HTTPS

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HTTPS 是一种加密通信协议 ——
本质上是一种更安全的网页浏览方式，因为它能在您的浏览器和网络服务器之间建立专用通道。这就是为什么
大多数主流网站都采用 HTTPS。

如果网站使用 HTTPS，您会在地址栏看到一个小锁图标，如下图所示：

“安全网站”锁形图标截图

以下是在您自己的网站上使用 HTTPS 的最常见原因：

更快。 有人可能认为 HTTPS 会让网站变慢，因为加密和解密所有数据需要时间。但许多 HTTP
的效率改进只有在使用 HTTPS 时才能实现。因此，对于绝大多数访问者来说， HTTPS
实际上会让您的网站加载更快。

信任。
用户更容易信任安全的网站。虽然他们不一定知道自己的流量已被加密，但他们确实明白小锁图标意味着网站
重视隐私。技术人员会知道，您的计算机与网络服务器之间的任何中间服务器都无法查看或篡改传输的信息。

支付安全。 如果您在网站上销售商品，用户希望确保支付信息安全。 HTTPS
和小锁图标能保证他们的信息安全传输到网络服务器。

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□□□ FORCE_SSL_LOGIN □□ 4.0 □□ □□□□□□□□ FORCE_SSL_ADMIN □

□□ HTTPS □□□ HTTPS □□□□ {#to-force-ssl-logins-and-ssl-admin-access}

□ wp-config.php □□□□□□□ FORCE_SSL_ADMIN □□□ true□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□
SSL □□□

□□ {#example}

```
define( 'FORCE_SSL_ADMIN', true );
```

□□□□□□ {#using-a-reverse-proxy}

□□ WordPress □□□□□ SSL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ SSL
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HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Example {#example-2}

```
define( 'FORCE_SSL_ADMIN', true );
// in some setups HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO might contain
// a comma-separated list e.g. http,https
// so check for https existence
if( strpos( $_SERVER['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO'], 'https') !== false )
 $_SERVER['HTTPS'] = 'on';
```

[illegible]

[illegible]
WordPress [illegible]

[illegible] Nginx[illegible]

```
location / {
 proxy_pass http://your_host_name:your_port;
 proxy_set_header Host $host:$server_port;
 proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
 proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
 proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Host $server_name;
 proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
 proxy_redirect off;
}
```

[illegible] `$variable` [illegible]

[illegible] {#further-information}

[illegible] WordPress[illegible] SSL [illegible] SSL [illegible]

[illegible] wp-admin [illegible] https [illegible]

1. [illegible] URL[illegible] URL[illegible]
2. [illegible] wp-admin [illegible]
3. [illegible] wp-admin [illegible]
4. [illegible] wp-admin [illegible] https [illegible] cookie [illegible]

□□□□□□□ WordPress 1.5 □□□ `mod_rewrite` □ Apache□□ `httpd.conf` □□□□□□□□□□□ `.htaccess` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Virtual Hosts {#virtual-hosts}

You need a (virtual) host configured for the secure server in addition to the non-secure site. In this example, the secure virtual host uses the same `DocumentRoot` as the insecure host. Hypothetically, you could use a host with a different name, such as wpadmin.mysite.com and link the document root to the wpadmin directory.

Please ask your ISP to set up a secure virtual host for you, or if you have administrative access set up your own. Note that you cannot use name based virtual hosting to identify different SSL servers.

Rewrite Rules For The Insecure Host

In the `.htaccess` or virtual host stanza in `httpd.conf` for your insecure host, add this rewrite rule to automatically go to the secure host when you browse to https://example.com/wp-admin/ or https://example.com/wp-login.php

This should go above the main wordpress rewrite block.

```
RewriteCond %{THE_REQUEST} ^[A-Z]{3,9}\ /(.*)\ HTTP/ [NC]
RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on [NC]
RewriteRule ^/?(wp-admin/|wp-login\.php) https://example.com%{REQUEST_URI}%{QUERY_STRING}
[R=301,QSA,L]
```

If you are using permalink rewrite rules, this line must come before `RewriteRule ^.*$ - [S=40]`.

An important idea in this block is using `THE_REQUEST`, which ensures only actual http requests are rewritten and not local direct file requests, like an include or fopen.

Rewrite Rules For Secure Host (Optional)

These rewrite rules are optional. They disable access to the public site over a secure connection. If you wish to remain logged in to the public portion of your site using the plugin below, you must *not* add these rules, as the plugin disables the cookie over unencrypted connections.

