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<td>DefaultLogger ............................................................................................... 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.4</td>
<td>AnsiColorLogger ............................................................................................ 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.5</td>
<td>MailLogger .................................................................................................... 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.6</td>
<td>NoBannerLogger ........................................................................................... 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.7</td>
<td>ProfileLogger ................................................................................................. 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.8</td>
<td>StatisticsListener ......................................................................................... 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.9</td>
<td>TimestampedLogger ...................................................................................... 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.10</td>
<td>SilentLogger .................................................................................................. 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.1</td>
<td>Build File Format ......................................................................................... 281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.2</td>
<td>Property File Format .................................................................................... 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography ............................................................................................................. 285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phing Is Not GNU make; it's a PHP project build system or build tool based on Apache Ant. You can do anything with it that you could do with a traditional build system like GNU make, and its use of simple XML build files and extensible PHP "task" classes make it an easy-to-use and highly flexible build framework. Features include running PHPUnit and SimpleTest unit tests (including test result and coverage reports), file transformations (e.g. token replacement, XSLT transformation, Smarty template transformations), file system operations, interactive build support, SQL execution, CVS/SVN operations, tools for creating PEAR packages, documentation generation (DocBlox, PhpDocumentor) and much more.

If you find yourself writing custom scripts to handle the packaging, deploying, or testing of your applications, then we suggest looking at the Phing framework. Phing comes packaged with numerous out-of-the-box operation modules (tasks), and an easy-to-use OO model for adding your own custom tasks.

Phing provides the following high level features:

• Easy to read XML buildfiles

• Rich set of predefined tasks

• Easily extendible via PHP classes

• Platform-independent: works on UNIX, Windows, MacOSX

• No required external dependencies apart from a working PHP5 installation

• Built & optimized for ZendEngine2/PHP5
Chapter 1. About this book

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1.2. Copyright

Copyright 2002-2018, The Phing Project.

1.3. License

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1.4. DocBook

All Phing reference documentation is written using the DocBook5 XML markup (see DocBook Project [http://docbook.sourceforge.net/]). The main advantage with DocBook is that it is a single source but multiple outputs. These document sources can be rendered into many possible output formats such
as (X)HTML, PDF, EPub, Webhelp, RTF, Text and many more. Another advantage, inherit with the text based XML format, is that the document sources are all completely text based written using UTF-8 encoding. Only a plain text editor is required to extend or edit this documentation.

However, XML tends to be quite verbose and even if a plain text editor technically is all that is needed the actual entering of text will be made much easier with custom XML editor. These editors can be used to hide the XML tags and do auto-completion and on-the-fly validation to make sure that what is written is a valid DocBook5 document.

To work with the documentation we recommend to use one of the free XML/DocBook aware editors available. For example

- Emacs with the nXML mode (see nXML mode [http://www.thaiopensource.com/nxml-mode/])
- XMLMind XML Editor, Personal Edition (Free of charge), A java based XML editor with extended support for DocBook5 (see XMLMind Personal Edition [http://www.xmlmind.com/xmleditor/persoedition.html])

The sources for the documentation are included under the docs/ directory. The DocBook sources are split into several files in order to make it more maintainable using the XML standard XInclude (see XML Inclusions (XInclude) Version 1.0 [http://www.w3.org/TR/xinclude/]).

For the writing of the book only a subset of all available DocBook elements are used as shown in Section 1.4.4, “DocBook v5 elements used in the manual and their meaning”

As of this writing the build process has been validated using version 1.78.1 of the DocBook5 stylesheets.

---

**Important**

Make sure all documentation is written using UTF-8 text encoding.

---

### 1.4.1. Building the documentation

In order to build the documentation it is necessary to have the DocBook5 XSL stylesheets installed together with "xsltproc" which is used to transform the source into various output formats. In addition, to build the versions (either HTML or PDF) that supports highlighting of included source (within the <programlisting> element) the Saxon 6.5.5 XSL processor must be used. This is necessary since the syntax highlighting in DocBook is based on a Java extension (xslthl-2.x.x) which requires a Java based processor (such as Saxon).

**Tip**

The easiest way to setup a complete build environment for DocBook5 for people new to DocBook is to install a clean version of Debian 7.x and then run the "deb-setup.sh" shell script. This will create a fully tested and working build environment for DocBook5 as it is used with Phing. This could easily be done using a virtual setup (for example using VirtualBox).

All DocBook sources are structured in a tree under docs/docbook5. The top level is the language of the manual. As of this writing only an English manual is available and hence the only top level directory
Building the documentation

available is "en". Under this directory the following structure applies (also for any new language translation that is added):

```
|-- scripts
|-- source
|  |-- appendixes
|  `-- chapters
`-- stylesheets
    |-- css
    |  |-- img
    |  |-- xsl
    `-- images
```

All document sources are stored under the subdirectory "source" and the master document is aptly named "master.xml". This document pulls in all chapters and appendixes in the right order. For example, new tasks added should normally be documented in the "appendix/optionaltasks.xml" file. Look at the existing tasks and follow the same structure.

**Important**

In order to get highlighting to work both the "xslthl-2.x.x.jar" package must be installed as well as Saxon 6.5.x. The jar file must be installed somewhere in the CLASSPATH, for example "/usr/share/java" if you run this on Linux. The xslthl package is available on SourceForge, please see XSLT syntax highlighting [http://sourceforge.net/projects/xslthl/]. By using the automated setup for Debian 7.x all these dependencies will be taken care of!

The customized stylesheets used are stored under "stylesheets" which uses one sub-folder for the customized XSL stylesheets (responsible for the transformation from DocBook to the chosen output format) and one sub-folder for the CSS stylesheets used to give the generated HTML documents there "look & feel".

Finally the "scripts" directory stores utility scripts. This currently contains two scripts, deb-setup.sh and "hlsaxon". The first scripts helps to create a full build environment for DocBook5 starting with a clean Debian 7 installation. This is meant to help people new to DocBook5 to get a working build environment as easy as possible. This script takes care of all detailed setup and will make a fully working DocBook5 build environment out-of-the-box.

The second script (hlsaxon) is wrapper file used from the buildfiles to call the Saxon translator (a Java based XSL processor) with highlighting enabled and suitable paths to supporting libraries In this script the path to the DocBook installed stylesheets must be adjusted depending on your system (unless the automated setup have been used - with the deb-setup.sh file which takes care of that setup automatically). Mutatis mutandis.

In order to drive the transformation a Phing build script is available in the docbook root, build.xml. The build script supports the following public targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all*</td>
<td>Builds all available targets (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chunk</td>
<td>Builds the chunked HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>Removes all output files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epub</td>
<td>Builds the EPUB version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>htlhtml</td>
<td>Builds the HTML version with syntax highlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlpdf</td>
<td>Builds the PDF version with syntax highlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>Builds the HTML version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>htmlfancy</td>
<td>Builds the HTML version with an alternative styling for screen output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdf</td>
<td>Builds the PDF version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webhelp</td>
<td>Builds the webhelp version (Note: This requires Java and Ant to be installed!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validate</td>
<td>Validates all sources against the DocBook5 grammar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4.2. Template for new tasks

For creating documentation for new tasks the easiest thing is to use the included template template_for_tasks.xml which is a skeleton tasks with all commonly used elements. This will ensure a correct setting of all attributes. The skeleton can then be added to a suitable appendix as needed.

Note

All new task description should go into one of the Appendices.

1.4.3. Customization of the look & feel of the rendered outputs

Note

The following section is only meant for the maintainers that work on the core layout of the official Phing manual and is not necessary for developers adding documentation for new tasks of improving documentation for existing tasks.

Furthermore, by necessity this assumes a rudimentary knowledge of Docbook5 build process and what XSL and CSS stylesheets are. It is not possible in this short space to give a full description of that setup.

XSL Customization layer

All DocBook5 renderings are started from one of the customized XSL stylesheets under "stylesheets/xsl". All commonly adjusted properties should go into the appropriate stylesheet for that rendering. No properties should be passed on via the command line. To keep the customization layer as future proof as possible only in very rare circumstances should any core XSL templates be copied and modified. As usual the recommended way is to use the provided hooks.

CSS stylesheets

The CSS stylesheets are used to create the look & feel for the HTML based renderings. These are entirely standard CSS files which by design are kept very simple. It should be noted that a few styling option depends in turn of the modified XSL transformations in the XSL customization layer. This had to be done in order to gain some more detailed control not provided by DocBook5 out-of-the-box.

Webhelp

The webhelp output rendering is a bit of a special case. This rendering depends not only on DocBook5 but also on Java as well as Ant build processor. These dependencies are inherited from the official DocBook5 webhelp process and will remain. Unfortunately adjusting the look & fell for this rendering is not as simple as for the other outputs since a fair amount of the layout (as well as look & feel) are hard-coded in the Webhelp build system. While it is perfectly possible to adjust the hard coded values and design choices it is not future proof. Since the Webhelp rendering is the newest and fastest improving output from DocBook the intention for the Phing documentation is to track these improvements and not spend time ourself to duplicate this effort with a parallel development.
1.4.4. DocBook v5 elements used in the manual and their meaning

To keep things simple the manual uses only a small subset of all available elements in the DocBook schema. This makes it fairly easy to quickly get up to speed with adding and editing the manual. It also helps to keep the look&feel consistent and makes the writing of the CSS and XSL stylesheets a little bit easier.

The following list shows the supported elements and how they should be used in the manual

**<chapter>,<appendix>**

This is the top element for each chapter and appendix in the manual. Each `<chapter>` or `<appendix>` must also have a title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.1: Required attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attribute</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlns:xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmlns:xlink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.2: Required nested elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Element</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;title&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```xml
<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook"
           xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
           xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
           version="5.0"
           xml:id="app.coretasks">
  <title>Core tasks</title>
  ...
</appendix>
```

**<sectN>**

The section tags divides each chapter and appendix into logical parts. Each task description must be contained in a `<sect1>` element and each example section for the task must be contained within a `<sect2>` element. Depending on the description needed for each task additional `<sect2>` may be added as needed to make the text logically structured. If needed, a further nesting level may be used by
using `<sect3>` elements within each `<sect2>` element. No deeper nestings than `<sect3>` should ever be used.

Each top level section must have the `xml:id` attribute which is used to reference the section from other parts of the document. Each section must have a nested title element.

**Table 1.3: Required attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>taskdef</td>
<td>This is only used and required for <code>&lt;sect1&gt;</code> elements for task description. This role is not currently used in any of the XSL sheets. This is for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xml:id</td>
<td>Name section</td>
<td>The id for task definition should be the same as the task name for task description. For other sections the id should be a logical name that describes the content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.4: Required nested elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;title&gt;</code></td>
<td>The title of the section</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```xml
<sect1 role="taskdef" xml:id="AdhocTaskdefTask">
  <title>AdhocTaskdefTask</title>
  ...
</sect1>
```

- `<para>`  
  Division between paragraphs in flowing text.

- `<screen>`  
  Used to mark command lines and multi-line computer output. For inline screen output use the `<literal>` element.

- `<programlisting>`  
  Used for all PHP and XML program listings in the manual. Please note that this tag should not be used for command lines as entered in a terminal. Use the `<screen>` element for this.

**Note:** Remember to write all opening `'<` as `&lt;`.

**Table 1.5: Required attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>php, xml</td>
<td>The language attribute should indicate what programming language the programlisting contains. This is used to control what syntax highlighting should be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```xml
<programlisting language="xml">
  <append>
    destFile="${process.outputfile}"
  </append>
  <filterchain>
    <xsltfilter style="${process.stylesheet}"
      <param name="mode" expression="${process.xslt.mode}"/>
  </xsltfilter>
</programlisting>
```
<acronym>
Used to indicate acronym in running text
</acronym>

<literal>
Used to indicate literal names in running text such as program variables, name of attributes, XML-elements etc.
</literal>

<filename>
Used to indicate a file- or directory name in running text.
</filename>

**Table 1.6: Required attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>dir</td>
<td>Used when the filename is a directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```xml
<filename role="dir">/etc/php5</filename>
```

$link>
Used to include a URL link to other sites or documents outside the manual.

**Table 1.7: Required attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xlink:href</td>
<td>URL Link</td>
<td>The link to an external reference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```xml
<link xlink:href="http://qbnz.com/highlighter/">
GeSHi Homepage</link>
```

<xref>
A link to another part of the document. When the link is generated in the rendered document the name of the section, chapter or appendix that the link refers to is included literal.

**Table 1.8: Required attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xlink:href</td>
<td>Internal reference to an internal ID element</td>
<td>Internal links must be prefixed with a '#' character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```xml
<xref xlink:href="#ch.projcomponents"/>
```

<table>
The CALS model for table should be used. The generated rendered version will be styled by the CSS stylesheet automatically. For this to work as expected for the required attribute for a task the columns needs to have the following names (they are used in the CSS sheets). The column width specified is not important since that will be overridden by the CSS stylesheets.

```xml
...```
A CALS model table should have the following required nested elements. For more information on more advanced CALS formatting such as joining rows or columns please see Chapter 30. Tables [http://www.sagehill.net/docbookxsl/CellSpans.html] in Bob Stayton's book "DocBook XSL: The Complete Guide - 4th Edition" [http://www.sagehill.net/docbookxsl/]

**Table 1.9: Required nested elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>The descriptive title for the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tgroup</td>
<td>Groups a set of columns together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colspec</td>
<td>Defines the sizing of the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thead</td>
<td>Header row for table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tbody</td>
<td>Body of table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```xml
<table>
    <title>Required attributes</title>
    <tgroup cols="3">
        <colspec colname="attribute" colnum="1" colwidth="1.0*"/>
        <colspec colname="value" colnum="2" colwidth="1.0*"/>
        <colspec colname="description" colnum="3" colwidth="1.0*"/>
        <thead>
            <row>
                <entry>Attribute</entry>
                <entry>Value</entry>
                <entry>Description</entry>
            </row>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <row>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
            </row>
            <row>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
                ...<entry>...</entry>
            </row>
        </tbody>
    </tgroup>
</table>
```

<emphasis role="bold">Should only be used when certain effects in flowing text are wanted that warrents the text to be rendered in a bold style to be shown as emphasised.</emphasis>

**Example:**
<emphasis role="bold">PH</emphasis>ing <emphasis role="bold">I</emphasis>s <emphasis role="bold">N</emphasis>ot <emphasis role="bold">GN</emphasis>U make;

The above example will then be rendered as: "PHing Is Not GNU make;"

This tag is used to indicate the name of a application. The line between a command (marked with <literal>) and an application is not cut in stone but an application is usually a complex computer program with its own user interface. Examples of what we would mark as applications are "Emacs", "OpenOffice", "MatLab" etc.

This element is rarely used.
Chapter 2. Introduction

2.1. What Phing Is

Phing is a project build system based on Apache ant (See ant). You can do anything with Phing that you could do with a traditional build system like Gnu make (See gnumake), and Phing's use of simple XML build files and extensible PHP task classes make it an easy-to-use and highly flexible build framework.

Because Phing is based on Ant, parts of this manual are also adapted from the ant manual (see ant). We are extremely grateful to the folks in the Ant project for creating (and continuing to create) such an inspiring build system model, and for the open-source licensing that makes it possible for us to learn from each other and build increasingly better tools.

2.2. Phing & Binarycloud: History

Phing was originally a subproject of Binarycloud. Binarycloud is a highly engineered application framework, designed for use in enterprise environments. Binarycloud uses XML extensively for storing metadata about a project (configuration, nodes, widgets, site structure, etc.). Because Binarycloud is built for PHP, performing extensive XML processing and transformations on each page request is an unrealistic proposition. Phing is used to "compile" the XML metadata into PHP arrays that can be processed without overhead by PHP scripts.

Of course, XML compilation is only one of many ways that Binarycloud uses the Phing build system. The Phing build system makes it possible for you to:

- Build multi language pages from one source tree,
- Centralize metadata (e.g. your data model) in one XML file and generate several files from that XML with different XSLT.

In the beginning, Binarycloud used the GNU make system; however, this approach had some drawbacks: The space-before-tab-problem in makefiles, the fact that it is only natively available for Unix systems etc. So, the need for a better build system arose. Due to its XML build files and modular design, Apache Ant was a logical choice. The problem was that Ant is written in Java, so you need to install a JVM on your computer to use it. Besides the need for yet another interpreter (i.e. besides PHP), there was also legal/ideological conflict in requiring a commercial JVM (there were problems with Ant on JVMs other than Sun's) for an LGPL'd Binarycloud.

So, the development of Phing began. Phing is a build system written in PHP and uses the ideas of Ant. The first release was designed & developed simultaneously, and thus not very sophisticated. This original system was quickly pushed to its limits and the need for a better Phing became a priority. Andreas Aderhold, who was responsible for Phing/r1, designed and wrote much of the Phing/r2 that followed. Phing/r2 became the Phing-1.0 that run under PHP4.

Next came Phing 2.x, which required PHP5 (at least 5.2.x) and made use of many of the available features in PHP5.2 to achieve a high degree of modularization, code efficiency as well as stability and testability. Phing became supported as a build tool in a number of various IDEs such as phpStorm, Netbeans 8.1 and the like. From versions 2.3.3, released on 7th December 2008, through to version 2.16 Phing has been available to install via PEAR.

In 2018 active work started on producing Phing 3.0 which requires PHP7.1 at a minimum. Phing 3.0 is only available through Composer or as a .phar archive and is no longer installable via the PEAR installer.
2.3. How Phing Works

Phing uses XML buildfiles that contain a description of the things to do. The buildfile is structured into targets that contain the actual commands to perform (e.g. commands to copy a file, delete a directory, perform a DB query, etc.). So, to use Phing, you would first write your buildfile and then you would run phing, specifying the target in your buildfile that you want to execute.

```
% phing -f mybuildfile.xml mytarget
```

By default Phing will look for a buildfile named `build.xml` (so you don't have to specify the buildfile name unless it is not `build.xml`) and if no target is specified Phing will try to execute the default target, as specified in the `<project>` tag.

In the same way as traditional make files (but without most of the traditional drawbacks) targets can have dependencies. They can depend on both other targets as well as other files.

2.4. Cool, so how can I help?

Phing is under active development and there are many things to be done. The project will also welcome non-coders to help keep the documentation up to date. If you don't already know about DocBook participating in the documentation is a great opportunity to get experience!

To get involved start by doing the following:

- Read this manual to understand Phing ;-)
- Go to http://phing.tigris.org and subscribe to the Phing dev mailing list (this is usually a low volume, high quality mailing list)
- Visit the Phing website (http://www.phing.info/) and look for open bugs / tickets
- ...and of course, start to actively participate in the development by forking the repository (see below)

2.4.1. Participating in the development

As of 1 January 2012 all Phing development is based on Git and the project is hosted at GitHub (https://github.com/)

In order to participate in the development you will only need to follow three basic steps

1. Register a free account at GitHub [https://github.com/]
2. Clone the Official Git repository [https://github.com/phingofficial/phing]
3. Read up on the (very well written) documentation at GitHub on how to setup your own repository and do things like cloning an existing repository and creating pull requests asking the official Phing maintainers to take in your proposed additions/changes.

The chances to have a change set accepted greatly increases if you adhere to the following recommendations

- Follow the naming and coding principle used by Phing
- Make sure you have added documentation for all your additions, including examples.
Participating in the development

- Make sure you have added unit-test code as needed
- Be polite in all communication!

Note

If you have not worked with Git before and are coming from subversion there is a bit of re-adjustment needed. Fortunately there are several SVN-To-Git re-learning guides available (for example http://git.or.cz/course/svn.html which might make the initial transition easier.

However, it is probably best to forget about your mental picture on Subversion and realize that Git is a different animal. So trying to think of everything in terms of Subversion is not really helpful in the long run. You should therefore take the time to read the (free!) book "Pro Git", by Scott Chacon available from http://progit.org/.
Chapter 3. Setting-up Phing

The goal of this chapter is to help you obtain and correctly setup and execute Phing on your operating system. Once you setup Phing properly you shouldn’t need to revisit this chapter, unless you’re re-installing or moving your installation to another platform.

3.1. System Requirements

To use Phing you must have installed PHP version 5.6 or above compiled --with-libxml2, as well as --with-xsl if you want to make use of advanced functionality.

For more information on PHP and the required modules see the PHP [php] [Bibliography.html#php] website. For a brief list of software dependencies see below.

3.1.1. Operating Systems

Designed for portability from the get go, Phing runs on all platforms that run PHP. However some advanced functionality may not work properly or is simply ignored on some platforms (i.e. chmod on the Windows platform).

To get the most out of Phing, a Unix style platform is recommended. Namely: Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, etc.

3.1.2. Software Dependencies

For a detailed list of required and/or optional software and libraries, refer to the following table of Software Dependencies.

NB: This list is not exhaustive, please refer to individual Phing tasks to find out additional software requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Required for</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHP 5.6+</td>
<td>Execution</td>
<td><a href="http://www.php.net">http://www.php.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHPUnit 3.6.0+</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://www.phpunit.de">http://www.phpunit.de</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xdebug 2.0.5+</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://www.xdebug.org">http://www.xdebug.org</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phpDocumentor 2.0.0b7+</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://pear.phpdoc.org">http://pear.phpdoc.org</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PEAR package)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VersionControl_SVN</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://pear.php.net/package/VersionControl_SVN">http://pear.php.net/package/VersionControl_SVN</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PEAR package)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VersionControl_Git</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://pear.php.net/package/VersionControl_Git">http://pear.php.net/package/VersionControl_Git</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PEAR package)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP_CodeSniffer</td>
<td>Optional; enables</td>
<td><a href="http://pear.php.net/package/PHP_CodeSniffer">http://pear.php.net/package/PHP_CodeSniffer</a> additional task(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PEAR package)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. Obtaining Phing

Phing is free software distributed under the terms of the LGPL.

3.2.1. Distribution Files

There are several ways to get a Phing distribution package. If you do not want to participate in developing Phing itself it is recommended that you get the latest snapshot or stable packaged distribution. If you are interested in helping with Phing development, register an account at GitHub as described below.

The easiest way to obtain the distribution package is to visit the Phing website [phing] [Bibliography.html#phing] and download the current distribution package in the format you desire.

As of version 2.0, you have the option of downloading a PEAR-installable package or the full phing distribution. If you wish to modify phing we suggest downloading the full version so that you can (e.g.) create your own PEAR package. If you simply wish to use Phing for your own project or need it to build another package, download & install the PEAR package.

3.2.2. Getting the latest source from Phing Git repository

The latest snapshot can always be downloaded directly the official Phing Git repository. However, be warned that there is not guarantee that the momentous state of the repository represents a completely stable application without any problems.

You can download a snapshot as a zip-tarball from:
### 3.3. Composer Install

The preferred method to install Phing is through Composer [https://getcomposer.org/]. Add phing/phing [https://packagist.org/packages/phing/phing] to the `require-dev` or `require` of your project's `composer.json` configuration file, and run `composer install`:

```json
{
  "require-dev": { 
    "ping/phing": "3.*"
  }
}
```

### 3.4. Phar package

Download the Phar archive [https://www.phing.info/get/phing-latest.phar]. The archive can then be executed by running:

```bash
$ php phing-latest.phar
```

### 3.5. Running Phing

Now you are prepared to execute Phing on the command line or via script files. The following section briefly describe how to properly execute phing.

#### 3.5.1. Command Line

Phing execution on the command line is simple. Just change to the directory where your buildfile resides and type

```bash
$ phing [target [target2 [target3] ...]]
```

at the command line (where [target...] are the target(s) you want to be executed). If no target is specified Phing will try to execute the default target, as specified in the `project` tag. When calling multiple targets, Phing will invoke each target independently of the other targets. Optionally, you may specify command line arguments as listed in Appendix A [appendixes/AppendixA-FactSheet.html#CommandLineArguments].

For example, the following command line calls the default buildscript `build.xml` using the default target with the property `ftp.upload` set to true.

```bash
$ phing -Dftp.upload=true
```

#### 3.5.2. Supported command line arguments

The following command line arguments are supported:

- `-D` (set property)
- `-n` (no output)
- `-v` (verbose mode)
- `-q` (quiet mode)
- `-f` (force mode)
- `-m` (maximized mode)
- `-h` (help mode)
- `-l` (log level)
- `-o` (output mode)
- `-p` (project root)
- `-v` (version)
- `-h` (help)
- `-f` (force)
- `-m` (maximized)
- `-l` (log level)
- `-o` (output mode)
- `-p` (project root)
- `-v` (version)
- `-h` (help)
- `-f` (force)
- `-m` (maximized)
- `-l` (log level)
- `-o` (output mode)
- `-p` (project root)
- `-v` (version)
- `-h` (help)
### Supported command line arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>print this message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l, --list</td>
<td>list available targets in this project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i, --init [file]</td>
<td>generates an initial buildfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v, --version</td>
<td>print the version information and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q, --quiet</td>
<td>be extra quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-S, --silent</td>
<td>print nothing but task outputs and build failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v, --verbose</td>
<td>be extra verbose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-debug</td>
<td>print debugging information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-emacs, -e</td>
<td>produce logging information without adornments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-diagnostics</td>
<td>print diagnostics information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-strict</td>
<td>runs build in strict mode, considering a warning as error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-no-strict</td>
<td>runs build normally (overrides buildfile attribute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-longtargets</td>
<td>show target descriptions during build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-logfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>use given file for log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-logger &lt;classname&gt;</td>
<td>the class which is to perform logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-listener &lt;classname&gt;</td>
<td>add an instance of class as a project listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, --buildfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>use given buildfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-D&lt;property&gt;=&lt;value&gt;</td>
<td>use value for given property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-keep-going, -k</td>
<td>execute all targets that do not depend on failed target(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-propertyfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>load all properties from file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-propertyfileoverride</td>
<td>values in property file override existing values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-find &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>search for buildfile towards the root of the filesystem and use it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-inputhandler &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>the class to use to handle user input</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4. Getting started

Phing buildfiles are written in XML, and so you will need to know at least some basic things about XML to understand the following chapter. There is a lot of information available on the web:


4.1. XML And Phing

A valid Phing buildfile has the following basic structure:

- The document prolog
- Exactly one root element called <project>.
- Several Phing type elements (i.e. <property>, <fileset>, <patternset> etc.)
- One or more <target> elements containing built-in or user defined Phing task elements (i.e. <install>, <bcc>, etc).

4.2. Writing A Simple Buildfile

The Foobar project installs some PHP files from a source location to a target location, creates an archive of these files and provides an optional clean-up of the build tree:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<project name="FooBar" default="dist">
  <!-- ============================================ -->
  <!-- Target: prepare                               -->
  <!-- ============================================ -->
  <target name="prepare">
    <echo msg="Making directory ./build"/>
    <mkdir dir="./build"/>
  </target>

  <!-- ============================================ -->
  <!-- Target: build                                 -->
  <!-- ============================================ -->
  <target name="build" depends="prepare">
    <echo msg="Copying files to build directory..."/>
    <echo msg="Copying ./about.php to ./build directory..."/>
    <copy file="./about.php" tofile="./build/about.php"/>
    <echo msg="Copying ./browsers.php to ./build directory..."/>
    <copy file="./browsers.php" tofile="./build/browsers.php"/>
  </target>
</project>
```
A phing build file is normally given the name build.xml which is the default file name that the Phing executable will look for if no other file name is specified.

To run the above build file and execute the default target (assuming it is stored in the current directory with the default name) is only a matter of calling: $ phing

This will then execute the dist target. While executing the build file each task performed will print some information on what actions and what files have been affected.

To run any of the other target is only a matter of providing the name of the target on the command line. So for example to run the build target one would have to execute $ phing build

It is also possible to specify a number of additional command line arguments as described in Appendix A, Fact Sheet

### 4.2.1. Project Element

The first element after the document prolog is the root element named <project> on line 3. This element is a container for all other elements and can/must have the following attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the project</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>The base directory of the project. This attribute controls the value of the $&lt;project.basedir&gt; property which can be used to reference files with paths relative to the project root folder. Can be a path relative to the position of the buildfile itself. If omitted, &quot;.&quot; will be used, which means that the build file should be located in the project's root folder.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>The default target that is to be executed if no target(s) are specified when calling this build file.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>The description of the project.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>Enables the strict-mode for the project build process.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section H.1, "Phing Projects" for a complete reference.
### 4.2.2. Target Element

A target can depend on other targets. You might have a target for installing the files in the build tree, for example, and a target for creating a distributable tar.gz archive. You can only build a distributable when you have installed the files first, so the distribute target depends on the install target. Phing resolves these dependencies.

It should be noted, however, that Phing's depends attribute only specifies the order in which targets should be executed - it does not affect whether the target that specifies the dependency(s) gets executed if the dependent target(s) did not (need to) run.

Phing tries to execute the targets in the depends attribute in the order they appear (from left to right). Keep in mind that it is possible that a target can get executed earlier when an earlier target depends on it, in this case the dependent is only executed once:

```xml
<target name="A" />
<target name="B" depends="A" />
<target name="C" depends="B" />
<target name="D" depends="C,B,A" />
```

Suppose we want to execute target D. Looking at its depends attribute, you might think that first target C, then B and then A is executed. Wrong! C depends on B, and B depends on A, so first A is executed, then B, then C, and finally D.

A target gets executed only once, even when more than one target depends on it (see the previous example).

The optional description attribute can be used to provide a one-line description of this target, which is printed by the `-projecthelp` command-line option.

### Target attributes

You can specify one or more of the following attributes within the target element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the target</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depends</td>
<td>A comma-separated list of targets this target depends on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>The name of the Property that has to be set in order for this target to be executed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless</td>
<td>The name of the Property that must not be set in order for this target to be executed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section H.2, “Targets” for a complete reference.

### 4.2.3. Task Elements

A task is a piece of PHP code that can be executed. This code implements a particular action to perform (i.e. install a file). Therefore it must be defined in the buildfile so that it is actually invoked by Phing.

These references will be resolved before the task is executed.

Tasks have a common structure:
<name attribute1="value1" attribute2="value2" ... />

where name is the name of the task, attributeN is the attribute name, and valueN is the value for this attribute.

There is a set of core tasks (see Appendix B, Core tasks) along with a number of optional tasks. It is also very easy to write your own tasks (see Chapter 6, Extending Phing).

Tasks can be assigned an id attribute:

<taskname id="taskID" ... />

By doing this you can refer to specific tasks later on in the code of other tasks.

4.2.4. Property Element

Properties are essentially variables that can be used in the buildfile. These might be set in the buildfile by calling the property task, or might be set outside Phing on the command line (properties set on the command line always override the ones in the buildfile). A property has a name and a value only. Properties may be used in the value of task attributes. This is done by placing the property name between "$ { " and " } " in the attribute value. For example, if there is a BC_BUILD_DIR property with the value ‘build’, then this could be used in an attribute like this: ${BC_BUILD_DIR}/en. This is resolved to build/en.

Getting the value of a Reference with ${toString:} Any Phing type item which has been declared with a reference can also its string value extracted by using the ${toString:} operation, with the name of the reference listed after the toString: text. The __toString() method of the php class instance that is referenced is invoked all built in types strive to produce useful and relevant output in such an instance.

For example, here is how to get a listing of the files in a fileset:

<fileset id = "sourcefiles" dir = "src" includes = "**/*.php"/>
<echo> sourcefiles = ${toString:sourcefiles} </echo>

There is no guarantee that external types provide meaningful information in such a situation

Built-in Properties

Phing provides access to system properties as if they had been defined using a <property> task. For example, ${os.name} expands to the name of the operating system. See Appendix A, Fact Sheet for a complete list.

4.3. More Complex Buildfile

```xml
<project version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" >
  <property file = ".\build.properties" />
  <property name = "package" value = "${phing.project.name}" override = "true" />
  <property name = "builddir" value = ".\build\testsuite" override = "true" />
  <property name = "srcdir" value = "${project.basedir}" override = "true" />
  <!-- Fileset for all files -->
  <fileset id = "allfiles" dir = ".">
    <include name = "*" />
  </fileset>
</project>
```
This build file first defines some properties with the <property> task call to PropertyTask. Then, it defines a fileset and two targets. Let us have a quick rundown of this build file.

The first four tags within the project tag define properties. They appear in two possible variants:

• The first property tag contains only the file attribute. The value has to be a relative or absolute path to a property file (for the format, see Appendix J, File Formats).

• The other times, the tag has a name and a value attribute. After the call, the value defined in the attribute value is available through the key enclosed in "${" and "}".

The next noticeable thing in the build file is the fileset tag. It defines a fileset, i.e. a set of multiple files. You can include and exclude files with the include and exclude tags within the fileset tag. For more information concerning Filesets (i.e. Patterns) see Appendix D, Core Types. The fileset is given an id attribute, so it can be referenced later on.

One thing is worth noting here though and that is the use of double star expression, i.e. "**". This special regexp refers to all files in all subdirectories as well. Compare this with a single "*" which would only refer to all files in the current subdirectory. So for example the expression "**/*.phps" would refer to all files with suffix "*.phps" in all subdirectories below the current directory.

The first task only contains a call to CopyTask via <copy>. The interesting thing is within the copy tag. Here, a fileset task is not written out with nested include or exclude elements, but via the refid, the Fileset created earlier is referenced. This way, you can use a once defined fileset multiple times in your build files.

The only noticeable thing in the second target is the call to PhingTask with the <phingcall> tag (see Appendix B, Core tasks for more information). The task executes a specified target within the same build file. So, the second target removes the build directory and calls main again, thus rebuilding the project.

A variant is to override properties defined in the build file with properties specified on the command line using the -D switch. For example to override the builddir in the build file above one could call Phing as

```
$ phing -Dbuilddir=/tmp/system-test
```

### 4.3.1. Handling source dependencies

A common task required in many build files is to keep some target which has a number of dependencies up to date. In traditional make files this could for example be an executable that needs to be recompiled...
if any of the source files have been updated. In Phing such a condition is handled by the `UpToDateTask`, see Section B.51, “UpToDateTask” for examples on how this task us used.

### 4.4. Relax NG Grammar

With a little bit of experience it is not that difficult to write and understand Phing build files since the XML format in itself tends to be quite verbose. However, it can become a bit tedious and the large (and growing) amount of built-in tasks and filters can sometimes make it difficult to remember the exact syntax of all the available features.

To help with this the Phing distribution contains a Relax NG Grammar (REgular LA nguage for XML N ext G eneration, http://www.relaxng.org/) file that describes the (formal) syntax of the build files. This grammar can be used to validate build files. However, the most beneficial use of the grammar is together with a schema aware XML editor. Such an editor can make auto-completion based on the grammar. This feature makes writing complex build files significantly easier since it is usually enough to enter the first letter of an element to have the rest of the element written automatically as well as any compulsory attributes.

Most XML editors can be told to what schema (or model) to use for validation and auto-completion by adding a specification in the beginning of the XML file. For example, the following two lines in the beginning of an XML file would do (of course the exact path to the grammar will depend on your system setup):

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model xlink:href="/usr/share/php5/PEAR/data/phing/etc/phing-grammar.rng"
type="application/xml"
schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0" ?>
```

Using auto-completion will make it substantially easier to edit large build files. Please note that since the phing-grammar does not have an official designation we must use the absolute filename to specify the grammar (instead of a canonical URI that is resolved by the systems XML-catalogue).

This grammar is available (as a plain text file) in the distribution at: `/etc/phing-grammar.rng`

Since we do not want to neither endorse nor forget any particular XML editor with this capability we do not make available such a list of editors. Instead, spending a few minutes with Google searching for XML-editors is bound to find a number of editors with this capability.

If you wish to validate your Phing build file, there are numerous options. Links to various validation tools and XML editors are available at the RELAX NG home page, http://www.relaxng.org/. The command line tool `xmllint` that comes with libxml2 is also able to validate a given XML file against the supplied grammar.

For example, to use `xmllint` to validate a Phing build file the following command line could be used:

```
$ xmllint -noout -relaxng phing-grammar.rng build.xml
build.xml validates
```
Chapter 5. Project components

This goal of this chapter is to make you familiar with the basic components of a buildfile. After reading this chapter, you should be able to read and understand the basic structure of any buildfile even if you don't know exactly what the individual pieces do.

For supplemental reference information, you should see Appendix B, Core tasks, Appendix D, Core Types and Appendix H, Project Components.

5.1. Projects

In the structure of a Phing buildfile, there must be exactly one Project defined; the <project> tag is the root element of the buildfile, meaning that everything else in the buildfile is contained within the <project> element.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<project name="test" description="Simple test build file" default="main">
    <!-- Everything else here -->
</project>
```

The listing above shows a sample <project> tag that has all attributes available for Projects. The name and description attributes are fairly self-explanatory; the default attribute specifies the default Target to execute if no target is specified (Section H.2, “Targets” are described below). For a complete reference, see Appendix H, Project Components.

5.2. Version

Since Phing 2.4.2 it is possible to include a phingVersion attribute in the <project> tag. This attribute allows you to define the minimum Phing version required to execute a build file, in order to prevent compatibility issues.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<project name="test" phingVersion="2.4.2">
    <!-- Everything else here -->
</project>
```

5.3. Project Components in General

Project Components are all the elements found inside a project, i.e. targets, tasks, types, etc. Project components may have attributes and nested tags. Attributes only contain simple values, i.e. strings, integers etc. Nested elements may be complex Phing types (like FileSets) or simple wrapper classes for values with custom keys (see Appendix D, Core Types for example).

Any nested elements must be supported by the class that implements the project component, and because the nested tags are handled by the project component class the same nested tag may have different meanings (and different attributes) depending on the context. So, for example, the nested tag <param.../> within the <phingcall> tag is handled very differently from the <param.../> tag within
the `<xsltfilter>` tag -- in the first case setting project properties, in the second case setting XSLT parameters.

### 5.4. Targets

Targets are collections of project components (but not other targets) that are assigned a unique name within their project. A target generally performs a specific task -- or calls other targets that perform specific tasks -- and therefore a target is a bit like a function (but a target has no return value).

Targets may depend on other targets. For example, if target A depends on a target B, then when target A is called to be executed, target B will be executed first. Phing automatically resolves these dependencies. You cannot have circular references like: "target A depends on target B that depends on target A".

The following code snippet shows an example of the use of targets.

```xml
<target name="othertask" depends="buildpage" description="Whatever">
  <!-- Task calls here -->
</target>

<target name="buildpage" description="Some description">
  <!-- Task calls here -->
</target>
```

When Phing is asked to execute the `othertask` target, it will see the dependency and execute `buildpage` first. Notice that the dependency task can be defined after the dependent task.

### 5.5. Tasks

Tasks are responsible for doing the work in Phing. Basically, tasks are the individual actions that your buildfile can perform. For example, tasks exist to copy a file, create a directory, TAR files in a directory. Tasks may also be more complex such as XsltTask which copies a file and transforms the file using XSLT, SmartyTask which does something similar using Smarty templates, or CreoleTask which executes SQL statements against a specified DB. See Appendix B, Core tasks for descriptions of Phing tasks.

