Die Konfigurationsdatei **access.conf**

```
##
## access.conf -- Apache HTTP server configuration file
##

# access.conf: Global access configuration
# Online docs at http://www.apache.org/

# This file defines server settings which affect which types of services
# are allowed, and in what circumstances.

# Each directory to which Apache has access, can be configured with respect
# to which services and features are allowed and/or disabled in that
# directory (and its subdirectories).

# Zuerst werden die Standarts gesetzt. Damit niemand etwas überschreiben
kann!
# (Also die Zugriffsrechte).

<Directory />
Options None
AllowOverride None
</Directory>

# Es muss ab jetzt beachtet werden, dass einige Features aktiviert werden
# müssen -Sollte also etwas nicht wie gewünscht laufen,
# sollten Sie überprüfen, ob Sie nicht etwas versehentlich deaktiviert
# haben.

# Hier muss nun das root-Verzeichnis des Webservers hin. (Also der Pfad im
System, wo die
# Dokumente letztlich liegen dürfen, um vom Webserver erfasst zu werden.

<Directory /usr/local/httpd/htdocs>

# Das kann ebenso "None", "All", oder irgend eine Kombination von
"Indexes",
# "Includes", "FollowSymLinks", "ExecCGI", or "MultiViews" sein.

# Beachten Sie, dass "MultiViews" must be named *explicitly* --- "Options
All"
# doesn't give it to you ((?)).

Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

# Diese Werte, die die Einstellungen in den .htaccess Dateien überschreibt,
# kann genauso sein
# "All", oder irgendeine Kombination von "Options", "FileInfo",
# "AuthConfig", und  "Limit"

AllowOverride None

# Einstellungen, wer was von diesem Server bekommt.

order allow,deny
allow from all

</Directory>

# /usr/local/httpd/cgi-bin kann geändert werden, in was Sie wollen!
# Standartmäßig existiert dieses Verzeichnis.
```

```
<Directory /usr/local/httpd/cgi-bin>
AllowOverride None
Options None
</Directory>

# Erlaubt es, den Besuchern einen Status des Servers abzufragen.
# http://servername/server-status ist der vorgegebene Standartwert.
# Mit allow from wird eingestellt, wer diese Informationen abrufen darf.

<Location /server-status>
SetHandler server-status

order deny,allow
deny from all
allow from .peter.home.de localhost 192.168.5.5 peter net 192.168.5.3
martin 192.168.5.4
</Location>

# There have been reports of people trying to abuse an old bug from pre-1.1
# days.  This bug involved a CGI script distributed as a part of Apache.
# By uncommenting these lines you can redirect these attacks to a logging
# script on phf.apache.org.  Or, you can record them yourself, using the
script
# support/phf_abuse_log.cgi.

#<Location /cgi-bin/phf*>
#deny from all
#ErrorDocument 403 http://phf.apache.org/phf_abuse_log.cgi
#</Location>

# Es können natürlich noch weitere Directories angelegt und
# konfiguriert werden.

# Diese Datei wurde nicht nur übersetzt von mir, es wurden an der einen
oder anderen
# Stelle auch noch Ergänzungen geschrieben.
```

Die Konfigurationsdatei **httpd.conf**

```
##
## httpd.conf -- Apache HTTP server configuration file
##

# This is the main server configuration file. See URL
http://www.apache.org/
# for instructions.

# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do, if you are unsure consult the online docs. You have been
# warned.

# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a DSO
you
# have to place corresponding `LoadModule' lines at this location so the
# directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are used.
# Please read the file README.DSO in the Apache 1.3 distribution for more
# details about the DSO mechanism and run `httpd -l' for the list of
already
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# built-in (statically linked and thus always available) modules in your
httpd
# binary.
#
# Example:
# LoadModule foo_module libexec/mod_foo.so
LoadModule env_module          libexec/apache/mod_env.so
LoadModule config_log_module   libexec/apache/mod_log_config.so
LoadModule mime_magic_module   libexec/apache/mod_mime_magic.so
LoadModule mime_module         libexec/apache/mod_mime.so
LoadModule negotiation_module libexec/apache/mod_negotiation.so
LoadModule status_module       libexec/apache/mod_status.so
LoadModule info_module         libexec/apache/mod_info.so
LoadModule includes_module     libexec/apache/mod_include.so
LoadModule autoindex_module    libexec/apache/mod_autoindex.so
LoadModule dir_module          libexec/apache/mod_dir.so
LoadModule cgi_module          libexec/apache/mod_cgi.so
LoadModule asis_module         libexec/apache/mod_asis.so
LoadModule imap_module         libexec/apache/mod_imap.so
LoadModule action_module       libexec/apache/mod_actions.so
LoadModule speling_module      libexec/apache/mod_speling.so
LoadModule userdir_module      libexec/apache/mod_userdir.so
LoadModule proxy_module        libexec/apache/libproxy.so
LoadModule alias_module        libexec/apache/mod_alias.so
LoadModule rewrite_module      libexec/apache/mod_rewrite.so
LoadModule access_module       libexec/apache/mod_access.so
LoadModule auth_module         libexec/apache/mod_auth.so
LoadModule anon_auth_module    libexec/apache/mod_auth_anon.so
LoadModule dbm_auth_module     libexec/apache/mod_auth_dbm.so
LoadModule db_auth_module      libexec/apache/mod_auth_db.so
LoadModule digest_module       libexec/apache/mod_digest.so
LoadModule cern_meta_module    libexec/apache/mod_cern_meta.so
LoadModule expires_module      libexec/apache/mod_expires.so
LoadModule headers_module      libexec/apache/mod_headers.so
LoadModule usertrack_module    libexec/apache/mod_usertrack.so
LoadModule unique_id_module    libexec/apache/mod_unique_id.so
LoadModule setenvif_module     libexec/apache/mod_setenvif.so
LoadModule perl_module         libexec/apache/libperl.so

