

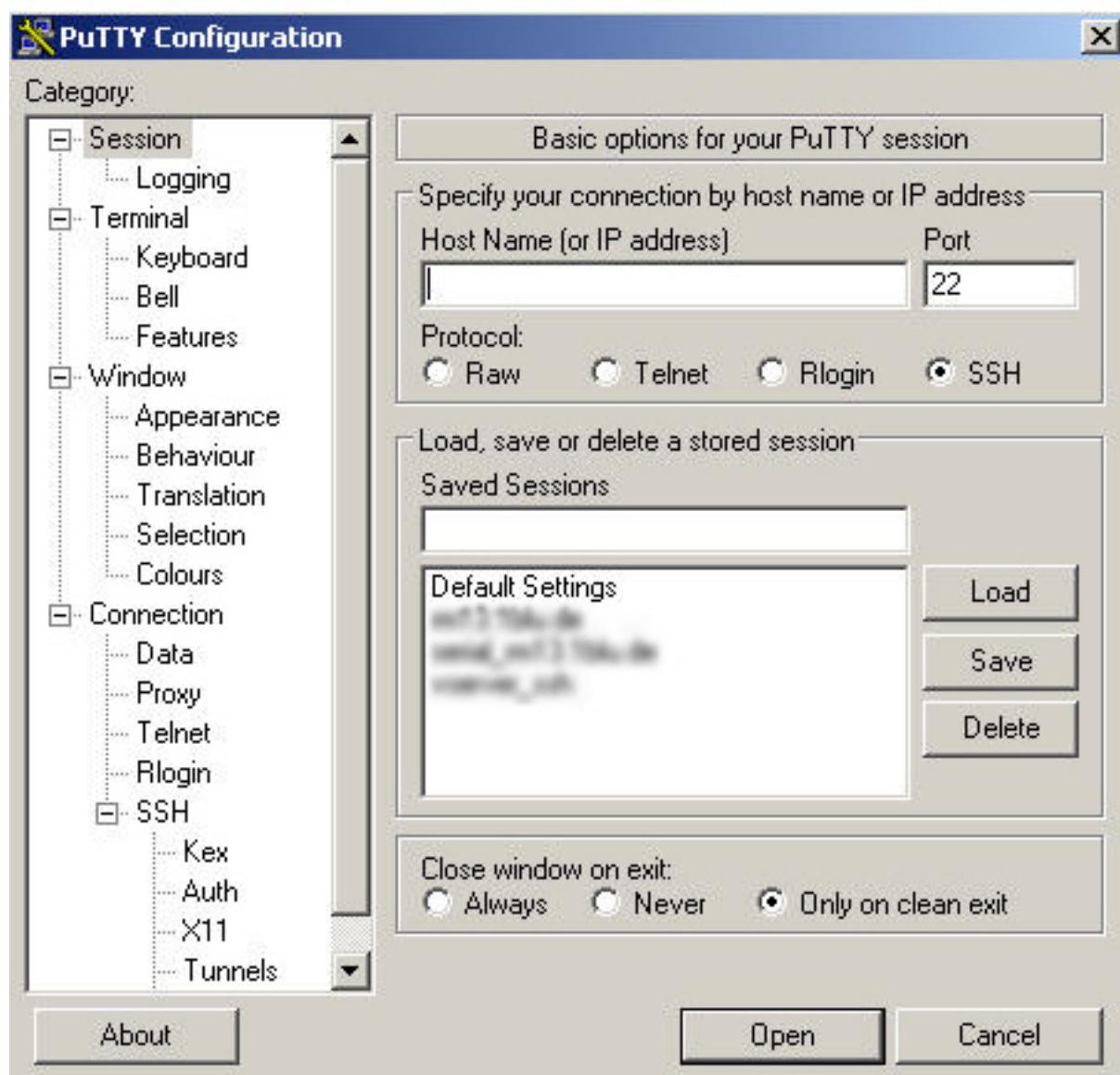
## Wie aktiviere ich mod\_rewrite bei den 1blu vServern?

mod\_rewrite steht für das **Umschreiben von Links**, meist **von dynamischen Links in statische Links**. mod\_rewrite wird als Modul in den Apache Server geladen und wird über die httpd\_config oder .htaccess gesteuert.

Dynamische Webseiten können durch mod\_rewrite auf einfache Art und Weise **Benutzer- und Suchmaschinen-freundlich** gemacht werden.

