# Use the front controller as index file. It serves as fallback solution when # every other rewrite/redirect fails (e.g. in an aliased environment without # mod\_rewrite). Additionally, this reduces the matching process for the # startpage (path "/") because otherwise Apache will apply the rewritting rules # to each configured DirectoryIndex file (e.g. index.php, index.html, index.pl). DirectoryIndex app.php

<IfModule mod\_rewrite.c>

RewriteEngine On

# Redirect to URI without front controller to prevent duplicate content # (with and without `/app.php`). Only do this redirect on the initial # rewrite by Apache and not on subsequent cycles. Otherwise we would get an # endless redirect loop (request -> rewrite to front controller -> # redirect -> request -> ...). # So in case you get a "too many redirects" error or you always get redirected # to the startpage because your Apache does not expose the REDIRECT\_STATUS # environment variable, you have 2 choices: # - disable this feature by commenting the following 2 lines or # - use Apache >= 2.3.9 and replace all L flags by END flags and remove the # following RewriteCond (best solution) RewriteCond %(ENV: REDIRECT\_STATUS) ^\$ RewriteRule ^app\.php(/(.\*)1\$) %(CONTEXT\_PREFIX)/\$2 [R=301,L]

# If the requested filename exists, simply serve it. # We only want to let Apache serve files and not directories. RewriteCond %(REQUEST\_FILENAME) -f RewriteRule .? - [L]

```
# The following rewrites all other queries to the front controller. The
# condition ensures that if you are using Apache aliases to do mass virtual
# hosting, the base path will be prepended to allow proper resolution of the
# app.php file; it will work in non-aliased environments as well, providing
# a safe, one-size fits all solution.
RewriteCond %(REQUEST_URI)::$1 ^(/.+)(.+)::\2$
RewriteRule ^(.*) - [E=BASE: %1]
RewriteRule .? %(ENV: BASE)app.php [L]
```

- # \_\_\_\_RewriteCond %(REQUEST\_FILENAME) ! -f
- # \_\_\_\_RewriteRule\_^(, \*)\$ app.php\_EQSA,L]

#</IfModule>