

## Match patterns

Match patterns are a way to specify groups of URLs: a match pattern matches a specific set of URLs. They are used in WebExtensions APIs in a few places, most notably to specify which documents to load [content scripts](#) into, and to specify which URLs to add [webRequest](#) listeners to.

APIs that use match patterns usually accept a list of match patterns, and will perform the appropriate action if the URL matches any of the patterns. See, for example, the [content\\_scripts](#) key in manifest.json.

## Match pattern structure

**Note:** Some browsers don't support certain schemes. Check the [Browser compatibility table](#) for details.

All match patterns are specified as strings. Apart from the special [<all\\_urls>](#) pattern, match patterns consist of three parts: *scheme*, *host*, and *path*. The scheme and host are separated by `://`.

```
<scheme>://<host><path>
```

### scheme

The *scheme* component may take one of two forms:

Form	Matches
<code>*</code>	Only "http" and "https" and in some browsers also <a href="#">"ws"</a> and <a href="#">"wss"</a> .
One of <code>http</code> , <code>https</code> , <code>ws</code> , <code>wss</code> , <code>ftp</code> , <code>data</code> , <code>file</code> , or (chrome-extension).	Only the given scheme.

### host

The *host* component may take one of three forms:

Form	Matches
<code>*</code>	Any host.
<code>*.</code> followed by part of the hostname.	The given host and any of its subdomains.
A complete hostname, without wildcards.	Only the given host.

*host* must not include a port number.

*host* is optional only if the *scheme* is "file".

Note that the wildcard may only appear at the start.

Filter

path

In this article

After that, it may subsequently contain any combination of the \* wildcard and any of the characters that are allowed in URL paths or query strings. Unlike host, the path component may contain the \* wildcard in the middle or at the end, and the \* wildcard may appear more than once.

Browser compatibility

The value for the path matches against the string which is the URL path plus the URL query string. This includes the ? between the two, if the query string is present in the URL. For example, if you want to match URLs on any domain where the URL path ends with foo.bar, then you need to use an array of Match Patterns like ['\*://\*/\*foo.bar', '\*://\*/\*foo.bar?\*']. The ?\* is needed, rather than just bar\*, in order to anchor the ending \* as applying to the URL query string and not some portion of the URL path.

▼ Concepts  
Neither the URL fragment identifier, nor the # which precedes it, are considered as part of the path.  
JavaScript APIs

Content scripts

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Note: The path pattern string should not include a port number. Adding a port, as in: http://localhost:1234/\* causes the match pattern to be ignored. However, http://localhost:1234 will match with http://localhost/\*.

Work with files

Internationalization

<all\_urls>  
Content Security Policy

The special value <all\_urls> matches all URLs under any of the supported schemes: that is "http", "https", "ws", "wss", "ftp", "data", and "file".  
Differences between API implementations

Chrome incompatibilities

Examples

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Match all URLs.

Example matches

http://example.org/

https://a.org/some/path/

ws://sockets.somewhere.org/

wss://ws.example.com/stuff/

ftp://files.somewhere.org/

http://example.org/

https://a.org/some/path/

ws://sockets.somewhere.org/

wss://ws.example.com/stuff/

http://mozilla.org/

Example non-matches

resource://a/b/c/  
(unsupported scheme)

ftps://files.somewhere.org/  
(unsupported scheme)

ftp://ftp.example.org/  
(unmatched scheme)

file:///a/  
(unmatched scheme)

Match all HTTP, HTTPS and WebSocket URLs.

