

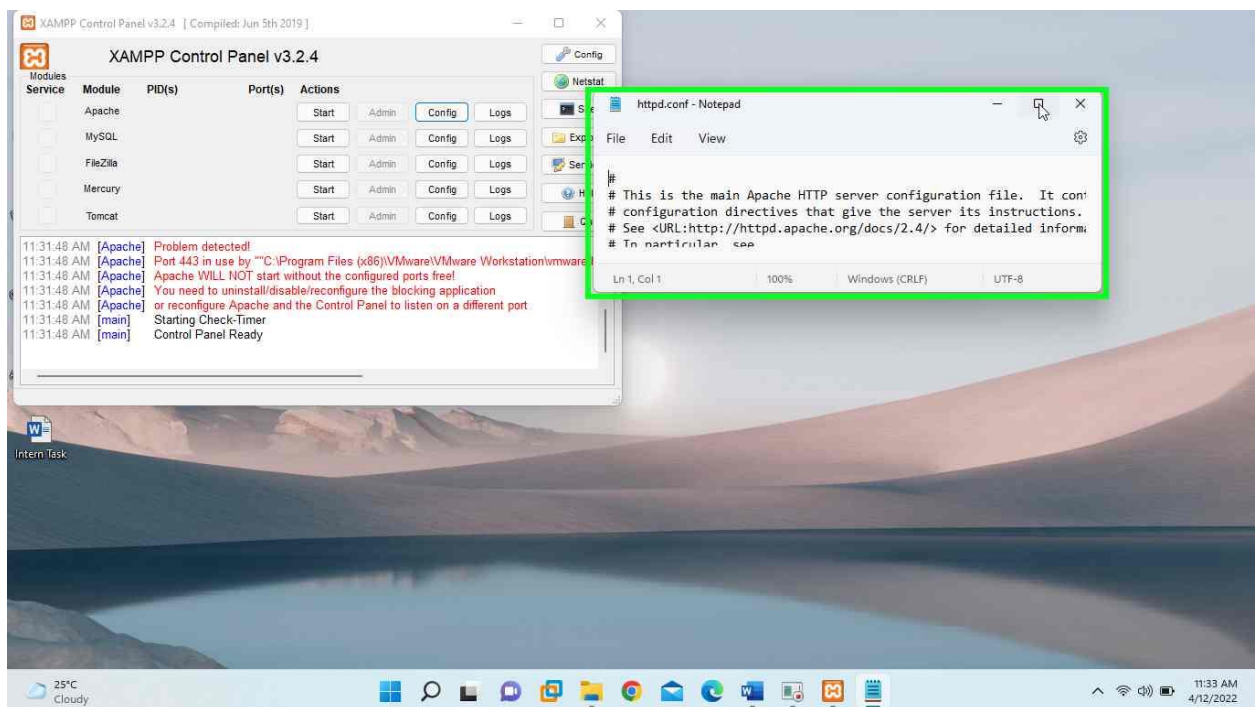


XAMPP Problem-Solving

XAMPP Problem-Solving

To begin, the most common reason for XAMPP problem is clash between the ports used by different programs. Therefore, to solve this problem we must examine our port (s) to see if they match with the ports of other programs. If it matches, we must assign new port to XAMPP, to change our ports, we should follow following steps:

STEP1: We should check our ports, to check firstly, we need to click on Config of Apache and choose first option and click ctrl+F which will lead us to find our port and press enter. Note: (By default, the port will be 80. So, first search for port 80 and click enter and that will take you too port 80 and make it 8080.)



```
httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

#
# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do "not" begin
# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/access_log"
# with ServerRoot set to "/usr/local/apache2" will be interpreted by the
# server as "/usr/local/apache2/logs/access_log", whereas "/logs/access_log"
# will be interpreted as "/logs/access_log".
#
# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which httpd.exe is located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths to avoid confusion.
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change the
# PidFile.
#
# Define SRVROOT "D:/xampp/apache"
#
# ServerRoot "D:/xampp/apache"
#
# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
#
# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default
# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
# other reason.
#
# Mutex default:logs
#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
```

```
httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
# least PidFile.
#
# Define SRVROOT "D:/xampp/apache"
#
# ServerRoot "D:/xampp/apache"
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# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
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# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
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#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
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```
*httpd.conf - Notepad
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# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
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# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
# least PidFile.
#
Define SRVROOT "D:/xampp/apache"

ServerRoot "D:/xampp/apache"

#
# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
#
# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default
# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
# other reason.
#
# Mutex default:logs

#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:8080
```

```
*httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
# least PidFile.
#
Define SRVROOT "D:/xampp/apache"

ServerRoot "D:/xampp/apache"

#
# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