Tasks support parameters in the form of:

- Simple parameters (i.e. strings) passed as XML attributes, or
- More complex parameters that are passed by nested tags

Simple parameters are basically strings. For example, if you pass a value "A simple string." as a parameter, it is evaluated as a string and accessible as one. You can also reference properties as described in Chapter 4, Getting started.

Note: There are special values that are not mapped to strings, but to boolean values instead. The values true, false, yes, no, on and off are translated to true/false boolean values.

```xml
<property name="myprop" value="value" override="true"/>
```

However, some tasks support more complex data types as parameters. These are passed to the task with nested tags. Consider the following example:

```xml
<copy>
```

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Here, CopyTask is passed a complex parameter, a Fileset. Tasks may support multiple complex types in addition to simple parameters. Note that the names of the nested tags used to create the complex types depend on the task implementation. Tasks may support default Phing types (see Section 5.6, “Types”) or may introduce other types, for example to wrap key/value pairs.

Refer to Appendix B, Core tasks for a list of system tasks and their parameters.

5.6. Types

5.6.1. Basics

Besides the simple types (strings, integer, booleans) you can use in the parameters of tasks, there are more complex Phing Types. As mentioned above, they are passed to a task by using nesting tags:

```
<task>
  <type />
</task>

<!-- or: -->
<task>
  <type1>
    <subtype1>
      <!-- etc. -->
    </subtype1>
  </type1>
</task>
```

Note that types may consist of multiple nested tags -- and multiple levels of nested tags, as you can see in the second task call above.

5.6.2. Referencing Types

An additional fact about types you should notice is the possibility of referencing type instances, i.e. you define your type somewhere in your build file and assign an id to it. Later, you can refer to that type by the id you assigned. Example:

```
<project>
  <fileset id="foo">
    <include name="*.php" />
  </fileset>

  <!-- Target that uses the type -->
  <target name="foo">
    <copy todir="/tmp">
      <fileset refid="foo" />
    </copy>
  </target>
</project>
```

As you can see, the type instance is assigned an id with the id attribute and later on called by passing a plain fileset tag to CopyTask that only contains the refid attribute.
5.7. Basic Types

The following section gives you a quick introduction into the basic Phing types. For a complete reference see Appendix D, Core Types.

5.7.1. FileSet

FileSets are groups of files. You can include or exclude specific files and patterns to/from a FileSet. The use of patterns is explained below. For a start, look at the following example:

```
<fileset dir="/tmp" id="fileset1">
    <include name="sometemp/file.txt" />
    <include name="othertemp/**" />
    <exclude name="othertemp/file.txt" />
</fileset>

<fileset dir="/home" id="fileset2">
    <include name="foo/**" />
    <include name="bar/**/*.php" />
    <exclude name="foo/tmp/**" />
</fileset>
```

The use of patterns is quite straightforward: If you simply want to match a part of a filename or dirname, you use *. If you want to include multiple directories and/or files, you use **. This way, filesets provide an easy but powerful way to include files.

5.7.2. FileList

FileLists, like FileSets, are collections of files; however, a FileList is an explicitly defined list of files -- and the files don't necessarily have to exist on the filesystem.

Besides being able to refer to nonexistent files, another thing that FileLists allow you to do is specify files in a certain order. Files in FileSets are ordered based on the OS-level directory listing functions, in some cases you may want to specify a list of files to be processed in a certain order -- e.g. when concatenating files using the <append> task.

```
<filelist dir="/base/" files="file1.txt,file2.txt,file3.txt"/>
```

5.7.3. FilterChains and Filters

FilterChains can be compared to Unix pipes. Unix pipes add a great deal of flexibility to command line operations; for example, if you wanted to copy just those lines that contained the string blee from the first 10 lines of a file called foo to a file called bar, you could do:

```
cat foo | head -n10 | grep blee > bar
```

Something like this is not possible with the tasks and types that we have learned about thus far, and this is where the incredible usefulness of FilterChains becomes apparent. They emulate Unix pipes and provide a powerful dimension of file/stream manipulation for the tasks that support them.

FilterChain usage is quite straightforward: you pass the complex Phing type filterchain to a task that supports FilterChains and add individual filters to the FilterChain. In the course of executing
the task, the filters are applied (in the order in which they appear in the XML) to the contents of the files that are being manipulated by your task.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <replacetokens>
    <token key="BC_PATH" value="${top.builddir}/"/>
    <token key="BC_PATH_USER" value="${top.builddir}/testsite/user/${lang}/"/>
  </replacetokens>

  <filterreader classname="phing.filters.TailFilter">
    <param name="lines" value="10"/>
  </filterreader>
</filterchain>
```

The code listing above shows you some example of how to use filter chains. For a complete reference see Appendix D, Core Types. This filter chain would replace all occurrences of BC_PATH and BC_PATH_USER with the values assigned to them in lines 4 and 5. Additionally, it will only return the last 10 lines of the files.

Notice above that FilterChain filters have a "shorthand" notation and a long, generic notation. Most filters can be described using both of these forms:

```xml
<replacetokens>
  <token key="BC_PATH" value="${top.builddir}/"/>
  <token key="BC_PATH_USER" value="${top.builddir}/testsite/user/${lang}/"/>
</replacetokens>

<!-- OR: -->

<filterreader classname="phing.filters.ReplaceTokens">
  <param type="token" name="BC_PATH" value="${top.builddir}/"/>
  <param type="token" name="BC_PATH_USER" value="${top.builddir}/testsite/user/${lang}/"/>
</filterreader>
```

As the pipe concept in Unix, the filter concept is quite complex but powerful. To get a better understanding of different filters and how they can be used, take a look at any of the many uses of FilterChains in the build files for the binarycloud Bibliography project.

### 5.7.4. File Mappers

With FilterChains and filters provide a powerful tool for changing contents of files, mappers provide a powerful tool for changing the names of files.

To use a Mapper, you must specify a pattern to match on and a replacement pattern that describes how the matched pattern should be transformed. The simplest form is basically no different from the DOS copy command:

```
copy *.bat *.txt
```

In Phing this is the glob Mapper:

```xml
<mapper type="glob" from="*.*.bat" to="*.*.txt"/>
```

Phing also provides support for more complex mapping using regular expressions:

```xml
<mapper type="regexp" from="^\.(.*)\.conf\.xml$" to="\1.php"/>
```

Consider the example below to see how Mappers can be used in a build file. This example includes some of the other concepts introduced in this chapter, such as FilterChains and FileSets. If you
Conditions

don't understand everything, don't worry. The important point is that Mappers are types too, which can be used in tasks that support them.

```xml
<copy>
  <fileset dir="."/>
    <include name="*.ent.xml"/>
  </fileset>

  <mapper type="regexp" from="^(.*)\.ent\.xml$" to="\1.php"/>
  <filterchain>
    <filterreader classname="phing.filters.XsltFilter">
      <param name="style" value="ent2php.xsl"/>
    </filterreader>
  </filterchain>
</copy>

For a complete reference, see Appendix D, Core Types

5.8. Conditions

Conditions are nested elements of the condition, if and waitfor tasks.

5.8.1. not

The <not> element expects exactly one other condition to be nested into this element, negating the result of the condition. It doesn't have any attributes and accepts all nested elements of the condition task as nested elements as well.

5.8.2. and

The <and> element doesn't have any attributes and accepts an arbitrary number of conditions as nested elements. This condition is true if all of its contained conditions are, conditions will be evaluated in the order they have been specified in the build file.

The <and> condition has the same shortcut semantics as the && operator in some programming languages, as soon as one of the nested conditions is false, no other condition will be evaluated.

5.8.3. or

The <or> element doesn't have any attributes and accepts an arbitrary number of conditions as nested elements. This condition is true if at least one of its contained conditions is, conditions will be evaluated in the order they have been specified in the build file.

The <or> condition has the same shortcut semantics as the || operator in some programming languages, as soon as one of the nested conditions is true, no other condition will be evaluated.

5.8.4. xor

The <xor> element performs an exclusive or on all nested elements, similar to the ^ operator in PHP. It only evaluates to true if an odd number of nested conditions are true. There is no shortcutting of evaluation, unlike the <and> and <or> tests. It doesn't have any attributes and accepts all nested elements of the condition task as nested elements as well.
5.8.5. os

Test whether the current operating system is of a given type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.1: OS Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported values for the family attribute are:

- windows (for all versions of Microsoft Windows)
- mac (for all Apple Macintosh systems)
- unix (for all Unix and Unix-like operating systems)

Note: machines running OSX match on the mac and unix families! To test for Macs that don’t run a Unix-like OS, use the following code:

```xml
<condition property = "isMacOsButNotMacOsX">
  <and>
    <os family = "mac"/>
    <not>
      <os family = "unix"/>
    </not>
  </and>
</condition>
```

5.8.6. equals

Tests whether the two given Strings are identical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.2: equals Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arg1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arg2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8.7. versioncompare

Compares two given versions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.3: versioncompare Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desiredVersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attribute Description Required
debug Turns on debug mode, that echoes the comparison message. Default is false.

```
<versioncompare version="${aProperty}" desiredVersion="1.3" operator="gt" />
```

This condition internally uses PHP `version_compare()`. Operators and behavior are the same.

### 5.8.8. `http`

Condition to wait for a HTTP request to succeed.

Attributes are:

- `url` - the URL of the request.
- `errorsBeginAt` - number at which errors begin at.
- `quiet` - Set quiet mode, which suppresses warnings and errors.

**Table 5.4: `http` Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>The URL of the request.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errorsBeginAt</td>
<td>Number at which errors begin at. - Default: 400</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requestMethod</td>
<td>Sets the method to be used when issuing the HTTP request. - Default: GET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>followRedirects</td>
<td>Whether redirects sent by the server should be followed. - Default: true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Set quiet mode, which suppresses warnings and errors. Default is false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<http url="http://url.to.test" errorsBeginAt="404" />
```

### 5.8.9. `socket`

Condition to test for a (tcp) listener on a specified host and port.

**Table 5.5: `socket` Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>The hostname or ip address of the server.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The port number of the server.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<socket server="localhost" port="80" />
```

### 5.8.10. `hasfreespace`

Condition returns true if selected partition has the requested space, false otherwise.
Needed attribute can be specified using standard computing terms:

- K: Kilobytes (1024 bytes)
- M: Megabytes (1024K)
- G: Gigabytes (1024M)
- T: Terabytes (1024G)
- P: Petabytes (1024T)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partition</td>
<td>Absolute path to the partition/device to check.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needed</td>
<td>The amount of free space required. Examples: Yes 250M, 10G, 1T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On Unix like platforms:

```xml
<hasfreespace partition="/" needed="250M" />
```

On Windows:

```xml
<hasfreespace partition="c:" needed="10M" />
```

This condition internally uses PHP `disk_free_space()`.

### 5.8.11. isset

Test whether a given property has been set in this project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>The name of the property to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.8.12. contains

Tests whether a string contains another one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>The string to search in.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substring</td>
<td>The string to search for.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Perform a case sensitive comparison. Default is No true.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.8.13. istrue

Tests whether a string evaluates to true.
### Table 5.9: istrue Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>value to test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<istrue value="${someproperty}"/>
<istrue value="false"/>
```

### 5.8.14. isfalse

Tests whether a string evaluates to not true, the negation of `<istrue>`

### Table 5.10: isfalse Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>value to test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<isfalse value="${someproperty}"/>
<isfalse value="false"/>
```

### 5.8.15. ispropertytrue

Tests whether a property evaluates to true.

### Table 5.11: ispropertytrue Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>property to test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<ispropertytrue property="someproperty"/>
```

### 5.8.16. ispropertyfalse

Tests whether a property evaluates to not true, the negation of `<ispropertytrue>`

### Table 5.12: ispropertyfalse Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>property name to test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<ispropertyfalse property="someproperty"/>
```

### 5.8.17. referenceexists

Tests whether a specified reference exists.

### Table 5.13: referenceexists Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ref</td>
<td>reference to test for</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<referenceexists ref="${someid}"/>
```
5.8.18. **available**

This condition is identical to the Available task, all attributes and nested elements of that task are supported, the property and value attributes are redundant and will be ignored.

```xml
<if>
  <available file = "README.md"/>
  <then>
    <echo message = "Please read README.md"/>
  </then>
</if>
```

5.8.19. **files_match**

Test two files for matching. Nonexistence of one file results in "false", although if neither exists they are considered equal in terms of content. This test does a byte for byte comparison, so test time scales with byte size. NB: if the files are different sizes, one of them is missing or the filenames match the answer is so obvious the detailed test is omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file1</td>
<td>First file to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file2</td>
<td>Second file to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<files_match file1 = "$\{file1\}" file2 = "$\{file2\}"/>
```

5.8.20. **isfile_selected**

Test whether a file passes an embedded selector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>The file to check if is passes the embedded selector. Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>The base directory to use for name based selectors. No It this is not set, the project's basedirectory will be used.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<isfile_selected file = "a.xml">
  <date datetime = "06/28/2000 2:02 pm" when = "equal"/>
</isfile_selected>
```

5.8.21. **isfailure**

Test the return code of an executable for failure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>The return code to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<exec command = "test" returnProperty = "return.code"/>
```
5.8.22. matches

Test if the specified string matches the specified regular expression pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>The string to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>The regular expression pattern used to test.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Perform a case sensitive match. Default is true.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiline</td>
<td>Perform a multi line match. Default is false.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modifiers</td>
<td>The regular expression modifiers used to test.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6. Extending Phing

Phing was designed to be flexible and easily extensible. Phing's existing core and optional tasks do provide a great deal of flexibility in processing files, performing database actions, and even getting user feedback during a build process. In some cases, however, the existing tasks just won't suffice and because of Phing's open, modular architecture adding exactly the functionality you need is often quite trivial.

In this chapter we'll look primarily at how to create your own tasks, since that is probably the most useful way to extend Phing. We'll also give some more information about Phing's design and inner workings.

6.1. Extension Possibilities

There are three main areas where Phing can be extended: Tasks, Types, Mappers. The following sections discuss these options.

6.1.1. Tasks

Tasks are pieces of codes that perform an atomic action like installing a file. Therefore a special worker class has to be created and stored in a specific location, that actually implements the job. The worker is just the interface to Phing that must fulfill some requirements discussed later in this chapter, however it can - but not necessarily must - use other classes, workers and libraries that aid performing the operations needed.

6.1.2. Types

Extending types is a rare need; nevertheless, you can do it. A possible type you might implement is urlset, for example.

You may end up needing a new type for a task you write; for example, if you were writing the XSLTTask you might discover that you needed a special type for XSLTParams (even though in that case you could probably use the generic name/value Parameter type). In cases where the type is really only for a single task, you may want to just define the type class in the same file as the Task class, rather than creating an official stand-alone Type.

6.1.3. Mappers

Creating new mappers is also a rare need, since most everything can be handled by the Appendix F, Core mappers. The Mapper framework does provide a simple way for defining your own mappers to use instead, however, and mappers implement a very simple interface.

6.2. Source Layout

6.2.1. Files And Directories

Before you are going to start to extend Phing let's have a look at the source layout. You should be comfortable with the organization of files which in the source tree of Phing before start coding. After you extracted the source distribution or checked it out from git you should see the following directory structure:
The following table briefly describes the contents of the major directories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bin</td>
<td>The basic applications (phing, configure) as well as the wrapper scripts for different platforms (currently Unix and Windows).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classes</td>
<td>Repository of all the classes used by Phing. This is the base directory that should be on the PHP include_path. In this directory you will find the subdirectory phing/ with all the Phing relevant classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docs</td>
<td>Documentation files. Generated books, online manuals as well as the PHPDoc generated API documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>A set of testcases for different tasks, mappers and types. If you are developing in git you should add a testcase for each implementation you check in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently there is no distinction between the source layout and the build layout of Phing. The directory layout [ #phing.dirlayout ] shows the file tree that carries some additional files like the Phing website. Later on there may be a buildfile to create a clean distribution tree of Phing itself.

### 6.2.2. File Naming Conventions

There are some file naming conventions used by Phing. Here’s a quick rundown on the most basic conventions. A more detailed list can be found in [See Naming And Coding Standards]:

- Filenames consist of no more or less than two elements: name and extension.
- Choose short descriptive filenames, which must be less than 31 chars.
- Names must not contain dots.
- Files containing PHP code must end with the extension .php.
- There must be only one class per file (no procedural methods allowed, use a separate file for them), with the exception of "inner"-type / helper classes that can be declared in the same file as the "outer" / main class.
- The name portion of the file must be named exactly like the class it contains.
Coding Standards

- Buildfiles and configure rulesets must end with the extension .xml.

6.2.3. Coding Standards

We are using PEAR coding standards. We are using a less strict version of these standards, but we do insist that new contributions have phpdoc comments and make explicitly declarations about public/protected/private variables and methods. If you have suggestions about improvements to Phing codebase, don't hesitate to let us know.

6.3. System Initialization

PHP installations are typically quite customized -- e.g. different memory_limit, execution timeout values, etc. The first thing that Phing does is modify PHP INI variables to create a standard PHP environment. This is performed by the init layer of Phing that uses a three-level initialization procedure. It basically consists of three different files:

- Platform specific wrapper scripts in bin/
- Main application in bin/
- Phing class in classes/phing/

At the first look this may seem to be unnecessary overhead. Why three levels of initialization? The main reason why there are several entry points is that Phing is built so that other frontends (e.g. PHP-GTK) could be used in place of the command line.

6.3.1. Wrapper Scripts

This scripts are technical not required but provided for the ease of use. Imagine you have to type every time you want to build your project:

```
php -qC /path/to/phing/bin/phing.php -verbose all distro snapshot
```

Indeed that is not very elegant. Furthermore if you are lax in setting your environment variables these script can guess the proper variables for you. However you should always set them.

The scripts are platform dependent, so you will find shell scripts for Unix like platforms (sh) as well as the batch scripts for Windows platforms. If you set-up your path properly you can call Phing everywhere in your system with this command-line (referring to the above example):

```
phing -v2 all distro
```

6.3.2. The Main Application (phing.php)

This is basically a wrapper for the Phing class that actually does all the logic for you. If you look at the source code for phing.php you will see that all real initialization is handled in the Phing class. phing.php is simply the command line entry point for Phing.

6.3.3. The Phing Class

Given that all the prior initialization steps passed successfully the Phing is included and Phing::startup() is invoked by the main application script. It sets-up the system components, system constants ini-settings, PEAR and some other stuff. The detailed start-up process is as follows:
• Start Timer
• Set System Constants
• Set Ini-Settings
• Set Include Paths

After the main application completed all operations (successfully or unsuccessfully) it calls `Phing::shutdown(EXIT_CODE)` that takes care of a proper destruction of all objects and a gracefully termination of the program by returning an exit code for shell usage (see [See Program Exit Codes] for a list of exit codes).

### 6.4. System Services

#### 6.4.1. The Exception system

Phing uses the PHP5 try/catch/throw Exception system. Phing defines a number of Exception subclasses for more fine-grained handling of Exceptions. Low level Exceptions that cannot be handled will be wrapped in a `BuildException` and caught by the outer-most catch() {} block.

### 6.5. Build Lifecycle

This section exists to explain -- or try -- how Phing "works". Particularly, how Phing proceeds through a build file and invokes tasks and types based on the tags that it encounters.

#### 6.5.1. How Phing Parses Buildfiles

Phing uses an ExpatParser class and PHP's native expat XML functions to handle the parsing of build files. The handler classes all extend the `Phing\parser\AbstractHandler` class. These handler classes "handle" the tags that are found in the buildfile.

Core tasks and datatypes are mapped to XML tag names in the defaults.properties files -- specifically `phing/tasks/defaults.properties` and `phing/types/defaults.properties`.

It works roughly like this:

1. `Phing\parser\RootHandler` is registered to handle the buildfile XML document
2. `RootHandler` expects to find exactly one element: `<project>`. `RootHandler` invokes the `ProjectHandler` with the attributes from the `<project>` tag or throws an exception if no `<project>` is found, or if something else is found instead.
3. `ProjectHandler` expects to find `<target>` tags; for these `ProjectHandler` invokes the `TargetHandler`. `ProjectHandler` also has exceptions for handling certain tasks that can be performed at the top-level: `<resolve>`, `<taskdef>`, `<typedef>`, and `<property>`; for these `ProjectHandler` invokes the `TaskHandler` class. If a tag is presented that doesn't match any expected tags, then `ProjectHandler` assumes it is a datatype and invokes the `DataTypeHandler`. 
4. TargetHandler expects all tags to be either tasks or datatypes and invokes the appropriate handler (based on the mappings provided in the defaults.properties files).

5. Tasks and datatypes can have nested elements, but only if they correspond to a create*() method in the task or datatype class. E.g. a nested <param> tag must correspond to a createParam() method of the task or datatype.

... More to come ...

6.6. Writing Tasks

6.6.1. Creating A Task

We will start creating a rather simple task which basically does nothing more than echo a message to the screen. See [below] for the source code and the following [below] for the XML definition that is used for this task.

```php
<?php
require_once "phing/Task.php";

class MyEchoTask extends Task {

/**
 * The message passed in the buildfile.
 */
private $message = null;
/**
 * Whether to reverse the message, for fun?
 */
private $reverse = false;
/**
 * The setter for the attribute "message"
 */
public function setMessage($str) {
    $this->message = $str;
}

public function setReverse($str) {
    $this->reverse = StringHelper::booleanValue($str);
}

/**
 * The init method: Do init steps.
 */
public function init() {
    // nothing to do here
}

/**
 * The main entry point method.
 */
public function main() {
    if ($this->reverse) {
        print(strrev($this->message));
    } else {
        print($this->message);
    }
}
```
Using the Task

This code contains a rather simple, but complete Phing task. It is assumed that the file is named MyEchoTask.php. For this example, we're assuming that the file is placed in /home/example/classes. We'll explain the source code in detail shortly. But first we'd like to discuss how we should register the task to Phing so that it can be executed during the build process.

6.6.2. Using the Task

The task shown [above] must somehow get loaded and called by Phing. Therefore it must be made available to Phing so that the buildfile parser is aware a correlating XML element and it's parameters. Have a look at the minimalistic buildfile example given in [the buildfile below] that does exactly this.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<project name="test" basedir="." default="test.myecho">
  <includepath classpath="/home/example/classes" />
  <taskdef name="myecho" classname="MyEchoTask" />
  <target name="test.myecho">
    <myecho message="Hello World" reverse="yes"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

To register the custom task with Phing, the taskdef element (line 5) is used. See Section B.44, "TaskdefTask " for a more detailed explanation. Optionally, before the taskdef element, the includepath element adds a path to PHP's include path. This is of course only required if the mentioned path isn't already on the include path. See Section B.24, “IncludePathTask " for a more detailed explanation.

Now, as we have registered the task by assigning a name and the worker class ([see source code above]) it is ready for usage within the <target> context (line 8). You see that we pass the message that our task should echo to the screen via an XML attribute called "message".

And for fun, if the "reverse" attribute is set to a "truth-like" value, the message will be reversed when displayed. So we get "dlroW olleH" displayed instead!

6.6.3. Source Discussion

Now that you've got the knowledge to execute the task in a buildfile it's time to discuss how everything works.

6.6.4. Task Structure

All files containing the definition of a task class follow a common well formed structure:

- Include/require statements to import all required classes
- The class declaration and definition
- The class's properties
- The class's constructor
- Setter methods for each XML attribute
Includes

• The `init()` method
• The `main()` method
• Arbitrary private (or protected) class methods

6.6.5. Includes

Always include/require all the classes needed for this task in full written notation. Furthermore you should always include `phing/Task.php` at the very top of your include block. Then include all other required system or proprietary classes.

6.6.6. Class Declaration

If you look at line 5 in [the source code of the task] you will find the class declaration. This will be familiar to you if you are experienced with OOP in PHP (we assume here that you are). Furthermore there are some fine-grained rules you must obey when creating the classes (see also,[naming and coding standards]):

• Your classname must be exactly like the taskname you are going to implement plus the suffix "Task". In our example case the classname is `MyEchoTask` (constructed by the taskname "myecho" plus the suffix "task"). The upper/lower case casing is currently only for better reading. However, it is encouraged that you use it this way.
• The task class you are creating must at least extend "Task" to inherit all task specific methods.

6.6.7. Class Properties

The next lines you are coding are class properties. Most of them are inherited from the Task superclass, so there's not need to redeclare them. Nevertheless you should declare the following ones yourself:

• Taskname. Always hard code the `taskname` property that equals the name of the XML element that your task claims. Currently this information is not used - but it will be in the future.
• Your arbitrary properties that reflect the XML attributes/elements which your task accepts.

In the `MyEchoTask` example the coded properties can be found in lines 7 to 11. Give you properties meaningful descriptive names that clearly state their function within the context. A couple of properties are inherited from the superclass that must not be declared in the properties part of the code.

For a list of inherited properties (most of them are reserved, so be sure not to overwrite them with your own) can be found in the "Phing API Reference" in the `docs/api/` directory.

6.6.8. The Constructor

The next block that follows is the class's constructor. It must be present and call at least the constructor or the parent class. Of course, you can add some initialization data here. It is recommended that you define your prior declared properties here.

6.6.9. Setter Methods

As you can see in the XML definition of our task ([see buildfile above], line 9) there is an attribute defined with the task itself, namely "message" with a value of the text string that our task should echo.
The task must somehow become aware of the attribute name and the value. Therefore the setter
methods exist.

For each attribute you want to import to the task’s namespace you have to define a method named
exactly after the very attribute plus the string "set" prepended. This method accepts exactly one
parameter that holds the value of the attribute. Now you can set the a class internal property to the
value that is passed via the setter method.

In the setter method you should also perform any casting operations and/or check if the attribute value
is a valid value. If this is not the case, throw a BuildException. In some cases, such as when you
have three attributes and at least one of them should be set, you may want to check the attribute values
inside the init() or main() method.

In our example the setter is named setMessage, because the XML attribute the echo task accepts is
"message". setMessage now takes the string "Hello World" provided by the parser and sets the value
of the internal class property $strMessage to "Hello World". It is now available to the task for further
disposal.

There is also another setter named setReverse. This uses the StringHelper::toBoolean static function
to convert truthy values to a true/false value. This helps keep our own code nice and simple.

6.6.10. Creator Methods

Creator methods allow you to manage nested XML tags in your new Phing Task.

For example, you might be developing a task that would contain a nested "color" XML tag. In this
instance a creator method named createColor would be required.

```xml
<tag>
  <color red="..." green="..." blue="..."/>
</tag>
```

If the XML for the task and the subtag look like the above, the PHP code for it could look something
like the following:

```php
class TagTask extends Task
{
    protected $colors = array();

    public function createColor()
    {
        $colorObj = new TagColor();
        $this->colors[] = $colorObj;
        return $colorObj;
    }
}

class TagColor
{
    public function setRed($value)
    {
    }

    public function setGreen($value)
    {
    }

    public function setBlue($value)
    {
    }
}
```
6.6.11. init() Method

The init method gets called when the <taskname> xml element closes. It must be implemented even if it does nothing like in the example above. You can do init steps here required to setup your task object properly. After calling the Init-Method the task object remains untouched by the parser. Init should not perform operations related somehow to the action the task performs. An example of using init may be cleaning up the $strMessage variable in our example (i.e. trim($strMessage)) or importing additional workers needed for this task.

The init method should return true or an error object evaluated by the governing logic. If you don't implement init method, phing will shout down with a fatal error.

6.6.12. main() Method

There is exactly one entry point to execute the task. It is called after the complete buildfile has been parsed and all targets and tasks have been scheduled for execution. From this point forward the very implementation of the tasks action starts. In case of our example a message (imported by the proper setter method) is Logged to the screen through the system's "Logger" service (the very action this task is written for). The Log() method-call in this case accepts two parameters: a event constant and the message to log.

6.6.13. Arbitrary Methods

For the more or less simple cases (as our example) all the logic of the task is coded in the Main() method. However for more complex tasks common sense dictates that particular action should be swapped to smaller, logically contained units of code. The most common way to do this is separating logic into private class methods - and in even more complex tasks in separate libraries.

```php
private function myPrivateMethod() {
    // definition
}
```

6.7. Writing Types

You should only create a standalone Type if the Type needs to be shared by more than one Task. If the Type is only needed for a specific Task -- for example to handle a special parameter or other tag needed for that Task -- then the Type class should just be defined within the same file as the Task. (For example, phing/filters/XSLTFilter.php also includes an XSLTParam class that is not used anywhere else.)

For cases where you do need a more generic Type defined, you can create your own Type class -- similar to the way a Task is created.

6.7.1. Creating a DataType

Type classes need to extend the abstract DataType class. Besides providing a means of categorizing types, the DataType class provides the methods necessary to support the "refid" attribute. (All types can be given an id, and can be referred to later using that id.)

In this example we are creating a DSN type because we have written a number of DB-related Tasks, each of which need to know how to connect to the database; instead of having database parameters
for each task, we've created a DSN type so that we can identify the connection parameters once and then use it in all our db Tasks.

```php
require_once "phing/types/DataType.php";

/**
 * This Type represents a DB Connection.
 */
class DSN extends DataType {

private $url;
private $username;
private $password;
private $persistent = false;

/**
 * Sets the URL part: mysql://localhost/mydatabase
 */
public function setUrl($url) {
    $this->url = $url;
}

/**
 * Sets username to use in connection.
 */
public function setUsername($username) {
    $this->username = $username;
}

/**
 * Sets password to use in connection.
 */
public function setPassword($password) {
    $this->password = $password;
}

/**
 * Set whether to use persistent connection.
 * @param boolean $persist
 */
public function setPersistent($persist) {
    $this->persistent = (boolean) $persist;
}

public function getUrl(Project $p) {
    if ($this->isReference()) {
        return $this->getRef($p)->getUrl($p);
    }
    return $this->url;
}

public function getUsername(Project $p) {
    if ($this->isReference()) {
        return $this->getRef($p)->getUsername($p);
    }
    return $this->username;
}

public function getPassword(Project $p) {
    if ($this->isReference()) {
        return $this->getRef($p)->getPassword($p);
    }
    return $this->password;
}

public function getPersistent(Project $p) {
    if ($this->isReference()) {
        return $this->getRef($p)->getPersistent($p);
    }
}
```
6.7.3. Source Discussion

Getters & Setters

You must provide a setter method for every attribute you want to set from the XML build file. It is good practice to also provide a getter method, but in practice you can decide how your tasks will use your task. In the example above, we’ve provided a getter method for each attribute and we’ve also provided an additional method `DSN::getPEARDSN()` which returns the DSN hash array used by PEAR::DB, PEAR::MDB, and Creole. Depending on the needs of the Tasks using this DataType, we may only wish to provide the `getPEARDSN()` method rather than a getter for each attribute.

Also important to note is that the getter method needs to check to see whether the current DataType is a reference to a previously defined DataType -- the `DataType::isReference()` exists for this purpose. For this reason, the getter methods need to be called with the current project, because References are stored relative to a project.

The `getRef()` Method

The `getRef()` task needs to be implemented in your Type. This method is responsible for returning a referenced object; it needs to check to make sure the referenced object is of the correct type (i.e. you can’t try to refer to a RegularExpression from a DSN DataType) and that the reference is not circular.

You can probably just copy this method from an existing Type and make the few changes that customize it to your Type.

6.8. Writing Mappers

Writing your own filename mapper classes will allow you to control how names are transformed in tasks like CopyTask, MoveTask, XSLTTask, etc. In some cases you may want to extend existing mappers (e.g. creating a GlobMapper that also transforms to uppercase); in other cases, you may simply want to create a very specific name transformation that isn’t easily accomplished with other mappers like GlobMapper or RegexpMapper.

6.8.1. Creating a Mapper

Writing filename mappers is simplified by interface support in PHP5. Essentially, your custom filename mapper must implement `phing.mappers.FileNameMapper`. Here’s an example of a filename mapper that creates DOS-style file names. For this example, the "to" and "from" attributes are not
needed because all files will be transformed. To see the "to" and "from" attributes in action, look at
phing.mappers.GlobMapper or phing.mappers.RegexpMapper.

```php
require_once "phing/mappers/FileNameMapper.php";
/**
 * A mapper that makes those ugly DOS filenames.
 */
class DOSMapper implements FileNameMapper {

/**
 * The main() method actually performs the mapping.
 *
 * In this case we transform the $sourceFilename into
 * a DOS-compatible name. E.g.
 * ExtendingPhing.html -> EXTENDI-.DOC
 *
 * @param string $sourceFilename The name to be converted.
 * @return array The matched filenames.
 */
public function main($sourceFilename) {
    $info = pathinfo($sourceFilename);
    $ext = $info['extension'];
    // get basename w/o extension
    $bname = preg_replace('/\w+$/','',$info['basename']);

    if (strlen($bname) > 8) {
        $bname = substr($bname, 0 , 7 ) . '~';
    }

    if (strlen($ext) > 3) {
        $ext = substr($bname, 0 , 3 );
    }

    if (!empty($ext)) {
        $res = $bname . '.' . $ext;
    } else {
        $res = $bname;
    }

    return (array) strtoupper($res);
}

/**
 * The "from" attribute is not needed here, but method must exist.
 */
public function setFrom($from) {}

/**
 * The "from" attribute is not needed here, but method must exist.
 */
public function setTo($to) {}
}

6.8.2. Using the Mapper

Assuming that this mapper is saved to myapp/mappers/DOSMapper.php (relative to a path on
PHP's include_path, then you would refer to it like this in your build file:

```xml
<mapper classname = "myapp.mappers.DOSMapper"/>
```
Appendix A. Fact Sheet

A.1. Built-In Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>application.startdir</td>
<td>Current work directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env.*</td>
<td>Environment variables, extracted from $_SERVER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.arch</td>
<td>System architecture, i.e. i586. Not available on Windows machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.domain</td>
<td>DNS domain name, i.e. php.net. Not available on Windows machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.fstype</td>
<td>The type of the files system. Possible values are UNIX and WINDOWS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.name</td>
<td>Operating System hostname as returned by posix_uname(). Not available on Windows machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.os.release</td>
<td>Operating version release, i.e. 2.2.10. Not available on Windows machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host.os.version</td>
<td>Operating system version, i.e. #4 Tue Jul 20 17:01:36 MEST 1999. Not available on Windows machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line.separator</td>
<td>Character(s) that signal the end of a line, &quot;\n&quot; for Linux, &quot;\r\n&quot; for Windows system, &quot;\r&quot; for Macintosh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os.name</td>
<td>Operating System description as set in PHP_OS variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.file</td>
<td>Full path to current buildfile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.dir</td>
<td>Path that contains the current buildfile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.home</td>
<td>Phing installation directory, not set in PEAR installations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.startTime</td>
<td>The time that Phing started to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.version</td>
<td>Current Phing version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phing.project.name</td>
<td>Name of the currently processed project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>php.classpath</td>
<td>The value of the PHP_CLASSPATH. Same as the include path returned by get_include_path().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project.basedir</td>
<td>The current project basedir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user.home</td>
<td>Value of the environment variable HOME.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.2. Command Line Arguments

The following table lists the command line arguments currently available.
Table A.2: Phing Command Line Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-h -help</td>
<td>Display the help screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l -list</td>
<td>List all available targets in buildfile (excluding targets that have their hidden attribute set to true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i -init [file]</td>
<td>Generates an initial buildfile at Phing's start directory. Optionally you can specify buildfile's location and name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v -version</td>
<td>Print version information and exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q -quiet</td>
<td>Quiet operation, no output at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-S -silent</td>
<td>Print nothing but task outputs and build failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-verbose</td>
<td>Verbose, give some more output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-debug</td>
<td>Output debug information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-emacs -e</td>
<td>Produce logging information without adornments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-diagnostics</td>
<td>Print diagnostics information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-longtargets</td>
<td>Show target descriptions during build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-logfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Use given file for log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f -buildfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an alternate buildfile name. Default is build.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-D&lt;property&gt;=&lt;value&gt;</td>
<td>Set the property to the specified value to be used in the buildfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-keep-going -k</td>
<td>Execute all targets that to not depend on failed target(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-propertyfile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Load properties from the specified file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-find &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Search for a buildfile towards the root of the filesystem and use that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-inputhandler &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>The class to use to handle user input. Default is ConsoleInputHandler. Other options are NoInteractionInputHandler or an own implementation of InputHandler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.3. Distribution File Layout

```
$PHING_HOME
|-- bin
`-- classes
    |-- phing
        |-- filters
        |-- util
    |-- mappers
    |-- parser
    |-- tasks
        |-- ext
        |-- system
```
A.4. Program Exit Codes

Phing is script-safe - means that you can execute Phing and Configure within a automated script context. To check back the success of a Phing call it returns an exit code that can be captured by your calling script. The following list gives you details on the used exit codes and their meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exitcode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>Environment not properly defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Parameter or configuration error occurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Successful execution (build succeeded), no errors (there may be warnings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unsuccessful execution (build failed), errors occurred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.5. The LGPL License

Source http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.txt

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Appendix B. Core tasks

This appendix contains a reference of all core tasks, i.e. all tasks that are needed to build a basic project.

This reference lists the tasks alphabetically by the name of the classes that implement the tasks. So if you are searching for the reference to the <copy> tag, for example, you will want to look at the reference of CopyTask.

B.1. AdhocTaskdefTask

The AdhocTaskdefTask allows you to define a task within your build file.

Note that you should use <![CDATA[ ... ]]> so that you don't have to quote entities within your <adhoc-task></adhoc-task> tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of XML tag that will represent this task</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.1.1. Examples

```xml
<target name="main" 
  description="==>test AdhocTask ">

  <adhoc-task name="foo"><![CDATA[
          class FooTest extends Task {
            private $bar;

            function setBar($bar) {
              $this->bar = $bar;
            }

            function main() {
              $this->log("In FooTest: ", $this->bar);
            }
          }
    ]]>></adhoc-task>

  <foo bar="B.L.I.N.G"/>

</target>
```

B.2. AdhocTypedefTask

The AdhocTypedefTask allows you to define a datatype within your build file.

Note that you should use <![CDATA[ ... ]]> so that you don't have to quote entities within your <adhoc-type></adhoc-type> tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of XML tag that will represent this datatype</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B.2.1. Example

```xml
<target name="main"
    description="==>test AdhocType">
    <adhoc-type name="dsn">
        <![CDATA[
            class CreoleDSN extends DataType {
                private $url;
                function setUrl($url) {
                    $this->url = $url;
                }
                function getUrl() {
                    return $this->url;
                }
            }
        ]]></adhoc-type>

    <!-- creole-sql task doesn't exist; just an example -->
    <creole-sql file="test.sql">
        <dsn url="mysql://root@localhost/test"/>
    </creole-sql>
</target>
```

### B.3. AppendTask

The Append Task appends text or contents of files to a specified file.

In the example above, AppendTask is reading a filename from `book/PhingGuide.book`, processing the file contents with XSLT, and then appending the result to the file located at `${process.outputfile}`. This is a real example from the build file used to generate this book!

#### Table B.3: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destFile</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>Path of file to which text should be appended. n/a If not specified the console will be used instead.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies whether or not the file specified by 'destfile' should be appended. Defaults to &quot;yes&quot;.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies whether or not the file specified by 'destfile' should be written to even if it is newer than all source files.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixlastline</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies whether or not to check if each file enclosed in a 'destfile' is terminated by a new line. If this attribute is &quot;yes&quot; a new line will be appended to the stream if the file did not end in a new line. This attribute does not apply to embedded text.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eol</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies what the end of line character are form/a use by the fixlastline attribute. Valid values for this property are:</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cr</td>
<td></td>
<td>a single CR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lf</td>
<td></td>
<td>a single LF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crlf</td>
<td></td>
<td>the pair CRLF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac</td>
<td></td>
<td>a single CR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unix</td>
<td></td>
<td>a single LF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos</td>
<td></td>
<td>the pair CRLF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default is platform dependent. For Unix platforms, the default is "lf". For DOS based systems (including Windows), the default is "crlf". For Mac OS, the default is "cr".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>Path to file that should be appended to destFile.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Some literal text to append to file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.3.1. Examples

```xml
<append destFile = "${process.outputfile}">
    <filterchain>
        <xsltfilter style = "${process.stylesheet}">
            <param name = "mode" expression = "${process.xslt.mode}"/>
        </xsltfilter>
    </filterchain>
</append>
```

#### B.3.2. Supported Nested Tags

- filelist
- fileset
- filterchain
- path
- header, footer

Used to prepend or postpend text into the concatenated stream. The text may be in-line or be in a file.

### Table B.4: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filtering</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to filter the text provided by this subelement.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A file to place at the head or tail of then/a concatenated text.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to trim the value.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B.4. ApplyTask

Applies a system command on each resource of the specified resource collection.

When the `os` attribute is specified, then the command is only executed when run on one of the specified operating systems.

The files of a number of Resource Collections – including but not restricted to FileSets, FileLists or DirSets – are passed as arguments to the system command.

#### Table B.5: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Alias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The command to execute without any command line arguments.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory the command is to be executed in.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to direct stdout.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to direct stderr.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Only execute if the Appendix A, FactSheet property contains specified text.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Escape shell metacharacters before execution. Setting this to true will enable the escape precaution.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP's <code>passthru()</code> function instead of <code>exec()</code>.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spawn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to spawn unix programs to the background, redirecting stdout (output will not be logged by Phing).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returnProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set return value from the execution.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value from the execution.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>failonerror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether output (and error) should be appended to or overwrite an existing file. If you set parallel to false, you will probably want to set this one to true.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Run the command only once if appending all files as arguments. If</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Alias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addsourcefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether source file name(s) should be added to the end of command-line automatically. If you need to place it somewhere different, use a nested &lt;srcfile&gt; element between your &lt;arg&gt; elements to mark the insertion point.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether the filenames should be passed on the command line as relative pathnames (relative to the base directory of the corresponding fileset/list for source files).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forwardslash</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether the file names should be passed with forward slashes even if the operating system requires other file separator.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxparallel</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Limit the amount of parallelism by passing at most this many sourcefiles at once. Set it to &lt;= 0 for unlimited.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipemptyfile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Don't run the command, if no source files have been found or are newer than their corresponding target files. Despite its name, this attribute applies to filelists as well.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One of file, dir or both. If set to file, only the names of plain files will be sent to the command. If set to dir, only the names of directories are considered. Note: The type attribute does not apply to nested dirsets - dirsets always implicitly assume type to be dir.</td>
<td>file</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to bypass timestamp comparisons for target files.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.4.1. Examples

<!-- Invokes somecommand arg1 SOURCEFILENAME arg2 for each file in /tmp -->

```xml
<apply executable = "somecommand" parallel = "false">
  <arg value = "arg1"/>
  <srcfile/>
  <arg value = "arg2"/>
  <fileset dir = "/tmp"/>
</apply>
```

<!-- List all the .conf files of "/etc" to the "out.log" file. -->

```xml
<apply executable = "ls" output = "/tmp/out.log" append = "true">
  <arg value = "-alh"/>
  <fileset dir = "/etc"/>
    <include name = "*.conf"/>
</fileset>```
B.4.2. Supported Nested Tags

* arg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A single command-line argument; can contain space characters.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a file as a single command-line argument; will be replaced with the absolute filename of the file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be treated as a path-likena string as a single command-line argument; you can use ; or : as path separators and Phing will convert it to the platform's local conventions.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A space-delimited list of command-line arguments.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* fileset
* filelist
* dirset
* mapper
* srcfile
* targetfile

B.5. AttribTask

Changes the attributes of a file or all files inside specified directories. Right now it has effect only under Windows. Each of the 4 possible permissions has its own attribute, matching the arguments for the attrib command.

