular design for the Admin Control Panel, Moderator Control Panel, and User Control Panel
- Support for multiple database management systems, including MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Firebird, OpenLink Virtuoso, and other ODBC-accessible DBMS
- Support for unlimited levels of subforums
- Ability to create custom-defined BBCode
- Ability to create custom profile fields
- Permissions system

phpBB3 also provides administrators with much more control over every aspect of the forum software, such as how it is displayed to management of user and group permissions. Consequently, this increased functionality makes the administrative interface much more complex, and new users have found it somewhat more intimidating than phpBB2.

phpBB3's default theme is called *prosilver*. During phpBB3's long development process, prosilver was kept a heavily guarded secret from the public in order to prevent premature copying of the theme and so that it would not spoil the "wow" factor upon the final release of phpBB 3.0.0.^[33] However, the unexpected website downtime of March 2007 prompted the teams to change plans and unveil the new theme early. prosilver includes a number of new design concepts over its predecessor subSilver, including a new admin panel without HTML frames and reduced use of HTML tables. One of the more contentious decisions has been to move the user info panel on the viewtopic page to the right in order to provide more focus on the post content. phpBB3 does not allow the use of HTML tags in comments.^[34] An alternate default theme called *subsilver2* comes bundled with phpBB, which is based on the default theme from phpBB2 called subSilver. However, an administrator must install it on the board manually before it is accessible to users.

The phpBB Development Team quietly pushes out release candidates of minor updates of phpBB3 for "quality assurance testing" prior to general release.^[35] These candidates are intended to prevent the possibility of significant bugs being produced by minor updates, thus causing a subsequent critical update to be released within days of the original. (This scenario happened twice during the 2.0.x line and once during phpBB's release candidate stage in 2007.) A mailing list is open to anyone interested in testing these "quality assurance" releases when they are available.

The latest stable release in the 3.0.x line (code named "Olympus") is phpBB 3.0.7, the "Run bugs, run! Bertie is coming!" edition, released on February 28, 2010.^[36] This version was superseded by 3.0.7-PL1 approximately a week later, on March 5, 2010, after the initial public release of 3.0.7 was found to introduce a security issue.^[37] phpBB3 requires PHP 4.3.3 or later and is fully compatible with PHP 5.

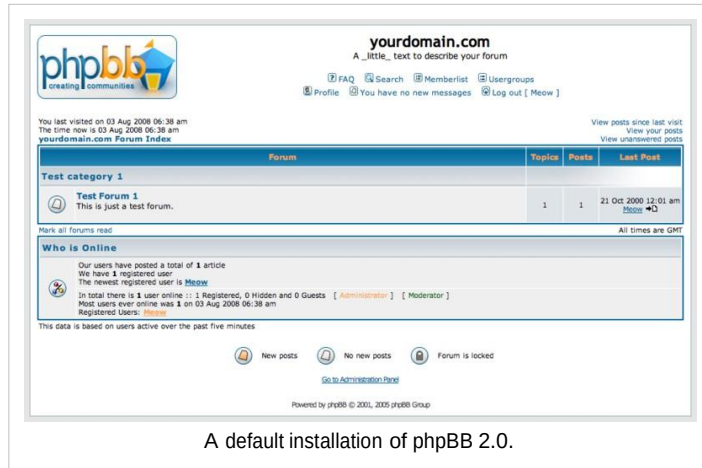
The screenshot shows the phpBB3 Administration Control Panel (ACP) interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: GENERAL, FORUMS, POSTING, USERS AND GROUPS, PERMISSIONS, STYLES, MAINTENANCE, and SYSTEM. The left sidebar contains 'QUICK ACCESS' links: Manage users, Manage groups, Manage forums, Moderator log, Spiders/Robots, and PHP information. The main content area starts with a 'Welcome to phpBB' message, followed by a red 'Warning' box. Below that is a 'Board statistics' table:

STATISTIC	VALUE	STATISTIC	VALUE
Number of posts:	1	Posts per day:	1
Number of topics:	1	Topics per day:	1
Number of users:	1	Users per day:	1
Number of attachments:	0	Attachments per day:	0.00
Board started:	Sun Aug 03, 2008 6:20 am	Avatar directory size:	0 Bytes
Database size:	258.05 KIB	Size of posted attachments:	0 Bytes
Database server:	MySQL(i) 5.0.41	CZip compression:	OFF
Board version:	3.0.2	Orphan attachments:	0

Below the statistics table are several administrative tools with 'Run now' buttons: 'Reset most users ever online', 'Reset board's start date', 'Resynchronise statistics', 'Resynchronise post counts', 'Resynchronise dotted topics', and 'Purge the cache'. Further down is a 'Logged administrator actions' section showing a log of actions, and an 'Inactive users' section with a table of inactive users.

phpBB2

phpBB2 was the predecessor of the present-day phpBB3. Developed during 2001-2002, the source code was written primarily to run on PHP 3.0 and 4.0 (version 2.0.13 upped the minimum requirement to PHP 4.0.3 due to a necessary security fix), and by the time that phpBB3 was released in late 2007, the developers and other team members felt that it no longer met their quality coding standards, and announced plans for the retirement/end of support of 2.0.x within a few months of 3.0.0's release.^[38] phpBB2 was never officially supported under PHP 5. Although many users had no problems running it after making a few changes to PHP 5's default configuration settings, the teams chose not to offer support for this configuration.^[39]



A default installation of phpBB 2.0.

Official support for phpBB2 ended on January 1, 2009,^[40] and the 2.0.x support forums have been locked. Furthermore all development for phpBB2, including security patches, has ceased as of February 1, 2009.^[38] However, a number of unofficial support sites for phpBB2 have formed to fill the void and will likely continue supporting phpBB2 indefinitely.

Many administrators still prefer to run phpBB2 because it provides a much simpler administration interface and has a thriving ecosystem of MODs (modifications) and styles that allow admins many options for customising the software to their liking. Others still run phpBB2 because they have installed many MODs, none of which are compatible with phpBB3.

The default theme in phpBB2 is named subSilver, and was designed by Tom "subBlue" Beddard. At the time that it premiered in 2001, it was a revolutionary new design for bulletin boards, and many bulletin board themes since have borrowed many cues and design elements from subSilver.

Some of phpBB2's major features included the following:

- A templated style system intended to allow easy customisation that keeps the PHP code separate from the HTML.
- Support for internationalisation through a language pack system; 48 translations are available for phpBB2 as of 2007.^[41]
- Compatibility with multiple database management systems including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and Microsoft Access,
- Code and interface customisations, termed MODs and styles.^[42]

The last official release of the 2.0.x line is 2.0.23, released on February 17, 2008.^[43] However, the code for phpBB 2.0.24 still remains, unreleased, in the SVN repository.

Future development

On June 10, 2009, phpBB's Development Team revealed that the next phpBB3 release, 3.0.6, will include a significant number of new features.^[44] This is unusual for a minor release which is typically limited to bug and security fixes. New features will include support for new CAPTCHA plugins, ATOM feeds, support for new cache plugins (XCache, Alternative PHP Cache, eAccelerator, Memcache, and a "null" no-cache plugin), and quick reply (an often-requested feature by a subset of phpBB users) among other minor feature additions. phpBB 3.0.6 has had four RC releases and its final release was on November 17, 2009.

The Development Team has begun working on phpBB 3.1, formerly phpBB 3.2. (Before July 29, 2009, phpBB followed the original Linux kernel versioning scheme, in which the middle number represents a development version if it is odd and a stable version if it is even).^[45] The developers previewed their planned feature list at Londonvasion, and new features include a complete overhaul of the Moderator Control Panel (MCP) and moderation capabilities, implementation of AJAX where it is applicable and helpful, a trigger-based event system, a completely rewritten BBCode system, RSS feed support, enhancements to custom profile fields, enhancements to private messaging, a new authentication system with OpenID support, and numerous other small changes and features.^[46] The phpBB teams maintain a website for phpBB development named *Area51*. In keeping with the tradition to codename every new phpBB3 release after Martian mountains, phpBB 3.1 will be code-named "Asraeus," named after Asraeus Mons, the second-tallest mountain on Mars. (Olympus Mons, which 3.0 was named after, is the tallest.)

In addition to development of phpBB 3.1, other phpBB teams also are in the process of developing numerous other tools for use by the community. Development for these tools was followed on the *phpBB Code Forge*, which contained the Subversion repositories for these tools and the main phpBB development trunk. In March 2010, phpBB moved source code versioning from Subversion to Git.^[47]

MODs

MODs are code modifications created by the phpBB community, often used to extend the functionality of or change the display of phpBB. The term is capitalised to distinguish code modifications from forum moderators, the latter of which is often abbreviated as mods. Modifications referred to in this manner are not authored by the phpBB developers, and do not enjoy the same level of support as unmodified official code. The phpBB MOD Team, headed by David Colón (known as DavidIQ in the community), accepts modifications from community sources for validation, and modifications which meet the MOD Team's standards are made available for download from the phpBB *MOD Database*. Other sites also provide phpBB2 and phpBB3 modifications for download. Some of the sites have their own standards which they validate to, and other sites do not do any validation, however the phpBB teams do not offer support for boards using MODs downloaded from sites other than phpBB.com. Documentation for phpBB3 MODding is provided by the MOD Team.

MODX

MODX is an XML-based document format developed by the phpBB MOD Team that is used to describe the steps required to modify the source code of a web application in order to install a modification. Although it can theoretically be utilised for any web application, it was developed for and is primarily used by MODs for phpBB. The phpBB MOD Team requires that all phpBB3 MODs submitted to its MOD Database utilise the specifications and packing standards of the latest version of MODX,^[48] though most other phpBB MOD database sites do not make this an absolute requirement. The primary purpose of using an XML-based format is to better allow automatic installation tools (see below) to read and complete the installation instructions. However, MODX files can also be viewed in a web browser using an included XSL. The latest revision of the MODX spec is 1.2.3, released on September 27, 2009.^[49] Resources and documentation on MODX can be found in phpBB's MODX Resource Centre.^[50]

AutoMOD

AutoMOD, currently in the fourth release candidate stage,^[51] is a tool developed by the phpBB MOD Team that parses and automatically installs phpBB3 MODs distributed in the MODX format. Users simply have to upload the contents of a MOD download to their phpBB source directory and run AutoMOD, which will parse the MOD instructions and make the necessary file changes. Depending on the server configurations, it will either automatically merge the changes into place using FTP, or will create a compressed archive of the changed files for the user to copy into place. AutoMOD is also used by the MOD Team members during validation to ensure that the MODX files are

valid and the MOD can be successfully installed on a vanilla phpBB installation.^[52]

The latest version of AutoMOD is 1.0.0-RC4, released on April 28, 2010.^[51] AutoMOD can be downloaded from the AutoMOD information page^[53] and support can be obtained in the AutoMOD support forum.^[54]

AutoMOD is the successor to **EasyMOD**, a tool for phpBB2 which was also developed by the phpBB MOD Team and performed essentially the same task. The latest version of EasyMOD is 0.4.0, released on June 30, 2008.^[55] Support and downloads for EasyMOD can be obtained in the EasyMOD support forum.^[56]

Unified MOD Installation Library (UMIL)

The Unified MOD Installation library is a library designed to simplify the installation and uninstallation of the database side of MODs.^[57] It is designed to be useful for configuring the forum for the new MOD, performing database actions such as adding and removing tables and columns, and purging the forum's cache. UMIL is GPL licensed^[57] and the latest version is 1.0.1. It can be downloaded from the UMIL page.^[58] To create a UMI-file automatically, a MOD author can use the Unified MOD Installation File creation tool.^[59]

phpBB Portals

There are more than 15 different Portal options designed to work within the Administrator Control panel of phpBB 3.x. There is no official Portal created or authorized by the creators of the phpBB.

Security

In December 2004, a large number of Web sites were defaced by the Santy worm, which used vulnerabilities in outdated versions of phpBB2 to overwrite PHP and HTML pages.^[60] Although these were the result of outdated versions of PHP and phpBB, incidents like these have caused the security of phpBB to be disputed. There have also been a few times where new releases of phpBB have come out a few days apart, although the last occurrence of this was in early 2005.^[61] However, the phpBB Team usually responds to security reports as soon as possible, and releases a new version quickly. The phpBB Group, attempting to learn from previous failures, performed a codebase security audit before the release of 2.0.18.^[62] The phpBB3 codebase received an external security audit in September 2007, which was done by SektionEins.^[63] The sixth release candidate of phpBB3 was published following the results of the security audit.^[17]

Additionally, many things have been changed in phpBB2 to avoid problems in the future, including many features backported from the phpBB3 codebase. Among those is a re-authentication system for the administration panel (introduced after a cookie verification issue allowed attackers to gain administrator access).^[64]

In November 2005, the phpBB Group announced a new Incident Investigation Team (IIT), a sub-team of their Support Team, which is responsible for assisting users in the cleanup and repair of an attacked phpBB installation and investigating reports of new exploits.^[65] The team announced a tracker the following January where administrators of attacked bulletin boards could report an attack and receive support from the IIT.

The CAPTCHA system in phpBB2 has proven vulnerable to automated registrations, with numerous phpBB-based forums being swamped by spam registrations. Due to the feature freeze, the antispam solutions have to be installed separately. The phpBB team has published recommendations^[66] on protecting the boards from spam. At the moment, the best method is to use a question-answer challenge, implemented by Textual Confirmation or Registration Auth Code MODs. phpBB3 has a much stronger CAPTCHA system, however during the phpBB3 development/beta phase it was frequently criticised for being difficult to read.^[67] The development team has been working on improving its readability prior to phpBB3's final release.

Additionally, the teams have announced that each minor release of phpBB3 (3.0.1, 3.0.2, etc.) will be preceded by individual release candidates in an effort to prevent instances where subsequent releases would be only days apart (as happened a couple of times during the 2.0.x line).^[68]

phpBB Community

phpBB is also home to large community of individuals who contribute greatly to the overall project. Full of members dedicated to the open source movement, the community's user driven content such as mods and styles available offers any phpBB user the ability the customize their board any way they see fit to do so.

In light of the success of their London meetup and in an effort to help with bridging the gap between team members and community members, on October 12, 2008, NeoThermic announced the creation of a new board on phpBB.com, "phpBB Events and Meetings."^[69] The phpBB community has been long plagued with members that have a lack of willingness to meet up like other projects such as Wordpress. Encouraging casual meet ups, the success of the board is quite debatable due to its nature and difficulty for people to get involved to make meetups work. The majority of meetups posted there never get past asking if there is any interest in meeting up, however there are some such as an OSCON meetup in San Jose California, Germany, Indonesia, and Scotland, among many others.

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software
- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)

Further reading

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External links

- phpBB website^[70]
- phpBB at OpenSourceCMS^[71] — Demonstration of phpBB along with user reviews and comments
- phpBB Review^[72] — Review, live demonstration and screenshots of phpBB
- phpBB^[73] at the Open Directory Project
- phpBB^[74] at GitHub

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phpGrabComics



server.phpgrabcomics.org runs phpGrabComics.

Developer(s)	Andres Baravalle
Stable release	1.5.3 / November 2, 2006
Operating system	Cross-platform
License	GNU General Public License
Website	[1]

GNU **phpGrabComics** is a web application (based on PHP and MySQL) for downloading comic strips from the web. The main aim of phpGrabComics is to help users to read and archive their favourite comic strips.

It supports grabbing today's strip from several sites, such as Dilbert, Calvin and Hobbes, Peanuts and Il Manifesto.

The phpGrabComics server allows to download comic strips from different sources and to automatically save the comics.

A phpGrabComics server can be used by phpGrabComics ports, tiny applications aimed to the final user. phpGrabComics ports get from the server the list of available comics and the information on how to retrieve the comics. The ports can always use the latest list of comics, as soon as they are available in a phpGrabComics server.

RSS readers can be used to read the links to comics strips provided by a phpGrabComics server.

Developed by Andres Baravalle, phpGrabComics is Free Software released under the GNU General Public License.

It requires a web server which supports the PHP extension (such as the Apache HTTP Server), the GD module, and a MySQL database.

External links

- [phpGrabComics home page](http://phpgrabcomics.org) ^[2]
- [phpGrabComics demo site](http://server.phpgrabcomics.org/) ^[3]

References

- [1] <http://phpgrabcomics.org>
- [2] <http://phpgrabcomics.org/>
- [3] <http://server.phpgrabcomics.org/>

phplist

	
Developer(s)	Michiel Dethmers
Initial release	September 26, 2003 ^[1]
Stable release	2.10.12 / April 23, 2010
Development status	Mature
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	25+ languages
Type	Mailing lists
License	GPL
Website	http://www.phplist.com

phplist is an open-source mailing list manager. It is written in PHP and uses a MySQL database for storing information.^[1] ^[2]

Premise

The software runs on a web server and allows web site administrators to set up a web based newsletter subscription system where users can subscribe to the desired mailing lists.

It allows email messages to be sent out to a large number of subscribers and also allows email message templates to be set up (e.g. for a consistent look and feel). It also allows the email messages being sent out to be personalised with attributes that are unique to each subscriber.

Software features

phplist is a one-way email announcement delivery system with automated subscription management, commonly used for newsletters, publicity lists, notifications, etc. (It is different from group mailing list systems like GNU Mailman).

phplist hosts a wide range of features:^[3]

- The Web Interface lets you write and send messages, and manage phplist over the internet.
- phplist keeps sending messages from your web server after you shut down your computer.
- 100,000 + subscribers. phplist is designed to manage mailing lists with hundreds of thousands of subscribers.
- Double opt-in subscription. The automated subscription management, includes the use of a 'confirm Opt in e-mail' function which helps to avoid false subscriptions, and conforms to anti-spam requirements in many countries.
- No duplicate messages. No 'forgotten' messages. phplist manages message delivery with a message queue, ensuring that every subscriber gets the email message, and that no subscribers receive two copies, even if they're subscribed to more than one list.
- E-mail tracking features provide message open and click tracking statistics. Message open tracking, which is based on a tracker image, has limitations as some email clients [like Mozilla Thunderbird] and many webmail clients (like Gmail, Hotmail, and others) will block images by default. Click tracking provides tracks links and

URLs. Statistics can be viewed by message, URL or subscriber.

- Multiple Subscribe Pages allow you to choose several different combinations of templates, user attributes and lists.
- Templates are customizable, and allow for easy site integration.
- Multiple Templates on different subscribe pages can integrate phplist with several different web sites.
- Subscriber Attributes like 'name', 'country', and other personal information, are completely customizable. You can specify what information you need to get from users when they subscribe.
- User-Specific Content. You can use Subscriber Attributes in message content to personalize messages with the subscriber's name, country, or any other attribute.
- HTML email messages. Subscribers can be given the choice between text or html email messages. You decide whether subscribers can choose, what the default choice is, and what format a message is sent in: text only, or Multipart/alternative HTML/text.
- An integrated HTML Editor allows you to edit HTML messages through phplist. You can use FCKeditor or TinyMCE.
- Installation via Fantastico, FTP upload, or SSH.
- Multiple List Administrators. The super-admin can assign lists to List Managers, who can manage their users and lists. The super-admin user can 'prepare' messages that can be sent by list managers to their lists.
- Subscriber preferences. Every email message contains personalized URLs for subscribers to update their preferences or unsubscribe. Subscribers can update their own information and keep your database up to date. Unlike most other mailing list managers, in phplist subscribers can change their email address.
- The user management tools will allow you to manage and maintain large databases of subscribers.
- Bounce processing keeps your database clean of unused and non-existent email addresses.
- Advanced bounce handling lets you teach phplist to distinguish between permanent and temporary message-delivery errors. You can define automated actions on receipt of bounce messages according to matches with your regular expressions.
- CSV Import and Export. Use CSV (Comma-separated values) and tab delimited files to import your existing list of users or to export the users on the phplist system for use in your in-house database. phplist's database has a 'foreign key' to help keep multiple copies of databases synchronized without duplicating users.
- Attachments can be uploaded and included in messages for download.
- Send a Web page. You can tell PHPlist the URL of a web page you want to send to your users, and phplist will fetch it and send it. You can also put subscriber-specific parameters in the URL.
- RSS feeds can be automatically sent to a mailing list on a weekly, daily, or monthly basis.
- PDF messages can be automatically created and sent as attachments to ensure that your message is seen the way it was designed, regardless of their email message reader.
- Sending speed. In shared hosting environments it may be useful to keep the number of sent messages below the limit allowed by a hosting company. phplist uses two methods to achieve this. *Batch Processing* allows setting the maximum number of sent messages in a given time period. *And throttling* will help avoid overloading the server by inserting a pause between each sent message.
- Domain Throttling limits the number of emails to specific domains to keep on the friendly side of their system administrators.
- Scheduled Sending lets you tell PHPlist when the message is to be sent.
- Repetition. A message can be repeated automatically to send updated dynamic content and attachments.
- Text from HTML. phplist will automatically create a text version of an html message. Optionally the message composer can create it manually.

Translations

The administrators interface of phplist is currently available in 13 languages: English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, Danish, Dutch, Hungarian, Polish, Traditional Chinese, Japanese and Persian.^[3] ^[4] Translations for the public pages are available in 25+ languages.

The English language documentation includes installation and configuration instructions, and a user manual. Translations of the installation and configuration instructions are available in Spanish, French and Dutch.^[5]

See also

- Mailing list
- Netiquette
- Usenet
- Newsletter
- Electronic mailing list
- Distribution list
- Dada Mail

External links

Official Web Sites

- phplist homepage^[6]
- phplist documentation^[7]
- phplist forums^[8]
- Japanese phplist community^[9]
- Polish phplist community^[10]

Reviews

- phplist: Not your everyday Mailman - Sean Kerner^[11]
- phplist - Easy Mass Email Management^[12]

References

- [1] "phplist" (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/phplist/>). SourceForge.net. . Retrieved 2008-12-17.
- [2] "System requirements" (http://www.phplist.com/system_requirements/). phplist. . Retrieved 2008-12-17.
- [3] "phplist Features" (<http://www.phplist.com/details/>). phplist. . Retrieved 2008-12-17.
- [4] "phplist Translations" (<http://docs.phplist.com/TranslatorsList>). phplist.com. . Retrieved 2010-03-15.
- [5] "phplist Documentation" (<http://www.docs.phplist.com/Documentation>). phplist.com. . Retrieved 2009-04-16.
- [6] <http://www.phplist.com>
- [7] <http://docs.phplist.com>
- [8] <http://forums.phplist.com>
- [9] <http://www.phplist.jp>
- [10] <http://www.phplist.pl>
- [11] <http://www.linux.com/articles/38327>
- [12] <http://www.newlifeit.com/wordpress/?p=12>

PHPmotion

Initial release	July 1, 2007
Stable release	Version 3.5 / February 1, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Unix, Linux
Type	Media Sharing CMS
License	Proprietary
Website	http://www.phpmotion.com

PHPmotion is a free-to-use video sharing content management system, written in PHP and using MySQL databases and ffmpeg. PHPmotion does not require payment to use, but a "Powered by PHPmotion" link is required unless a fee is paid. The software provides the average person the ability to have their own video sharing website. PHPmotion supports many different video formats as well as audio formats that include mpg, avi, divx, mp3 and wma.

Features

The following is a list of some features that are included with PHPMotion.

- Uploading, managing, and deletion of videos and audio files
- Embedding of videos from youtube
- Create photo galleries
- Built in blogging tools
- Creation and management of groups and member profiles
- Internal email messaging

Requirements

PHP motion software requires a Linux or Unix server that runs PHP 4.3 or above and MySQL. Additional requirements can be found on the website ^[1].

Release milestones

The demo website went live on June 21, 2007, a week before the first beta release of the software.

Version	Release date	Notes
v1.1	July 1, 2007	Beta release
v2	January 24, 2008	Beta release
v2	February 22, 2008	Release Candidate
v2	April 29, 2008	Stable release
v3	March 12, 2009	Beta (Limited release, selected participants only)
v3	April 30, 2009	Stable release
v3.5	February, 2010	Stable release

Current status

Currently PHPmotion has over 100,000 webmasters that have downloaded the software world wide and the software has been customized in over 35 different languages.

Related products

There are a variety of products that are made to be used in conjunction with PHPmotion software. These products enhance the usability, functionality, and aesthetics of the software. For example, VIDEOGRABBER PLUS+ allows users to easily retrieve authorized videos to use on their websites from other websites such as youtube.com and myspace. InviteMyContacts allows PHPmotion users the ability to instantly import contacts from their email accounts like hotmail, gmail, and yahoo. MassUploader(FTP) allows PHPmotion users to do bulk uploads and conversions of videos and auto-generate title, descriptions, and tags.

PHPmotion templates

PHPmotion templates was launched in June 2008 to provide PHPmotion users an easy way to modify and customize the look and aesthetics of their website. Users are able to choose from an assortment of templates based on a variety of themes.

References

- <http://www.phpmotion.com/>
- <http://www.phpmotiontemplates.com/>
- <http://www.phpmotion.com/forum>

External links

- <http://wiki.phpmotion.com>
- <http://phpmotion.fr> - French support forum

References

- [1] <http://phpmotion.com/content/view/16/32/>

PhpWiki

	
Developer(s)	Reini Urban, Marc-Etienne Vargenau
Stable release	1.3.14 ^[2] (July 1, 2007) _[+/-] ^[1]
Preview release	1.3.14-20070714 ^[2] (July 14, 2007) _[+/-] ^[3]
Written in	PHP
Platform	Cross-platform
Available in	de, en, es, fr, it, ja, nl, po, sv, zh
Type	Wiki
License	GNU GPL
Website	[4]

PhpWiki is a web-based wiki software application. It began as a clone of WikiWikiWeb and was the first wiki written in PHP.^[5] PhpWiki has been used to edit and format paper books for publication.^[6]

History

The first version, by Steve Wainstead, was in December 1999 and was the first Wiki written in PHP to be publicly released. The first version ran under PHP 3.x and ran on DBM files only. It was a feature-for-feature reimplementaion of the original WikiWikiWeb at c2.com.

In early 2000 Arno Hollosi contributed a second database library to run PhpWiki on MySQL. From then on the features and contributions started to grow, including a templating system, color diffs, rewrites of the rendering engine and much more. Arno was interested in running a wiki for the game Go.^[7]

Jeff Dairiki was the next major contributor, and soon headed the project for the next few years.

Since then Reini Urban maintains it.

See also

- List of wiki software
- Comparison of wiki software

External links

- Official website ^[8]

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2Fphpwiki
- [2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2F
- [3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2Fphpwiki
- [4] <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net/>
- [5] Ebersbach, Anja; Markus Glaser, Richard Heigl, Gunter Dueck (2006). *Wiki: Web Collaboration* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=BQ9-vV6TUJEC&pg=PA18&dq=phpwiki#PPA17,M1>). Springer. pp. 17–18. ISBN 3540259953. . Retrieved 2009-02-21.
- [6] Van der Vlist, Eric (2004). *RELAX NG* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=nYKg2fUzCP8C&pg=PR18&dq=phpwiki#PPR17,M1>). O'Reilly. ISBN 0596004214. . Retrieved 2009-02-21.
- [7] <http://senseis.xmp.net/?GoWiki>
- [8] <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net>

Pimcore

	
Developer(s)	pimcore
Stable release	1.0.7 ^[1] / May 12, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content management system
License	BSD Licence
Website	http://pimcore.org ^[2]

Pimcore is a browser-based free and open source modular content management system (CMS) and web framework for creating and managing websites and web applications released under the terms of the BSD Licence. Technologically strictly based on the Zend Framework and the ExtJS user interface toolkit, pimcore provides an intuitive WYSIWYG interface including Drag-and-Drop-Operations for working with digital assets and web content.

Technology

Pimcore is purely written in object-oriented PHP 5 and is based on the Zend Framework. The application structure of pimcore follows the basic Model–view–controller pattern and all additional Zend Framework APIs (database abstraction, caching, i18n,...) modules and helpers (Zend View Helpers,...) can be used within pimcore. The frontend of the administration interface is powered by the Javascript ExtJS user interface toolkit. The communication between frontend and backend is purely based on asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

Pimcore is extensible through plugins and widgets. Extensions can be distributed by using a dedicated plugin server^[1] or by using the main plugin registry. Pimcore provides interfaces for integrating Java-based applications and objects by utilizing the PHP-Java-Bridge and Apache Thrift.

Software Requirements

Pimcore is a web application, requiring a compatible HTTP server and a SQL database. As of version 1.0.5 (12 April 2010), the requirements for pimcore are as follows^[2]:

- Apache v2.0+ including mod_rewrite
- MySQL v5+
- PHP 5.3+ with FastCGI or mod_php

Reviews and Articles

- 3 Popular Zend Framework Based CMS (29 April 2010) [5]

Related links

Pimcore related sites:

- Official pimcore project website [2]
- Pimcore demonstration website [6]
- Official help documentation [7]
- Community forums [8]

References

- [1] "Pimcore plugin server" (http://www.pimcore.org/blog/Pimcore-plugin-server_2802). 2010-23-04. . Retrieved 2010-23-04.
- [2] "Pimcore server requirements" (http://www.pimcore.org/documentation/system_requirements). 2010-23-04. . Retrieved 2010-23-04.

Piwigo

	
Interface of Piwigo	
Developer(s)	Pierrick Le Gall, Piwigo Team
Stable release	2.1.1 / 25 May 2010
Written in	PHP
Available in	Multilingual
Type	web application
License	GPL
Website	www.piwigo.org ^[1]

Piwigo (formerly known **PhpWebGallery**) is a web standards compliant photo-gallery licensed under the GPL. It is written in PHP and requires a database (MySQL, PostgreSQL or SQLite).

Piwigo was formerly known as **PhpWebGallery**. Piwigo creator Pierrick Le Gall announced the change from PhpWebGallery to Piwigo on his personal website on September 24, 2008^[2].

