# Apache Server Configs v2.13.0 / MIT License
# https://github.com/h5bp/server-configs-apache

# (!) Using `.htaccess` files slows down Apache, therefore, if you have
# access to the main server configuration file (which is usually called
# `httpd.conf`), you should add this logic there.
#

# ################################################################################################
# # CROSS-ORIGIN
# ################################################################################################

# ----------------------------------------------------------
# / Cross-origin requests
# ----------------------------------------------------------

# Allow cross-origin requests.
#
# https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Access_control_CORS
# http://enable-cors.org/
# http://www.w3.org/TR/cors/

# <IfModule mod_headers.c>
#   Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin "*
# </IfModule>

# ----------------------------------------------------------
# / Cross-origin images
# ----------------------------------------------------------

# Send the CORS header for images when browsers request it.
#

<IfModule mod_setenvif.c>
  <IfModule mod_headers.c>
    <FilesMatch "\.(bmp|cur|gif|ico|jpeg|jpg|png|svg|gif)$">
      SetEnvIf Origin ":^IS_CORS
      Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin "*" env=IS_CORS
    </FilesMatch>
  </IfModule>
</IfModule>
# Cross-origin web fonts

# Allow cross-origin access to web fonts.

<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  <FilesMatch \.(eot|otf|ttf|woff|woff2)$>
    Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin "*"
  </FilesMatch>
</IfModule>

# Cross-origin resource timing

# Allow cross-origin access to the timing information for all resources.
# If a resource isn't served with a `Timing-Allow-Origin` header that
# would allow its timing information to be shared with the document,
# some of the attributes of the `PerformanceResourceTiming` object will
# be set to zero.

# http://www.w3.org/TR/resource-timing/
# http://www.stevensouders.com/blog/2014/06/21/resource-timing-practical-tips/

# <IfModule mod_headers.c>
#   Header set Timing-Allow-Origin: "*"
# </IfModule>

# Custom error messages/pages

# Customize what Apache returns to the client in case of an error.
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#errordocument

ErrorDocument 404 /404.html

# Disable the pattern matching based on filenames.
# This setting prevents Apache from returning a 404 error as the result
# of a rewrite when the directory with the same name does not exist.
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/content-negotiation.html#multiviews

Options -MultiViews

# Force Internet Explorer 8/9/10 to render pages in the highest mode
# available in the various cases when it may not.
# https://hsivonen.fi/doctype/#ie8
#
# (!) Starting with Internet Explorer 11, document modes are deprecated.
# If your business still relies on older web apps and services that were
# designed for older versions of Internet Explorer, you might want to
# consider enabling `Enterprise Mode` throughout your company.
<IfModule mod_headers.c>

   Header set X-UA-Comaptive "IE=edge"

   # `mod_headers` cannot match based on the content-type, however,
   # the `X-UA-Comaptive` response header should be send only for
   # HTML documents and not for the other resources.

<FilesMatch "\.\n(appcachel atoml bba\l bmpl cr\l cssl curl eotl f4[abpv]|f1vl geojsonl gifl htl cicol jpe?
gl jsl json(l?d)\?
1m4[av]\l manifestl mapl mp4l oexl ogl ayvl opusl otl ppdf pngl rdf1 rssl safariextz1 svgz?
1swfl tojsonl tt[lcfjl txtl vcardl vcf1 vttl webappl web[mpl woff2?1 xloc1 xlml xpi)"$

   Header unset X-UA-Comaptive

</FilesMatch>

</IfModule>

# ...............................................................................................
# / Iframes cookies
# ..............................................................................................
# ...............................................................................................