FileSets or FileLists can be specified using nested fileset and filelist elements.

By default this task won't do anything unless it detects it is running on a Windows system. If you know for sure that you have a "attrib" executable on your PATH that is command line compatible with the Windows command, you can use the task’s os attribute and set its value to your current os.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file or directory of which the permissionsn/a must be changed.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B.5.1. Example

```xml
<attrib file="${dist}/run.bat" readonly="true" hidden="true"/>
```

makes the "run.bat" file read-only and hidden.

```xml
<attrib readonly="false">
  <fileset dir="${meta.inf}" includes="**/*.xml"/>
</attrib>
```

makes all "*.xml" files below ${meta.inf} readable.

### B.5.2. Supported Nested Tags

- filelist
- fileset

### B.6. AvailableTask

Available Task tests if a resource/file is set and sets a certain property to a certain value if it exists.

Here, AvailableTask first checks for the existence of either file or directory named test.txt in /tmp. Then, it checks for the directory foo in /home and then for the file or directory bar in /home/foo. If /tmp/test.txt is found, the property test_txt_exists is set to "Yes", if /home/foo is found and a directory, properties.yetanother is set to "true" (default). If /home/foo/bar exists, AvailableTask will set foo.bar to "Well, yes". And last it checks if extension foo is loaded, so the property foo.ext.loaded is set to "true" (default).

**NB:** the Available task can also be used as a condition, see conditions.

### Table B.8: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the property that is to be set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value the property is to be set to.</td>
<td>&quot;true&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File/directory to check existence.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or resource or extension)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path of the resource to look for.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or file or extension)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the extension to look for.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or file or resource)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Determines if AvailableTask should look for a file or a directory at the position set by file. If empty, it checks for either file or directory.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to use when looking up file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>followSymlinks</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to dereference symbolic links when looking up file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.6.1. Examples

```xml
<available file="/tmp/test.txt" property="test_txt_exists" value="Yes"/>
<available file="/home/foo" type="dir" property="properties.yetanother"/>
<available file="/home/foo/bar" property="foo.bar" value="Well, yes"/>
```

#### B.7. Basename

Task to determine the basename of a specified file, optionally minus a specified suffix.

When this task executes, it will set the specified property to the value of the last path element of the specified file. If file is a directory, the basename will be the last directory element. If file is a full-path, relative-path, or simple filename, the basename will be the simple file name, without any directory elements.

### Table B.9: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the property that is to be set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to take the basename of.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The suffix to remove from the resulting basename (specified either with or without the &quot;.&quot;).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.7.1. Examples

```xml
<basename property="cmdname" file="/foo.exe"/>
```
B.8. ChmodTask

Sets the mode of a file or directory.

For more informations, see chmod [http://php.net/chmod] in the PHP Manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file or directory. You either/a have to specify this attribute, or use a fileset.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new mode (octal) for the file. Specified inn/a octal, even if the first digit is not a '0'.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set quiet mode, which suppresses warnings if false chmod() fails</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This flag means 'note errors to the output, but true keep going'</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Give more information in error message intrue case of a failure</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.8.1. Examples

```
<chmod file = "test.txt" mode = "0755" />
<chmod file = "/home/test" mode = "0775" />
<chmod file = "/home/test/mine.txt" mode = "0500" verbose = "true" />
```

B.8.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

B.9. ChownTask

Changes the owner of a file or directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file or directory. You either/a have to specify this attribute, or use a fileset.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new owner of the file. Can contain an/a username and a groupname, separated by a dot.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new group owner of the file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B.9.1. Examples

```
<chown file = "my-file.txt" user = "foo" />
<chown file = "my-file.txt" user = "username.groupname" />
<chown file = "/home/test/my-directory" user = "bar" />
<chown file = "/home/test/my-file.txt" user = "foo"
    verbose = "true" failonerror = "false" />
```

### B.9.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

### B.10. ConditionTask

Sets a property if a certain condition holds true - this is a generalization of Section B.6, “AvailableTask” and Section B.51, “UpToDateTask”.

If the condition holds true, the property value is set to true by default; otherwise, the property is not set. You can set the value to something other than the default by specifying the value attribute.

Conditions are specified as nested elements, you must specify exactly one condition - see conditions for a complete list of nested elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value to set the property to. Defaults to true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>else</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value to set the property to if the condition evaluates to false. By default the property will remain unset.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.10.1. Examples

```
<condition property = "isMacOrWindows">
  <or>
    <os family = "mac"/>
    <os family = "windows"/>
  </or>
</condition>
```
B.10.2. Supported Nested Tags

• or
  • and

B.11. CopyTask

Copies files or directories. Files are only copied if the source file is newer than the destination file, or when the destination file does not exist. It is possible to explicitly overwrite existing files.

CopyTask does not allow self copying, i.e. copying a file to the same name for security reasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The source file.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tofile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The destination the file is to be written to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or todir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If you only want to specify a directory to copy to, use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tofile. The directory must exist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Either this or the todir attribute is required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory the file is to be copied to.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(or tofile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If you want to specify a different name, use tofile.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The file will have the same name of the source file.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Overwrite existing files even if the destination files are newer.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tstamp</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, the new file will have the same mtime as the old one.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preservemode</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, the new file (and directory) will have the same permissions as the old one.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preservepermissions</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>The mode specified for directory creation will be ignored.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeemptydirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, also empty directories are copied.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Mode (octal) to create directories with.</td>
<td>From umask</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, halts the build when errors are encountered.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flatten</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore the directory structure of the source files, and copy all files into the directory specified by the todir attribute. Note that you can achieve the same effect by using a flatten mapper.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to print the list of the copied file.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Defaults to false.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

No automatic expansion of symbolic links

By default, CopyTask does not expand / dereference symbolic links, and will simply copy the link itself. To enable dereferencing, set expandsymboliclinks to true in the `<fileset>` tag.

### B.11.1. Examples

On the one hand, CopyTask can be used to copy file by file:

```xml
<copy file = "somefile.txt" tofile = "/tmp/anotherfile.bak" overwrite = "true"/>
```

Additionally, CopyTask supports Filesets, i.e. you can easily include/exclude one or more files. For more information, see Appendix D, Core Types -- pay particular attention to the defaultexcludes attribute. Appendix F, Core mappers and Appendix E, Core filters are also supported by CopyTask, so you can do almost everything that needs processing the content of the files or the filename.

```xml
<copy todir = "/tmp/backup">
    <fileset dir = ".">
        <include name = "**/*.txt"/>
        <include name = "**/*.doc"/>
        <include name = "**/*.swx"/>
    </fileset>
    <filelist dir = "." files = "test.html"/>
</copy>

<copy todir = "build">
    <fileset defaultexcludes = "false" expandsymboliclinks = "true" dir = ".">
        <include name = "**/*.php"/>
    </fileset>
</copy>
```

### B.11.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- filelist
- filterchain
- mapper

### B.12. DefaultExcludes

Alters the default excludes for all subsequent processing in the build, and prints out the current default excludes if desired.
### Examples

#### Table B.14: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>echo</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>whether or not to print out the default excludes</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>attribute &quot;true&quot; required if no other attribute specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>go back to hard wired default excludes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>attribute &quot;true&quot; required if no other attribute specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>the pattern to add to the default excludes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>if no other attribute is specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>remove the specified pattern from the default excludes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>if no other attribute is specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.12.1. Examples

Print out the default excludes

```xml
<defaultexcludes echo = "true"/>
```

Print out the default excludes and exclude all *.bak files in all further processing

```xml
<defaultexcludes echo = "true" add = "**/*.bak"/>
```

Silently allow several fileset based tasks to operate on emacs backup files and then restore normal behavior

```xml
<defaultexcludes remove = "**/*.bak"/>

(do several fileset based tasks here)

<defaultexcludes default = "true"/>
```

#### B.13. DeleteTask

Deletes a file or directory, or set of files defined by a fileset. See Appendix D, Core Types for information on Filesets.

#### Table B.15: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file that is to be deleted. You either haven/a to specify this attribute, dir, or use a fileset.</td>
<td>Yes (or dir)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory that is to be deleted. You eithera have to specify this attribute, file, or use a fileset.</td>
<td>Yes (or file)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Used to force listing of all names of deleted files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If the file does not exist, do not display an diagnostic message or modify the exit status to reflect an error. This means that if a file or directory cannot be deleted, then no error is reported. This setting emulates the -f option to the Unix rm command. Default is false meaning things are verbose</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If this attribute is set to true, DeleteTask will fail verbose on errors but the build process will not be stopped.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeemptydirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Determines if empty directories are also to be deleted.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.13.1. Examples

```
<!-- Delete a specific file -->
<delete file="/tmp/foo.bar"/>

<!-- Delete a directory -->
<delete dir="/tmp/darl" includeemptydirs="true" verbose="true" failonerror="true"/>

<!-- Delete using a fileset -->
<delete>
  <fileset dir="/tmp">
    <include name="*.bar"/>
  </fileset>
</delete>
```

B.13.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

B.14. DependSet

The dependset task compares a set of sources with a set of target files. If any of the sources has been modified more recently than any of the target files, all of the target files are removed.

B.14.1. Examples

```
<dependset>
  <srcfilelist dir="/" files="paper.dtd,common.dtd"/>
  <srcfilelist dir="/" files="xsl.dtd"/>
</dependset>
```
In this example derived HTML files in the ${output.dir} directory will be removed if any are out-of-date with respect to:

- the DTD of their source XML files
- a common DTD (imported by the main DTD)
- a subordinate XSLT stylesheet (imported by the main stylesheet), or
- the buildfile

If any of the sources in the above example does not exist, all target files will also be removed. To ignore missing sources instead, use filesets instead of filelists for the sources.

**B.14.2. Supported Nested Tags**

- **srcfileset**
- **srcfilelist**
- **targetfileset**
- **targetfilelist**

**B.15. Diagnostics**

Runs phing's -diagnostics code inside phing itself. This is good for debugging phing's configuration under an IDE.

**B.15.1. Example**

```xml
<target name="diagnostics" description="diagnostics">
  <diagnostics/>
</target>
```

**B.16. Dirname**

Task to determine the directory path of a specified file.

When this task executes, it will set the specified property to the value of the specified file (or directory) up to, but not including, the last path element. If the specified file is a path that ends in a filename, the filename will be dropped. If the specified file is just a filename, the directory will be the current directory.
Note: This is not the same as the UNIX dirname command, which is defined as "strip non-directory suffix from filename". `<dirname>` determines the full directory path of the specified file.

**Table B.16: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to take the dirname of.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.16.1. Example**

```
<dirname property = "foo.dirname" file = "foo.txt"/>
```

will set `foo.dirname` to the project's basedir.

**B.17. EchoTask**

Echoes a message to the current loggers and listeners which means standard out unless overridden. A level can be specified, which controls at what logging level the message is filtered at.

The task can also echo to a file, in which case the option to append rather than overwrite the file is available, and the level option is ignored.

Additionally, the task can echo the contents of a nested fileset element.

**Table B.17: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msg</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The string that is to be send to the output.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Alias for <code>msg</code>.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file to write the message to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Append to an existing file?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which this message is reported. One of <code>error</code>, <code>warning</code>, <code>info</code>, <code>verbose</code>, <code>debug</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.17.1. Examples**

```
<echo msg = "Phing rocks!" />
<echo message = "Binarycloud, too." />
<echo>And don't forget Propel.</echo>
<echo file = "test.txt" append = "false">This is a test message</echo>
```

Echo a previously defined fileset element.

```
<fileset dir = "./tests" id = "test.files">
    <include name = "**/*Test.php"/>
</fileset>
```
B.17.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

B.18. EchoPropertiesTask

Displays all the current properties in the project. The output can be sent to a file if desired. This task can be used as a somewhat contrived means of returning data from an <phing> invocation, but is really for debugging build files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If specified, the value indicates the name of the file to send the output of the statement to. If not specified, then the output will go to the Phing log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If specified, the value indicates the name of the property file to read from. If not specified, then the system properties will be taken.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>a prefix which is used to filter the properties only those properties starting with this prefix will be echoed.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>a regular expression which is used to filter the properties only those properties whose names match it will be echoed.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>By default, the &quot;failonerror&quot; attribute is not enabled. If an error occurs while writing the properties to a file, and this attribute is enabled, then a BuildException will be thrown, causing the build to fail. If disabled, then IO errors will be reported as a log statement, and the build will continue without failure from this task.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One of text or xml. Determines the output format. Defaults to text.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.18.1. Example

```xml
<echoproperties />
```

Report the current properties to the log.

```xml
<echoproperties destfile = "my.properties"/>
```
ExecTask

Report the current properties to the file "my.properties", and will fail the build if the file could not be created or written to.

```xml
<echoproperties destfile="my.properties" failonerror="false"/>
```

Report the current properties to the file "my.properties", and will log a message if the file could not be created or written to, but will still allow the build to continue.

```xml
<echoproperties prefix="ping."/>
```

List all properties beginning with "ping.".

```xml
<echoproperties regex="/.*ping.*/"/>
```

Lists all properties that contain "ping" in their names.

**B.19. ExecTask**

Executes a shell command. You can use this to quickly add a new command to Phing. However, if you want to use this regularly, you should think about writing a Task for it.

**Table B.19: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>NOTE: This attribute is deprecated. Please use executable with nested args. The command that is to be executed.</td>
<td>One of the two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The command to execute without any command line arguments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory the command is to be executed in.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to direct stdout.</td>
<td>RedirectedNo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to direct stderr.</td>
<td>to stdout, unless passthru is set to true.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Only execute if the Appendix A, Fact Sheet/a property contains specified text.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osfamily</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>OS family as used in the &lt;os&gt; condition.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>By default, we escape shell metacharactersfalse before executing. Setting this to false will disable this precaution.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP's passthru() functionfalse instead of exec().</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logoutput</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to log returned output as MSG_INFOfalse instead of MSG_VERBOSE.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spawn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to spawn unix programs to the background, redirecting stdout.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returnProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set return value to from exec() call.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from exec() call.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the program, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which status messages are reported. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolveexecutable</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When this attribute is true, the name of the executable is resolved firstly against the project basedir and if that does not exist, against the execution directory if specified. On Unix systems, if you only want to allow execution of commands in the user's path, set this to false.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchpath</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When this attribute is true, then system path environment variables will be searched when resolving the location of the executable.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.19.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- List the contents of "/home". -->
<exec command = "ls -l" dir = "/home"/>

<!-- Start the make process in "/usr/src/php-4.0". -->
<exec command = "make" dir = "/usr/src/php-4.0"/>

<!-- List the contents of "/tmp" out to a file. -->
<exec command = "ls -l /tmp > foo.out" escape = "false"/>
```

#### B.19.2. Supported Nested Tags

- arg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A single command-line argument; can contain space characters. To pass an empty argument, enclose two double quotes in single quotes (&quot;&quot;).</td>
<td>One of these</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a file as a single command-line argument; will be replaced with the absolute filename of the file.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be treated as a path-like string as a single command-line argument;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FailTask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A space-delimited list of command-line arguments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Force escape for this attribute.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

env

It is possible to specify environment variables to pass to the system command via nested `<env>` elements.

Table B.21: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the environment variable.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The literal value for the environment variable.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value for the environment variable. Will be replaced by the absolute filename of the file by Phing.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value for a PATH like environment variable. You can use ; or : as path separators and Phing will convert it to the platform's local conventions.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.20. FailTask

Causes the current build script execution to fail and the script to exit with an (optional) error message.

Table B.22: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The message to display (reason for script abort).</td>
<td>&quot;No Message&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msg</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Alias for message</td>
<td>&quot;No Message&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property that must be set for script to exit.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property that must not be set in order for script to exit.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Exit using the specified status code; assuming the generated Exception is not caught, PHP will exit with this status.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.20.1. Examples

<!-- Exit w/ message -->
<fail message="Failed for some reason!"/>

<!-- Exit if ${errorprop} is defined -->
<fail if="errorprop" message="Detected error!"/>

<!-- Exit unless ${dontfail} prop is defined. -->
<fail unless="dontfail" message="Detected error!"/>

<!-- Using a condition to achieve the same effect: -->
<fail message="Detected error!">
    <condition>
        <not>
            <isset property="dontfail"/>
        </not>
    </condition>
</fail>

B.20.2. Parameters specified as nested elements.

As an alternative to the if/unless attributes, conditional failure can be achieved using a single nested <condition> element, which should contain exactly one core or custom condition.

B.21. ForeachTask

The foreach task iterates over a list, a list of filesets, or both. If both, list and filesets, are specified, the list will be evaluated first. Nested filesets are evaluated in the order they appear in the task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inheritall</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, pass all properties to the called target.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inheritrefs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, pass all references to the the called target.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trim</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, any leading or trailing whitespace will be removed from the list item before it is passed to the requested target.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The list of values to process, with then/a delimiter character, indicated by the &quot;delimiter&quot; attribute, separating each value.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The target to call for each token, passing the token as the parameter with the name indicated by the &quot;param&quot; attribute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the parameter to pass the token as the parameter with the name indicated by the &quot;param&quot; attribute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absparam</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the absolute path parameter to pass the tokens in as to the target (used while processing nested filesets).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The delimiter string that separates the values, in the &quot;list&quot; parameter. The default is &quot;,&quot;.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property containing the iteration count.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.21.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- loop through languages, and call buildlang task with setted param -->
<property name="languages" value="en,fr,de"/>
<foreach list="${languages}" param="lang" target="buildlang"/>

<!-- loop through files, and call subtask task with set param and absparam -->
<foreach param="filename" absparam="absfilename" target="subtask">
    <fileset dir=".">
        <include name="*.php"/>
    </fileset>
</foreach>
```

B.21.2. Supported Nested Tags

- path
- dirset
- fileset
- filelist
- mapper

B.22. IfTask

Perform some tasks based on whether a given condition holds true or not.

This task doesn't have any attributes, the condition to test is specified by a nested element - see the conditions for a complete list of nested elements.

Just like the `<condition>` task, only a single condition can be specified - you combine them using `<and>` or `<or>` conditions.

In addition to the condition, you can specify three different child elements, `<elseif>` , `<then>` and `<else>` . All three subelements are optional. Both `<then>` and `<else>` must not be used more than once inside the if task. Both are containers for Phing tasks.

The `<elseif>` behaves exactly like an `<if>` except that it cannot contain the `<else>` element inside of it. You may specify as many of these as you like, and the order they are specified is the order they are evaluated in. If the condition on the `<if>` is false, then the first `<elseif>` who's conditional evaluates to true will be executed. The `<else>` will be executed only if the `<if>` and all `<elseif>` conditions are false.

B.22.1. Examples

```xml
<if>
    <equals arg1="$foo" arg2="bar"/>
    <then>
        <echo message="The value of property foo is bar"/>
    </then>
    <else>
        <echo message="The value of property foo is not bar"/>
    </else>
</if>
```
B.23. ImportTask

Imports another build file into the current project.

On execution it will read another Phing file into the same Project. Functionally it is nearly the same as copy and pasting the imported file onto the end of the importing file.

The import task may only be used as a top-level task. This means that it may not be used in a target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file to import.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optional</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, do not stop the build if the file does not exist.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.23.1. Target Overriding

If a target in the main file is also present in at least one of the imported files, the one from the main file takes precedence.

So if I import for example a docs/build.xml file named builddocs, that contains a "docs" target, I can redefine it in my main buildfile and that is the one that will be called. This makes it easy to keep the same target name, so that the overriding target is still called by any other targets--in either the main or imported buildfile(s)--for which it is a dependency, with a different implementation. The target from docs/build.xml is made available by the name "builddocs.docs". This enables the new implementation to call the old target, thus enhancing it with tasks called before or after it.

B.23.2. Special Properties

Imported files are treated as they are present in the main buildfile. This makes it easy to understand, but it makes it impossible for them to reference files and resources relative to their path. Because of this, for every imported file, Phing adds a property that contains the path to the imported buildfile. With this path, the imported buildfile can keep resources and be able to reference them relative to its position.

So if I import for example a docs/build.xml file named builddocs, I can get its path as phing.file.builddocs, similarly to the phing.file property of the main buildfile. Additionally, the directory will be stored in phing.dir.builddocs.
Note that "builddocs" is not the filename, but the name attribute present in the imported project tag.

If import file does not have a name attribute, the phing.file.projectname and phing.dir.projectname properties will not be set.

### B.23.3. Resolving Files Against the Imported File

Suppose your main build file called `importing.xml` imports a build file `imported.xml`, located anywhere on the file system, and `imported.xml` reads a set of properties from `imported.properties`:

```xml
<!-- importing.xml -->
<project name="importing" basedir="." default="...">
  <import file="${path_to_imported}/imported.xml"/>
</project>

<!-- imported.xml -->
<project name="imported" basedir="." default="...">
  <property file="imported.properties"/>
</project>
```

This snippet however will resolve `imported.properties` against the basedir of `importing.xml`, because the basedir of `imported.xml` is ignored by Phing. The right way to use `imported.properties` is:

```xml
<!-- imported.xml -->
<project name="imported" basedir="." default="...">
  <property file="${phing.file.imported}/imported.properties"/>
</project>
```

As explained above, `${phing.file.imported}` stores the full path of the build script, that defines the project called `imported`, (in short it stores the path to `imported.xml`) and `${phing.dir.imported}` stores its directory. This technique also allows `imported.xml` to be used as a standalone file (without being imported in other project).

### B.23.4. Examples

```xml
<import file="path/to/build.xml"/>
<import file="path/to/build.xml" optional="true"/>
```

Additionally, `importTask` supports Filesets, i.e. you can easily include/exclude one or more files. For more information, see Appendix D, Core Types.

```xml
<import>
  <fileset dir=".">
    <include name="path/to/build.xml"/>
  </fileset>
  <filelist dir="." files="path/to/build.xml"/>
</import>
```

### B.24. IncludePathTask

Modifies the PHP `include_path` [http://php.net/include_path] configuration option for the duration of this phing run.
The given path can be prepended (default) or appended to the current include path, or it can replace the include path.

### Table B.25: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>the new include path[s]</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classPathRef</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Reference to a previously defined Path type</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Whether to prepend, append or replace the include path with the given path.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.24.1. Examples

```
<includepath classpath = "new/path/here" />
<includepath classpath = "path1:path2" />
```

```
<path id = "project.class.path">
  <pathelement dir = "lib"/>
  <pathelement dir = "ext"/>
</pentry>
<includepath classpathref = "project.class.path" />
```

### B.25. InputTask

The InputTask can be used to interactively set property values based on input from the console (or other Reader).

### Table B.26: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultValue</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The default value to be set if no new value isn't provided.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Prompt text (same as CDATA).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promptChar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The prompt character to follow prompt text.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validArgs</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of valid choices then a user must supply. If used, one of these options must be chosen.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to hide user input.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.25.1. Examples

```
<!-- Getting string input -->
<echo>HTML pages installing to: ${documentRoot}</echo>
<echo>PHP classes installing to: ${servletDirectory}</echo>

<input propertyname = "documentRoot">Web application document root</input>
<input propertyname = "servletDirectory" defaultValue = "/usr/servlets" promptChar = "?">PHP classes install dir</input>

<echo>HTML pages installed to ${documentRoot}</echo>
```
LoadFileTask

The `LoadFileTask` loads the contents of a (text) file into a single property.

### Table B.27: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file (or srcFile)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file to load.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to halt the build on failure.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not display a diagnostic message (unless false Phing has been invoked with the -verbose or -debug switches) or modify the exit status to reflect an error. Setting this to true implies setting failonerror to false.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.26.1. Examples

```xml
<loadfile property="version" file="version.txt"/>
```

### B.26.2. Supported Nested Tags:

- `filterchain`

**B.27. MkDirTask**

Creates a directory, including any necessary but non-existent parent directories. Does nothing if the directory already exists.

### Table B.28: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory that is to be created.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The mode to create the directory with.</td>
<td>From umask</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.27.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- Create a temp directory -->
```
**B.28. MoveTask**

Moves a file or directory to a new file or directory. By default, the destination file is overwritten if it already exists. When overwrite is turned off, then files are only moved if the source file is newer than the destination file, or when the destination file does not exist.

Source files and directories are only deleted if the file or directory has been copied to the destination successfully.

**B.28.1. Examples**

```xml
<!-- The following will move the file "somefile.txt" to "/tmp" and
change its filename to "anotherfile.bak". It will overwrite
an existing file. -->
<move file="somefile.txt" tofile="/tmp/anotherfile.bak" overwrite="true"/>

<!-- This will move the "/tmp" directory to "/home/default/tmp",
preserving the directory name. So the final name is
"/home/default/tmp/tmp". Empty directories are also copied -->
<move file="/tmp" todir="/home/default/tmp" includeemptydirs="true"/>
```

**B.28.2. Attributes and Nested Elements**

For further documentation, see Section B.11, “CopyTask”, since MoveTask only is a child of CopyTask and inherits all attributes.

**B.29. PathConvert**

Converts a path form for a particular platform, optionally storing the result into a given property. It can also be used when you need to convert FileList, FileSet, DirSet into a list, separated by a given character, such as a comma or space, or, conversely, e.g. to convert a list of files in a FileList into a path.

Nested map elements can be specified to map Windows drive letters to Unix paths, and vice-versa.

A single nested mapper element can be specified to perform any of various filename transformations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetos</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The target architecture. This is a shorthandN/A mechanism for specifying both pathsep and dirsep according to the specified target architecture.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirsep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The character(s) to use as the directory separator in the generated paths.</td>
<td>PhingFile::$separator</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PhingTask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pathsep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The character(s) to use as the path-element separator in the generated paths.</td>
<td>$pathSeparator</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property in which to place the converted path.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>What to convert, given as a reference to a path, fileset or dirset defined elsewhere if omitted, a nested path element must be supplied.</td>
<td>afi ommitted, No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setonempty</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should the property be set, even if the result is the empty string?</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserveduplicates</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to preserve duplicate resources.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.30. PhingTask

This task calls another build file. You may specify the target that is to be called within the build file. Additionally, the `<phing>` Tag may contain `<property>` Tags (see Section B.34, “PropertyTask ”).

**Table B.30: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inheritAll</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, pass all properties to the new phing project.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inheritRefs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, pass all references to the new phing project.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory to use as a base directory for the new phing project.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phingFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The build file to use. Defaults to &quot;build.xml&quot;. This file is expected to be a filename relative to the dir attribute given.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The target of the new Phing project to execute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, fail the build process when the called build fails.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.30.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- Call target "xslttest" from buildfile "alternativebuildfile.xml" -->
<phing phingfile = "alternativebuildfile.xml" inheritRefs = "true" target = "xslttest" />

<!-- Do a more complex call -->
```
<phing phingfile="somebuild.xml" target="sometarget">
<property name="foo" value="bar" />
<property name="anotherone" value="32" />
</phing>

B.30.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

B.30.3. Base directory of the new project

The base directory of the new project is set dependent on the dir and the inheritAll attribute. This is important to keep in mind or else you might run into bugs in your build.xml’s. The following table shows when which value is used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>dir</th>
<th>inheritAll</th>
<th>new project’s basedir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value provided</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>value of dir attribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value provided</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>value of dir attribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitted</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>basendir of calling task (the build file containing the &lt;phing&gt; call.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitted</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>basendir attribute of the &lt;project&gt; element of the new project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.31. PhingCallTask

The PhingCallTask calls a target within the same Phing project.

A <phingcall> tag may contain <property> tags that define new properties. These properties are only set if properties of the same name have not been set outside the "phingcall" tag.

When a target is invoked by phingcall, all of its dependent targets will also be called within the context of any new parameters. For example, if the target "doSomethingElse" depended on the target "init", then using phingcall to execute "doSomethingElse" will also execute "init". Note: the top level tasks of a project will always be executed!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type/ Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the target in the same project that n/a is to be called.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inheritAll</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, all</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inheritRefs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

Local scope.
Every `<phingcall>` tag creates a new local scope. Thus, any properties or other variables set inside that scope will cease to exist (or revert to their previous value) once the `<phingcall>` tag completes.

### B.31.1. Examples

```xml
<target name = "foo">
    <phingcall target = "bar">
        <property name = "property1" value = "aaaaa" />
        <property name = "foo" value = "baz" />
    </phingcall>
</target>
```

In the example above, the properties `property1` and `foo` are defined and only accessible inside the called target.

```xml
<target name = "bar" depends = "init">
    <echo message = "prop is ${property1} ${foo}" />
</target>
```

### B.31.2. Supported Nested Tags

- property
- param (alias for property)

### B.32. Phingversion

Stores the Phing version (when used as task) or checks for a specific Phing version (when used as condition).

#### Table B.33: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required (Task)</th>
<th>Required (Condition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atleast</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The version that this at least. The format isNo major.minor.point.</td>
<td>One of these.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The version that this phing is exactly. TheNo format is major.minor.point.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (ignored)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.32.1. Example

```xml
<phingversion property = "phingversion"/>
```

Stores the current Phing version in the property `phingversion`.

```xml
<phingversion property = "phingversion" atleast = "2.9"/>
```

Stores the Phing version in the property `phingversion` if the current Phing version is 2.9.0 or higher. Otherwise the property remains unset.
B.33. PhpEvalTask

With the PhpEvalTask, you can set a property to the results of evaluating a PHP expression or the result returned by a function/method call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>function</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the Property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The expression to evaluate.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The static class which contains function.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returnProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set with result of expression or function call.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which php reports status messages. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.33.1. Examples

```xml
<php function = "crypt" returnProperty = "enc_passwd">
  <param value = "${auth.root_passwd}"/>
</php>
```

```xml
<php expression = "3 + 4" returnProperty = "sum"/>
```

```xml
<php expression = "echo 'test';"/>
```

```xml
<php class = "phing.Phing" function = "start">
  <param value = "-projecthelp"/>
  <param value = "-buildfile"/>
  <param value = "$\{phing.file\}"/>
</php>
```

B.33.2. Supported Nested Tags

- param

B.34. PropertyTask

With PropertyTask, you can define user properties in your build file.
### Table B.35: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the Property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless using file or environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value of the Property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless using file or environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Loads properties from the environment with the specified value as prefix. Thus if you specify environment=&quot;myenv&quot; you will be able to access OS-specific environment variables via property names &quot;myenv.PATH&quot; or &quot;myenv.TERM&quot;.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to properties file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to force override of existing value.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Used when properties are loaded from file. A &quot;.&quot; is appended to the prefix if not specified.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A reference to a previously defined property</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logoutput</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to log returned output as MSG_INFO instead of MSG_VERBOSE.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display a warning if the property file does not exist.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note

Important note about scope: when the `<property>` tag is called inside a `<phingcall>` tag, any properties are set in a new local scope. Thus, any properties or other variables set inside that scope will cease to exist (or revert to their previous value) once the parent `<phingcall>` tag completes.

#### B.34.1. Examples

```xml
<property name = "strings.test" value = "Harr harr, more power!" />
<echo message = "${strings.test}" />

<property name = "foo.bar" value = "Yet another property..." />
<echo message = "${foo.bar}" />

<property file = "build.properties" />
<property environment = "env" />

<property name = "newproperty" value = "Hello">
  <filterchain>
    <replaceregexp>
      <regexp pattern = "Hello" replace = "World" ignoreCase = "true"/>
    </replaceregexp>
  </filterchain>
</property>
```
B.34.2. Supported Nested Tags:

- filterchain

B.35. PropertyPromptTask

PropertyPromptTask is a simple task to read in user input into a property. If you need something more advanced, see the Section B.25, “InputTask”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the Property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promptText</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The text to use for the prompt.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promptCharacter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The character to use after the prompt.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultValue</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A default value to use (if user just hits enter).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useExistingValue</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Whether existing property should be used if false available. (This will result in user only being prompted if the propertyName property is not already set.)</td>
<td>nofalse</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.35.1. Examples

```xml
<propertyprompt
  propertyName = "someprop"
  defaultValue = "/var/www"
  promptText = "Enter your web root" />
<echo>${someprop}</echo>
```

B.36. Record

A recorder is a listener to the current build process that records the output to a file.

Several recorders can exist at the same time. Each recorder is associated with a file. The filename is used as a unique identifier for the recorders. The first call to the recorder task with an unused filename will create a recorder (using the parameters provided) and add it to the listeners of the build. All subsequent calls to the recorder task using this filename will modify that recorder's state (recording or not) or other properties (like logging level).

Some technical issues: the file's output stream is flushed for "finished" events (buildFinished, targetFinished and taskFinished), and is closed on a buildFinished event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file this logger is associated with.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>This tells the logger what to do: should it start recording or stop? The first time that the recorder task is called for this logfile, and if this attribute is not provided, then the default</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For this attribute is "start". If this attribute is not provided on subsequent calls, then the state remains as previous. [Values = {start|stop}, Default = no state change]

append: Boolean
Should the recorder append to a file, or create a new one? This is only applicable the first time this task is called for this file. [Values = {yes|no}, Default = no]

emacsMode: Boolean
Removes [task] banners like Phings's -emacs command line switch if set to true.

loglevel: String
At what logging level should this recorder instance record to? This is not a once only parameter (like append is) -- you can increase or decrease the logging level as the build process continues. [Values = {error|warn|info|verbose|debug}, Default = no change]

B.36.1. Example

The following build.xml snippet is an example of how to use the recorder to record just the <echo> task:

```xml
...<record name = "log.txt" action = "start"/>
<echo>
<record name = "log.txt" action = "stop"/>
...
```

The following two calls to <record> set up two recorders: one to file "records-simple.log" at logging level info (the default) and one to file "ISO.log" using logging level of verbose.

```xml
...<record name = "records-simple.log"/>
<record name = "ISO.log" loglevel = "verbose"/>
...
```

B.37. ReflexiveTask

The ReflexiveTask performs operations on files. It is essentially a convenient way to transform (using filter chains) files without copying them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A single file to be processed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes      (unless &lt;fileset&gt; provided)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.37.1. Examples

```xml
<reflexive>
```
B.37.2. Supported Nested Tags:

- fileset
- filterchain

B.38. ResolvePathTask

The ResolvePathTask turns a relative path into an absolute path, with respect to specified directory or the project basedir (if no dir attribute specified).

