

Registry Installation - Web Server

- [Web Server Configuration](#)
- [Overriding the Base URL](#)
- [Next: Registry Installation - Source](#)

Web Server Configuration

The web server should be configured to deliver content over HTTPS (via TLS/SSL).

Make sure the server is capable of rendering PHP. On Linux systems most often the installation of PHP enables the `php5_module` but you should confirm it has been enabled. The configuration of Apache to use the module and parse `.php` files as PHP is also often done when PHP is installed but you should confirm that your Apache configuration contains lines similar to these:

```
<IfModule mod_php5.c>
  <FilesMatch "\.ph(p|tml)$">
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
  </FilesMatch>
  <FilesMatch "\.phps$" >
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php-source
  </FilesMatch>
</IfModule>
```



After PHP 5.6, the 5.x numbering has been dropped. Later versions are named (eg) `php7_module`, `modules/libphp7.so`, `mod_php7`, etc.

You may wish to restrict the configuration for parsing of `.php` files to the COnmanage Registry directory by embedding the `<FilesMatch>` element inside of an appropriate `<Directory>` element. See the [Apache httpd documentation](#).

Configure the directory holding COnmanage Registry to allow symlinks, overrides, and accept `index.php`. For Apache, something like the following should work:

```
<Directory "/path/to/docroot/registry">
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
  DirectoryIndex index.php
  AllowOverride All
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Directory>
```

Make sure that the `mod_rewrite` Apache module is installed **and enabled**.

Overriding the Base URL

Under certain circumstances, such as deployments behind a web proxy, it may be necessary to specify the base URL since the application will be unable to introspect it correctly. As of Registry v4.1.0, this can be set via the environment variable `COMANAGE_REGISTRY_FULLL_BASE_URL`.

Next: [Registry Installation - Source](#)