#
# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default
# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
# other reason.
#
# Mutex default:logs

#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:8080

Listen 80
```

```
*httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
# least PidFile.
#
Define SRVROOT "D:/xampp/apache"

ServerRoot "D:/xampp/apache"

#
# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
#
# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default
# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
# other reason.
#
# Mutex default:logs

#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:8080

Listen 8080

Ln 61, Col 12
100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
25°C Cloudy 11:33 AM 4/12/2022

*httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View
# running httpd, as with most system services.
#
User daemon
Group daemon

</IfModule>

# 'Main' server configuration
#
# The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main'
# server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a
# <VirtualHost> definition. These values also provide defaults for
# any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file.
#
# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,
# in which case these default settings will be overridden for the
# virtual host being defined.
#
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin postmaster@localhost

#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
ServerName localhost:80

Ln 230, Col 24
100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
25°C Cloudy 11:33 AM 4/12/2022
```

```
httpd.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# running httpd, as with most system services.
#
User daemon
Group daemon

</IFModule>

# 'Main' server configuration
#
# The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main'
# server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a
# <VirtualHost> definition. These values also provide defaults for
# any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file.
#
# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,
# in which case these default settings will be overridden for the
# virtual host being defined.
#
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin postmaster@localhost

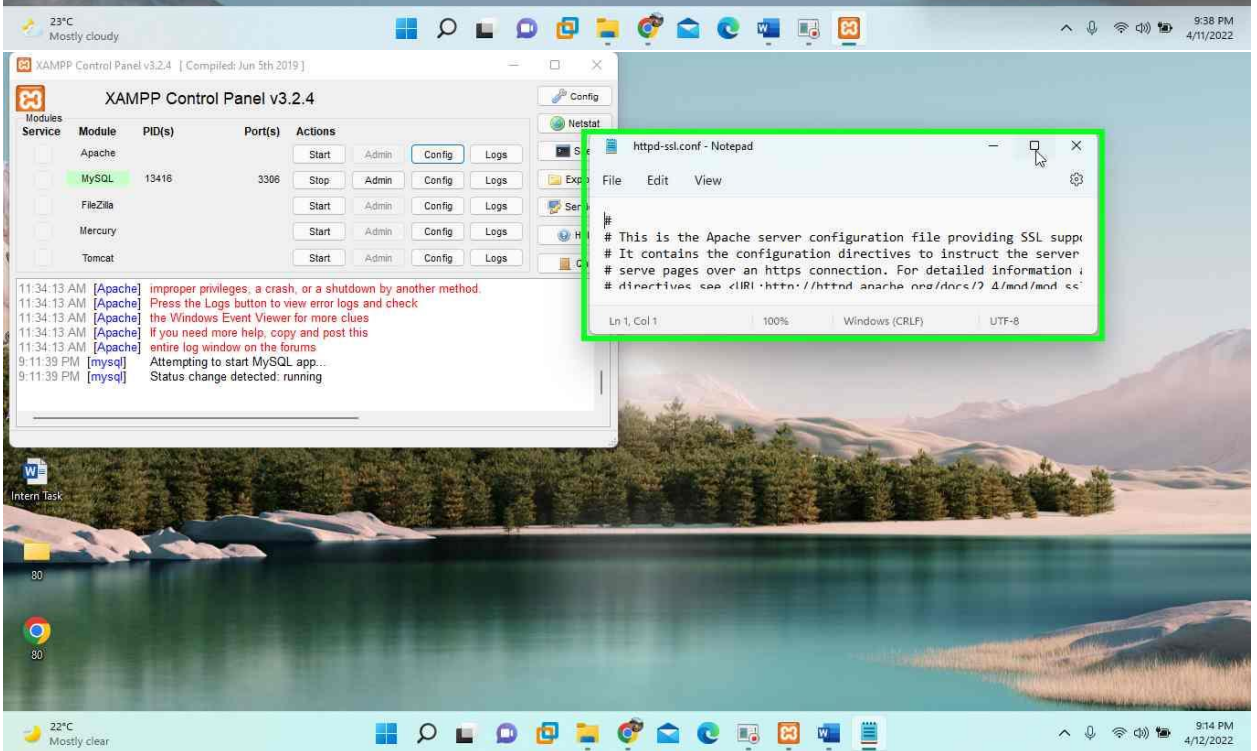
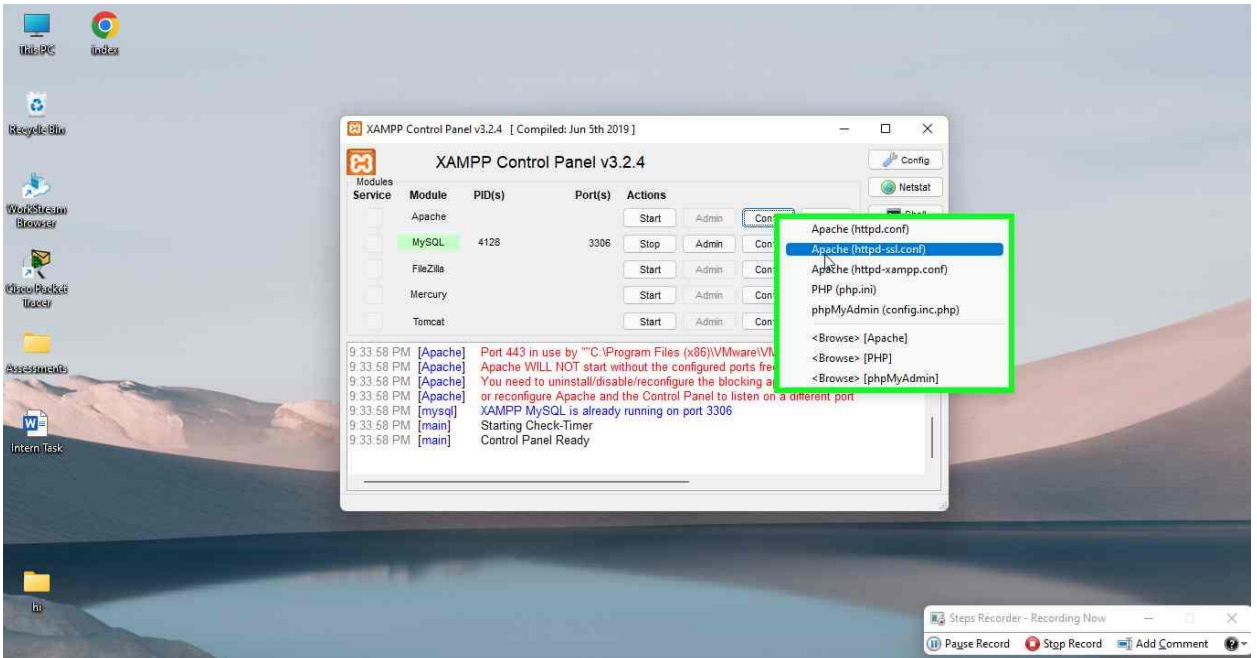
#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
ServerName localhost:8080

Ln 230, Col 26
100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
25°C Cloudy
11:34 AM 4/12/2022
```