History

Piwigo was originally written by Pierrick Le Gall as a personal project during fall 2001. Inspired by the opensource web forum phpBB that he installed for his university website, he chooses the GPL license to distribute Piwigo and start a community around the project. On spring 2002, the first version of Piwigo was released^[3]

In 2002, Piwigo became multilingual. In 2004, a bugtracker was installed in order to work in team. In 2005 an online extension manager^[4] made contributions easier to share. In 2006, themes made customization possible. In 2007, plugins are introduced to extend Piwigo features. In 2009, PhpWebGallery was renamed Piwigo, pLoader (Piwigo Uploader) makes photo upload easier for Windows, Mac and Linux users. In 2010, digiKam is able to upload photos to any Piwigo gallery and Piwigo gets an enhanced web uploader.

In 2010, 20 members in Piwigo team, 30 translators, a website available in 10 languages and a thriving community.

Main Features

Categories

Each image is bound to one or more categories. Categories are hierarchical and there is no limit in depth.

Tags

An administrator describes photos with tags, then visitors can browse photos by tags or multiple related tags, for example "night + Paris + John".

Calendar

Extracted from EXIF metadata, Piwigo knows the date of each photo and is able to display photos for a given day, month or year.

Themes

The appearance of the photo gallery is defined by the theme. There are various themes provided by the project community.

Plugins

Plugins expand capabilities of Piwigo. Plugins exist that integrate Google Videos, Dailymotion, YouTube, Google Maps, Google Earth, as well as implementing a sitemap.

Access control

Access control is handled by the user manager, restricting and granting varying levels of access to images and categories.

Notification system

Users can be alerted of changes and updates through RSS feeds and E-mail

Other features are listed on the project's homepage.

See also

- Comparison of photo gallery software

External links

- Official website ^[1]

References

[1] <http://www.piwigo.org/>

[2] PhpWebGallery turns Piwigo (<http://le-gall.net/pierrick/en/blog/index.php?post/2008/09/24/PhpWebGallery-turns-Piwigo>)

[3] Release archive (<http://piwigo.org/basics/archive>)

[4] <http://piwigo.org/ext>

Plogger

Plogger is an open-source web photo gallery application for creating, editing, and managing online photo galleries. Plogger will work with websites on servers that support MySQL v3.23, GD Graphics Library 1.0, and PHP 4.

Features

Plogger offers various photo gallery features, such as custom gallery organization, RSS feed output, keyboard shortcuts for accessibility, as well as a remote uploading feature. A full list of features can be found at Plogger's Full Feature List ^[1]

Documentation

- Plogger Documentation ^[2]

See also

- Photo gallery comparison

External links

- Plogger's main site ^[3]
- Plogger demo page ^[4]
- Integrating Plogger ^[5]
- HotScripts reviews of Plogger ^[6]
- Comment on Scriptdungeon.com ^[7]

References

- [1] <http://plogger.org/features/>
- [2] <http://plogger.org/docs/install/>
- [3] <http://plogger.org>
- [4] <http://plogger.org/demo/>
- [5] <http://www.davidcubed.com/integrating-plogger/>
- [6] <http://www.hotscripts.com/review/52648.html>
- [7] <http://www.scriptdungeon.com/freephpscript/freescripts9646>

Pluck (software)

	
Developer(s)	Pluck development team
Stable release	4.6.3 / June 4, 2009
Preview release	4.7 beta
Written in	PHP
Type	Content Management System
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.pluck-cms.org/

Pluck, also known as **pluck-cms**, is an open source content management system, written in the PHP scripting language. It allows for easy webpage creation for users with little or no programming experience, and, unlike most content management systems, does not use a database to store its data. Pluck also includes a flexible module system, which allows developers to integrate custom functionality into the system.^[1]

Features

Because pluck aims to be as simple as possible,^[2] it doesn't include as many features as other content management systems.

Pluck has the following features^[2] :

- Simple page creation
- Theming system
- Module support
- Trashcan

It also includes 3 default modules:

- Albums
- Blog
- Contact form

More functionality can be added through the module system.^[1]

History

The first version of pluck was released in 2005 under the name *CMSsystem*. It was a "one man project", and the code wasn't released under an open source license. Version 2 and 3 were released in 2005 and 2006, though the exact dates are unknown.^[3]

4.2 was the first version with the name *pluck*, and also the first version released under the GNU General Public License.^[3]



CMSsystem login page

Version Number	Name	Release date	Notable changes ^[4]
4.0	CMSsystem	11 April 2007	- Code-cleanup - New administration look - Language system - TinyMCE integration
4.1		3 May 2007	- Stats implemented - Support for Windows-servers - German, Portuguese, and Brazilian languages added
4.2	pluck	26 May 2007	- Theme support - Switched to Tango icons - Danish language added
4.3		7 July 2007	- Photoalbum and e-mail form - Theme-installer - French, Swedish and Russian languages added - Bug fixes
4.4		8 September 2007	- Blog module - Right-to-left language support - Catalan, Spanish, Norwegian, Hungarian, Lithuanian and Hebrew languages added - Security enhancements and many small bug fixes
4.5		22 December 2007	
4.6		9 November 2008	

Vulnerabilities

According to Secunia, pluck currently (as of July 2009) has 0 unpatched security advisories (out of 5 total).^[5]

External links

- Official website ^[6]
- Documentation ^[7]
- Support forum ^[8]

References

- [1] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/docs/dev:modules>
- [2] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/?file=kop3.php>
- [3] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/forum/viewtopic.php?pid=2101#p2101>
- [4] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/index.php?file=kop11.php>
- [5] <http://secunia.com/advisories/product/19306/>
- [6] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/>
- [7] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/docs>
- [8] <http://www.pluck-cms.org/forum>

PmWiki

	
Original author(s)	Patrick R. Michaud ^[1]
Developer(s)	PmWiki ^[2]
Stable release	2.2.16 / May 10, 2010
Preview release	SVN only / nightly
Operating system	Cross platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Wiki
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.pmwiki.org

PmWiki is wiki software written by Patrick R. Michaud in the PHP programming language.

It is free software, licensed under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

Design focus

PmWiki is designed to be easy to install and customize as an engine for creating professional web sites with one to any number of content authors. The software focuses on ease-of-use, so people with little IT or wiki experience will be able to put it to use. The software is also designed to be extensible and customizable.

The PmWiki wiki markup shares similarities with MediaWiki (used by Wikipedia). The PmWiki markup engine is highly customizable, allowing adding, modifying or disabling markup rules, and it can support other markup languages. As an example, the Creole specifications can be enabled.^[3]

Features

Content storage

PmWiki uses regular files to store content. Each page of the wiki is stored in its own file on the web server. Pages are stored in ASCII format and may be edited directly by the wiki administrator. According to the author, *"For the standard operations (view, edit, page revisions), holding the information in flat files is clearly faster than accessing them in a database..."*^[4]

PmWiki is designed to be able to store and retrieve the pages' text and metadata on various systems and formats. It does not support databases in its default installation. However, via plug-ins, PmWiki can already use MySQL or SQLite databases for data storage.

PmWiki supports "attachments" (uploads: images or other files) to its wiki pages. The uploads can be attached to a group of pages (default), individually to each page, or to the whole wiki, depending on the content needs and structure. There are PmWiki recipes allowing an easier management of the uploaded files, e.g. deletion or thumbnail/gallery creation.

Wiki structure

In PmWiki, wiki pages are contained within "wiki groups" (or "namespaces"). Each wiki group can have its own configuration options, plug-ins, access control, skin, sidebar (menu), language of the content and of the interface.

By default, PmWiki allows exactly one hierarchical level of the pages ("WikiGroup/WikiPage"), but through recipes, it is possible to have a flat structure (no wiki groups), multiple nested groups, or sub-pages.

Special wiki groups are "PmWiki", Site, SiteAdmin and Category which contain the documentation and some configuration templates.

Templates (skins)

PmWiki offers a template scheme that makes it possible to change the look and feel of the wiki or website with a high degree of flexibility in both functionality and appearance.

Access control

PmWiki permits users and administrators to establish password protection for individual pages, groups of pages or the entire site. For example, defined zones may be established to enable collaborative work by certain groups, such as in a company intranet.

Password protection can be applied to reading, editing, uploading to and changing passwords for the restricted zone. The out-of-the box installation uses "shared passwords" rather than login names, but a built-in option can enable a sophisticated user/group based access control system on pages, groups of pages or the whole wiki.

PmWiki can use passwords from config files, special wiki pages, .htpasswd/.htgroup files. There are also user-based authorization possibilities and authentication via various external sources (e.g. LDAP, forum databases etc.).

Customization

PmWiki follows a design philosophy ^[5] with the main objectives of ease of installation, maintainability, and keeping non-required features out of the core distribution of the software. PmWiki's design encourages customization with a wide selection of custom extensions, known as "recipes" available from the PmWiki Cookbook.^[6] Creating and maintaining extensions and custom installations is easy thanks to a number of well documented hooks in the wiki engine.

System requirements

Prerequisites for running the PmWiki wiki engine:

- PHP 4.3 or later
- Any webserver that can run PHP scripts (e.g. Apache, Microsoft IIS, Lighttpd)
- Write permissions for the webserver user account in the PmWiki tree (required for off-line editing only)
- No file type extension restrictions on the webserver (sometimes a problem with free web hosting providers)

PmWiki has been reported to work with the following OS/webserver combinations:

- Apache 1.3 or 2.2, on roughly anything (Unix, Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X)
- Microsoft Internet Information Server, on Windows
- Appweb ^[7] (a very small, php-enabled webserver) executing on a Linksys NSLU2 Network Storage Link device (running Unslung 5.5 beta, a Linux derivate for embedded systems)
- x86 Linux + LiteSpeedWeb Server Standard Edition
- There is a "recipe" to allow running PmWiki "Standalone", without a webserver, for example from a Flash USB stick.^[8]

Author

PmWiki was written by the university professor and Perl 6 developer Dr. Patrick R. Michaud. Dr. Michaud owns a trademark on the name "PmWiki". A number of other developers and users write, maintain and discuss "recipes" (special purpose configurations, skins or plug-ins) in the PmWiki Cookbook.

See also

- Comparison of wiki software
- WikiWikiWeb
- Tvtropes

External links

- PmWiki Home Page^[9]
- WikiMatrix entry, PmWiki features^[10]
- Raj Shekhar (2005-05-01). "PmWiki - Wiki the Painless Way"^[11]. Linux Gazette.
- Darren Dahl (2006-02-01). "The End of E-Mail"^[12]. Inc.com.
- PmWiki References^[13] lists a number of publications about PmWiki in various languages

References

- [1] Dr. Patrick Michaud. (<http://www.pmichaud.com/wiki/Pm/AboutPm>) About Page
- [2] <http://www.pmwiki.org/>
- [3] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/Cookbook/Creole>
- [4] "PmWiki Design - Flat File Advantages" (<http://pmwiki.org/wiki/PmWiki/FlatFileAdvantages>). . Retrieved 2008-08-14.
- [5] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/PmWiki/PmWikiPhilosophy>
- [6] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/Cookbook/Cookbook>
- [7] <http://www.embedthis.com/products/appweb/embedded-web-server.html>
- [8] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/Cookbook/Standalone>
- [9] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/PmWiki/PmWiki>
- [10] <http://www.wikimatrix.org/show/PmWiki>
- [11] <http://linuxgazette.net/114/shekhar.html>
- [12] <http://www.inc.com/magazine/20060201/handson-technology.html>
- [13] <http://www.pmwiki.org/wiki/PmWiki/References>

PrestaShop

	
Stable release	1.3.1 / June 3, 2010
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Webshop
License	OSL Ver. 3
Website	www.prestashop.com [1]

PrestaShop is an e-commerce solution which is both free and open source. It is available under the Open Software License and officially launched in August 2007 for small to medium-sized businesses. The software, which is based on the Smarty template engine, has approximately 24,000 active stores as of August 2009.

The software PrestaShop was founded in Paris, France by Igor Schlumberger and Bruno L  v  que. Over 40 languages are available to varying degrees, with only English and French having full support in all release versions. While official support is not provided, many answered questions are available on the official forum. The software makes extensive use of AJAX in the admin panel, while module blocks can be easily added to the store to provide extra functionality; these are normally provided free of charge by independent developers. The makers of PrestaShop have an official marketplace for priced modules and themes entitled PrestaStore.^[2]

Minimum requirements

PrestaShop is available to download as a ZIP file, approximately 6MB in size. Additionally, the merchant must have a domain name and an Apache web server or IIS web server already configured which features:

- Web server (Apache web server 1.3 or later, IIS 6 or later)
- PHP 5.0(*) or later
- MySQL 5(**) or later
- Linux, Unix or Windows installed operating system

(*) Some PHP 5 versions are bugged and prevent PrestaShop from working correctly:

- PHP 5.2.1 (authentication is impossible)
- PHP 5.2.6 (authentication is impossible under 64bits servers)
- PHP 5.2.9 (image management/upload broken)
- PHP < 5.2 (invalid date timezone)

(**) PrestaShop is **working** from MySQL 4.1.14 to 5.0 too **but** some features are not working (e.g., product duplication) or have strange behaviors

General feature list

Front Office:

- Special deals (price reductions, gift vouchers)
- Featured products on homepage
- Top sellers on homepage
- New items on homepage
- 'Free shipping' offers
- Cross-selling (Accessories)
- Product image zoom
- Order out-of-stock items
- Customer subscription & user accounts
- Unlimited payment methods
- Payment by bank wire
- Google™ Checkout module
- Cash-On-Delivery (COD)
- Preconfigured for Paypal™
- Multiple-recipient contact form
- Product tagging & tag cloud
- Search
- Merchandise return (RMAs) & credit slips
- Package tracking
- Offer gift-wrapping & recycled packaging
- PDF customer invoice
- Shopping Cart recall
- Sale of services & virtual goods
- Custom Favicon
- RSS feed
- Newsletter opt-in
- 'Pick up in-store' option
- Customized product (text and images)
- Wishlist
- Loyal customer program
- Affiliate program
- Sponsor-a-friend benefit program
- Customer product reviews

Back Office:

- Unlimited categories & subcategories
- Full-featured WYSIWYG text editor
- Unlimited product attribute combinations
- Unlimited product specs
- Unlimited images with automatic resizing & file optimization
- Unlimited currencies
- Unlimited tax settings
- Unlimited carriers & destinations
- Tax by state, country, both, zones, or no taxes
- Digressive pricing (Quantity discounts)

- Real-time currency exchange rates
- Inventory management
- SMS/Text-message alerts
- Add/delete function modules
- Bar codes
- Contextual help
- Attribute Combo Generator
- Delivery status notification e-mails (customizable)
- Unlimited languages & dialects
- Import/export language translations
- 13 default language translations
- Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
- Friendly URLs / Permalinks
- 100% modifiable graphic themes
- Back Office users & permissions (ACL)
- Maintenance Mode
- Minimum order amount
- Newsletter contact export
- Alias search
- Bulk lister/import .CSV files
- SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) encryption
- Visitors online
- Content Management System (CMS)
- Reports
- Customer groups

Languages

PrestaShop is now translated into 38 languages: Arabic, Argentina, Bulgarian, Catalan, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, English, Finnish, French, Galician, Georgian, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indonesian, Iranian, Italian, Latvia, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Portuguese-Brazilian, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian and Vietnamese.

Releases

PrestaShop 1.0 was released on July 31, 2008.

PrestaShop 1.1 was released on December 19, 2008,

PrestaShop 1.2 was released on July 29, 2009,

PrestaShop 1.3 was released on May 25, 2010.

External links

- Official Prestashop Website ^[1]
- Official Marketplace ^[3]
- Spanish Prestashop Website ^[4]
- Prestashop Türkiye Websitesi ^[5]
- Prestashop Persian Support Team ^[6]
- Prestashop Hungarian Support Team ^[7]
- Prestashop Deutschland Website ^[8]
- The PrestaShop Community Website ^[9]
- Free Prestashop Modules ^[10]

See also

- List of Open Source eCommerce Software

References

- [1] <http://www.prestashop.com/>
- [2] PrestaShop Modules & PrestaShop themes (<http://www.prestastore.com/>) PrestaStore
- [3] <http://www.prestastore.com/>
- [4] <http://www.todoprestashop.com/>
- [5] <http://www.presta-tr.com/>
- [6] <http://www.presta-shop.ir/>
- [7] <http://www.prestashop.hu/>
- [8] <http://www.prestashop-deutschland.de/>
- [9] <http://www.prestathemes.com/>
- [10] <http://www.freeprestashopmodules.com/>

Project Zero

WebSphere® software	
Developer(s)	IBM
Stable release	1.1.0.1 / April 17, 2009
Written in	Java
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Application Server
License	Proprietary
Website	http://www.projectzero.org

WebSphere sMash is a development and runtime environment from IBM for the creation of dynamic web applications using the scripting languages Groovy and PHP. It contains a PHP runtime written in Java. **Project Zero** is the experimental software development community in which new versions of WebSphere sMash are incubated.

WebSphere Smash integrates with Eclipse and produces REST-style services on top of Groovy or PHP ^[1].

Architecture

There are a number of distinguishing aspects to the architecture of WebSphere sMash.

Event-driven programming model

WebSphere sMash uses an event-driven programming model. Applications are typically composed of a number of small modules which communicate with each other by firing events which are then caught by other handlers that have registered to catch the events. The code firing the event does not have any knowledge of the code that will handle the event. This architecture allows application to be built up from a mixture of code written using PHP, Java, Groovy or the Flow language.

Global context

Since events are stateless, a mechanism is required to share data between event handlers. This mechanism is the Global Context. The Global context functions basically as a large map of data divided up into various zones with different lifetimes, properties and persistence.

Repository management system

sMash makes use of the Ivy dependency manager. sMash applications are composed of models which can specify dependencies on other modules which may be present in a local Ivy repository or which can be fetched from a remote repository. IBM maintains a repository of useful modules at projectzero.org and dependencies can also be specified on the maven2 repository.

PHP support

The PHP support in WebSphere sMash is provided by a PHP runtime implemented in Java.^[2] PHP scripts are compiled into Java bytecode which then run on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). This is similar in concept to the approach taken by other projects such as JRuby and Jython, which run the Ruby and Python languages, respectively, against the JVM. Running on the JVM allows direct, same process calls between PHP, Java and Groovy code allowing applications to be assembled using a variety of languages.

In contrast to the approach taken by Quercus, the other JVM based PHP implementation, sMash is able to re-use existing PHP extensions from PHP.net attaching them to the Java virtual machine via the Java Native Interface (JNI) and an API layer called XAPI-C.

The runtime has a DBGp debug port allowing debug access from IDEs and debuggers which support the DBGp protocol such as the Eclipse PDT project.

The PHP runtime does not have an identity outside of sMash so it is simply referred to as the "WebSphere sMash runtime for PHP."

As of October 2008 WebSphere sMash is capable of running several well known PHP applications on a Java Virtual Machine. These include SugarCRM^[3], phpBB^[4], WordPress^[5] and Mediawiki^[6].

The PHP runtime supports close integration with the Java and Groovy languages through its Java/Groovy bridge. This allows PHP scripts to use libraries written in Java and Groovy through a lightweight and extremely fast interop layer. The Groovy bridge allows advanced features from Groovy to be accessed directly from PHP. Examples include closures and Groovy metaobjects.

External links

- OSS Developers: Project Zero Aims for Next-Gen Web Applications^[7]
- IBM WebSphere sMash V1.1.0 brings smart application development to businesses^[8]

References

- [1] "About Project Zero" (<http://www.projectzero.org/about/>). *Project Zero Site*. . Retrieved 2008-06-23.
- [2] "Project Zero PHP page" (<http://www.projectzero.org/php/>). *Project Zero PHP page*. . Retrieved 2009-02-02.
- [3] "Smash4Sugar project at SugarForge" (<http://www.sugarforge.org/projects/sugar4smash>). *Smash 4 Sugar*. . Retrieved 2008-06-30.
- [4] "PhpBB running on Project Zero" (<http://www.projectzero.org/blog/index.php/2008/01/13/phpbb-running-on-project-zero/>). *phpBB on PZ*. . Retrieved 2008-06-30.
- [5] "Try out PHP Application WordPress on sMash" (<http://www.projectzero.org/blog/index.php/2008/10/02/try-out-php-application-wordpress-on-smash/>). *WordPress on PZ*. . Retrieved 2008-10-09.
- [6] "Try out PHP Application MediaWiki on sMash" (<http://www.projectzero.org/blog/index.php/2008/10/09/try-out-php-application-mediawiki-on-websphere-smash/>). *MediaWiki on PZ*. . Retrieved 2008-10-19.
- [7] <http://ostatic.com/160611-blog/oss-developers-project-zero-aims-for-next-gen-web-applications>
- [8] http://www-01.ibm.com/common/ssi/index.wss?DocURL=http://www-01.ibm.com/common/ssi/rep_ca/7/897/ENUS208-417/index.html&InfoType=AN&InfoSubType=CA&InfoDesc=Announcement%20Letters&panelurl=index.wss?&paneltext=Announcement%20letter%20search#h2-descx

Propel (PHP)

Propel is a free, open-source (MIT) object-relational mapping toolkit written in PHP. It is also an integral part of the PHP framework `Symfony` and was the default ORM up to, and including version 1.2.

History

The Propel project was started in August 2003, with the availability of beta versions PHP version 5. With version 5, PHP was finally able to provide a level of support for object-oriented programming that both made projects like Propel possible and also created a demand for these hitherto-missing components of large-scale, object-oriented architectures. Propel was originally based on the Apache Torque project, which was a Java language ORM project.

Features

Propel's primary function is to provide a mapping between PHP classes and database tables. To accomplish this Propel includes a *generator* component which uses source code generation to build PHP classes based on a datamodel definition written in XML. Propel also includes a *runtime* component which manages connections, transactions, and any idiosyncratic rules that describe the workings of the RDBMS being used with Propel.

See also

- List of object-relational mapping software
- Doctrine (PHP)
- Symfony, a web application framework

External links

- Propel Home Page ^[1]
- Symfony Framework Model Layer (Propel) ^[2]

References

[1] <http://www.propelorm.org>

[2] http://www.symfony-project.org/book/1_2/08-Inside-the-Model-Layer

QPHP Framework

Stable release	0.9 / December 28, 2007
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web application framework
License	MIT license
Website	http://qphp.net/

QPHP Framework is an ASP.NET like, open source, object-oriented web application framework created to facilitate the development of PHP4 / PHP5 based websites. It is event driven, component based, AJAX compatible. QPHP Framework is published under the permissive MIT License.

History

QPHP started as a small subproject to help build the back-end module of an existing website in the early days of 2005. Later it served as platform for creation of websites, web based content management systems and administration modules. At the end of 2007 it became publicly available as separate framework with well written documentation and plenty of examples.

Features

- PHP4 / PHP5 compatibility
- Event driven, component based
- Brings the elegance of Java and C#
- Relies extensively on OOP concepts and the MVC design pattern
- Code-behind approach is used
- Ajax support
- Support for multiple database systems
- Internationalization
- Simple input validation
- View/Session/Application states

Security

- There is a predefined directory structure that allows you to place all HTTP visible resources in *public* folder and all sensitive resources in *protected* folder
- When transferred between pages the data could be easily encrypted
- Form re-submit can be easily prevented or caught and handled
- SQL injection safe

Data validation

There is a simple class that provides many predefined methods for data validation. It can assure that a text field is integer, date, money, round number, min/max characters string, phone, etc.

Requirements

Server

QPHP is supposed to work on any Linux/Windows machine running web server that serves PHP 4.3+ pages. It is fully tested in these environments:

- Win XP SP2, Apache 1.3.31, PHP 4.3.3
- FreeBSD 6.2, Apache 2.2.6, PHP 5.2.5

Browser

The framework components are well tested using the following browsers:

- Internet Explorer 6, 7
- Firefox 1.0, 1.5, 2.0
- Mozilla 1.0, 1.5, 2.0
- Opera 7.50, 8.0, 8.50, 9.0, 9.20
- Safari 3.0.4
- Avant Browser 10.2, 11.5
- Maxthon 1.5, 1.6, 2.0
- SeaMonkey 1.1.7

See also

- Web application framework

External links

- Official website of QPHP Framework ^[1]
- Demo ^[2]

References

[1] <http://qphp.net/>

[2] <http://qphp.net/examples/>

Quick.Cart

QUICK.CART	
Developer(s)	Open Solution ^[1]
Stable release	3.1 / July 15, 2008
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	E-commerce
License	Creative Commons Attribution 2.5
Website	[2]

Quick.Cart is a freeware shopping cart software. It is written in PHP, so it runs on most internet servers. It does not require using SQL-type database as it writes all data to secure text files. It makes this tool easy to install. Quick.Cart is made for rather small and medium-sized shops. While adding more than 2000 products it can work slower.

Features

The general features includes:

- products management,
- pages and subpages management,
- orders management,
- shipping and payment management,
- languages management,
- searching products,
- sending and printing orders.

Quick.Cart is based on templates system so it is easy to change script's design without integration in its functionality. In order to do so, you have to upload some files on server.

Features: Quick.Cart has built-in many basic options, but if you need some more advanced functionalities, it can be insufficient. As it is quite easy to change design, while modifying mechanism of this tool, you need php skills.

Standards :

- compatible with XHTML 1.1,
- WAI
- compatible with settings of most popular servers.

It is also possible to extend application's functionality by plugins installation.

Support

It is supported by a web forum, where most problems concerning Quick.Cart are discussed. There is also documentation on the official page for Quick.Cart. It contains a description of Quick.Cart and some basic modifications.

External links

- Start - OpenSolution.org - shopping cart ^[3]
- Quick.Cart discussion board ^[4]
- Demo version ^[5]

References

- [1] <http://www.opensolution.org/>
- [2] <http://opensolution.org/?p=Quick.Cart>
- [3] <http://opensolution.org/index.pl.html?sLang=en>
- [4] <http://www.opensolution.org/Quick.Cart/forum/>
- [5] <http://www.opensolution.org/Quick.Cart/demo/?sLang=en>

RKWard

Developer(s)	RKWard community
Stable release	0.5.2 / October 26, 2009
Written in	C++, PHP
Operating system	Linux, Unix, Windows
Type	statistical software
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://rkward.sourceforge.net/

RKWard is a transparent front-end to the R programming language, a very powerful scripting-language with a strong focus on statistic functions. RKWard tries to combine the power of the R-language with the ease of use of commercial statistical packages.

Although it can run in numerous environments, it was designed for and integrates with the KDE desktop environment.

See also

- R Commander

External links

- RKWard home^[1]

References

- [1] <http://rkward.sourceforge.net>

Ravennuke

Developer(s)	Gaylen Fraley and RN Team
Stable release	2.40.0 / October 12, 2009
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	7.0 MB (archived)
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	RavenNuke ^[1]

RavenNuke is a content management system platform for publishing content on the World Wide Web and intranets. The system includes features such as page caching to improve performance, RSS feeds, printable versions of pages, news flashes, blogs, polls, website searching, and language internationalization.

It is written in the PHP programming language and uses the MySQL database system to store information. RavenNuke is the result of a fork of PHP-Nuke. Released under the terms of the GNU General Public License, RavenNuke is free software.

Starting with version 1.0.0, the display of a copyright message on web pages is required in accordance with the GPL license section 2(c) and approved by the Free Software Foundation as explained on the accompanying documentation.

History

RavenNuke CMS began in November, 2005, as a distribution of PHP-Nuke that included the Nuke Patched security improvements and fixes from NukeFixes.com, the NukeSentinel security add-on from NukeScripts.net, and other pre-installed add-ons.^[2] ^[3] The initial drivers of RavenNuke were the lack of support provided by the author of PHP-Nuke and the implementation of fees to gain access to the latest versions of PHP-Nuke.^[4]

The March, 2007, release of RavenNuke 2.10.00 included over 10,000 changes, fixes, tweaks, and add-ons and marked RavenNuke CMS' introduction as a fork.^[5]

Features

RavenNuke includes the basic Content Management / Portal functionality of PHP-Nuke but without the recognized and unfixed security concerns of the code upon which it is based.^[6] ^[7] RavenNuke also includes advanced user management, extensive group access permissions, an event calendar, advanced newsletter, the ability generate feeds in RSS and ATOM formats for most content types at multiple levels, the ability to display RSS and ATOM feeds, customizable error document handling, site / legal documents, support for friendly URLs, improved email handling, integrated light box and tool tip functions, and 17 W3C-compliant themes. An extensive security system (NukeSentinel)^[8] is built in for additional protection.

RavenNuke allows webmasters to create a dynamic community-based portal, with automated content, allowing users and editors to post a wide variety of data such as news articles, forum posts, reviews, polls/surveys, and calendar events. It allows webmasters to automatically generate and override HEAD section tags (title, description and keywords) used by search engines, send HTML newsletters, and track site usage. RavenNuke is compatible with all modern browsers and generates XHTML 1.0 Transitional and CSS 2.1 compliant pages. Additional third party

modules may be added to RavenNuke, which is compatible with thousands of available add-ons and themes for PHP-Nuke.^[9]

RavenNuke can support multiple languages simultaneously. The look and feel can be customized using a *theme* system, and includes fully CSS-driven themes to simplify customization.

