[**apache的httpd.conf翻译**](https://www.cnblogs.com/Sabre/p/3734008.html)

[原文](http://www.cnblogs.com/Sabre/p/3734008.html)

# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the

这是Apache HTTP Server的主配置文件。它包括了

# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.

配置指令【directives】，这些指令给服务器服务器指令【instructions】【】

# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.

查看<URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/>以取得更多信息

# In particular, see

# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>

# for a discussion of each configuration directive.

特别指出，查看<URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>以得到关于每条配置命令的讨论

#

# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding

# what they do.  They're here only as hints or reminders.  If you are unsure

# consult the online docs. You have been warned.

不要只是简单阅读这里的每条指令而不理解它们的所做所为【真实含义】。这里只是一种提示和提醒。如果你不能确定【它们的含义】，请参阅在线文档。特此警告！

#

# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many

# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the

# server will use that explicit path.  If the filenames do \*not\* begin

# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/access\_log"

# with ServerRoot set to "/usr/local/apache2" will be interpreted by the

# server as "/usr/local/apache2/logs/access\_log", whereas "/logs/access\_log"

# will be interpreted as '/logs/access\_log'.

#

关于配置文件和日志文件的名字：如果你使用了以斜杠“/“开始的指定了多个服务器控制文件名，那么服务器将使用那些绝对路径。

如 果你没有以斜杠“/“开始文件名，那么服务器根路径（ServerRoot）就是相对的---所以，像"logs/access\_log"这样的服务器根 路径就将被服务器解释成加上"/usr/local/apache2"的"/usr/local/apache2/logs/access\_log"，反 之"/logs/access\_log"将被服务器解释成"/logs/access\_log"

# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes

# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").

# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which httpd.exe is located

# will be used by default.  It is recommended that you always supply

# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths to avoid confusion.

注意：在文件名被指定的地方，你必须用“前斜杠”【就是我们平时说的斜杠"/"，与问号在同一个键，右手小指下的那个】代替后斜杠【即“反斜杠/】”（如：用"c:/apache"来代替"c:\apache"）。

如果你省略了驱动器符号，那么httpd.exe将使用默认的驱动器。建议你总是在绝对路径中使用一个明确的驱动器符号，以避免混淆。

#

# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's

# configuration, error, and log files are kept.

ServerRoot：目录树的顶级根目录，用来保存服务器配置、错误、日志文件

#

# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path.  If you point

# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the

# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used.  If you wish to share the

# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at

# least PidFile.

不要在路径的最后加斜杠“/“。如果你指定的ServerRoot不是本地磁盘，要确定用互斥指令【Mutex directive】指定一个本地磁盘，如果基于文件的互斥指令被使用【？】。

如果你希望共享在多个httpd守护进程【daemons】中共享相同的ServerRoot，你至少需要修改PidFile【？】

#【下面这个命令是指定服务器根目录】

ServerRoot "c:/Apache24"

#

# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory

# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults

互斥：允许你为多个不同的互斥对象设置互斥机制【mutex mechanism】和互斥文件目录，或者修改全局默认值

#

# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default

# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some

# other reason.

如果互斥对象是基于文件的以及默认的互斥文件目录不在本地磁盘或因为其它原因而不适用，那么取消注释并改变目录。

#【下面这个命令是改变互斥对象的目录】

# Mutex default:logs

#

# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or

# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>

# directive.

侦听：允许你绑定Apache服务器到指定ip地址和/或端口，用来代替默认值。参见<VirtualHost>指令。

#

# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to

# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.