STEP 2: Now, again we should check our ports, to check firstly, we need to click on Config of Apache and choose second option and click ctrl+F which will lead us to find our port and press enter. Note: (By default, the port will be 443. So, first search for port 443 and click enter and that will take you too port 443 and now make it 1443.)

The screenshot shows the XAMPP Control Panel v3.2.4 interface. The 'Modules' section is visible, listing Apache, MySQL, FileZilla, Mercury, and Tomcat. The Apache service is highlighted, and the 'Config' button is selected. The logs window shows the following messages:

```
11:34:13 AM [Apache] improper privileges, a crash, or a shutdown by another method
11:34:13 AM [Apache] Press the Logs button to view error logs and check
11:34:13 AM [Apache] the Windows Event Viewer for more clues
11:34:13 AM [Apache] If you need more help, copy and post this
11:34:13 AM [Apache] entire log window on the forums
9:11:39 PM [mysql] Attempting to start MySQL app...
9:11:39 PM [mysql] Status change detected: running
```



```
httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

#
# This is the Apache server configuration file providing
# It contains the configuration directives to instruct the server how to
# serve pages over an https connection. For detailed information about these
# directives see <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html>
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Required modules: mod_log_config, mod_setenvif, mod_ssl,
#                   socache_shmcb_module (for default value of SSLSessionCache)
#
# Pseudo Random Number Generator (PRNG):
# Configure one or more sources to seed the PRNG of the SSL library.
# The seed data should be of good random quality.
# WARNING! On some platforms /dev/random blocks if not enough entropy
# is available. This means you then cannot use the /dev/random device
# because it would lead to very long connection times (as long as
# it requires to make more entropy available). But usually those
# platforms additionally provide a /dev/urandom device which doesn't
# block. So, if available, use this one instead. Read the mod_ssl User
# Manual for more details.
#
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/urandom 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/urandom 512

#
# When we also provide SSL we have to listen to the
# standard HTTP port (see above) and to the HTTPS port
#
Ln 1, Col 1
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httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# It contains the configuration directives to instruct the server how to
# serve pages over an https connection. For detailed information about these
# directives see <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html>
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Required modules: mod_log_config, mod_setenvif, mod_ssl,
#                   socache_shmcb_module (for default value of SSLSessionCache)
#
# Pseudo Random Number Generator (PRNG):
# Configure one or more sources to seed the PRNG of the SSL library.
# The seed data should be of good random quality.
# WARNING! On some platforms /dev/random blocks if not enough entropy
# is available. This means you then cannot use the /dev/random device
# because it would lead to very long connection times (as long as
# it requires to make more entropy available). But usually those
# platforms additionally provide a /dev/urandom device which doesn't
# block. So, if available, use this one instead. Read the mod_ssl User
# Manual for more details.
#
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/urandom 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/urandom 512

#
# When we also provide SSL we have to listen to the
# standard HTTP port (see above) and to the HTTPS port
#
Listen 443

Ln 36, Col 11
100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
9:14 PM 4/12/2022
```



```
*httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# It contains the configuration directives to instruct the server how to
# serve pages over an https connection. For detailed information
# directives see <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/ssl.html>
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Required modules: mod_log_config, mod_setenvif, mod_ssl,
#                  socache_shmcb_module (for default value of SSLSessionCache)
#
# Pseudo Random Number Generator (PRNG):
# Configure one or more sources to seed the PRNG of the SSL library.
# The seed data should be of good random quality.
# WARNING! On some platforms /dev/random blocks if not enough entropy
# is available. This means you then cannot use the /dev/random device
# because it would lead to very long connection times (as long as
# it requires to make more entropy available). But usually those
# platforms additionally provide a /dev/urandom device which doesn't
# block. So, if available, use this one instead. Read the mod_ssl User
# Manual for more details.
#
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/urandom 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/random 512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/urandom 512
#
#
# When we also provide SSL we have to listen to the
# standard HTTP port (see above) and to the HTTPS port
#
Listen 1443
```

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```
*httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# Inter-Process Session Cache:
# Configure the SSL Session Cache: First the mechanism
# to use and second the expiring timeout (in seconds).
#SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)"
SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)"
SSLSessionCacheTimeout 300

# OCSP Stapling (requires OpenSSL 0.9.8h or later)
#
# This feature is disabled by default and requires at least
# the two directives SSLUseStapling and SSLStaplingCache.
# Refer to the documentation on OCSP Stapling in the SSL/TLS
# How-To for more information.
#
# Enable stapling for all SSL-enabled servers:
#SSLUseStapling On