#  Reconstruction of the complete module list from all available modules
#  (static and shared ones) to achieve correct module execution order.
#  [WHENEVER YOU CHANGE THE LOADMODULE SECTION ABOVE UPDATE THIS, TOO]
ClearModuleList
AddModule mod_env.c
AddModule mod_log_config.c
AddModule mod_mime_magic.c
AddModule mod_mime.c
AddModule mod_negotiation.c
AddModule mod_status.c
AddModule mod_info.c
AddModule mod_include.c
AddModule mod_autoindex.c
AddModule mod_dir.c
AddModule mod_cgi.c
AddModule mod_asis.c
AddModule mod_imap.c
AddModule mod_actions.c
AddModule mod_speling.c
AddModule mod_userdir.c
AddModule mod_proxy.c
AddModule mod_alias.c
AddModule mod_rewrite.c
AddModule mod_access.c
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AddModule mod_auth.c
AddModule mod_auth_anon.c
AddModule mod_auth_dbm.c
AddModule mod_auth_db.c
AddModule mod_digest.c
AddModule mod_cern_meta.c
AddModule mod_expires.c
AddModule mod_headers.c
AddModule mod_usertrack.c
AddModule mod_unique_id.c
AddModule mod_so.c
AddModule mod_setenvif.c
AddModule mod_perl.c

# Server-Typ ist entweder inetd oder standalone.

ServerType standalone

# Falls der Server unter inetd läuft, gehen Sie zu "ServerAdmin".

# Port: Auf diesen Port hört der Webserver (Standart: 80).
# Für Ports < 1023 muss httpd als root initialisiert werden


Port 80

# HostnameLookups: Log the names of clients or just their IP numbers
#   e.g.   www.apache.org (on) or 204.62.129.132 (off)
# The default is off because it'd be overall better for the net if people
# had to knowingly turn this feature on.
# Diese Funktion überprüft DNS-Einträge. Sie sollten sie besser
deaktivieren

HostnameLookups off

# If you wish httpd to run as a different user or group, you must run
# httpd as root initially and it will switch.

# User/Group: The name (or #number) of the user/group to run httpd as.
#  On SCO (ODT 3) use User nouser and Group nogroup
#  On HPUX you may not be able to use shared memory as nobody, and the
#  suggested workaround is to create a user www and use that user.
#  NOTE that some kernels refuse to setgid(Group) or semctl(IPC_SET)
#  when the value of (unsigned)Group is above 60000;
#  don't use Group #-1 on these systems!
# ???

User wwwrun
Group #-2

# ServerAdmin: Geben Sie die Adresse an, an die Fragen und Probleme
# per Email gesendet werden sollen.

ServerAdmin peter@hack.home.de

# ServerRoot: Die Serverkonfiguration, Error und Logfiles werden hier
# abgelegt.
# NOTE!  If you intend to place this on a NFS (or otherwise network)
# mounted filesystem then please read the LockFile documentation,
# you will save yourself a lot of trouble.
# Wenn Sie ein gemountetes NFS-Filesystem verwenden, lesen Sie die
# Lockfile-Dokus durch, um sich Ärger zu ersparen!
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ServerRoot /usr

# BindAddress: You can support virtual hosts with this option. This option
# is used to tell the server which IP address to listen to. It can either
# contain "*", an IP address, or a fully qualified Internet domain name.
# See also the VirtualHost directive.
# Hier können Virtual-Hosts eingerichtet werden.

#BindAddress *

# ErrorLog: Die Position der Error-Log-Datei. Falls die Angaben nicht mit /
# beginnen, wird ServerRoot als Pfad benutzt.

ErrorLog /var/log/httpd.error_log

# LogLevel: Legen Sie fest, welche Einträge in die Log-Datei kommen.
# Mögliche Werte sind: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
# alert, emerg.

LogLevel warn

# The following directives define some format nicknames for use with
# a CustomLog directive (see below).
# Diese Einträge definieren einige Formate, die mit einer speziellen
# Log... ???

LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\""
combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common
LogFormat "%{Referer}i -> %U" referer
LogFormat "%{User-agent}i" agent