修改这个指令以侦听下面指定的ip地址，避免Apache服务器抓取全部绑定的IP地址

#【下面这个指令是80端口的IP地址，主网站IP就在这里配置】

#Listen 12.34.56.78:80

Listen 80

#

# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support 动态共享对象支持

#

# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a DSO you

# have to place corresponding `LoadModule' lines at this location so the

# directives contained in it are actually available \_before\_ they are used.

# Statically compiled modules (those listed by `httpd -l') do not need

# to be loaded here.

为了能够使用一个作为DSO创建的模块【modules】的功能，你需要放置相应的【corresponding】`LoadModule'行在这个位置，这样在你使用之前，这些指令就包含在模块中了。

#

# Example:

# LoadModule foo\_module modules/mod\_foo.so

#

LoadModule access\_compat\_module modules/mod\_access\_compat.so

LoadModule actions\_module modules/mod\_actions.so

LoadModule alias\_module modules/mod\_alias.so

LoadModule allowmethods\_module modules/mod\_allowmethods.so

LoadModule asis\_module modules/mod\_asis.so

LoadModule auth\_basic\_module modules/mod\_auth\_basic.so

#LoadModule auth\_digest\_module modules/mod\_auth\_digest.so

#LoadModule auth\_form\_module modules/mod\_auth\_form.so

#LoadModule authn\_anon\_module modules/mod\_authn\_anon.so

LoadModule authn\_core\_module modules/mod\_authn\_core.so

#LoadModule authn\_dbd\_module modules/mod\_authn\_dbd.so

#LoadModule authn\_dbm\_module modules/mod\_authn\_dbm.so

LoadModule authn\_file\_module modules/mod\_authn\_file.so

#LoadModule authn\_socache\_module modules/mod\_authn\_socache.so

#LoadModule authnz\_ldap\_module modules/mod\_authnz\_ldap.so

LoadModule authz\_core\_module modules/mod\_authz\_core.so

#LoadModule authz\_dbd\_module modules/mod\_authz\_dbd.so

#LoadModule authz\_dbm\_module modules/mod\_authz\_dbm.so

LoadModule authz\_groupfile\_module modules/mod\_authz\_groupfile.so

LoadModule authz\_host\_module modules/mod\_authz\_host.so

#LoadModule authz\_owner\_module modules/mod\_authz\_owner.so

LoadModule authz\_user\_module modules/mod\_authz\_user.so

LoadModule autoindex\_module modules/mod\_autoindex.so

#LoadModule buffer\_module modules/mod\_buffer.so

#LoadModule cache\_module modules/mod\_cache.so

#LoadModule cache\_disk\_module modules/mod\_cache\_disk.so

#LoadModule cache\_socache\_module modules/mod\_cache\_socache.so

#LoadModule cern\_meta\_module modules/mod\_cern\_meta.so

LoadModule cgi\_module modules/mod\_cgi.so

#LoadModule charset\_lite\_module modules/mod\_charset\_lite.so

#LoadModule data\_module modules/mod\_data.so

#LoadModule dav\_module modules/mod\_dav.so

#LoadModule dav\_fs\_module modules/mod\_dav\_fs.so

#LoadModule dav\_lock\_module modules/mod\_dav\_lock.so