This task is useful for turning a user-defined relative path into an absolute path in cases where buildfiles will be called in different directories. Without this task, buildfiles lower in the directory tree would misinterpret the user-defined relative paths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file or directory path to resolve.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>The base directory to use when resolving project basedir “file”.</td>
<td>project.basedir</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set with resolved absolute path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which status messages are reported. (error, warning, info, verbose, debug).</td>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.38.1. Examples

```
<property name="relative_path" value="./dirname"/>

<resolvepath propertyName="absolute_path" file="${relative_path}"/>

<echo>Resolved [absolute] path: ${absolute_path}</echo>
```

B.39. Relentless

The <relentless> task will execute all of the nested tasks, regardless of whether one or more of the nested tasks fails.
When `<relentless>` has completed executing the nested tasks, it will either

- fail, if any one or more of the nested tasks failed; or
- succeed, if all of the nested tasks succeeded.

An appropriate message will be written to the log.

Tasks are executed in the order that they appear within the `<relentless>` task. It is up to the user to ensure that relentless execution of the nested tasks is safe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be included in the log output. N/A This can be useful for helping to identify sections of large phing builds.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terse</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Setting this to true will eliminate some of the false progress output generated by <code>&lt;relentless&gt;</code>. This can reduce clutter in some cases.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only nested element supported by `<relentless>` is a list of tasks to be executed. At least one task must be specified.

It is important to note that `<relentless>` only proceeds relentlessly from one task to the next - it does not apply recursively to any tasks that might be invoked by these nested tasks. If a nested task invokes some other list of tasks (perhaps by `<phingcall>` for example), and one of those other tasks fails, then the nested task will stop at that point.

### B.39.1. Example

A relentless task to print out the first five canonical variable names:

```xml
<relentless description="The first five canonical variable names.">
  <echo>foo</echo>
  <echo>bar</echo>
  <echo>baz</echo>
  <echo>bat</echo>
  <echo>blah</echo>
</relentless>
```

which should produce output looking more or less like

```
[relentless] Relentlessly executing: The first five canonical variable names.
[relentless] Executing: task 1
[echo] foo
[relentless] Executing: task 2
[echo] bar
[relentless] Executing: task 3
[echo] baz
[relentless] Executing: task 4
[echo] bat
[relentless] Executing: task 5
[echo] blah
[relentless] All tasks completed successfully.
```

If you change the first line to set the `terse` parameter,

```xml
<relentless terse="true" description="The first five canonical variable names."
```
the output will look more like this:

```
[relentless] Relentlessly executing: The first five canonical variable names.
[echo] foo
[echo] bar
[echo] baz
[echo] bat
[echo] blah
[relentless] All tasks completed successfully.
```

If we change the third task to deliberately fail

```
<relentless terse = "true" description = "The first five canonical variable names.">
  <echo>foo</echo>
  <echo>bar</echo>
  <fail>baz</fail>
  <echo>bat</echo>
  <echo>blah</echo>
</relentless>
```

then the output should look something like this.

```
[relentless] Relentlessly executing: The first five canonical variable names.
[echo] foo
[echo] bar
[relentless] Task task 3 failed: baz
[echo] bat
[echo] blah
```

### B.40. Retry

Retry is a container which executes a single nested task until either: there is no failure; or: its retrycount
has been exceeded. If this happens a BuildException is thrown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retrycount</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>number of times to attempt to execute the nested task</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrydelay</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>number of seconds to wait between retry attempts task.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No, defaults to no delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any valid Phing task may be embedded within the retry task.

### B.40.1. Example

```
<retry retrycount = "3">
  <httpget url = "http://www.unreliable-server.com/unreliable.tar.gz" dir = "/home/retry"/>
</retry>
```

This example shows how to use `<retry>` to wrap a task which must interact with an unreliable network resource.
### B.41. RunTargetTask

Phing task that runs a target without creating a new project.

**Difference to `<phingcall>`**

The main difference of `<runtarget>` and `<phingcall>` is that `<phingcall>` will start the phing target in a new project and will not affect the main project. `<runtarget>` calls a target in the same project, which could be have an effect on any existing properties. Dependency management would only be given by `<phingcall>`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the target to run.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.41.1. Example**

```
<runtarget target = "test" />
```

### B.42. SleepTask

A task for sleeping a short period of time, useful when a build or deployment process requires an interval between tasks.

**Table B.43: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hours</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>hours to add to the sleep time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>minutes to add to the sleep time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>seconds to add to the sleep time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>milliseconds to add to the sleep time</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>flag controlling whether to break the build on true an error.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.42.1. Example**

```
<sleep seconds = "2"/>
```

### B.43. SwitchTask

Task definition for the phing task to switch on a particular value.
Supported Nested Tags

Table B.44: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value to switch on.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caseinsensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should we do case insensitive comparisons?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.43.1. Supported Nested Tags

At least one `<case>` or `<default>` is required.

case

An individual case to consider, if the value that is being switched on matches to value attribute of the case, then the nested tasks will be executed.

Table B.45: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value to match against the tasks value attribute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

default

The default case for when no match is found. Must not appear more than once per task.

B.43.2. Examples

```xml
<switch value="${foo}">
  <case value="bar">
    <echo message="The value of property foo is bar"/>
  </case>
  <case value="baz">
    <echo message="The value of property foo is baz"/>
  </case>
  <default>
    <echo message="The value of property foo is not sensible"/>
  </default>
</switch>
```

B.44. TaskdefTask

With the TaskdefTask you can import a user task into your buildfile.

Table B.46: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the class that defines the TaskClass.</td>
<td>Yes, unless the file attribute has been specified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name the task is available as after importing. If you specify &quot;validate&quot;, for</td>
<td>Yes, unless the file attribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the file to load definitions from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The classpath to use when including classes. This is added to PHP's include_path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpathref</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Reference to classpath to use when including in a classes. This is added to PHP's include_path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B.44.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- Includes the Task named "ValidateHTMLTask" and makes it available by <validate> -->
<taskdef classname = "user.tasks.ValidateHTMLTask" name = "validatehtml" />

<!-- Includes the Task "RebootTask" from "user/sometasks" somewhere inside the $PHP_CLASSPATH -->
<taskdef classname = "user.sometasks.RebootTask" name = "reboot" />

<!-- Includes all tasks from the property file. Each line in the property file defines a task in the format: name=path.to.Task -->
<taskdef file = "/path/to/mytasks.properties" />
```

**NB:** Taskdef now supports the PEAR-style naming convention to define and load tasks:

```xml
<taskdef name = "sampletask" classname = "Dir_Subdir_SampleTask" />
```

will load class `Dir_Subdir_SampleTask` from file `Dir/Subdir/SampleTask.php`.

#### B.44.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `classpath`

#### B.45. Tempfile Task

This task sets a property to the name of a temporary file. Unlike PhingFile::createTempFile(), this task does not actually create the temporary file, but it does guarantee that the file did not exist when the task was executed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets the property you wish to assign then/a temporary file to.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destdir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets the destination directory. If not set, the basedir directory is used instead.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets the optional prefix string for the temp file.n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets the optional suffix string for the temp file.n/a</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteonexit</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether the temp file will be marked for deletion on normal exit (even though the file may never be created).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createfile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether the temp file should be created by this task.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table B.48: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file which time is to be changed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes, or nested &lt;fileset&gt; tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datetime</td>
<td>DateTime</td>
<td>The date and time the mtime of the file is to be set to. The format is &quot;MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM AM or PM&quot;</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millis</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The number of milliseconds since Midnight Jan 1 1970 (Unix epoch).</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makedirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to create nonexistent parent directories when touching new files.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to log the creation of new files.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.45.1. Example**

```
<tempfile property = "temp.file"/>
```

create a temporary file

```
<tempfile property = "temp.file" suffix = ".xml"/>
```

create a temporary file with the .xml suffix

```
<tempfile property = "temp.file" destDir = "build"/>
```

create a temporary file in the build subdirectory

**B.46. TouchTask**

The TouchTask works like the Unix touch command: It sets the mtime of a file to a specific time. Default is the current time.

**B.46.1. Examples**

```
<touch file = "README.txt" millis = "102134111" />
```

```
<touch file = "COPYING.lib" datetime = "10/10/1999 09:31 AM" />
```
B.46.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

B.47. TruncateTask

Set the length of one file, as the intermittently available truncate Unix utility/function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies the new file length (in bytes) to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjust</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies the number of bytes (and positive/n/a negative direction) by which to adjust file lengths.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to create nonexistent files.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkdirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to create nonexistent parent directories when creating new files.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.47.1. Examples

```xml
<truncate file="foo"/>
```

B.48. TryCatchTask

This task is a wrapper task that lets you run tasks(s) when another set of tasks fails, mirroring PHP’s try/catch functionality (with the addition of finally block)

The tasks inside of the try block will always be run. If one of them throws a BuildException, the following things can happen:

- If there is no catch block, the exception will be passed to Phing.

- If the property attribute has been set a property of that name will contain the message of the exception.

- If there is a catch block, the nested tasks will be run.

If a finally block is present, the nested tasks will be run regardless of whether the tasks in the try block have thrown an exception or not.

This task was inspired by http://ant-contrib.sourceforge.net/tasks/tasks/trycatch.html.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of a property that will receive then/a message of the exception that has been caught (if any)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.48.1. Examples

```xml
<trycatch property="foo">
  <try>
    <fail>Tada!</fail>
  </try>
  <catch>
    <echo>In catch.</echo>
  </catch>
  <finally>
    <echo>In finally.</echo>
  </finally>
</trycatch>
<echo>As property: ${foo}</echo>
```

B.49. TstampTask

Sets the DSTAMP, TSTAMP, and TODAY properties in the current project. By default, the DSTAMP property is in the format "%Y%m%d", TSTAMP is in the format "%H%M", and TODAY is in the format "%B %d %Y". Use the nested `<format>` element to specify a different format.

These properties can be used in the build-file, for instance, to create time-stamped filenames, or used to replace placeholder tags inside documents to indicate, for example, the release date. The best place for this task is probably in an initialization target.

the magic property phing.tstamp.now can be used to specify a fixed date value in order to create reproducible builds. Its value must be a number and is interpreted as seconds since the epoch (midnight 1970-01-01). With phing.tstamp.now.iso you could also specify that value in DateTime compatible format. If you specify a value in an invalid format an INFO message will be logged and the value will be ignored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Prefix used for all properties set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.49.1. Examples

```xml
<tstamp/>
```

sets the standard DSTAMP, TSTAMP, and TODAY properties according to the default formats.

```xml
<tstamp>
  <format property="DATE" pattern="%c" locale="nl_NL"/>
</tstamp>
```

sets the standard properties as well as the property DATE with the date/time pattern "%c" using the Dutch locale.

```xml
<tstamp prefix="start"/>
```
sets three properties with the standard formats, prefixed with "start."; start.DSTAMP, start.TSTAMP, and start.TODAY.

**B.49.2. Supported Nested Tags**

- **format**

  The Tstamp task supports a `<format>` nested element that allows a property to be set to the current date and time in a given format. The date/time patterns are as defined in the PHP `strftime()` function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The property to receive the date/time string in a given pattern.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The date/time pattern to be used. The values are as defined by the PHP strftime() function.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locale</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The locale used to create date/time string. For more information see the PHP setlocale() function.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timezone</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The timezone to use for displaying time.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.50. TypedefTask**

With the TypedefTask you can import a user type into your buildfile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the class that defines the type a class.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name the type is available as after a importing. If you specify &quot;cproject&quot;, for example, you can access the type imported here with <code>&lt;cproject&gt;</code>.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The classpath to use when including classes. This is added to PHP's include_path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath ref</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Reference to classpath to use when includingn/a classes. This is added to PHP's include_path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.50.1. Examples**

```
<!--
Includes the Type named "CustomProject" and makes it available by
<cproject>
-->
<typedef classname = "user.types.CustomProject" name = "cproject" />
```
B.50.2. Supported Nested Tags

• classpath

B.51. UpToDateTask

UpToDateTask tests if a file is newer than another file or files and sets a property if it is. This is a common way to avoid, possibly time consuming, creation of a target if none of the files/resources it depends on have changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the property that is to be set</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value the property is to be set to</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srcfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file to check against target file(s)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or nested fileset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targetfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file for which we want to determine then/a status</td>
<td>Yes (or nested mapper)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.51.1. Examples

```xml
<uptodate property = "propelBuild.notRequired"
    targetfile = "${deploy}/propelClasses.tgz">
    <fileset dir = "${src}/propel">
        <include="**/*.php"/>
    </fileset>
</uptodate>
```

The above example sets the property propelBuild.notRequired to true if the ${deploy}/propelClasses.tgz file is more up-to-date than any of the PHP class files in the ${src}/propel directory.

```xml
<target name = "CompileTarget">
    <uptodate property = "target.uptodate" targetfile = "main">
        <fileset refid = "sources"/>
    </uptodate>
    <if>
        <not><isset property = "target.uptodate"/></not>
        <then>
            <!-- Some commands to update the target ... -->
        </then>
    </if>
</target>
```

The above example shows a common use when doing a "compile" type target where a single target depends on other source files. In this case the commands to update the target (whatever they are) are only run if any of the source files are more up to date than the target.

B.51.2. Supported Nested Tags

• filelist
WaitForTask

- fileset
- mapper

**B.52. WaitForTask**

Wait for a condition to become true or a timeout, whichever comes first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaxWait</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Set the maximum length of time to wait in units</td>
<td>3min</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxWaitUnit</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Set the max wait time unit. Must be one of millisecond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;week&quot;, &quot;day&quot;, &quot;hour&quot;, &quot;minute&quot;, &quot;second&quot;, millisecond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CheckEvery</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Set the time between each check</td>
<td>500ms</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CheckEveryUnit</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Set the check every time unit. Must be one of millisecond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;week&quot;, &quot;day&quot;, &quot;hour&quot;, &quot;minute&quot;, &quot;second&quot;, millisecond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeoutProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the property to set after a timeout</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.52.1. Examples**

Wait for a maximum of ten seconds for the file "ready" to appear.

```xml
<waitfor maxwaitunit = "second" maxwait = "10">
  <available file = "ready"/>
</waitfor>
```

**B.52.2. Supported Nested Tags**

All conditionals including and, or, not etc.

**B.53. XsltTask**

With XsltTask, you can run a XSLT transformation on an XML file. Actually, XsltTask extends CopyTask, so you can use all the elements allowed there.

**XsltTask** is implemented by means of the XsltFilter and hence relies on PHP5 XSLT support via (libxslt) which must be available in php5. The XsltTask is equivalent to running command line xsltproc since that is a frontend for libxslt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path where the Xslt file is located</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolvedocument</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to resolve entities in the XML document. (see</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>behalf of feature section)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resolvestylesheet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to resolve entities in the stylesheet.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to work on HTML or XML.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You can also use all the attributes available for Section B.11, “CopyTask”.

#### B.53.1. Examples

```xml
<!-- Transform docbook with an imaginary XSLT file -->
<xslt
todir = "~/srv/docs/phing"
style = "dbk2html.xslt"
>
<fileset
dir = "."
>
<include
name = "**/*.xml" />
</fileset>
</xslt>
```

#### B.53.2. Supported Nested Tags

- mapper
- filterchain
- param

Note: You can use all the elements also available for Section B.11, “CopyTask”.

Additionally, you can use `<param>` tags with a `name` and a `expression` (or `value alias`) attribute. These parameters are then available from within the xsl style sheet.
Appendix C. Optional tasks

This appendix contains a reference of all optional tasks, i.e. tasks that are not directly needed for building projects, but can assist in various aspects of development and deployment.

This reference lists the tasks alphabetically by the name of the classes that implement the tasks. So if you are searching for the reference to the `<phplint>` tag, for example, you will want to look at the reference of PhpLintTask.

C.1. ApiGenTask

This task runs ApiGen [http://apigen.org/], a tool for creating professional API documentation from PHP source code, similar to discontinued phpDocumentor/phpDoc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>ApiGen executable name.</td>
<td>apigen</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>ApiGen action to be executed.</td>
<td>generate</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Config file name.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Source and destination are required - either set explicitly or using a config file. Attribute values set explicitly have precedence over values from a config file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of source files or directories.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Destination directory.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of masks (case sensitive) to exclude files or directories from processing.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipdocpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of masks (case sensitive) to exclude elements from documentation generating.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charset</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Character set of source files.</td>
<td>UTF-8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Main project name prefix.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title of generated documentation.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Documentation base URL.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>googlecseid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Google Custom Search ID.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>googlecselabel</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Google Custom Search label.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>googleanalytics</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Google Analytics tracking code.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templateconfig</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Template config file name.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>If not set the default template is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.1.1. Example

```
<apigen
  source = "classes"
  destination = "api"
  exclude = "*/tests/*"
  title = "My Project API Documentation"
  deprecated = "true"
  todo = "true"/>
```

### C.2. AutoloaderTask

The AutoloaderTask includes autoloader file to bootstrap all necessary components in Phing execution context. It could be useful if build tools (e.g. phpunit, phploc etc.) are installed as Composer dependencies.

#### Table C.2: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autoloaderpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to autoloader file</td>
<td>vendor/autoload.php</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.2.1. Example

```xml
<autoloader autoloaderpath="foo/autoload.php"/>
```

C.3. ComposerTask

The ComposerTask runs the Composer tool (http://getcomposer.org) directly from Phing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>php</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the PHP interpreter</td>
<td>Defaults to the <code>php.interpreter</code> property which is the interpreter used to execute phing itself.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composer</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Composer.</td>
<td>composer.phar</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The Composer command to execute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.3.1. Supported Nested Tags

- arg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A single command-line argument; can contain space characters.</td>
<td>One of these</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a file as a single command-line argument; will be replaced with the absolute filename of the file.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be treated as a path-like/a string as a single command-line argument; you can use ; or : as path separators and Phing will convert it to the platform's local conventions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A space-delimited list of command-line/a arguments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.4. CoverageMergerTask

The CoverageMergerTask merges code coverage information from external sources with an existing code coverage database.
The format of the code coverage files is expected to be identical to:

```php
file_put_contents(
    '/www/live/testcases/coverage.data', serialize(xdebug_get_code_coverage)
);
```

### C.4.1. Example

```xml
<coverage-merger>
  <fileset dir="/www/live/testcases">
    <include name="**/*.data"/>
  </fileset>
</coverage-merger>
```

### C.4.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`

### C.5. CoverageReportTask

The CoverageReportTask formats a coverage database into a framed HTML report using XSLT. The report can optionally make use of the GeSHi Syntax Highlighting library, GeSHi (See GeSHi Homepage [http://qbnz.com/highlighter/]) library to mark up source code. The path to the library (if not in the default path) can be specified as an attribute.

#### Table C.5: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>outfile</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The location for the intermediate XML file.</td>
<td>coverage.db</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>classpath</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath to locate source referenced in the report.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>geshipath</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to GeSHi highlighting library.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No/Yes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If syntax highlighting is to be enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>geshilanguages</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Language to use with GeSHi.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.5.1. Example

```xml
<coverage-report outfile="/reports/coverage.xml">
  <report todir="/reports/coverage" styledir="/home/phing/etc"/>
</coverage-report>
```

### C.5.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `report`

#### Table C.6: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>styledir</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory where the stylesheets are located.</td>
<td>etcNo</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.6. CoverageSetupTask

The CoverageSetupTask prepares a database which can be used to gather code coverage information for unit tests.

Table C.7: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory where the files resulting from the transformation should be written to.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title of the project (used in the generated document(s)).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usesorttable</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use the sorttable JavaScript library (see <a href="http://www.kryogenix.org/code/browser/sorttable/">http://www.kryogenix.org/code/browser/sorttable/</a>).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.6.1. Example

```xml
<coverage-setup database="/reports/coverage.db">
  <fileset dir="classes">
    <include name="**/*.php"/>
  </fileset>
</coverage-setup>

<phpunit codecoverage="true">
  <batchtest>
    <fileset dir="src">
      <include name="*Test.php"/>
    </fileset>
  </batchtest>
</phpunit>
```

C.6.2. Supported Nested Tags

- classpath
- fileset
- filelist

C.7. CoverageThresholdTask

This task validates the code coverage database and will stop the build cycle if any class or method or entire project's coverage is lower than the specified threshold.
### Table C.8: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>database</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The location of the coverage database. (This is optional if CoverageSetupTask has run before.)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perProject</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The minimum code coverage for the entire project.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perClass</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The minimum code coverage for any class.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perMethod</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The minimum code coverage for any method.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to enable detailed logging or not.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.7.1. Example

```
<coverage-threshold database = "./reports/coverage.db"/>
```

#### C.7.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **classpath**
- **excludes**

Validates an optional code coverage database against the default thresholds.

```
<coverage-threshold
    perProject = "50"
    perClass = "60"
    perMethod = "70"/>
```

Validates the code coverage database (from CoverageSetupTask) against the specified thresholds.

```
<coverage-threshold
    perProject = "50"
    perClass = "60"
    perMethod = "70"/>
    <excludes>
        <file>**/*Processor.php</file>
        <class>Model_Filter_Windows</class>
        <method>Model_System::execute()</method>
    </excludes>
```

Validates the code coverage database (from CoverageSetupTask) against the specified thresholds and excludes the given file, class and method from threshold validation. The filename is relative to the project basedir. A Method can be named either "Model_System::execute()" or "Model_System::execute". The method name is considered only for the given class "Model_System".

### C.8. DbDeployTask

The DbDeployTask creates .sql files for making revisions to a database, based on dbdeploy conventions centering around a changelog table in the database. See rules for using dbdeploy [http://...](http://...).
dbdeploy.com/documentation/getting-started/rules-for-using-dbdeploy/ for more information. You will need a changelog table like so:

### Table C.9: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>PDO connection url</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>DB userid to use for accessing the changelog table.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>As required by db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>DB password to use for accessing the changelog table.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>As required by db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory containing dbdeploy delta scripts.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename in which deployment SQL will be generated.</td>
<td>dbdeploy_deploy.sql</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undooutputfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename in which undo SQL will be generated.</td>
<td>dbdeploy_undo.sql</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deltaset</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>deltaset to check within db.</td>
<td>Main</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastchangetoapply</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Highest-numbered delta script to apply to db.</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appliedBy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value of the <code>applied_by</code> column for each entry in the changelog table.</td>
<td>dbdeploy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkall</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>False means dbdeploy will only apply patches that have a higher number than the last patch number that was applied. True means dbdeploy will apply all changes that aren't applied already (in ascending order).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.8.1. Example

```sql
CREATE TABLE changelog (  
  change_number BIGINT NOT NULL,  
  delta_set VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
  start_dt TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
  complete_dt TIMESTAMP NULL,  
  applied_by VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  description VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL  
)
```

```xml
<dbdeploy  
  url = "sqlite:${project.basedir}/data/db.sqlite"  
  userid = "dbdeploy"  
  password = "dbdeploy"  
  dir = "${project.basedir}/data/dbdeploy/deltas"  
/>
```

The above example uses a sqlite database and delta scripts located in dbdeploy/deltas in the project base dir.

### C.9. ExportPropertiesTask

Exports all defined properties to a specified file.
Table C.10: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Target file for saved properties.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disallowedPropertyPrefixes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Exclude properties starting with these prefixes (separated by ,)</td>
<td>'host.', 'phing.', 'os.', 'php.', 'line.', 'env.', 'user.'</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.9.1. Example

```xml
<exportproperties targetfile = "output.props"/>
```

C.10. FileHashTask

Calculates either MD5 or SHA1 hash value of a file and stores the value as a hex string in a property.

Other popular algorithms [http://php.net/manual/en/function.hash-algos.php] like "crc32" or "sha512" may be used with help of the algorithm attribute.

Table C.11: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hashtype</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies what hash algorithm to use. 0=MD5, 1=SHA1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies what hash algorithm to use.n/a Supported algorithms [<a href="http://php.net/manual/en/function.hash-algos.php">http://php.net/manual/en/function.hash-algos.php</a>].</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property where the hash value is stored.</td>
<td>filehashvalue</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.10.1. Example

```xml
<filehash file = "${builddir}/${tarball}.tar.${compression}" />
<echo msg = "Hashvalue is; ${filehashvalue}"/>
```

C.11. FileSizeTask

Stores the size of a specified file in a property. The file size is returned in bytes.

Table C.12: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property where the file size is stored.</td>
<td>filesize</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.11.1. Example

```php
filesize file = "${builddir}/${tarball}.tar.${compression}" />
-php expression = "floor(${filesize}/1024)" returnProperty = "ksize" />
-php expression = "floor(${filesize}/1024/1024)" returnProperty = "msize" />
<echo msg = "Filesize is: ${ksize} kB"/>
<echo msg = "Filesize is: ${msize} MB"/>
```

C.12. FileSyncTask

Syncs files or directories using the rsync command. Syncing can be done on the same server or from/to a remote server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rsyncPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to rsync command.</td>
<td>/usr/bin/rsync</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourceDir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Source directory (use [user@]host:path for remote sources).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destinationDir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Destination directory (use [user@]host:path for remote destinations). Note: sub directories are created by default if they do not exist in the destination directory.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Excluded file matching pattern. Use comman/a separated values to exclude multiple files/directories, e.g.: a,b</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludeFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Excluded patterns file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backupDir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Creates a backup so users can rollback to ann/a existing restore point.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Any options that rsync supports, removes the-rpKz default options. Should you wish to change the port ssh uses for remote transfers, set this attribute to -e 'ssh -p XXXXX' -rpKzl</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option increases the amount of information you are given during the transfer.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dryRun</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option makes rsync perform a trial run that doesn't make any changes.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itemizeChanges</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option requests a simple itemized list of the changes that are being made to each file, including attribute changes.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option will cause rsync to skip files based on checksum, not mod-time &amp; size.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option deletes files that don't exist on the sender after transfer including force and ignore-errors.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identityFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Identity file for ssh authentication of a remote transfer.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Port for ssh authentication used by <code>identityFile</code>.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.12.1. Examples

```xml
<filesync sourcedir = "/var/www/development/project1"
           destinationdir = "/var/www/project1" />
<filesync sourcedir = "host::module" destinationdir = "/var/www/project1/" />
<filesync
  sourcedir = "/var/www/development/project1"
  destinationdir = "user@server:/var/www/project1"
  dryrun = "true"
  itemizechanges = "true"
  verbose = "true"
  checksum = "true" />
```

In the `sourcedir` and `destinationdir` properties user name for remote connections is optional.

### C.13. FtpDeployTask

Deploys a set of files to a remote FTP server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The hostname of the remote server.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The port of the remote server.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username to use when logging in to the remote server.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password to use when logging in to the remote server.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether to connect via SSL. This requires Net/FTP to be installed.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory on the remote server.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The transfer mode to use, either ascii or binary.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearfirst</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Delete all files in the remote directory before uploading.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Open connection in passive mode</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirmode</td>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>Permissions of the uploaded files, can either be 'inherit' or it can be a octal value without the leading zero. Settings the dirmode to 'inherit' will cause the uploaded files to have the same permissions as on the filesystem.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filemode</td>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>This option does the same as dirmode, except it only affects regular files.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depends</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>If depends is set to true, the task will only update files with a local modification timestamp that is newer than the corresponding timestamp on the server.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which the task reports status messages. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawdatafallback</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>If Net FTP is not able to parse the raw ftp data, the depends option does not work at all. Setting rawdatafallback will cause phing trying to parse the ftp data on its own, so the depends option might work again. If depends is set to false, rawdatafallback is ignored.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skiponsamesize</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Skip upload, if file of same size exists.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.13.1. Example**

```xml
<ftpdeploy
    host = "${ftp.host}"
    port = "${ftp.port}"
    username = "${ftp.username}"
    password = "${ftp.password}"
    dir = "${ftp.dir}"
    ssl = "true"
    passive = "false"
    mode = "${ftp.mode}"">
    <fileset dir = ".">
        <include name = "***"/>
        <exclude name = "phing"/>
        <exclude name = "build.xml"/>
        <exclude name = "images/**.png"/>
        <exclude name = "images/**.gif"/>
        <exclude name = "images/**.jpg"/>
    </fileset>
</ftpdeploy>
```

**C.13.2. Supported Nested Tags**

- fileset

  The files to deploy

**C.14. GitArchiveTask**

Create an archive of files from a named tree.

### Table C.15: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C.16: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these attributes is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remoterepo</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The remote repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treeish</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The tree or commit to produce an archive for.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Write the archive to file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Prepend prefix to each filename in the archive.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Format of the resulting archive: tar or zip. If this option is not given, and the output file is specified, the format is inferred from the filename if possible (e.g. writing to &quot;foo.zip&quot; makes the output to be in the zip format). Otherwise the output format is tar.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### C.14.1. Example

```xml
<gitclone
  gitPath = "${git-path}"
  singleBranch = "true"
  repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}"
  targetPath = "${tmp.dir.resolved}/test" />
<gitarchive
  gitPath = "${git-path}"
  repository = "${tmp.dir.resolved}/test"
  treeish = "HEAD"
  format = "zip"
  output = "${tmp.dir.resolved}/output.zip"
/>```

#### C.15. GitBranchTask

Create, move or delete repository branches. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html](http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html) (branch listing functionality is omitted in current implementation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary.</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branchname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the branch to create or delete.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newbranch</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new name for an existing branch.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes, if branch move invoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startpoint</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new branch head will point to this commit. It may be given as a branch name, a commit-id, or a tag. If this option is omitted, the current HEAD will be used instead. See &lt;start-point&gt; argument of git-branch <a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html</a>.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setupstream</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If specified branch does not exist yet or if --force has been given, acts exactly like --</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
track. Otherwise sets up configuration like
--track would when creating the branch,
except that where branch points to is not
changed. See --set-upstream option of git-
branch [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/
scm/git/docs/git-branch.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>track</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>See --track option of git-branch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notrack</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>See --no-track option of git-branch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-branch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Reset &lt;branchname&gt; to &lt;startpoint&gt; if &lt;branchname&gt; exists already. Without --force git branch refuses to change an existing branch.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Move/rename a branch and the corresponding reflog.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forcemove</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Move/rename a branch even if the new branch name already exists.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Delete a branch. The branch must be fully merged in its upstream branch, or in HEAD if no upstream was set with --track or --set-upstream.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forcedelete</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Delete a branch irrespective of its merged status.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.15.1. Example

```xml
<property name = "repo.dir" value = "./relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvpath propertyName = "repo.dir.resolved" file = "${repo.dir}" />
</!
<!-- Initialize normal repository -->
<gitinit repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- Create branch "sample-branch" tracking current HEAD -->
<gitbranch
    repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}"
    branchname = "sample-branch" />

<!-- Create branch "sample-branch" tracking origin/master
Note that you can omit both startpoint and track attributes in this case -->
<gitbranch
    repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}"
    branchname = "sample-branch"
    startpoint = "origin/master"
    track = "true" />

<!-- Delete fully merged branch "sample-branch" -->
<gitbranch
    repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}"
    branchname = "sample-branch"
    delete = "true" />
```
C.16. GitCheckoutTask

Checkout a branch or paths to the working tree. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branchname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Branch to checkout. See &lt;branch&gt;origin in git-checkout [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html</a>].</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startpoint</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a commit at which to start the new branch; Defaults to HEAD. See &lt;start_point&gt; in git-checkout [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html</a>].</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Create a new branch named &lt;branchname&gt; and start it at &lt;startpoint&gt;</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forcecreate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Creates the branch &lt;branchname&gt; and start it at &lt;startpoint&gt;; if it already exists, then reset it to &lt;startpoint&gt;. This is equivalent to running &quot;git branch&quot; with &quot;-f&quot;.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When switching branches, proceed even if the index or the working tree differs from HEAD.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is used to throw away local changes. See --force in git-checkout [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-checkout.html].

### C.16.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="./relative/path/to/repo"/>
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}"/>

<gitclone repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git" targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}"/>

<!-- create and switch to "mybranch" branch -->
<gitcheckout repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" branchname="mybranch" quiet="true" create="true"/>

<!-- get back to "master" branch -->
<gitcheckout repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" branchname="master" quiet="true"/>

<!-- create (force) already created branch -->
<gitcheckout repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" branchname="mybranch" quiet="true" forceCreate="true"/>
```

### C.17. GitCloneTask

Clone a repository into a new directory.

**Table C.18: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The (possibly remote) repository to clone from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targetPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a new directory to clone into. Cloning into an existing directory is only allowed if the directory is empty.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Create bare repository. See --bare option of <code>git-clone</code> [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-clone.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-clone.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Create a shallow clone with a history truncated to the specified number of revisions. See --depth option of <code>git-clone</code> [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-clone.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-clone.html</a>].</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.17. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />

<!-- Clone repository -->
<gitclone repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git" targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- Clone bare repository -->
<gitclone repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git" targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" bare="true" />
```

C.18. GitCommitTask

Record changes to the repository. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-commit.html].

**Table C.19: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Commit message</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allFiles</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to automatically stage files that have been modified and deleted (see --all in git-commit [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-commit.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-commit.html</a>])</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.18.1. Example

```
<!-- commit all modified / deleted files -->;
<gitcommit
  repository="/path/to/repo"
  message="Commit message" allFiles="true" />
```

C.18.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
C.19. GitFetchTask

Download objects and refs from another repository. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary.</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The &quot;remote&quot; repository that is the source of origin a fetch or pull operation. See &lt;repository&gt; in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refspect</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>See &lt;refspec&gt; in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A name referring to a list of repositories as the value of remotes.&lt;group&gt; in the configuration file. See &lt;group&gt; in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Silence any internally used git commands. Progress is not reported to the standard error stream. See --quiet in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Fetch all remotes. See --all in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Keep downloaded pack. See --keep in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prune</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>After fetching, remove any remote tracking branches which no longer exist on the remote. See --prune in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>See --tags in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notags</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>See --no-tags in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When git fetch is used with &lt;rbranch&gt;:&lt;lbranch&gt; refspec, it refuses to update the local branch &lt;lbranch&gt; unless the remote branch &lt;rbranch&gt; it fetches is a descendant of &lt;lbranch&gt;. This option overrides that check. See --force in git-fetch [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-fetch.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.19.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo"/>
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}"/>

<!-- Initialize normal repository -->
<gitinit repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"/>

<!-- Fetch objects from all remotes -->
<gitfetch repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" all="true"/>

<!-- Fetch from origin/master to "refspec-branch" local branch -->
<gitfetch repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" source="origin"
refspec="master:refspec-branch"
quiet="true"/>
```

C.20. GitGcTask

Cleanup unnecessary files and optimize the local repository.

**Table C.21: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary.</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The repository to cleanup.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This option will cause git gc to more aggressively optimize the repository at the expense of taking much more time. See --aggressive option of git-gc [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>With this option, git gc checks whether any housekeeping is required: if not, it exits without performing any work. See --auto option of git-gc [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noprune</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not prune any loose objects. See --no-prune option of git-gc [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prune</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Prune loose objects older than date. See --2.weeks ago prune option of git-gc [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-gc.html</a>].</td>
<td>2.weeks.ago</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.20.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo"/>
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}"/>

<!-- Clone repository -->
```
C.21. GitInitTask

Create an empty git repository or reinitialize an existing one.

Table C.22: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Create bare repository. See --bare option false of git-init [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-init.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-init.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.21.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />

<!-- Initialize normal repository -->
<gitinit repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- Initialize bare repository -->
<gitinit bare="true" repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

C.22. GitLogTask

Show commit logs. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-log.html].