# Allow cookies to be set from iframes in Internet Explorer.
#
# http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/CR-P3P-20001215/

# <IfModule mod_headers.c>
#    Header set P3P "policyRef="/w3c/p3p.xm1", CP="IDC DSP COR ADM DEVi TAIi PSA PSD
# IVAi IVDi CONi HIS OUR IND CHT\""
# </IfModule>

# ##################################################################################################################
# # MEDIA TYPES AND CHARACTER ENCODINGS
# ##################################################################################################################

# --.......................................................................................................................
# / Media types
# --.....................................................................................................................
Serve resources with the proper media types (f.k.a. MIME types).

https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/media-types.xhtml
https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_mime.html#addtype

<IfModule mod_mime.c>

# Data interchange

AddType application/atom+xml atom
AddType application/json json map topojson
AddType application/ld+json jsonld
AddType application/rss+xml rss
AddType application/vnd.geo+json geojson
AddType application/xml rdf xml

# JavaScript

# Normalize to standard type.
# https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4329#section-7.2

AddType application/javascript js

# Manifest files

# If you are providing a web application manifest file (see
# the specification: https://w3c.github.io/manifest/), it is
# recommended that you serve it with the `application/manifest+json`
# media type.
#
# Because the web application manifest file doesn't have its
# own unique file extension, you can set its media type either
# by matching:
#
# 1) the exact location of the file (this can be done using a
#    directive such as `<Location>`, but it will NOT work in
#    the `.htaccess` file, so you will have to do it in the main
#    server configuration file or inside of a `<VirtualHost>`
#    container)
#
# e.g.:
# Location ".well-known/manifest.json"

AddType application/manifest+json   json

<Location ".well-known/manifest.json"

# 2) the filename (this can be problematic as you will need to
# ensure that you don't have any other file with the same name
# as the one you gave to your web application manifest file)
#
# e.g.
#
# <Files "manifest.json">
# AddType application/manifest+json   json
# </Files>

AddType application/x-web-app-manifest+json   webapp
AddType text/cache-manifest   appcache

# Media files

AddType audio/mp4   f4a f4b m4a
AddType audio/ogg   oga ogg opus
AddType image/bmp   bmp
AddType image/svg+xml   svg svgz
AddType image/webp   webp
AddType video/mp4   f4v f4p m4v mp4
AddType video/ogg   ogv
AddType video/webm   webm
AddType video/x-flv   flv

# Serving `.ico` image files with a different media type
# prevents Internet Explorer from displaying them as images:
# https://github.com/h5bp/html5-
boilerplate/commit/37b5feca090d00f38de64b591bcddcb205aaf8ee

AddType image/x-icon   cur ico

# Web fonts

AddType application/font-woff   woff
AddType application/font-woff2   woff2
AddType application/vnd.ms-fontobject eot

# Browsers usually ignore the font media types and simply sniff
# the bytes to figure out the font type.
# https://mimesniff.spec.whatwg.org/#matching-a-font-type-pattern
#
# However, Blink and WebKit based browsers will show a warning
# in the console if the following font types are served with any
# other media types.

AddType application/x-font-ttf ttc ttf
AddType font/opentype otf

# Other

AddType application/octet-stream safarientz
AddType application/x-bb-appworld bbaw
AddType application/x-chrome-extension crx
AddType application/x-opera-extension oex
AddType application/x-xpinstall xpi
AddType text/vcard vcard vcf
AddType text/vnd.rim.location.xloc xloc
AddType text/vtt vtt
AddType text/x-component htc

</IfModule>

# ├-----------------------------------------------------------------------
# | / Character encodings                                                  /
# ├-----------------------------------------------------------------------

# Serve all resources labeled as `text/html` or `text/plain`
# with the media type `charset` parameter set to `UTF-8`.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#adddefaultcharset

AddDefaultCharset utf-8

# ├-----------------------------------------------------------------------

# Serve the following file types with the media type `charset`
# parameter set to `UTF-8`.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_mime.html#addcharset

<IfModule mod_mime.c>
  AddCharset utf-8 .atom \n   .bbaw \n   .css \n   .geojson \n   .js \n   .json \n   .jsonld \n   .rdf \n   .rss \n   .topojson \n   .vtt \n   .webapp \n   .xloc \n   .xml
</IfModule>