# Pfad der Access-Logfile (Common Logfile Format).
# Fängt diese nicht mit / an, so wird ServerRoot genommen.

CustomLog /var/log/httpd.access_log common

# If you would like to have an agent and referer logfile uncomment the
# following directives.

#CustomLog /var/log/httpd.referer_log referer
#CustomLog /var/log/httpd.agent_log agent

# If you prefer a single logfile with access, agent and referer information
# (Combined Logfile Format) you can use the following directive.

#CustomLog /var/log/httpd.access_log combined

# PidFile: The file the server should log its pid to
PidFile /var/run/httpd.pid

# ScoreBoardFile: File used to store internal server process information.
# Not all architectures require this.  But if yours does (you'll know
because
# this file is created when you run Apache) then you *must* ensure that
# no two invocations of Apache share the same scoreboard file.
ScoreBoardFile /var/log/httpd.apache_runtime_status

# The LockFile directive sets the path to the lockfile used when Apache
# is compiled with either USE_FCNTL_SERIALIZED_ACCEPT or
# USE_FLOCK_SERIALIZED_ACCEPT. This directive should normally be left at
# its default value. The main reason for changing it is if the logs
# directory is NFS mounted, since the lockfile MUST BE STORED ON A LOCAL
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# DISK. The PID of the main server process is automatically appended to
# the filename.
#
#LockFile /var/lock/httpd.accept.lock

# ServerName allows you to set a host name which is sent back to clients
for
# your server if it's different than the one the program would get (i.e.
use
# "www" instead of the host's real name).
#
# Note: You cannot just invent host names and hope they work. The name you
# define here must be a valid DNS name for your host. If you don't
understand
# this, ask your network administrator.

#ServerName new.host.name

# UseCanonicalName:  (new for 1.3)  With this setting turned on, whenever
# Apache needs to construct a self-referencing URL (a url that refers back
# to the server the response is coming from) it will use ServerName and
# Port to form a "canonical" name.  With this setting off, Apache will
# use the hostname:port that the client supplied, when possible.  This
# also affects SERVER_NAME and SERVER_PORT in CGIs.
UseCanonicalName on

# CacheNegotiatedDocs: By default, Apache sends Pragma: no-cache with each
# document that was negotiated on the basis of content. This asks proxy
# servers not to cache the document. Uncommenting the following line
disables
# this behavior, and proxies will be allowed to cache the documents.

#CacheNegotiatedDocs

# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out

Timeout 300

# KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than
# one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.

KeepAlive On

# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
# during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.
# We reccomend you leave this number high, for maximum performance.

MaxKeepAliveRequests 100

# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request

KeepAliveTimeout 15

# Server-pool size regulation.  Rather than making you guess how many
# server processes you need, Apache dynamically adapts to the load it
# sees --- that is, it tries to maintain enough server processes to
# handle the current load, plus a few spare servers to handle transient
# load spikes (e.g., multiple simultaneous requests from a single
# Netscape browser).

# It does this by periodically checking how many servers are waiting
# for a request.  If there are fewer than MinSpareServers, it creates
# a new spare.  If there are more than MaxSpareServers, some of the
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# spares die off.  These values are probably OK for most sites ---

MinSpareServers 5
MaxSpareServers 10

# Number of servers to start --- should be a reasonable ballpark figure.

StartServers 5

# Limit on total number of servers running, i.e., limit on the number
# of clients who can simultaneously connect --- if this limit is ever
# reached, clients will be LOCKED OUT, so it should NOT BE SET TOO LOW.
# It is intended mainly as a brake to keep a runaway server from taking
# Unix with it as it spirals down...

MaxClients 5

# MaxRequestsPerChild: the number of requests each child process is
#  allowed to process before the child dies.
#  The child will exit so as to avoid problems after prolonged use when
#  Apache (and maybe the libraries it uses) leak.  On most systems, this
#  isn't really needed, but a few (such as Solaris) do have notable leaks
#  in the libraries.

MaxRequestsPerChild 30

# Proxy Server directives. Uncomment the following line to
# enable the proxy server:

#ProxyRequests On

# To enable the cache as well, edit and uncomment the following lines:

#CacheRoot /var/proxy
#CacheSize 5
#CacheGcInterval 4
#CacheMaxExpire 24
#CacheLastModifiedFactor 0.1
#CacheDefaultExpire 1
#NoCache a_domain.com another_domain.edu joes.garage_sale.com

# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, in addition to the default. See also the VirtualHost command

#Listen 3000
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80

# VirtualHost: Allows the daemon to respond to requests for more than one
# server address, if your server machine is configured to accept IP packets
# for multiple addresses. This can be accomplished with the ifconfig
# alias flag, or through kernel patches like VIF.

# Any httpd.conf or srm.conf directive may go into a VirtualHost command.
# See also the BindAddress entry.

#<VirtualHost host.some_domain.com>
#ServerAdmin webmaster@host.some_domain.com
#DocumentRoot /www/docs/host.some_domain.com
#ServerName host.some_domain.com
#ErrorLog logs/host.some_domain.com-error_log
#TransferLog logs/host.some_domain.com-access_log
#</VirtualHost>
```