#LoadModule dbd\_module modules/mod\_dbd.so

#LoadModule deflate\_module modules/mod\_deflate.so

LoadModule dir\_module modules/mod\_dir.so

#LoadModule dumpio\_module modules/mod\_dumpio.so

LoadModule env\_module modules/mod\_env.so

#LoadModule expires\_module modules/mod\_expires.so

#LoadModule ext\_filter\_module modules/mod\_ext\_filter.so

#LoadModule file\_cache\_module modules/mod\_file\_cache.so

#LoadModule filter\_module modules/mod\_filter.so

#LoadModule headers\_module modules/mod\_headers.so

#LoadModule heartbeat\_module modules/mod\_heartbeat.so

#LoadModule heartmonitor\_module modules/mod\_heartmonitor.so

#LoadModule ident\_module modules/mod\_ident.so

#LoadModule imagemap\_module modules/mod\_imagemap.so

LoadModule include\_module modules/mod\_include.so

#LoadModule info\_module modules/mod\_info.so

LoadModule isapi\_module modules/mod\_isapi.so

#LoadModule lbmethod\_bybusyness\_module modules/mod\_lbmethod\_bybusyness.so

#LoadModule lbmethod\_byrequests\_module modules/mod\_lbmethod\_byrequests.so

#LoadModule lbmethod\_bytraffic\_module modules/mod\_lbmethod\_bytraffic.so

#LoadModule lbmethod\_heartbeat\_module modules/mod\_lbmethod\_heartbeat.so

#LoadModule ldap\_module modules/mod\_ldap.so

#LoadModule logio\_module modules/mod\_logio.so

LoadModule log\_config\_module modules/mod\_log\_config.so

#LoadModule log\_debug\_module modules/mod\_log\_debug.so

#LoadModule log\_forensic\_module modules/mod\_log\_forensic.so

#LoadModule lua\_module modules/mod\_lua.so

#LoadModule macro\_module modules/mod\_macro.so

LoadModule mime\_module modules/mod\_mime.so

#LoadModule mime\_magic\_module modules/mod\_mime\_magic.so

LoadModule negotiation\_module modules/mod\_negotiation.so

#LoadModule proxy\_module modules/mod\_proxy.so

#LoadModule proxy\_ajp\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_ajp.so

#LoadModule proxy\_balancer\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_balancer.so

#LoadModule proxy\_connect\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_connect.so

#LoadModule proxy\_express\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_express.so

#LoadModule proxy\_fcgi\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_fcgi.so

#LoadModule proxy\_ftp\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_ftp.so

#LoadModule proxy\_html\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_html.so

#LoadModule proxy\_http\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_http.so

#LoadModule proxy\_scgi\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_scgi.so

