

Configuration Files

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This document describes the files used to configure the Apache HTTP server.

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Main Configuration Files

Related Modules

- [mod_mime](#)

Related Directives

- [<IfDefine>](#)
- [Include](#)
- [TypesConfig](#)

Apache is configured by placing [directives](#) in plain text configuration files. The main configuration file is usually called `httpd.conf`. The location of this file is set at compile-time, but may be overridden with the `-f` command line flag. In addition, other configuration files may be added using the [Include](#) directive, and wildcards can be used to include many configuration files. Any directive may be placed in any of these configuration files. Changes to the main configuration files are only recognized by Apache when it is started or restarted.

The server also reads a file containing mime document types; the filename is set by the [TypesConfig](#) directive, and is `mime.types` by default.

Syntax of the Configuration Files

Apache configuration files contain one directive per line. The back-slash "`\`" may be used as the last character on a line to indicate that the directive continues onto the next line. There must be no other characters or white space between the back-slash and the end of the line.

Directives in the configuration files are case-insensitive, but arguments to directives are often case sensitive. Lines that begin with the hash character "`#`" are considered comments, and are ignored. Comments may **not** be included on a line after a configuration directive. Blank lines and white space occurring before a directive are ignored, so you may indent directives for clarity.

The values of shell environment variables can be used in configuration file lines using the syntax `${ENVVAR}`. If "ENVVAR" is the name of a valid environment variable, the value of that variable is substituted into that spot in the configuration file line, and processing continues as if that text were found directly in the configuration file. (If the ENVVAR variable is not found, the characters "\${ENVVAR}" are left unchanged for use by later stages in the config file processing.)

The maximum length of a line in the configuration file, after environment-variable substitution, joining any continued lines and removing leading and trailing white space, is 8192 characters.

You can check your configuration files for syntax errors without starting the server by using `apachectl configtest` or the `-t` command line option.

Modules

Related Modules

- [mod_so](#)

Related Directives

- [<IfModule>](#)
- [LoadModule](#)

Apache is a modular server. This implies that only the most basic functionality is included in the core server. Extended features are available through [modules](#) which can be loaded into Apache. By default, a [base](#) set of modules is included in the server at compile-time. If the server is compiled to use [dynamically loaded](#) modules, then modules can be compiled separately and added at any time using the [LoadModule](#) directive. Otherwise, Apache must be recompiled to add or remove modules. Configuration directives may be included conditional on a presence of a particular module by enclosing them in an [<IfModule>](#) block.

To see which modules are currently compiled into the server, you can use the `-l` command line option.

Scope of Directives

Related Modules

Related Directives

- [<Directory>](#)
- [<DirectoryMatch>](#)
- [<Files>](#)
- [<FilesMatch>](#)
- [<Location>](#)
- [<LocationMatch>](#)
- [<VirtualHost>](#)

Directives placed in the main configuration files apply to the entire server. If you wish to change the configuration for only a part of the server, you can scope your directives by placing them in [<Directory>](#), [<DirectoryMatch>](#), [<Files>](#), [<FilesMatch>](#), [<Location>](#), and [<LocationMatch>](#) sections. These sections limit the application of the directives which they enclose to particular filesystem locations or URLs. They can also be nested, allowing for very fine grained configuration.

Apache has the capability to serve many different websites simultaneously. This is called [Virtual Hosting](#). Directives can also be scoped by placing them inside [<VirtualHost>](#) sections, so that they will only apply to requests for a particular website.

Although most directives can be placed in any of these sections, some directives do not make sense in some contexts. For example, directives controlling process creation can only be placed in the main server context. To find which directives can be placed in which sections, check the [Context](#) of the directive. For further information, we provide details on [How Directory, Location and Files sections work](#).

[.htaccess Files](#)

Related Modules

- [AccessFileName](#)
- [AllowOverride](#)

Related Directives

Apache allows for decentralized management of configuration via special files placed inside the web tree. The special files are usually called `.htaccess`, but any name can be specified in the [AccessFileName](#) directive. Directives placed in `.htaccess` files apply to the directory where you place the file, and all sub-directories. The `.htaccess` files follow the same syntax as the main configuration files. Since `.htaccess` files are read on every request, changes made in these files take immediate effect.

To find which directives can be placed in `.htaccess` files, check the [Context](#) of the directive. The server administrator further controls what directives may be placed in `.htaccess` files by configuring the [AllowOverride](#) directive in the main configuration files.

For more information on `.htaccess` files, see the [.htaccess tutorial](#).

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