The secure virtual host should have two rewrite rules in an .htaccess file or in the virtual host declaration (see Using Permalinks for more on rewriting):

```
RewriteRule !^/wp-admin/(.*) - [C]
RewriteRule ^/(.*) https://www.example.com/$1 [QSA,L]
```

The first rule excludes the wp-admin directory from the next rule, which shuffles traffic to the secure site over to the insecure site, to keep things nice and seamless for your audience.

Setting WordPress URI

For some plugins to work, and for other reasons, you may wish to set your WordPress URI in options to reflect the https protocol by making this setting https://example.com. Your blog address should not change.

Example Config Stanzas

NOTE: The below config is not 100% compatible with WordPress 2.8+, WordPress 2.8 uses some files from the wp-includes folder. The redirection that the first set of Rewrite rules introduces may cause security warnings for some users. See #10079 for more information.

```
<VirtualHost nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn:443>
□ServerName www.example.com

SSLEngine On
□SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl/thissite.crt
□SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl/thissite.pem
□SetEnvIf User-Agent ".*MSIE.*" nokeepalive ssl-unclean-shutdown

□DocumentRoot /var/www/mysite

□<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
□□RewriteEngine On
□□RewriteRule !^/wp-(admin|includes)/(.*) - [C]
□□RewriteRule ^/(.*) https://www.example.com/$1 [QSA,L]
□</IfModule>

</VirtualHost>
```

□□□□□

```
<VirtualHost *>
□ServerName www.mysite.com

□DocumentRoot /var/www/ii/mysite

□<Directory /var/www/ii/mysite >
□□<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
□□□RewriteEngine On
□□□RewriteBase /
```

```
□□□RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -f [OR]
□□□RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -d
□□□RewriteRule ^wp-admin/(.*) https://www.example.com/wp-admin/$1 [C]
□□□RewriteRule ^.*$ - [S=40]
□□□RewriteRule ^feed/(feed|rdf|rss|rss2|atom)/?$ /index.php?&feed=$1 [QSA,L]

□□</IfModule>
□</Directory>

</VirtualHost>
```

□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□ SSL □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ RewriteRules□

□□□

```
RewriteRule ^/wp-(admin|login|register)(.*) https://www.example.com/wp-$1$2 [C]
```

□□

```
RewriteRule !^/wp-(admin|login|register)(.*) - [C]
```

□□□ **443** □□□ **80** □□□□□□□□□□□

```
# BEGIN WordPress
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
RewriteEngine On
RewriteBase /

# □□□□□ 443 □□□□□□□□ SSL □ HTTP□□□□□□□
RewriteCond %{SERVER_PORT} !^80$
RewriteRule !^wp-(admin|login|register)(.*) - [C]
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://%{SERVER_NAME}/$1 [L]

# □□□□□ 80□HTTP□□□□□□□
RewriteCond %{SERVER_PORT}  ^80$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -f [OR]
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} -d
RewriteRule ^wp-(admin|login|register)(.*) https://%{SERVER_NAME}:10001/wp-$1$2 [L]
```

```
RewriteCond %{SERVER_PORT}  ^80$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule . /index.php [L]

</IfModule>
```

[illegible] {#summary}

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WordPress [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cookie [illegible] /[illegible] wp-admin [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] {#verification}

[illegible] GET [illegible] POST [illegible] SSL [illegible] wp-admin [illegible]

[illegible] POST [illegible]

```
[Thu Apr 28 09:34:33 2005] [info] Subsequent (No.5) HTTPS request received for child 6 (server
foo.com:443)
xx.xxx.xxx.xxx - - [28/Apr/2005:09:34:33 -0500] "POST /wp-admin/post.php HTTP/1.1" 302 -
"https://foo.com/wp-admin/post.php?action=edit&post=71" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT
5.1; en-US; rv:1.7.7) Gecko/20050414 Firefox/1.0.3"
```

[illegible]

Limitations {#limitations}

The author assumes (but hasn't checked) that if the user has stored cookies/told their browser to remember passwords (not based on form fields but if using certain external auth mechanism) and hits https://www.example.com/wp-admin/, those packets are sent in the clear and the cookie/auth headers could be intercepted. Therefore, to ensure maximum security, the user should explicitly use the https host or always log in at the beginning of new sessions.

[illegible] #2
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-26 17:08:37 UTC
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2026-03-26 17:08:37 UTC