#LoadModule proxy\_wstunnel\_module modules/mod\_proxy\_wstunnel.so

#LoadModule ratelimit\_module modules/mod\_ratelimit.so

#LoadModule reflector\_module modules/mod\_reflector.so

#LoadModule remoteip\_module modules/mod\_remoteip.so

#LoadModule request\_module modules/mod\_request.so

#LoadModule reqtimeout\_module modules/mod\_reqtimeout.so

#LoadModule rewrite\_module modules/mod\_rewrite.so

#LoadModule sed\_module modules/mod\_sed.so

#LoadModule session\_module modules/mod\_session.so

#LoadModule session\_cookie\_module modules/mod\_session\_cookie.so

#LoadModule session\_crypto\_module modules/mod\_session\_crypto.so

#LoadModule session\_dbd\_module modules/mod\_session\_dbd.so

LoadModule setenvif\_module modules/mod\_setenvif.so

#LoadModule slotmem\_plain\_module modules/mod\_slotmem\_plain.so

#LoadModule slotmem\_shm\_module modules/mod\_slotmem\_shm.so

#LoadModule socache\_dbm\_module modules/mod\_socache\_dbm.so

#LoadModule socache\_memcache\_module modules/mod\_socache\_memcache.so

#LoadModule socache\_shmcb\_module modules/mod\_socache\_shmcb.so

#LoadModule speling\_module modules/mod\_speling.so

#LoadModule ssl\_module modules/mod\_ssl.so

#LoadModule status\_module modules/mod\_status.so

#LoadModule substitute\_module modules/mod\_substitute.so

#LoadModule unique\_id\_module modules/mod\_unique\_id.so

#LoadModule userdir\_module modules/mod\_userdir.so

#LoadModule usertrack\_module modules/mod\_usertrack.so

#LoadModule version\_module modules/mod\_version.so

#LoadModule vhost\_alias\_module modules/mod\_vhost\_alias.so

#LoadModule watchdog\_module modules/mod\_watchdog.so

#LoadModule xml2enc\_module modules/mod\_xml2enc.so

<IfModule unixd\_module>【这里指的是unix系统吗？】

#

# If you wish httpd to run as a different user or group, you must run

# httpd as root initially and it will switch.

#如果你希望httpd以不同的用户或组来运行，你必须最初以root运行httpd，它将切换过去【？】

#

# User/Group: The name (or #number) of the user/group to run httpd as.

# It is usually good practice to create a dedicated user and group for

# running httpd, as with most system services.

#User/Group：运行httpd的用户名/组 的名字。对于大多数系统服务来讲，为运行httpd创建一个专用用户和组是一个好的实践方法。

#

User daemon

Group daemon

</IfModule>

# 'Main' server configuration

#“主”服务器配置

# The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main'

# server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a

# <VirtualHost> definition.  These values also provide defaults for

# any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file.

#本节的指令集用来设置“main"服务器所使用的值，服务器响应任何没有被<VirtualHost>定义所处理的请求。

#这些值也为任何稍后你可能在下面定义的<VirtualHost>容器【containers】提供默认值。

#

# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,

# in which case these default settings will be overridden for the

# virtual host being defined.

#

#所有这些指令可能显示在<VirtualHost>容器里面，在这种情况下【case】这些默认设置将被覆盖【？】

#

# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be

# e-mailed.  This address appears on some server-generated pages, such

# as error documents.  e.g. admin@your-domain.com

#ServerAdmin：你的邮箱地址，当发生问题时服务器将向此邮箱发送邮件。这个邮箱显示在一些服务器生成的页面，例如错误文档。如：admin@your-domain.com

ServerAdmin admin@example.com

###################################################################

#

# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.

# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify

# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.

#ServerName提供用于识别它自己的名字和端口。名字和端口通常由服务器自动定义，但是我们建议你明确地指定它以避免启动过程中产生问题。

#

# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.

#如果你的主机没有注册DNS名称，在这里输入DNS的IP地址。

#

#ServerName www.example.com:80

#

# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must

# explicitly permit access to web content directories in other

# <Directory> blocks below.

#拒绝所有对你服务器文件系统的访问。你必须在下面其它的<Directory>区明确许可访问web内容目录

#

<Directory />

    AllowOverride none

    Require all denied

</Directory>

###################################################################

#

# DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your

# documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but

# symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.

#DocumentRoot：你要使用【serve】的文档的目录。默认为所有请求都从这个目录获取，但是可以使用符号连接【symbolic link】和别名指定其它位置。

#【下面这个指令指定文档目录，也就是网站的根目录】

DocumentRoot "c:/Apache24/htdocs"

<Directory "c:/Apache24/htdocs">

    #

    # Possible values for the Options directive are "None", "All",

    # or any combination of:

    #   Indexes Includes FollowSymLinks SymLinksifOwnerMatch ExecCGI MultiViews

    #可能的设置指令值是“None”，“All”，或者以下任意组合：

    #Indexes Includes FollowSymLinks SymLinksifOwnerMatch ExecCGI MultiViews

    #

    # Note that "MultiViews" must be named \*explicitly\* --- "Options All"

    # doesn't give it to you.

    #注意那个"MultiViews"必须准确命名-----“Options All”将不会起什么作用【doesn't give it to you】【？】

    #

    # The Options directive is both complicated and important.  Please see

    # http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#options

# for more information.

#选项指令复杂且重要。请参阅<http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#options>以得到更多信息    #