Table C.23: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paths</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;paentry&gt; arguments to git-log. Accepts &lt;one or more paths delimited by PATH_SEPARATOR&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set with output value fromn/a git-log</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Commit format. See --format of git-medium log. Can be one of oneline, short, medium, full, fuller, email, raw and format:&lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Date format. See --date of git-log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;since&gt; argument to git-log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;until&gt; argument to git-log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Generate a diffstat. See --stat of git-log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nameStatus</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Names + status of changed files. See --name false status of git-log.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxCount</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of commits to show. See --max-count of git-log.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noMerges</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Don't show commits with more than one parent. See --no-merges of git-log.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.22.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />

<!-- clone repository -->
<gitclone repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git" targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
<gitlog paths="${repo.dir.resolved}" format="oneline" maxCount="2" stat="true" noMerges="false" since="Sun Jan 23 23:55:42 2011 +0300" until="Mon Jan 24 09:59:33 2011 +0300" outputProperty="logs" repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

### C.23. GitMergeTask

Join two or more development histories together. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-merge.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.23.1. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="/relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvePath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />

<!-- clone repository -->
<gitClone
  repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git"
  targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- create couple of test branches -->
<gitBranch
  repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"
  branchname="merge-test-1" startpoint="origin/master" />
<gitBranch
  repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"
  branchname="merge-test-2" startpoint="origin/master" />

<!-- Merge those branches back into master -->
```
C.24. GitPullTask

Fetch from and merge with another repository or a local branch. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Fetch all remotes</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The &quot;remote&quot; repository that is the source of aorigin</td>
<td>Yes, if allRemotes set to false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refspec</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>See &lt;refspec&gt; in git-pull [<a href="http://n/a">http://n/a</a> <a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html">www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html</a>]</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Merge strategy. One of &quot;resolve&quot;, &quot;recursive&quot;, n/a &quot;octopus&quot;, &quot;ours&quot;, or &quot;subtree&quot;. See &lt;strategy&gt; in git-pull [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html</a>].</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategyOption</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Pass merge strategy specific option throughn/a to the merge strategy. See &lt;strategy-option&gt; in git-pull [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html</a>].</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Quiet, suppress feedback messages. See --quiet in git-pull [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-pull.html</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.24.1. Example

```xml
<property name = "repo.dir" value = "./relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvepath propertyName = "repo.dir.resolved" file = "${repo.dir}" />

<!-- clone repository -->
<gitclone
    repository = "git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git"
    targetPath = "${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- pull from all remotes -->
<gitpull
    repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}" all = "true" />

<!-- pull remote origin/foobranch and rebase when merging -->
<gitpull
    repository = "${repo.dir.resolved}"
    source = "origin" refspec = "foobranch"
    strategy = "recursive" keep = "true"
    force = "true" quiet = "true" rebase = "true" />
```

C.25. GitPushTask

Update remote refs along with associated objects. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Push all references</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The &quot;remote&quot; repository that is destination of a push operation. See &lt;repository&gt; in git-push [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html</a>].</td>
<td>Yes, if allRemotes set to false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refspec</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>See &lt;refspec&gt; in git-push [<a href="http://n/a">http://n/a</a> <a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html">www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html</a>].</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>See --mirror in git-push [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/false">http://www.kernel.org/false</a> pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-push.html].</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Delete &quot;remote&quot; reference. Same as prefixing false the refspec with colon. See --delete in</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.25.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="./relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvpath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />

<!-- clone repository -->
<gitclone
  repository="git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git"
  targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" />

<!-- push branch "master" into "foobranch" on "origin" remote -->
<gitpush
  repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"
  refspec="master:foobranch" tags="true" />

<!-- create new branch "newbranch" on "origin" remote -->
<gitpush
  repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"
  refspec="master:newbranch" quiet="true" />

<!-- delete "newbranch" branch from "origin" remote -->
<gitpush
  repository="${repo.dir.resolved}"
  delete="true"
  refspec="newbranch" quiet="true" />
```

### C.26. GitTagTask

Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG. See official documentation [http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Use given tag message. See -m of git-n/tag</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Tag name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commit</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;commit&gt; argument to git-tag</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;object&gt; argument to git-tag</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>&lt;pattern&gt; argument to git-tag</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set with output value fromm/a git-tag</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Take tag message from given file. See -Fn/a of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Make unsigned, annotated tag object. See -afalse of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Replace existing tag with given name. See -ffalse of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Delete existing tags with given names. See -dfalse of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>List tags with names matching given pattern.false See -l of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies how many lines from the annotation, if any, are printed when using -l. See -n of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Only list tags containing specified commit. Seen/a --contains of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Make GPG-signed tag. See -s of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keySign</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Make GPG-signed tag, using given key. Seen/a -u of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verify</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Verify GPG signature of given tag names.false See -v of git-tag [<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/scm/git/docs/git-tag.html</a>]</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.26.1. Example

```xml
<property name = "repo.dir" value = "./relative/path/to/repo" />
<resolvepath propertyName = "repo.dir.resolved" file = "${repo.dir}" />

<!--[-- clone repository -->]
<gitclone
  repository = "git://github.com/path/to/repo/repo.git"
  targetPath = "${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```
C.27. GitDescribeTask

This task finds the most recent tag that is reachable from a commit. If the tag points to the commit, then only the tag is shown. Otherwise, it suffixes the tag name with the number of additional commits on top of the tagged object and the abbreviated object name of the most recent commit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gitPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/git</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Git repository</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set with output value from/m/a git-describe.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Instead of using only the annotated tags, usefalse any ref found in refs/ namespace. This option enables matching any known branch, remote-tracking branch, or lightweight tag.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Instead of using only the annotated tags, usefalse any tag found in refs/tags namespace. This option enables matching a lightweight (non-annotated) tag.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Instead of finding the tag that predates thefalse commit, find the tag that comes after the commit, and thus contains it. Automatically implies --tags.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Always output the long format (the tag, thefalse number of commits and the abbreviated commit name) even when it matches a tag.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Show uniquely abbreviated commit object asfalse fallback.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbrev</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Instead of using the default 7 hexadecimal digits as the abbreviated object name, use n</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
digits, or as many digits as needed to form a unique object name. An n of 0 will suppress long format, only showing the closest tag.

match String Only consider tags matching the given glob(7) pattern, excluding the "refs/tags/" prefix. This can be used to avoid leaking private tags from the repository. No

commitish String Commit-ish object names to describe.HEAD Defaults to HEAD if omitted. No

candidates Integer Instead of considering only the 10 most recent tags as candidates to describe the input commit-ish consider up to n candidates. Increasing n above 10 will take slightly longer but may produce a more accurate result. An n of 0 will cause only exact matches to be output. No

C.27.1. Example

```xml
<gitdescribe repository="${repo.dir}" tags="true" abbrev="0" match="*-*-*.*" outputProperty="mostRecentTag" />
```

C.28. GrowlNotifyTask

When you have a long process and want to be notified when it is finished, without to stay focused on the console windows. Then use the GrowlNotify task.


Features

- Compatible Windows and Mac/OSX
- Do not forget notification with sticky option
- Define priority of messages
- Send notification on private or public network

Table C.29: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of application to be register</td>
<td>Growl for Phing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticky</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Indicates if the notification should be sticky on desktop</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Text of notification. Use \n to specify a line/break</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title of notification</td>
<td>GrowlNotify</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The notification name/type</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appicon</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>• absolute url (<a href="http://domain/image.png">http://domain/image.png</a>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• absolute file path (c:\temp\image.png)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• relative file path (\folder\image.png)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The host address where to send the notification</td>
<td>127.0.0.1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password required to send notifications over network</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The notification priority. Valid values are: normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The protocol used to send the notification. May be either gntp or udp.</td>
<td>gntp</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The icon to show for the notification. Must be a valid file type (png, jpg, gif, ico). Can be any of the following:</td>
<td>embedded</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• absolute url (<a href="http://domain/image.png">http://domain/image.png</a>)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• absolute file path (c:\temp\image.png)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• relative file path (\folder\image.png)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.28.1. Examples

Send a single notification on a remote host

Both sender and Growl client (Mac or Windows) should share the same password.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project name = "phing-GrowlNotifyTask" basedir = "." default = "notification">
  <taskdef name = "growlnotify" classname = "phing.tasks.ext.GrowlNotifyTask" />
  <target name = "notification">
    <growlnotify message = "Deployment of project LAMBDA is finished." host = "192.168.1.2" />
  </target>
</project>
```
Send a single notification with UDP protocol

When you don't have a Macintosh, OS compatible with Growl GNTP, you should use the basic UDP protocol.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><project name="phing-GrowlNotifyTask" basedir="." default="notification">
  <taskdef name="growlnotify" classname="phing.tasks.ext.GrowlNotifyTask"/>
  <target name="notification" description="display a single message with growl udp over network">
    <growlnotify message="Notify my MAC that does not accept GNTP." host="192.168.1.2" password="seCretPa$$word" protocol="udp"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

Send an important notification

If you want to send a notification that is so important that you don't want to missed it, even if you are away from your computer. Use the sticky attribute.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><project name="phing-GrowlNotifyTask" basedir="." default="notification">
  <taskdef name="growlnotify" classname="phing.tasks.ext.GrowlNotifyTask"/>
  <target name="notification" description="display a sticky message on desktop">
    <growlnotify message="Project LAMDBA, unit tests FAILED." priority="high" sticky="true"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

Use your icons to identify an application

You may customize the Growl notification system, with different icons and more.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><project name="phing-GrowlNotifyTask" basedir="." default="notification">
  <taskdef name="growlnotify" classname="phing.tasks.ext.GrowlNotifyTask"/>
  <target name="notification" description="display a custom icon message">
    <growlnotify message="Have a look on my beautiful message!" name="phing Notifier" title="phing notification" priority="low"/>
  </target>
</project>
```
C.29. HgAddTask

Add files to Mercurial repository on the next commit. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.30: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.29.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="./repo.directory"/>
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}"/>
<hgadd repository="${repo.dir.resolved}'">
  <fileset dir="."/>
</hgadd>
```

C.29.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.30. HgArchiveTask

Create an unversioned archive of a Mercurial repository revision. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.31: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of archive to create.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Revision to distribute in the archive.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.30.1. Example

```xml
<property name="version" value="v0_1_2"/>
<hgarchive destination="${version}.zip"/>
<hgarchive destination="${version}.tgz"/>
```

C.31. HgCloneTask

Make a copy of an existing Mercurial repository. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.
Table C.32: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insecure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not verify server certificate.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targetPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory to clone into.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.31.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="./repo.directory" />
<property name="repo.url" value="https://bitbucket.org/spaetz/ceyx-mapcss" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />
<hgclone repository="${repo.url}" quiet="false" insecure="true" targetPath="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

C.32. HgCommitTask

Commit changes to a Mercurial repository. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.33: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Commit message.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>User to record as the committer.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.32.1. Example

```xml
<property name="repo.dir" value="./repo.directory" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />
<hgcommit message="[ci skip] Compress .js files." user="phingbot" repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

C.33. HgInitTask

Create a new Mercurial repository. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.34: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insecure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not verify server certificate.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.33.1. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="./repo.directory" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />
<hginit repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

C.34. HgLogTask

Show revision history of entire Mercurial repository or files, or limit to a number of revisions. Optionally store the history to a phing property. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

**Table C.35: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Display with template, e.g. &quot;{rev}\n&quot;, &quot;{branch}\n/a etc.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxCount</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of commits to show/limit.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from then/a execution.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Show the specified revision or range.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.34.1. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="./repo.directory" />
<resolvepath propertyName="repo.dir.resolved" file="${repo.dir}" />
<hglog maxCount="1" format="{files}\n" outputproperty="hgfiles" repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" />
```

C.35. HgPullTask

Pull changes from a specified Mercurial repository to a local one. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

**Table C.36: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insecure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not verify server certificate.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.35.1. Example

```
<hgpull quiet="false" insecure="true" repository="${repo.dir}" />
```
C.36. HgPushTask

Push changes from the local Mercurial repository to the specified destination. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.37: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insecure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not verify server certificate.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.36.1. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="/repo.directory"/>
<hgpush haltonerror="true" repository="{repo.dir.resolved}"/>
```

C.37. HgRevertTask

Revert files to their checkout state from the Mercurial repository. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.38: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Revert all Changes when no other details are given.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of file to revert.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Revision to revert to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.37.1. Example

```
<hgrevert all="true"/>
```

C.38. HgTagTask

Add a tag for the current or specified revision of the local Mercurial repository. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

Table C.39: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Message to add/edit tag with.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of tag.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.38.1. Example

```
<hgtag user="phingbot" message="tagging new release" name="v0.1.2"/>
```

C.39. HgUpdateTask

Update the Mercurial repository's working directory or switch revisions. This is available for PHP 5.4 and higher.

**Table C.40: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>branch</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A specific branch to pull.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Discard uncommitted changes.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Mercurial repository.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.39.1. Example

```
<property name="repo.dir" value="/repo.directory"/>
<hgupdate repository="${repo.dir.resolved}" branch="dev"/>
```

C.40. HipchatTask

Send a simple HipChat notification.

**Table C.41: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>RoomID</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authToken</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Authentication Token</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Valid colors at this time are: yellow, green, red, yellow purple, gray, random</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notify</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether this message should trigger a user notification or just add a note to the room.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>html or text</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Domain name of your HipChat server.</td>
<td>api.hipchat.com</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.40.1. Example

```xml
<hipchat room = "3366876" authToken = "***************">
  Success
</hipchat>

<hipchat room = "3366876" authToken = "***************" color = "red" notify = "true" domain = "hipchat.example.com">
  Failure
</hipchat>
```

C.41. HttpGetTask

This task will download a file through HTTP GET and save it to a specified directory. You need an installed version of HTTP_Request2 [http://pear.php.net/package/HTTP_Request2] to use this task.

### Table C.42: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The request URL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory to save the file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The filename for the downloaded file</td>
<td>The filename part of the URL</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>followRedirect</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to follow HTTP redirects</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sslVerifyPeer</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to verify SSL certificates</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authUser</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication user name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authPassword</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication password</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authScheme</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication scheme</td>
<td>basic</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, set default log level to Project.MSG_ERR</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.41.1. Example

```xml
```

C.41.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **config**


### Table C.43: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Config parameter name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Config value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- header

Holds additional header `name` and `value`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Header name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Header value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.41.3. Global configuration

In addition to configuring a particular instance of `HTTP_Request2` via nested `<config>` tags it is also possible to set default configuration values for `HttpGetTask` / `HttpRequestTask` by setting `phing.http.*` properties.

```xml
<property name="phing.http.proxy" value="socks5://localhost:1080/"/>
<!-- This request will go through the default proxy -->
<httpget url="http://example.com/file.zip" dir="./"/>
<httpget url="http://example.org/file.exe" dir="./"/>
<!-- This proxy will be used instead of the default one -->
<config name="proxy" value="http://foo:bar@proxy.example.org:3128/"/>
</httpget>
```

### C.42. HttpRequestTask

This task will make an HTTP request to the provided URL and match the response against the provided regular expression. If an regular expression is provided and doesn’t match the build will fail. You need an installed version of `HTTP_Request2` [http://pear.php.net/package/HTTP_Request2] to use this task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The request URL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseRegex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The regular expression for matching then/a response</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responseCodeRegex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The regular expression for matching then/a response code</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authUser</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication user name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authPassword</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication password</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authScheme</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The authentication scheme</td>
<td>basic</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to enable detailed logging</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observerEvents</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of events to log when connect, <strong>verbose</strong> is set to true</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

verbos

sentHeaders,
### C.42.1. Example

```xml
<http-request url="http://my-production.example.com/check-deployment.php"/>
```

Just perform a HTTP request to the given URL.

```xml
<http-request
    url="http://my-production.example.com/check-deployment.php"
    responseRegex="/Heartbeat/"
    verbose="true"
    observerEvents="connect, disconnect"/>
```

Perform a HTTP request to the given URL and matching the response against the given regex pattern. Enable detailed logging and log only the specified events.

```xml
<http-request url="http://my-production.example.com/check-deployment.php">
    <config name="adapter" value="HTTP_Request2_Adapter_Curl"/>
    <header name="user-agent" value="Phing HttpRequestTask"/>
</http-request>
```

Perform a HTTP request to the given URL. Setting request adapter to curl instead of socket. Setting an additional header.

```xml
<http-request
    url="http://my-production.example.com/check-deployment.php"
    verbose="true"
    method="POST">
    <postparameter name="param1" value="value1"/>
    <postparameter name="param2" value="value2"/>
</http-request>
```

Perform an HTTP POST request to the given URL. Setting POST request parameters to emulate form submission.

### C.42.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **config**


#### Table C.46: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Config parameter name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Config value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global configuration

- **header**

  Holds additional header name and value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Header name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Header value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **postparameter**

  Used when performing a POST request. Contains name and value of a form field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Field name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Field value</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.42.3. Global configuration

In addition to configuring a particular instance of HTTP_Request2 via nested `<config>` tags it is also possible to set default configuration values for HttpGetTask / HttpRequestTask by setting phing.http.* properties.

```xml
<property name="phing.http.proxy" value="socks5://localhost:1080/>
<!-- This request will go through the default proxy -->
<http-request url="http://example.com/foo"/>
<http-request url="http://example.org/restricted" dir="./">
  <!-- This proxy will be used instead of the default one -->
  <config name="proxy" value="http://foo:bar@proxy.example.org:3128/"/>
</http-request>
```

### C.43. IniFileTask

The IniFileTask is inspired by the Ant-Contrib IniFile [http://ant-contrib.sourceforge.net/tasks/tasks/inifile.html] and can be used to build and edit .ini files. Unlike the Ant equivalent, it can also read values from different sections of an .ini file and set the retrieved values to specified properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dest</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the .ini file to write to. If not none specified, the source file will be modified instead.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltOnError</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Should the build fail when problems occur?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the .ini file to read from. If not none specified, the dest file will be used instead.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.43.1. Supported Nested Tags

• **get**

Use to read a value from a specific key and section of an .ini file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value to return if section, property or value is not set</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>section</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the section</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the key, in the specified section, to read</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property to set the value to</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **remove**

Use to remove either a specific key or section from an .ini file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>section</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the section</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the key to remove. If not specified the entire section is removed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **set**

Use to set a key in a section to a specific value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>section</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the section</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the key/property</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The operation to perform on the existing value, which must be numeric.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The new value for the property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No, if operation is specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.43.2. Example

```xml
<inifile
   haltonerror = "no"
   dest = "${project.basedir}/application/configs/application.ini">
   <set section = "production" property = "buildTimestamp" value = "${DSTAMP}${TSTAMP}" />
   <set section = "production" property = "buildNumber" operation = "+" />
   <remove section = "development : staging" />
</inifile>
```
C.44. IoncubeEncoderTask

The **ioncubeEncoderTask** executes the ionCube [http://www.ioncube.com] encoder (for either PHP4 or PHP5 projects).

For more information on the meaning of the various options please consult the ionCube user guide [http://www.ioncube.com/USER-GUIDE.pdf].

### Table C.53: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allowedserver</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Restricts the encoded files to particular servers and/or domains. Consult the ionCube documentation for more information.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binary</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to save encoded files in binary format (default is ASCII format)</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies files or directories to exclude from being encoded or encrypted and copy them to the target directory (separated by space).</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies additional file patterns, files or directories to encode, or to reverse the effect of <code>copy</code></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encrypt</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specify files or directories (space separated list) that are to be encrypted.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expirein</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets a period in seconds (s), minutes (m), hours (h) or days (d) after which the files expire. Accepts: 500s or 55m or 24h or 7d</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expireon</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets a YYYY-MM-DD date to expire the files. None</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromdir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path containing source files</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignore</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Set files and directories to ignore entirely and exclude from the target directory (separated by space).</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ioncubepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the ionCube binaries</td>
<td>/usr/local/ioncube</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Set files and directories not to be ignored (separated by space).</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licensepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the license file that will be used by the encoded files</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodoccomments</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Omits document comments ( /** ... */ ) from the encoded files.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obfuscationkey</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The obfuscation key must be supplied when using the obfuscate option</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obfuscate</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The Encoder can obfuscate the names of global functions, the names of local variables in global functions, and line numbers. Use</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optimize</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Controls the optimization of the encoded files, none accepts either more or max</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passphrase</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The passphrase to use when encoding with an license file</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phpversion</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Defines which php encoder version will be used (suffix of the encoder file)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targetoption</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Option to use when target directory exists, none accepts replace, merge, update and rename</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to save encoded files to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withoutruntime</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to disable support for runtime initialization of the IonCube Loader</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noshortopentags</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to disable support for short PHP tags</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callbackfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to callback file (.php)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obfuscationexclusionsfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to obfuscation exclusions file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoredeprecations</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Whether to ignore deprecated warnings</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorestrictwarnings</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Whether to ignore strict warnings</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowencodingintosource</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Whether to allow encoding into the source tree</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messageifnoloader</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A valid PHP expression to customize the &quot;non/a loader installed&quot; message</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actionifnoloader</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A valid PHP expression to replace the &quot;non/a loader installed&quot; action</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showcommandline</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to show command line before it is executed</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.44.1. Example**

```xml
<ioncubeencoder
    binary = "true"
    copy  = ".ini config/*"
    encode = ".inc licenses/license.key"
    encrypt = ".tpl *.xml"
    fromdir = "files"
    ignore = ".bak RCS/ *~ docs/"
    ioncubepath = "/usr/local/ioncube"
    keep = "docs/README"
    licensepath = "mylicense.txt"
    optimize = "max"
    passphrase = "mypassphrase"
    phpversion = "4"
    noshortopentags = "false"
    targetoption = "replace"
    todir = "encoded"
    withoutruntimeloadersupport = "true"
    callbackfile = "errhandler.php"
    obfuscationexclusionsfile = "obfex.txt">
<comment>A project encoded with the ionCube encoder.</comment>
```
C.44.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **comment**
  
  Custom text that is added to the start of each encoded file.

C.45. IoncubeLicenseTask

The `IoncubeLicenseTask` executes the ionCube [http://www.ioncube.com] make_license program.

For more information on the meaning of the various options please consult the ionCube user guide [http://www.ioncube.com/USER-GUIDE.pdf].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ioncubepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the ionCube binaries</td>
<td>/usr/local/ ioncube</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licensepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the license file that will be generated</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passphrase</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The passphrase to use when generating license file</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowedserver</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Restricts the license to particular servers and/or</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>domains. Consult the IonCube documentation for more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expirein</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets a period in seconds (s), minutes (m), hours (h)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or days (d) after which the license expires.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accepts: 500s or 55m or 24h or 7d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expireon</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets a YYYY-MM-DD date to expire the license.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.45.1. Example

```xml
<ioncubelicense
  ioncubepath = "/usr/local/ioncube"
  licensepath = "mylicense.txt"
  passphrase = "mypassphrase"
  allowedserver = "00:06:4F:01:8F:2C"
  expireon = "2010-09-01"
  expirein = "7d">
  <comment>A license file made with the ionCube encoder.</comment>
</ioncubelicense>
```

C.45.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **comment**
  
  Custom text that is added to the start of each encoded file.
C.46. JsHintTask

This task runs JSHint [http://www.jshint.com/], a tool that helps to detect errors and potential problems in JavaScript code. JSHint 2.5.6+ is supported, although latest JSHint is recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Single file to perform check on.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No, unless no fileset elements are present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltOnError</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Should the build fail when there are errors in the JS code?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltOnWarning</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Should the build fail when there are warnings in the JS code?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reporter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>JSHint reporter.</td>
<td>checkstyle</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkstyleReportPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path where the report in Checkstyle format should be saved.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>JSHint config path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.46.1. Example

```
<jshint
    haltonerror = "false"
    haltOnWarning = "false"
    reporter = "jslint"
    checkstyleReportPath = "${project.basedir}/build/checkstyle-jshint.xml">
    <fileset dir = "${project.basedir}/public_html/www/js">
        <include name = "**/*.js"/>
        <exclude name = "js-cache/**"/>
    </fileset>
</jshint>
```

C.46.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.47. JslLintTask

The JslLintTask uses the Javascript Lint [http://www.javascriptlint.com] program to check the syntax on one or more JavaScript source code files.

**NB:** the Javascript lint program must be in the system path!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to JSL executable</td>
<td>jsl</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to source file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No, unless no fileset elements are present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if the linting process encounters an error.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonwarning</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if the linting process encounters a warning.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showwarnings</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Sets the flag if warnings should be shown.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cachefile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If set, enables writing of last-modified times to cachefile, to speed up processing of files that rarely change</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conffile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to JSL config file</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tofile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File to write list of 'bad files' to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.47.1. Example**

```xml
<jsllint file = "path/to/source.js"/>
```

Checking syntax of one particular source file.

```xml
<jsllint>
  <fileset dir = "src">
    <include name = "**/*.js"/>
  </fileset>
</jsllint>
```

Check syntax of a fileset of source files.

**C.47.2. Supported Nested Tags**

- fileset

**C.48. JsMinTask**

The JsMinTask minifies JavaScript files using JShrink [https://github.com/tedivm/JShrink](https://github.com/tedivm/JShrink), which can be installed using composer (Phing will try to use the composer autoloader)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetDir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path where to store minified JavaScript files</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Suffix to append to the filenames.</td>
<td>-min</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether an error while minifying a JavaScript file should stop the build or not</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.48.1. Example

```xml
<jsMin targetDir = "docroot/script/minified" failOnError = "false">
  <fileset dir = "docroot/script">
    <include name = "**/*.js"/>
  </fileset>
</jsMin>
```

C.48.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

  JavaScript files to be minified.

C.49. JsonValidateTask

The JsonValidateTask checks if a given file contains valid JSON data and fails if not.

**Table C.58: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the file to be checked.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.49.1. Example

```xml
<jsonvalidate file = "config/default.json"/>
```

C.50. LiquibaseTask

The LiquibaseTask is a generic task for liquibase commands that don't require extra command parameters. You can run commands like `updateSQL`, `validate` or `updateTestingRollback` with this task but not `rollbackToDateSQL` since it requires a date parameter after the command.

**Table C.59: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeLogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.50.1. Example

```
<liquibase
  jar = "./vendor/alcaeus/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
  classpathref = "./libs/mysql-connector-java.jar"
  changelogFile = "./DB/master.xml"
  username = "${deploy.user}"
  password = "${deploy.password}"
  url = "jdbc:mysql://${database.host}/${database.name}"
  display = 'true'
  checkreturn = 'true'
  passthru = 'false'
  outputProperty = "liquibase.updateSQL.output"
  command = "updateSQL"
>
  <parameter name = "logLevel" value = "info" />
  <property name = "tablename" value = "Person" />
</liquibase>
```

The nested parameters in the example above will result in the command:

```
--logLevel='info' updateSQL -Dtablename='Person'
```

### C.50.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**

  Use these nested parameter tags to set optional liquibase commands like --logLevel or --defaultsFile.
### Table C.60: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the liquibase parameter. Do not include the '--'.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value of the liquibase parameter.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **property**

These tags are used to set what Liquibase calls "Change Log Properties" which are used for substitution in the change log(s). Note that they are not the same thing as regular Phing properties.

### Table C.61: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the property. Do not include the '-D'.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value of the property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.51. LiquibaseChangeLogTask

The `LiquibaseChangeLogTask` writes the Change Log XML to copy the current state of the database to the given `changeLogFile`.

### Table C.62: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeLogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC Url representing then/a database datasource, e.g <code>jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command. false Only used if <code>passthru</code> isn't true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP's <code>passthru()</code> function instead of <code>exec()</code>. True by default for backwards compatibility. When true, the attributes <code>display</code>, <code>outputProperty</code> and <code>checkReturn</code> are ignored.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a <code>BuildException</code> when returncode != 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.51.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-changelog
    jar = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
    classpathref = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
    changelogFile = "./changelogTest.xml"
    username = "liquibase"
    password = "liquibase"
    url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase"
 />
```

### C.51.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- **property**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

### C.52. LiquibaseDbDocTask

The **LiquibaseDbDocTask** generates a Javadoc-like documentation based on current database and the given changelog file.

**Table C.63: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changelogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC URL representing then/a database data source, e.g <code>jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputDir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Absolute path where the documentation getsn/a written to. If the given directory does not exist, it get`s created automatically.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP's passthru() function instead</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkReturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from the execution. Ignored if passthru attribute is true.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.52.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-dbdoc
    jar = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
    classpathref = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
    changelogFile = "/xml.changelogTest.xml"
    username = "liquibase"
    password = "liquibase"
    url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase"
    outputDir = "/tmp/generateddocs"
/>
```

C.52.2. Supported Nested Tags

- parameter
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- property
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

C.53. LiquibaseDiffTask

The LiquibaseDiffTask creates a diff between two databases. Will output the changes needed to convert the reference database to the state of the database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeLogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC Url representing then/a database datasource, e.g jdbc:mysql:// localhost/mydatabase</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referenceUsername</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a reference database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referencePassword</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a reference database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referenceUrl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC Url representing the database/ reference datasource, e.g jdbc:mysql:// localhost/refdatabase</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command. false Only used if passthru isn’t true.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP’s passthru() function instead of exec(). True by default for backwards compatibility. When true, the attributes display, outputProperty and checkReturn are ignored.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkReturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode l= 0.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from then/a execution. Ignored if passthru attribute is true.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.53.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-diff
    jar = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
    classpathref = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
    changelogFile = "/changelogTest.xml"
    username = "liquibase"
    password = "liquibase"
    url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase"
    referenceUsername = "liquibase"
    referencePassword = "liquibase"
    referenceUrl = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/refdatabase"
/>
```

### C.53.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- **property**
C.54. LiquibaseRollbackTask

The LiquibaseRollbackTask rolls back the database to the state it was when the tag was applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changelogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC URL representing then/a database datasource, e.g. jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rollbackTag</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the tag to roll the database back to.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command. false Only used if passthru isn’t true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP’s passthru() function instead of exec(). True by default for backwards compatibility. When true, the attributes display, outputProperty and checkReturn are ignored.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from then/a execution. Ignored if passthru attribute is true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.54.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-rollback
  jar = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
  classpathref = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
  changelogFile = "/changelogTest.xml"
  username = "liquibase"
  password = "liquibase"
  url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase"
  rollbackTag = "tag_0_1"
/>```
C.54.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- **property**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

C.55. LiquibaseTagTask

The LiquibaseTagTask tags the current database state for future rollback.

**Table C.66: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeLogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC Url representing then/a database datasource, e.g jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the tag to apply.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command. false Only used if passthru isn’t true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP’s passthru() function instead of exec(). True by default for backwards compatibility. When true, the attributes display, outputProperty and checkReturn are ignored.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from then/a execution. Ignored if passthru attribute is true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.55.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-tag
  jar    = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
  classpathref  = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
```
C.55.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**

  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- **property**

  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

C.56. LiquibaseUpdateTask

The **LiquibaseUpdateTask** applies the latest changes from the changelog file to the defined database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the Liquibase jar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional classpath entries.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeLogFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the changelog file in which then/a changes get written or read from.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password needed to connect to then/a database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The JDBC Url representing then/a database datasource, e.g jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passthru</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use PHP’s passthru() function instead of exec(). True by default for backwards compatibility. When true, the attributes display, outputProperty and checkReturn are ignored.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkreturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code of the execution, throws a BuildException when returncode != 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputProperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property name to set output value to from then/a execution. Ignored if passthru attribute is true.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.56.1. Example

```xml
<liquibase-update>
  jar = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/liquibase.jar"
  classpathref = "/usr/local/lib/liquibase/lib/mysql-connector-java-5.1.15-bin.jar"
  changelogFile = "/changelogTest.xml"
  username = "liquibase"
  password = "liquibase"
  url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/mydatabase"
</liquibase-update>
```

C.56.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **parameter**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

- **property**
  
  Same as for Section C.50, “LiquibaseTask”.

C.57. MailTask

A task to send email. Attachments are supported if the PEAR Mail package [http://pear.php.net/package/Mail] is installed.

**Table C.68: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Email address of sender.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolist</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of recipients.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Message to send in the body of the email.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Email subject line.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backend</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>PEAR Mail backend (see here [<a href="http://mail">http://mail</a> pear.php.net/manual/en/package.mail.mail.factory.php] for possible values).</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| backendParams | String | Comma-separated key-value pairs
with backend specific parameters (see here [http://pear.php.net/manual/en/package.mail.mail.factory.php] for possible values). | none    | No       |

C.57.1. Example

```xml
<mail tolist = "user@example.org" subject = "build complete">
  The build process is a success...
</mail>
```
C.57.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
  Files to be attached.

C.58. ManifestTask

This task generates a simple manifest file with optional checksums.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Salt to use when generating checksums.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma separated list of checksums (hashing false algorithms) to run, or false to disable checksum generation. Possible values are md5, crc32 or any of the algorithms returned by hash_algos() [<a href="http://www.php.net/manual/en/function.hash-algos.php">http://www.php.net/manual/en/function.hash-algos.php</a>].</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the manifest file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.58.1. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.59. NotifySendTask

This is a wrapper for <em>notify-send</em>, a Linux program that sends desktop notifications to a notification daemon.

On Windows machines, this port [http://vaskovsky.net/notify-send/] may help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Specify an icon filename or stock icon to display.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Text to display. Use \n to specify a line break n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title, or summary, of the notification.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.60. PackageAsPathTask

Converts dot-notation packages to relative paths and stores it in a property.
### C.60.1. Example

Sample build command:

```xml
<packageaspath package="phing.classes" name="path"/>
```

### C.61. ParallelTask

Executes nested tasks in parallel.

Parallel tasks have a number of uses in a Phing build file including:

- Taking advantage of available processing resources to execute external programs simultaneously.
- Testing servers, where the server can be run in one thread and the test harness is run in another thread.

Any valid Phing task may be embedded within a parallel task, including other parallel tasks.

While the tasks within the parallel task are being run, the main thread will be blocked waiting for all the child threads to complete. If one of the tasks within the parallel task fails, the remaining tasks will continue to run until all tasks have completed. In this situation, the parallel task will also fail.

The threadCount attribute can be used to place a maximum number of available threads for the execution. When not present the value is based on the number of processors present. When present then the maximum number of concurrently executing tasks will not exceed the number of threads specified. Furthermore, each task will be started in the order they are given. But no guarantee is made as to the speed of execution or the order of completion of the tasks, only that each will be started before the next.

**Warning**

This task is highly experimental, and will only work on *nix machines that have the PHP `pcntl` extension installed.

### C.61.1. Example

```xml
<parallel threadCount="4"/>
```
C.62. PatchTask

The PatchTask uses the patch [http://savannah.gnu.org/projects/patch] program to apply diff file to originals.

**NB:** the patch program must be in the system path!

### Table C.73: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>patchfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File that includes the diff output</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>originalfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File to patch. If not specified Task tries to guess it from the diff file</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File to send the output to instead of patching in place</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backups</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Keep backups of the unpatched files</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Work silently unless an error occurs</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Assume patch was created with old and new files swapped</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorewhitespace</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore whitespace differences</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strip</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Strip the smallest prefix containing specified number of leading slashes from filenames</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory in which to run the patch command</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if the patching process encounters an error.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.62.1. Example

```xml
<patch
  patchfile="/path/to/patches/file.ext.patch"
  dir="/path/to/original"/>
```

Apply "file.ext.path" to original file located in "/path/to/original" folder.

C.63. PathToFileSetTask

Converts a path to a fileset. This is useful if you have a path but need to use a fileset as input in a phing task.
### Examples

#### Table C.74: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The root of the directory tree of this FileSet.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathrefid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The reference to the path to convert from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorenonrel</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>This boolean controls what will happen if any false of the files in the path are not in the directory for the fileset. If this is &quot;true&quot; the files are ignored, if this is &quot;false&quot; a build exception is thrown. (Note: if files are not present no check is made).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>This is the identifier of the fileset to create. This fileset will contain the files that are relative to the directory root. Any files that are not present will not be placed in the set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.63.1. Examples

```xml
<path id="modified.sources.path" dir="C:\Path\to\phing\classes\phing\" />
<pathtofilesset name="modified.sources.fileset"
  pathrefid = "modified.sources.path"
  dir = "." />

<copy todir = "C:\Path\to\phing\docs\api">
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.php" to = "*.php.bak" />
  <fileset refid = "modified.sources.fileset" />
</copy>
```

#### C.64. PDOSQLExecTask

The PDOSQLExecTask executes SQL statements using PDO.

**Note**

The combination of large SQL files and `delimitertype` set to `normal` can trigger segmentation faults with large files.

#### Table C.75: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>PDO connection URL (DSN)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Username for connection (if it cannot be specified in URL)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password to use for the connection (if it cannot be specified in URL)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>A single source file of SQL statements to execute.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onerror</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The action to perform on error (continue, stop, abort or abort)</td>
<td>abort</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The delimiter to separate SQL statements; (e.g. &quot;GO&quot; in MSSQL)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimitertype</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The delimiter type (&quot;normal&quot;, &quot;row&quot; or &quot;none&quot;). Normal means that any occurrence of the delimiter terminate the SQL command whereas with row, only a line containing just the delimiter is recognized as the end of the command. None disables all delimiter detection.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autocommit</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to auto (implicitly) commit every single statement, disabling transactions.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encoding to use for read SQL files</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.64.1. Example

```xml
<pdosqlexec url="pgsql:host=localhost dbname=test">
  <fileset dir="sqlfiles">
    <include name="*.sql"/>
  </fileset>
</pdosqlexec>
```

```xml
<pdosqlexec url="mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test">
  <transaction src="path/to/sqlfile.sql"/>
  <formatter type="plain" outfile="path/to/output.txt"/>
</pdosqlexec>
```

```xml
<property name="color" value="orange"/>
<pdosqlexec url="mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test">
  <transaction>
    SELECT * FROM products WHERE color = '${color}';
  </transaction>
  <formatter type="xml" outfile="path/to/output.xml"/>
</pdosqlexec>
```

**Note**

Because of backwards compatibility, the PDOSQLExecTask can also be called using the 'pdo' statement.

```xml
<pdo url="pgsql:host=localhost dbname=test">
  <fileset dir="sqlfiles">
    <include name="*.sql"/>
  </fileset>
  <!-- xml formatter -->
  <formatter type="xml" output="output.xml"/>
  <!-- custom formatter -->
</pdo>
```
C.64.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **transaction**

Wrapper for a single transaction. Transactions allow several files or blocks of statements to be executed using the same PDO connection and commit operation in between.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File with statements to be run as one/a transaction</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **fileset**

Files containing SQL statements.

- **filelist**

Files containing SQL statements.

- **formatter**

The results of any queries that are executed can be printed in different formats. Output will always be sent to a file, unless you set the `usefile` attribute to `false`. The path to the output file can be specified by the `outfile` attribute; there is a default filename that will be returned by the formatter if no output file is specified.

There are three predefined formatters - one prints the query results in XML format, the other emits plain text. Custom formatters that extend `phing.taskspdo.PDOResultFormatter` can be specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Use a predefined formatter (either xml or a plain).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these attributes is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of a custom formatter class (mustn/a extend phing.taskspdo.PDOResultFormatter).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean that determines whether output should be sent to a file.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>Path to file in which to store result.</td>
<td>Depends on formatter</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showheaders</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>(only applies to plain formatter) Whether to show column headers.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coldelim</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>(only applies to plain formatter) The column, delimiter.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.65. PearPackageTask

With the PearPackageTask, you can create a package.xml which can be installed using the PEAR installer. Use this in conjunction with the Section C.108, “TarTask” to completely script the building of a PEAR package.

Note

Note that this task creates a version 1 package.xml file.

This task uses the PEAR_PackageFileManager class. In order to be maximally flexible, the majority of options are set generically (using <option> tag) and are set using PEAR_PackageFileManager::setOptions(). Use the <mapping> tag to represent complex values (which are turned into associative arrays and also set using setOptions() method).

Table C.78: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the PEAR package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The base directory of files to add to package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file to create.</td>
<td>package.xml in base directory</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.65.1. Example

```xml
<pearpkg name = "phing" dir = "${build.src.dir}"
    destFile = "${build.base.dir}/package.xml">
    <fileset dir = ".">
        <include name = "***"/>
    </fileset>
    <option name = "notes">Sample release notes here.</option>
    <option name = "description">Package description</option>
    <option name = "summary">Short description</option>
    <option name = "version" value = "2.0.0b1"/>
    <option name = "state" value = "beta"/>
    <mapping name = "maintainers">
        <element>
            <element key = "handle" value = "hlellelid"/>
        </element>
    </mapping>
</pearpkg>
```
C.65.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- option
- mapping

The `<mapping>` tag represents a complex data type. You can use nested `<mapping>` (and nested `<element>` with `<element>` tags) to represent the full complexity of the structure. Bear in mind that what you are creating will be mapped to an associative array that will be passed in via PEAR_PackageFileMaintainer::setOptions().