Criticism

- Multiple vulnerabilities were reported in RavenNuke 2.30.00, but were resolved in RavenNuke 2.30.01.^[10]

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- RavenNuke Support^[11]
- RavenNuke Demonstration Site^[12]

References

- [1] <http://www.ravenphpscripts.com/>
- [2] "RavenNuke76 Package Released" (<http://www.ravenphpscripts.com/article1738.html>). 2005-11-24. . Retrieved 2009-10-12.
- [3] "RavenNuke76 Package Released" (<http://www.nukecops.com/article4962.html>). 2005-11-28. . Retrieved 2009-10-12.
- [4] "FB's New Release And Continued Lack Of Support Policy" (<http://www.ravenphpscripts.com/article-293--0-0.html>). 2004-03-13. . Retrieved 2009-10-12.
- [5] "RavenNuke(tm) v2.10.00 to be released this weekend!" (<http://www.ravenphpscripts.com/postt12839.html>). 2007-03-10. . Retrieved 2009-10-12.
- [6] Secunia Vulnerability Report for PHP-Nuke 7.x <http://secunia.com/product/2385/?task=advisories>
- [7] Secunia Vulnerability Report for PHP-Nuke 8.x <http://secunia.com/product/13524/?task=advisories>
- [8] NukeSentinel Description <http://www.nukescripts.net/nukesentinel.php>
- [9] WarpSpeed - PHP-Nuke Addons <http://warpspeed.4thdimension.de>
- [10] "[waraxe-2009-SA#072 (<http://www.waraxe.us/advisory-72.html>) - Multiple Vulnerabilities in RavenNuke 2.3.0]". 2009-02-16. .
- [11] <http://www.ravenphpscripts.com>
- [12] <http://www.ravennuke.com>

ReOS

Developer(s)	Elazos Software Factory, Inc
Stable release	2.0.4 / July 16, 2009
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	2.4 MB (archived)
Type	Real Estate Listing Management
License	Affero General Public License
Website	http://reos.elazos.com/

ReOS is as open source free web-based real estate listing management application. It is designed to be easy to setup and use. The project was written in PHP programming language under Affero General Public License.

References

- Sourceforge ReOS Site (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/reosrealestate/>)
- FLOSSMetrics stands for Free/Libre Open Source Software Metrics (http://guide.flossmetrics.org/index.php/Vertical_business_applications)

External links

- ReOS Website (<http://reos.elazos.com/>)

Redbean (software)

RedBean is free, BSD licensed, open-source object-relational mapping software written by Gabor de Mooij. It currently only supports PHP. Although it can be used as a stand-alone library there is also an integrated edition available for the Zend Framework.

Features

RedBean is different from other ORM layers because it requires no configuration in XML, YAML or JSON but it designs a database schema on its own by analyzing the PHP code, this is sometimes called Virtual ORM (ORM without mappings). This is possible because of Reflection functionality built into PHP. RedBean not only creates a database on the fly it also monitors performance, handles transactions and it automatically prevents race conditions.

Criticism

While RedBean has been cited as being an Ultra RAD tool there has been some criticism. People who want ultimate control of their database schema should not use RedBean. Also Redbean may hamper performance because of its complex locking system.

History

Not much is known about RedBean's history, due to lack of information on the website. The main author of RedBean is Gabor de Mooij an ICT specialist from the Netherlands.

See also

- Zend Framework
- List of object-relational mapping software

External links

- RedBean official website ^[1]
- Author's Home Page ^[2]
- Project on GITHUB ^[3]
- Edition for Zend Framework ^[4]

References

- [1] <http://www.redbeanphp.com>
- [2] <http://www.gabordemooij.com>
- [3] <http://github.com/gabordemooij/redbean/tree/master>
- [4] <http://github.com/desfrenes/redbean/tree/master>

RefDB

	
Developer(s)	RefDB development team
Stable release	0.9.9 / November 5, 2007
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Reference management software, Citation creator
License	GPL
Website	RefDB ^[1]

RefDB is a client/server reference database and bibliography tool for markup languages like SGML, XML, and LaTeX. It is suitable for standalone use for the purpose of self-archiving, but can be used as an institutional repository as well. Data storage proper is done in one of several supported SQL database engines. RefDB runs on a variety of Unix-like operating systems (Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, Mac OS X, Solaris) and on Windows/Cygwin. **RefDB** is licensed under the GPL.

The data storage is managed by an application server. This server can be accessed in a network-transparent fashion through command-line clients with a powerful query language, a PHP-based web interface, a SRU interface, or by custom programs using one of the available client libraries. It supports a variety of bibliographic formats, including BibTeX, Endnote, RIS, ISI, MODS XML, PubMed, Medline, MARC, and Copac and can create output in these formats, or as TEI, DocBook, HTML, or XHTML documents. **RefDB** can process DocBook, TEI, or LaTeX documents and automatically insert and format bibliographies according to the specifications of a journal or a publisher.

Text editor extensions are provided for Emacs and for Vim to integrate editing, searching, and citing references as well as transforming your documents into your familiar XML, SGML, or LaTeX authoring environment.

RefDB ports or packages are available for a variety of operating systems.

See also

Comparison of reference management software

External links

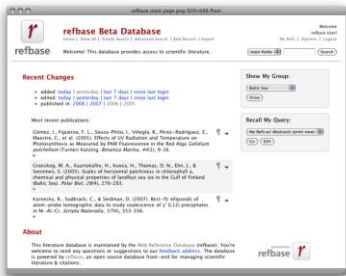
- Official RefDB website ^[1]
- SourceForge project page ^[2]

References

[1] <http://refdb.sourceforge.net/>

[2] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/refdb>

refbase

	
	
refbase index page	
Developer(s)	refbase development team
Stable release	0.9.5 / November 19, 2008
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Reference management software
License	GPL
Website	refbase ^[1]

refbase is web-based institutional repository and reference management software which is often used for self-archiving. refbase is licensed under the GPL and written in PHP and uses a MySQL backend.

It can import and export a variety of standard bibliographic formats, including BibTeX, Endnote, RIS, ISI, MODS XML, PubMed, Medline, RefWorks, and Copac. It can generate formatted bibliographies and citations in LaTeX, RTF, HTML, and PDF. refbase also has advanced search features and can generate RSS feeds from searches. Links using DOIs and URLs can be added, as can links to files. refbase supports the Search/Retrieve via URL (SRU) and OpenSearch web services as well as COinS and unAPI metadata.

refbase packages have been put in the official Gentoo Linux and Mandriva Linux repositories and has been used by the United States Geological Survey.

See also

Comparison of reference management software

External links

- Official refbase website^[1]
 - refbase users^[2] (including databases which have 10,000 records for atom probe, cephalopods, conservation science, marine and polar science)
- SourceForge project page^[3]

References

- [1] <http://www.refbase.net/>
- [2] http://wiki.refbase.net/index.php/Refbase_users
- [3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/refbase>

User talk:Renlok/WeBid

Developer(s)	Chris Dickenson
Stable release	0.8.2 / August 10, 2009
Written in	PHP
Available in	Multilingual
Type	Auction
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.webidsupport.com/

WeBid is an online Auction package written in the PHP scripting language. Available under the GNU General Public License, WeBid is free software.

History

WeBid started as a project to clean up the now discontinued auction script phpAuction GPL. After a complete overhaul of the code it was released as a separate project, WeBid v0.5 in August 2008

See Also

- Auction

External links

- WeBid website ^[1]
- WeBid wiki ^[2]

References

- [1] <http://www.webidsupport.com/>
- [2] <http://www.webidsupport.com/wiki/>

User:Renlok/WeBid

Developer(s)	Chris Dickenson
Stable release	0.8.5 P1 / January 27, 2010
Preview release	1.0.0 RC1 / April 26, 2010
Written in	PHP
Available in	Multilingual
Type	Auction
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.webidsupport.com/

WeBid is an online Auction package written in the PHP scripting language. Available under the GNU General Public License, WeBid is free software.

History

WeBid started as a project to clean up the now discontinued auction script phpAuction GPL. After a complete overhaul of the code it was released as a separate project, WeBid v0.5 in August 2008

See Also

- Auction

External links

- WeBid website ^[1]
- WeBid wiki ^[2]

ResourceSpace



ResourceSpace is an open source Digital Asset Management system originally developed for Oxfam. It has been released under a BSD-style license. It requires PHP, MySQL, and the GD Graphics Library, and works with most web server software such as Apache.

A particular focus is on the improvement of collaboration between users when assembling resources together for a project. Users can create custom 'collections' which include resources and saved searches, which can be shared with other users. Collections work like a shopping cart on an e-commerce site, and are always visible in a strip at the bottom of the screen.

Features

- Pure web interface
- Intelligent search ordering - resources are scored against each keyword using user search activity
- Organisation, collaboration and distribution - tools to organise resources, share with colleagues on projects and distribute to others; removes the need to e-mail large files
- Automatic resizing - resources can be downloaded in a variety of sizes so users can choose if they require high quality print files or lower quality screen / web resolution files, saving bandwidth and download time
- Themes - pre-selected groups of resources
- Permissions - set resource access level by user group
- Research services - allows specific requests to be made to a central resources team
- Archiving - resources can be archived and are then not visible in the main search
- User contributions - allows users to submit resources to the system, which can then be processed by a central team before being made available to other users - useful for working with remote photographers
- Multilingual - the application is multilingual capable with most major languages supported
- Automatic thumbnail creation for most image and video file types including JPEG, GIF, PNG, PDF, TTF, Photoshop PSD, AVI, MOV, MPEG using ImageMagick and FFmpeg
- Comprehensive Exif/IPTC/XMP header import and export using ExifTool
- Multiple file upload using SWFupload
- Creates preview 'contact sheets' using FPDF
- Minimal hosting requirements - uses PHP/MySQL technology which is supported by all major hosting providers
- Plugin support - third party developers can create plugins to extend functionality
- Open source - released under a permissive BSD style license

See also

- Digital Asset Management

External links

- ResourceSpace web site ^[2]
- ResourceSpace discussion forum ^[3] (Google Groups)
- ResourceSpace Documentation Wiki ^[4]
- Die deutsche ResourceSpace Community ^[5]

References

- [1] <http://www.montala.net>
- [2] <http://www.resourcespace.org>
- [3] <http://groups.google.com/group/resourcespace>
- [4] <http://rswiki.montala.net>
- [5] <http://www.resourcespace.de/>

Robogallery

	
Developer(s)	DesignRobots
Stable release	1.2 / June 18, 2009
Preview release	1.2.1
Development status	Active
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
License	GNU General Public License version 2
Website	[1]

RoboGallery is WordPress plugin intended for photo galleries creating. Starting from July 1, 2009 it is available for free. ^[2] . Last version of RoboGallery was released on June 18, 2009.

Features

RoboGallery plugin allows uploading pictures on web server without using third-party ftp clients and create photo gallery directly in a blog post through user interface. The gallery can have main picture of needed size which can be cut through special tool on one of four stages of photo gallery creating. The rest of thumbnails can be available on main page of the blog as well as under link on a separate page. Displaying each image on a separate page having custom template is also supported. All WordPress functions are available on these pages such as navigation or headers. User can set up a watermark to be displayed on each picture of the gallery, define default pictures sizes and apply CSS styles to the gallery. Also SEO functions like alt-tags indicating and bunch or single picture names plying are supported by the photo gallery software. Plug-in is available with a click on special button in WordPress WYSIWYG editor appearing after plug-in installation.

Installation

Plugin installation is being performed in four steps:

1. Downloading the plugin package from official site of RoboGallery
2. Extracting software package
3. Uploading plugin folder RoboGallery on a web server to /wp-content/plugins/ folder
4. Plugin activation through WordPress admin panel

See also

- WordPress
- Comparison of photo gallery software

External links

- Photo gallery software manual^[3]

References

[1] <http://www.robogalleryplugin.com/>

[2] "4 Steps To Create Photo Gallery - New WordPress Photo Gallery Plugin" (<http://www.prlog.org/10276308-4-steps-to-create-photo-gallery-new-wordpress-photo-gallery-plugin.html>). PRlog. July 8, 2009. . Retrieved 2009-10-07.

[3] <http://www.robogalleryplugin.com/#man>

RoundCube

	
Developer(s)	The RoundCubeTeam ^[1]
Stable release	v0.3.1-stable / October 31, 2009
Operating system	all
Type	Webmail
License	GNU GPL (General Public License)
Website	http://www.roundcube.net/

RoundCube is a web-based IMAP email client written in the PHP programming language. RoundCube's most prominent feature is the pervasive use of Ajax technology to present a more fluid and responsive user interface than that of traditional webmail clients. After about two years of development, the first stable release of RoundCube was announced in early 2008.

Released under the GNU General Public License, RoundCube is free software.

Current Features

- PHP- and (Postgresql-MySQL-Sqlite)-based
- Multilingual capabilities
- Full support for MIME and HTML messages
- Compose messages with attachments
- IMAP Support
- Multiple sender identities
- Basic address book
- Find-as-you-type address book integration
- Forwarding messages with attachments
- Create or remove custom message folders
- Built-in caching for fast mailbox access
- Support for external SMTP server
- Advanced user interface
- Unlimited users and messages
- Complete customization with skins
- Customizable Themes

Plugins

A variety of plug-ins are available from the Plugin Repository ^[2].

See also

- Internet Messaging Program
- SquirrelMail
- BlueMamba
- IlohaMail
- Comparison of e-mail clients

External links

- RoundCube home page ^[3]
- RoundCube user forum ^[4]
- Roundcube forum Russian users ^[5]
- RoundCube how-to ^[6]
- Install Roundcube from subversion (svn) on FreeBSD ^[7]

References

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- [5] <http://www.roundcube.ru/>
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SWiZ

SWiZ (simple visualisation classes) is open source web application framework for PHP.

SWiZ is rapid prototyping fr and follows the model-view-controller (MVC) paradigm. Common aspects in SWiZ are modular and overridable.

External links

- [SWiZ Homepage](#) ^[1]

References

[1] <http://www.swiz.cz>

Scope resolution operator

In computer programming, scope is an enclosing context where values and expressions are associated. The scope resolution operator helps to identify and specify the context to which an identifier refers. The specific uses vary across different programming languages with the notions of scoping.

Ruby

Ruby has several different scoping operators:

- global variable identifiers begin with a '\$' character (e.g. "\$shared_throughout_the_runtime")
- class variable identifiers begin with two '@' characters (e.g. @@all_objects_of_this_type_share_this)
- instance variable identifiers begin with a single '@' character (e.g. @just_for_the_owning_object)
- local variables begin with anything other than these special characters

C++

The **scope resolution operator** (::) in C++ is used to define the already declared member functions (in the header file with the .hpp or the .h extension) of the class. In the .cpp file one can define the normal functions or the member functions of the class. To differentiate from the normal functions with the member functions of the class, one needs to use the scope resolution operator (::) in between the class name and the member function name i.e. ship::foo() where the ship is the class and the foo() is the member function in the ship. The other uses of the resolution operator is to resolve the scope of the variables if the same variable name is used for the global, local, and the data member of the class. If the resolution operator is placed between the class name and the data member belonging to the class then the data name belonging to the particular class is affected. If the resolution operator is placed in front of the variable name then the global variable is affected. If no resolution operator is placed then the local variable is affected.

Example

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int n = 12;    // A global variable
```

```
int main(){
    int n = 13;    // A local variable
    cout << ::n << endl; // Print the global variable: 12
    cout << n << endl; // Print the local variable: 13
}
```

PHP

In PHP, the scope resolution operator is also called **Paamayim Nekudotayim** (Hebrew: נְקוּדָתַיִם פַּעַמַּיִם, pronounced [paʔa'majim nekudo'tajim]), which means "twice colon" or "double colon" in Hebrew. It may be helpful to note that in some cases this error may occur when the \$ symbol is not included in the use of a variable.

The name was introduced in the Israeli-developed^[1] Zend Engine 0.5 used in PHP 3. Although it has been confusing to many developers, it is still being used in PHP 5, as in this sample error message:

```
$ php -r '::'
```

```
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected T_PAAMAYIM_NEKUDOTAYIM
```

This error can also occur where no scope resolution operator is present. For example, attempting to check whether a constant is empty() triggers this error:

```
$ php -r "define('foo','bar'); if (empty(foo)) echo 'empty';"
```

```
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected '}', expecting T_PAAMAYIM_NEKUDOTAYIM
```

See also

- Scope (programming)
- Name resolution, which includes a discussion of scope resolution

References

[1] "Scope Resolution Operator" (<http://php.net/manual/language.oop5.paamayim-nekudotayim.php>). *PHP5 Manual*. Retrieved 2007-08-09.

- Bjarne Stroustrup's C++ Glossary (<http://www.research.att.com/~bs/glossary.html>)
- Ruby-lang.org's "about Ruby", which references scope operators (<http://www.ruby-lang.org/en/about/>)

Seagull PHP Framework

Stable release	0.6.7 / February 23, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content Management Framework
License	BSD
Website	seagullproject.org ^[1]

Seagull PHP Framework (Seagull) is an OOP PHP software framework for building web, command line and GUI applications. Seagull uses Model-view-controller design pattern. Many popular PHP applications are integrated within the project, as are various templating engines, PEAR libs, testing tools and managed library code.

Features

Seagull offers the following key features:

- PHP 4/5 compatible
- compact core framework with complete modules in package
- Model-view-controller pattern
- performance conscious design
- multiple input and output formats
- integrated object-relational mapper for rapid application development
- loosely coupled components, use template engine of your choice, output to multiple devices or CLI
- caching
- localization. Translated into more than 21 world languages.
- integrated PEAR libraries

Modularity

Seagull is an OOP application with an emphasis on modularity. The framework itself consists of a set of base classes organised according to the MVC design pattern that take care of permissions, authentication, sessions, i/o and database abstraction layer. Each generalised area of functionality comes in the form of a module.

Most task-specific functionality comes from libraries, quite often from PEAR, that can be independently updated when upgrades/improvements are available

Each object in the application (Member, Group, Property, Document, Article, etc) is represented as an entity, developers are provided with tools to quickly prototype entities so that skeleton classes are created and updated automatically

Security

Data Validation

All input data to the application is filtered and validated before any processing takes place. Filters appropriate to the input mechanism are invoked before subsequent validation tests are run. In the case of HTTP input, all request data is first stripped of javascript and leading/trailing whitespace.

Authentication and Authorisation

Seagull uses standard PHP sessions which propagate persistence of user data using cookies by default. Both database and file-based persistence are supported. The PHP engine automatically detects whether the client returns session cookies, if not the session is propagated in the URL. Anti session-hijacking measures are in place to ensure the user session can not be compromised. Seagull works identically whether or not end users have cookies enabled in their browsers. Any module in the application can be set to require authentication by setting the 'requiresAuth' flag to true on a per-screen basis. Once users are authenticated, fine grained permissions can be controlled by testing for role membership.

Consistency

Quality Control

All contributor features and bugfixes are submitted as patches which are subject to peer review and if deemed valid, applied by the project maintainer. A large part of the codebase is covered by unit and web tests.

Coding Standards

All the code in Seagull follows the consistent style set out in the coding standards document included in the root of each distribution. The standard follows PEAR coding standards^[2] very closely which is essentially a reiteration of the K & R guidelines from the original C Programming Language (1978)

Standards Compliant

Seagull supports XHTML 1.1, CSS 2.0, RSS 1.0, and 2.0, and conditional GET for caching RSS feeds on the client-side.

See also

Web application framework

External links

- Official website of Seagull PHP Framework^[3]
- Seagull Wiki Documentation^[4]
- Taking a look at ten different PHP frameworks^[5] Seagull in framework comparison
- PHP frameworks comparison^[6] (December 2006)
- Seagull in php|architect^[7]
- PHPHacks^[8] frameworks comparison includes Seagull

References

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- [6] <http://www.category4.com/blog/2006/12/28/what-i-need-to-know-about-a-php-framework-before-i-can-use-it/>
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Serendipity (software)

 Serendipity's official blog	
Developer(s)	Serendipity Developer Team
Stable release	1.5.2 / 25 January 2010
Type	content management system
License	BSD license
Website	Serendipity ^[1]

Serendipity is a PHP based blog and web-based content management system. It is available under a BSD license. It supports PostgreSQL, MySQL, and SQLite database backends, the Smarty template engine, and a plugin architecture for user contributed modifications.

The latest release of Serendipity is version 1.5.2. It was released on 25 January 2010 under the BSD license.

Features

Serendipity's sophisticated plugin architecture allows users to easily modify both the appearance of the blog and its features.

Serendipity's SPARTACUS plugin automatically checks the central repository for plugins/templates upgrades and new functionality whenever user check the list. User can install more than 120 plugins, instantly enhancing their blogs' functionality.

For advanced users, Serendipity's Smarty templates for combines simplicity with well-documented web standards. It makes minor modifications trivial, but provides the power to unleash users' creativity.

- WYSIWYG and HTML editing
- Built-in, powerful media database
- Multiple authors, configurable permission/usergroup system
- Threaded comments, nested categories, post to multiple categories
- Multiple languages (internationalization)
- Online plugin and template repository for easy plug-and-play installation
- Easy drag-and-drop sidebar plugins organization
- Category-based sub-blogs
- Static Pages
- Podcasting
- RSS planet/aggregator
- Robust spam blocking
- Tag support
- One-click upgrading from any version
- Can be embedded into your existing web pages
- Standards-compliant templating through Smarty
- Remote blogging via XML-RPC
- BSD-style licensing
- Multiple Database support (SQLite, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MySQLi)
- Shared installations can power multiple blogs from just one codebase
- Native import from earlier blog applications (WordPress, Textpattern, Moveable Type, bblog, etc.)
- Search engine-friendly permalink structure
- TrackBack and Pingback

Book Publishing

	
Author	Garvin Hicking
Original title (if not in English)	Serendipity Individuelle Weblogs für Einsteiger und Profis
Language	German
Subject(s)	Serendipity Weblog Software
Genre(s)	Weblog Software
Publisher	OpenSourcePress
Released	2008
ISBN	978-3-937514-54-3

The first book about Serendipity is going to be published by OpenSourcePress: Serendipity - Individuelle Weblogs für Einsteiger und Profis.

It's going to be in German and will be written by Garvin Hicking. The book will be translated to English shortly after the German version is published.

The book is scheduled for the beginning of 2008 and will cover every aspect of Serendipity, for both newbies and developers.

See also

- Serendipity Official Website ^[1]
- Serendipity Template Page ^[2]
- Comparison of content management systems
- Bulletproof Serendipity Template Framework ^[3]

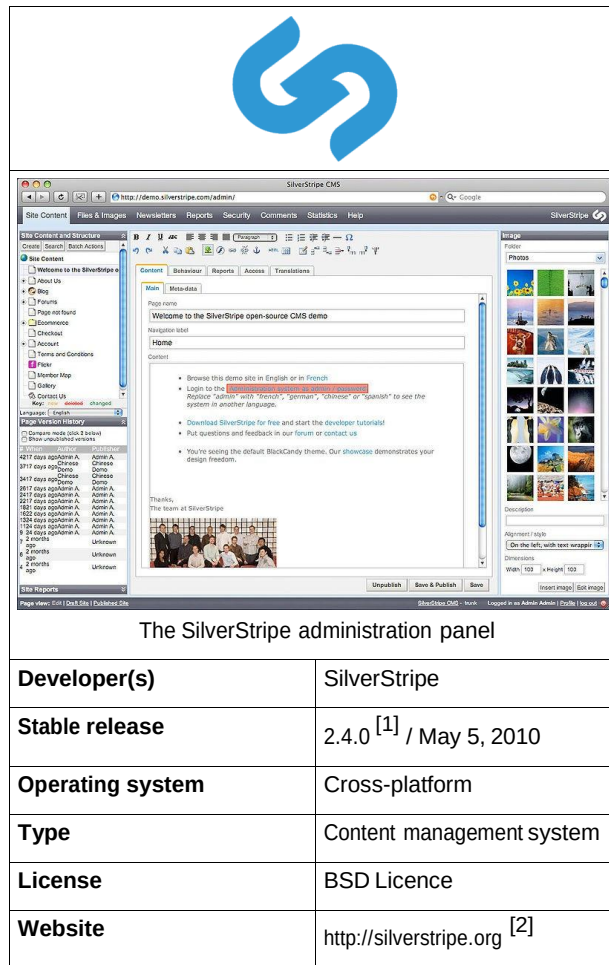
References

- Another reason why Serendipity Blog ROCKS @Peaz, October 19, 2007 ^[4].
- A Brief Look At The New Bulletproof Serendipity Template Framework, October 30, 2007 ^[5].
- New kid on the blog: A look at Serendipity 1.0. Linux.com, July 17, 2006 ^[6].
- Review at Gscripts.net ^[7]
- Review at ScriptDungeon.com ^[8]
- Review at dissociatedpress.net ^[9]
- Review and Demo at opensourcecms.com ^[10]
- Review at needforcontent.com ^[11]
- CMS Matrix Review ^[12]
- Serendipity Tips: Aggregated blogging with Serendipity ^[13]

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- [1] <http://www.s9y.org/>
- [2] <http://www.serendipity-templates.org/>
- [3] <http://s9y-bulletproof.com/>
- [4] <http://atpeaz.placidthoughts.com/index.php?/archives/230-Another-reason-why-Serendipity-Blog-ROCKS.html>
- [5] <http://www.dashken.net/index.php?/archives/218-Bulletproof-Serendipity-Template-Framework.html>
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SilverStripe



SilverStripe is a free and open source content management system (CMS) for creating and maintaining websites. The CMS provides a web-based administration panel that enables users to make modifications to parts of the website. This panel includes a WYSIWYG website editor.

SilverStripe is released under the terms of the BSD Licence. An online demonstration of the CMS is available as a video ^[3] and as an interactive demo ^[4]. Documentation is available for CMS users ^[5] and website developers ^[6].

Software Design

SilverStripe is written in PHP5, and takes advantage of PHP5's object-oriented design capabilities. It is based on a model-view-controller pattern and uses an object-relational mapper. The CMS generates markup using a custom template language. SilverStripe contains Sapphire ^[7] - a custom PHP framework.

SilverStripe is extensible through modules, widgets, themes, customization and ModelAdmin ^[8]. SilverStripe generally relies on a code customization model over configuration.

Features

Notable features of the SilverStripe CMS include:

- A modern, extensible web-application interface
- Drag and drop tree-based navigation structure
- Custom output markup, modern, table-free default styles (including HTML5 support)
- Work-flow management: Draft/Published separation through content staging, document revision control/rollback with 'compare' functionality
- Highly configurable security/permissions model (role-based)
- Data object model, database generation through [object-relational mapping], suite of customizable data input controls.
- Dynamic asset management, image resizing
- Multiple templates per page
- Search engine friendly URLs, meta-data management, XML sitemap generation
- Full text search and RSS feeds
- Optimizations for heavy loads (full and part-template caching)
- Internationalization/Languages: SilverStripe supports multiple-language content. UTF-8 and the internationalization of character sets are supported. The CMS is available in many languages^[9], including English, French, German, Spanish, and Chinese.
- Hierarchical URLs
- Cross platform: OS (Windows, Mac, Linux), Web Server (Apache, IIS), Database (MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL, SQLite)

Notable features of upcoming releases of SilverStripe include:

- Additional Administration UI (e.g. Web-interface based installation of Modules, Widgets)
- Complete transition to jQuery library (currently uses jQuery with a mixture of older JavaScript frameworks.)
- Site-wide Widgets

Common CMS features not currently available in SilverStripe include:

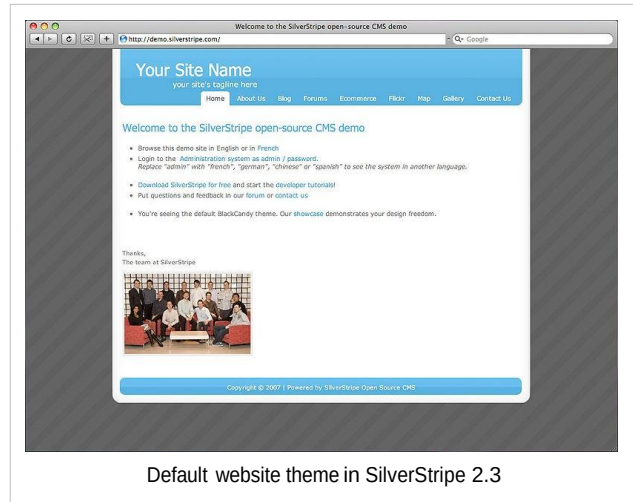
- In-place page editing
- Web-interface based installation of Modules, Widgets or Themes
- Web-interface based customization of themes
- Automated cache management/ORM refresh

Modules, Widgets, and Themes

Modules extend the core functionality of SilverStripe. Some existing modules include: Blog, Advanced Workflow Management, eCommerce, Forum, LDAP/OpenID authentication. Modules are available from the SilverStripe modules repository^[10].

SilverStripe Widgets^[11] are small pieces of functionality that can be dragged and dropped into SilverStripe modules (notably the blog module). Examples of widgets include: tag clouds, flickr photos, or word of the day.

The SilverStripe themes directory^[12] provides a number of community-contributed, freely available themes. These themes can be quickly added to most SilverStripe sites.



Default website theme in SilverStripe 2.3

Modules, Widgets, and Themes are all available as free downloads under the BSD license, and the majority of them are community contributed.

Software Requirements

SilverStripe is a web application, requiring a compatible HTTP server and SQL database. As of version 2.4.0 (5 March 2008), the requirements for SilverStripe are as follows^[13]:

- Apache v1.3.19+, Lighttpd, or Microsoft IIS 5.1+ (*A URL Rewriter is strongly encouraged but not required, to provide friendly URLs.*)
- MySQL v4.1.X+, Microsoft SQL Server 2008+, Postgres 8.3+, or SQLite
- PHP 5.2+ with MySQL, GD Graphics Library and Zlib support

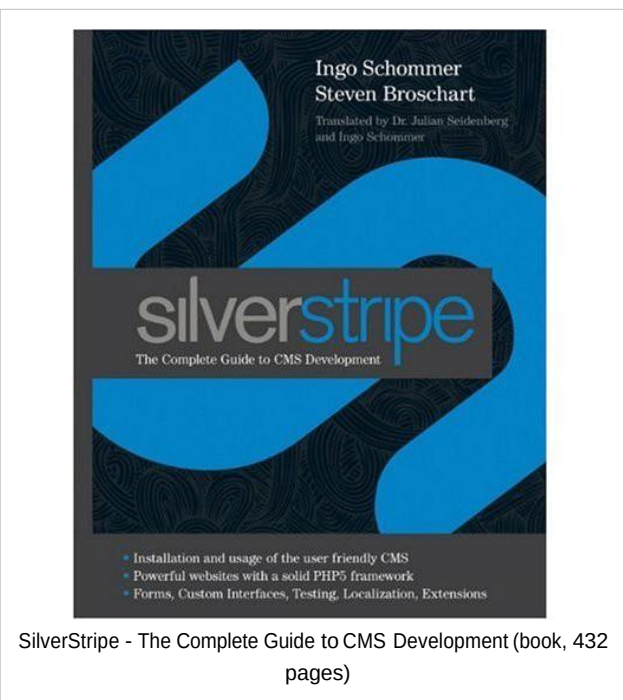
Documentation

SilverStripe is released under the terms of the BSD Licence. Documentation is available for CMS users^[5] and website developers^[6]. An online demonstration of the CMS is available as a video^[3] and as an interactive demo^[4]. A technical reference book on SilverStripe is available in both English^[14] and in German^[15]. Both are over 400 pages in length and were released in 2009.

History

The SilverStripe software is developed by SilverStripe Limited, a website development company founded in 2000.

Prior to SilverStripe 2.x, the CMS was commercially available under a proprietary license. Development of SilverStripe 2.X started in late 2005, as a complete overhaul to take advantage of object orientation and new features in PHP5.



On 3 February 2007, SilverStripe 2.0.0 was released publicly as free and open source software^[16].

In March 2007, SilverStripe was selected for the Google Summer of Code programme^[17]. This programme resulted in the 2.2 release of SilverStripe^[18].

On 29 November 2007, SilverStripe announced they would be participating in the Google Highly Open Participation^[19] (GHOP) contest^[20]. This led to a proliferation of themes, translations and widgets that broadened the system.

In late 2008, SilverStripe split its main website into silverstripe.com, to act as the home for the company behind the software, and silverstripe.org, to act as the home for the software and its open source community.^[21]

In May 2009, the SilverStripe company formed partner associations with other website development companies to represent the company in foreign markets^[22].

In February 2010, SilverStripe claimed the software had been downloaded 250,000 times since first released^[23].

Recognition

Awards

- Winner^[24] Packtpub Most Promising CMS Award 2008, \$2000 prize.
- Winner^[25] in New Zealand Open Source Awards for October 2008
- Most promising finalists^[26] in the 2007 Open Source CMS Awards
- Finalists^[27] in the New Zealand Open Source Awards for October 2007

Reviews and Articles

- SilverStripe Review (3 April 2009) SilverStripe - 2.3 series Review^[28]
- Microsoft Case Study (17 March 2009) SilverStripe--Windows interoperability creates new markets and fresh opportunities for open source company^[29]
- ReadWriteWeb, 14 September 2007, *SilverStripe - Open Source CMS Has Support From Google*^[30]
- Interview on New Zealand Television Show, 1 May 2007, (Video) *Close Up, Democratic Technology*^[31]
- Hiveminds Magazine, 15 March 2007, *SilverStripe CMS is proof that open-source works*^[32]

Related links

SilverStripe related:

- SilverStripe open source project and community website^[2]
- Online demonstration website^[4]
- Official help documentation^[33]
- Community forums^[34]
- Developer documentation wiki^[35]
- Public bug tracker, feature requests, patches, roadmap, changelog/timeline^[36]
- SilverStripe corporate website^[37]
- SilverStripe CMS and Sapphire CMF API documentation^[38]

References

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- [20] "Highschoolers! Add Google to your CV!" (<http://silverstripe.com/highschoolers-add-google-to-your-cv/>). 2007-11-29. . Retrieved 2007-12-09.
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- [38] <http://api.silverstripe.org/>

Simple Cloud API

	
Developer(s)	Zend Technologies Microsoft IBM Rackspace Nirvanix GoGrid
Stable release	0.2
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Application programming interfaces
License	New BSD license
Website	simplecloud.org ^[1]

Announcement

On September 22, 2009, Zend Technologies announced the Simple Cloud API project for improving portability of PHP applications across all major cloud computing platforms.^{[2] [3]} The announcement attracted much attention from the press with an unusual collaboration among leading cloud leaders.^{[4] [5] [6]}

Services

The Simple Cloud API is a common API for accessing cloud application services offered by multiple vendors. The following services are supported:

- Storage with adapters for services such as Amazon S3 and Nirvanix^[7]
- Document with adapters for services such as Azure Table Storage and Amazon SimpleDB^[8]
- Queue with adapters for services such as Amazon SQS and Azure Queue Storage^[9]

The API defines interfaces for these services and provides adapters for several vendors' services. Local adapters are also available for offline development.

Zend Framework Component

These interfaces and adapters form a new Zend Framework component called Zend_Cloud. Each service has a corresponding proposal: Zend_Cloud_Storage^[10], Zend_Cloud_Document^[11], and Zend_Cloud_Queue^[12].

All development is currently carried out in the Zend Framework laboratory^[13]. All bug reports and comments will be collected on the proposal pages until the API is approved for inclusion in Zend Framework.

See also

- Cloud Computing
- Windows Azure
- IBM
- Rackspace
- Nirvanix
- GoGrid

External links

- Simple Cloud API Homepage^[14]
- Zend Framework Homepage^[15]

References

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- [14] <http://www.simplecloud.org>
- [15] <http://framework.zend.com>

Simple Machines Forum

	
	
Screenshot of a fresh SMF installation	
Developer(s)	The SMF Team ^[1]
Stable release	1.1.11 ^[2] (December 1, 2009) ^[2] _[+/-]
Preview release	2.0 RC3 ^[3] (March 8, 2010) ^[3] _[+/-]
Written in	PHP
Type	Forum software
License	Simple Machines License ^[4]
Website	http://www.simplermachines.org/

Simple Machines Forum (abbreviated as **SMF**) is a freeware Internet forum application. The software is written in PHP and uses a MySQL database backend, although multi-database support is being developed for version 2.0. SMF is developed by the Simple Machines development team.^[5]

History

SMF was created to replace the forum software YaBB SE, which at the time was gaining a bad reputation because of problems with its Perl-based ancestor software YaBB. At the time, YaBB was attributed to causing resource allocation problems on many systems. YaBB SE was written as a rough PHP port of YaBB, and had many of the same resource and security problems of the older YaBB versions.^[6] Joseph Fung and Jeff Lewis of Lewis Media Inc.^[7], the owners of YaBB SE and the original owners of SMF, made the decision to convert to a new brand and name.

SMF started as a small project by username "[Unknown]" (one of the YaBB SE developers) and its main intent was to add more advanced templating to YaBB SE. The project then slowly grew to address common feature requests, efficiency problems, and security concerns. A overhaul of YaBB SE had been in development for several years, but was superseded by this then competing project. Popular interest in the new YaBB SE fork sparked a complete rewrite of the code, with security and performance in mind. This eventually became today's Simple Machines Forum.^[8] ^[9]. The first SMF release was SMF 1.0 Beta 1a, released on 30 September 2003 to Charter Members only^[10].

On the 23rd of October 2006, Simple Machines LLC was registered in the state of Arizona, and the transfer of copyrights from Lewis Media to Simple Machines LLC was completed on the 24th of November 2006 during a three-day retreat in Tucson, AZ. This was done for the "[solidification of] the team's commitment to continuously providing free software, without the perceived risks of corporate influence"^[11]

Future

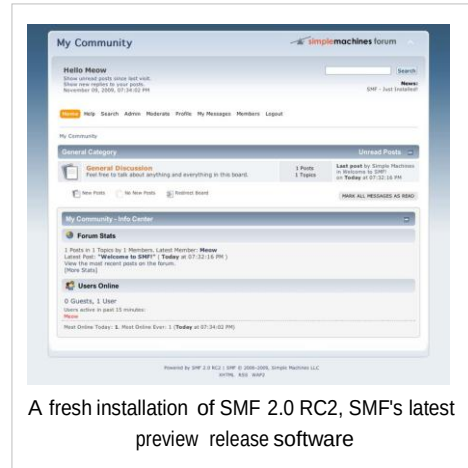
On 8 April 2007, Simple Machines announced the introduction of their next version, SMF 2.0 ^[12]. SMF 2.0 has been in development alongside SMF 1.1 since December 2005. This version has many new features, including:

- Database abstraction - with support for PostgreSQL and SQLite planned alongside that of MySQL.
- Automatic installation of packages into themes other than just the default.
- Email templates to simplify customization of forum emails.
- Moderation center including post, topic and attachment moderation - to allow approving of user content before it is made public.
- User warning system.
- Additional group functionality including group moderators and requestable/free assignable groups.
- WYSIWYG editor to provide an intuitive user interface to those users not familiar with BBCode.
- Permission improvements such as group inheritance and permission profiles to further reduce the complexity of the permissions system.
- File based caching for a performance increase on all forums regardless of whether an accelerator is installed.
- Mail queuing system to stagger the sending of emails to improve performance on large forums.
- Advanced signature settings to allow the administrator of a forum to more tightly control the contents of users signatures.
- Personal messaging improvements including ability to automatically sort incoming messages and a variety of display options.
- Improved upgrade script with better timeout protection and simpler user interface.
- Custom profile fields to enable administrators to add additional member fields from the administration center.
- Use of OpenID.

The first public beta of SMF 2.0 was released on Monday, March 17 2008.

Localization

SMF is available in over 47 languages^[13], including Albanian, Arabic, Bangla (Bengali), Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, English British, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Kurdish, Macedonian, Malay, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, Slovak, Swedish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu and Vietnamese. SMF is also being translated in another 30 languages by an online tool called Language Editor available for the official translators of the SMF software. UTF-8 and non-UTF-8 encodings are available for all versions.



A fresh installation of SMF 2.0 RC2, SMF's latest preview release software

Modifications

SMF has a modification base repository for free modification hosting and tracking via the Simple Machines main site. Many modifications, or "mods" as they are usually called, have been created and distributed free of charge, including an arcade, Helpdesk, profile additions, gallery, spam filter, various SEO features, and many more. Before being listed on the SMF Mods site, the mod is validated by the SMF Team, to ensure that it complies with the SMF Coding Guidelines.

The Package Manager included in SMF is one of the flagship features. It allows an administrator to install modifications and updates to SMF without having to modify the code of the script, usually with only a few mouse clicks.

The SMF team

The Simple Machines team includes developers, customization, documentation, internalization, marketing, and management divisions. The SMF support staff and users provide free support on the official community forums. Their duties include helping forum owners with troubleshooting and optimization.

Charter Members

People who wish to support Simple Machines with a donation of 49.95 USD yearly are rewarded with a Charter Membership. This grants access to a hidden section on the forum and advanced beta versions to test before they go public. Advanced support for SMF including installation and upgrades by the staff are also provided. Charter Members also get access to a private Helpdesk staffed by the Simple Machines Support Team where Charter Members can receive one-on-one support outside of the public forum.^[14]

SMF and free software

SMF is occasionally criticized for not being available under a free software license; the developers acknowledge this.^[15] Redistribution of the software, even unmodified, is not allowed without written permission. The source code is not redistributable either, although it is allowed to distribute instructions on how to modify it. The official response is:

Sometimes people ask us: "Why do you care that people are redistributing it?" and the reason is that although we believe in giving back to the Open Source community, we also believe that the volunteers that make up this project deserve the credit. On top of that, allowing unlimited redistribution encourages project forking and could lead to confusion about what versions are supported.

—Simple Machines LLC^[15]

Further reading

- Ben McGrath (January 17, 2007) *Easy discussions with Simple Machines Forums* ^[16], Linux.com
- Phil Hughes (March 4, 2008) *Simple Machines Forum* ^[17], Linux Journal

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software
- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)

External links

- Simple Machines Homepage ^[18]
- Simple Machines Online Manual ^[19]
- Simple Machines Forum Wiki ^[20]
- Simple Machines Review and Live Demonstration ^[21]
- Simple Machines Thailand Community ^[22]

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- [18] <http://www.splemachines.org/>
- [19] <http://docs.splemachines.org>
- [20] <http://smf.wikia.com/>
- [21] <http://www.forum-software.org/simple-machines-2/review>
- [22] <http://splemachines.in.th/>

SimpleXML

SimpleXML is a PHP extension that allows users to easily manipulate/use XML data. PHP 5+ is required.

Functions

- `addAttribute()`
- `addChild()`
- `asXML()`
- `attributes()`
- `children()`
- `__construct()`
- `getDocNamespaces()`
- `getName()`
- `getNamespaces()`
- `registerXPathNamespace()`
- `xpath()`
- `simplexml_import_dom`
- `simplexml_load_file`
- `simplexml_load_string`

External links

- [Php.net's SimpleXML manual](http://php.net/manual/en/ref.simplexml.php) ^[1]
- [SimpleXML Tutorial](http://www.devshed.com/c/a/XML/SimpleXML/) ^[2]

References

- [1] <http://php.net/manual/en/ref.simplexml.php>
[2] <http://www.devshed.com/c/a/XML/SimpleXML/>

Simply AJAX Forum System (SAFS)

Developer(s)	Fast Track Sites
Written in	PHP
Available in	English
Type	Internet forum
License	Fast Track Sites Program License ^[1]
Website	http://www.fasttracksites.com/

Simply AJAX Forum System (SAFS) is an Internet forum application written in the PHP scripting language. It was originally built from the Simply Secure Forum System (SSFORUM) but was later revised and more features added.

History

The SAFS was originally designed as an alternative to PhpBB and other forum systems, it featured options similar to those available in other applications such as phpBB, Simple Machines, and Invision Power Board. The system was originally offered in both a free and professional editions with some features only being available in the professional edition. In 2010 Fast Track Sites announced that they would no longer be offering free versions of their applications citing its plan to focus more on the development of the professional editions.^[2]

Current Versions

2.10.04.01

This version is the current release which was last updated on April 04, 2010. This version was a minor upgrade from the previous versions and also marked the end of the availability of a free version. The application is using Script.aculo.us for its AJAX functionality.

Upcoming Versions

3.10.06.20

The upcoming major release of the SAFS will feature a redesigned backend and frontend. The developers are switching to JQUERY for AJAX related functionality and are redesigning the current database structure. The price is expected to increase to match other applications in Fast Track Sites product line.

The newest release has been pushed back from 05-20-2010 to 06-20-2010.

External links

- Home Page^[3]
- Product Page^[4]
- Demo Page^[5]

References

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- [2] "Upgrade Discount" (<http://blog.fasttracksites.com/index.php?p=viewentry&id=29>). fasttracksites.com. . Retrieved 2010-04-29.
- [3] <http://www.fasttracksites.com/>
- [4] <http://www.fasttracksites.com/ftssafs/>
- [5] <http://www.fasttracksites.com/demos/safs/pro/>

SocialEngine

Developer(s)	Webligo Developments
Initial release	June 2007
Stable release	3.18 / October 28, 2009
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP, Smarty, and CSS
Platform	Cross-platform, PHP 4.3.0, MySQL 4.1 and higher
Available in	Multilingual
Type	Social networking
License	Proprietary software license
Website	SocialEngine.net ^[1]

SocialEngine is a PHP-based white-label social networking service platform, that installs a custom full-featured social network on a user's website. Main features include administration of small-to-mid scale social networks, complete customization abilities, unencrypted code, multilingual capability, and modular plugin/widget compatibility. There is a range of templates and add-ons available to extend the basic features already included in the SocialEngine core.

Future development

On September 2, 2009, SocialEngine's Development Team revealed that the next major SocialEngine release, 4.0, is to be built on an entirely different architecture than previous versions, Zend Framework, in pursuit of scalability and new feature sets.^[2] An anticipated feature set was released shortly thereafter,^[3] though no date for release has been scheduled.

Modular Extendability

Official plugins

Webligo Developments offers a variety of plugins to extend the functionality of SocialEngine into blog hosting, photo album hosting, groups, music sharing and hosting, video sharing and hosting, chat and instant messaging services, event planning, online polls, and forums.

Third-Party plugins

Third-party companies, such as SEplugins,^[4] SocialEngineMods,^[5] Hire-Experts,^[6] Radcodes,^[7] OpenCrypt,^[8] iExperts^[9], SocialEngineZzz,^[10] and many others^[11] offer modular add-ons to create new functionalities. These functionalities may include:

- OpenID authentication
- Facebook integration
- Twitter integration
- Skype integration
- Membership/subscriptions
- File sharing
- Language packs for multilingual support

- Games
- Searches
- Icons

Third-Party templates

SocialEngine installations are unbranded by default. Webligo does not supply templates to alter the appearance of an installation, but these templates are available through third-party vendors.

See also

- Comparison of social networking software
- List of social networking websites
- Social network
- Social networking service
- Virtual community
- Web 2.0

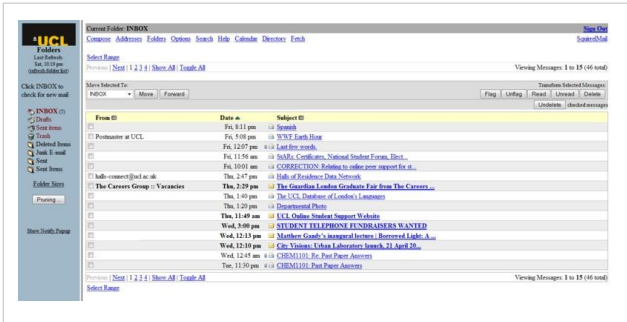
External links

- SocialEngine.net^[12] Official SocialEngine website
- Webligo.com^[13] Official site of Webligo developments

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SquirrelMail

SquirrelMail in use as the webmail service for University College London

Original author(s)	Nathan and Luke Ehresman ^[1]
Developer(s)	The SquirrelMail Project Team
Initial release	December 14, 1999 ^[2]
Stable release	1.4.20 / March 6, 2010
Preview release	1.5.1 / February 19, 2006
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Platform	Cross-platform
Available in	More than 50 languages ^[3]
Type	Web-based email
License	GNU General Public License v2
Website	www.squirrelmail.org ^[4]

SquirrelMail is a web-based email application started by Nathan and Luke Ehresman.^[1] and written in the PHP scripting language. It can be installed on almost all web servers as long as PHP is present and the web server has access to an IMAP and SMTP server.

SquirrelMail outputs valid HTML 4.0 for its presentation, making it compatible with a majority of current web browsers. SquirrelMail uses a plugin architecture to accommodate additional features around the core application, and over 200 plugins are available on the SquirrelMail website^[5]

Licensed under the GNU General Public License, SquirrelMail is free software. It is currently available in over 50 languages.^[3] SquirrelMail is included in many major GNU/Linux distributions^{[6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14]} and is independently downloaded by tens of thousands of people every month.^[15]

Platforms

SquirrelMail is available for any platform supporting PHP. Most commonly used platforms include Linux, FreeBSD, Mac OS X and the server variants of Microsoft Windows.

Future development

New releases of the stable SquirrelMail product are made as needed to address any bugs or security issues which may be discovered. Development of new features and enhancements is concentrated on the development product, which, in time, will itself become the stable product. The SquirrelMail 1.5 Roadmap ^[16] outlines some of the features slated for the next developmental release, including:

- A templating system
- A RPC interface for use by other applications as well as AJAX-enabled SquirrelMail template sets (skins)
- A new initialization system
- Faster login times due to improved message header caching
- Security enhancements, such as HTTPOnly cookies
- Improved usability/accessibility

Plugins

The SquirrelMail client itself is a complete webmail system, but extra features are available in the form of plugins. A plugin allows non-standard features to be added to SquirrelMail, often without the need to modify the source code. There are over 200 third-party plugins available for download from the SquirrelMail website, ^[5] and SquirrelMail ships with several "standard" or "core" plugins, allowing an administrator to add:

- Spell checking (squirrelspell)
- Mail filters (filters)
- Web-based administration of SquirrelMail (administrator)
- A calendar (calendar)
- An interface to submit bug reports semi-automatically (bug_report)

Examples of functionalities added by various third-party plugins include:

- Address book/contact grouping and other address book expansions
- Monitoring and security tools to track usage, fight attackers and improve security
- Password change
- Quota reporting
- Rich text (HTML) email composition and display
- User-configurable front-ends for autoreponders, spam filtering systems such as SpamAssassin and server-side mail filters
- Weather reporting
- User account control panel

Internationalization

SquirrelMail has been translated into over 50 languages including Arabic, Chinese, French, German, and Spanish.^[3]

Notable applications

SquirrelMail has been implemented as the official email system of the Prime Minister's Office of The Republic of India for its security advantages over Microsoft Office Outlook/Exchange system.^{[17] [18] [19] [20]}

Support

There are several mailing lists available.^[21] Several of the developers are available for live chat on IRC. A bug tracking system is available for reporting bugs or submitting patches.^[21] For administrators or companies official and third party commercial support^[22] is available.

Skipped 1.4.14 version

On 27 May 2008 the SquirrelMail Team announced that, while the latest released version of their software was 1.4.13, a spammer was sending unsolicited email messages to various recipients about a 1.4.14-rc1 release candidate version which didn't really exist. The messages (usually titled "Internet Users Email Upgrade (IUEU)") urged recipients to upgrade immediately (because of supposed security issues) and contained a web link for users to do so. However, that web link pointed to a page where the spammer was collecting email addresses and passwords. Beside the fact that end users are not responsible for upgrading such software, that the "upgrade" page was merely a mock SquirrelMail login page made it clear that this was a Phishing attack. The "upgrade" page has been hosted on various compromised systems across the Internet and the attack has continued at least through July 2009 (sample^[23]).