    #

    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

    #

    # AllowOverride controls what directives may be placed in .htaccess files.

    # It can be "All", "None", or any combination of the keywords:

#   AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit

# AllowOverride控制的指令可能包含在.htaccess文件中。它可以是“all”、“None”、或以下关键字的任意组合：

# AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit

    #

    AllowOverride None

    #

# Controls who can get stuff from this server.

#下面的指令控制谁能从这台服务器上获取东西

    #

    Require all granted

</Directory>

###################################################################

#

# DirectoryIndex: sets the file that Apache will serve if a directory

# is requested.

# DirectoryIndex：设置当Apache服务得到一个目录请求的时候访问的文件【即默认首页】

#

<IfModule dir\_module>

    DirectoryIndex index.html

</IfModule>

#

# The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from being

# viewed by Web clients.

#下面的行禁止.htaccess和.htpasswd文件被web客户端查看【禁止从浏览器访问.htaccess和.htpasswd文件】

#

<Files ".ht\*">

    Require all denied

</Files>

#

# ErrorLog: The location of the error log file.

# If you do not specify an ErrorLog directive within a <VirtualHost>

# container, error messages relating to that virtual host will be

# logged here.  If you \*do\* define an error logfile for a <VirtualHost>

# container, that host's errors will be logged there and not here.

# ErrorLog：错误日志文件的位置。如果你没有在<VirtualHost>容器中指定一个ErrorLog指令，与那个虚拟主机相关的错误消失将记录在这里。如果你确实为一个<VirtualHost>容器定义了错误消息文件，那么主机的错误日志将被记录在那里而不是这里。

#

ErrorLog "logs/error.log"

#

# LogLevel: Control the number of messages logged to the error\_log.

# Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,

# alert, emerg.

#LogLEvel：日志级别，控制记录到错误日志文件中的消息的数量。可能包括的值有：debug、info、notice、warn、error、crit

#

LogLevel warn

<IfModule log\_config\_module>

    #

    # The following directives define some format nicknames for use with

# a CustomLog directive (see below).

#下列指令为使用【用户？】自定义指令定义了一些昵称格式（看下面）

    #

    LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" combined

    LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common

    <IfModule logio\_module>

      # You need to enable mod\_logio.c to use %I and %O 你需要使mod\_logio.c可用以使用 %I和%O

      LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" %I %O" combinedio

    </IfModule>

    #

    # The location and format of the access logfile (Common Logfile Format).

    # If you do not define any access logfiles within a <VirtualHost>

    # container, they will be logged here.  Contrariwise, if you \*do\*

    # define per-<VirtualHost> access logfiles, transactions will be

    # logged therein and \*not\* in this file.

#

#访问日志文件的位置和格式。如果你没有定义任何<VirtualHost>容器访问日志文件，它们将记录在这里。反之，如果你确定定义了全部<VirtualHost>访问日志文件，事务【transactions】将把日志记录在那里而非这里的文件。

    CustomLog "logs/access.log" common

    #

    # If you prefer a logfile with access, agent, and referer information

# (Combined Logfile Format) you can use the following directive.

#如果你指定一个日志文件的访问、代理和参考信息（包含日志格式）你可以使用下面的指令。

    #

    #CustomLog "logs/access.log" combined

</IfModule>

<IfModule alias\_module>

    #

    # Redirect: Allows you to tell clients about documents that used to

    # exist in your server's namespace, but do not anymore. The client

# will make a new request for the document at its new location.

#Redirect：允许你通知客户端以前存在于服务器名字空间的文档，现在已经不存在了。客户端将发送一个新请求以获得新的文档位置。

    # Example:

# Redirect permanent /foo http://www.example.com/bar

    #

    # Alias: Maps web paths into filesystem paths and is used to

# access content that does not live under the DocumentRoot.

# Alias：别名，映射网络路径到文件系统路径并被且用于访问不存在于网站根目录的内容。

    # Example:

    # Alias /webpath /full/filesystem/path

    #

    # If you include a trailing / on /webpath then the server will

    # require it to be present in the URL.  You will also likely

    # need to provide a <Directory> section to allow access to

# the filesystem path.

#如果你包含了 trainng/on/webpath 那么服务器将获取它并呈现在URL中。【？】

    #

    # ScriptAlias: This controls which directories contain server scripts.

    # ScriptAliases are essentially the same as Aliases, except that

    # documents in the target directory are treated as applications and

    # run by the server when requested rather than as documents sent to the

    # client.  The same rules about trailing "/" apply to ScriptAlias

# directives as to Alias.

#ScriptAlias：脚本别名，它控制着那些包含服务器脚本的目录。“脚本别名”本质上与“别名”是相同的，除非目标目录中的文档被当作应用程序对待并且当被请求时由服务器运行而不是当作文档被发送到客户端。【当目标目录中的文档是应用程序，客户端有请求时被服务器运行，而不是以文档形式被发送到客户端，只有这个时候脚本别名与别名是不同的】【？】。以斜杠“/”结尾这个规则对于ScriptAlias和Alias指令是相同的。

    #

    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "c:/Apache24/cgi-bin/"

</IfModule>

<IfModule cgid\_module>

    #

    # ScriptSock: On threaded servers, designate the path to the UNIX socket used to communicate with the CGI daemon of mod\_cgid.