# ###########################################################################
# # REWRITES
# ###########################################################################

# ###########################################################################
# ---- Rewrite engine
# ###########################################################################

# (1) Turn on the rewrite engine (this is necessary in order for
# the `RewriteRule` directives to work).
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_rewrite.html#RewriteEngine
#
# (2) Enable the `FollowSymLinks` option if it isn't already.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#options
#
# (3) If your web host doesn't allow the `FollowSymLinks` option,
# you need to comment it out or remove it, and then uncomment
# the `Options +SymLinksIfOwnerMatch` line (4), but be aware
# of the performance impact.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/misc/perf-tuning.html#symlinks
#
# (4) Some cloud hosting services will require you set `RewriteBase`.
#
# https://www.rackspace.com/knowledge_center/frequently-asked-question/why-is-modrewrite-not-working-on-my-site
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_rewrite.html#rewritebase
#
# (5) Depending on how your server is set up, you may also need to
# use the `RewriteOptions` directive to enable some options for
# the rewrite engine.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_rewrite.html#rewriteoptions
#
# (6) Set `%{ENV:PROTO}` variable, to allow rewrites to redirect with the
# appropriate schema automatically (http or https).

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>

    # (1)
    RewriteEngine On

    # (2)
    Options +FollowSymlinks

    # (3)
    # Options +SymlinksIfOwnerMatch

    # (4)
    # RewriteBase /

    # (5)
    # RewriteOptions <options>

    # (6)
    RewriteCond %{HTTPS} =on
    RewriteRule ^ - [env=proto:https]
    RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
    RewriteRule ^ - [env=proto:http]
</IfModule>

# ---------------------------------------------------------
# ! Forcing `https://`
# ---------------------------------------------------------

# Redirect from the `http://` to the `https://` version of the URL.
# https://wiki.apache.org/httpd/RewriteHTTPToHTTPS

# <IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
#   RewriteEngine On
#   RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
#   RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://%{HTTP_HOST}/$1 [R=301,L]
# </IfModule>

# ---------------------------------------------------------
# ! Suppressing / Forcing the `www.` at the beginning of URLs
# ---------------------------------------------------------

# The same content should never be available under two different
# URLs, especially not with and without `www.` at the beginning.
# This can cause SEO problems (duplicate content), and therefore,
# you should choose one of the alternatives and redirect the other
# one.
#
# By default `Option 1` (no `www.`) is activated.
# http://no-www.org/faq.php?q=class_b
#
# If you would prefer to use `Option 2`, just comment out all the
# lines from `Option 1` and uncomment the ones from `Option 2`.
# #
# (!) NEVER USE BOTH RULES AT THE SAME TIME!

# Option 1: rewrite www.example.com → example.com

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
  RewriteEngine On
  RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
  RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://%{HTTP_HOST}/$1 [R=301,L]
</IfModule>
## Option 2: rewrite example.com → www.example.com

Be aware that the following might not be a good idea if you use "real" subdomains for certain parts of your website.

```apache
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
  # RewriteEngine On
  # RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
  # RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www\.[^/]*$ [NC]
  # RewriteCond %{SERVER_ADDR} !=127.0.0.1
  # RewriteCond %{SERVER_ADDR} !=::1
  # RewriteRule ^%{ENV: PROTO}://www. %{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI} [R=301,L]
</IfModule>
```

### SECURITY

Protect website against clickjacking.

The example below sends the `X-Frame-Options` response header with the value `DENY`, informing browsers not to display the content of the web page in any frame.

This might not be the best setting for everyone. You should read about the other two possible values the `X-Frame-Options` header field can have: `SAMEORIGIN` and `ALLOW-FROM`.


Keep in mind that while you could send the `X-Frame-Options` header
for all of your website's pages, this has the potential downside that
it forbids even non-malicious framing of your content (e.g.: when
users visit your website using a Google Image Search results page).