As a result, the SquirrelMail team skipped version 1.4.14 and its next release after 1.4.13 was 1.4.15.^[24]

This versioning tactic was of limited effectiveness, as later phish runs referenced 1.4.15 instead of 1.4.14.^[25]

See also

- Internet Messaging Program
- RoundCube
- Comparison of e-mail clients

External links

- Official website^[4]
- SquirrelMail on SourceForge^[26]

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Squiz

This article is about the software services company. For the baseball player with this nickname, see Squiz Pillion.

Squiz is an open source software services company, founded in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in 1998. The company produces the enterprise content management system (CMS), MySource Matrix.^[1]

Squiz has offices in Sydney (head office), Canberra, Melbourne, Hobart, Brisbane, Wellington, London and Szczecin (Poland).

History

Squiz was founded in Sydney Australia in 1998 with the aim of providing new levels of control, flexibility and efficiency in enterprise online publishing and web content management. Squiz remains privately owned by its founders.

The founders predicted (correctly) that web content management systems would become ubiquitous for the running of websites of any significant size and that over time the software would become a commodity, and services for the implementation and support of CMS systems would be increasingly in demand. Correspondingly, the software was built to meet large scale enterprise and government requirements, and Squiz's supported open source business model means the company earns revenue through services rather than software license fees.

Squiz has grown rapidly^[2] and has continued to reinvest its profits in research and development and thus drive the product development.

In July 2009 Squiz acquired the search company Funnelback^[3]

Squiz and Open Source

Squiz describes itself as a 'supported open source software business'. Its product development focuses purely on **MySource Matrix**. This also involves the MySource Matrix developer community via the MySource Matrix web site. The company's revenue is derived from services relating to the implementation, ongoing support and (for some customers) hosting of MySource Matrix implementations.

MySource Matrix

MySource Matrix is an enterprise web content management system (CMS) available as GPL licensed open source software. A warranted version of the software is provided by **Squiz**.

Features

- web based administration and user interface
- seo friendly
- Scalable

Platform

MySource Matrix is developed in PHP5 and runs on Postgres or Oracle.

Competitors

MySource Matrix competes with other web content management software offerings including those of companies such as Interwoven, Vignette, Tridion, Percussion and Alfresco.

MySource Matrix in Use

MySource Matrix is typically used by large and international business organizations and public sector and government bodies. Users listed on the Squiz website include University of Oxford^[4], Informa^[5], Boots^[6], The Electoral Commission UK^[7], Drinkaware^[8], Royal College of Nursing^[9], Pacific Union College^[10], and Keesing's^[11].

Previous products

Prior to MySource Matrix Squiz developed, launched and supported **MySource Classic** under a general open source licence. MySource Classic was a page-based tool for building and managing online projects including websites and intranets.^[12]

See also

- List of content management systems
- List of collaborative software

External Links

- Squiz website^[13]
- MySource Matrix website^[14]
- MySource Matrix Community^[15]

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- [14] <http://matrix.squiz.net/>
- [15] <http://community.squiz.net/>

SugarCRM

Type	Private
Industry	CRM Software
Founded	California 2004
Founder(s)	John Roberts, Clint Oram, Jacob Taylor
Headquarters	Cupertino, California
Key people	Larry Augustin (CEO)
Products	Sugar Community Edition, Sugar Professional, Sugar Enterprise
Employees	150+
Website	www.sugarcrm.com ^[1]

SugarCRM is an open-source software-solution vendor which produces the **Sugar** Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system.

History

John Roberts, Clint Oram and Jacob Taylor founded SugarCRM in 2004. The company began as an open-source project on Sourceforge in April 2004. By September 2004, potential users had downloaded 25,000 copies of Sugar Open Source. In October 2004, the company was named "Project of the Month" on Sourceforge.^[2] The popularity of the project allowed the company to raise \$46 million of venture capital from Draper Fisher Jervetson, Walden International, and New Enterprise Associates.^[3] SugarCRM currently employs over 150 people.^[4] Sugar Open Source has been downloaded over 7,000,000 times^[5] and the project remains one of the most active on SourceForge. The company operates a number of web sites, including its commercial web site SugarCRM.com, a development web site (SugarForge.org), Sugar Exchange (for third-party extensions), and user forums.

Products

Editions

SugarCRM develops CRM software in three editions:

- Sugar Community Edition
- Sugar Professional
- Sugar Enterprise

Each product derives from the same code tree, with Sugar Community Edition containing roughly 85 percent of the functionality contained in Sugar Professional and Sugar Enterprise. The products originated on the LAMP stack of Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP, but also run well on other platforms that can deliver PHP (such as Windows, Solaris and Mac OS X). SugarCRM can also use MS IIS as a web server, and MS SQL or Oracle as alternative databases. Product functionality includes sales-force automation, marketing campaigns, customer support, collaboration and reporting.

SugarCRM makes Sugar Community Edition available free of charge, and sells annual subscriptions to Sugar Professional and to Sugar Enterprise.

Deployment types

SugarCRM offers Software as a Service (SaaS), on-premise offerings and appliance solutions.

License

On July 25, 2007, SugarCRM announced the adoption of the GNU General Public License (version 3) for Sugar Community Edition, the offering previously known as Sugar Open Source.^[6] The GPL takes effect with the release of Sugar Community Edition 5.0, scheduled for late northern-hemisphere summer 2007.

SugarCRM licensed previous versions of Sugar Community Edition under the SugarCRM Public License (based on the Mozilla Public License and the Attribution Assurance License). While users could freely redistribute Sugar Open Source and the license allowed for the inspection and modification of the source code and for the creation of derived works, critics, including Dan Farber, editor in chief at CNET, expressed some concern over SugarCRM's use of the term "commercial open source" to describe its products.^[7]

On April 11, 2010, SugarCRM announced that starting with version 6.0.0, the Sugar Community Edition will be licensed under the GNU Affero General Public License version 3.^[8]

See also

- Customer Relationship Management
- Software as a Service
- Web application
- TCPDF library for generating PDF documents with SugarCRM.

External links

- Official website ^[9]
- Sugarforge ^[12] — Plug-ins and third-party projects for SugarCRM

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- [4] SugarCRM Nets \$20 Million Investment - Software - IT Channel News by CRN and VARBusiness (<http://www.crn.com/software/206106218>)
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- [9] <http://www.sugarcrm.com>

Symfony

	
	
Symfony default project	
Developer(s)	Sensio Labs ^[1]
Stable release	1.4.5 / May 31, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web application framework
License	MIT License
Website	[2]

Symfony is a web application framework written in PHP which follows the model-view-controller (MVC) paradigm. Released under the MIT license, Symfony is free software. The symfony-project.com website launched on October 18, 2005.^[3]

Symfony should not be confused with Symphony CMS, the Open Source XML/XSLT content management system.

Goal

Symfony aims to speed up the creation and maintenance of web applications and to replace repetitive coding tasks. It requires a few prerequisites for installation: Unix, Linux, Mac OS or Microsoft Windows with a web server and PHP 5 installed. It is currently compatible with the following Object-relational mappings: Propel and Doctrine. ^[4]

Symfony has low performance overheads when dealing with an environment that supports a PHP accelerator. It should be noted however, that in typical shared hosting environments where a PHP accelerator is not available, Symfony can use its own caching engine to speed code execution.

Symfony is aimed at building robust applications in an enterprise context, and aims to give developers full control over the configuration: from the directory structure to the foreign libraries, almost everything can be customized. To match enterprise development guidelines, Symfony is bundled with additional tools to help developers test, debug and document projects.

Technical

Symfony makes use of many common and well understood enterprise design patterns, such as Model-View-Controller. Symfony was heavily inspired by other Web Application Frameworks such as Ruby On Rails, Django and Spring^[5].

Symfony makes heavy use of existing PHP open source projects as part of the framework, such as:

- Propel or Doctrine, as Object Relational Mapping layer
- Creole, Database abstraction layer (v 1.0 and 1.1, with Propel)
- PDO Database abstraction layer (1.1, with Doctrine and Propel 1.3)
- PRADO, an event-driven PHP web application framework, for Internationalization support
- Pake, command-line helper (v 1.0)
- PHPUnit, unit tester
- Zend Framework, Zend_Logger and the Zend_Cache are used for logging and caching respectively
- Mojavi, a MVC framework
- Swift Mailer, a mail library

Symfony also makes use of its own components which are freely available on the Symfony Components site^[6] for various other projects:

- Symfony YAML, a yaml parser based upon Spyc
- Symfony Event Dispatcher
- Symfony Dependency Injector, a Dependency Injector
- Symfony Templating, a templating engine
- Symfony Request Handler, a flexible micro-kernel

Using plugins, symfony is able to support Javascript frameworks and many more PHP projects, such as:

- Prototype or jQuery, as javascript framework
- script.aculo.us, for visual effects
- PHP Less^[7], a CSS parser based upon Less^[8]
- TinyMCE or FCKEditor, for Rich Text Editing
- TCPDF, PHP library for generating PDF documents

As of Symfony release 1.2, no Javascript framework is selected as the default, leaving inclusion and implementation of a Javascript library to the developers.

Sponsors

Symfony is sponsored by Sensio, a French web agency.^[9] The first name was Sensio Framework^[10], and all classes were prefixed with sf. Later on when it was decided to launch it as open source framework, the brainstorming resulted in the name symfony (being renamed to Symfony from version 1.3 on), the name which depicts the theme and class name prefixes.^[11]

Real-world usage

Symfony is used by the open-source Q&A service Askeet and many more applications^[12], including Delicious^[13] and the 20 million users of Yahoo! Bookmarks^{[14][15]}. As of February 2009, Dailymotion^[16] has ported part of its code to use Symfony, and is continuing the transition^[17].

Development Roadmap

The upcoming new release version of Symfony will include new features such as:

- A new form generation framework, first introduced in version 1.2
- A new admin generator (referred to as scaffolding in Rails) which makes use of the new *form framework* and is no longer implemented as a helper.
- Object relationship mapping declared in a separate plugin, rather than being integrated into the ORM
- Choice of ORM (Doctrine or Propel, or a combination of the two)
- Classes re-factored for looser coupling between objects, allowing for more user flexibility in using objects and fewer dependencies (similar in principle to the Zend Framework).
- Routing rules and route objects more closely follow REST design principals.

Symfony 1.3 and Symfony 1.4

Symfony 1.3 and 1.4 are announced for November 2009. Both versions will be identical, but 1.4 will not support the 1.3 deprecated features^[18]. The many new features and enhancements include:^[19]

- Symfony Mailer: Symfony will provide native mailing functionalities, built on top of Swift Mailer [20], a project taken over by Fabien Potencier (founder of Symfony)^[21].
- Doctrine as a default ORM. Propel will still be supported, but the developer will have to activate it manually.
- Performance enhancements: The form framework will have new widgets, an easier access to the widget's methods will be implemented, as well as a better support for I18N. The autoloading will be improved so that the developer doesn't have to clear the cache each time a new class is added.

Releases

Color	Meaning
Red	Release no longer supported
Green	Release still supported
Blue	Future release

Version	Release date	Support	PHP version	End of maintenance	Notes
1.0	January 2007	3 years	>= 5.0	January 2010	
1.1	June 2008	1 year	>= 5.1	June 2009	security-related patches will be applied until June 2010
1.2	December 2008	1 year	>= 5.2	November 2009	
1.3	November 2009	1 year	>= 5.2	November 2010	
1.4	November 2009	3 years	>= 5.2	January 2013	1.4 is identical to 1.3, but does not support the 1.3 deprecated features. ^[22]
2.0 ^[23]	late 2010 (planned)		>= 5.3		

See also

- Comparison of web application frameworks
- Lime unit testing framework

Further reading

- Potencier, Fabien and Zaninotto, François. (2007). *The Definitive Guide to symfony*. Apress. ISBN 1-59059-786-9.
- Potencier, Fabien. (2009). *Practical symfony* (2009). Sensio Labs Books. Doctrine edition, ISBN 978-2-918390-06-0, Propel edition, 978-2918390077, and Spanish edition available on lulu.com.
- Fabien Potencier, Hugo Hamon: *Symfony, Mieux développer en PHP avec Symfony 1.2 et Doctrine*, Eyrolles 2009, ISBN 978-2-212-12494-1, french
- Tim Bowler^[24], Wojciech Bancer (2009). *Symfony 1.3 Web Application Development*, Packt. ISBN 978-1-84719-456-5.

External links

- Symfony Project Homepage^[25]
- Symfony 1.4 Documentation^[26]
- Symfonians.net - A Community of Projects Using the Symfony Framework^[27]
- SymfonyLab.com - Symfony tips and tricks, free plugins^[28]
- Symfony^[29] at the Open Directory Project

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Textpattern

 T E X T P A T T E R N	
Developer(s)	Team Textpattern ^[1]
Stable release	4.2.0 / August 28, 2009
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	CMS/Blog software
License	GPL
Website	Textpattern.com ^[2]

Textpattern is an open source content management system originally developed by Dean Allen. While it is often listed among weblogging tools, its aim is to be a general-purpose content management system suitable for deployment in many contexts. Textpattern is written in PHP using a MySQL database backend. The current stable version is Textpattern 4.2.0^[3]

History

Textpattern grew out of the system used to publish Textism ^[4] — the personal site of Dean Allen — and was made available to testers in alpha versions as early as 2001. The early alpha versions were followed by a series of beta releases which saw more widespread use, and which were themselves superseded by a series of "gamma" releases which expanded and refined Textpattern's capabilities. Originally some concern existed regarding licensing, but since the gamma version numbered 1.19 (released June 7, 2004), Textpattern has been distributed under the GNU General Public License.

In addition to being the first GPL version of Textpattern, gamma 1.19 was the final gamma release; the next version, in September 2004, was Release Candidate 1 for Textpattern 1.0. In a somewhat unorthodox move, Textpattern continued to accumulate features as the second, third, fourth and fifth release candidates were made public. During this time the official development team, originally consisting solely of Dean Allen, expanded to include several talented contributors from the nascent Textpattern community: with Release Candidate 3 Alex Shiels ^[5] and Pedro Palazón ^[6] joined the development team, and Sencer Yurdagül ^[7] was brought into the fold as Textpattern's release manager with Release Candidate 4.

The fifth release candidate, however, included a notice that no new features would be added before the 1.0 release, and two weeks later, on August 14, 2005, the first officially stable version of Textpattern was released. Due to the extended development process — many of the previous releases, even before the 1.0 candidates, were widely considered stable and mature enough for production use — this release was named "Textpattern 4.0" rather than "Textpattern 1.0".

Shortly after the release of 4.0, Dean Allen seemingly disappeared from Textpattern and no longer contributed to its development.

The stable of developers has changed as some have joined the team (Mary Fredborg, Ruud van Melick and Robert Wetzlmayr), while Alex Shiels has moved on, now employed by Automattic ^[8].

On January 24, 2008 xPattern ^[9] emerged^[10] as a software fork of the main Textpattern 4.0* codebase — due to perceived and unresolved communication issues^[11] between select plugin writers and the Textpattern developers —

with a community emphasis as the main goal. At this moment, there has not yet been an official release of xPattern. Meanwhile, development of Textpattern continued with releases 4.0.6 through 4.0.8 containing more new features than the small increment in version numbers seems to suggest. Many of those that once joined the xPattern effort, are now contributing patches to Textpattern again.

Features

Textpattern offers a number of features and conveniences to users, site administrators and developers, including:

- Ease of publishing using Textile, a text-to-HTML converter which permits users to publish content without learning HTML.
- Preview of both the final "look" of content and of its XHTML.
- Standards-compliant XHTML and CSS "out of the box", with all layout in the default setup handled via stylesheets.
- A tag-based template system which allows the creation of reusable blocks of content and code, referred to as "forms", and a built-in "tag builder" to automate their creation.
- A privilege-based user hierarchy, allowing for an organized structure of writers, editors and publishers to work easily in concert.
- A commenting system, including several measures to combat spam.
- Built-in site statistics, including referrer tracking.
- Syndication of site content via RSS and Atom.
- A robust plugin architecture which allows the addition of features to any part of the system, including the administrative backend.
- A built-in CSS editor.
- An integrated link management system.
- An integrated image management system which allows the association of images with particular pieces of content.
- An integrated file management system which allows files to be offered for download.
- Separation of content from presentation with a concept of "sections" defined for presentation and "categories" for content organization.
- UTF-8 publishing and support for many languages, including English, French, Italian, German, Czech, Japanese, Estonian, Latvian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Portuguese, Catalan, Polish, Slovenian, Indonesian, Swedish, Icelandic, Russian and Greek (including support for polytonic).
- Unlike most other blogging software, Textpattern does not natively support Pingback or Trackback.

See also

- Comparison of content management systems
- Comparison of lightweight markup languages
- Textile — lightweight rich text markup language and text-to-HTML converter.

External links

- Official Textpattern Website ^[12]
- Textpattern Development ^[13]: Development timeline and source code repository.
- Textpattern Forum ^[14]: Textpattern support forum.
- TextBook ^[15]: Textpattern documentation wiki.
- Textpattern Resources ^[16]: Site listing tips, tutorials, plugins and templates.
- Textgarden ^[17]: "Out-of-the-box" Textpattern template site (started in July 2005).

- TXPQ Magazine^[18]: Articles and interviews relating to Textpattern.
- We Love Txp^[19]: Showcase website built with Textpattern.
- Textpattern Planet^[20]: Textpattern news aggregator.
- Textpattern Czech^[21]: Czech language Textpattern information site.
- Textpattern Russian^[22]: Russian language Textpattern information site.
- Textpattern Tips^[23]
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TikiWiki



Initial release	2002-10-09
Stable release	5.0 / June 8, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	Multilingual ^[1] (30+)
Type	Wiki software / Content Management System (CMS) / Geospatial Content Management System (GeoCMS) / Groupware web application
License	LGPL
Website	http://tikiwiki.org

Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware, originally and more commonly known as **TikiWiki** or simply **Tiki**, is a free and open source wiki-based, content management system written primarily in PHP and distributed under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) license.^[2] In addition to enabling websites and portals on the internet and on intranets and extranets, TikiWiki contains a number of unique collaboration features allowing it to operate as a Geospatial Content Management System (GeoCMS) or Groupware web application.

TikiWiki includes all the basic features common to most CMSs such as the ability to register and maintain individual user accounts within a flexible and rich permission / privilege system, create and manage menus, RSS-feeds, customize page layout, perform logging, and administer the system. All administration tasks are accomplished through a browser-based user interface.

TikiWiki features an all-in-one design, as opposed to a core+extensions model followed by other CMSs. This allows for future-proof upgrades (since all features are released together), but has the drawback of an extremely large (more than 1,000,000 lines) codebase.

TikiWiki can run on any computing platform that supports both a web server capable of running PHP version 4.3.5+ (including Apache, IIS, Lighttpd, and nginx) and a MySQL database to store content and settings.^[3]

Major components

TikiWiki has four major categories of components: content creation and management tools, content organization tools and navigation aids, communication tools, and configuration and administration tools. These components enable administrators and users to create and manage content, as well as letting them communicate to others and configure sites.

In addition, TikiWiki allows each user to choose from various visual themes. These themes are implemented using CSS and the open source Smarty template engine. Additional themes can be created by a TikiWiki administrator for branding or customization as well.

Internationalization

Tiki is an international project, supporting many languages. The default interface language in Tiki is English/en, but any language that can be encoded and displayed using the utf-8 encoding can be supported.^[4] Translated strings can be included via an external language file, or by translating interface strings directly, through the database. As of 29 September 2005, TikiWiki had been fully translated into eight languages and reportedly 90% or more translated into another five languages, as well as partial translations for nine additional languages.

Tiki also supports interactive translation of actual wiki pages and was the initial wiki engine used in the Cross Lingual Wiki Engine Project.^[5] This allows Tiki-based web sites to have translated *content* — not just *interfaces*.

Implementation

TikiWiki is developed primarily in PHP with some JavaScript code. It uses MySQL as a database. It will run on any server, including Apache and Microsoft's IIS, which provides PHP 5.

TikiWiki components use other open source projects, including Zend Framework, Smarty, jQuery, xajax, HTML Purifier, FCKeditor, HawHaw, phpCAS, Morcego, and Mapserver as well. If mapserver is used, TikiWiki can become a Geospatial Content Management System.

Project team

TikiWiki is under active development^[6] by a large international community of over 300 developers and translators,^[7] and is one of the largest open-source teams in the world.^[8] Project members have donated the resources and bandwidth required to host the TikiWiki.org website and various subdomains. The project members refer to this dependence on their own product as "eating their own dogfood", which they have been doing since the early days of the project^[9]. TikiWiki community members also participate to various related events such as WikiSym and the Libre Software Meeting.

History

TikiWiki has been hosted on SourceForge.net since its initial release (Release 0.9, named Spica) in October 2002.^[10] It was primarily the development of Luis Argerich (Buenos Aires, Argentina), Eduardo Polidor (São Paulo, Brazil), and Garland Foster (Green Bay, WI, United States).

In July 2003, TikiWiki was named the SourceForge.net July 2003 Project of the Month^[11]. In late 2003 a fork of TikiWiki was used to create TikiPro, later renamed Bitweaver^[12].

In 2008, TikiWiki was named to EContent magazine's Top 100^[13] and in 2009 TikiWiki adopted a six-month release cycle and announced the selection of a Long Term Support (LTS) version. Currently TikiWiki Release 3.x is used for LTS.

In 2010, the Tiki Software Community Association was formed as the legal steward for TikiWiki. Previously, the entire project was run entirely by volunteers, loosely organized in a do-ocracy. The Tiki Software Association is a not-for-profit entity established in Canada.

Derivative software

- Bitweaver^[14]

Name

The name *TikiWiki* is written in CamelCase, a common Wiki syntax indicating a hyperlink within the Wiki. It is most likely a compound word combining two Polynesian terms, *Tiki* and *Wiki*, to create a self-rhyming name similar to *wikiwiki*, a common variant of *wiki*.

Tiki also forms the backronym: **T**ightly **I**ntegrated **K**nowledge **I**nfrastructure.^[15]

See also

- Comparison of wiki software
- List of content management systems

External links

- TikiWiki.org^[16]
- TikiWiki^[17] at SourceForge.net
- TikiWiki CMS^[18] Demo & Reviews
- TikiWiki for Dummies - Smarties: A beginner's guide to using TikiWiki CMS/Groupware^[19]
- Tiki Essentials^[20]

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- [20] <http://twessentials.keycontent.org>

TinyWebGallery

Developer(s)	Michael Dempfle
Stable release	1.8 / 17th February 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP/XML
Operating system	Cross Platform
Available in	26 languages
Type	web application
License	GPL
Website	www.tinywebgallery.com ^[1]

The *TinyWebGallery* (TWG) is a photo album / gallery released under the Open Source license GPL. It is a server based gallery script for images which uses Ajax, PHP, XML and the graphic library Gdlib / ImageMagick.

History

TinyWebGallery is written by Michael Dempfle and was first released on the 24th February 2005. It is based on a small image script that was developed from Rainer Hungershausen and Mogh. In April 2006 the project moved to the current domain and is right now listed as 3rd most popular php script on hotscripts.com.

Currently the project is developed by Michael Dempfle and supported by ~40 translators and an active community.

The TinyWebGallery has also released a standalone version of Flash Uploader on the 15th August 2006 as 'TWG Flash Uploader'. This uploader is also available as Joomla component since the 1st August 2007 for Joomla 1.0.x and 1.5.x. The latest version of TFU/JFU is 2.10.7 (17th February 2010)

The latest current release version is 1.8 (17th February 2010).

Overview

The user interface offers different Ajax and Html modes and can be customized by skins or an integrated color manager. The image gallery can be configured by an administration area and it is possible to customize each individual album by text files. Files can be upload with the integrated freeware TWG Flash Uploader.

TinyWebGallery includes the follow features

- Ajax + Flash navigation with sliding thumbnails
- XML based - no database needed
- Password protected administration area
- User and rights management
- Keyboard navigation (arrow keys)
- Rate, comments, counter functionality
- 4 different slideshow types
- Protected galleries
- Supported image formats JPG, GIF, PNG
- Text and image watermarks
- Video/Audio support like avi, mov, mp3, mpg, swf, Videos from Youtube and Myvideo
- Upload by TWG Flash Uploader or FTP

- Fullscreen mode
- Remote picture support
- Display of IPTC and Exif data of the images
- Multilingualism
- ...

See also

- Photo gallery comparison

External links

- TinyWebGallery main site^[1]
- TinyWebGallery demo^[2]
- TWG Flash Uploader^[3]

References

[1] <http://www.tinywebgallery.com/>

[2] <http://www.tinywebgallery.com/demo>

[3] http://www.tinywebgallery.com/en/tfu/web_overview.php

Torpor (PHP)

Torpor is free, open source (under the MIT License) Object-relational mapping framework for PHP 5.1 and above. It is written entirely in PHP with limited reliance on standard XML extensions (and selected databases) and is independent of (and aims to be compatible with) any other PHP frameworks.

History

PHP was started as an independent project in July 2009 and reached its first major release (1.0) on October 31 2009. It was originally created to automate the tedium of Object Oriented PHP CRUD operations, specifically the management of related object factories, collections, and useful patterns such as object state maintenance for just-in-time fetch and publish.

Concepts

Torpor uses an XML configuration file to control its features and options as well as describe the layout and relationships of the underlying repository. A generic "Grid" object type is used to represent any table (using database terminology) record instance, dynamically adapted to the contained Columns and relationship to other Grid types. This differs from many other PHP ORM implementations in that it does not generate any code, though it can be configured to represent different Grid types as dynamically-constructed classes (or as user-defined classes extending the base Grid class). This allows for central control and maintenance of all operations and adaptation to repository design changes.

Using a plug-in architecture for the management of DataStore and intermediate read- and write- through Cache allows for easy extension to support additional repository types in ways best suited to each.

External links

- Torpor Project Page^[1] at Google Code
- Usage Guide^[2]
- Developer Blog^[3]

References

[1] <http://code.google.com/p/torpor-php/>

[2] <http://www.tricornersoftware.com/Products/Torpor/UsageGuide.html>

[3] <http://blog.paultomlinson.net/?s=torpor>

txtSQL

Developer(s)	Faraz Ali
Stable release	2.2 Final / August 2, 2004
Preview release	4.0 Alpha [1]
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Development Library
License	GPL
Website	http://txtsql.com/

txtSQL (pronounced "text-sequel") is an object-oriented (OOP) flat-file database management system written in PHP. Working on ordinary text files with increased file-security, it offers support for a small subset of SQL and is extremely efficient in terms of execution time. txtSQL utilizes a file system similar to that of MySQL by employing the concept of tables and databases. Furthermore, it does not require any outside plugins just so that txtSQL can operate. There are two levels of operation for developmental purposes; a low-level implementation and a high-level implementation that supports SQL. txtSQL is an open source project licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL).

Features

- Quicker than most other flatfile database scripts (PHP).
- One can use a small subset of the SQL language
- An admin system similar to phpMyAdmin is included in the latest stable release (2.2).
- Well documented code, with a detailed manual, so it's easy to install and use.
- Extra software or outside plugins are not needed for txtSQL to function.
- True SQL syntax is being developed and will be included in next release (4.0).

See also

- List of relational database management systems
- Gladius DB

External links

- [txtSQL Home Page](#) ^[2]
- [txtSQL SourceForge Page](#) ^[3]

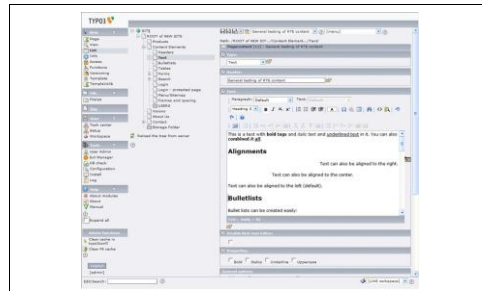
References

[1] <http://txtsql.com/index.php?module=dev>

[2] <http://txtsql.com/>

[3] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/txtsql/>

TYPO3



TYPO3 4.1 backend module

Developer(s)	TYPO3 Association
Stable release	4.3.3 / April 9, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	www.typo3.com ^[1]

TYPO3 is a free and open source content management system as well as a Model–view–controller (MVC) Web Application Development framework written in PHP. It is released under the GNU General Public License. It can run on Apache or IIS on top of Linux, Microsoft Windows, OS/2 or Mac OS X.

History

TYPO3 was initially authored by Kasper Skårhøj. It is now developed by two teams. The maintenance tree, version 4.x, team leader is Oliver Hader. The development tree, version 5.x, team leader is Robert Lemke.

Many of TYPO3's pluggable extensions have been written by third party developers.

Features

Along with a set of ready-made interfaces, functions and modules TYPO3 has a large repository of extensions. More than 4500 extensions are available for download under the GNU General Public License from a repository called the TYPO3 Extension Repository ^[2], or TER.

TYPO3 has a web frontend, which presents a TYPO3 based website to its users, along with a web based backend, used by authors and site administrators to manage content for the website. TYPO3 can run on Apache or IIS on top of Linux, Microsoft Windows or Mac OS X. It uses PHP 5.2 or newer and any relational database supported by the TYPO3 DBAL including MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and others. The system can be run on any web server, with a modern CPU and 256 MB RAM. The Backend (TYPO3 administration interface) can be displayed in any modern browser (such as Mozilla Firefox) on any OS, with JavaScript. There is no browser restriction for displaying user-oriented content generated by TYPO3.

Design

The system uses a special language called TypoScript. TypoScript can be used to fetch data from the database, process this data and generate web content. Usually TypoScript includes one of available template engines (such as automaketemplate or TemplaVoila). These template engines create output based on one or more HTML templates.

TYP03 defines various types of data. Standard types include: text, image, text with image, html, table, video, lists, etc. These types can be extended by a user through plugins. The most fundamental type is "page". Every element that can appear to the user, belongs to a certain page. Pages are hierarchical with no limit to nesting level. There are special page types such as shortcuts (viewing this page directs the user to another page), mount points (allows to mount a part of the page tree at the mount point), external URL, etc.

Logically TYP03 consists from two parts: the Frontend and the Backend. The Frontend is a part responsible for generation and display of web content. The Backend is responsible for administration.

Almost everything in TYP03 is made to be pluggable and extendable. For example, TYP03 includes many user authentication methods (such as RSA shared keys or OpenID). They are implemented as extension to the main system.

TYP03 is a complex framework with almost unlimited possibilities. Developers may find information at various places, such as:

- the official developer's resource (typo3.org ^[3])
- TYP03 wiki (wiki.typo3.org ^[4])
- TYP03 mailing lists (lists.typo3.org ^[5]). Lists also have a usenet interface and are readable with a newsreader.

TypoScript

The basic syntax is:

```
[objectpath].[attribute] [operator] [value]
```

Operators include:

- = assignment of a value
- < copy a whole object
- =< insert a reference
- > remove object

Examples:

```
page.10 = TEXT
page.10.value = Hello, world!
```

It must be noted that TypoScript is not a programming language. The following code will trigger no action in TYP03 while it will trigger item creation and removal in programming languages:

```
page.10 = TEXT
page.10.value = Hello, world!
page.10 >
```

In this example a TypoScript object "page.10" was created and immediately removed. When TYP03 parses TypoScript, it will remove *object declaration* of "page.10" before actually processing created objects.

TemplaVoila

TemplaVoila is an alternative template engine extension for TYPO3. A graphical mapping tool for creating templates is included, an alternative page module, the ability to create flexible content elements and an API for developers. New content element types can be created without programming.

TemplaVoila facilitates more flexibility for maintaining web pages than TYPO3's standard templating, while making it possible to enforce a strict corporate design and allowing editors to work with content more intuitively.

See also

- Content management
- Content management system
- List of content management systems
- TCPDF library for generating PDF documents with TYPO3

Further reading

- Rene Fritz, Daniel Hinderink, Werner Altmann – *TYPO3: Enterprise Content Management* (Paperback) – ISBN 1-904811-41-8
- Michael Peacock – *Building Websites with TYPO3* (Paperback) – ISBN 1-847191-11-8
- Dan Osipov - *TYPO3 4.3 Multimedia Cookbook* (Paperback) - ISBN 978-1847198488
- Dmitry Dulepov – *TYPO3 Extension Development* (Paperback) – ISBN 978-1847192127

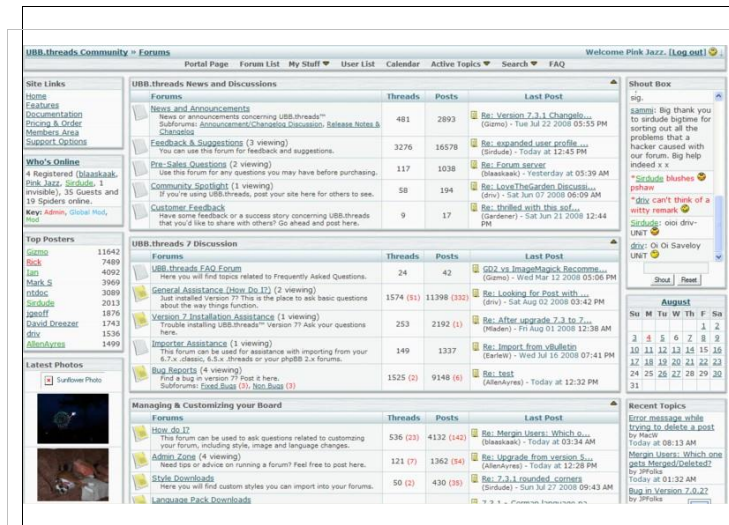
External links

- Official Website ^[6]
- Project Developer Homepage ^[7]
- TYPO3 Forge - SVN Repository, Bugtracker, Documentation and Wiki for TYPO3 Core and Extensions ^[8]
- TYPO3 Wiki ^[4]
- 51 TYPO3 sites which you may not have known were TYPO3 based ^[9]
- TYPO3 Videos for Editors ^[10] (Series of 22 TYPO3 video tutorials to version 4.2) - supplemented by a TYPO3 test web site ^[11]

References

- [1] <http://www.typo3.com/>
- [2] <http://typo3.org/extensions/>
- [3] <http://typo3.org>
- [4] <http://wiki.typo3.org/>
- [5] <http://lists.typo3.org/>
- [6] <http://typo3.com/>
- [7] <http://typo3.org/>
- [8] <http://forge.typo3.org/>
- [9] <http://blogue.infoglobe.ca/2008/10/22/51-typo3-sites-which-you-may-not-have-known-were-typo3-based/>
- [10] <http://typo3.org/documentation/videos/tutorials-v4/>
- [11] <http://www.typo3-test.org/#c134>

UBB.threads



A screenshot of UBB.threads at UBBCentral

Developer(s)	Mindraven, Inc.
Stable release	7.5.5 / February 11, 2010 (original release circa 1996)
Development status	Current
Written in	PHP
Platform	MySQL
Type	Discussion forum
License	Proprietary
Website	UBBCentral ^[1]

UBB.threads (formerly WWWThreads) is an Internet forum software package written by Rick Baker. Written with PHP using a MySQL database backend, it is comparable to other forum software written in PHP.

WWWThreads was originally written in Perl starting in 1997, then a PHP version was made in 2000. WWWThreads was notable for being one of the first forum software packages to support both flat and threaded discussion. In 2001, WWWThreads was acquired by Infopop Corporation (later known as Groupee, Inc. and now known as Social Strata), owners of the Ultimate Bulletin Board software. It was consequently renamed UBB.threads. After WWWThreads' acquisition by Infopop, the Perl version of WWWThreads was discontinued. The last Perl version of WWWThreads was version 5.4.3. All subsequent versions of UBB.threads starting with version 5.5 were released in PHP only. UBB.threads 6.0 was released in the spring of 2002. The current version is 7.5.5.

On January 1, 2010, UBB.threads was spun off from Social Strata, and sold to Mindraven, Inc.

Version 7.x

While Groupee initially proposed a new forum software package designed to replace UBB.classic and UBB.threads, they wound up using several portions of the core of UBB.threads. While the name implies an upgrade to threads, the v7 branch is seen as more of a complete overhaul of the initial code base as well as heavy feature adaptations from UBB.classic.

While the v7 branch retains the UBB.Threads name, it is incompatible with prior versions due to the coding overhaul. Any "upgrades" to v7 are done as an import as if it were from any other 3rd party product. In addition to the importer for previous versions of UBB.threads, importers for UBB.classic v6.x, phpBB v2.x and v3.x, Simple Machines Forums 1.1, vBulletin 3.8.x, FusionBB3, YaBB 2, and WWWBoard 2.x are also available.

Version 7.1

Version 7.1 was released on February 20, 2007. Primary new features included some features that were trimmed out from the transition from the UBB.classic and UBB.threads 6.x series to UBB.threads version 7.0. Some of these features included custom titles, user-selectable languages, and user-defined forum sorting options. Other major new features included online mood indicators on posts, auto-deletion of pointers to moved threads, and CAPTCHA user registration.

Version 7.2

Version 7.2 was released on July 16, 2007. The largest new feature in this version is the addition of an image gallery feature. Other significant new features included teaser forums and a spoiler BBCode tag, as well as some code cleanup.

Version 7.3

Version 7.3 was introduced on May 7, 2008. Version 7.3 introduces improved spider-friendly URLs, with the option to add a fake .html extension at the end of each page, as well as group-based permissions. Other new features include the ability to hide user post counts, an improved pagination routine, a custom BBCode editor, and a drop-down search box.

Version 7.4

Initially known as version 7.3.2, while version 7.4 is mostly bugfixes from previous versions, there are a few new features being introduced. Some new features being introduced include a search function for the user list, a mass permission copy page, unlimited custom islands, and two new portal islands (one that displays today's birthdays, and a "featured member" portal island that selects and displays a random user who is not banned) [2]. Version 7.4 was released on October 16, 2008.

Version 7.5

Major new features for version 7.5 include a redesigned user profile page, a UBB Buddies box, and a visitor comments section on the user profile page. An administrator option to disable the calendar was also added. Initially blogs were planned for version 7.5, however, they have been pushed back to version 8.0. Version 7.5 was released on February 24, 2009. Version 7.5 will be the last major revision in the UBB.threads 7.x series as development on version 8.0 began shortly afterward.

Version 8.0

Initially, a blogging feature was planned for introduction of version 7.3, however, it was soon pushed back to version 7.4. However, with the renaming of version 7.3.2 to 7.4, it was then planned for version 7.5 [3].

On November 10, 2008, UBB.threads developer Rick Baker began a survey on whether the next major release should include blogs, or whether it should include a GUI redesign [4]. An issue of concern is that if blogs are added in the version before the GUI redesign, the blogging feature would have to be reworked again in the next version afterward that the GUI redesign is applied to. Current plans for the GUI redesign call for true user-selectable skins, which will allow for complete changes in the GUI design rather than simply changing the color schemes, as well as a WYSIWYG editor.

On November 23, 2008, it was decided from the poll that the next major version will include blogs, and the version afterward will include a GUI redesign. However, in January 2009, it was discovered that a user created several disposable accounts to skew the results towards blogs, and that the GUI redesign was the true winner.

On January 22, 2009, it was announced that version 7.5 will be the last major release in the UBB.threads 7.x series, and that the next major version will be version 8.0 [5]. Version 8.0 will include both a GUI redesign and blogs along with several other new features, including an API. Beta testing for UBB.threads 8.0 will consist of two phases; the first phase of beta testing (beginning December 2009) will be of the redesigned administrator control panel, while the second phase of beta testing will be of the user front end.

On January 1, 2010, it has been announced that the overall software package of version 8 will simply be known as UBB, with the UBB.threads name referring to the forums part of the software. At the same time, the gallery portion of the software will be known as UBB.gallery, and the blogs portion will be known as UBB.blogs.

External links

- UBBCentral^[1] - Official site.
- UBBDev^[6] - UBB.threads modifications
- UBB.threads Version Notes^[7] - UBB.threads 6.x and 7.x version history
- UBB.threads review and demonstration example^[8]

References

- [1] <http://www.ubbcentral.com/>
- [2] <http://www.ubbcentral.com/forums/ubbthreads.php/topics/216395/1.html>
- [3] <http://www.ubbcentral.com/forums/ubbthreads.php/topics/217445/6.html>
- [4] http://www.ubbcentral.com/forums/ubbthreads.php/topics/218970/Your_vote_counts.html#Post218970
- [5] <http://www.ubbcentral.com/forums/ubbthreads.php/topics/221276/4.html>
- [6] <http://www.ubbdev.com>
- [7] http://www.ubbcentral.com/forums/ubbthreads.php/forums/42/1/Release_Notes_Changelog.html
- [8] <http://www.forum-software.org/ubb-threads/review>

Ubercart



Developer(s)	Ryan Szrama, J. Lyle Mantooth & community
Stable release	2.2 / November 18, 2009
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Webshop
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.ubercart.org/

Ubercart is an e-commerce and web-based store management software program, available as a plug-in module for the Drupal CMF. It can be used on any web server that has PHP and MySQL installed. It is available as free software under the GNU General Public License.

Ubercart is fully integrated with Drupal, meaning you can fully integrate your store with the rest of your web site or community. It can be used to sell shippable goods, downloadable products, recurring memberships, event tickets, and enable complex interactions with Drupal through various add-on contributions, such as multi-seller stores, discount coupons, affiliate programs, software license codes, or customizable goods.

As with Drupal, it can be set up to run in multiple languages, or to use an alternate currency. Numerous payment gateways and shipping options are available.

The current stable releases of Ubercart are 1.9 on Drupal 5 and 2.1 on Drupal 6. Development of Ubercart began in 2006 and reached its 1.0 release on 4 June, 2008. The 2.0 release came out 16 months later in October 2009 and was largely a migration effort to the newest version of Drupal.

Requirements

- CMS Drupal 5 for Ubercart 1.x
- CMS Drupal 6 for Ubercart 2.x

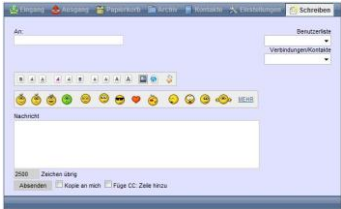
External links

- Project website ^[1]
- Demo-site ^[2]
- Directory of sites running Ubercart ^[3]
- Overview of setting up a Drupal e-commerce site with Ubercart ^[4]
- Using Drupal - O'Reilly book with a chapter on Ubercart ^[5]

References

- [1] <http://www.ubercart.org>
[2] <http://livetest.ubercart.org>
[3] <http://www.ubercart.org/site?sort=desc&order=User+Ranking>
[4] <http://www.topnotchthemes.com/handbook/creating-online-store-with-drupal>
[5] <http://www.usingdrupal.com>

uddeIM

	
	
Developer(s)	Stephan Slabihoud
Stable release	2.0 / March 1, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	PMS
License	GNU General Public License
Website	Official homepage ^[1]

UddeIM is an open source PMS (Private Messaging System) component for the Mambo or Joomla! content management systems (CMS). UddeIM is written in PHP and requires the MySQL database environment for storage.

PMS Component for Joomla

UddeIM allows users of a community to send private messages to each other. UddeIM is an easy-to-use PMS for Joomla! and offers all the features needed in a private messaging system.

UddeIM is available in 30 languages. It integrates with Community Builder (CB)^[2], Community Builder Enhanced (CBE), Joomlaboard, Fireboard^[3], Kunena, Agora and JomSocial. It is a base component to build Community Sites which allows members to exchange private messages. Several other components integrate uddeIM, e.g. SOBI2, JPromoter, sh404SEF, Joomsef, VirtueMart and many others.

UddeIM runs on Joomla 1.0, J!1.5 native, J!1.5 legacy, and J!1.6alpha (in development).

UddeIM is one of the most popular and top rated components on Joomla.org.^[4]

History

UddeIM has been designed beginning in 2005 by Benjamin Zweifel. After releasing uddeIM 0.5b in 2006 he stopped uddeIM support. UddeIM 0.5b offered only some basic communication features. It was running on Mambo 4.5 and Joomla 1.0 and was used by lots of systems.^[5]

Stephan Slabihoud picked up uddeIM support in September 2006 and released uddeIM 0.5 (without "beta"). Henceforward lots of features have been added, and uddeIM became the colossus under the PMS for Joomla. One milestone was that uddeIM 1.3 became a native Joomla 1.5 component.^[6]

The current version runs on Mambo, Joomla 1.0, Joomla 1.5 legacy, Joomla 1.5 native, and Joomla 1.6alpha.

Features

UddeIM is an addon to Joomla that allows users of a community to send private messages to each other. The main features are:

- Public Frontend (unregistered users can contact registered users)
- Autoresponder and Autoforwarding of Personal messages (PMS)
- File attachments
- RSS Message Feed (receive PMS via RSS)
- MooTools based Autocompleter
- Popup and Email Notifications
- Message Control Center,
- System- and General-Messages support
- Comprehensive User Blocking (user and admin side)
- Local-, Global-, Restricted Distribution Lists
- Multiple Recipients
- Message Filters
- Message Archive
- Message Obfuscating and Encryption (incl. Triple DES strong encryption)
- phpBB Codes
- Captcha Protection (incl. reCAPTCHA support), CSRF Protection, Flooding Protection
- Integration with community software Community Builder (CB), Community Builder Enhanced (CBE), and AlphaUserPoints
- Static- and Animated Smileys,
- More than 125 options
- Comes with 3 Joomla Modules, 2 Joomla Plugins, 4 CB Plugins
- Integration with forum software: Joomlaboard, Fireboard, Kunena, JomSocial, and Agora
- Available in 31 languages: Arabic, Brazilian-Portuguese, Bulgarian, Catalan, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German (informal and formal), Greek, Hebrew, Hrvatski, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese^[7], Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, Swedish, Traditional Chinese, Turkish^[8], Ukrainian, Vietnamese

Requirements

- Joomla! 1.0, Mambo (>= 4.6.2), Joomla! 1.5 (legacy), Joomla! 1.5 (native) or Joomla! 1.6
- PHP 4.4.x or above
- MySQL 4.1.2 or above

See also

- Joomla
- Mambo (CMS)
- Open Source Matters
- Community Builder
- Community Sites
- Kunena
- SOBI2
- Joomsef
- VirtueMart

References

- Official homepage ^[1]
- uddeIM in Joomla Extensions Directory ^[9]
- uddeIM on JoomlaCode.org ^[10]
- Article about uddeIM 1.3 on Joomla-Downloads.de ^[11]
- Article about uddeIM 1.9 on Joomla-Downloads.de ^[12]
- Article about uddeIM on German Joomla news site ^[13]
- Recommendation on XING business portal site ^[14]
- 30 Best Joomla Extensions September 2009 ^[15]
- Some more information about uddeIM on XING business portal site ^[16]
- Article about uddeIM on Joomla Switzerland ^[17]
- Article about uddeIM on russian Joomla site ^[18]
- Article about uddeIM on Taiwanese Joomla News site ^[19]
- Article about uddeIM on Chinese Joomla News site ^[20]
- Installation Guide on NoArtClub.com in Thai ^[21]
- Turkish uddeIM translation project ^[22]
- Portuguese uddeIM translation project ^[23]
- Installation instructions in Japanese ^[24]

Further reading

- Rahmen, Dan (2007). *Professional Joomla!*. John Wiley and Sons. ISBN 0470133945, 9780470133941.

External links

- Official homepage ^[1]
- uddeIM on Joomla Extension Directory (JED) ^[25]
- Support Forum ^[26]
- uddeIM on JoomlaCode.org ^[10]

References

- [1] <http://www.slabihoud.de/software/>
- [2] Rahmen, D.: *Professional Joomla!*, page 90. John Wiley and Sons, 2007.
- [3] Rahmen, D.: *Professional Joomla!*, page 236. John Wiley and Sons, 2007.
- [4] JED (<http://extensions.joomla.org/extensions/3206/details>) on Joomla.org, listed in Categories *Popular* and *Top rated*
- [5] uddeIM 0.4 (<http://webscripts.softpedia.com/script/Modules/Joomla-Mambo-Modules/uddeIM-1613.html>) on Softpedia
- [6] uddeIM 1.3 becomes native (<http://www.joomla-downloads.de/komponenten-und-module/uddeim-1.3-privates-nachrichtensystem-nativ-fuer-joomla-1.5.html>), article on Joomla-Downloads.de
- [7] Portuguese translation project (<http://joomlapt.wetpaint.com/page/uddeIM>)
- [8] Turkish translation project (<http://code.google.com/p/joomlaturkish/source/browse/#svn/trunk/components/Uddeim>)
- [9] http://extensions.joomla.org/component/option,com_mtree/task,viewlink/link_id,3206/Itemid,35/
- [10] http://joomlaCode.org/gf/project/com_uddeim/
- [11] <http://www.joomla-downloads.de/komponenten-und-module/uddeim-1.3-privates-nachrichtensystem-nativ-fuer-joomla-1.5.html>
- [12] <http://www.joomla-downloads.de/neue-downloads/joomla-nachrichten-system-uddeim-in-version-1.9-erschiene.html>
- [13] <http://www.joomlafiles.de/joomla-news-deutsch/uddeim-1.3-privates-nachrichtensystem-nativ-fuer-joomla-1.5.html>
- [14] <http://www.xing.com/app/forum?op=showarticles;id=12595510>
- [15] <http://www.ajaxline.com/30-best-joomla-extensions-september-2009>
- [16] <http://www.xing.com/app/forum?op=showarticles;id=14007412>
- [17] <http://news.joomla.ch/all-news/extensions/646-uddeim-16.html>
- [18] <http://joomlaportal.ru/content/view/1696/70/>
- [19] <http://www.which.tw/content/view/45/27/>

- [20] <http://www.webtmp.cn/ccomponent-guidebook/user-management-components/50-uddeim-12-simplified-chinese-language-file.html>
- [21] <http://www.noartclub.com/index.php/uddeim-1>.
4-%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B4%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%A1%E0%B8%A3%E0%B8%B0%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%9A-private-messege-%E0%B9
html
- [22] <http://code.google.com/p/joomlaturkish/source/browse/#svn/trunk/components/Uddeim>
- [23] <http://joomlapt.wetpaint.com/page/uddeIM>
- [24] <http://jmemo.hiroba.de/joomla/exte/comp/3-component/31-uddeimjppack.html>
- [25] <http://extensions.joomla.org/extensions/communication/pms/3206/details>
- [26] http://www.joomlapolis.com/component?option=com_joomlaboard/Itemid,38/func,showcat/catid,25/

vBulletin

	
Developer(s)	Internet Brands, vBulletin Solutions
Initial release	2000
Stable release	4.0.3 / April 8, 2010
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross Platform
Platform	PHP / MySQL
Available in	Official support for English, German, and Chinese
Type	Forum software
License	Proprietary, commercial ^[1]
Website	http://www.vbulletin.com/

vBulletin (vB) is a commercial Internet forum software produced by Jelsoft Enterprises and vBulletin Solutions, both subsidiaries of Internet Brands. It is written in PHP and uses a MySQL database server.

History

In 1999 James E. Limm and John Percival were running a Visual Basic website using Infopop's UBB.classic forum software on VB Forums ^[2]. As their site grew, they noticed that their software, written in Perl using a flat-file database, could not always cope with the number of users they had. In February 2000, the two decided that it would be better to write their own solution as both were unfamiliar with the software's code and thus unable to optimize it. Initially, it was designed solely as a rewrite of UBB, in PHP using MySQL, and was meant only for their own forum. Other UBB owners expressed interest in the solution, and they offered to sell it to Infopop, but their proposal was rejected. As there was still a demand for the software, Limm and Percival created Jelsoft and released their work as a paid solution, called vBulletin 1.

After subsequent minor releases of their software, the two decided to start working on a new version that would be more than a rewrite of UBB: they wanted to turn their software into a competitive solution for forums. Rewriting the entirety of the product, vBulletin 2 commenced development. Shortly thereafter, Limm became the managing director and Percival the lead developer. To help with the scale of the project, two additional developers, Freddie Bingham and Mike Sullivan were brought on to help finish vBulletin 2. Kier Darby was brought on during the vBulletin 2.0 Beta phase to further development. The release of vBulletin 2 proved to be very successful and is what made vBulletin popular.

In December 2002, vBulletin 3 was beginning development. Percival decided to step down as lead developer and product manager, turning his roles over to Kier Darby. vBulletin 3 was under development for a lengthy period of time—nearly two years—as it went from a mere improvement on vBulletin 2 to a complete rewrite. During this time Jeremy Hutchings joined the development team, a.k.a. Jerry. However, version 3 was finally released in March 2004. In 2005, vBulletin 3.5 was released that addressed some of the shortcomings of 3.0 (discussed later on). vBulletin 3.6 was released as a stable version on August 3, 2006.

On July 4, 2007 Jelsoft announced that Jelsoft had been acquired by Internet Brands, which promised significant investment in software development.^[3]

In 2009, long-time developers Kier Darby, Mike Sullivan, and Scott MacVicar left the company. Kevin Sours, Don Kuramura, and Ray Morgan took Darby's place as lead developer, product manager, and general manager, respectively.^[4]

Forum product

Since the initial release of the vBulletin forum product in 2000, there have been many changes and improvements. Below is a list of the major revisions and some of the changes they introduced. The current version is 4.0.3.

vBulletin 1 and vBulletin Lite

Development of vBulletin 1 is no longer active, nor is it a supported release.

vBulletin 1 was the initial release of vBulletin, sporting the same features as UBB.classic. The release was very popular as it was one of the first systems that was written using PHP and MySQL that had the features of UBB.

vBulletin Lite was a degraded version of the 1.x series that allowed potential customers to test their server for compatibility with vBulletin. The product was discontinued after vBulletin 2 because there were security issues and it was out of date, and Jelsoft did not want to spend resources into maintaining a non-commercial product.

vBulletin 2

vBulletin 2 is no longer under active development, except for security updates. When this version was released, it had numerous new features over vBulletin 1, which it replaced. Improvements include private messaging between users, attaching polls to threads, unlimited forum nesting, user avatars, and a user control panel.

vBulletin 3

Initially, version 3.0 was intended to be an extension of the 2.x release that would improve performance and user experience. However, as time progressed, it proved to be a complete rewrite. Some of the key advantages over vBulletin 2 are as follows:

- The templates and style were updated to use XHTML and CSS
- Hard-coding of English text was eliminated
- Support for multiple languages by use of phrases
- A WYSIWYG editor for users to post with
- Paid subscriptions that allow administrators to charge for certain features of their site
- Multiple views for threads: Linear (a flat system), threaded (display of the entire thread tree), and hybrid (a combination of both).

vBulletin 3.5 addressed some of the problems users had with version 3.0. Some of the changes are as follows:

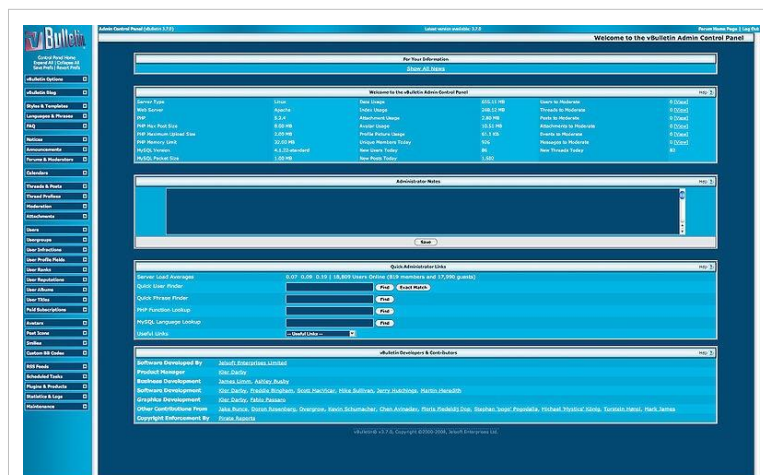
- A plugin system was introduced, that allows for modifications of the software without the need to edit the program scripts. This allows a forum operator to keep their modifications (called "hacks" or "mods" in the vBulletin community) and not having to re-edit scripts after upgrading.
- Inline editing of thread titles and post content was made possible via AJAX.
- An inline moderation system was provided, allowing forum operators to manage threads and posts on their board without having to go through intermediary steps. An API system (referred to as "data managers") was created to let third-parties integrate more easily.
- A template history and comparison system was introduced where administrators can store a specific revision of a template into the database, which can be arbitrarily compared against each another.
- A MySQLi wrapper was added, which added support for MySQL 4.1.

- A database-stored thread-marking system was added. Previous versions of vBulletin relied on a variable stored in the database, and also a cookie to store information about what threads had been read and not read by the user. However, this information was volatile and did not keep; additionally, if you idled for 15 minutes (some forums have longer timeouts, 15 minutes is the default) this information would be lost.

vBulletin 3.6 introduced features such as the multi-quote system, the infractions system, the ability to automatically post threads and announcements from RSS feeds, and podcasting support. The Gold release of vBulletin 3.6.0^[5] was released on August 3, 2006.

A first look at vBulletin 3.7 was announced on November 23, 2007.^[6] It was officially released on April 29, 2008.^[7]

New features in 3.7 included an inline spam management & prevention system, thread tagging and tag cloud, thread prefixes, reciprocal friendship between users, public visitor messaging on user profile pages, user picture albums, user-created social groups, user-customizable profile pages, a lightbox viewer for images attached to posts, post edit history, a notices system, multiple human verification systems, and social bookmarking integration.



vBulletin 3.7.0 Admin Control Panel

Version 3.8 introduced more new features, such as social group discussions, social group categories, private message sorting and filtering options, private message history, quick edit for newer types of content (visitor messages and picture comments), social group icons, social group transfers, a private message quick reply box, private message throttling (limit messages sent over a time period), private message reporting, profile privacy (limit blocks to a subset of users), lightbox navigation, thread prefix permissions, and dismissible notices.

The latest stable release of vBulletin is **3.8.5** which was released on March 11, 2010, and is a maintenance release, additionally rolling in two previous patches to **3.8.4**.

vBulletin 4

vBulletin 4 was released December 21, 2009. New for vBulletin 4 is the vBulletin production suite, which includes CMS and blog functions.

Future development

Rumors and hints about the development of the next generation vBulletin product, vBulletin 4, have been dropped by developers and discussed endlessly by users for several years now.

On August 4, 2008, Kier Darby, former lead developer of vBulletin announced the development of vBulletin 3.8 and vBulletin 4.0.^[8] vBulletin 4 was described in this announcement as "an extensive rewrite of the vBulletin system. Architecturally, vBulletin 4 follows MVC (model-view-controller) object oriented principles, allowing far greater capabilities in code re-use and extendability." At the time, the requirements of vBulletin 4 were "PHP 5.2.3 and MySQL 5.0.22 or newer".

On December 15, 2008, James Limm, Managing Director of Jelsoft, posted the vBulletin 4 Series Development Update^[9] with significant differences from the August announcement.

In August, we announced a major overhaul of the code base. Rather than targeting all of these changes in a single, long-term release, we intend to accomplish all the planned improvements over a number of versions. In order to achieve this goal, the largest vBulletin development team ever assembled is now working within an Agile development process, allowing us to deliver new features into your hands faster.

Each incremental release in the vBulletin 4 series will include improvements in features, usability and architecture. Development efforts are prioritized towards those areas that can provide real, tangible benefits to our customers, at all times with an eye toward maintaining and enhancing the performance and reliability expected of a vBulletin product.

Key features and improvements that will be included in the first vBulletin 4 release are:

1. Cross-content search system providing a single interface to search across forum posts, blog entries and comments and other supported products
2. Improved search performance
3. A fresh design and layout making use of semantic markup and CSS styling
4. An enhanced style and template system to enhance your ability to change the layout
5. Controls to assist with the placement of advertising elements
6. SEO features, including friendly URLs
7. A centralized attachment system, allowing the sharing of attachments across products
8. Widget system for single pages
9. Video BBCode - Popup to the editor that allows a video url (youtube, metacafe, etc) to be input

In the lengthy discussions^[10] which followed this turn of events, additional information was revealed, including that:

- The PHP and MySQL requirements won't be raised as high as announced in August, because the first release will be sooner than previously expected
- Jelsoft is now developing a Content Management System which will be fully integrated with vBulletin although it is unclear whether it will be sold separately like Jelsoft's Blog and Projects products.
- vBulletin 4 is now being developed and will be released incrementally through 2009, with the first Beta expected "early Q2 of 2009". In a later post, the first Beta got pushed back to "late Q2". For users that paid the pre-sale cost for vBulletin 4.0, a message stating that the Beta will be available "sometime in mid-November" was issued.

Forum and Suite

vBulletin is now available as two product lines. The vBulletin Publishing Suite is \$285 for the life of the 4.0 development cycle and includes customer ticket support. The vBulletin Classic Forum is \$195 for the life of the 4.0 development cycle but does not include ticket support.

The vBulletin Publishing Suite includes Forums, an article-based Content Management System and the vBulletin Blog product.^[11]

vBulletin Blog

Now included in the vBulletin Publishing Suite, the vBulletin Blog allows members of a vBulletin community to create their own blogs. vBulletin Blog 1.0.5 was released to the public on April 8, 2008. With the release of vBulletin 4.0, the vBulletin Blog became part of the vBulletin Publishing Suite.^[12]

vBulletin Project Tools

This host of tools tracks bugs, tasks, etc. throughout the development of a product through its production and lifetime. vBulletin Project Tools 2.0.0 was released to the public on September 30, 2008.^[13] With the release of vBulletin 4.0, active development of Project Tools has been discontinued. It will become an open source product distributed through vBulletin.org.

vBulletin 4 release and controversy

July 4, 2007: Jelsoft was acquired by Internet Brands.^[14]

January 27, 2009: Ray Morgan was appointed General Manager of Jelsoft.^[15]

May 13, 2009: the Administration section of vBulletin.com accidentally became accessible to the public for 13 minutes. Documents and discussions containing a detailed analysis of plans (and expected customer reaction) for vBulletin 4's new pricing scheme were revealed.^[16] A response was posted by Ray Morgan indicating that these were preliminary discussions and that customers should not make decisions based on leaked documents.

June 19, 2009: Kier Darby, lead developer of vBulletin since early in the development of version 2, leaves the company^[17], as well as Mike Sullivan (joined Fall 2000)^[18] and Scott MacVicar^[19].

July 2009: Peterska2 (Kerry-Anne) and Ashley part company with vBulletin^[20]. Jelsoft offices in the UK were closed shortly thereafter.

August 19, 2009: Alpha testing of vBulletin begins with a selection of licensed customers under a Non-disclosure Agreement.^[21]

October 13, 2009: Ray Morgan announces new vBulletin.com website, new vBulletin licensing structure, and pricing^[22]. This announcement was nearly identical to the May 2009 leaked documents.

Replacing the annual renewal of \$60, the new vBulletin Forum license was priced at \$195, with the Suite costing \$285. With an announced release cycle of 18–24 months for each point release, this was a cost increase of 200%. Customers with an inactive license were offered a small discount off the Suite and had less than 3 weeks to upgrade. Ironically, customers with the smallest investment in the product—Leased License customers—received the most cost-advantageous deal.

October 23, 2009: The vBulletin.com website is upgraded to the vBulletin 4 software including a new splash page and FAQ. vBulletin.com is down for an unprecedented 28 hours during this upgrade, with visitors to the site being redirected to a maintenance message at Internet Brands-owned <http://www.best-forum-software.com/>. When the site returned, it remained sporadically inaccessible due to high loads for several days.

November 12, 2009: vBulletin 4.0 Beta 3 is made available to licensed customers. Previous betas were made available to the alpha testers^[23]. Beta 4 and 5 as well as 2 Release Candidates would follow in quick succession.

December 7, 2009: Ray Morgan retires to the tropics^[24].

December 22, 2009: vBulletin 4.0 Gold is released to the public amid customer concerns that it met a predetermined release schedule rather than producing a stable product^[25]. Substantial display issues in browsers including Safari, Opera, and Internet Explorer 6 are documented. The Content Management System resulted in over 100 MySQL queries even in the default configuration.

January 12, 2010: vBulletin 4.0.1 is released with over 200 bug fixes and style tweaks^[26].

April 8, 2010: vBulletin 4.0.3 is released with over 300 bug fixes as well as simple integration with Facebook Connect for single-signon between customer's boards and Facebook^[27].

Controversy over AdSense integration through vBulletin.com

When installing this version and using the AdSense integration provided by vBulletin.com, you are agreeing to allow Internet Brands to access information about the performance of your ad units. Internet Brands will also be given a monetary referral credit if someone signs up for an AdSense account through a link on the vBulletin forum rather than the owner of the forum.^[28]

The owner of the forum is also agreeing to potentially share revenue in the future. While the percentage of revenue sharing is currently set to 0%, a vBulletin Team Member has stated it may be subject to change in the future.^[29]

Users are required to Opt-out of data sharing if they have activated the AdSense integration and linked their vBulletin.com account with their AdSense account, but by doing so are left unable to use the integration features.

This is not 100% clear during the sign up process, and Internet Brands has not yet released a statement about how they will use the information gathered from linked AdSense accounts, leading to potential privacy issues and a competitive advantage for future Internet Brands owned websites.

Modifications

Modifications (also known as "hacks") allows the users to modify the vBulletin in many ways. vBulletin's official sister site vBulletin.org^[30] gives the ability to download thousands of modifications which are primarily written by volunteers who are vBulletin customers. The official written purpose of vBulletin.org^[30] is:

- To extend vBulletin.