# ScriptSock：在线程服务器上，指定指向UNIX socket的路径被用于【经常？】与mod\_cgid这个CGI守护进程通信。

    #

    #Scriptsock cgisock

</IfModule>

#

# "c:/Apache24/cgi-bin" should be changed to whatever your ScriptAliased

# CGI directory exists, if you have that configured.

#如果你配置了脚本别名指定的CGI目录并且它是存在的，那么"c:/Apache24/cgi-bin"这个目录应该改为那个目录。

#

<Directory "c:/Apache24/cgi-bin">

    AllowOverride None

    Options None

    Require all granted

</Directory>

<IfModule mime\_module>

    #

    # TypesConfig points to the file containing the list of mappings from filename extension to MIME-type.

# TypesConfig指向一个文件，这个文件包含一个从文件扩展名到mime-type的映射列表【TypesConfig指向一个文件，这个文件包含一个文件扩展名与mime-type的映射列表】

    #

    TypesConfig conf/mime.types

    #

    # AddType allows you to add to or override the MIME configuration

# file specified in TypesConfig for specific file types.

# AddType允许你为特殊的文件类型添加或覆盖在TypesConfig中规定的mime配置文件

    #

    #AddType application/x-gzip .tgz

    #

    # AddEncoding allows you to have certain browsers uncompress information on the fly. Note: Not all browsers support this.

# AddEncoding允许你有特定的浏览器解压缩信息的自适应能力。注意：并非所有浏览器都支持。

    #

    #AddEncoding x-compress .Z

    #AddEncoding x-gzip .gz .tgz

    #

    # If the AddEncoding directives above are commented-out, then you

# probably should define those extensions to indicate media types:

#如果上面的AddEncoding指令被注释，那么你可能应该定义那些扩展名以指出媒体类型。

    #

    AddType application/x-compress .Z

    AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz

    #

    # AddHandler allows you to map certain file extensions to "handlers":

    # actions unrelated to filetype. These can be either built into the server

# or added with the Action directive (see below)

# AddHandler允许你映射特定文件扩展名到"handlers"：动作与文件类型无关。这也可以内建于服务器或者与动作指令【Action directive】一起添加（看下面）

    #

    # To use CGI scripts outside of ScriptAliased directories:

    # (You will also need to add "ExecCGI" to the "Options" directive.)

    #为了在脚本别名指定的目录外使用CGI脚本：（你也需要添加"ExecCGI"到"Options"指令）

    #AddHandler cgi-script .cgi

    # For type maps (negotiated resources):为了类型映射（协议资源）【？】

    #AddHandler type-map var

    #

# Filters allow you to process content before it is sent to the client.

# Filters允许你在内容被发送到客户端之前处理它。

    #

    # To parse .shtml files for server-side includes (SSI):

    # (You will also need to add "Includes" to the "Options" directive.)

    #为“服务器端包含”分析.shtml文件：（你也需要添加“includes”到"Options"指令）

    #AddType text/html .shtml

    #AddOutputFilter INCLUDES .shtml

</IfModule>

#

# The mod\_mime\_magic module allows the server to use various hints from the

# contents of the file itself to determine its type.  The MIMEMagicFile

# directive tells the module where the hint definitions are located.

# mod\_mime\_magic模块允许服务器使用多种提示，这些提示来自文件自身内容用来定义它【指的是文件？】自己的类型

#MIMEMagicFile conf/magic

#

# Customizable error responses come in three flavors:

# 1) plain text 2) local redirects 3) external redirects

#可定制的错误响应支持三种方式：1）明文 2）本地重定向 3）外部重定向

# Some examples:

#ErrorDocument 500 "The server made a boo boo."