Nonetheless, you should ensure that you send the `X-Frame-Options`
header for all pages that allow a user to make a state changing
operation (e.g: pages that contain one-click purchase links, checkout
or bank-transfer confirmation pages, pages that make permanent
configuration changes, etc.).

Sending the `X-Frame-Options` header can also protect your website
against more than just clickjacking attacks:

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Clickjacking

<IfModule mod_headers.c>

Header set X-Frame-Options "DENY"

`mod_headers` cannot match based on the content-type, however,
the `X-Frame-Options` response header should be send only for
HTML documents and not for the other resources.

<FilesMatch "\.
(appcachet atoml bmwl bmpl crxl cssl curl eotf f4[abpv]f fvi f gil geojson gif1 htcl icol jpe?
gl js1 json(1) ?
1 m4[cav] manifest mapl mp4l oexl og[agv]1 opus1 otfl pdf1 png1 rdf1 rssl safariextz1 svgz?
1 swfl topomjson tt[cf]1 txt1 vcard1 vcf1 vtt1 webappl web[mp]1 woff2?1 xloc1 xml1 xpi">"

Header unset X-Frame-Options
</FilesMatch>
</IfModule>

# -------------------------------
# ! Content Security Policy (CSP)
# -------------------------------


Mitigate the risk of cross-site scripting and other content-injection attacks.

This can be done by setting a `Content Security Policy` which whitelists trusted sources of content for your website.

The example header below allows ONLY scripts that are loaded from the current website's origin (no inline scripts, no CDN, etc).

That almost certainly won't work as-is for your website!

To make things easier, you can use an online CSP header generator such as: http://cspisawesome.com/.

http://content-security-policy.com/
http://www.w3.org/TR/CSP11/).

```
<IfModule mod_headers.c>

Header set Content-Security-Policy "script-src 'self'; object-src 'self'

```

`mod_headers` cannot match based on the content-type, however,

the `Content-Security-Policy` response header should be send

only for HTML documents and not for the other resources.

```
<FilesMatch "./\n(appcachef atoml bbawl bnpmp crxl cssl curl eotl f-4\[abpv]\] flvl geojsonl gifl htcl icol jpe? gl jsl json(1d)\? l m-4\[avj]\ manifestl mapl mp4l oexl og\[agv]\] opusl otfl pdfl pngl rdfs\l ssrl safariextz1 ssvg? l swf\l topojsonl tt\[cf1\] txtl vcardl vcfli vttl webappl web\[mp]\ woff2?l xloc1 xml\l xpi)"> "

Header unset Content-Security-Policy

</FilesMatch>

</IfModule>

File access

Block access to directories without a default document.
# You should leave the following uncommented, as you shouldn't allow
# anyone to surf through every directory on your server (which may
# includes rather private places such as the CMS's directories).

<IfModule mod_autoindex.c>
   Options -Indexes
</IfModule>

#-------------------------------------------------

# Block access to all hidden files and directories with the exception of
# the visible content from within the `./well-known` hidden directory.
#
# These types of files usually contain user preferences or the preserved
# state of an utility, and can include rather private places like, for
# example, the `.git` or `.svn` directories.
#
# The `./well-known` directory represents the standard (RFC 5785) path
# prefix for "well-known locations" (e.g. `./well-known/manifest.json`,
# `./well-known/keybase.txt`), and therefore, access to its visible
# content should not be blocked.
#
# https://www.mnot.net/blog/2018/04/07/well-known
# https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5785

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
   RewriteEngine On
   RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} "(!(^/\./well-known/([^/]+/)+$)\+$" [NC]
   RewriteCond %{SCRIPT_FILENAME} -d [OR]
   RewriteCond %{SCRIPT_FILENAME} -f
   RewriteRule "(^/\./.)" - [F]
</IfModule>

#-------------------------------------------------

# Block access to files that can expose sensitive information.
#
# By default, block access to backup and source files that may be
# left by some text editors and can pose a security risk when anyone
# has access to them.
#
# http://feross.org/cmsploit/
#
# (!) Update the `<FilesMatch>` regular expression from below to
# include any files that might end up on your production server and
# can expose sensitive information about your website. These files may
# include: configuration files, files that contain metadata about the
# project (e.g. project dependencies), dist scripts, etc.

<FilesMatch "(^\.*\.(bak|conf|dist|fla|in|ci|log|psd|sh|sql|sw[op])|\")">

  # Apache < 2.3
  <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
    Order allow,deny
    Deny from all
    Satisfy All
  </IfModule>

  # Apache ≥ 2.3
  <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
    Require all denied
  </IfModule>

</FilesMatch>

# -----------------------------------
# / HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) /
# -----------------------------------

# Force client-side SSL redirection.
#
# If a user types `example.com` in their browser, even if the server
# redirects them to the secure version of the website, that still leaves
# a window of opportunity (the initial HTTP connection) for an attacker
# to downgrade or redirect the request.
#
# The following header ensures that browser will ONLY connect to your
# server via HTTPS, regardless of what the users type in the browser's
# address bar.
#
# (!) Remove the `includeSubDomains` optional directive if the website's
# subdomains are not using HTTPS.