Pattern	Example matches	Example non-matches
	<code>http://mozilla.org/</code>	<code>ftp://mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched scheme)
<code>*://*.mozilla.org/*</code>	<code>http://a.mozilla.org/</code>	<code>http://mozilla.com/</code> (unmatched host)
Match all HTTP, HTTPS and WebSocket URLs that are hosted at "mozilla.org" or one of its subdomains.	<code>http://a.b.mozilla.org/</code>	<code>http://firefox.org/</code> (unmatched host)
	<code>https://b.mozilla.org/path/</code>	
	<code>ws://ws.mozilla.org/</code>	
	<code>wss://secure.mozilla.org/something</code>	
	<code>http://mozilla.org/</code>	<code>ftp://mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched scheme)
<code>*://mozilla.org/</code>	<code>https://mozilla.org/</code>	<code>http://a.mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched host)
Match all HTTP, HTTPS and WebSocket URLs that are hosted at exactly "mozilla.org".	<code>ws://mozilla.org/</code>	<code>http://mozilla.org/a</code> (unmatched path)
	<code>wss://mozilla.org/</code>	
		<code>http://mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched scheme)
<code>ftp://mozilla.org/</code>		<code>ftp://sub.mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched host)
Match only "ftp://mozilla.org".	<code>ftp://mozilla.org</code>	<code>ftp://mozilla.org/path</code> (unmatched path)
		<code>http://mozilla.org/path</code> (unmatched scheme)
		<code>https://mozilla.org/path/</code> (unmatched path)
<code>https://*/path</code>	<code>https://mozilla.org/path</code>	<code>https://mozilla.org/a</code> (unmatched path)
Match HTTPS URLs on any host, whose path is "path".	<code>https://a.mozilla.org/path</code>	<code>https://mozilla.org/</code> (unmatched path)
	<code>https://something.com/path</code>	<code>https://mozilla.org/path?</code> <code>foo=1</code> (unmatched path due to URL query string)
		<code>http://mozilla.org/path/</code>

(unmatched scheme)  
**Example non-matches**

https://mozilla.org/path  
(unmatched path)

https://mozilla.org/a  
(unmatched path)

https://mozilla.org/  
(unmatched path)

https://mozilla.org/path/?  
foo=1  
(unmatched path due to URL query  
string)

https://mozilla.org/

http://mozilla.org/path  
(unmatched scheme)

https://mozilla.com/path  
(unmatched host)

Anything else.

https://mozilla.org/b/\*/   
(unmatched path)

https://mozilla.org/a/b/   
(unmatched path)

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/d/?  
foo=bar  
(unmatched path due to URL query  
string)

file:///bleh/   
(unmatched path)

## Pattern

## Example matches

https://\*/path/

Match HTTPS URLs on any host, whose  
path is "path/" and which has no URL  
query string

https://mozilla.org/path/

https://a.mozilla.org/path/

https://something.com/path/

https://mozilla.org/\*

Match HTTPS URLs only at  
"mozilla.org", with any URL path and  
URL query string

https://mozilla.org/path

https://mozilla.org/another

https://mozilla.org/path/to/doc

https://mozilla.org/path/to/doc?foo=1

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/

Match only this URL, or this URL with  
any URL fragment.

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/#section1

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/

https://mozilla.org/\*/b/\*/

https://mozilla.org/d/b/f/

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/d/

Match HTTPS URLs hosted on  
"mozilla.org", whose path contains a  
component "b" somewhere in the middle.  
Will match URLs with query strings, if the  
string ends in a / .

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/d/#section1

https://mozilla.org/a/b/c/d/?foo=/

https://mozilla.org/a?  
foo=21314&bar=/b/&extra=c/

file:///blah/\*

Match any FILE URL whose path begins  
with "blah".

file:///blah/

file:///blah/bleh

Pattern	Example matches	Example non-matches
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## Invalid match patterns

Invalid pattern	Reason
resource://path/	Unsupported scheme.
https://mozilla.org	No path.
https://mozilla.*.org/	"*" in host must be at the start.
https://*zilla.org/	"*" in host must be the only character or be followed by ".".
http*://mozilla.org/	"*" in scheme must be the only character.
https://mozilla.org:80/	Host must not include a port number.
*://*	Empty path: this should be "*/**/*".
file://*	Empty path: this should be "file:///**".

## Browser compatibility

BCD tables only load in the browser

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