#ErrorDocument 404 /missing.html

#ErrorDocument 404 "/cgi-bin/missing\_handler.pl"

#ErrorDocument 402 http://www.example.com/subscription\_info.html

#

#

# MaxRanges: Maximum number of Ranges in a request before

# returning the entire resource, or one of the special

# values 'default', 'none' or 'unlimited'.

# Default setting is to accept 200 Ranges.

# MaxRanges：定义了在一个请求返回全部资源之前Ranges的最大数字，或者在'default', 'none' or 'unlimited'三个值中指定的一个值。

#MaxRanges unlimited

#

# EnableMMAP and EnableSendfile: On systems that support it,

# memory-mapping or the sendfile syscall may be used to deliver

# files.  This usually improves server performance, but must

# be turned off when serving from networked-mounted filesystems or if support for these functions is otherwise broken on your system.

# Defaults: EnableMMAP On, EnableSendfile Off

# EnableMMAP and EnableSendfile:在支持它的系统上，内存映射或“发送文件系统调用”可被用于分发文件。这通常能提高服务器性能，但是当服务来自“网络设定的文件系统”【？】时它必须被关闭。或者在你的系统上对于这些功能的支持因为其它原因被破坏。【？】

#EnableMMAP off

#EnableSendfile on

# Supplemental configuration

#补充配置

#

# The configuration files in the conf/extra/ directory can be

# included to add extra features or to modify the default configuration of

# the server, or you may simply copy their contents here and change as

# necessary.

# conf/extra/ directory目录中的配置文件可以被包含以添加扩展功能或修改服务器的默认配置，或者必要时你可以在这里只是复制它们的内容

# Server-pool management (MPM specific)

#服务器池管理

#Include conf/extra/httpd-mpm.conf

# Multi-language error messages 多语言错误消息

#Include conf/extra/httpd-multilang-errordoc.conf

# Fancy directory listings动态目录列表形式配置

#Include conf/extra/httpd-autoindex.conf

# Language settings 语言设置

#Include conf/extra/httpd-languages.conf

# User home directories 用户家庭目录

#Include conf/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

# Real-time info on requests and configuration 请求和配置上的实时信息

#Include conf/extra/httpd-info.conf

# Virtual hosts 虚拟主机

#Include conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

# Local access to the Apache HTTP Server Manual 本地访问Apache Http Server手册。

#Include conf/extra/httpd-manual.conf

# Distributed authoring and versioning (WebDAV) 分布式创作和版本控制

#Include conf/extra/httpd-dav.conf

# Various default settings 多种类默认设置

#Include conf/extra/httpd-default.conf

# Configure mod\_proxy\_html to understand HTML4/XHTML1 配置mod\_proxy\_html，使它支持HTML4/XHTML1

<IfModule proxy\_html\_module>

Include conf/extra/proxy-html.conf

</IfModule>

# Secure (SSL/TLS) connections安全连接

#Include conf/extra/httpd-ssl.conf

#

# Note: The following must must be present to support

#       starting without SSL on platforms with no /dev/random equivalent

#       but a statically compiled-in mod\_ssl.

#注意：

#

<IfModule ssl\_module>

SSLRandomSeed startup builtin

SSLRandomSeed connect builtin

</IfModule>

#

# uncomment out the below to deal with user agents that deliberately

# violate open standards by misusing DNT (DNT \*must\* be a specific

# end-user choice)

#

#<IfModule setenvif\_module>

#BrowserMatch "MSIE 10.0;" bad\_DNT

#</IfModule>

#<IfModule headers\_module>

#RequestHeader unset DNT env=bad\_DNT

#</IfModule>