```html
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  Header set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=16070400; includeSubDomains"
</IfModule>
```

# Prevent some browsers from MIME-sniffing the response.
# This reduces exposure to drive-by download attacks and cross-origin data leaks, and should be left uncommented, especially if the server is serving user-uploaded content or content that could potentially be treated as executable by the browser.

# http://www.slideshare.net/hasegawayosuke/owasp-hasegawa
# https://mimesniff.spec.whatwg.org/

```html
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  Header set X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff"
</IfModule>
```

# Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks
# (1) Try to re-enable the cross-site scripting (XSS) filter built into most web browsers.
# The filter is usually enabled by default, but in some cases it may be disabled by the user. However, in Internet Explorer for example, it can be re-enabled just by sending the
`X-XSS-Protection` header with the value of `1`.

(2) Prevent web browsers from rendering the web page if a potential reflected (a.k.a non-persistent) XSS attack is detected by the filter.

By default, if the filter is enabled and browsers detect a reflected XSS attack, they will attempt to block the attack by making the smallest possible modifications to the returned web page.

Unfortunately, in some browsers (e.g., Internet Explorer), this default behavior may allow the XSS filter to be exploited, thereby, it's better to inform browsers to prevent the rendering of the page altogether, instead of attempting to modify it.


(!) Do not rely on the XSS filter to prevent XSS attacks! Ensure that you are taking all possible measures to prevent XSS attacks, the most obvious being: validating and sanitizing your website’s inputs.

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_%28XSS%29

<IfModule mod_headers.c>

# (1) (2)
# Header set X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"

# `mod_headers` cannot match based on the content-type, however,
# the `X-XSS-Protection` response header should be send only for
# HTML documents and not for the other resources.

# <FilesMatch "\.
(appcachel atmI bbawl bmpi crxl cssl curl eot! f4[labpvj] f1v! geojsonl gif! htc! icol jpe? gl! jsl! json(1d) ?
I m4[vj! manifest! mapl mp4! oexl og[lavj! opus! otfl pdf! pngl rdfI rssl safariextz! svgz?
I swfu! ton! isonl tfl cfJ! txtl vcardl vcfI vttl webannl web[mn]l woff?! x1loc! xmlI xnI)"
# Header unset X-XSS-Protection
# </FilesMatch>

# </IfModule>

# ---
#
# Server-side technology information
#
# ---
#
# Remove the `X-Powered-By` response header that:
# *
# * is set by some frameworks and server-side languages
# (e.g.: ASP.NET, PHP), and its value contains information
# about them (e.g.: their name, version number)
# *
# * doesn't provide any value as far as users are concern,
# and in some cases, the information provided by it can
# be used by attackers
#
# (!) If you can, you should disable the `X-Powered-By` header from the
# language / framework level (e.g.: for PHP, you can do that by setting
# `expose_php = off` in `php.ini`)
#

<IfModule mod_headers.c>
    Header unset X-Powered-By
</IfModule>

# ---
#
# Server software information
#
# ---
#
# Prevent Apache from adding a trailing footer line containing
# information about the server to the server-generated documents
# (e.g.: error messages, directory listings, etc.)
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#serversignature

