

# "Requested URL not found" when using Apache with mod\_alias and mod\_rewrite

Problem: My web server is Apache. When I try to load a web page, I get an error message that says "The requested URL /some/file/on/the/server was not found on this server". However, /some/file/on/the/server does exist in the server's filesystem. What is going on?

Cause: One of the possibilities is that you are using both mod\_rewrite and mod\_alias and something is mis-configured. Some people have recommended against using both modules together and I agree. At least in Apache 2.0+, order of execution among the modules (i.e. which module runs before which) is determined by some priorities hard-coded into the modules and cannot be easily determined by the users. This makes your system's behavior uncertain. (For mod\_alias and mod\_rewrite, the official documentation of Apache 2.2's mod\_rewrite seems to imply that mod\_alias is executed before mod\_rewrite. I'm not sure if this also applies to other versions, machines or modules.)

The Alias directive from mod\_alias converts URLs into file-paths. E.g.

```
Alias /image/ /home/www/image/
```

basically says that if the URL starts with /image, look for the file under the path /home/www/image/. Something interesting (and confusing) happens when it is used together with the per-directory (i.e. defined in .htaccess) RewriteRule from mod\_rewrite.

Let say Alias is executed first and RewriteRule second. If the RewriteRule matches the URL, "the rewritten request has to be re-injected into the Apache kernel, as if it were a new request" (per [the doc for mod\\_rewrite](#)). Then the new request's URL is actually the rewritten (by RewriteRule) form of the file path given by the Alias directive. This is probably not what you want.

Confusing? Here is an example. Let say the server's domain name is yourname.com. The directory /var/wwwtest has three files (one.html, two.html and three.html). The main config file httpd.conf contains:

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/Alias /test/ /var/wwwtest/
```

and /var/wwwtest/.htaccess contains:

```
RewriteEngine On
RewriteRule two.html three.html
```

For the request at <http://www.yourname.com/test/one.html>, we expect Apache to read `/var/wwwtest/one.html`. The actual process:

```
Request: /test/one.html Internal Processing: /test/one.html -> /var/wwwtest/one.html (per-server root)
```

That works as expected. Now, for the request at <http://www.yourname.com/test/two.html>, we expect Apache to read `/var/wwwtest/three.html`. The actual process:

```
Request: /test/two.html Internal Processing: /test/one.html -> /var/wwwtest/one.html (per-server root)
```

That does not work as expected and we are greeted by a 404 error. Apache thinks that the URL-path is `/var/wwwtest/three.html` and looks for the file under DocumentRoot, i.e. `/var/www/var/wwwtest/three.html`. Suppose there is no “var” sub-directory under `/var/www`, then you will see a line in `error.log` that says “`/var/www/var`” does not exist.

Solution: If you have to use the Alias-RewriteRule combination described above, use the `RewriteBase` directive in `mod_rewrite` together with `RewriteRule`. In our example, since `three.html` should be under the URL base `/test` conceptually, we add the following to `/var/wwwtest/.htaccess`:

```
RewriteBase /test
```

As before, for the request at <http://www.yourname.com/test/two.html>, we expect Apache to read `/var/wwwtest/three.html`. The actual process:

```
Request: /test/two.html Internal Processing: /test/one.html -> /var/wwwtest/one.html (per-server root)
```

Now Apache reads and displays `/var/wwwtest/three.html` as expected.

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Revision #1

Created Wed, Jan 28, 2009 1:26 AM by Chan, Wing Kai

Updated Wed, Jan 28, 2009 1:36 AM by Chan, Wing Kai