# Define a relatively small cache for OCSP Stapling using
# the same mechanism that is used for the SSL session cache
# above. If stapling is used with more than a few certificates,
# the size may need to be increased. (AH01929 will be logged.)
#SSLStaplingCache "shmcb:${SRVROOT}/logs/ssl_stapling(32768)"

# Seconds before valid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingStandardCacheTimeout 3600

# Seconds before invalid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingErrorCacheTimeout 600

##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
```

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```
*httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

# Inter-Process Session Cache:
# Configure the SSL Session Cache: First the mechanism
# to use and second the expiring timeout (in seconds).
#SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)"
SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)"
SSLSessionCacheTimeout 300

# OCSP Stapling (requires OpenSSL 0.9.8h or later)
#
# This feature is disabled by default and requires at least
# the two directives SSLUseStapling and SSLStaplingCache.
# Refer to the documentation on OCSP Stapling in the SSL/TLS
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#
# Enable stapling for all SSL-enabled servers:
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# the same mechanism that is used for the SSL session cache
# above. If stapling is used with more than a few certificates,
# the size may need to be increased. (AH01929 will be logged.)
#SSLStaplingCache "shmcb:${SRVROOT}/logs/ssl_stapling(32768)"

# Seconds before valid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingStandardCacheTimeout 3600

# Seconds before invalid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingErrorCacheTimeout 600

##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##

<VirtualHost _default_:1443>
```

```
*httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)"
SSLSessionCacheTimeout 300

# OCSP Stapling (requires OpenSSL 0.9.8h or later)
#
# This feature is disabled by default and requires at least
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# Refer to the documentation on OCSP Stapling in the SSL/TLS
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#SSLStaplingCache "shmcb:${SRVROOT}/logs/ssl_stapling(32768)"

# Seconds before valid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingStandardCacheTimeout 3600

# Seconds before invalid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingErrorCacheTimeout 600

##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##

<VirtualHost _default_:1443>

# General setup for the virtual host
DocumentRoot "D:/xampp/htdocs"
ServerName www.example.com:443
```

```
*httpd-ssl.conf - Notepad
File Edit View

SSLSessionCache "shmcb:D:/xampp/apache/logs/ssl_cache(512000)"
SSLSessionCacheTimeout 300

# OCSP Stapling (requires OpenSSL 0.9.8h or later)
#
# This feature is disabled by default and requires at least
# the two directives SSLUseStapling and SSLStaplingCache.
# Refer to the documentation on OCSP Stapling in the SSL/TLS
# How-To for more information.
#
# Enable stapling for all SSL-enabled servers:
#SSLUseStapling On
|
# Define a relatively small cache for OCSP Stapling using
# the same mechanism that is used for the SSL session cache
# above. If stapling is used with more than a few certificates,
# the size may need to be increased. (AH01929 will be logged.)
#SSLStaplingCache "shmcb:${SRVROOT}/logs/ssl_stapling(32768)"

# Seconds before valid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingStandardCacheTimeout 3600

# Seconds before invalid OCSP responses are expired from the cache
#SSLStaplingErrorCacheTimeout 600

##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##

<VirtualHost _default_:1443>

# General setup for the virtual host
DocumentRoot "D:/xampp/htdocs"
ServerName www.example.com:1443
```