ServerSignature Off
# Prevent Apache from sending in the `Server` response header its
# exact version number, the description of the generic OS-type or
# information about its compiled-in modules.
#
# (!) The `ServerTokens` directive will only work in the main server
# configuration file, so don't try to enable it in the `.htaccess` file!
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#server_tokens

 ServerTokens Prod

# %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
# # WEB PERFORMANCE #
# %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

# ---------------------------------------------
# / Compression
# # ---------------------------------------------

<IfModule mod_deflate.c>
  # Force compression for mangled `Accept--Encoding` request headers

  <IfModule mod_setenvif.c>
    <IfModule mod_headers.c>
      SetEnvIfNoCase ^(Accept-Encoding|X-cept-Encoding|X\{15\}|~\{15\}|-\{15\})$ ^\((gzipl deflate)\s*,\s*\?\s*)+\ [X\?-]4,13\$ HAVE_Accept-Encoding
      RequestHeader append Accept-Encoding "gzip, deflate" env=HAVE_Accept-Encoding
    </IfModule>
  </IfModule>
</IfModule>

# ---------------------------------------------
# Compress all output labeled with one of the following media types.
#
# (!) For Apache versions below version 2.3.7 you don't need to
# enable `mod_filter` and can remove the `<IfModule mod_filter.c>`
# and `<IfModule>` lines as `AddOutputFilterByType` is still in
<IfModule mod_filter.c>
  AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE "application/atom+xml" \ 
  "application/javascript" \ 
  "application/json" \ 
  "application/ld+json" \ 
  "application/manifest+json" \ 
  "application/rdf+xml" \ 
  "application/rss+xml" \ 
  "application/schema+json" \ 
  "application/vnd.geo+json" \ 
  "application/vnd.ms-fontobject" \ 
  "application/x-font-ttf" \ 
  "application/x-javascript" \ 
  "application/x-web-app-manifest+json" \ 
  "application/xhtml+xml" \ 
  "application/xml" \ 
  "font/eot" \ 
  "font/opentype" \ 
  "image/bmp" \ 
  "image/svg+xml" \ 
  "image/vnd.microsoft.icon" \ 
  "image/x-icon" \ 
  "text/cache-manifest" \ 
  "text/css" \ 
  "text/html" \ 
  "text/javascript" \ 
  "text/plain" \ 
  "text/vcard" \ 
  "text/vnd.rim.location.xloc" \ 
  "text/vtt" \ 
  "text/x-component" \ 
  "text/x-cross-domain-policy" \ 
  "text/xml"
</IfModule>
# Map the following filename extensions to the specified encoding type in order to make Apache serve the file types with the appropriate `Content-Encoding` response header. (Do note that this will NOT make Apache compress them!).
#
# If these file types would be served without an appropriate `Content-Enable` response header, client applications (e.g., browsers) wouldn't know that they first need to uncompress the response, and thus, wouldn't be able to understand the content.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_mime.html#addencoding

```<IfModule mod_mime.c>
   AddEncoding gzip  
   AddEncoding svgz  
</IfModule>
</IfModule>
```

# Prevent intermediate caches or proxies (e.g., such as the ones used by mobile network providers) from modifying the website's content.
#
#
# (!) If you are using `mod_pagespeed`, please note that setting the `Cache-Control: no-transform` response header will prevent `PageSpeed` from rewriting `HTML` files, and, if the `ModPagespeedDisableRewriteOnNoTransform` directive isn't set to `off`, also from rewriting other resources.
#
# https://developers.google.com/speed/pagespeed/module/configuration#notransform

