Apache/PHP/Drupal settings:

Protect files and directories from prying eyes.

<FilesMatch "\.(enginelinclinfolinstall|makelmodule|profile|test|polshl.*sql|themeltpl(\.php |xtmpl)(~|\.sw[op]|\.bak|\.orig|\.save)?

\$1 ^(\...*| Entries. *| Repository| Root| Tag| Template)\$| ^#. *#\$| \. php(~| \. sw[op]| \. bak| \. orig\. save Order allow, deny

</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.html

Override PHP settings that cannot be changed at runtime. See # sites/default/default.settings.php and drupal_environment_initialize() in # includes/bootstrap.inc for settings that can be changed at runtime.

PHP 5, Apache 1 and 2.

<ifmodule mod_php5.c=""></ifmodule>	
php_flag magic_quotes_gpc	off
php_flag magic_quotes_sybase	off
php_flag register_globals	off
php_flag session.auto_start	off
php_value mbstring.http_input	pass
php_value mbstring.http_output	pass
php_flag mbstring,encoding_translation	off

Requires mod_expires to be enabled.
<IfModule mod_expires.c>
Facture evaluations

Enable expirations. ExpiresActive On

Cache all files for 2 weeks after access (R).
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 </FilesMatch> </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.

#

```
# 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: protoss1): //www. %(HTTP_HOST)%(REQUEST_URI) [L,R=301]
RewriteCond %(HTTP_REFERER) semalt\.com [NC]
```

```
RewriteRule .* - [F]
```

#

```
# 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 %(HTTP_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 /
```

```
# Pass all requests not referring directly to files in the filesystem to
# index.php. Clean URLs are handled in drupal_environment_initialize().
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME) ! -f
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME) ! -d
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI) ! =/favicon.ico
```

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 [QSR]

Serve gzip compressed JS files if they exist and the client accepts gzip.
RewriteCond %(HTTP: Accept-encoding) gzip
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_FILENAME)\.gz -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>