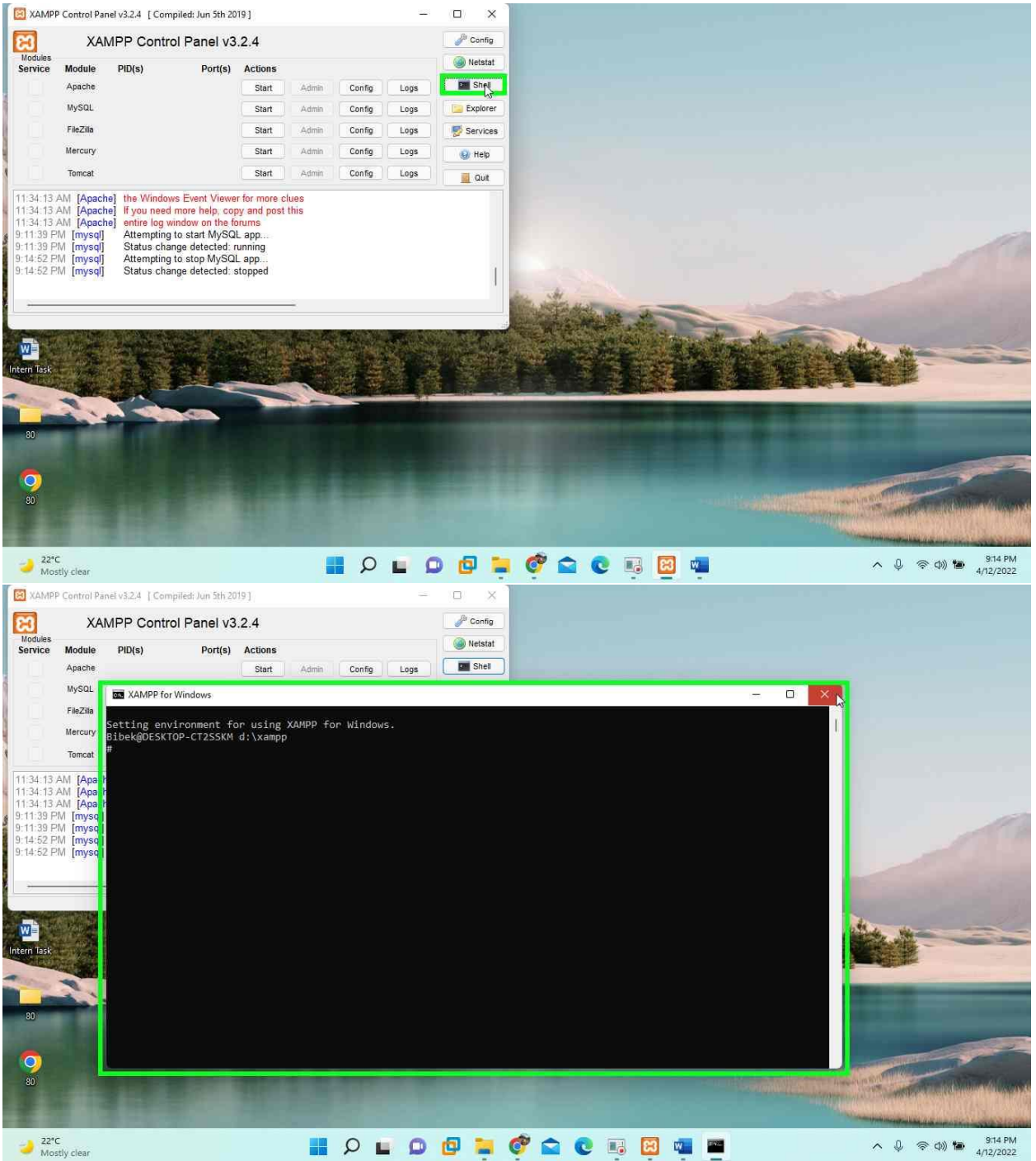
Ln 104, Col 1 | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8 | 9:14 PM 4/12/2022

XAMPP Control Panel v3.2.4 [Compiled: Jun 5th 2019]

Service	Module	PID(s)	Port(s)	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apache			Start Admin Config Logs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MySQL	13416	3306	Stop Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	FileZilla			Start Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mercury			Start Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tomcat			Start Admin Config Logs

Log window content:

```
11:34:13 AM [Apache] improper privileges, a crash, or a shutdown by another method.
11:34:13 AM [Apache] Press the Logs button to view error logs and check
11:34:13 AM [Apache] the Windows Event Viewer for more clues
11:34:13 AM [Apache] If you need more help, copy and post this
11:34:13 AM [Apache] entire log window on the forums
9:11:39 PM [mysql] Attempting to start MySQL app...
9:11:39 PM [mysql] Status change detected: running
```



If your problem is still not solved by following these steps, then try reinstalling your program. If that also doesn't help then kindly, visit IT Department.