### So geht's Schritt für Schritt:

1. Bitte **loggen** Sie sich als Benutzer root per SSH auf Ihren 1blu-vServer **ein**.



2. **Überprüfen** Sie, ob das Modul mod\_rewrite vorhanden ist:

Dazu führen Sie das Kommando updatedb aus, um die locate- Datenbank

zu erzeugen. Anschliessend suchen Sie mit `locate rewrite.so` das Modul.

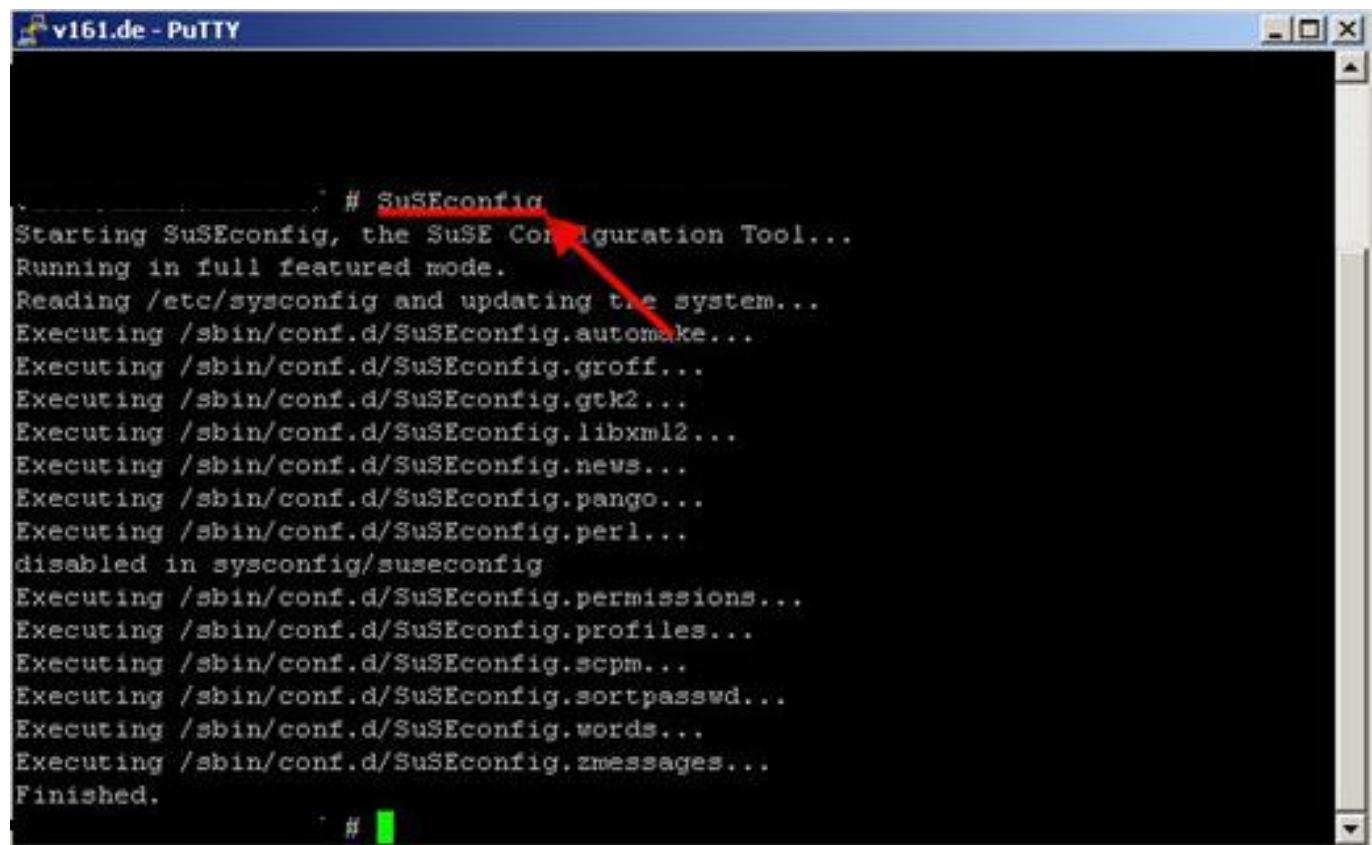
Beachten Sie, dass die Pfade bei älteren SuSE Distributionen abweichen können.

```
v161.1blu.de - PuTTY
:~ # updatedb
:~ # locate rewrite.so
/old/usr/lib64/apache2-prefork/mod_rewrite.so
/old/usr/lib64/apache2/mod_rewrite.so
/old/usr/local/psa/admin/libexec/mod_rewrite.so
/usr/lib64/apache2-prefork/mod_rewrite.so
/usr/lib64/apache2/mod_rewrite.so
/usr/local/psa/admin/libexec/mod_rewrite.so
v      :~ #
```

```
v161.de - PuTTY
#
# EXAMPLES:
#
# fairly minimal
# APACHE_MODULES="access alias auth dir log_config mime setenvif"
#
# apache's default installation
# APACHE_MODULES="access actions alias asis auth autoindex cgi dir imap include
log_config mime negotiation setenvif status userdir"
# your settings
APACHE_MODULES="mod_perl access actions alias auth auth_dbm autoindex cgi dir en
v expires include log_config mime negotiation setenvif ssl userdir php4 php5 /
usr/lib/apache2-prefork/mod_frontpage.so perl python rewrite suexec"
## Type:          string
## Default:      ""
## ServiceRestart: apache2
#
# Additional server flags:
#
# Put here any server flags ("Defines") that you want to hand over to
# httpd at start time, or other command line flags.
#
"/etc/sysconfig/apache2" 273L, 9080C
```