- To educate members.
- To help solve problems.
- To support the entire member base professionally and equally.
- To provide a place where people can attain and share information about vBulletin.

See also

- Comparison of Internet forum software
- Comparison of Internet forum software (PHP)
- Internet Brands

Bibliography

- Kingsley-Hughes, Kathy; Kingsley-Hughes, Adrian (April 30, 2006). *vBulletin: A Users Guide: Configure, manage and maintain your own vBulletin discussion forum*^[31] (1st ed.). Packt Publishing. pp. 244. ISBN 1904811671.

External links

- [vBulletin.com](http://www.vbulletin.com) ^[32] — Official vBulletin site
- [vBulletin.org](http://www.vbulletin.org) ^[30] — Official vBulletin Resource Forum
- [vBulletin](#) ^[33] at the Open Directory Project

[1] http://www.vbulletin.com/order/license_agreement.php

[2] <http://www.vbforums.com/>

[3] James Limm. Jelsoft's future: acquisition news (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=235378>), vBulletin Forums, July 4, 2007

[4] Metz, Cade (2009-10-28). "Forum king vBulletin muzzles paid-up protesters" (http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/10/28/vbulletin_controversy/). *The Register*. Retrieved 2009-10-28. "general manager Ray Morgan originally said he would answer our questions about the forum bans"

[5] <http://www.vbulletin.com/go/360>

[6] vBulletin 3.7 First Look! - vBulletin Community Forum (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=249460>)

[7] vBulletin 3.7.0 'Gold' Released (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?p=1549701#post1549701>)

[8] vBulletin Community Forum (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=280752>)

[9] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=293772>

[10] vBulletin Community Forum (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=293773>)

[11] <http://www.vbulletin.com/index.php?do=features>

[12] <http://www.vbulletin.com/index.php?do=faq#faq-9>

[13] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?p=1630421>

[14] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=235378>

[15] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=298059>

[16] <http://forum.vbulletinsetup.com/f23/vbulletin-4-0-going-cost-even-17392.html>

[17] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=311251>

[18] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/blog.php?37-Mike-Sullivan>

[19] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=311214>

[20] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showpost.php?p=1751009&postcount=30>

[21] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=315870>

[22] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=320055>

[23] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=325115>

[24] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=329672>

[25] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=332171>

[26] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?t=336681>

[27] <http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showthread.php?348372-vBulletin-4.0.3-Maintenance-Release&p=1960535>

[28] (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showpost.php?p=1679409&postcount=653>)

[29] (<http://www.vbulletin.com/forum/showpost.php?p=1677124&postcount=260>)

[30] <http://www.vbulletin.org/>

[31] <http://www.packtpub.com/vbulletin/book>

[32] <http://www.vbulletin.com/>

[33] <http://www.dmoz.org/Computers/Programming/Languages/PHP/Scripts/Forums/vBulletin/>

Vwar

Stable release	1.5.0 R15
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content management system
Website	www.vwar.de ^[1]

Virtual War is a free clan content management system based on PHP and MySQL. The system is fully controlled using a web-based user interface.

It requires a web server which supports the PHP extension (such as the Apache HTTP Server), as well as an MySQL database.

Versions

The current public version of Vwar is 1.5.0 R15. Version 1.7.0 was released for beta testing in April, 2009 and will include bugfixes as well as new features.^[2]

Features of Virtual War

The main aim of Virtual War is to allow a webmaster to create a community-based portal, with an automated web site allowing clan members to post news items (user-submitted news items are selected by editors). Users can comment on these articles using the comments system.

The standard files that are part of the core Virtual War system are as follows:

- Calendar
- Members
- News
- Next Actions
- Statistics
- Wars

You can also add various addons (also known as Hacks / Mods) via the Virtual War forum.

License

Virtual War is not opensource in terms of GPL or any other common license.

reference: License page^[3]

External links

- Virtual War^[1]
- Virtual War Support Forum^[4]

References

[1] <http://www.vwar.de>

[2] <http://forum.playerzoom.com/showthread.php?t=14175>

[3] <http://www.vwar.de/license>

[4] <http://forum.playerzoom.com/forumdisplay.php?f=106>

WakkaWiki

Developer(s)	Carlos Zottman, Hendrik Mans
Initial release	September 4, 2002
Stable release	0.1.2 / February 16, 2003
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Wiki
License	BSD
Website	No more actively maintained

WakkaWiki (often shortened as **Wakka**) is a very small wiki engine written in PHP, that is easy to install, hack and maintain. It was originally developed by Hendrik Mans (creator of the PlanetCrap discussion community) with help from Carlo Zottmann.

As of September 29, 2004, its website was down and the project stopped, although a large community of contributors was still actively posting bugfixes, extensions and new functionality. Wakka saw most of its contributors migrate to one of its forks.

The focus of WakkaWiki was on simple and extensible code. Thanks to the simplicity of its design it spawned several forks, sharing the same ancestry but pursuing their own vision. Most of these forks include scripts to upgrade from previous WakkaWiki installations. WakkaWiki has spawned at least five forks: CitiWiki, UniWakka, WackoWiki, WikiNi and WikkaWiki.

See also

- Wiki

External links

- WakkaWiki ^[1] - Wakka history and its original code resurrected
- CitiWiki ^[2]
- CooCooWakka ^[3]
- WackoWiki ^[4]
- WikiNi ^[5]
- WikkaWiki ^[6]
- UniWakka ^[7]

References

- [1] <http://docs.wikkawiki.org/WakkaWiki>
- [2] <http://wiki.cs.cityu.edu.hk/citiwiki>
- [3] <http://coo.hsfz.net/wiki/HomePage>
- [4] <http://wackowiki.com/WackoWiki>
- [5] <http://www.wikini.net/>
- [6] <http://wikkawiki.org>
- [7] <http://uniwakka.sourceforge.net/>

Website Baker

Developer(s)	The WebsiteBaker Team ^[1]
Initial release	
Stable release	2.8.1 / February 7, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Size	3.4 MB (archived)
Type	Content management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.websitebaker2.org/

WebsiteBaker is a free content management system which is primarily used to create small and medium-sized websites. WebsiteBaker is based on the server script language PHP and the MySQL database, which runs under open-source license and is available free of charge.

WebsiteBaker is primarily known for simple use. It has an automated installation program and a simple GUI (graphical user interface) that also allows computer beginners and less experienced users to publish content or information on the Internet.

History

Originally written by Ryan Djurovich the WebsiteBaker CMS was released in 2004.

The first announcement of WebsiteBaker came with the version 2.2.0 on December 14, 2004.^[2] ^[3] With this version multiple-level page, sections and multilanguage support was introduced, also Core Add-ons were provided.

On September 4, 2005 Ryan Djurovich announced in the message board ^[4] several topics: A non-profit organisation called "Open Source Bakery" should be responsible for WebsiteBaker (which never came true), teams are responsible for the future of Developing and maintaining the CMS, besides the use of an own SVN instead of SourceForge.

The upcoming version 2.6.0 released on November 28, 2005 ^[5] was the first version developed and maintained from the Community.

On the November 16th 2008 Ryan Djurovich announced ^[6], that the WebsiteBaker CMS is split into two different projects after an Open Discussion with the community: PlatformRAD Open Source Edition (OSE) (which is now called EdgeCMS) is being further maintained by the founder himself, the WebsiteBaker Community stays with the name, to avoid restrictions with further versions of the CMS.

The leader of the CMS was now Matthias Gallas, he retired on the August 19th 2009 ^[7] with the release of version 2.8.0 ^[8]

One day later the definite retirement of the founder and the foundation of the Website Baker Org e.V. was announced ^[9] ^[10] - according to German law a non-profit association. The current board members are Raymond Plügge, Ruud Eisinga and Klaus Weitzel.^[11]

WebsiteBaker version 2.8.0

The stable version 2.8 was published on August 15, 2009. Besides a number of bug fixes some new features were implemented:

- Added Droplets, JQuery and Codepress
- Skinable and customizable backend
- Media data can be uploaded as a zip archive and will be unpacked on the server
- During the installation of add-ons the CMS checks if all conditions are met
- Modules uploaded via FTP are now installable via administration area
- Improvements to the backend: More information, full multilingual core addon support and adjustments are available

System Requirements

WebsiteBaker needs a web space (space on the Internet) with the widespread server-side scripting language PHP and the also widespread MySQL database. Furthermore, PHP should have Session support enabled and "Safe Mode" must be deactivated, or the provider has appropriate user rights assigned. The ISP may normally set these settings if you do not own web servers.

The conditions for the current version 2.8.0 are:

- At least 9 MB of web space for WebsiteBaker (extensions require more)
- PHP 4.4.9 or higher (recommended PHP 5.2)
- MySQL 3.2.3 or higher
- PHP Safe Mode = off or configured
- Activated PHP Session Support

Target

The actual target group consists of:

- Individuals with a wish to create their own homepage
- Clubs and groups, where several people from all over the world can just create or edit page content
- Small, medium-sized and big companies
- Organizations and Schools

Large websites for thousands of people at one time with many features will not be counted directly to the target group.

Features

WebsiteBaker has many functions to create a dynamic website, though the project always tries to preserve the "easy use". This can only be achieved by not "bloated" with features.

Features

- Easy to use user interface
- Support for running multiple websites
- Possibility to create a fully accessible frontend
- Support for multilingualism
- All frontend output is full W3C valid and SEO optimized
- File & media management
- Design templates, based site output, customizable per page
- Interface for extensions
- Creating user groups
- Group based access system (each page can be determined)
- Control of WebsiteBaker and complete website creation and editing of pages via the admin panel (backend)
- Use of captcha in the frontend (for guests of the visible and usable part of the website) to avoid spam
- Facilities for notification, registration and password recovery from users
- Setting of time zones, display name, language determination, time and date format for each user
- Adaptation of the extensions for every single page
- WYSIWYG HTML editors for the admin area

Extensions (modules)

The growing user community of WebsiteBaker created and managed some of the modules, of which some are already delivered as standard with WebsiteBaker CMS. These extensions are all available free of charge and will be added after successful testing to the official "Add-ons" site.

Among the modules are:

- Integration of well-known galleries, internet forums and WYSIWYG HTML editors for the admin area
- Other enhancements such as guestbook, download area, and much more

Modules can be uploaded via the administration area in the form of a zip-file and the installation starts automatically. The activation of the modules takes place when creating a new page, where then the module can be selected by using the entry in "type:". Modules can be deinstalled easily via backend.

The creation of modules is done with the scripting language PHP. These can be created easily, but some experience in dealing with programming languages should be available.

On October 31, 2009 there are 219 modules and snippets listed on AMASP.^[12]

Droplets

Introduced in version 2.8, droplets can be placed anywhere inside WebsiteBaker - regardless if used in the WYSIWYG sections, inside a template or module. They are a small piece of PHP code which is defined in the backend and used in double-square-brackets.

Design templates

There are numerous design templates, which can be determined for each single page individually. The creation of the templates is done with the languages of HTML, CSS and PHP. The strict separation of content and design is guaranteed and the design can be modified almost completely independent. It is only necessary to provide a CSS and a PHP file.

With the latest version 2.8 the backend of WebsiteBaker is also fully skinnable and extendable without touching the core PHP files.

On October 31, 2009 there are 89 templates listed on the template repository.^[13]

Translations

In the latest version 2.8 WebsiteBaker provides 20 languages plus English (the default) in the core.^[14] The backend and all core modules in backend and frontend are translated, also many modules have different translations as WebsiteBaker provides the translation from each module that matches the chosen language in backend if available.

Documentation

Documentation of WebsiteBaker is available for CMS users^[15], module developers^[16] and web designers^[17]. There are also several video tutorials^[18]^[19].

Community

The Community is rapidly growing, there are over 9200 members registered in the support forum in October 2009 and about 300 new registrations every months^[20]. There are about 25 team members, divided in four major teams and thirteen team groups^[21], the overall module and template authors are about 150^[22]. Beside there are different support forums and websites, also there are several User Groups^[23].

See also

- Content management system
- List of content management systems

External links

- Official WebsiteBaker Project, Help & Add-ons Site^[24]
- German template search^[25]
- Overview of modules and snippets for WebsiteBaker (AMASP)^[26]
- WebsiteBaker Portable Edition^[27]

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- [25] <http://websitebaker.at>
- [26] <http://www.websitebakers.com>
- [27] <http://www.websitebaker-portable.com>

WebWM

Development status	Active
Type	JavaScript library
License	BSD license
Website	http://webwm.sourceforge.net

WebWM (Web Window Manager) is a web window manager API in PHP, which helps developers to create and manage dynamic windows inside their web applications.

The whole window framework uses JavaScript making it light and versatile (DHTML). In that way web applications can turn into a modern graphical environment, in which users are presented with a series of windows which have web-processes running in them. This means that they can be running many different things at the same time and have the output displayed simultaneously to the screen. Managing these windows is the role of the window manager. It has to keep track of which window the user is currently interested in, allow the user to change windows and create or destroy windows. It also controls the way the windows look, their shape and control features.

Having these "WEB-windows" inside the same browser window, gives the possibility of discarding the use of popups.

License

- BSD license

Authors

- Jorge Torres Maldonado ^[1]
- Jorge Eduardo Cardona ^[2]

See also

- Windowing system

External links

- WebWM ^[3]
- WebWM Sourceforge ^[4]

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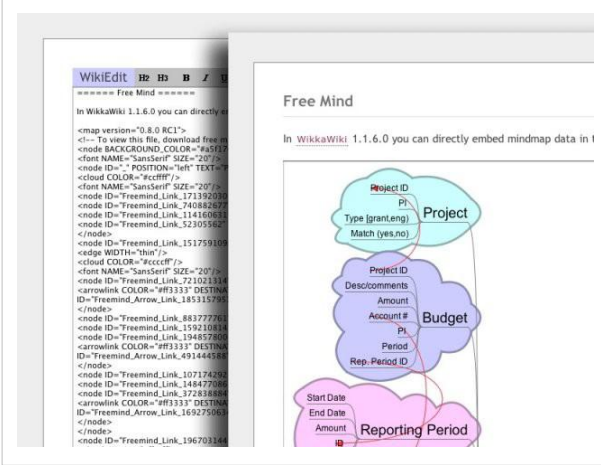
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[3] <http://webwm.sourceforge.net>

[4] <http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/webwm/>

WikkaWiki

 Native mind map support in WikkaWiki	
Original author(s)	Jason Tourtelotte
Developer(s)	Wikka Development Team ^[1]
Initial release	May 29, 2004
Stable release	1.2 / September 1, 2009
Preview release	1.3 (unstable) / nightly
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Wiki
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://wikkawiki.org

For the neopagan religion and religious movement, see Wicca.

WikkaWiki (often shortened as **Wikka**) is a free, lightweight, and standards-compliant wiki engine. Written in PHP, it uses MySQL to store pages. WikkaWiki is a fork of Wakka Wiki to which a number of new features have been added. It is designed for speed, fine-grained access control, extensibility, and security, and is released under the GNU General Public License.

History

In 2003, the development of Wakka Wiki came abruptly to an end, although a large community of users and contributors was still posting bugfixes, extensions, and new functions. First released in May 2004 by Jason Tourtelotte, WikkaWiki rapidly grew into a project aiming to remain faithful to Wakka's heritage of a lightweight engine with readable and accessible code. It was the first wiki engine to introduce mindmapping support allowing users to collaboratively edit mindmaps via wiki pages,^[2] ^[3] a feature largely adopted by the majority of other wikis thereafter. WikkaWiki has recently seen a substantial increase in development activity^[4] thanks to its team of developers and community of contributors.

Wikka vision

Compared to heavier wiki engines, which integrate several built-in functions, WikkaWiki's goal is to keep its core as *small as possible* while developing an architecture that supports easy extensibility through plugin modules. Wikka's backend is based on a MySQL relational database, which makes it fast, reliable and more scalable than wiki engines based on flat text storage.^[5]

The latest version **1.2** was released on September 1, 2009.^[6] This release is a major feature release introducing substantial new functionality. According to Secunia, WikkaWiki does not suffer from any unpatched vulnerability as of the latest release.^[7]

Wikka features

Among the distinctive features of this wiki engine:

- Support for different types of embedded elements:
 - images
 - Flash
 - tabular data
 - safe HTML code
 - RSS feeds
 - i-frames
 - mindmaps, through built-in support for FreeMind data
- Advanced access control with user registration, password management, and provision for user profiles, as well as access control lists on a per-page basis.
- *Administration modules* to manage pages and users, including tools for bulk operations like user removal or page reversion.
- Advanced syntax highlighting using GeSHi:
 - support for 68 markup/programming languages
 - easily customizable output
 - line numbering
 - clickable markup pointers to official documentation
 - *on-the-fly* downloading of embedded code blocks
- Several *page-related features*, including full revision control, comments, categories, text searching, page cloning, advanced referrer management, file uploading/downloading interface, and a GUI page editor.
- W3C compliant XHTML 1.0 transitional and CSS.
- Theme support
- CSS-defined printable view.
- Advanced tools for publishing page revisions, including:
 - RSS feeds for recent modifications and page revisions (with autodiscovery)
 - WikiPing client functionality, allowing page changes to be broadcast and tracked on a remote WikiPing server
- *SmartTitle* function, generating human- and search-engine-friendly page titles.
- A web-based wizard to install the package and to upgrade from WakkaWiki.
- A large repository of user-contributed plugins.

Development

Forthcoming releases may include:

- Enhanced configurability (e.g., user selectable/editable skins and menus).
- Dynamically-generated API documentation.
- API for syndicating content from remote wikis.
- Google Maps support.
- Plugin architecture for modularization

Documentation

A dedicated server provides extensive documentation and tutorials, targeted at different categories of users, from the end user to the developer.^[8]

See also

- List of wiki software
- Comparison of wiki software
- Mind map - FreeMind
- WikiPing

External links

- WikkaWiki official website^[6]
- Wikka Developer Blog^[9]
- Wikka tracker and SVN repository^[10]
- What's new in Wikka latest release^[11]
- Wikka Documentation^[12]
- WikkaWiki^[13] at Ohloh
- FreeMind^[14]

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- [14] <http://freemind.sourceforge.net/>

WordPress

	
Developer(s)	Matt Mullenweg, Ryan Boren, Donncha O Caoimh
Initial release	May 2003
Stable release	2.9.2 / February 15, 2010
Preview release	3.0 RC3 / June 11, 2010
Development status	Active
Operating system	Cross-platform
Platform	PHP
Type	Weblog software
License	GPLv2 ^[1]
Website	http://wordpress.org/

WordPress is an open source CMS, often used as a blog publishing application powered by PHP and MySQL. It has many features including a plugin architecture and a templating system. Used by over 300 of the 10,000 biggest websites, WordPress is the most popular blog software in use today.^[2]

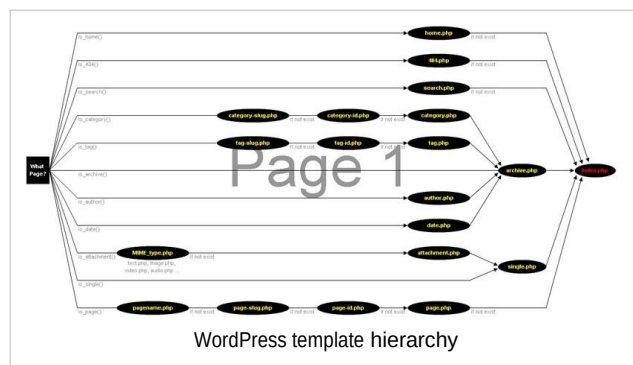
It was first released in May 2003 by Matt Mullenweg as a fork of b2/cafeblog. As of September 2009, it was being used by 202 million websites worldwide.^[3] ^[4]

Features

WordPress has a templating system, which includes widgets that can be rearranged without editing PHP or HTML code, as well as themes that can be installed and switched between. The PHP and HTML code in themes can also be edited for more advanced customizations. WordPress also features integrated link management; a search engine-friendly, clean permalink structure; the ability to assign nested, multiple categories to articles; and support for tagging of posts and articles. Automatic filters that provide for proper formatting and styling of

text in articles (for example, converting regular quotes to smart quotes) are also included. WordPress also supports the Trackback and Pingback standards for displaying links to other sites that have themselves linked to a post or article. Finally, WordPress has a rich plugin architecture which allows users and developers to extend its functionality beyond the features that come as part of the base install.

Native applications exist for Android,^[5] iPhone/iPod Touch,^[6] and BlackBerry^[7] which provide access to some of the features in the WordPress Admin panel and work with WordPress.com and many WordPress.org blogs.



Deployment

WordPress can be deployed using various methods on a hosting environment. Users have the option to download the current version of WordPress from WordPress.org^[8]. From there, they can upload the source code and its dependencies to their hosting environment. Previously seen as a difficult method to install WordPress, extensive documentation as well as a user friendly installer have proved different.

WordPress can also be installed via package management system or deploying a ready-to-use TurnKey WordPress appliance, which does not require any manual setup or configuration.^[9]

WordPress can also be installed via the Microsoft Web Platform Installer which installs WordPress on Windows and IIS. The Web PI will automatically detect any missing dependencies such as PHP or MySQL then install and configure them^[10] before installing WordPress.

Advanced users have the option to have WordPress downloaded to their server and consistently updated using SVN. This will allow users to remain updated easily.^[11]

Free hosting services such as WordPress.com offer users an easy way to deploy a WordPress blog on-line without having to install WordPress on your own web server. Many shared web hosting services also offer automated WordPress installation through their control panel.

History

b2/cafeblog, more commonly known as simply *b2* or *cafeblog*, was the precursor to WordPress.^[12] *b2/cafeblog* was estimated to have been employed on approximately 2,000 blogs as of May 2003. It was written in PHP for use with MySQL by Michel Valdrighi, who is now a contributing developer to WordPress. Although WordPress is the official successor, another project, *b2evolution*, is also in active development.

WordPress first appeared in 2003 as a joint effort between Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little to create a fork of *b2*.^[13] The name *WordPress* was suggested by Christine Selleck, a friend of Mullenweg.^[14]

In 2004 the licensing terms for the competing Movable Type package were changed by Six Apart and many of its users migrated to WordPress, causing a marked and continuing growth in WordPress's popularity. By October, 2009, the 2009 Open Source CMS Market Share Report reached the conclusion that WordPress enjoys the greatest brand strength of any open source content management systems. That conclusion was based on an extensive analysis of rate of adoption patterns and brand strength and was backed by a survey of users.^[15]

Awards

In 2007 WordPress won a Packt Open Source CMS Award.^[16]

In 2009 WordPress won the best Open Source CMS Award.^[17]

Removal of sponsored themes

On 10 July 2007, following a discussion on the WordPress ideas forum^[18] and a post by Mark Ghosh in his blog Weblog Tools Collection,^[19] Matt Mullenweg announced that the official WordPress theme directory at <http://themes.wordpress.net> would no longer host themes containing sponsored links.^{[20] [21]} Although this move was criticized by designers and users of sponsored themes, it was applauded by WordPress users who consider such themes to be spam. The official WordPress theme directory ceased to accept any new themes, including those without sponsored links, shortly after the announcement was made.^[22] Sponsored themes are still available elsewhere, as well as free themes with additional sponsored links added by third parties.^{[23] [24]}

On July 18, 2008, a new theme directory opened at <http://wordpress.org/extend/themes/>. It was styled along the same lines as the plug-ins directory,^[25] Any theme that is uploaded to it will be vetted, first by an automated program and then by a human.

On December 12, 2008, over 200 themes were removed from the WordPress theme directory as they did not comply with GPL License requirements.^[26] ^[27] Today, author mentions are permitted in each theme but the official policy does not allow for sponsorships or links to sites distributing non-GPL compatible themes. Non-GPL compliant themes are now hosted on other theme directories.

Releases

Most WordPress releases are code named after well-known jazz musicians starting after version 1.0.^[28]

Version	Code Name	Release Date	Notes
0.70		27 May 2003	contained the same file structure as its predecessor, b2/cafeleg . Only 0.71-gold is available for download in the official WordPress Release Archive page.
1.2	<i>Mingus</i>	22 May 2004	It's notable for containing the support of Plugins. The same Plugin identification headers are still used unchanged in the latest WordPress releases.
1.5	<i>Strayhorn</i>	17 February 2005	<i>Strayhorn</i> added a range of vital features, such as the ability to manage static pages and a template/theme system. It was also equipped with a new default template (code named <i>Kubrick</i> ^[29]) designed by Michael Heilemann.
2.0	<i>Duke</i>	31 December 2005	This version added rich editing, better administration tools, image uploading, faster posting, an improved import system, and completely overhauled the back end. WordPress 2.0 also offered various improvements to plugin developers ^[30]
2.1	<i>Ella</i>	22 January 2007	In addition to correcting security issues, version 2.1 featured a redesigned interface, enhanced editing tools (including integrated spell check and auto save), and improved content management options. ^[31]
2.2	<i>Getz</i>	16 May 2007	Version 2.2 featured widget support for templates, updated Atom feed support, and speed optimizations. ^[32]
2.3	<i>Dexter</i>	24 September 2007	Version 2.3 featured native tagging support, new taxonomy system for categories, and easy notification of updates. 2.3 also fully supports Atom 1.0 along with the publishing protocol, and included some much needed security fixes ^[33]
2.5	<i>Brecker</i>	29 March 2008	Developers skipped the release of version 2.4 so version 2.5 contained two releases worth of new code. WordPress 2.5 saw a complete overhaul of the administration interface and the WordPress website was also redesigned to match the new style ^[34]
2.6	<i>Tyner</i>	15 July 2008	<i>Tyner</i> contained new features that made WordPress a more powerful CMS: you can now track changes to every post and page and easily post from wherever you are on the web ^[35]
2.7	<i>Coltrane</i>	11 December 2008	It once again saw the administration interface completely redesigned. It also introduces an automated upgrade feature, and automatic installation of plugins from within the administration interface. ^[36]
2.8	<i>Baker</i>	10 June 2009	<i>Baker</i> offered improvements in speed, and automatic installation of themes from within the administration interface. It also introduces the CodePress editor for syntax highlighting and a redesigned widget interface. ^[37]
2.9	<i>Carmen</i>	19 December 2009	<i>Carmen</i> offers a global undo feature, a built-in image editor, batch plugin updating, and numerous under-the-hood tweaks. ^[38]

Vulnerabilities

Many security issues^[39] ^[40] were uncovered in the software, particularly in 2007 and 2008. According to Secunia, WordPress in April 2009 had 7 unpatched security advisories (out of 32 total), with a maximum rating of "Less Critical".^[41] Secunia maintains an up-to-date list of WordPress vulnerabilities.^[42]

In January 2007, many high-profile Search engine optimization (SEO) blogs, as well as many low-profile commercial blogs featuring AdSense, were targeted and attacked with a WordPress exploit.^[43] A separate vulnerability on one of the project site's web servers allowed an attacker to introduce exploitable code in the form of a back door to some downloads of WordPress 2.1.1. The 2.1.2 release addressed this issue; an advisory released at the time advised all users to upgrade immediately.^[44]

In May 2007, a study revealed that 98% of WordPress blogs being run were exploitable because they were running outdated and unsupported versions of the software.^[45]

In a June 2007 interview, Stefen Esser, the founder of the PHP Security Response Team, spoke critically of WordPress's security track record, citing problems with the application's architecture that made it unnecessarily difficult to write code that is secure from SQL injection vulnerabilities, as well as some other problems.^[46]

Multi-blogging

WordPress supports one blog per installation, although multiple concurrent copies may be run from different directories if configured to use separate database tables.

WordPress Multi-User (WordPress MU, or just WPMU) is a fork of WordPress created to allow multiple blogs to exist within one installation that is able to be administered by a centralized maintainer. WordPress MU makes it possible for those with a website to host their own blogging community, as well as control and moderate all the blogs from a single dashboard. WordPress MU adds eight new data tables for each blog.

Matt Mullenweg announced that WordPress MU would be merged with WordPress as part of a future release (version 3.0).^[47]

Lyceum is another enterprise-edition of WordPress. Unlike WordPress MU, Lyceum stores all of its information in a set number of database tables. Notable communities that use Lyceum are TeachFor.Us (Teach For America teachers' blogs),^[48] BodyBlogs and the Hopkins Blogs.

Key developers

WordPress development is led by Ryan Boren and Matt Mullenweg. Mullenweg and Mike Little were co-founders of the project.

The core contributing developers include Dougal Campbell, Mark Jaquith, Donncha Ó Caoimh, Andy Skelton, Michel Valdrighi and Peter Westwood.

Though largely developed by the community surrounding it, WordPress is closely associated with Automattic, where some of WordPress's main contributing developers are employees.^[49]

WordPress is also developed by its community, including *WP testers*, a group of volunteers who test each release. They have early access to nightly builds, beta versions and release candidates. Errors are documented in a special mailing list, or the project's Trac tool.

See also

- Comparison of content management systems
- BuddyPress

External links

- Official website ^[50]
- WordPress foundation ^[51]
- WordPress MU official site ^[52]
- WordPress ^[53] at the Open Directory Project

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Xaraya

	
Initial release	November 6, 2005
Stable release	2.0.0 / April 25, 2010
Development status	Active
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content Management System, Web Application Framework
License	GNU General Public License
Website	www.xaraya.com ^[1]

Xaraya is a Content Management System and is Free Software published under the GNU General Public License. Xaraya is written in the programming language PHP, and is based on the previously unpublished 0.8 branch of PostNuke (circa mid-2002), however the codebase has undergone a complete rewrite.^[2]

Xaraya features a modular and secure architecture, with a focus on separation between design and content, in order to achieve a more flexible product. This added flexibility allows Xaraya to be used in many different ways, including blog portals, online communities, e-commerce and brochure sites.

Xaraya can be operated with different databases, including MySQL, Postgres and SQLite.

Core Modules

Included in Xaraya are 10 modules which provide the basic functionality of a Content management system.

- **Authsystem:** Default user authentication module.
- **Base:** Provides an interface to basic configuration settings, as well as the ability to create custom static pages.
- **Blocks:** Manages blocks, block groups, and block types. A block is an area of auxiliary content on a page.
- **Dynamic Data:** provides the functionality to define data objects using metadata (stored in the database). The data objects can be used to extend existing data objects in most modules, or to provide all the database access required in a module. The dynamic data objects can map onto individual physical tables, a single shared table, text files or any other underlying storage mechanism by extending classes.
- **Installer:** Supplies the routines used to install Xaraya.
- **Mail:** Sends mail from Xaraya, and manages mail templates.
- **Modules:** Manages modules, which provide additional functionality in Xaraya.
- **Privileges:** Allows the management of user access rights.
- **Roles:** Manages users and user groups.
- **Themes:** Manages themes, which alter the appearance of the site.

Security

Xaraya has a robust security system. User input is filtered, and can be validated against many formats, which can optionally be chained. Privileges of various levels are assigned to roles (either individual users, or groups). A privileges consists of a module, item type, and an instance mask, which is defined by the module according to its needs.

Templating system

Xaraya has a templating system developed specially for it, known as BlockLayout ^[3]. This makes it possible to customize most features of a website developed using Xaraya.

Block Layout supports the complete separation of code and layout. The output templates are written in XML, with 'xar' namespace tags providing variable access, looping constructs, conditional constructs and inclusion of sub-templates. The output from the standard themes are XHTML and RSS, though any other type of output can be generated.