```<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  # Header merge Cache-Control "no-transform"
</IfModule>
```
# </IfModule>

# -- ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# I ETags
# -- ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

# Remove `ETags` as resources are sent with far-future expires headers.
#
# https://developer.yahoo.com/performance/rules.html#etags
# https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7232#section-2.3

# `FileETag None` doesn't work in all cases.
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
   Header unset ETag
</IfModule>

FileETag None

# -- ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# I Expires headers
# -- ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

# Serve resources with far-future expires headers.
#
# (!!) If you don't control versioning with filename-based
# cache busting, you should consider lowering the cache times
# to something like one week.
#
# https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_expires.html

<IfModule mod_expires.c>

   ExpiresActive on
   ExpiresDefault "access plus 1 month"

# CSS
   ExpiresByType text/css "access plus 1 year"

# Data interchange
   ExpiresByType application/atom+xml "access plus 1 hour"
   ExpiresByType application/rdf+xml "access plus 1 hour"
ExpiresByType application/rss+xml  "access plus 1 hour"
ExpiresByType application/json    "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType application/ld+json  "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType application/schema+json "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType application/vnd.geo+json "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType application/xml      "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType text/xml            "access plus 0 seconds"

# Favicon (cannot be renamed!) and cursor images
ExpiresByType image/vnd.microsoft.icon   "access plus 1 week"
ExpiresByType image/x-icon              "access plus 1 week"

# HTML
ExpiresByType text/html                 "access plus 0 seconds"

# JavaScript
ExpiresByType application/javascript    "access plus 1 year"
ExpiresByType application/x-javascript  "access plus 1 year"
ExpiresByType text/javascript           "access plus 1 year"

# Manifest files
ExpiresByType application/manifest+json "access plus 1 year"
ExpiresByType application/x-web-app-manifest+json "access plus 0 seconds"
ExpiresByType text/cache-manifest       "access plus 0 seconds"

# Media files
ExpiresByType audio/ogg                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/bmp                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/gif                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/jpeg                "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/png                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/svg+xml            "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/webp                "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType video/mp4                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType video/ogg                 "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType video/webm                "access plus 1 month"

# Web fonts
# Embedded OpenType (EOT)
ExpiresByType application/vnd.ms-fontobject "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType font/eot "access plus 1 month"

# OpenType
ExpiresByType font/opentype "access plus 1 month"

# TrueType
ExpiresByType application/x-font-ttf "access plus 1 month"

# Web Open Font Format (WOFF) 1.0
ExpiresByType application/font-woff "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType application/x-font-woff "access plus 1 month"
ExpiresByType font/woff "access plus 1 month"

# Web Open Font Format (WOFF) 2.0
ExpiresByType application/font-woff2 "access plus 1 month"

# Other
ExpiresByType text/x-cross-domain-policy "access plus 1 week"

</IfModule>

# -----------------------------------------------
# ! File concatenation
# -----------------------------------------------

# Allow concatenation from within specific files.
#
# e.g.:
#
# If you have the following lines in a file called, for
# example, `main.combined.js`:
#
#   <!--#include file="js/jquery.js" -->
#   <!--#include file="js/jquery.timer.js" -->
#
# Apache will replace those lines with the content of the
# specified files.

# <IfModule mod_include.c>
conflicts by ensuring each request is uniquely served.

- **Filename-based cache busting**
  - Use unique version identifiers in filenames to prevent caching.

- **URL rewriting for dynamic content**
  - Use URL rewrite rules to manage dynamic content versions.

In summary, managing static assets requires a balance between performance and compatibility, with strategies such as caching, versioning, and URL rewriting playing crucial roles. Implementing these techniques effectively can significantly improve the user experience of your website.