3. Editieren Sie die Datei **/etc/sysconfig/apache2** und fügen das Modul in der Liste **APACHE\_MODULES="....** ein.

4. Speichern Sie diese Datei und führen **SuSEconfig aus**.



The screenshot shows a PuTTY terminal window titled "v161.de - PuTTY". The command "# SuSEconfig" has been entered and is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to the word "SuSEconfig". The terminal output shows the execution of the SuSEconfig tool, which reads /etc/sysconfig and updates the system, executing various configuration files like automake, groff, gtk2, libxml2, neus, pango, perl, permissions, profiles, scpm, sortpasswd, words, and zmessages. It ends with a "Finished." message. The terminal prompt "# " is visible at the bottom.

```
# SuSEconfig
Starting SuSEconfig, the SuSE Configuration Tool...
Running in full featured mode.
Reading /etc/sysconfig and updating the system...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.automake...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.groff...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig	gtk2...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.libxml2...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.neus...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.pango...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.perl...
disabled in sysconfig/suseconfig
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.permissions...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.profiles...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.scpm...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.sortpasswd...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.words...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.zmessages...
Finished.
#
```

5. Starten Sie den Webserver mit **/etc/init.d/apache2**.

```
v161.de - PuTTY
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.groff...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.gtk2...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.libxml2...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.news...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.pango...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.perl...
disabled in sysconfig/suseconfig
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.permissions...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.profiles...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.scpm...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.sortpasswd...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.words...
Executing /sbin/conf.d/SuSEconfig.zmessages...
Finished.
# ll /etc/init.d/apache2
-rwxr--r-- 1 root root 8454 2006-02-01 19:13 /etc/init.d/apache2
# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
[Tue Mar 21 11:12:58 2006] [warn] module perl_module is already loaded, skipping
Syntax OK
Shutting down httpd2 (waiting for all children to terminate)          done
Starting httpd2 (prefork) [Tue Mar 21 11:13:00 2006] [warn] module perl_module i
s already loaded, skipping                                         done
#
```

6. Mit dem **phpinfo()** Script überprüfen Sie das erfolgreiche Einbinden des Moduls:

```
v161.de - PuTTY
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
~
```

The screenshot shows a PuTTY session titled "v161.de - PuTTY". The user has run the command "<?php phpinfo();?>" which outputs the standard PHP info page. The output is very long and scrollable, showing various PHP configuration details. At the bottom of the terminal window, the path "/var/www/vhosts/v161.de/httpdocs/phpinfo.php" is visible along with file statistics: 5L, 22C, 1,1, and Alles.

7. Sie haben mod\_rewrite **aktiviert**:

## apache2handler

Apache Version	Apache/2.0.53 (Linux/SUSE)
Apache API Version	20020903
Server Administrator	admin@1blu.de
Hostname:Port	192.168.1.100:80
User/Group	wwwrun(30)/8
Max Requests	Per Child: 0 - Keep Alive: on - Max Per Connection: 100
Timeouts	Connection: 300 - Keep-Alive: 15
Virtual Server	Yes
Server Root	/srv/www/etc
Loaded Modules	core prefork http_core mod_so mod_perl mod_access mod_actions mod_alias mod_auth mod_auth_dbm mod_autoindex mod_cgi mod_dir mod_env mod_expires mod_include mod_log_config mod_mime mod_negotiation mod_ssi mod_vif mod_ssl mod_userdir sapi_apache2 mod_fpcgid mod_python <b>mod_rewrite</b> mod_suexec

Eindeutige ID: #1143

Verfasser: n/a

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