```
##
## This server configuration file should NOT be used with an XAMPP or other localhost/
## testing environment. The examples here are only models and, while they should work
## in most Apache Web server environments, use these lines as models only--do your
## research and find out the configurations that work best with your particular Web host.
##
##
## Remove the hashes (#) from the following 3 lines to force no-www style URLs,
## in the form of http://example.com/ This requires mod_rewrite to be enabled on your
server.
##
# RewriteEngine On
# RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.(.+)$ [NC]
# RewriteRule ^(.*)$ http://%1/$1 [R=301,L]
##
##
## Remove the hashes (#) from the following 3 lines to force yes-www style URLs,
## in the form of http://www.example.com/ This requires mod_rewrite to be enabled on your
server.
##
# RewriteEngine On
# RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www\.(.+)$ [NC]
# RewriteRule ^(.*)$ http://www.%1/$1 [R=301,L]
##
##
## Directory indexes: Most Apache servers should be configured to server index.htm or
## index.html, or even index.php on URLs that end with a / (e.g., http://example.com/).
## But if yours is not, you can removing the hash (#) from the following line:
##
# DirectoryIndex index.htm index.html index.php
##
##
## Some Apache Web servers are configured to list the files in a directory that does not
## have an index.htm, index.html, or index.php file. To prevent those listings, uncomment
the
## following lines by removing the hash (#):
##
# Options -Indexes
##
##
## If you wish to parse PHP code embedded in files ending in .htm or .html, you will have
```

```
## If you wish to parse PHP code embedded in files ending in .htm or .html, you will have
## to modify your server. The following line might work, if you uncomment it by removing
the
## hash (#), but it would be better to research how to parse PHP in .htm or .html for your
## specific Web host.
##
# AddHandler application/x-httpd-php .php .htm .html
##
##s
```