Branches

Xaraya currently has two development branches. The original branch, known alternatively as "1x" or "Aruba", supports both PHP4 and PHP5. A newer branch which supports only PHP5, is known as "2x" or "Jamaica".

See also

- Web content management system

External links

- Official Website ^[1]
- Xaraya's Bugzilla ^[4]
- Code repository ^[5] (Monotone (software))

References

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[4] <http://bugs.xaraya.com/>

[5] <http://mt.xaraya.com/>

Xdebug

	
Developer(s)	Derick Rethans
Initial release	May 2, 2002
Stable release	2.0.5 ^[1] (July 3, 2009) _[1] ^{+/-}
Development status	Active
Written in	C
Available in	English
Type	Debugger
License	The Xdebug License
Website	www.xdebug.org ^[2]

Xdebug is a php extension which provides debugging and profiling capabilities.^[3] It uses the DBGp debugging protocol.

The debug information that Xdebug can provide includes the following:

- stack and function traces in error messages^[4] with:
 - full parameter display for user defined functions
 - function name, file name and line indications
 - support for member functions
- memory allocation
- protection for infinite recursions

Xdebug also provides:

- profiling information for PHP scripts^[5]
- code coverage analysis
- capabilities to debug your scripts interactively with a debugger front-end.^[6]

Xdebug is also available via the PECL library.^[7]

See also

- Debugger
- Dynamic program analysis
- Software performance analysis
- Optimization
- DBG (another debugger)

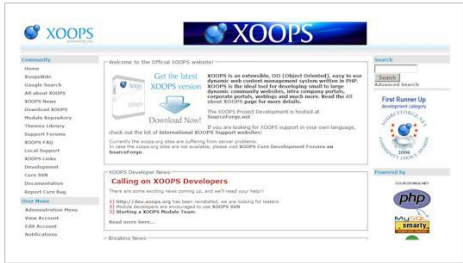
External links

- Official website ^[2]
- Xdebug ^[8] in PECL

References

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- [8] <http://pecl.php.net/package/Xdebug>

XOOPS

	
	
Developer(s)	The XOOPS Project ^[1]
Stable release	2.4.4 / January 22, 2010
Written in	PHP
Operating system	Cross-platform
Available in	Most languages
Type	content management system
License	GPL
Website	http://www.xoops.org/

XOOPS is a free open source content management systems (CMS), written in PHP. It uses a modular architecture allowing users to customize, update and theme their websites. XOOPS is released under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL) and is free to use, modify and redistribute. XOOPS is supposed to be pronounced phonetically as it would be in English, as "zoo'ps".

Overview

XOOPS is an acronym of "eXtensible Object Oriented Portal System". Though started as a portal system, it is now developing as a Web Application Platform. It aims to serve as a web framework for use by small, medium and large sites, through the installation of modules. For example, a small XOOPS installation can be used as a personal weblog or journal, but this can be expanded upon and customized, for example users might add the appropriate modules (freeware and commercial) to store content in news, forums, downloads, and more. Constantly updated and improved, it draws praises from reviewers ^[2]

Due to its popularity all over the world, there are several books written about XOOPS in many languages ^[3].

Awards/Recognitions/Achievements

XOOPS received numerous awards and recognitions, among them the First Runner-Up status in the SourceForge.net's 2006 Community Choice Awards in the Development category, it was selected due to its reputation as Open Source CMS for testing by eWeek ^[4], and the latest in Awards/Recognitions in 2008 being from Germany's Chip Magazine ^[5] (5 Stars), Adobe Edge Magazine ^[6] (Top 3 content management system), and ONDD ^[7] (one of top Open Source CMS for Medical Professionals). It also received the 2008 China Open Source Software Contest Award ^[8] and the 2009 Grand Prize in OSS Challenge in Korea ^[9]

It consistently ranks as Top 5 CMS in the Open Source CMS Awards organized by Packt Publishing. In 2008 it ranked Top 5 in Best PHP Open Source CMS ^[10], and was Top-5 finalist in 2009 Best Overall CMS Award category.^[11] Onokazu, a founder of XOOPS, won the title as one of "Open Source CMS Most Valued People" at the 2008 Packt awards.^[12], and Taiwen Jiang, the current Lead Developer, won the same award in 2009.

Key features

Community

Because XOOPS is released under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL) the growth and development of XOOPS is dependent on the contributions of a worldwide community effort.

Database

XOOPS uses a relational database (currently MySQL) to store data required for running a web-based content management system.

Advanced access control layer

Administrators have the ability to grant specific groups of users specific access rights to content and features such as edit, delete, upload, add attachments, publish content, and so on.

Modularized

Modules can be installed, uninstalled, activated, and deactivated using the module administration system.

Core features usable by modules

XOOPS possess a number of core features that can be used by modules like permissions, comments, notifications and blocks features.

Personalization

Administrators have the ability to set specific permissions for user access and control of individual elements of their websites.

User Management

The ability to search for users by various criteria, send email and private messages to users through a template-based messaging system.

International language support

The XOOPS community has official support sites around the world for non-English-speaking users. Additionally XOOPS itself supports multi-byte character sets for languages that use characters not in the Latin alphabet, for example Japanese, Simplified and Traditional Chinese, Korean, etc. The multi-language support is also available on the PDF generation feature provided by the TCPDF library.

Theme-based skinnable interface

XOOPS uses themes for page presentation. Both administrators and users can change the look of the entire web site by selecting from available themes.

Templates

XOOPS uses the Smarty templating engine which allows many benefits such as easier separation between business logic and presentation logic as well as content caching.

Built-in LDAP authentication

Some SEO add-ons

A number of XOOPS modules contain features to facilitate the indexing of a website in search engines, like metatags, title tags and occasionally some URL rewriting. However, XOOPS does not give its users full control over their URLs. Where URL rewriting is possible, XOOPS often uses redirects that may confuse

search engines. In addition, some XOOPS modules create duplicate content by making the same information available on more than one URL while in other cases (especially in case of multilingual sites), several sets of content may be made available through the same URL.

See also

- Content management system
- Free software
- Open source software

External links

- XOOPS Project Site ^[13]

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- [13] <http://sourceforge.net/projects/xoops>

Xyster Framework

Stable release	Build 6 / May 19, 2008
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web application frameworks
License	BSD license
Website	http://xyster.devweblog.org/

Xyster Framework is an open source application framework for developing PHP 5 applications. It extends from Zend Framework and requires a minimum PHP version of 5.2.0.

Components

Xyster provides several add-ons and extensions to the features available in Zend Framework.

Plugins for and Extensions of Zend Framework

- Several MVC plugins and action helpers for access control, authentication, and cache control
- Several view helpers
- Additional filters and validators
- An Access control list which supports plugins for just-in-time rule creation

New Components

- A mediator between the ACL and Authentication to translate authenticated identities into ACL roles and determine their parentage
- A collections package in the style of Java or .NET
- A container for validation messages that can be used to pass validation results between application layers
- A base for developers to implement an application service layer
- A layer for specifying how to sort, filter, and group fields in tabular data
- An Object-relational mapping system based on the data mapper design pattern
- Support for Enumerated types
- A Dependency injection container
- An abstraction layer for database schema definition

External links

- Official website ^[1]

References

- [1] <http://xyster.devweblog.org>

YHM (software)

Developer(s)	Polarbear541
Stable release	Pre-Alpha
Platform	Web / PHP / SQL
Available in	English
License	GNU General Public License
Website	yhm.techtalk.co.uk ^[1]

YHM is a free hosting billing software package currently being developed by Polarbear541.^[2] It is written in PHP and licensed as free software under the GNU General Public License. It is currently under development.^[3]

Features

General Features

- Compatible with cPanel (using the access hash key).
- Unlimited number of clients, staff, packages etc.
- Developed in PHP, compatible with MySQL database servers.
- Modules: Email/Admin Verification and Post2Host (Under Development).

Member Features

- Client Area.
- Profiles and Change Password.
- Controls for their Hosting Package/s.
- Announcements and Contact Info set inside AdminCP.
- Fully Featured Support System (Ticket System under Development).

Administration Features

- Manage Servers, Packages, Clients, Staff Accounts etc.
- Manage General Settings.
- Manage Knowledge Base Articles.
- Manage Announcements and Contact Info.
- User Banning (IP address, email address, username or timed).
- Answer Support Tickets (Under Development).

External links

- [YHM Support Forums](#) ^[4]

References

- [1] <http://yhm.techtalk.co.uk/>
- [2] YHM Announced (<http://mybbsource.com/thread-2194.html>)
- [3] YHM Sourceforge Project Page (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/yhm/>)
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Your Free Community

	
Developer(s)	Yfma Hi-4 ^[1]
Initial release	?
Stable release	1.0 ^[2] (13th August 2007) ^[2] _[+/-]
Preview release	0.5 Beta ^[2] (June 13th 2007) ^[3] _[+/-]
Written in	?
Available in	English
Type	Forum software
License	YFMA Software License
Website	Yfma ^[4]

YourFreeCommunity (abbreviated as **Yfc**) is an Internet forum script. Originally titled Yfma Community, in reference to the developers behind the project, the name of the software was later changed to YourFreeCommunity to match with the other software being developed by Yfma during that era. Coded in Php with Mysql backend, relying on ajax control.

History

Yfc has been in the developmental stages since early 2006, coded by David Emmett, and designed by Keith Whelpton, the project has hit a few major flaws and design problems, but has arrived to the beta testing phase at the time of publishing this article. The alpha stage is expected for release in late August 2007.

Security

The security features developed by David Emmett for Yfc, have been thoroughly tested by hackers and coders alike in an attempt to break the encryption and security features of Yfc, so far the record remains at an impressive 0 Hacks.

Support

The license of Yfc will give users unlimited 1-to-1 support over the internet and phone. The yfma community is also set up to handle support for Yfc once it is released.

External links

- Snakebite online ^[5]
- Official support forum ^[6]

References

[1] <http://yfma.com/aboutus.php#hi4>

[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2Fyourfreecommunity [3]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2Fyourfreecommunity [4]

<http://yfma.com/>

[5] <http://snakebite.yfma.com/>

[6] <http://www.yfma.com/tmp/>

Your Free Screamer

	
Developer(s)	Yfma Hi-4 ^[1]
Initial release	?
Stable release	1.1.0 Alpha Release ^[2] (04/07/2006) ^[1] _[+/-]
Preview release	2.0 Beta Release ^[2] (June 1 2007) ^[2] _[+/-]
Written in	?
Available in	English
Type	Forum software
License	GNU GPL
Website	YourFreeScreamer ^[3]

Your Free Screamer (abbreviated as **Yfs**) is a freeware shoutbox program. Originally titled YfmaScreamer, The script is written in PHP and uses a MySQL database backend as well as elements of Ajax behind the scenes.

History

Yfs was created on July 1st 2004 by David Emmett and Keith Wheltpson of Yfma by accident, as they were experimenting with Mysql programming, originally developed to become one of the first fully skinnable and editable shoutbox programs on the internet, it has developed to include many more features such as automatic spam warning, and simple installation.

Support

The Yfma support staff and users on the community forums provide free support to anyone needing assistance with the installation or use of Yfs.

Future

Yfs 2.0 is expected to be released in early September 2007. The new version will support both Mysql backend and Flat-File support.

External links

- Your Free Screamer download page ^[4]
 - Official Support Forum ^[6]
 - Yfma Home Page ^[5]

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_stable_software_release%2Fyourfreescreamer [2]
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3Alatest_preview_software_release%2Fyourfreescreamer [3]
- <http://yfma.com/yfs/>
- [4] <http://www.Yfma.com/yfs/>
- [5] <http://www.yfma.com/>

Zen Cart

Original author(s)	Zen Ventures, LLC
Developer(s)	The Zen Cart Development Team ^[1]
Stable release	1.3.9d / June 3, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Online store management system
License	GNU General Public License
Website	http://www.zen-cart.com/

Zen Cart is an online store management system. It is PHP-based, using a MySQL database and HTML components. Support is provided for several languages and currencies, and it is freely available under the GNU General Public License.

Zen Cart branched from osCommerce as a separate project. Beyond some aesthetic changes, the major differences between the two systems come from Zen Cart's architectural changes (e.g. a template system) and additional included features in the core. Among the modules already included are a Gift Certificate/Voucher module which allows to create, send and manage the digital coupons. A module to sell downloads (pdf or other media files) is included as well. The release of the 1.3.x series further differentiated Zen Cart by moving the template system from its historic tables-based approach to one that was largely CSS-based.

Features

Zen Cart's default installation provides everything needed to maintain a shopping cart web site, however no warranty is given that the software fulfills its purpose. Products, pricing, shipping, newsletters, sales etc. are managed by the store owner through the administration area. The shopping cart is set up to receive payments from major credit cards and several payment gateway services are also provided.

The following is a list of some of the key features of Zen Cart as stated on their website:

- multiple language support
- multiple customer modes
- unlimited category depth
- multiple sales and discounts
- multiple display modes
- XHTML 1.0 compliant template system
- extra pages
- multiple ad banner controller
- multiple shipping options
- multiple payment options
- newsletter manager
- discount coupons
- gift certificates
- featured products
- quantity discounts
- phpBB integration through external module

Although ZenCart improved the shop management and administration with the template system, still it suffers from the fact that editing core files for customizing is often required (no real modular structure). Therefore, in case of heavy customizing, the software is cumbersome to maintain and update.

Instruction books

- Watson, Kerry; Matthew Therrien (2005). *Zen Cart: Building an Online Store the Zen Way*. Trafford/On Demand Manuals. ISBN 978-1-4120-6645-7.
- Goh, Koon Hoek (2007). *e-Start Your Web Store with Zen Cart*. Singapore: Cucumber Media Pte Ltd. ISBN 978-981-05-6591-6.
- Sarkar, Suhreed (2008). *Zen Cart E-commerce Application Development*. United Kingdom: Packt Publishing. ISBN 978-1-847191-17-5.
- Laughlin, Jeff (2010). *Zen Cart Optimization, 2010*^[2]. Canada: Jeff Laughlin. ISBN 978-0-9865653-0-4.

See also

- List of free and open source eCommerce software

External links

- Official Zen Cart webpage^[3]
- Zen Cart France webpage^[4]
- Zen Cart Norwegian webpage^[5]
- Information on Zen-Cart 2.0^[6]
- SitePoint.com blog: 18 Great Shopping Carts to Power Your Online Store^[7]
- Collection of Free eCommerce Carts^[8]
- Zen-Cart Templates^[9]

References

- [1] http://www.zen-cart.com/index.php?main_page=infopages&pages_id=9
- [2] <http://www.amazon.com/Zen-Cart-Optimization-2010-Performance/dp/098656530X/>
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- [4] <http://www.zencart-france.com/>
- [5] <http://www.zen-cart.no/>
- [6] <http://www.zen-cart.com/forum/showpost.php?p=658855&postcount=1>
- [7] <http://www.sitepoint.com/blogs/2009/11/09/shopping-cart-solutions/>
- [8] <http://www.free-carts.com>
- [9] <http://www.algozone.com/zencart-templates.php>

Zend Certified Engineer

The **Zend Certified Engineer (ZCE)** certification is an internationally-recognized PHP certification established by Zend Technologies. An exam must be passed in order to be awarded the certification. It is intended to prove that a person is fully qualified to develop PHP web applications.



To help Zend Certified Engineers gain exposure to potential employers, Zend lists all Zend Certified Engineers in its directory, Yellow Pages for PHP Professionals and allows ZCEs to join its exclusive LinkedIn group. They also allow Zend Certified Engineers to place a ZCE logo on their personal web site and resume.

There are almost (approaching) 5,000 Zend Certified Engineers in the world with either PHP 4 or PHP 5 certifications. Zend's PHP 5 examination was introduced in August 2006, and the PHP 4 exam was retired in March 2007. Both versions are multiple choice examinations with the pass/fail score kept secret. Zend's PHP 5 exam costs US\$ as of October 2009^[1] and is offered exclusively at Pearson VUE testing sites.

Exam topics

As PHP is mainly used as a web development language, the ZCE tests the candidate over a variety of skills necessary for developing web applications. The PHP 5 Certification exam covers^[2]:

- PHP Basics
- Functions
- Arrays
- Object-oriented programming
- Security, including Cross-site scripting (XSS) and SQL injection
- XML and Web Services, including SimpleXML, Xpath, SOAP, and REST
- Strings and patterns, including PCRE
- Databases and SQL
- Web Features, such as sessions, forms, GET and POST data, cookies, and HTTP headers
- Streams and Network Programming
- Differences between PHP 4 and 5
- Design and Theory
- Php.ini settings

Although these are the Study Guide contents, there are more topics to consider in order to be prepared for the exam, such as use of the new extension PHP Data Object (PDO) layer to access databases, and the Standard PHP Library (SPL), a new set of classes specially created to manipulate objects as sets of arrays or files.

See also

- PHP
- Zend Technologies
- Zend Framework Certification

External links

- Certification home page^[3]
- Zend PHP Yellow Pages^[4]

References

- [1] <http://www.zend.com/en/store/php-certification/>
[2] <http://www.zend.com/en/services/certification/php-5-certification/>
[3] <http://www.zend.com/en/services/certification/>
[4] <http://www.zend.com/en/store/education/certification/yellow-pages.php>

Zend Engine

The **Zend Engine** is an open source scripting engine (a Virtual Machine), commonly known for the important role it plays in the web automation language PHP. It was originally developed by Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski while they were students at the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology. They later founded a company called Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel. The name Zend is a combination of their forenames, Zeev and Andi.

The first version of the Zend Engine appeared in 1999 alongside PHP version 4. It was written as a highly optimized modular back-end, which for the first time could be used in applications outside of PHP. The performance, reliability and extensibility of the engine played a significant role in increasing the popularity of PHP.

The current version of the virtual machine is *The Zend Engine II* and is at the heart of PHP 5. The source code for the Zend Engine has been freely available under the PHP License since 2001; it is an open-source project, and there are now several programmers from all over the world who volunteer their time and skills to expand and improve the code base.

See also

- Comparison of application virtual machines

External links

- Zend Engine Homepage^[1]
- The Zend Engine License, version 2.00^[2]

References

- [1] http://www.zend.com/products/zend_engine
[2] http://www.zend.com/license/2_00.txt

Zend Framework

	
Developer(s)	Zend Technologies
Stable release	1.10.5 / May 26, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Web application framework
License	New BSD license
Website	http://framework.zend.com/

Zend Framework (ZF) is an open source, object-oriented web application framework implemented in PHP 5 and licensed under the New BSD License.^[1]

History

Zend Framework was conceived in early 2005 while many new frameworks, such as Ruby on Rails and the Spring Framework, were gaining popularity in the web development community. ZF was publicly announced at the first Zend Conference in October 2005.^[2]

On July 1, 2007, Zend Framework 1.0 was released.^[3]

Philosophy

ZF is a use-at-will framework. There is no single development paradigm or pattern that all Zend Framework users must follow, although ZF does provide components for the MVC, Table Data Gateway, and Row Data Gateway design patterns. Zend Framework provides individual components for many other common requirements in web application development.^[1]

Zend Framework also seeks to promote web development best practices in the PHP community; conventions are not as commonly used in ZF as in many other frameworks, rather suggestions are put forth by setting reasonable defaults that can be overridden for each ZF application's specific requirements.^[4]

Licensing

Zend Framework is licensed under the Open Source Initiative (OSI)-approved New BSD License, and all code contributors must sign a Contributor License Agreement (CLA) based on the Apache Software Foundation's CLA. The licensing and contribution policies were established to prevent intellectual property issues for commercial ZF users, according to Zend's Andi Gutmans^[5].

Sponsor and partners

Zend Technologies, co-founded by PHP core contributors Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski, is the corporate sponsor of Zend Framework.^[6] Technology partners include IBM^[7], Google^[8], Microsoft^[9], Adobe Systems^[10], and Strikelron^[11].

Requirements

Zend Framework requires PHP 5.2.4 or later since version 1.7.0. Previous versions required PHP 5.1.4 or later, although the ZF Programmer's Reference Guide strongly recommended PHP 5.2.3 or later for security and performance improvements included in these versions of PHP. PHPUnit 3.0 or later is required to run the unit tests shipped with Zend Framework. Many components also require PHP extensions.^[12]

Features

Zend Framework features include:^[4]

- All components are fully object-oriented PHP 5 and are E_STRICT compliant
- Use-at-will architecture with loosely coupled components and minimal interdependencies
- Extensible MVC implementation supporting layouts and PHP-based templates by default
- Support for multiple database systems and vendors, including MySQL, Oracle, IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL, SQLite, and Informix Dynamic Server
- Email composition and delivery, retrieval via mbox, Maildir, POP3 and IMAP4
- Flexible caching sub-system with support for many types of backends, such as memory or a file system.

Building and running Zend Framework applications

Zend Technologies provide a PHP stack, Zend Server (or Zend Server Community Edition), which is optimized for running Zend Framework applications. Zend Server includes Zend Framework in its OS-native, integrated installers, along with PHP and all required extensions. Zend Server provides improved performance for PHP and especially Zend Framework applications through opcode acceleration and several caching capabilities, and includes application monitoring and diagnostics facilities.^[13]

Zend Server is not required to run Zend Framework applications and the Zend Framework can be downloaded and installed independently of Zend Server.

For developers who prefer an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for coding and debugging, Zend Studio, tightly integrated with Zend Framework, provides an MVC view, MVC code generation, code formatter, code assist, and more.^[14]

Zend Studio is not free software, whereas the Zend Framework and Zend Server (community edition) are free.

Zend Server may not be compatible with common debugging tools such as Xdebug which is bundled with free PHP IDEs such as Netbeans.^[15] For this reason, developers who want to use a completely free PHP stack, including an IDE, should consider other alternatives as well as Zend Server.

Code, documentation, and test standards

Code contributions to Zend Framework are subject to rigorous code, documentation, and test standards. All code must meet ZF's coding standards and unit tests must reach 80% code coverage before the corresponding code may be moved to the release branch.^[16]

Simple Cloud API

On September 22, 2009, Zend Technologies announced^[17] that it would be working with technology partners including Microsoft, IBM, Rackspace, Nirvanix, and GoGrid along with the Zend Framework community to develop a common API to cloud application services called the Simple Cloud API. This project is part of Zend Framework and will be hosted on the Zend Framework website^[18], but a separate site called simplecloud.org^[14] has been launched to discuss and download the most current versions of the API.

The Simple Cloud API will be included in production releases of Zend Framework after the API has been finalized and the adapters to popular cloud services have reached production quality.

See also

- List of web application frameworks
- Comparison of web application frameworks
- New BSD License
- Zend Server
- Zend Studio

External links

- Official Website ^[19]
- Zend Framework by Examples (ZfEx) ^[20]
- Zend Framework IRC Channels ^[21]
- Zend Framework news, links and tutorials ^[22]

Tutorials

- Rob Allen's popular tutorial ^[23]
- Lyndon Baptiste's tutorial ^[24]
- Official ZF Quickstart ^[25]
- Examples notes ^[26]
- Video tutorials ^[27]

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- [27] <http://www.zendcasts.com/>

Zend Technologies

Zend Technologies Ltd. is a world wide web infrastructure software company with headquarters in Cupertino, California, U.S., technology center in Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv, Israel and offices in France, Italy and Germany. The company's operations are currently centered on the development of products relating to the development, deployment and management of PHP-based web applications, including Zend Studio.

History

Zend Technologies is best known for its founders Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski who, along with other Israeli graduates of the Technion, extended PHP after its creation by Rasmus Lerdorf.

In 1997, Zeev and Andi rewrote the parser behind Rasmus Lerdorf's PHP-FI. The result was released as PHP 3. In 1998 they redesigned that parser completely, and named it the Zend Engine. PHP 4 was based on the first version of the Zend Engine.

In 2006 Zend Technologies received the Best Startup Software Company Award at the Israeli Venture Association Annual Hi Tech Conference in Tel Aviv. The award was presented by Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert. ^[1] ^[2]



The company's logo

Products

Zend Server

Zend Server is a web application server for running and managing PHP applications. Zend Server comes with built-in application monitoring, application problem diagnostics, caching and optimization capabilities and a Web-based administrator console. Zend Server's installers are native to the OS (RPM/DEB/MSI) and include a tested PHP distribution, Zend Framework, out-of-the-box connectivity to all common databases, Java connectivity, and a scalable and PHP-integrated download server (for Linux only).

Zend Server Community Edition

The **community edition** of Zend Server is a free, complete PHP stack that is suited for developing PHP applications or running non-critical applications in production. Zend Server Community Edition is simple to install, supports Linux, Windows and Mac OS X, and is periodically updated by Zend.

Zend Platform

Zend Platform is a product that runs on a web server, monitoring PHP applications and reporting on performance and possible problems. It also offers a PHP accelerator (often confused with the free Zend Optimizer), a content caching solution including an API for partial page caching, session clustering and numerous management tools. Zend Platform can be used in conjunction with Zend Studio to do remote debugging and profiling of PHP applications in their native server environment.

Zend Studio

Zend Studio is a commercial, proprietary integrated development environment (IDE) for PHP.

Zend Guard

Zend Guard is a product that can prevent from peeping into PHP scripts.

Zend Certification Test

Zend also provides a PHP Certification Test and certifies people succeeding on the exam as Zend Certified Engineers (ZCE). To help Zend Certified Engineers gain employment, Zend lists all the persons who have passed the Zend PHP Certification Exam in its directory, Yellow Pages for PHP Professionals. Also, they allow ZCEs to place a ZCE logo on their personal web site/resume.

Sponsored Projects

Zend Engine

Zend Engine is the heart of PHP, originally written by Andi Gutmans and Zeev Suraski. The first version of Zend Engine was shipped with PHP4. Zend sponsors some developers to actively contribute to the engine, while the main development of Zend Engine today comes from contributors to the PHP project.

Zend Framework

Zend Framework is an open-source, object-oriented web application framework written in PHP5 and licensed under the new BSD license.

Simple Cloud API

The Simple Cloud API is an open-source PHP API for accessing services from multiple cloud vendors with configuration changes alone. This project is the first project Zend has launched to facilitate PHP development for the cloud.

Social events

Zend Technologies visits events worldwide to spread the OSS message. In 2005, Zeev Suraski delivered a speech at the OSS Technical Seminar organized by the Open Standard Support Organization, Sunwah - PearL Linux and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

List of world wide partners

- Zend Japan ^[3], sales agency in Japan, owned by TL Holdings ^[4]
- Brain Alliance ^[5], Finland
- Ausy ^[6], Luxembourg and Belgium
- Ibuildings ^[7], UK and Netherlands
- Think Open Software ^[8], South Africa
- Rynet ^[9], Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore
- ETTBrasil ^[10], Brazil
- Zitec ^[11], Romania

External links

- Zend Technologies ^[12]
- Zend Certification Home ^[13]
- Yellow Pages for PHP Professionals ^[14]
- Zend Japan ^[15]
- Zeev Suraski spoke at OSS Technical Seminar in Hong Kong ^[16]
- Zend partners ^[17]

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- [5] <http://www.brainalliance.com>
- [6] <http://www.ausy.lu>
- [7] <http://www.ibuildings.com>
- [8] <http://www.thinkopensoftware.com>
- [9] <http://www.rynet.co.id>
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- [13] <http://www.zend.com/certification/>
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Zenphoto

	
Developer(s)	Team-Developed
Stable release	1.2.9 / March 1, 2010
Preview release	Nightly Build ^[1]
Operating system	Cross Platform
Platform	PHP / MySQL
Available in	Multilingual
Type	Online Gallery
License	GPL
Website	www.zenphoto.org ^[2]

Zenphoto is an online photo gallery application designed to be "a simpler web photo album." It includes dynamic image processing, folder-based albums, editable titles and descriptions powered by AJAX, comments, themes, online uploads, and simple image management.

History

Zenphoto was started from scratch by Tristan Harward in May 2005 after several articles were posted on weblogs citing the need for a better solution than those already existing. Development of the first version moved swiftly and was driven by user comments on Harward's weblog at trisweb.com ^[3]. The first available version was 0.8, released on September 15, 2005.

Zenphoto is now a team based application including many active developers. The team released the first major ZenPhoto upgrade in 8 months on November 3, 2007, version 1.1.

Technical description

One of zenphoto's most unusual features is the image processor, which routes all image requests through a single dynamic program. Based on the parameters given, the image processor resizes and crops the image and returns the result. This results in the ability to request any permutation of an image within a theme or web page.

In general, Zenphoto uses a technical philosophy of simplicity and efficiency. Data are not retrieved until requested (lazy evaluation) and algorithms are optimized to be fast for their intended purpose.

External links

- [zenphoto.org](http://www.zenphoto.org) ^[4] - Zenphoto's Main page
- [Zenphoto support forums](http://www.zenphoto.org/support) ^[5] - Zenphoto support forums
- [zenphoto.org.cn](http://www.zenphoto.org.cn) ^[6] - Zenphoto China
- www.1nc.ru - Blog - Zenphoto ^[7] - Zenphoto Russian

Zenphoto website examples

- www.zenphoto.org ^[8] - Demo photoblog Powered by Zenphoto

See also

- [Photo gallery comparison](#)

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Zikula

	
Developer(s)	Zikula Development Team
Stable release	Zikula 1.2.3 / *April 20, 2010
Operating system	Cross-platform
Type	Content Management System and Web Application Framework
License	GNU General Public License
Website	zikula.org ^[1]

Zikula is a free open source web application framework released under the GNU General Public License. It can be used to develop robust, secure, interactive and editable websites and web based applications. Zikula is written in PHP object oriented and fully modular. It requires a database and may use all leading database platforms like MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle Database and Microsoft SQL Server. In July 2008, **PostNuke** version 8 was released as Zikula version 1.

Features

- Templating engine for theming
- API
- RSS feeds
- Forums
- Polls
- Language internationalization
- Galleries
- Chat
- E-Commerce
- Games, Reviews, Links... with many third parties add-ons.

Development

Zikula follows an active development cycle aiming toward frequent releases. Project milestones and roadmap are posted at the Zikula Code Roadmap. Many 3rd party developers build and contribute to extensions for the Zikula Application Framework which are often developed and hosted at the Zikula Code website. Extensions perform tasks like blogging, storing and displaying data, such as images, music, forums, and shopping carts.

Community

Zikula has many active communities around the world with many official and unofficial sites around the world. As of July 2008 for example, the Zikula community forums contained over 231,421 messages.

Books

- *Postnuke Content Management* by Kevin J. Hatch (ISBN 0672326868)
- *Das PostNuke Kompendium* by Markus Gossmer, Michael Schumacher, Andreas Schauperl (ISBN 3540219420)

See also

- List of content management systems

External links

- Official website ^[1]
- Zikula Review ^[2]
- Zikula Code Roadmap ^[3]

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