

Table Of Contents

Table Of Contents 1

httpd Dav on 2

 How do I access WebDAV in Windows / Linux / UNIX and Mac OS X? Windows XP / 2003 server or higher have Web 2

 WebDAV in OS X 3

 WebDAV in Linux / UNIX 3

 Command-line WebDAV client for Unix / Linux 3

References: 3

[Home](#) > [Faq](#) > [Apache](#)

Red Hat / CentOS Linux: Apache Enable WebDAV

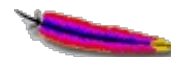
Posted by [Vivek Gite](#) <vivek@nixcraft.com>

Q. Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV) - is a set of extensions to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) that allows users to collaboratively edit and manage files on remote World Wide Web servers. How do I enable WebDAV under CentOS / RHEL 5 Linux server?



[1]

A. WebDAV can be easily created under httpd. All you have to do is add following directive alias.



[2]

httpd Dav on

Open httpd.conf file:

```
# vi httpd.conf
```

Append following directive:

```
Alias /webdav /home/httpd/webdav
Dav on
```

Save and close the file. **Update:** here is my sample /etc/httpd/conf.d/webdav.conf file. Instead of putting above two lines in httpd.conf, create /etc/httpd/conf.d/webdav.conf as follows:

```
<IfModule mod_dav.c>
    LimitXMLRequestBody 131072

    Alias /webdav "/home/httpd/webdav"
    <Directory /home/httpd/webdav>
        Dav On
        Options +Indexes
        IndexOptions FancyIndexing
        AddDefaultCharset UTF-8
        AuthType Basic
        AuthName "WebDAV Server"
        AuthUserFile /etc/httpd/webdav.users.pwd
        Require valid-user
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>
</IfModule>
```

The configuration file will automatically be included. Run following to create user and password for user called tom:

```
# htpasswd -c /etc/httpd/webdav.users.pwd tom
```

You need to enter a password. The -c option creates the /etc/httpd/webdav.users.pwd. It can be left out when others users are added to the database. Now, create /home/httpd/webdav and set ownership:

```
# mkdir -p /home/httpd/webdav
# chown apache:apache /home/httpd/webdav
```

Finally, restart apache, enter:

```
# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
```

How do I access WebDAV in Windows / Linux / UNIX and Mac OS X?

Windows XP / 2003 server or higher have WebDAV client. Open My network places and click

Add network place. Enter the WebDAV URL (e.g. <http://yourdomain.com/webdav>).

WebDAV in OS X

Click Finder > From the Finder menu, select Go > Connect to Server.

Type in the URL (e.g. <http://yourdomain.com/webdav>), and press the + button to save it as a favourite. Finally, provide username and password.

WebDAV in Linux / UNIX

Use GUI file manager.

KDE supports WebDAV by just using URLs that start with `webdav://` or `webdavs://`. For e.g, open konqueror and type the url `webdav://yourdomain.com/webdav`

The Gnome file browser Nautilus also has WebDAV support in recent versions, using normal URLs with `http://`. Open Nautilus and type the url `http://yourdomain.com/webdav`.

Command-line WebDAV client for Unix / Linux

Use cadaver client, it supports file upload, download, on-screen display, namespace operations (move and copy), collection creation and deletion, and locking operations. Its operation is similar to the standard ftp client and the Samba Project's smbclient. A user familiar with these tools should be quite comfortable with cadaver. cadaver supports automatically logging in to servers requiring authentication via a `.netrc` file (similar to ftp).

To onnect to webdav server, from a shell prompt enter:

```
$ cadaver http://your-server.com/webdav
```

References:

- [webdav](#) ^[3]
- man page `httpd.conf` and `cadaver`

4000+ howtos and counting! Want to read more Linux / UNIX howtos, tips and tricks? Subscribe to our [daily email](#) newsletter or [weekly newsletter](#) to make sure you don't miss a single tip/tricks. Alternatively, subscribe via [RSS/XML](#) feed.

Article printed from Frequently Asked Questions About Linux / UNIX: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/>

URL to article: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/rhel-fedora-linux-apache-enable-webdav/>

URLs in this post:

[1] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/category/redhat-and-friends/>

[2] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/category/apache/>

[3] webdav: <http://webdav.org/>