```
<element key = "name" value = "Hans"/>
<element key = "email" value = "hans@xmpl.org"/>
<element key = "role" value = "lead"/>
</element>
</mapping>
</pearpkg>
```

- role  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table C.79: Available options**

C.66. PearPackage2Task

With the PearPackage2Task, you can create a version 2 package.xml which can be installed using the PEAR installer. Use this in conjunction with the TarTask [#TarTask] to completely script the building of a PEAR package.

This task uses the PEAR_PackageFileManager2 class. In order to be maximally flexible, the majority of options are set generically (using `<option>` tag) and are set using PEAR_PackageFileManager::setOptions(). Use the `<mapping>` tag to represent complex values.

Note that Travis Swicegood has created a more complete implementation of this functionality which can be found here: pear.domain51.com [http://domain51.github.io/pear.domain51.com/].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the PEAR package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table C.80: Attributes**
C.66.1. Example

```xml
<pearpkg2 name = "phing" dir = "${build.src.dir}">
  <option name = "outputdirectory" value = ".\build"/>
  <option name = "packagefile" value = "package2.xml"/>
  <option name = "basedir" value = "${build.src.dir}"/>
  <option name = "channel" value = "my.pear-channel.com"/>
  <option name = "summary" value = "$\{pkg.summary\}"/>
  <option name = "description" value = "$\{pkg.description\}"/>
  <option name = "apiversion" value = "$\{pkg.version\}"/>
  <option name = "releasestability" value = "beta"/>
  <option name = "license" value = "none"/>
  <option name = "phpdep" value = "5.0.0"/>
  <option name = "pearinstallerdep" value = "1.4.6"/>
  <option name = "packagetype" value = "php"/>
  <option name = "notes" value = "$\{pkg.relnotes\}"/>
  <mapping name = "maintainers">
    <element>
      <element key = "handle" value = "hlellelid"/>
      <element key = "name" value = "Hans"/>
      <element key = "email" value = "hans@xmpl.org"/>
      <element key = "role" value = "lead"/>
    </element>
  </mapping>
</pearpkg2>
```

C.66.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- option

### Table C.81: Available options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>summary</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Channel name (not alias!). Must be registered (pear channel-discover channel) on the machine, where the build will be.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>license</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apiversion</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>releaseversion</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>releasestability</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One from: snapshot, devel, alpha, beta or stable.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apistability</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One from: devel, alpha, beta or stable.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supported Nested Tags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>note</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packagetype</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phpdep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearinstallerdep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **mapping**

  The `<mapping>` tag represents a complex data type. You can use nested `<mapping>` (and nested `<element>` tags) to represent the full complexity of the structure. Bear in mind that what you are creating will be mapped to an associative array that will be passed in via `PEAR_PackageFileMaintainer::setOptions()`.

  ```xml
  <mapping name = "option_name">
  <element key = "key_name" value = "key_val"/>
  <element key = "key_name" value = "key_val"/>
  </mapping>
  ```

  Available mappings and their structures:


  **Table C.82: Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>channel</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Channel name, from package is.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Package name in channel.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Minimal version.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Maximum version.</td>
<td>Same as No version.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recommended</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Recommended version.</td>
<td>Same as No version.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


  **Table C.83: Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Package name.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Minimal version.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Maximum version.</td>
<td>Same as No version.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recommended</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Recommended version.</td>
<td>Same as No version.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **maintainers** (required at least one) see `PEAR_PackageFileManager::addMaintainer()` [http://pear.php.net/manual/en/package.pear.pear-packagefilemanager.pear-packagefilemanager.addmaintainer.php] for more info
Table C.84: Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>handle</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>User identifier in channel.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Real name.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One from: lead, developer, contributor or helper.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table C.85: Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Relative path of file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Variable type, either php-const, pear-config or package-info.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Text to replace in the source file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Variable name to use for replacement.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Available options:

Table C.86: Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file extension</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.67. PharDataTask


Table C.87: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Base directory, which will be deleted fromn/a each included file (from path). Paths with deleted basedir part are local paths in archive.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Destination (output) file. Will be recreated, ifn/a exists!</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Compression type (gzip, bzip2, none) to apply to the archive.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.67.1. Example

Sample build command:

```xml
<phardata
  destfile = "./build/archive.tar"
  basedir = "./"
  compression = "gzip">
  <fileset dir = "./classes">
    <include name = "**/**" />
  </fileset>
</phardata>
```

#### C.67.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

### C.68. PharPackageTask


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Base directory, which will be deleted fromn/a each included file (from path). Paths with deleted basedir part are local paths in package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Destination (output) file. Will be recreated, ifn/a exists!</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Compression type (gzip, bzip2, none) to apply to the packed files.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webstub</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Relative path within the phar package to run,n/a if accessed through a web browser.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clistub</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Relative path within the phar package to run,n/a if accessed on the command line.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stub</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A path to a php file that contains a custom stubn/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>An alias to assign to the phar package n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signature</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Signature algorithm (md5, sha1, sha256,sha1 sha512), used for this package.</td>
<td>sha1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The private key to sign the phar package within/a (PEM or PKCS#12 encoded)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyPassword</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The password to use for the private key n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.68.1. Example

Sample build command:

```xml
<pharpackage
    destfile = "./build/package.phar"
    basedir = "./">
    <fileset dir = "./classes">
        <include name = "**/**"/>
    </fileset>
    <metadata>
        <element name = "version" value = "1.0"/>
        <element name = "authors">
            <element name = "John Doe">
                <element name = "e-mail" value = "john@example.com"/>
            </element>
        </element>
    </metadata>
</pharpackage>
```

C.68.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- metadata

C.69. PhkPackageTask

This task runs PHK_Creator.phk to build PHK-package. Learn more about build process in PHK Builder's Guide [http://phk.tekwire.net/joomla/support/doc/builders_guide.htm].

Table C.89: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phkcreatorpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to PHK_Creator.phk.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inputdirectory</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to directory, that will be packed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Output PHK-file. Directory, where file will be stored, must exist!</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compress</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Compression type (gzip, bzip2, none) to apply non to the packed files.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strip</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When true, PHP source file(s) are stripped (filtered through php_strip_whitespace()) before being stored into the archive.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The package's name (Information only).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webrunscript</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The script to run in web direct access mode. n/a Subfile path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crccheck</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, a CRC check will be forced every time the package is mounted.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.69.1. Example

Sample build command:
<phkpackage
    phkcreatorpath = "/path/to/PHK_Creator.phk"
    inputdirectory = "src"
    outputfile = "build/sample-project.phk"
    compress = "gzip"
    strip = "true"
    name = "Sample Project"
    webrunscript = "index.php">
    <webaccess>
        <paentry/>
    </webaccess>
</phkpackage>

C.69.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **webaccess**

  Collection of *path* tags (see example below), that will be visible outside package in web mode.

C.70. PhpCodeSnifferTask


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>standard</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The list of coding standards to test against. Generic Separated by space, comma or semicolon.</td>
<td>Generic</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output format. The full format is full specified in the task itself. Additionally all report formats of PHP_CodeSniffer can be chosen (ex. checkstyle, full, summary,...).</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>No Ignored if nested formatter elements are supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showSniffs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Print the list of used sniffs.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showWarnings</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Print warnings.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showSources</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Flag that determines whether to show source or not.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set. This will ben/a populated with the names of the sniff that were used.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docGenerator</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the doc generator (HTML, Text).n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to. If not set/a documentation will be written to STDOUT when docGenerator is set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The file or folder to check (usually the nested tag fileset is used instead).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Either this attribute or the nested tag fileset is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sniffs</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The list of allowed sniffs (separated by space, \n/a comma or semicolon).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbosity</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The verbosity level of CodeSniffer where level 0 prints progress information</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The encoding of the files to check</td>
<td>iso-8859-1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabWidth</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Replaces tabs with the given number of spaces. If zero no replacing is done.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportWidth</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The max. width for the report.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowedFileExtensions</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The allowed file extensions / file types to process. Separated by space, comma or css semicolon.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowedTypes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The allowed types used by $\text{PHP_CodeSniffer::suggestType()}$ which is used internally by some PHPCS rules (e.g. default is Squiz.Commenting.FunctionComment uses it used) to check variables / parameter types. Separated by space, comma or semicolon.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorePatterns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The patterns to ignore files and folders (separated by space, comma or semicolon) when a directory is specified in the file attribute.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noSubdirectories</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do not recurse into subdirectories when a directory is specified in the file attribute.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if errors occurred during the run.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonwarning</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if warnings occurred during the run.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skipversioncheck</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Skips the version check when the task starts.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cachefile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If set, enables writing of last-modified times to cachefile, to speed up processing of files that rarely change</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.70.1. Examples

Checks all files in the directory file matching the allowed file extension with the PEAR standard and prints the summary report without warnings.

```xml
<phpcodesniffer
  standard = "PEAR"
  format = "summary"
  file = "/path/to/source-files"
  allowedFileExtensions = "php php5 inc"/>
```

Checks all matching files in the fileset with the Zend standard, sets the Zend_ca_path configuration which may be required by one of the sniffs, prints a list of used sniffs and prints the default report with warnings and the checkstyle report to /path/to/checkstyle.xml.
C.70.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **fileset**

  Either this nested tag or the attribute *file* is required.

- **config**

  The configuration parameters which are usually loaded from the CodeSniffer.conf can be set.

  **Table C.91: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the configuration parameter.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value of the configuration parameter.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **formatter**

  The results of the tests can be printed in different formats. Output will always be sent to a file, unless you set the *usefile* attribute to false.

  **Table C.92: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output format. Accepts the same values as the format attribute (default, xml,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.71. PHPCPDTask

This task runs phpcpd [http://github.com/sebastianbergmann/phpcpd/], a Copy/Paste Detector (CPD) for PHP Code. You need an installed version of this software to use this task.

**NB:** if you have installed the PHPCPD PHAR, make sure you set the `pharlocation` attribute!

### Table C.93: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean that determines whether output should be sent to a file.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes, if <code>usefile</code> is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to source file or path</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Only when there are no nested fileset elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minTokens</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Sets the minimum number of identical tokens (default: 70)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minLines</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Sets the minimum number of identical lines (default: 5)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The format for the report when no nested formatter is used.</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuzzy</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If fuzzy is set to true, the task will perform a fuzzy match.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharlocation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the PHPCPD PHAR package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.71.1. Examples

```
<phpcpd file = "path/to/source.php"/>
```

Checking for copy/paste code in one particular source file. Sending Default-Report to STDOUT.

```
<phpcpd file = "path/to/source">
  <formatter type = "pmd" outfile = "reports/pmd-cpd.xml"/>
</phpcpd>
```

Checking for copy/paste code in files of the given path.

```
<phpcpd>
  <fileset dir = "${builddir}" id = "filestocpd">
    <include name = "apps/**/*.php"/>
    <include name = "lib/de/**/*.php"/>
</fileset>
```

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C.71.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **fileset**
  This nested tag is required when the `file` attribute is not set.

- **formatter**
  The results of the copy/paste scan can be printed in different formats. Output will always be sent to a file, unless you set the `usefile` attribute to `false`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output format. Accepts the same values as the <code>format</code> attribute (default, pmd).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useFile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Flag that determines whether output should be sent to a file or not.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.72. PHPLocTask

This task runs phplcov [http://github.com/sebastianbergmann/phplcov/], a tool for measuring the size of PHP projects. You need an installed version of this tool (installable via PEAR) to use this task.

**NB:** if you have installed the PHLOC PHAR, make sure you set the `pharlocation` attribute!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reportType</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The type of the report. Available types are cli</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>csv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the report type without a fileExtension.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reportDirectory</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory to write the report file to.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Yes, when report type csv, txt or xml is defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countTests</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Flag to count the projects tests or not.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file to check.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes, when no nested fileset is defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffixes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A comma-separated list of file suffixes to phplcov check.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.72.1. Examples

```xml
<target name="-measure-and-log"
    description="Measures and logs the size of the project" hidden="true">
    <tstamp>
        <format property="check.date.time" pattern="%Y%m%d-%H%M%S" locale="en_US"/>
    </tstamp>
    <phploc reportType="txt" reportName="${check.date.time}-report"
        reportDirectory="phploc-reports">
        <fileset dir="."
            <include name="**/*.php"/>
            <include name="*.php"/>
        </fileset>
    </phploc>
</target>
```

Checks the size of the project living in `${project.basedir}` and writes the result as a txt report to `${project.basedir}/phploc-reports/${check.date.time}-report.txt`.

```xml
<target name="project-size-and-tests"
    description="Measures the size of the project and counts the tests">
    <phploc countTests="true">
        <fileset dir="."
            <include name="**/*.php"/>
            <include name="*.php"/>
        </fileset>
    </phploc>
</target>
```

Checks the size of the project living in `${project.basedir}`, counts the project tests and writes/logs the result to the CLI.

C.72.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`
- `formatter`

The results of the analysis can be printed in different formats. A `formatter` is required when `reportType` is not set.

### Table C.96: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output format. Accepts the same values as the <code>reportType</code> attribute (xml, csv, text, cli).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean that determines whether output should be sent to a file.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes, if <code>usefile</code> is true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.73. PHPMDTask

This task runs phpmd [http://phpmd.org], a Project Mess Detector (PMD) for PHP Code. You need an installed version of this software to use this task.

**NB:** if you have installed the PHPMD Phar file, make sure you set the `pharLocation` attribute!

### Table C.97: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to source file or path</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Only when there are no nested fileset elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rulesets</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets the rulesets used for analyzing the code</td>
<td>codesize, unusedcode</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimumPriority</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The minimum priority for rules to load.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowedFileExtensions</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of valid file extensions (without dot) for analyzed files.</td>
<td>php</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorePatterns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of directory patterns to ignore.</td>
<td>.git, .svn, CVS, .bzr, .hg</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The format for the report when no nested formatter is used.</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharlocation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the PHPMD Phar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cachefile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If set, enables writing of last-modified times to cache file, to speed up processing of files that rarely change.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.73.1. Example

```xml
<phpmd file = "path/to/source.php"/>
```

Checking syntax of one particular source file. Sending Text-Report to STDOUT.

```xml
<phpmd file = "path/to/source">
  <formatter type = "html" outfile = "reports/pmd.html"/>
</phpmd>
```

Checking syntax of source files in the given path.

```xml
<phpmd>
  <fileset dir = "${builddir}"
    <include name = "apps/**/*.php"/>
    <include name = "lib/de/**/*.php"/>
  </fileset>
  <formatter type = "xml" outfile = "reports/pmd.xml"/>
</phpmd>
```

Checking syntax of source files in the fileset pathes.
C.73.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **fileset**
  
  This nested tag is required when the `file` attribute is not set.

- **formatter**
  
  The results of the analysis can be printed in different formats. Output will always be sent to STDOUT, unless you set the `usefile` attribute to `true` and set an filename in the `outfile` attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output format. Accepts the same values as the format attribute (xml, html, text).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean that determines whether output should be sent to a file.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.74. PhpDependTask

This task runs PHP_Depend [http://pdepend.org], a software analyzer and metric tool for PHP Code. You need an installed version of this software to use this task.

**NB:** if you have installed the PHP_Depend Phar file, make sure you set the `pharLocation` attribute!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to source file or path</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Only when there are no nested fileset elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to PHP_Depend configuration file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowedFileExtensions</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of valid file extensions (php.php5) for analyzed files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludeDirectories</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of directory patterns to ignore.</td>
<td>.git, .svn, CVS</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludePackages</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of packages to ignore.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withoutAnnotations</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should the parse ignore doc comment annotations?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supportBadDocumentation</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should PHP_Depend treat +global as a regular project package?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enable debug output?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if errors occurred during the run.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharlocation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the PHP_Depend Phar file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.74.1. Example

```php
<phpdepend file = "path/to/source">
  <logger type = "phpunit-xml" outfile = "reports/metrics.xml"/>
</phpdepend>
```

Running code analysis for source files in the given path.

```php
<phpdepend>
  <fileset dir = "${builddir}"
    <include name = "apps/**/*.php" />
    <include name = "lib/de/**/*.php" />
  </fileset>
  <logger type = "jdepend-xml" outfile = "reports/jdepend.xml"/>
  <analyzer type = "coderank-mode" value = "method"/>
</phpdepend>
```

Running code analysis for source files in the fileset paths with CodeRank strategy.

C.74.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **fileset**
  
  This nested tag is required when the `file` attribute is not set.

- **logger**
  
  The results of the analysis can be parsed by differed loggers. At least one logger is required. Output will always be sent to a file.

  **Table C.100: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the logger. Valid loggers are: jdepend-chart, jdepend-xml,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overview-pyramid, phpunit-xml and summary-xml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to write output file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **analyzer**

  Some additional analyzers can be added to the runner.

  **Table C.101: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the analyzer. Valid analyzers are: coderank-mode.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value for the analyzer.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.75. PhpDocumentor2Task

This task runs phpDocumentor 2 [http://www.phpdoc.org/], a PHP 5.3-compatible API documentation tool. This project is the result of the merge of the phpDocumentor and DocBlox projects.
Table C.102: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title of the project.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destdir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Destination directory for output files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the documentation template to use.</td>
<td>responsive-twig</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultPackageName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the default package.</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharlocation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the phpDocumentor PHAR</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.75.1. Example

<phpdoc2 title="API Documentation"
    destdir="apidocs"
    template="responsive-twig">
    <fileset dir="./classes">
        <include name="**/*.php" />
    </fileset>
</phpdoc2>

C.75.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **fileset** - Files that should be included for parsing

C.76. PhpLintTask

The PhpLintTask checks syntax (lint) on one or more PHP source code files.

Table C.103: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to source file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if the linting process encounters an error.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errorproperty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a property that will be set to contain the error string (if any).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpreter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to alternative PHP interpreter</td>
<td>Defaults to the <code>${php.interpreter}</code> property which is the interpreter used to execute phing itself.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cachefile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If set, enables writing of last-modified times to cachefile, to speed up processing of files that rarely change</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which phplint reports status messages. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>debug</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tofile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File to write list of 'bad files' to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deprecatedAsError</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to treat deprecated warnings (introduced in PHP 5.3) as errors.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.76.1. Example

```xml
<phplint file="path/to/source.php"/>
```

Checking syntax of one particular source file.

```xml
<phplint>
  <fileset dir="src">
   <include name="**/*.php"/>
  </fileset>
</phplint>
```

Check syntax of a fileset of source files.

### C.76.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

### C.77. PHPUnitTask

This task runs testcases using the PHPUnit [http://www.phpunit.de/] framework. It is a functional port of the Ant JUnit [http://ant.apache.org/manual/OptionalTasks/junit.html] task.

**NB:** if you want to use the PHPUnit .phar file, please make sure you download the library version (phpunit-library.phar) and you set the pharlocation attribute!

#### Table C.104: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>printsummary</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Print one-line statistics for each testcase.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrap</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a bootstrap file that is run before none executing the tests.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codecoverage</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Gather code coverage information while running tests (requires Xdebug).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if an error occurs during the test run.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if a test fails (errors are considered failures as well).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported Nested Tags

### formatter

The results of the tests can be printed in different formats. Output will always be sent to a file, unless you set the `usefile` attribute to `false`. The name of the file is predetermined by the formatter and can be changed by the `outfile` attribute.

There are four predefined formatters - `xml`, `clover`, and `crap4j` print the test results in the JUnit, Clover, and Crap4J XML formats respectively. The `plain` formatter emits a short statistics line for all test cases. Custom formatters that implement `phing.tasks.ext.phpunit.formatter.PHPUnitResultFormatter` can be specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>haltonincomplete</code></td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if any incomplete tests encountered.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>haltonskipped</code></td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stop the build process if any skipped tests are encountered.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>failureproperty</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to set (to true) on failure.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>errorproperty</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to set (to true) on error.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>incompletestop</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to set (to true) on incomplete tests.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>skippedproperty</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to set (to true) on skipped tests.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>usecustomerrorhandler</code></td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Use a custom Phing/PHPUnit error handler to process PHP errors.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>processisolation</code></td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enable process isolation when executing tests.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configuration</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to a PHPUnit configuration file (such as <code>phpunit.xml</code>). Supported</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>elements are: bootstrap, processIsolation, stopOnFailure, stopOnError, stopOnIncomplete and stopOnSkipped. Values provided <strong>overwrite</strong> other attributes!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>groups</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Only run tests from the specified group(s).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>excludeGroups</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Exclude tests from the specified group(s).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pharlocation</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location of the PHPUnit PHAR package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### formatter Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Use a predefined formatter (either <code>xml</code>, <code>plain</code>, <code>clover</code>, <code>crap4j</code>, or <code>summary</code>).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of a custom formatter class.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usefile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Boolean that determines whether output should be sent to a file.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory to write the file to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename of the result.</td>
<td>Depends on formatter</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **batchtest**

Define a number of tests based on pattern matching. `batchtest` collects the included files from any number of nested `<fileset>`s. It then generates a lists of classes that are (in)directly defined by each PHP file.

#### Table C.106: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A list of classes to exclude from then/a pattern matching. For example, when you have two baseclasses <code>BaseWebTest</code> and <code>BaseMathTest</code>, which are included a number of testcases (and thus added to the list of testclasses), you can exclude those classes from the list by typing <code>exclude=&quot;BaseWebTest BaseMathTest&quot;</code>.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Used to define more paths on which - besides/a the PHP include_path - to look for the test files.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name that is used to create a testsuite from this batchtest.</td>
<td>Phing Batchtest</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.77.2. Example

```xml
<phpunit>
    <formatter todir = "reports" type = "xml"/>
    <batchtest>
        <fileset dir = "tests">
            <include name = "**/*Test*.php"/>
            <exclude name = "**/Abstract*.php"/>
        </fileset>
    </batchtest>
</phpunit>
```

Runs all matching testcases in the directory `tests`, writing XML results to the directory `reports`.

```xml
<phpunit codecoverage = "true" haltonfailure = "true" haltonerror = "true">
    <formatter type = "plain" usefile = "false"/>
    <batchtest>
        <fileset dir = "tests">
            <include name = "**/*Test*.php"/>
        </fileset>
    </batchtest>
</phpunit>
```

Runs all matching testcases in the directory `tests`, gathers code coverage information, writing plain text results to the console. The build process is aborted if a test fails.

```xml
<phpunit bootstrap = "src/autoload.php">
    <formatter type = "plain" usefile = "false"/>
</phpunit>
```
Supported Nested Tags

```xml
<batchtest>
  <fileset dir = "tests">
    <include name = "**/*Test*.php"/>
  </fileset>
</batchtest>
<phpunit>
```

Runs all matching testcases in the directory `tests`, writing plain text results to the console. Additionally, before executing the tests, the bootstrap file `src/autoload.php` is loaded.

**Important note:** using a mechanism such as an "AllTests.php" file to execute testcases will bypass the Phing hooks used for reporting and counting, and could possibly lead to strange results. Instead, use one of more `fileset`'s to provide a list of testcases to execute.

### C.77.3. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`

### C.78. PHPUnitReport

This task transforms PHPUnit xml reports to HTML using XSLT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>infile</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The filename of the XML results file to use.</td>
<td><code>testsuites.xml</code></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>format</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The format of the generated report. Must benoframes or frames.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>styledir</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory where the stylesheets are located. They must conform to the following conventions: frames format: the stylesheet must be named <code>phpunit-frames.xsl</code>. noframes format: the stylesheet must be named <code>phpunit-noframes.xsl</code>. If unspecified, the task will look for the stylesheet(s) in the following directories: the PHP include path, the Phing home directory and the PEAR data directory (if applicable).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>todir</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>An existing directory where the files resulting from the transformation should be written to.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>usesorttable</code></td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use the sortable JavaScript library (see <a href="http://www.kryogenix.org/code/browser/sortable/">http://www.kryogenix.org/code/browser/sortable/</a>)</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.78.1. Example

```xml
<phpunitreport
  infile = "reports/testsuites.xml"
  format = "frames"
  todir = "reports/tests"
  styledir = "/home/phing/etc"/>
```

Generates a framed report in the directory `reports/tests` using the file `reports/testsuites.xml` as input.
Important note: testclasses that are not explicitly placed in a package (by using a '@package' tag in the class-level DocBlock) are listed under the "default" package.

C.79. PropertyCopy

Copies the value of a named property to another property. This is useful when you need to plug in the value of another property in order to get a property name and then want to get the value of that property name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If the property is already set, should we change it's value.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property you wish to copy from.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silent</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Do you want to suppress the error if the &quot;from&quot; property does not exist, and just not set the property &quot;name&quot;.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.79.1. Example

```xml
<property name = "org" value = "MyOrg" />
<property name = "org.MyOrg.DisplayName" value = "My Organization" />
<propertycopy property = "displayName" from = "org.${org}.DisplayName" />
```

Sets displayName to "My Organization".

C.80. PropertyRegexTask

Performs regular expression operations on an subject string, and sets the results to a property. There are two different operations that can be performed:

• Replace - The matched regular expression is replaced with a substitution pattern

• Match - Groupings within the regular expression are matched via a selection expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If the property is already set, should we change it's value. Can be true or false</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The subject to be processed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The regular expression pattern which isn't matched in the subject.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Match expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A pattern which indicates what match pattern/a you want in the returned value. This uses the substitution pattern syntax to indicate where to insert groupings created as a result of the regular expression match.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless a replace is specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A regular expression substitution pattern, n/a which will be used to replace the given regular expression in the subject.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless a match is specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should the match be case sensitive</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The maximum possible replacements for each-1 pattern in each subject string. Defaults to -1 (no limit).</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultValue</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The value to set the output property to, if n/a the subject string does not match the specific regular expression.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.80.1. Match expressions

Expressions are matched in a the same syntax as a regular expression substitution pattern.

- $0$ indicates the entire property name (default).
- $1$ indicates the first grouping
- $2$ indicates the second grouping
- etc...

#### C.80.2. Replace

It is important to note that when doing a "replace" operation, if the subject string does not match the regular expression, then the property is not set. You can change this behavior by supplying the "defaultValue" attribute. This attribute should contain the value to set the property to in this case.

- $0$ indicates the entire property name (default).
- $1$ indicates the first grouping
- $2$ indicates the second grouping
- etc...

#### C.80.3. Example

```xml
<propertyregex property = "pack.name" 
    subject = "package.ABC.name"
    pattern = "package\.[^.]*\..name"
    match = "$1"
    casesensitive = "false"
    defaultValue = "test1"/>

<echo message = "${pack.name}"/>

<propertyregex property = "pack.name" 
```
C.81. ReplaceRegexpTask

Replaces the occurrences of a given regular expression with a substitution pattern in a selected file or set of files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File to apply regular expression on</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or fileset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Regular expression match pattern</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or pattern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Regular expression match pattern</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The replacement string</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.81.1. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

1. PropertySelector

Selects property names that match a given regular expression and returns them in a delimited list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If the property is already set, should we change its value. Can be true or false</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The regular expression which is used to select property names for inclusion in the list. This follows the standard regular expression syntax accepted by phing's regular expression tasks.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A pattern which indicates what selection pattern you want in the returned list. This used the substitution pattern syntax to indicate where to insert groupings created as a result of the regular expression match.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Should the match be case sensitive.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A regular expression substitution pattern, which will be used to replace</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the given regular expression in the subject.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a match is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>specified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should the match be case sensitive</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The delimiter used to separate entries in the resulting property</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinct</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Should the returned entries be a distinct set (no duplicate entries).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1. Select expressions

Expressions are matched in the same syntax as a regular expression substitution pattern.

- $0$ indicates the entire property name (default).
- $1$ indicates the first grouping
- $2$ indicates the second grouping
- etc...

1.2. Example

```xml
<property name = "package.ABC.name" value = "abc pack name" />
<property name = "package.DEF.name" value = "def pack name" />
<property name = "package.GHI.name" value = "ghi pack name" />
<property name = "package.JKL.name" value = "jkl pack name" />

<propertyselector property = "pack.list"
  delimiter = ","
  match = "package\.[^\.]\.*\name"
  select = "\1"
  casesensitive = "false" />
```

2. URLEncodeTask

The URLEncode task will encode a given property for use within a URL string. This value which is actually set will be encoded via the urlencode() function. Typically, you must do this for all parameter values within a URL.

Table C.112: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If the property is already set, should we change it? True or false.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value of the property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No, if refid is specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The id of a saved reference whose value will be the value of the property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No, if value is specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1. Example

```xml
<urlencode name="file.location" value="C:\\wwwhome\\my reports\\report.xml" />
```

### C.82. rSTTask

Renders rST (reStructuredText) files into different output formats.

This task requires the python docutils installed. They contain rst2html, rst2latex, rst2man, rst2odt, rst2s5, rst2xml.

Homepage: https://gitorious.org/phing/rsttask

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>rST input file to render</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Output format:</td>
<td>html</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• html</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• latex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• odt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• s5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• xml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to store the rendered file to. Used as magically determined from input file if it ends with a <code>/</code>.</td>
<td>magically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uptodate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Only render if the input file is newer than the target file.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toolpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the rst2* tool</td>
<td>determined from format</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toolparam</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional commandline parameters to the rst2* tool</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The mode to create directories with. From umask</td>
<td>From umask</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.82.1. Features

- renders single files
- render nested files
- mappers to generate output file names based on the rst ones
- multiple output formats
Examples

- filter chains to e.g. replace variables after rendering
- custom parameters to the rst2* tool
- configurable rst tool path
- uptodate check
- automatically overwrites old files
- automatically creates target directories

C.82.2. Examples

Render a single rST file to HTML

By default, HTML is generated. If no target file is specified, the input file name is taken, and its extension replaced with the correct one for the output format.

```xml
<project name= "example" basedir = "." default = "single">
  <target name = "single" description = "render a single rST file to HTML">
    <rST file = "path/to/file.rst"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

Render a single rST file to any supported format

The format attribute determines the output format:

```xml
<project name= "example" basedir = "." default = "single">
  <target name = "single" description = "render a single rST file to S5 HTML">
    <rST file = "path/to/file.rst" format = "s5"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

Specifying the output file name

```xml
<project name= "example" basedir = "." default = "single">
  <target name = "single" description = "render a single rST file">
    <rST file = "path/to/file.rst" destination = "path/to/output/file.html"/>
  </target>
</project>
```

Rendering multiple files

A nested fileset tag may be used to specify multiple files.

```xml
<project name= "example" basedir = "." default = "multiple">
  <target name = "multiple" description = "renders several rST files">
    <rST>
      <fileset dir = ".">
        <include name = "README.rst"/>
      </fileset>
    </rST>
  </target>
</project>
```
Examples

Rendering multiple files to another directory

A nested mapper may be used to determine the output file names.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<project name="example" basedir="." default="multiple">
  <target name="multiple" description="renders several rST files">
    <rST>
      <fileset dir="">
        <include name="README.rst" />
        <include name="docs/*.rst" />
      </fileset>
      <mapper type="glob" from="*.rst" to="path/to/my/*.xhtml"/>
    </rST>
  </target>
</project>
```

Modifying files after rendering

You may have variables in your rST code that can be replaced after rendering, i.e. the version of your software.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<project name="example" basedir="." default="filterchain">
  <target name="filterchain" description="renders several rST files">
    <rST>
      <fileset dir="">
        <include name="README.rst" />
        <include name="docs/*.rst" />
      </fileset>
      <filterchain>
        <replacetokens begintoken="##" endtoken="##">
          <token key="VERSION" value="1.23.0"/>
        </replacetokens>
      </filterchain>
    </rST>
  </target>
</project>
```

Rendering changed files only

The `uptodate` attribute determines if only those files should be rendered that are newer than their output file.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<project name="example" basedir="." default="multiple">
  <target name="multiple" description="renders several rST files">
    <rST uptodate="true">
      <fileset dir="">
        <include name="docs/*.rst" />
      </fileset>
    </rST>
  </target>
</project>
```
Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- mapper
- filterchain

C.83. S3PutTask

Uploads an object to Amazon S3. This task requires the PEAR package Services_Amazon_S3 [http://pear.php.net/package/Services_Amazon_S3]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Amazon S3 key</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.key)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secret</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Amazon S3 secret</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.secret)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucket</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Bucket to store the object in</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.bucket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Content to store in the object</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or source or fileset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to read content for the object from</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or content or fileset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Object name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (unless fileset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentType</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Content type of the object, set to auto if you want to autodetect the content type based on the source file extension</td>
<td>binary/octet-stream</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.83.1. Example

**Uploading a file**

```
<fileput source="/path/to/file.txt" object="file.txt" bucket="mybucket"
key="AmazonKey" secret="AmazonSecret"/>
```

You can also define "bucket, key, secret" outside of the task call:

```
<property name="amazon.key" value="my_key"/>
<property name="amazon.secret" value="my_secret"/>
<property name="amazon.bucket" value="mybucket"/>
<fileput source="/path/to/file.txt" object="file.txt"/>
```

You can also specify inline content instead of a file to upload:

```
<property name="amazon.key" value="my_key"/>
<property name="amazon.secret" value="my_secret"/>
<property name="amazon.bucket" value="mybucket"/>
<fileput content="Some content here" object="file.txt"/>
```

It also works with filesets:

```
<property name="amazon.key" value="my_key"/>
<property name="amazon.secret" value="my_secret"/>
<property name="amazon.bucket" value="mybucket"/>
<fileput>
  <fileset dir="${project.basedir}"
    include name="**/*.jpg"/>
</fileset>
```

### C.83.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`

### C.84. S3GetTask

Downloads an object from Amazon S3. This task requires the PEAR package Services_Amazon_S3 [http://pear.php.net/package/Services_Amazon_S3]

#### Table C.115: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Amazon S3 key</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.key)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C.84: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secret</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Amazon S3 secret</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.secret)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucket</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Bucket containing the object</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or defined before task call as: amazon.bucket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Object name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to store the object after download</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.84.1. Example

**Downloading an object**

```xml
<s3get object = "file.txt" target = "${project.basedir}" bucket = "mybucket"
key = "AmazonKey" secret = "AmazonSecret" />
```

You can also define "bucket, key, secret" outside of the task call:

```xml
<property name = "amazon.key" value = "my_key" />
<property name = "amazon.secret" value = "my_secret" />
<property name = "amazon.bucket" value = "mybucket" />
<s3get object = "file.txt" target = "${project.basedir}" />
```

### C.85. SassTask

The **SassTask** converts SCSS or Sass files to CSS using either the ‘sass’ gem [http://sass-lang.com/documentation/file.SASS_REFERENCE.html#using_sass] or the scssphp package [http://leafo.github.io/scssphp/].

**Table C.116: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>check</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to just check the syntax of the input files.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set the style to compact.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compressed</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set the style to compressed.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crunched</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set the style to crunched. Supported by False scssphp, not sass.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expand</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set the style to expanded.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encoding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Default encoding for input files. Supported by utf-8 scssphp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Location/name of the sass executable, if sass required.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extfilter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Extension to filter against.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to fail/halt if an error occurs.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of single file to process.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Additional flags to set for sass executable.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of single file to process. Synonym for N/A file.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepsubdirectories</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to keep the directory structure when True compiling.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linenumbers</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to annotate generated CSS with False source file and line numbers.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nested</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set the style to expanded.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newext</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Extension for newly created files.</td>
<td>css</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to cache parsed sass files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Corresponding output file for 'file'/'input' N/A parameter. If not specified and outputpath is, then the generated file is placed there, with the filename based on the input file. If neither is specified, then the generated file is placed into the directory that the input file is in.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where to place the generated CSS files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specify sass import path. e.g. --load-path ...</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeoldext</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to strip existing extension off the True output filename.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of style to output. Must be one of nested, compact, compressed, crunched or expanded. 'Helper' attributes may also be used. 'crunched' is supported by scssphp only.</td>
<td>nested</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to show a full stack trace on error.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unixnewlines</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Use Unix-style newlines in written files.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useSass</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use the 'sass' command line tool. True Takes precedence over scssphp if both are available and enabled.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useScssphp</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to use the 'scssphp' PHP package.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The useSass and useScssphp attributes can be used to indicate which compiler should be used, which would be useful if both are available. If both are available and enabled, then the 'sass' compiler is used rather than the scssphp library.

C.85.1. Example

```xml
<sass style = "compact" trace = "yes" unixnewlines = "yes" outputpath = "${compiled.dir.resolved}">
<fileset dir = "."/>
</sass>
```
C.85.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.86. ScpTask

The ScpTask copies files to and from a remote host using scp. This task requires the PHP SSH2 extension [http://pecl.php.net/package/ssh2] to function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Remote host</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Remote port</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Username to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Password to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubkeyfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Public key file (OpenSSH format) to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privkeyfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Private key file (OpenSSH format) to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privkeyfilepassphrase</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Private key file passphrase to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autocreate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to autocreate remote directories</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory to put file(s) in</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Filename to use</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetch</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to fetch (instead of copy to) the file</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which the task reports status messages. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.86.1. Example

```xml
<scp username=\"john\" password=\"smith\" host=\"webserv\" fetch=\"true\" todir=\"\~/home/john\" file=\"\~/www/htdocs/test.html\" />
```

Fetches a single file from the remote server.

```xml
<scp username=\"john\" password=\"smith\" host=\"webserv\" todir=\"\~/www/htdocs/\" file=\"\~/home/john/dev/test.html\" />
```

Copies a single file to the remote server.

```xml
<scp username=\"john\" password=\"smith\" host=\"webserv\" todir=\"\~/www/htdocs/project/\">
  <fileset dir=\"test\">
```

Copies a single directory to the remote server.
Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

- sshconfig

Sometimes it is necessary to set specific configuration parameters on the ssh connection when connecting to a remote server. You can set them with the sshconfig nested tag. Set the parameters to specify connection and encryption options. These are the parameters as specified by the $methods parameter of the ssh2_connect function. See ssh2_connect [http://us3.php.net/ssh2_connect] for more information.

sshconfig can also be used as project level parameter with a refid so the same parameters can be re-used across a project easily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of key exchange methods to advertise, comma separated in order of preference.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostkey</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of hostkey methods to advertise, comma separated in order of preference.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td>Nested Tag</td>
<td>Element containing attributes crypt, comp, n/a and mac method preferences for messages sent from client to server. All attributes are optional.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>Nested Tag</td>
<td>Element containing attributes crypt, comp, n/a and mac method preferences for messages sent from server to client. All attributes are optional.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.87. SmartyTask**

A task for generating output by using Smarty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlTemplate</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The control template used to generate the output.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templatePath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path where Smarty will look for templates.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputDirectory</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The output directory, will be created if it doesn't exist.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compilePath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path Smarty uses as a &quot;cache&quot; for compiled templates.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SonarTask

This task runs SonarQube Scanner [http://www.sonarqube.org/], a tool for code analysis and continuous inspection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forceCompile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether Smarty should always recompile templates.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path where Smarty will look for config files.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftDelimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The template left delimiter.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightDelimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The template right delimiter.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contextProperties</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to a property file that will be fed into the initial template context.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.88.1. Examples

**Minimal Example**

This example assumes that the SonarQube Scanner is called `sonarqube-scanner` and is available on the `PATH`.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project name="sonar-minimal-example" default="sonar">
    <taskdef name="sonar" classname="phing.tasks.ext.sonar.SonarTask"/>

    <sonar executable="sonarqube-scanner">
        <property name="sonar.projectKey" value="my-unique-project-key"/>
        <property name="sonar.projectName" value="Foo Project"/>
        <property name="sonar.projectVersion" value="0.1.0"/>
        <property name="sonar.sources" value="src"/>
    </sonar>
</project>
```
Full Example

This example consists of two files – build.xml and sonar-project.properties.

The build.xml:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project name="sonar-full-example" default="sonar">
  <taskdef name="sonar" classname="phing.tasks.ext.sonar.SonarTask" />
  <sonar>
    <executable>path/to/sonarqube-scanner</executable>
    <errors>true</errors>
    <debug>true</debug>
    <configuration>path/to/sonar-project.properties</configuration>
  </sonar>
</project>
```

The configuration file path/to/sonar-project.properties:

```
sonar.projectKey     = my-unique-project-key
sonar.projectName    = Foo Project
sonar.projectVersion = 0.1.0
sonar.sources        = src
```

C.88.2. Supported Nested Tags

- property

  Analysis parameters of SonarQube Scanner can be defined in a configuration file or via nested property elements. If both a configuration file and property elements are provided, the properties are merged. Values from property elements overwrite values from the configuration file if their property keys are equal.

