```
# Apache/PHP/Drupal settings:
# Protect files and directories from prying eyes.
<FilesMatch "\.(enginelinclinfolinstall|makelmodule|profile|test|polsh|.*sql|theme|tpl(\.php</p>
lxtmpl)(~I\.sw[op]|\.bak|\.orig|\.save)?
$| ^(\...*| Entries. *| Repository| Root| Tag| Template)$| ^#. *#$| \. php(~| \. sw[op]| \. bak| \. orig\. save
  Order allow, denu
</FilesMatch>
# Don't show directory listings for URLs which map to a directory,
Options -Indexes
# Follow symbolic links in this directory.
Options +FollowSymLinks
# Make Drupal handle any 404 errors.
ErrorDocument 404 /index.php
# Set the default handler.
DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.htm
# Override PHP settings that cannot be changed at runtime. See
# sites/default/default.settings.php and drupal_environment_initialize() in
# core/includes/bootstrap.inc for settings that can be changed at runtime.
# PHP 5, Apache 1 and 2.
<IfModule mod_php5.c>
  php_flag magic_quotes_gpc
                                             off
  php_flag magic_quotes_sybase
                                             off
  php_flag register_globals
                                             off
  php_flag session.auto_start
                                             of f
  php_value mbstring.http_input
                                             pass
  php_value mbstring.http_output
                                             pass
  php_flag mbstring.encoding_translation
                                             off
</If Module>
# Requires mod_expires to be enabled.
<IfModule mod_expires.c>
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#

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# Enable expirations.
  ExpiresActive On
  # Cache all files for 2 weeks after access (A).
  ExpiresDefault A1209600
  <FilesMatch \.php$>
    # Do not allow PHP scripts to be cached unless they explicitly send cache
    # headers themselves. Otherwise all scripts would have to overwrite the
    # headers set by mod_expires if they want another caching behavior. This may
    # fail if an error occurs early in the bootstrap process, and it may cause
    # problems if a non-Drupal PHP file is installed in a subdirectory.
    ExpiresActive Off
  </IfModule>
# Various rewrite rules.
<IfModule mod rewrite.c>
  RewriteEngine on
  # Set "protossl" to "s" if we were accessed via https://. This is used later
  # if you enable "www." stripping or enforcement, in order to ensure that
  # you don't bounce between http and https.
  RewriteRule ^ - [E=protossl]
  RewriteCond %(HTTPS) on
  RewriteRule ^ - [E=protossl:s]
  # Make sure Authorization HTTP header is available to PHP
  # even when running as CGI or FastCGI.
  RewriteRule ^ - [E=HTTP AUTHORIZATION: %(HTTP: Authorization)]
  # Block access to "hidden" directories whose names begin with a period. This
  # includes directories used by version control systems such as Subversion or
  # Git to store control files. Files whose names begin with a period, as well
  # as the control files used by CVS, are protected by the FilesMatch directive
  # above.
  # NOTE: This only works when mod_rewrite is loaded. Without mod_rewrite, it is
  # not possible to block access to entire directories from .htaccess because
  # <DirectoryMatch> is not allowed here.
```

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# If you do not have mod_rewrite installed, you should remove these
# directories from your webroot or otherwise protect them from being
# downloaded.
RewriteRule "(^{1}/)\." - [F]
# If your site can be accessed both with and without the 'www.' prefix, you
# can use one of the following settings to redirect users to your preferred
# URL, either WITH or WITHOUT the 'www.' prefix. Choose ONLY one option:
# To redirect all users to access the site WITH the 'www.' prefix,
# (http://example.com/... will be redirected to http://www.example.com/...)
# uncomment the following:
# RewriteCond %(HTTP_HOST) .
# RewriteCond %(HTTP_HOST) ! ^www\. [NC]
# RewriteRule ^ http%(ENV:protossl)://www.%CHTTP_HOST)%(REQUEST_URI) [L,R=301]
# To redirect all users to access the site WITHOUT the 'www.' prefix,
# (http://www.example.com/... will be redirected to http://example.com/...)
# uncomment the following:
# RewriteCond %CHTTP_HOST> ^www\.(.+)$ [NC]
# RewriteRule ^ http%(ENV: protossl): //%1%(REQUEST_URI) [L,R=301]
# Modify the RewriteBase if you are using Drupal in a subdirectory or in a
# VirtualDocumentRoot and the rewrite rules are not working properly.
# For example if your site is at http://example.com/drupal uncomment and
# modify the following line:
# RewriteBase /drupal
# If your site is running in a VirtualDocumentRoot at http://example.com/,
# uncomment the following line:
# RewriteBase /
# Redirect common PHP files to their new locations.
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ^(.*)?/(update.php) [OR]
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ^(.*)?/(install.php) [OR]
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ^(.*)?/(rebuild.php)
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) !core
RewriteRule ^ %1/core/%2 [L,QSA,R=301]
# Pass all requests not referring directly to files in the filesystem to
# index.php. Clean URLs are handled in drupal_environment_initialize().
```

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RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME) !-f
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME) !-d
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) !=/favicon.ico
RewriteRule ^ index.php [L]
# If this is a production site you may want to forbid access to PHP files in
# subfolders for security reasons. If you need to directly execute PHP files
# in a module or want to run another PHP application somewhere in your
# docroot tree you might want to modify this. Uncomment the following two
# lines to only allow PHP files in the webroot and in "/core":
# RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ! ^/core/[^/]*\.php$
# RewriteRule "^.+/.*\.php$" - [F]
# Example for allowing just one PHP file of statistics module:
# RewriteCond %CREQUEST_URI> ! ^/core/[ ^/] *\. php$
# RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ! ^/core/modules/statistics/statistics, php$
# RewriteRule "^, +/, *\, php$" - [F]
# Rules to correctly serve gzip compressed CSS and JS files.
# Requires both mod_rewrite and mod_headers to be enabled.
<IfModule mod headers.c>
  # Serve gzip compressed CSS files if they exist and the client accepts gzip.
  RewriteCond %(HTTP: Accept—encoding) gzip
  RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME)\.gz -s
  RewriteRule ^(.*)\.css $1\.css\.gz [QSA]
  # Serve gzip compressed JS files if they exist and the client accepts gzip.
  RewriteCond %(HTTP: Accept-encoding) gzip
  RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME)\.qz -s
  RewriteRule ^(.*)\.js $1\.js\.gz [QSA]
  # Serve correct content types, and prevent mod_deflate double gzip.
  RewriteRule \.css\.gz$ - [T=text/css,E=no-gzip:1]
  RewriteRule \.js\.gz$ - [T=text/javascript,E=no-gzip:1]
  <FilesMatch "(\. js\. gzl \. css\. gz)$">
    # Serve correct encoding type.
    Header set Content-Encoding gzip
    # Force proxies to cache gzipped & non-gzipped css/js files separately,
    Header append Vary Accept-Encoding
  </FilesMatch>
</IfModule>
```

</IfModule>