Simple is hard. --Steve Lautenschlager

# How Do I Get Paths and URL fragments from the HttpRequest object?

By Steve (https://www.cambiaresearch.com/users/a375d2e1-f59c-4a09-9157-c65dbe019745/steve) on Tuesday, January 09, 2007

Updated **Friday, April 22, 2016** Viewed **258,243** times. (**50** times today.)

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### **Summary**

If you have done much ASP.NET programming you have probably spent a lot of time mapping urls to physical disk locations and vice versa. This need arises whenever you store files on the server or do some kind of URL parsing and re-routing of incoming requests.

This article will examine the properties of the Request object that will provide path and url information related to the application and the current request.

First, here are a couple of tables of useful properties on the Request object and an example of the text they return for a given input URL.

For some reason unclear to me, the Url.Fragment property is usually empty instead of showing "#fragment".

## Input: http://localhost:96/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx? q=item#fragment

Some HttpRequest path and URL properties:

Request.ApplicationPath: /Cambia3

Request.CurrentExecutionFilePath:/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx
Request.FilePath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx
Request.Path: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx

Request.PathInfo:

Request.PhysicalApplicationPath: **D:\Inetpub\wwwroot\CambiaWeb\Cambia3\**Request.RawUrl: **/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx?query=arg** 

Request.Url.AbsolutePath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx

Request.Url.AbsoluteUri: http://localhost:96/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx?

query=arg

Request.Url.Fragment:

Request.Url.Host: localhost
Request.Url.Authority: localhost:96

Request.Url.LocalPath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx

Request.Url.PathAndQuery: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx?query=arg

Request.Url.Port: 96

Request.Url.Query: ?query=arg

Request.Url.Scheme: http

/

Request.Url.Segments: Cambia3/
Temp/

Test.aspx

### Input:

## http://localhost:96/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info?q=item#fragment

Some HttpRequest path and URL properties:

Request.ApplicationPath: /Cambia3

Request.CurrentExecutionFilePath:/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx
Request.FilePath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx

Request.Path: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info

Request.PathInfo: /path/info

Request.PhysicalApplicationPath: **D:\Inetpub\wwwroot\CambiaWeb\Cambia3\**Request.RawUrl: **/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info?query=arg** 

Request.Url.AbsolutePath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info

Request.Url.AbsoluteUri: http://localhost:96/Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info?

query=arg

Request.Url.Fragment:

Request.Url.Host: localhost

Request.Url.LocalPath: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info

Request.Url.PathAndQuery: /Cambia3/Temp/Test.aspx/path/info?query=arg

Request.Url.Port: 96

Request.Url.Query: **?query=arg** 

Request.Url.Scheme: http

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Cambia3/

Temp/

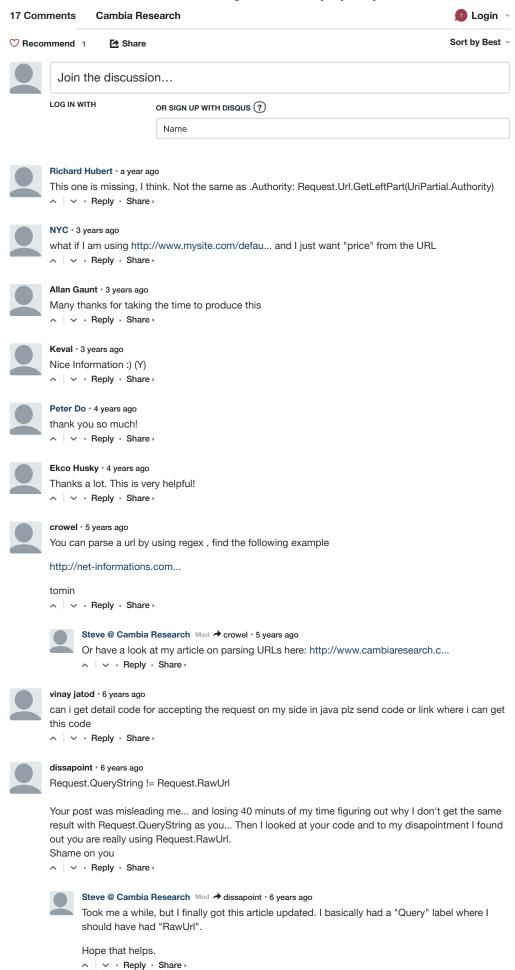
Request.Url.Segments: Test.aspx/

path/ info The following is the C# method I used to process the URLs above and generate the output tables. You may use this method in a code-behind file for an aspx page with a Label control names lblOutput.

```
private void DisplayRequestObjectProperties()
  lblOutput.Text = "";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Some HttpRequest path and ULR properties:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // application path
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.ApplicationPath:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.ApplicationPath + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // current execution file path
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.CurrentExecutionFilePath:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.CurrentExecutionFilePath + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // file path
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.FilePath:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.FilePath + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.Path:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Path + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // path info
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.PathInfo:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.PathInfo + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // physical application path
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.PhysicalApplicationPath:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.PhysicalApplicationPath + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // raw url
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.RawUrl:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.RawUrl + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // absolute path
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.AbsolutePath:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lbl0utput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.AbsolutePath + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // absolute uri
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.AbsoluteUri:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.AbsoluteUri + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  // fragment
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Fragment:";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Fragment + "</b>";
  lblOutput.Text += "";
  lblOutput.Text += "":
  lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Host:";
```

```
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Host + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// authority
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Authority:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Authority + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "
// local path
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.LocalPath:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.LocalPath + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// path and query
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.PathAndQuery:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.PathAndQuery + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// port
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Port:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Port + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// query
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Query:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Query + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// scheme
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Scheme:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + Request.Url.Scheme + "</b>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
// segments
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "Request.Url.Segments:";
lblOutput.Text += "";
string[] segments = Request.Url.Segments;
foreach (string s in segments)
   lblOutput.Text += "<b>" + s + "</b><br>";
lblOutput.Text += "";
lblOutput.Text += "";
```

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How Do I Get Paths and URL fragments from the HttpRequest object? - Cambia Research



Anonymous → dissapoint • 6 years ago

You are correct. That appears to be a mistake which could clearly lead to confusion. I will get it corrected as soon as I can.



Rick • 8 years ago

Just when I was getting confused and dispirited, up pops your lovely page. Thank you for the code, for the output, for putting this out here for those of us in need of help. Just wonderful.

∧ V • Reply • Share •



Steve • 9 years ago

In response to:

For some reason unclear to me, the Url.Fragment property is usually empty instead of showing "#fragment".

This is because most (if not all) web browsers don't send this information to the server. The "fragment" is for scrolling to a section of a web page (client-side).

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#### Benj Arriola • 9 years ago

I am a PHP person and I do a lot of algorithmic SEO type of things where I am used to \$ SERVER[HTTP HOST], \$ SERVER[REQUEST URI], \$ SERVER[PATH INFO], \$ SERVER[PHP SELF] etc... But I occasionally get some ASP.net clients every now and then and does not know these by heart. Thanks!

- Benj

http://www.benjarriola.com/

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#### Oli · 10 years ago

Thanks, really useful reference.

Btw #fragments are intended for the client and are not sent on the querystring to the server, so why Microsoft has included it I do not know.



#### Anonymous → Oli • 7 years ago

Its because Request.Url inherits from System.Uri which by definition needs to include fraaments

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Amanda Ayers — Thank you for this great example! You can also try the free numeric textbox control from Shieldui.com, it is part of their free ...

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2 comments • 5 years ago •

Steve @ Cambia Research — Hi John. Code re-use is fundamental to good software development practices and happens often. However, it ...

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RandomUser - Not a very robust solution.1) Copy any text.2) Right-click on text field.3) Paste.4) Text field now contains the pasted text. Try this ...

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2 comments • 4 years ago •

Matthew Krieger - Hi Steve - I am curious why you chose this approach: using (XmlWriter xw = XmlWriter.Create(w, xs)) { ...

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