  **Table C.121: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Value of property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.89. SortList

Sort a delimitied list of items in their natural string order. Note that the value and refid attributes are mutually exclusive, and the value attribute takes precedence if both are specified.

**Table C.122: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.89.1. Example

```xml
<property id = "test" name = "my.list" value = "z;y;X;w;v;U;t" />
<sortlist property = "my.sorted.list" refid = "test"
    delimiter = ";"
    flags = "SORT_NATURAL|SORT_FLAG_CASE" />
```

### C.90. SshTask

The **SshTask** executes commands on a remote host using ssh. This task requires the PHP SSH2 extension [http://pecl.php.net/package/ssh2](http://pecl.php.net/package/ssh2) to function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Remote host</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Remote port</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Username to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Password to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubkeyfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Public key file (OpenSSH format) to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privkeyfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Private key file (OpenSSH format) to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privkeyfilepassphrase</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Private key file passphrase to use for the connection</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Command to execute on the remote server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to capture (any)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to display the output of the command</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pty</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The terminal type to open</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failonerror</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Decides if a command chain will fail if one of the executed commands failed. Added for backward compatibility. Set to true if you execute more than one command and want the task to fail on any error.</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.90.1. Example

```xml
<ssh username="john" password="smith" host="webserver" command="ls"/>
```

Executes a single command on the remote server.

### C.90.2. Supported Nested Tags

- **sshconfig**

Sometimes it is necessary to set specific configuration parameters on the ssh connection when connecting to a remote server. You can set them with the sshconfig nested tag. Set the parameters to specify connection and encryption options. These are the parameters as specified by the $methods parameter of the ssh2_connect function. See ssh2_connect [http://us3.php.net/ssh2_connect] for more information.

sshconfig can also be used as project level parameter with a refid so the same parameters can be re-used across a project easily.

### Table C.124: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of key exchange methods to advertise, n/a comma separated in order of preference.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostkey</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>List of hostkey methods to advertise, comma separated in order of preference.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client</td>
<td>Nested Tag</td>
<td>Element containing attributes crypt, comp, n/a and mac method preferences for messages sent from client to server. All attributes are optional.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>Nested Tag</td>
<td>Element containing attributes crypt, comp, n/a and mac method preferences for messages sent from server to client. All attributes are optional.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.91. SvnCheckoutTask

The SvnCheckoutTask checks out a Subversion repository to a local directory.
Table C.125: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of SVN repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to export to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limit operation by depth</td>
<td>empty, files, immediates or infinity</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreexternal</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore externals definitions</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trustServerCert</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Trust self-signed certificates</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.91.1. Example

```xml
<svncheckout
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  username = "anony"
  password = "anony"
  nocache = "true"
  repositoryurl = "svn://localhost/project/trunk/"
  todir = "<home/user/svnwc"/>
</svncheckout>
```

```xml
<svncheckout
  svnpath = "C:/Subversion/bin/svn.exe"
  repositoryurl = "svn://localhost/project/trunk/"
  todir = "C:/projects/svnwc"/>
```

C.92. SvnCommitTask

The SvnCommitTask commits a local working copy to a SVN repository and sets the specified property (default svn.committedrevision) to the revision number of the committed revision.

Table C.126: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limit operation by depth</td>
<td>empty, files, immediates or infinity</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The commit message</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore externals definitions</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trustServerCert</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Trust self-signed certificates</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to set to the last committed revision number</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.92.1. Example

```xml
<svncommit
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  username = "anony"
  password = "anony"
  nocache = "true"
  workingcopy = "/home/joe/dev/project"
  message = "Updated documentation, fixed typos" />
```

The most basic usage only needs the working copy and the commit message as in

```xml
<svncommit
  workingcopy = "/home/joe/dev/project"
  message = "Updated documentation, fixed typos" />
<echo message = "Committed revision: ${svn.committedrevision}"/>
```

#### C.93. SvnCopyTask

The SvnCopyTask duplicates something in a working copy or repository, remembering history.

### Table C.127: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>message</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Log message</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of SVN repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Force overwrite files if they already exist</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to export to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limit operation by depth</td>
<td>empty,</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>files,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>immediates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>infinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trustServerCert</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Trust self-signed certificates</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.93.1. Example

```xml
<svncopy
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  username = "anony"
  password = "anony"
  nocache = "true"
  repositoryurl = "svn://localhost/project/trunk/
  todir = "svn://localhost/project/tags/0.1"/>
```

C.94. SvnExportTask

The SvnExportTask exports a Subversion repository to a local directory.

### Table C.128: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Revision to use in export</td>
<td>HEAD</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of SVN repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to export to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limit operation by depth</td>
<td>empty,</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>files,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>immediates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>infinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore externals definitions</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trustServerCert</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Trust self-signed certificates</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.94.1. Example

```xml
<svnexport
```
SvnInfoTask

The SvnInfoTask parses the output of the ‘svn info --xml’ command and extracts one specified element (+ optional sub element) from that output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy directory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or repositoryurl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or workingcopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to use</td>
<td>svn.info</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets whether to store actual last changed url revision of the directory/file mentioned</td>
<td>url</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subelement</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sets whether to force compatibility with older SVN versions (&lt; 1.2)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.95.1. Example

```xml
<svninfo>
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  workingcopy = "/home/user/svnwc"
  element = "url"
  propertyname = "svn.url"/
</svninfo>

<svninfo>
  repositoryurl = "http://svn.phing.info/"
  element = "commit"
  subelement = "author"
  propertyname = "svn.author"/
</svninfo>
```
C.96. SvnLastRevisionTask

The SvnLastRevisionTask stores the number of the last revision of a Subversion workingcopy in a property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy directory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>workingcopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to use</td>
<td>svn.lastrevision</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastChanged</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Sets whether to store actual last changed revision of the directory/file mentioned</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.96.1. Example

```xml
<svnlastrevision
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  workingcopy = "/home/user/svnwc"
  propertyname = "svn.lastrevision"/>
```

```xml
<svnlastrevision
  svnpath = "C:/Subversion/bin/svn.exe"
  workingcopy = "C:/projects/svnwc"
  propertyname = "svn.lastrevision"/>
```

```xml
<svnlastrevision
  svnpath = "C:/Subversion/bin/svn.exe"
  repositoryurl = "http://svn.phing.info/"
  propertyname = "svn.lastrevision"/>
```

C.97. SvnListTask

The SvnListTask stores the output of a svn list command on a workingcopy or repositoryurl in a property. The result will be stored in an array, one string that is separated by ' | ' (in words: space pipe space) for easy parsing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy directory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>One of the two</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

219
Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to use</td>
<td>svn.list</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Limits the number of items to get back from the command</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orderDescending</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Sets whether to reverse the order of the listed items</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.97.1. Example

```xml
<svnlist
    svnpath  =  "/usr/bin/svn"
    workingcopy  =  "/home/user/svnwc"
    propertyname  =  "svn.list"/>
```

```xml
<svnlist
    svnpath  =  "/usr/bin/svn"
    repositoryurl  =  "http://svn.example.com/myrepo/tags"
    orderDescending  =  "true"
    limit  =  "10" />
```

The latter example could produce a list of your tags like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>revision</th>
<th>author</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4028</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>May 19 18:31</td>
<td>Release_2.9.1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4026</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>May 18 14:33</td>
<td>Release_2.9.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4023</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>May 16 15:53</td>
<td>Release_2.9.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4018</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>May 13 11:55</td>
<td>Release_2.9.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>Apr 27 12:09</td>
<td>Release_2.9.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.98. SvnRevertTask

The SvnRevertTask reverts a svn repository.

**Table C.132: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy directory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>One of the two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recursive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Flag for recursive revert.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.99. SvnLogTask

The SvnLogTask stores the output of a svn log command on a workingcopy or repositoryurl in a property. The result will be stored in an array, one string that is separated by ’ | ’ (in words: space pipe space) for easy parsing.
### C.99.1. Example

```
<svnlog svnpath = "*/usr/bin/svn"
    workingcopy = "*/home/user/svnwc" propertyname = "svn.log"/>
```

```
<svnlog svnpath = "*/usr/bin/svn"
    repositoryurl = "http://svn.example.com/myrepo/trunk" limit = "10" />
```

The latter example could produce a history of the latest revisions in the trunk:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4033</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>2011-05-23T14:21:12.496274Z</td>
<td>some svn commit comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4032</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>2011-05-23T13:24:46.496265Z</td>
<td>some svn commit comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4031</td>
<td>tony</td>
<td>2011-05-23T09:23:28.093167Z</td>
<td>some svn commit comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.100. SvnUpdateTask

The `SvnUpdateTask` updates a local directory.

#### Table C.134: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the working copy</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specific revision to update the working copy</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore externals definitions</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.100.1. Example

```
<svnupdate
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  username = "anony"
  password = "anony"
  nocache = "true"
  todir = "/home/user/svnwc"/>
```

```
<svnupdate
  svnpath = "C:/Subversion/bin/svn.exe"
  todir = "C:/projects/svnwc"/>
```

C.101. SvnSwitchTask

The `SvnSwitchTask` changes a local directory from one repository to another.

**Table C.135: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the checked out project</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocache</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Connection credentials will not be cached</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limit operation by depth</td>
<td>empty, files,</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>immediates or infinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Ignore externals definitions</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trustServerCert</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Trust self-signed certificates</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.101.1. Example

```
<svnswitch
  svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
  username = "anony"
  password = "anony"
  nocache = "true"
  repositoryurl = "http://svn.phing.info/tags/2.4.2"
```
SvnProplistTask

```
todir = "*/home/user/svnwc"/
```

```
<svnswitch
    svnpath = "C:/Subversion/bin/svn.exe"
    repositoryurl = "http://svn.phing.info/tags/2.4.2"
    todir = "C:/projects/svnwc"/>
```

### C.102. SvnProplistTask

The SvnProplistTask lists all properties on files, dirs, or revisions from the working copy.

**Table C.136: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workingcopy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Working copy directory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or repositoryurl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes, or workingcopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to use</td>
<td>svn.proplist</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recursive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Recursive proplist usage?</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.102.1. Example

```
<svnproplist
    svnpath = "/usr/bin/svn"
    username = "anony"
    password = "anony"
    repositoryurl = "http://svn.phing.info/tags/2.4.2"
    todir = "*/home/user/svnwc"
    recursive = "true"
    propertyname = "proplist"/>
```

### C.103. SvnPropgetTask

The SvnPropgetTask gets a property on files, dirs, or revisions from the working copy.

**Table C.137: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the checked out project</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of property to use.</td>
<td>svn.propget</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svnpropertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The svn property to get.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromdir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The dir the properties are from.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.103.1. Example

```xml
<svnpropget
svnpath="/usr/bin/svn"
username="anony"
password="anony"
repositoryurl="http://svn.phing.info/tags/2.4.2"
fromdir="/home/user/svnwc"
svnpropertyname="propertyname"
propertyname="propget"/>
```

C.104. SvnPropsetTask

The SvnSwitchTask sets a property on files, dirs, or revisions from the working copy.

Table C.138: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svnpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to Subversion binary</td>
<td>/usr/bin/svn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repositoryurl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>URL of remote repository</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the checked out project</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A username used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A password used to connect to the SVN server</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svnpropertyname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The svn property to set</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.104.1. Example

```xml
<svnpropset
svnpath="/usr/bin/svn"
username="anony"
password="anony"
repositoryurl="http://svn.phing.info/tags/2.4.2"
todir="/home/user/svnwc"
svnpropset="propertyname"/>
```
C.105. StopwatchTask

The StopwatchTask provides an easy way to measure execution time of phing tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the timer.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Set a category for the timer.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Action could be one of start, stop or lap</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.105.1. Example

```xml
<stopwatch name="test"/>
<!-- some other task... -->
<stopwatch name="test" action="lap"/>
<!-- some other task... -->
<stopwatch name="test" action="lap"/>
<!-- some other task... -->
<stopwatch name="test" action="lap"/>
<!-- some other task... -->
<stopwatch name="test" action="stop"/>
```

C.106. SymfonyConsoleTask

Executes Symfony2 console commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The Symfony Console command to execute</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to symfony console application</td>
<td>app/console</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>The symfony cli debug mode</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silent</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Disable task output except errors. Use infalse conjunction with additional output helper like Symfonys ProgressBar</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to store then/a application output in</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkReturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.106.1. Examples

Simple example

```xml
<SymfonyConsole command = "cache:clear"/>
```

Complex example
C.106.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `arg`

**Table C.141: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>the name for this argument, -- will be appended</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>the value for the argument</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quotes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>set to true if the value should be enclosed</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>double quotes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.107. SymlinkTask

Creates symlink(s) to a specified file / directory or a collection of files / directories.

**Table C.142: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>What you're trying to symlink from</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or nested FileSet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Where you'd like the symlink(s)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to override the symlink if it exists but points to a different location</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to create relative symlinks</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.107.1. Example

Single symlink

```xml
<symlink target="/path/to/original/file" link="/where/to/symlink" />
```

Using filesets

```xml
<symlink link="/where/to/symlink">
  <fileset dir="/some/directory">
    <include name="*" />
  </fileset>
</symlink>
```

In the fileset example, assuming the contents of "/some/directory" were:

- Somedir
Supported Nested Tags

- `somefile`

Then the contents of "/where/to/symlink" would be:

- Somedir -> /some/directory/Somedir
- somefile -> /some/directory/somefile

C.107.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`

C.108. TarTask

The TarTask creates a tarball from a fileset or directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Tarball filename</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Base directory to tar (if no fileset specified, none entire directory contents will be included in tar)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of compression to use (gzip, bzip2, none, lzma2, none)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeemptydirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, also empty directories are true copied.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>How to handle long files, those with a path &gt;warn 100 chars. Allowable values are: truncate - paths are truncated to the maximum length, fail - paths greater than the maximum cause a build exception warn - paths greater than the maximum cause a warning and GNU is used, gnu - GNU extensions are used for any paths greater than the maximum, omit - paths greater than the maximum are omitted from the archive</td>
<td>warn</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File path prefix to use when adding files to the archive</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

files are not replaced if they are already present in the archive.

Note

using basedir and fileset simultaneously can result in strange contents in the archive.
C.108.1. Example

```xml
<tar destfile= "ping.tar">
  <fileset dir= ".">
    <include name= "***/**" />
  </fileset>
</tar>
```

The above example uses a fileset to determine which files to include in the archive.

```xml
<tar destfile= "ping.tar.gz" basedir= "." compression= "gzip"/>
```

The second example uses the basedir attribute to include the contents of that directory (including subdirectories) in the archive, compressing the archive using gzip.

C.108.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.109. ThrowTask

Extension of build in FailTask that can throw an exception that is given by a reference. This may be useful if you want to rethrow the exception that has been caught by a TryCatchTask in the <catch> block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refid</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Id of the referenced exception.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

In addition, all attributes of the FailTask are supported.

C.109.1. Example

```xml
<target name= "tryCatchThrow">
  <trycatch property= "foo" reference= "bar">
    <try>
      <fail>Tada!</fail>
    </try>

    <catch>
      <echo>In <catch>...</echo>
    </catch>

    <finally>
      <echo>In <finally>...</echo>
    </finally>
  </trycatch>

  <echo>As property: ${foo}</echo>
</target>
```
C.110. UntarTask

The UntarTask unpacks one or more tar archives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Archive filename</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory to unpack the archive(s) to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removepath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to remove from files in the archive(s)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forceExtract</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When set to false, only extract files if the false destination does not exist yet or is older than the archive. When set to true, always extract files.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preservePermissions</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>When set to true, preserve permissions (mode, uid, gid) as set in the tar file.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.110.1. Example

```xml
<untar file = "test.tar.gz" todir = "dest">
  <fileset dir = ".">
    <include name = ":*tar.gz"/>
    <include name = ":*tar"/>
  </fileset>
</untar>
```

C.110.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.111. UnzipTask

The UnzipTask unpacks one or more ZIP archives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Archive filename</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Directory to unpack the archive(s) to</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C.111. Example

```xml
<unzip file="testzip.zip" todir="dest">
    <fileset dir=".">
        <include name="*.zip"/>
    </fileset>
</unzip>
```

### C.112. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

### C.112. Variable

**DESCRIPTION OF TASK.** The Variable task provides a mutable property to Phing and works much like variable assignment in PHP. This task is similar to the standard Phing Property task, except that **THESE PROPERTIES ARE MUTABLE.** While this goes against the standard Phing use of properties, occasionally it is useful to be able to change a property value within the build. In general, use of this task is **DISCOURAGED**, and the standard Phing Property should be used if possible. Having said that, in real life I use this a lot.

Variables can be set individually or loaded from a standard properties file. A ‘feature’ of variables is that they can override properties, but properties cannot override variables. So if an already established property exists, its value can be reassigned by use of this task.

**Table C.147: Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property to set.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, unless 'file' is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The value of the property.</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unset</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Removes the property from the project as if it was never set.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a standard properties file to load None variables from.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.112.1. Example**

```xml
<var name="x" value="6"/>
<echo>x = ${x}</echo>
<!-- print: 6 -->
<var name="x" value="12"/>
```
The `VersionTask` increments a three-part version number from a given file and writes it back to the file. The resulting version number is also published under supplied property.

The version number in the text file is expected in the format of Major.Minor.Bugfix (e.g. 1.3.2). Alternatively you can use 'v' as prefix (e.g. v1.3.2).

### Table C.148: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>releasetype</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies desired version release (Major, Minor or Bugfix)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File containing three-part version number to increment</td>
<td>build.version</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Property which contains the resulting version number</td>
<td>build.version</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propFile</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, version will be saved using <code>property</code> file format (i.e. key=value).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startingVersion</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Starting version string, if version file does not exist</td>
<td>0.0.0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.113.1. Example

```xml
<version releasetype = "Major" file = "version.txt" property = "version.number"/>
```
C.114. WikiPublishTask

This task can publish Wiki document via Wiki WebAPI. It supports only MediaWiki [http://www.mediawiki.org/] engine for now.


Table C.149: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiUrl</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Wiki API URL (eg. <a href="http://localhost/wiki/n/a">http://localhost/wiki/n/a</a> api.php)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apiUser</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Wiki API user name</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apiPassword</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Wiki API user password</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>ID of page that will be changed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these attributes is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Title of page that will be changes. Can also be used as page identifier</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Content of published page</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Edit mode (overwrite, prepend, append)</td>
<td>append</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.114.1. Example

```xml
<wikipublish
  apiUrl = "http://localhost/wiki/api.php"
  apiUser = "testUser"
  apiPassword = "testPassword"
  title = "Some Page"
  content = "Some content"
  mode = "prepend"/>
```

C.115. XmlLintTask

The XmlLintTask checks syntax (lint) one or more XML files against an XML Schema Definition.

Note: This assumes that the DOM extension is loaded in PHP5 since this is used to drive the validation process.

Table C.150: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>schema</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to XSD file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to XML file</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haltonfailure</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Stops the build when validation fails</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useRNG</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Set to Yes if the Schema is in the n Relax NG</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.115.1. Examples

```xml
<xmllint schema="schema.xsd" file="config.xml"/>
```

Validate one XML file against one XSD file.

```xml
<xmllint schema="schema.xsd">
  <fileset dir=".">
    <include name="**/config.xml"/>
  </fileset>
</xmllint>
```

Validate more XML files against one XSD file.

```xml
<fileset dir="./sources" id="sources">
  <include name="main.xml"/>
  <include name="chapter*.xml"/>
  <include name="appendix*.xml"/>
</fileset>

<property name="docbook.relaxng" value="/usr/share/xml/docbook/schema/rng/5.0/docbookxi.rng"/>

<xmllint schema="${docbook.relaxng}" useRNG="yes">
  <fileset refid="sources"/>
</xmllint>
```

Validate a set of DocBook files against the DocBook RNG grammar

C.115.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset

C.116. XmlPropertyTask

Loads property values from a well-formed xml file. There are no other restrictions than "well-formed".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The XML file to parse.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The prefix to prepend to each property</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepRoot</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Keep the xml root tag as the first value in the property name.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collapseAttributes</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Treat attributes as nested elements.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delimiter</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Delimiter for splitting multiple values.</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If this is set to true then a build exception will be raised if the file cannot be found otherwise only a warning will be logged.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C.116.1. Example**

Consider the following XML file:

```xml
<root-tag myattr="true">
  <inner-tag someattr="val">Text</inner-tag>
  <a2><a3><a4>false</a4></a3></a2>
</root-tag>
```

Used with the following entry (default):

```xml
<xmlproperty file="somefile.xml"/>
```

results in the following properties:

- root-tag(myattr)=true
- root-tag.inner-tag=Text
- root-tag.inner-tag(someattr)=val
- root-tag.a2.a3.a4=false

Used with the following entry (collapseAttributes=true):

```xml
<xmlproperty file="somefile.xml" collapseAttributes="true"/>
```

results in the following properties:

- root-tag.myattr=true
- root-tag.inner-tag=Text
- root-tag.inner-tag.someattr=val
- root-tag.a2.a3.a4=false

Used with the following entry (keepRoot=false):

```xml
<xmlproperty file="somefile.xml" keepRoot="false"/>
```

results in the following properties:

- inner-tag=Text
- inner-tag(someattr)=val
- a2.a3.a4=false

**C.117. ZendCodeAnalyzerTask**

The ZendCodeAnalyzerTask analyze PHP source files using the Zend Code Analyzer tool that ships with all versions of Zend Studio.
### C.117.1. Example

Example

```
<zendcodeanalyzer
  analyzerPath = "/usr/local/Zend/ZendStudioClient-5.1.0/bin/ZendCodeAnalyzer"
  file = "SomeClass.php"/>
```

Analyze one PHP source file with all default warnings enabled.

```
<zendcodeanalyzer
  analyzerPath = "/usr/local/Zend/ZendStudioClient-5.1.0/bin/ZendCodeAnalyzer"
  disable = "var-ref-notmodified,if-if-else"
  <fileset dir = ".">
    <include name = "**/*.php"/>
  </fileset>
</zendcodeanalyzer>
```

Analyze a set of PHP source files and disable a few warnings.

### C.117.2. Supported Nested Tags

- `fileset`

### C.118. ZendGuardEncodeTask

The `ZendGuardEncodeTask` is a wrapper for ZendGuard Zendenc executable. It pre-compiles the PHP code which improves speed and can prevent unauthorized code modification. Additionally it allows signing or licensing the code so it can only be used with a valid license.

For more information about ZendGuard encode parameters see the ZendGuard documentation [http://static.zend.com/topics/Zend-Guard-User-Guidev5x.pdf].

```
Table C.153: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zendEncoderPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to zendenc or zendenc5 binary</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteSource</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to delete the original file and replace with encoded</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renameSourceExt</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If defined the original file will be copied to originalfile.renameSourceExt before encoding. This property overrides the deleteSource property.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shortTags</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Turns on/off support for PHP short tags (&lt;?). True to enable support.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspTags</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Turns on/off support for ASP tags (&lt;%). True to enable support.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noHeader</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Disables the PHP-compatible header that is added to the top of every encoded file by default and is displayed if the Zend Optimizer is not properly installed.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useCrypto</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enables cryptography support.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encodedOnly</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If enabled the encoded files will only work with other encoded files (i.e. encoded and not-encoded files cannot be used together).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forceEncode</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Allow encoding previously encoded files. Not recommended.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expires</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Make an encoded file to expire on the given date. Date is in yyyy-mm-dd format.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obfuscationLevel</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Level of obfuscation. Defaults to 0 (no obfuscation).</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optMask</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Optimization mask. Integer representing a bit mask.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privateKeyPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the company private key. This is required when either signProduct or licenseProduct is enabled.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licenseProduct</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enabled product licensing. The encoded files won't work without a valid license. If enabled privateKeyPath property also needs to be defined.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signProduct</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enabled product signing. If signing is enabled the files will be encoded with license support. However valid license won't be required for the files to work. If enabled privateKeyPath property also needs to be defined.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the product. This must match then/a product name in the license and is required when either licenseProduct or signProduct is enabled.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prologFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to a file containing a text that will be prepended to each encoded file and displayed in case the Zend Optimizer is not installed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.118.1. Example

```
<zendguardencode
  shortTags = "false"
  productName = "Phing"
  privateKeyPath = "/var/data/phing.key"
  licenseProduct = "true"
  zendEncoderPath = "/usr/local/Zend/ZendGuard-5_0_1/bin/zendenc5"
```
Encode all php files in the current directory and subdirectories. Exclude everything in cache/ and plugins/ but include everything in plugins that starts with cs.

C.118.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
- zipfileset

C.119. ZendGuardLicenseTask

The ZendGuardLicenseTask is a wrapper for ZendGuard zendenc_sign executable. It generates ZendGuard license either from a license template file or from the defined properties.

For more information about ZendGuard sign parameters see the ZendGuard documentation [http://static.zend.com/topics/Zend-Guard-User-Guidev5x.pdf].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zendsignPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to zendenc_sign binary.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privateKeyPath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to the company private key.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path where should the license be generated.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licenseTemplate</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to a license template file. If defined all other licensing properties will be ignored (even if they are otherwise required).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the product. This has to match then a product name that was used to encode the files (see ZendGuardEncodeTask).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registeredTo</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name to which the product will be registered.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expires</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>This allows to define when the license will expire. The license can be issued so it either never expires or expires at a specified data. Use: 'Never', 0 or false to set expiry data to Never. Date in yyyy-mm-dd format to set the expiry date to a specific date. Relative format supported by strtotime function (e.g.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipRange</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Limits the use of the license to IP addresses than fall within specification. Supports wildcards for any of the IP place holders, as well as the two types of the net masks (e.g. 10.1.0.0/16 or 10.1.0.0/.255.255.0.0).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardwareLocked</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Option that indicates if the license will be locked to a specific machine using the Zend Host ID code(s). If set to true the Host-ID property is required.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostID</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Coded string (Zend Host ID) used to lock the license to a specific hardware. The Zend Host Id obtained from the machine where the encoded files and license are to be installed. Can be obtained by using the zendid utility. This is REQUIRED if the Hardware-Locked property is set to true. You can define multiple Host IDs separated by semicolon.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userDefinedValues</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Optional user defined values in format key=value. Multiple key-value pairs can be defined and separated by semicolon. These values then will be part of the license and can be obtained using the zend guard api (provided by Zend Optimizer). These values CANNOT be modified after the license is generated. Their modification would invalidate the license. Example: Drink=Tea;Material=Wood</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xUserDefinedValues</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Optional user defined values in format key=value. Multiple key-value pairs can be defined and separated by semicolon. These values then will be part of the license and can be obtained using the zend guard api (provided by Zend Optimizer). These values CAN be modified after the license is generated. Their modification won't invalidate the license. Example: Drink=Tea;Material=Wood</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<zendguardlicense
    privateKeyPath = "/var/data/phing.key"
    zendsignPath = "/usr/local/Zend/ZendGuard-5_0_1/bin/zendenc_sign"
    outputFile = "/data/license/license.zl"
    productName = "Phing"
    registeredTo = "YourCustomerName"
    hardwareLocked = "true"
    expires = "+6 months"
    HostID = "H:MFM43-Q9CXC-B9EDX-GWYSU;H:MFM43-Q9CXC-B9EDX-GWYTY"
    ipRange = "10.1.0.0/16 or 10.1.0.0/.255.255.0.0"
    userDefinedValues = "Drink=Tea;Material=Wood"
    xUserDefinedValues = "Drink=Tea;Material=Wood"
</zendguardlicense>`
ZipTask

Creates a license using the given properties.

```xml
<zendguardlicense
    privateKeyPath = "./var/data/phing.key"
    zendsignPath = "/usr/local/Zend/ZendGuard-5_0_1/bin/zendenc_sign"
    outputFile = "/data/license/license.zl"
    licenseTemplate = "/data/license/license.template.zl"
/>
```

Creates a license using a license template file.

C.120. ZipTask

The ZipTask creates a .zip archive from a fileset or directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>.ZIP filename</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Base directory to zip (if no fileset specified, none of the entire directory contents will be included in the archive)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>File path prefix to use when adding files to zip</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeemptydirs</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If set to true, also empty directories are copied.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comment to add to the zip archive</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorelinks</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to ignore symlinks or not.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important note:** using basedir and fileset simultaneously can result in strange contents in the archive.

C.120.1. Example

```xml
<zip destfile = "phing.zip">
    <fileset dir = ".">
        <include name = "**/**"/>
    </fileset>
</zip>
```

The above example uses a fileset to determine which files to include in the archive.

```xml
<zip destfile = "phing.zip" basedir = "."/>
```

The second example uses the basedir attribute to include the contents of that directory (including subdirectories) in the archive.

C.120.2. Supported Nested Tags

- fileset
C.121. ZSDTPackTask

The ZSDTPackTask creates a package with the help of the ZendServer Deployment Tool. The pack options should contain pointers to the application data directory, the package descriptor file, and the package scripts directory.

Table C.156: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A directory containing the data and the script directories, in addition to the package descriptor file.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory which contains the package deployment scripts. The Deployment Tool will search this directory for the expected files (as described in section 2.2.1) and then packs them.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The package descriptor file.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory that contains the application resources (PHP sources, JavaScript, etc.). The directory's internal structure must match the necessary structure for the application to be functional.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory in which the package is created. The package name will be created as app-name-app-version.zpk.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lint</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Performs a PHP lint test on the deployment scripts before creating the package.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phpbin</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The PHP executable to use for lint.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No (Yes if option lint is set to true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schema</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the package descriptor schema used for validation.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.121.1. Example

```xml
<zsdtpack lint="true"
schema="file/to/schema.xsl"
descriptor="file/to/descriptor.xml"
scripts="path/to/scripts/
package="path/to/package/
source="path/to/source/
output="path/to/output/
phpbin="path/to/php"/>
```

C.122. ZSDTValidateTask

The ZSDTValidateTask validates a given Zend package descriptor against the schema file.
Example

Table C.157: Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>descriptor</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The package descriptor file.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schema</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The path to the package descriptor schemanone used for validation.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.122.1. Example

```xml
<zsdtvalidate schema="/path/to/schema.xsl" descriptor="/path/to/descriptor.xml"/>
```

C.123. PHPStanTask

The **PHPStanTask** executes PHPStan - a PHP static analysis tool - with given configuration.

Table C.158: Base attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>PHPStan command name</td>
<td>analyse</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to PHPStan executable</td>
<td>phpstan</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkReturn</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to check the return code.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C.159: Analyse command attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configuration</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to configuration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Analyse level</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noProgress</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>NO progress flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Debug flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoloadFile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to autoload file</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errorFormat</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Error format</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memoryLimit</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Memory limit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paths</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Paths (space separated)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C.160: List command attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Help format</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Raw flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Namespace</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C.161: Help command attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Help format</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table C.162: Common attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Raw flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commandName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Command name</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Help flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Quiet flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Version flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ansi</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>ANSI flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noAnsi</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>No ANSI flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noInteraction</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>No interaction flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Verbose flag</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C.123.1. Example

```php
<phpstan
  command = "analyse"
  configuration = "anyConfiguration"
  level = "anyLevel"
  noProgress = "true"
  debug = "true"
  autoloadFile = "anyAutoloadFile"
  errorFormat = "anyErrorFormat"
  memoryLimit = "anyMemoryLimit"
  paths = "path1 path2"
/>```

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Appendix D. Core Types

This appendix contains a reference of the system data types contained in Phing.

D.1. Description

Allows for a description of the project to be specified that will be included in the output of the phing #projecthelp command.

D.1.1. Usage Examples

```xml
<description>
This buildfile is used to build the Foo subproject within the large, complex Bar project.
</description>
```

D.2. Excludes

Specifies a set of files, classes or methods to be excluded from processing.

This element has no attributes, only nested tags

D.2.1. Nested tags

- file
- class
- method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the class, method or file. This/a may also be specified as a pattern.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.2.2. Usage Examples

```xml
<coverage-threshold perProject = "50" perClass = "60" perMethod = "70"/>
<excludes>
  <file>**/*Processor.php</file>
  <class>Model_Filter_Windows</class>
  <method>Model_System::execute()</method>
</excludes>
```
D.3. FileList

FileLists offer a way to represent a specific list of files. Unlike FileSets, FileLists may contain files that do not exist on the filesystem. Also, FileLists can represent files in a specific order -- whereas FileSets represent files in whichever order they are returned by the filesystem.

**Table D.2: Attributes for the `<filelist>` tag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory, to which the paths given in a file or listfile are relative.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory, to which the paths given in a file or listfile are relative.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or dir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma or space-separated list of files.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or listfile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A text file with one filename per line.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes (or files)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D.3.1. Usage Examples**

```xml
<filelist dir="*/etc" files="httpd/conf/httpd.conf,php.ini"/>
```

Or you can use a listfile, which is expected to contain one filename per line:

```xml
<filelist dir="conf/" listfile="ini_files.txt"/>
```

This will grab each file as listed in `ini_files.txt`. This can be useful if one task compiles a list of files to process and another task needs to read in that list and perform some action to those files.

D.4. FileSet

FileSets offer an easy and straightforward way to include files. The tag supports Selectors and PatternSets. Additionally, you can include/exclude files in/from a fileset using the `<include>` and `<exclude>` tags. In patterns, one asterisk (*) maps to a part of a file/directory name within a directory level. Two asterisks (**) may include above the “border” of the directory separator.

**Table D.3: Attributes for the `<fileset>` tag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The directory, the paths given in include/ or exclude are relative to.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultexcludes</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether default exclusions should be used or not. Default excludes are: <em><del>,.</del>,#<del>,.</del>,</em><del>,%</del>,.CVS,.CVS/<strong>,.cvsignore,SCCS,SCCS/</strong>,.vssver.scc,.svn,.svn/<strong>,._*,.DS_Store,.darcs,.darcs/</strong>,.git,</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D.4.1. Using wildcards

- test*.xml will include test_42.xml, but it will not include test/some.xml.
- test**.xml fits to test_42.xml as well as to test/bla.xml, for example.
- **/*.ent.xml fits to all files that end with ent.xml in all subdirectories of the directory specified with the dir attribute of the <fileset> tag. However, it will not include any files that are directly in the base directory of the file set.

D.4.2. Usage Examples

```
<fileset dir="/etc">
  <include name="**/*.php"/>
  <exclude name="**/*Test*"/>
</fileset>
```

This will include the apache configuration and PHP configuration file from /etc.

D.4.3. Nested tags

The tags that are supported by Fileset are:

- include
D.4.4. Related types

- pearpackagefileset

D.5. DirSet

A DirSet is a group of directories. These directories can be found in a directory tree starting in a base directory and are matched by patterns taken from a number of PatternSets and Selectors.

PatternSets can be specified as nested <patternset> elements. In addition, DirSet holds an implicit PatternSet and supports the nested <include>, <includesfile>, <exclude> and <excludesfile> elements of <patternset> directly, as well as <patternset>'s attributes.

Selectors are available as nested elements within the DirSet. If any of the selectors within the DirSet do not select the directory, it is not considered part of the DirSet. This makes a DirSet equivalent to an <and> selector container.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The root of the directory tree of this DirSet. n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies whether case-sensitivity should be applied (true</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>on or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expandsymbolic</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to expand/dereference (follow)false symbolic links - set to ‘true’ to emulate old Phing behavior.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A comma- or space-separated list of patterns\n\n\n of directories that must be included; all directories are included when omitted.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includesfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a file; each line of this file is taken\n\n\n to be an include pattern. Note: if the file is empty and there are no other patterns defined for the fileset, all directories will be included.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A comma- or space-separated list of patterns\n\n\n of directories that must be excluded; no directories are excluded when omitted.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excludesfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of a file; each line of this file is taken\n\n\n to be an exclude pattern.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.5.1. Using wildcards

- test*.xml will include test_42.xml, but it will not include test/some.xml.
• test**.xml fits to test_42.xml as well as to test/bla.xml, for example.

• **/*.ent.xml fits to all files that end with .ent.xml in all subdirectories of the directory specified with the dir attribute of the <fileset> tag. However, it will not include any files that are directly in the base directory of the file set.

### D.5.2. Usage Examples

```xml
<fileset dir="/etc">
  <include name="/httpd/**"/>
  <include name="/php.ini"/>
</fileset>

<fileset dir="/etc">
  <patternset>
    <include name="/**/*.php"/>
    <exclude name="/**/*Test*"/>
  </patternset>
</fileset>
```

This will include the apache configuration and PHP configuration file from /etc.

### D.5.3. Nested tags

The tags that are supported by Fileset are:

• include

• exclude

• patternset

• any of the selectors

The <include> and the <exclude> tags must have a name attribute that contains the pattern to include/exclude.

### D.5.4. Related types

• pearpackagefileset

### D.6. PatternSet

The PatternSet data type defines patterns that can be grouped into sets and nested into FileSets. Patterns can be specified by nested <include> or <exclude> elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>includes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma- or space-separated list of patterns of files that must be included; all files are included when omitted.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Usage Example

```
<patternset id = "no.tests">
  <include name = "**/*.php"/>
  <exclude name = "**/*Test*"/>
</patternset>
```

### D.6.2. Nested tags

The `<patternset>` tag only supports `<include>` and `<exclude>`. The `<include>` and the `<exclude>` tags must have a `name` attribute that contains the pattern to include/exclude.

### D.7. Path / Classpath

The Path data type can be used to represent path structures. In many cases the path type will be used for nested `<classpaentry>` tags. E.g.

```
<path id = "project.class.path">
  <pathelement dir = "lib/">
  </pathelement>
  <pathelement dir = "ext/">
  </pathelement>
</path>

<target name = "blah">
  <taskdef name = "mytask" path = "myapp.phing.tasks.MyTask">
    <classpath refid = "project.class.path"/>
  </taskdef>
</target>
```

### Table D.6: Attributes for `<paentry>` tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specific path to directory</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A path (which contains multiple locations n/a separated by path.separator) to add.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D.7.1. Nested tags

The `<paentry>` tag supports nested `<fileset>` and `<dirset>` tags.
D.8. PearPackageFileSet

Specialized fileset that represents files of a PEAR [http://pear.php.net/] package installed on the system. It is useful for collecting dependencies, for example when packing up a phar file with all dependencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Package name, or $channel/$package combination. If only a package name is given, pear.php.net is used as channel.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to PEAR configuration file. If none is given, the system default is used.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descfile</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>package.xml file path. If not given, the local PEAR installation is queried for the package.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, all attributes of fileset are supported.

D.8.1. Usage Examples

```xml
<copy todir = "lib/">
  <pearPackageFileset package = "pear.php.net/Console_Table"/>
</copy>
```

Copy all PHP files of package Console_Table [http://pear.php.net/package/Console_Table] to lib/

D.8.2. Nested tags

The tags that are supported by PearPackageFileset are:

- include
- exclude
- patternset
- any of the selectors
Appendix E. Core filters

Filters are a subset of Phing data types which provide for the transformation of file contents during the operation of another task. For example, a filter might replace tokens in a file as part of a copy task.

Filters have to be defined within a <filterchain> context to work. Example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <expandproperties />
</filterchain>
```

There are two ways to use a filter: System filters (the ones shipped with Phing) can be used with their own tag name, such as <xsltfilter>, <expandpropertyfilter> or <tabtospaces>. User-defined filters can use the way is to use the <filterreader> tag.

E.1. PhingFilterReader

The PhingFilterReader is used when you want to use filters that are not directly available through their own tag. Example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <filterreader classname = "phing.filter.ReplaceTokens">
    <!-- other way to set attributes -->
    <param name = "begintoken" value = "@@" />
    <param name = "endtoken" value = "@@" />
  
  <!-- other way to set nested tags -->
  <param type = "token" key = "bar" value = "foo" />
</filterreader>
</filterchain>
```

In the filterreader tag you have to specify the path the class is in. The FilterReader will then load this class and pass the parameters to the loaded filter. There are two types of parameters: First, you can pass "normal" parameters to the loaded filter. That means, you can pass parameters as if they were attributes. If you want to do this, you only specify the name and value attributes in the param tag. You can also pass nested elements to the filter. Then, you have to specify the type attribute. This attribute specifies the name of the nested tag.

The result of the example above is identical with the following code:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <replacetokens begintoken = "@@" endtoken = "@@">
    <token key = "bar" value = "foo" />
  </replacetokens>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of class to use (in dot-path notation).</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The classpath to use when including classes.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classpath xlink:href</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Reference to classpath to use when including classes. This is added to PHP's include_path.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E.1.1. Nested tags

The PhingFilterReader supports nested <class>...entry</class>.

E.1.2. Advanced

In order to support the <filterreader ... /> syntax, your class must extend the BaseParamFilterReader class. Most of the filters that are bundled with Phing can be invoked using this syntax. The notable exception (at time of writing) is the ReplaceRegExp filter, which expects find/replace parameters that do not fit the name/value mold. For this reason, you must always use the shorthand <replaceregexp .../> to invoke this filter.

E.2. ExpandProperties

The ExpandProperties simply replaces property names with their property values. For example, if you have the following in your build file:

```xml
<property name="description.txt" value="This is a text file" />
<copy todir="/tmp">
    <filterchain>
        <expandproperties />
    </filterchain>
    <fileset dir=".">
        <include name="**"/>
    </fileset>
</copy>
```

And the string `${description.txt}` it will be replaced by This is a text file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Control the level at which this message is reported. One of error, warning, info, verbose, debug.</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.3. ConcatFilter

This filter prepends or appends the content file to the filtered files.

```xml
<filterchain>
    <concatfilter prepend="license.txt"/>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file which content should be prepended to the file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>append</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the file which content should be appended to the file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E.4. HeadFilter

This filter reads the first $n$ lines of a file; the others are not further passed through the filter chain. Usage example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <headfilter lines = "20" />
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lines</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of lines to read.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of lines to skip (from the beginning).</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.5. IconvFilter

The IconvFilter encodes file from $in$ encoding to $out$ encoding. Usage example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <iconvfilter inputencoding = "UTF-8" outputencoding = "CP1251" />
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inputencoding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Input encoding.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputencoding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Output encoding.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.6. Line Contains

This filter is only "permeable" for lines that contain the expression given as parameter. For example, the following filterchain would only let all the lines pass that contain `class`:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <linecontains>
    <contains value = "class" />
  </linecontains>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>negate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to select non-matching lines only.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.6.1. Nested tags

The linecontains tag must contain one or more contains tags. Latter must have a value attribute that has to be set to the string the line has to contain to be let through.
E.7. LineContainsRegexp

This filter is similar to Section E.6, “Line Contains ” but you can specify regular expressions instead of simple strings.

```
<filterchain>
  <linecontainsregexp>
    <regexp pattern = "foo(.*)bar" />
  </linecontainsregexp>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Perform a case sensitive match.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negate</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to select non-matching lines only.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regexp</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Regular expression to be searched for.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No - Unless specified, a valid nested regexp element has to be set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E.7.1. Nested tags

The LineContains filter has to contain at least one regexp tag if the regexp attribute has no pattern set. This must have a pattern attribute that is set to a regular expression.

E.8. PrefixLines

This filter adds a prefix to every line. The following example will add the string foo: in front of every line.

```
<filterchain>
  <prefixlines prefix = "foo: " />
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>String to prepend to every line.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.9. ReplaceTokens

The ReplaceTokens filter will replace certain tokens. Tokens are strings enclosed in special characters. If you want to replace `##BCHOME##` by the path to the directory set in the environment variable BCHOME, you could do the following:

```
<property environment = "env" />
```
Nested tags

```
<filterchain>
  <replacetokens begintoken = "##" endtoken = "##">
    <token key = "BCHOME" value = "${env.BCHOME}" />
  </replacetokens>
</filterchain>
```

### Table E.9: Attributes for the `<replacetokens>` tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begintoken</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The string that marks the beginning of a token.</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endtoken</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The string that marks the end of a token.</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### E.9.1. Nested tags

The ReplaceTokens filter must contain one or more token tags. These must have a key and a value attribute.

### E.10. ReplaceTokensWithFile

The ReplaceTokensWithFile filter will replace certain tokens with the contents of a file. The name of the file to use as replacement is derived from the token name itself. Tokens are strings enclosed in special characters which are user selectable.

This filter could for example be used to insert code examples in documentation where the example code are real executable files kept outside the documentation.

If you for example want to replace `#!example1##` with the content of the file "example1.php" you could do the following:

```
<filterchain>
  <replacetokenswithfile begintoken = "#!" endtoken = "##"
  dir = "exampledir/" postfix = ".php" />
</filterchain>
```

The filter above will replace all tokens within the begin and end token specified with the contents of the file whose base name is that of the token with the added postfix ".php". Only the directory specified in the dir attribute is searched. If the file is not found the token is left untouched and an error message is given. It is important to note that all found tokens will be replaced with the corresponding file. So in the example below even `#!example2##` will be replaced with the content of the file "example2.php"

#### Table E.10: Attributes for the `<replacetokenswithfile>` tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begintoken</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The string that marks the beginning of a token.</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endtoken</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The string that marks the end of a token.</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be added in front of the token&quot; to construct the filename that will be used as source when replacing the token.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postfix</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A string that will be added to the end of the&quot; token to construct the filename that will be used as source when replacing the token.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Nested tags

None.

### E.11. ReplaceRegexp

The `ReplaceRegexp` filter will perform a regexp find/replace on the input stream. For example, if you want to replace ANT with Phing (ignoring case) and you want to replace references to *.java with *.php:

```
<filterchain>
  <replaceregexp>
    <regexp pattern="ANT" replace="Phing" ignoreCase="true"/>
    <regexp pattern="(\w+)\.java" replace="\1.php"/>
  </replaceregexp>
</filterchain>
```

Or, replace all Windows line-endings with Unix line-endings:

```
<filterchain>
  <replaceregexp>
    <regexp pattern="\r(\n)" replace="\1"/>
  </replaceregexp>
</filterchain>
```

#### E.11.1. Nested tags

The `ReplaceRegExp` filter must contain one or more `regexp` tags. These must have `pattern` and `replace` attributes. The full list of supported attributes is as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Regular expression used as needle. Phingn/a relies on Perl-compatible [<a href="http://php.net/pcre">http://php.net/pcre</a>] regular expressions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Replacement string.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreCase</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether search is case-insensitive.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiline</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether regular expression is applied in multi-false line mode.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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and use raw modifiers with ignoreCase and multiline attributes. In case of conflict, value specified by dedicated attribute takes precedence.

The previous example (using modifiers attribute this time):

```xml
<filterchain>
  <replaceregexp>
    <regexp pattern="ANT" replace="Phing" modifiers="i"/>
    <regexp pattern="(\w+).java" replace="\1.php"/>
  </replaceregexp>
</filterchain>
```

### E.12. SortFilter

The sort filter reads all lines and sorts them. The sort order can be reversed.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <sortfilter reverse="true"/>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reverse</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>whether to reverse the sort order, defaults to false.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E.13. StripLineBreaks

The StripLineBreaks filter removes all linebreaks from the stream passed through the filter chain.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <striplinebreaks/>
</filterchain>
```

### E.14. StripLineComments

The StripLineComments filter removes all line comments from the stream passed through the filter chain:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <striplinecomments>
    <comment value="\#"/>
    <comment value="--"/>
    <comment value="/\"/>
  </striplinecomments>
</filterchain>
```
E.14.1. Nested tags

The `striplinecomments` tag must contain one or more comment tags. These must have a value attribute that specifies the character(s) that start a line comment.

E.15. StripPhpComments

The `Strip PhpComments` filter removes all PHP comments from the stream passed through the filter.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <stripphpcomments />
</filterchain>
```

E.16. StripWhitespace

The `StripWhitespace` filter removes all PHP comments and whitespace from the stream passed through the filter. Internally, this filter uses the `php_strip_whitespace()` function.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <stripwhitespace />
</filterchain>
```

E.17. TabToSpaces

The `TabToSpaces` filter replaces all tab characters with a given count of space characters.

```xml
<filterchain>
  <tabtospaces tablength = "8" />
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tablength</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>The number of space characters that a tab is to represent.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.18. TailFilter

Similar to Section E.4, “HeadFilter”, this filter reads the last n lines of a file; the others are not further passed through the filter chain. Usage example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <tailfilter n="8" />
</filterchain>
```
E.19. TidyFilter

The TidyFilter allows you to use the PHP tidy extension [http://php.net/tidy] to clean up and repair HTML documents. Usage example:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <tidyfilter encoding = "utf8">
    <config name = "indent" value = "true" />
    <config name = "output-xhtml" value = "true" />
  </tidyfilter>
</filterchain>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lines</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of lines from the back to read.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Number of lines to be skipped (from the end).</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.19.1. Nested tags

The TidyFilter supports nested <config> tags to configure how Tidy should manipulate the documents. For a complete list of configuration options see the official Quick Reference [http://tidy.sourceforge.net/docs/quickref.html].

E.20. XincludeFilter

The XincludeFilter processes a stream for Xinclude tags, and processes the inclusions. This is useful for processing modular XML files. DocBook book files are one example of modular XML files. Usage example:

```xml
<!-- Render a DocBook book file called manual.xml, which contains Xinclude tags to include individual book sections. -->
<copy todir = "${manual.dest.dir}">
  <filterchain>
    <xincludefilter basedir = "${manual.src.dir}" />
    <xsltfilter style = "${manual.src.dir}/html.xsl">
      <param name = "base.dir" expression = "${manual.dest.dir}" />
    </xsltfilter>
  </filterchain>
  <fileset dir = "${manual.src.dir}">
    <include name = "manual.xml" />
  </fileset>
</copy>
```
### Table E.16: Attributes for the `<xincludefilter>` tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The working directory from which to process the Xincludes. Relative pathnames in the include tags are based on this location.</td>
<td>Project</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolveexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to resolve entities. (see this link [<a href="http://www.php.net/manual/en/class.domdocument.php#domdocument.props.resolveexternals%5C">http://www.php.net/manual/en/class.domdocument.php#domdocument.props.resolveexternals\</a>] for details)</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E.21. XsltFilter

The XsltFilter applies a XSL template to the stream. Though you can use this filter directly, you should use XslTask Appendix B, Core tasks which is shortcut to the following lines:

```xml
<filterchain>
  <xsltfilter style = "somexslt.xsl" />
</filterchain>
```

This filter relies on PHP5 XSL support via `libxslt` which must be available for php5. Usually this means including the `php5_xsl` module when configuring PHP5. In essence this uses the same core libraries as "xsltproc" processor.

### Table E.17: Attributes for the `<xsltfilter>` tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The XSLT stylesheet to use for transformation.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to parse the input as HTML (using libxml2 DOMDocument::loadHTML()).</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolvesdocumentexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to resolve entities in the XML document. (see this link [<a href="http://www.php.net/manual/en/class.domdocument.php#domdocument.props.resolveexternals">http://www.php.net/manual/en/class.domdocument.php#domdocument.props.resolveexternals</a>] for details)</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolvestylesheetexternals</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to resolve entities in the stylesheet.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E.21.1. Nested tags

The XsltFilter filter may contain one or more `param` tags to pass any XSLT parameters to the stylesheet. These `param` tags must have `name` and `expression` attributes.
Appendix F. Core mappers

While filters are applied to the content of files, Mappers are applied to the filenames. All mappers have the same API, i.e. the way you use them is the same:

```
<mapper type="mappername" from="frompattern" to="topattern" />
```

F.1. Common Attributes

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of the mapper.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of these is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classname</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Dot-path to a custom mapper class to use.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The pattern the filename is to be matched to. The exact meaning is dependent on the implementation of the mapper.</td>
<td></td>
<td>depends on the implementation of the mapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The pattern according to which the filename is to be changed to. Here, the usage is dependent on the implementation of the mapper, too.</td>
<td></td>
<td>depends on the implementation of the mapper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

F.2. ChainedMapper

This mapper implementation can contain multiple nested mappers. File mapping is performed by passing the source filename to the first nested mapper, its results to the second, and so on. The target filenames generated by the last nested mapper comprise the ultimate results of the mapping operation. The to and from attributes are ignored.

F.2.1. Examples

```
<mapper type="chained">
    <mapper type="flatten"/>
    <mapper type="glob" from="*.php" to="new/path/*.php"/>
    <mapper>
        <mapper type="glob" from="*.php" to="*.php1"/>
        <mapper type="glob" from="*.php" to="*.php2"/>
    </mapper>
</mapper>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foo/bar/a.php</td>
<td>new/path/a.php1 and new/path/a.php2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foo/bar/b.php</td>
<td>new/path/b.php1 and new/path/b.php2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
F.3. CompositeMapper

This mapper implementation can contain multiple nested mappers. File mapping is performed by passing the source filename to each nested <mapper> in turn, returning all results. The to and from attributes are ignored.

```xml
<copy todir = "testbuild">
  <fileset dir = "${project.basedir}"/>
</copy>
```

This code will copy all files in the fileset to /tmp. All files will be in the target directory.

F.3.1. Examples

```xml
<mapper type = "composite">
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.xsl" to = "*.from.xsl"/>
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.xml" to = "*.from.xml"/>
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.php" to = "*.from.php"/>
</mapper>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test.php</td>
<td>./tmp/test.from.php</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test.xml</td>
<td>./tmp/test.from.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test.xsl</td>
<td>./tmp/test.from.xsl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.4. FirstMatchMapper

This mapper supports an arbitrary number of nested mappers and returns the results of the first mapper that matches. This is different from composite mapper which collects the results of all matching children.

F.4.1. Examples

```xml
<mapper type = "firstmatch">
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.txt" to = "*.bak"/>
  <mapper type = "glob" from = "*.php" to = "*.php"/>
</mapper>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foo/bar/A.txt</td>
<td>foo/bar/A.bak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foo/bar/A.php</td>
<td>foo/bar/A.php</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F.5. CutDirsMapper

The CutDirsMapper strips a configured number of leading directories from the source file name.

F.5.1. Examples

```xml
<mapper type="cutdirs" to="1"/>
```

The mapper as above will do the following mappings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foo/bar/A.txt</td>
<td>bar/A.txt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.6. FlattenMapper

The FlattenMapper removes the directories from a filename and solely returns the filename.

```xml
<copy todir="/tmp">
  <mapper type="flatten"/>
  <fileset refid="someid"/>
</copy>
```

This code will copy all files in the fileset to /tmp. All files will be in the target directory.

F.6.1. Examples

```xml
<mapper type="flatten"/>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test.txt</td>
<td>test.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>./foo/bar/test.bak</td>
<td>test.bak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.7. GlobMapper

The GlobMapper works like the copy command in DOS:

```xml
<copy todir="/tmp">
  <mapper type="glob" from="*\.php" to="*\.php.bak"/>
  <fileset refid="someid"/>
</copy>
```
This will change the extension of all files matching the pattern *.php to .php.bak.

**Table F.7:** The globmapper mapper can take the following extra attributes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| handledirsep    | String      | If this is specified, the mapper will ignore the difference between the normal directory separator characters - \ and /.
This attribute is useful for cross-platform build files. | false   | No       |
| casesensitive   | Boolean     | If this is false, the mapper will ignore case when matching the glob pattern. | true    | No       |

**F.7.1. Examples**

```xml
<mapper type = "glob" from = "*txt" to = "*txt.bak"/>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

**Table F.8:** Result of mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test.txt</td>
<td>test.txt.bak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>./foo/bar/test.txt</td>
<td>./foo/bar/test.txt.bak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mytxt</td>
<td>mytxt.bak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SomeClass.php</td>
<td>ignored, SomeClass.php</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.8. IdentityMapper**

The **IdentityMapper** will not change anything on the source filenames.

**F.9. MergeMapper**

The **MergeMapper** changes all source filenames to the same filename.

**F.9.1. Examples**

```xml
<mapper type = "merge" to = "test.tar"/>
```

Applying the mapper, you will get the following results from the following filenames:

**Table F.9:** Result of mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test.txt</td>
<td>test.tar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>./foo/bar/test.txt</td>
<td>test.tar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F.10. RegexpMapper

The RegexpMapper changes filenames according to a pattern defined by a regular expression. This is the most powerful mapper and you should be able to use it for every possible application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>handledirsep</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>If this is specified, the mapper will ignore the difference between the normal directory separator characters - \ and /. This attribute is useful for cross-platform build files.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If this is false, the mapper will ignore case when matching the glob pattern.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.10.1. Examples**

```xml
<mapper type="regexp" from="^\(.*)\.*\.conf\.xml" to="\1.php"/>
```

The mapper as above will do the following mappings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test.txt</td>
<td>ignore, test.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>./foo/bar/test.conf.xml</td>
<td>./foo/bar/test.php</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someconf.conf.xml</td>
<td>someconf.php</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G. Core selectors

Selectors are a specific subset of Phing data types that allow you to fine-tune matching in a
Appendix D, Core Types FileSet (or DirSet).

Phing supports the following core selectors, which typically match on both files and directories in a
<fileset>:

- <Contains> - Select files that contain a specific string
- <Readable> - Select files if they are readable
- <Writable> - Select files if they are writable
- <Executable> - Select files if they are executable
- <date> - Select files/directories that have been modified either before or after a specific date/time
- <Depend> - Select files/directories that have been modified more recently than equivalent items elsewhere
- <Depth> - Select files/directories that appear at a specific depth in a directory tree
- <Different> - Select files that are different from those elsewhere
- <Filename> - Select files/directories whose name matches a particular pattern. Equivalent to the
  include and exclude elements of a patternset.
- <Present> - Select files/directories that either do or do not exist in some other location
- <Symlink> - Select files if they are symlink.
- <Containsregexp><containsregexp> - Select files that contain text matching a regular expression
- <Size><size> - Select files that are larger or smaller than a particular number of bytes.
- <Type><type> - Select files/directories by type ('file' or 'dir')

Additionally, to create more complex selections, a variety of selectors that contain other selectors are
available for your use. They combine the selections of their child selectors in various ways.

Phing supports the following selector containers:

- <And><and> - Select a file only if all the contained selectors select it.
- <Majority><majority> - Select a file only if all the contained selectors select it.
- <None><none> - Select a file only if none of the contained selectors select it.
- <Not><not> - Can contain only one selector, and reverses what it selects and doesn't select.
- <Or><or> - Select a file if any one of the contained selectors selects it.
- <Selector><selector> - Contains only one selector and forwards all requests to it without alteration.
  This is the selector to use if you want to define a reference. It is usable as an element of <project>.

G.1. Contains

The <contains> tag selects files that contain the string specified by the text attribute.

```xml
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php"/>
```
Table G.1: Attributes for the `<contains>` selector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Specifies the text that every file must contain</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Whether to pay attention to case when looking for the string in the text attribute.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorewhitespace</td>
<td>Whether to eliminate whitespace before checking for the string in the text attribute.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.2. Date

The `<date>` tag selects files whose last modified date meet the date limits specified by the selector.

<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <date datetime="01/01/2001 12:00 AM" when="before"/>
</fileset>

Table G.2: Attributes for the `<date>` selector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>datetime</td>
<td>Specifies the date and time to test for. It shouldn't be in a format parsable by PHP's <code>strtotime()</code> function.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>One of the two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>The number of seconds since 1970 that shouldn't be tested for.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>Indicates how to interpret the date, whether equal the files to be selected are those whose last modified times should be before, after, or equal to the specified value. Accepted values are: before - select files whose last modified date is before the indicated date after - select files whose last modified date is after the specified date equal - select files whose last modified date is this exact date.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granularity</td>
<td>The number of milliseconds leeway to use when comparing file modification times. This is needed because not every file system supports tracking the last modified time to the millisecond level.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkdirs</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not to check dates on directories.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.3. Depend

The `<depend>` tag selects files whose last modified date is later than another, equivalent file in another location.
The `<depend>` tag supports the use of a contained Appendix F, *Core mappers* element to define the location of the file to be compared against. If no `mapper` element is specified, the identity type mapper is used.

The `<depend>` tag is case-sensitive.

```xml
<fileset dir="phing-2.4.5/classes" includes="**/*.php">
  <depend targetdir="phing-2.4.6/classes"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetdir</td>
<td>The base directory to look for the files to compare against. The precise location depends on a combination of this attribute and the mapper element, if any.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granularity</td>
<td>The number of milliseconds leeway to give before deciding a file is out of date. This is needed because not every file system supports tracking the last modified time to the millisecond level.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G.4. Depth

The `<depentry>` tag selects files based on how many directory levels deep they are in relation to the base directory of the fileset.

```xml
<fileset dir="phing/classes" includes="**/*.php">
  <depth max="1"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>The minimum number of directory levels below the base directory that a file must be in order to be selected.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>One of the two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>The maximum number of directory levels below the base directory that a file can be and still be selected.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G.5. Different

The `<different>` selector will select a file if it is deemed to be ‘different’ from an equivalent file in another location. The rules for determining difference between the two files are as follows:

- If a file is only present in the resource collection you apply the selector to but not in targetdir (or after applying the mapper) the file is selected.
- If a file is only present in targetdir (or after applying the mapper) it is ignored.
• Files with different lengths are different.

• If ignoreFileTimes is turned off, then differing file timestamps will cause files to be regarded as different.

• Unless ignoreContents is set to true, a byte-for-byte check is run against the two files.

This is a useful selector to work with programs and tasks that don't handle dependency checking properly; even if a predecessor task always creates its output files, followup tasks can be driven off copies made with a different selector, so their dependencies are driven on the absolute state of the files, not just a timestamp. For example: anything fetched from a web site, or the output of some program. To reduce the amount of checking, when using this task inside a <copy> task, set preservelastmodified to true to propagate the timestamp from the source file to the destination file.

The <different> selector supports the use of a contained <mapper> element to define the location of the file to be compared against. If no <mapper> element is specified, the identity type mapper is used.

```xml
<fileset dir="${phing.1.5}/classes" includes="**/*.php">
  <different targetdir="${phing.1.4.1}/classes" ignoreFileTimes="true"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetdir</td>
<td>The base directory to look for the files to compare against. The precise location depends on a combination of this attribute and the mapper element, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreFileTimes</td>
<td>Whether to use file times in the comparison or not.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreContents</td>
<td>Whether to do a byte per byte compare.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G.6. Filename

The `<filename>` tag acts like the `<include>` and `<exclude>` tags within a fileset. By using a selector instead, however, one can combine it with all the other selectors using whatever selector container is desired.

```xml
<fileset dir="$\{src\}" includes="**/*">
  <filename name="**/*.php"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of files to select. The name parameter can contain the standard Phing wildcard characters.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exactly one of the two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>The regular expression matching files to select.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Whether to pay attention to case when looking at file names.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G.7. Present

The `<present>` tag selects files that have an equivalent file in another directory tree.

The `<present>` tag supports the use of a contained mapper element to define the location of the file to be compared against. If no `<mapper>` element is specified, the identity type mapper is used.

The `<present>` tag is case-sensitive.

```xml
<fileset dir="phing-2.4.6/classes" includes="**/*.php">
  <present present="srconly" targetdir="phing-2.4.5/classes"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>targetdir</td>
<td>The base directory to look for the files to compare against. The precise location depends on a combination of this attribute and the <code>&lt;mapper&gt;</code> element, if any.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>Whether we are requiring that a file is present both in the src directory tree only, or in both the src and target directory trees. Valid values: srconly - select files only if they are in the src directory tree but not in the target directory tree. both - select files only if they are present both in the src and target directory trees.</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.8. Containsregexp

The `<containsregexp>` tag selects the files whose contents contain a match to the regular expression specified by the expression attribute.

```xml
<fileset dir="$src" includes="*.txt">
  <containsregexp expression="^[4-6]\.[0-9]"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expression</td>
<td>Specifies the regular expression that must match true in every file.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casesensitive</td>
<td>Perform a case sensitive match.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiline</td>
<td>Perform a multi line match.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G.9. Size

The `<size>` tag selects files matching a specified size limit.

```xml
<fileset dir = "${src}"
  <size value = "4" when = "more"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>The size of the file which should be tested for. n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>units</td>
<td>The units that the value attribute is expressed in. When using the standard single letter SI designations, such as &quot;k&quot;, &quot;M&quot;, or &quot;G&quot;, multiples of 1000 are used. If you want to use power of 2 units, use the IEC standard: &quot;Ki&quot; for 1024, &quot;Mi&quot; for 1048576, and so on. The default is no units, which means the value attribute expresses the exact number of bytes.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>Indicates how to interpret the size, whether the file to be selected should be larger, smaller, or equal to that value. Accepted values are: less - select files less than the indicated size more - select files greater than the indicated size equal - select files this exact size</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.10. Type

The `<type>` tag selects files of a certain type: directory or regular.

```xml
<fileset dir = "${src}"
  <type type = "dir"/>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of file which should be tested for. Either file or dir.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.11. And

The `<and>` tag selects files that are selected by all of the elements it contains. It returns as soon as it finds a selector that does not select the file, so it is not guaranteed to check every selector.

```xml
<fileset dir = "${src}" includes = "**/*.php"
  <and>
    <size value = "1000" when = "more"/>
    <date datetime = "01/01/2011 12:00 AM" when = "before"/>
  </and>
</fileset>
```
G.12. Majority

The `<majority>` tag selects files provided that a majority of the contained elements also select it. Ties are dealt with as specified by the `allowtie` attribute.

```
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <majority>
    <contains text="project" casesensitive="false"/>
    <contains text="taskdef" casesensitive="false"/>
    <contains text="BaseSelector" casesensitive="true"/>
  </majority>
</fileset>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allowtie</td>
<td>Whether files should be selected if there are an even number of selectors selecting them as are not selecting them.</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.13. None

The `<none>` tag selects files that are not selected by any of the elements it contains. It returns as soon as it finds a selector that selects the file, so it is not guaranteed to check every selector.

```
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <none>
    <size value="1000" when="more"/>
    <date datetime="01/01/2011 12:00 AM" when="before"/>
  </none>
</fileset>
```

G.14. Not

The `<not>` tag reverses the meaning of the single selector it contains.

```
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <not>
    <contains text="Phing"/>
  </not>
</fileset>
```

G.15. Or

The `<or>` tag selects files that are selected by any one of the elements it contains. It returns as soon as it finds a selector that selects the file, so it is not guaranteed to check every selector.
G.16. Readable

The `<readable>` selector selects only files that are readable.

```xml
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <readable/>
</fileset>
```

G.17.Writable

The `<writable>` selector selects only files that are writable.

```xml
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <writable/>
</fileset>
```

G.18. Executable

The `<executable>` selector selects only files that are executable.

```xml
<fileset dir="${src}" includes="**/*.php">
  <executable/>
</fileset>
```

G.19. Selector

The `<selector>` tag is used to create selectors that can be reused through references. It is the only selector which can be used outside of any target, as an element of the `<project>` tag. It can contain only one other selector, but of course that selector can be a container.

G.20. Symlink Selector

The `<symlink>` selector selects only files that are symbolic links.
Appendix H. Project Components

This file will give you a quick introduction and a reference of the things that you may see in a build files besides tasks and types.

H.1. Phing Projects

Projects are the outermost container for everything in build files. The <project> tag also is the root tag in build files. It contains the name, the directory, a short description and a default target.

Project may contain task calls and targets (see below).

H.1.1. Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" ?>

<project
    name = "TestProject" basedir = "." default = "main"
    description = "This is a test project to show how to use projects ;-)">
    <!-- Everything else goes here -->
</project>
```

Phing allows declaring tasks outside targets. Note that these tasks are evaluated before any targets are executed.

H.1.3. Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basedir</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The base directory of the project, i.e. then/a directory all paths are relative to.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the target that is executed if noneall is explicitly specified when calling Phing</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A free text description of the project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of the project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phingVersion</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The minimum Phing version required to execute the build file, in order to prevent compatibility issues.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strict</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Enables the strict-mode for the project buildfalse process. If enabled, a warning would be considered as an error, and the build will be aborted.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H.2. Targets

H.2.1. Example

```xml
<target if = "lang" unless = "lang.en" depends = "foo1,foo2"
    name = "main" description = "This is an example target">
    <!-- everything else goes here -->
</target>
```

The target defined in the example above is only executed, if the property \${lang} is set and the property \${lang.en} is not set. Additionally, it depends on the targets foo1 and foo2. That means, the targets foo1 and foo2 are executed before the target main is executed. The name of the target is main and it also has a description.

H.2.2. Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depends</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One or more names of targets that have to be executed before this target can be executed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>A free text description of the target.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property that is to be set if then/a target is to be executed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the target</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The name of the property that is to be set if then/a target is not to be executed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether or not to include this target in the list of targets generated by phing -l</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logskipped</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Whether to log message as INFO instead of VERBOSE if target is skipped</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution

The if and unless attributes only enable or disable the target to which they are attached. They do not control whether or not targets that a conditional target depends upon get executed. In fact, they do not even get evaluated until the target is about to be executed, and all its predecessors have already run.
Appendix I. Loggers and Listeners

Phing has two related features to allow the build process to be monitored: listeners and loggers.

I.1. Listeners

A listener is alerted of the following events.

- build started
- build finished
- target started
- target finished
- task started
- task finished
- message logged

These are used internally for various recording and housekeeping operations, however new listeners may registered on the command line through the `-listener` argument.

I.2. Loggers

Loggers extend the capabilities of listeners and add the following features:

- Receives a handle to the standard output and error print streams and therefore can log information to the console or the `-logfile` specified file.
- Logging level (`-quiet`, `-verbose`, `-debug`) aware
- Emacs-mode aware

I.3. DefaultLogger

Simply run Phing normally, or: `ping -logger "phing.listener.DefaultLogger"`

I.4. AnsiColorLogger

The AnsiColorLogger adds color to the standard Phing output by prefixing and suffixing ANSI color code escape sequences to it. It is just an extension of DefaultLogger and hence provides all features that DefaultLogger does.

AnsiColorLogger differentiates the output by assigning different colors depending upon the type of the message.
If used with the `-logfile` option, the output file will contain all the necessary escape codes to display the text in colorized mode when displayed in the console using applications like `cat`, `more`, etc.

This is designed to work on terminals that support ANSI color codes.

If the user wishes to override the default colors with custom ones, a file containing zero or more of the custom color key-value pairs must be created. The recognized keys and their default values are shown below:

```bash
AnsiColorLogger.ERROR_COLOR=01;31
AnsiColorLogger.WARN_COLOR=01;35
AnsiColorLogger.INFO_COLOR=00;36
AnsiColorLogger.VERBOSE_COLOR=00;32
AnsiColorLogger.DEBUG_COLOR=01;34
```

Each key takes as value a color combination defined as "Attribute;Foreground;Background". In the above example, background value has not been used.

This file must be specified as the value of a system variable named `phing.logger.defaults` and passed as an argument using the `-D` option to the `php` command that invokes the Phing application. An easy way to achieve this is to add `-Dphing.logger.defaults=/path/to/your/file` to the command:

```
phing -logger "phing.listener.AnsiColorLogger"
```

### I.5. MailLogger

The MailLogger captures all output logged through DefaultLogger (standard Phing output) and will send success and failure messages to unique e-mail lists, with control for turning off success or failure messages individually.

**Table I.1:** Properties controlling the operation of MailLogger:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.from</code></td>
<td>Mail &quot;from&quot; address</td>
<td>Yes, if mail needs to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.replyto</code></td>
<td>Mail &quot;replyto&quot; address(es), comma-separated</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.properties.file</code></td>
<td>Filename of properties file that will override other values.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.success.cc</code></td>
<td>Address to send success messages to carbon copy (cc)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.failure.cc</code></td>
<td>Address to send failure messages to carbon copy (cc)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.success.bcc</code></td>
<td>Address to send success messages to blind carbon copy (bcc)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.failure.bcc</code></td>
<td>Address to send failure messages to blind carbon copy (bcc)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.success.body</code></td>
<td>fixed text of mail body for a successful build, default is to send the logfile</td>
<td>No - default is to include the log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.failure.body</code></td>
<td>fixed text of mail body for a failed build, No default is to send the logfile</td>
<td>No - default is to include the log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.success.subject</code></td>
<td>Subject of successful build</td>
<td>No - default is to include the log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>phing.log.mail.failure.subject</code></td>
<td>Subject of failed build</td>
<td>No - default is to include the log file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NoBannerLogger

Removes output of empty target output.  `ping -logger "ping.listener.NoBannerLogger"`

### ProfileLogger

This logger stores the time needed for executing a task, target and the whole build and prints these information. The output contains a timestamp when entering the build, target or task and a timestamp and the needed time when exiting.

### StatisticsListener

A ping BuildListener which can be used to gather statistics while a ping build is executed. Statistics on the targets and tasks executed are written to the console after the build completes. Some of the statistics captured are: - the number of times a target / task is called - the average processing time spent on a target / task - the total processing time spent on a target / task - the total processing time spent on a target / task expressed as a percentage

### TimestampedLogger

Acts like the default logger, except that the final success/failure message also includes the time that the build completed.

### SilentLogger

A logger which logs nothing but build failure and what task might output.
Appendix J. File Formats

J.1. Build File Format

The following XML file shows a basic Phing build file skeleton that can be used as a starting point for your own build files. See the references in Appendix A, Fact Sheet and Appendix B, Core tasks for more detailed information on properties and tasks.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--
   The root tag of each build file must be a "project" tag.
-->
<project
   name = "(projectname)"
basedir = "(projectbasedir)"
default = "(targetname)" description = "(projectdescription)">
   <!--
   Inclusion of optional overall project properties.
   -->
   <property
      file = "(main property file)"/>
   <!--
   Build file wide properties used in the targets below
   -->
   <!-- Useful to make the current buildtime available as a property -->
   <tstamp>
      <!-- Format is, e.g. Sat, 03 Oct 2009, 16:31 -->
      <format property = "buildtime" pattern = "%a, %d %b %Y, %H:%M"/>
   </tstamp>
   <property
      name = "(first.property1)" value = "(value1)" override = "true"/>
   <property
      name = "(second.property2)" value = "(value2)" override = "true"/>
   <!--
   Type and task calls here, i.e. filesets, patternsets, CopyTask calls etc.
   -->
   <!-- Files -->
   <fileset
      dir = "(fileset.directory)" id = "(fileset.reference)">
      <include name = "(include.pattern)"/>
   </fileset>
   <!-- Custom tasks -->
   <taskdef classname = "(task.classname)" name = "task.name"/>
</project>
```
Property File Format

**J.2. Property File Format**

*Property Files* define properties. Properties are stored in key/value pairs and may only contain plain text. The suffix of these files should be `.properties`, the default Property File for a Build File is `build.properties`

```xml
<target name="(targetname)"
    [depends="(targetname1,targetname2)"]
    [if="(ifproperty)"
        [unless="(unlessproperty)"]]>

<!--
Type and task calls here, i.e. filesets, patternsets,
CopyTask calls, etc.
-->

<!--
More targets here
-->

</target>
</project>
```

**Note**

By convention properties are named in *dot notation* in Phing Build files, e.g. `ftp.upload`, `temp.builddir` and so on

# Property files contain key/value pairs

```plaintext
key=value
```

# Property keys may contain alphanumeric chars and colons, but
# not special chars. This way you can create pseudo-namespaces

```plaintext
myapp.window.hsize=300
myapp.window.vsize=200
myapp.window.xpos=10
myapp.window.ypos=100
```

# You can refer to values of other properties by enclosing their
# keys in "$()".

```plaintext
text.width=${myapp.window.hsize}
```

# *Everything* behind the equal sign is the value, you do
# not have to enclose strings:

```plaintext
text=This is some text, Your OS is ${php.os}
```

Property files may also be formatted in YAML format:

```yaml
# Property files contain key/value pairs
key: value
```
Property File Format

Nested values will be available as concatenated strings after import. E.g., you may access these values with keys in the form of "myapp.window.hsize".

```plaintext
myapp:
  window:
    hsize: 300
    vsize: 200
    xpos: 10
    ypos: 100

# You can refer to values of other properties by enclosing their keys in "$\{\}".
text:
  width: "$\{myapp.window.hsize\}"
```

Property files may also be formatted in XML format:

```xml
<myapp>
  <window>
    <hsize>300</hsize>
    <vsize>200</vsize>
    <xpos>10</xpos>
    <ypos>100</ypos>
  </window>
</myapp>
```

myapp.window.hsize=300
myapp.window.vsize=200
myapp.window.xpos=10
myapp.window.ypos=100
Bibliography

International Standards


Licenses


Open Source Projects


[w3c-tidy] HTMLTidy, a W3C (x)HTML and XML syntax checker and code beautifier. http://www.w3.org/People/Ragget/tidy/ [http://www.w3.org/People/Raggett/tidy/].


Manuals


Other Resources