

How to get current route

Asked 3 years, 6 months ago Active 6 days ago Viewed 394k times



The current docs only talk about getting route params, not the actual route segments.

342

For example, if i want to find the parent of current route, how is that possible?



 angular angular2-routing



37

edited May 4 '16 at 12:59



Günter Zöchbauer

359k 82 1138 1038

asked Jan 4 '16 at 18:51



pdeva

14.3k 38 113 145

19 window.location.pathname – dchacke Oct 6 '16 at 22:47

30 Answers



The new V3 router has a url property.

380

```
this.router.url === '/login'
```





answered Jun 19 '16 at 16:22



Victor96


4,241 1 8 12

4 I use this code and i am getting this url in string variable but when i try to print in console .log it is not printing this.fullUrl = this.router.url
console.log(this.fullUrl); // not printing – vijay gupta Oct 28 '16 at 12:47 

2 Look at using the new router active feature Dashboard – Victor96 Nov 14 '16 at 16:28 

14 this is useless when you are navigating with Hash strategy, the url is always "/" – Ninja Coding Aug 1 '17 at 17:27 

3 @NinjaCoding I am using Hash strategy and I am getting just "/". How can i get route url with Hash ? – Murtuza Aug 3 '18 at 3:00

2 @Murtuza here is a solution: `this.router.events.filter((event: any) => event instanceof NavigationEnd).subscribe(event => { console.log('this is what your looking for ', event.url); });` . Make sure you import `import { Router, NavigationEnd } from '@angular/router'`; – [Gel Sisaed](#) Dec 14 '18 at 5:38 

Angular RC4:

116

You can import `Router` from `@angular/router`

Then inject it:

```
constructor(private router: Router ) {  
  
}
```

Then call it's URL parameter:

```
console.log(this.router.url); // /routename
```

edited Oct 14 '18 at 8:04



[Rafique Mohammed](#)

2,429 1 26 36

answered Jul 22 '16 at 23:53



[lowcrawler](#)


2,333 3 16 27

2 The extra clarity about how to import the router itself is very helpful. Could you clarify if it would be different if you were using a custom Router? – [kbpontius](#) Jan 25 '17 at 0:44

1 That would certainly depend on the 'custom-ness' of the custom Router. (sorry this wasn't a particularly helpful comment -- if you have a specific question, I'd suggest making a new question and referencing this answer) – [lowcrawler](#) Jan 25 '17 at 12:07

27 I used this solution, but I always get this " / ". Does anyone know why? – [Marcio M.](#) Jul 25 '17 at 17:59

4 Angular Dependency Injection relies on the TypeScript sugar syntax, so when you declare `private _router: Router` in the constructor signature, a property `_router` is automatically created in the current class instance with the Router injected. This statement `this.router = _router`; is just an overhead to me, as you'd have two reference to the same object instance (in that case, the Router). – [Andrew Reborn](#) Jan 30 '18 at 17:21

1 @Marcio M. It might be because the router has not actually reached that state, even though the URL shows different. For example, if your look at the `router.url` in a guard service. `location.path()` as mentioned in the answers will give you the url, no matter what the router state is. – [Daniel van Niekerk](#) Jan 31 '18 at 10:58 



Inject `Location` to your component and read `location.path()`; ~~You need to add `ROUTER_DIRECTIVES` somewhere so Angular can resolve `Location`.~~ You need to add `import: [RouterModule]` to the module.

51



Update

In the V3 (RC.3) router you can inject `ActivatedRoute` and access more details using its `snapshot` property.

```
constructor(private route:ActivatedRoute) {
  console.log(route);
}
```

or

```
constructor(private router:Router) {
  router.events.subscribe(...);
}
```

See also [Angular 2 router event listener](#)

edited May 23 '17 at 18:01

answered Jan 4 '16 at 19:52



Günter Zöchbauer

359k 82 1138 1038

3 that gives me the 'url' path. how do i find the 'route names' so i can pass them in an array on to the `navigate` method along with the (appended) name of child route i want to navigate to. – [pdeva](#) Jan 4 '16 at 19:55

I see. I also don't find this satisfactory. I haven't tried it myself but maybe the `MyTrackingService` explained in stackoverflow.com/a/34548656/217408 would allow to access these values. – [Günter Zöchbauer](#) Jan 4 '16 at 19:59

Route names are gone now. – [Günter Zöchbauer](#) Jun 22 '16 at 15:15

4 @GunterZochbauer is there a way to get the *requested* route *before* it's activated? For example, if I want to store the *requested* route inside of a `canActivate()` method, so that I can redirect to a "login" page, and then redirect *back* to the original route after the user authenticates? – [Yevgeny Ananin](#) Jul 9 '16 at 20:52

1 Can't you do that with a `canActivate` guard? – [Günter Zöchbauer](#) Jul 12 '16 at 4:44



for new router >= RC.3

36

Best and a simple way to do this is!

```
import { Router } from '@angular/router';
constructor(router: Router) {
  router.events.subscribe((url:any) => console.log(url));
  console.log(router.url); // to print only path eg:"/login"
}
```

edited Feb 22 '18 at 5:51

answered Nov 24 '16 at 20:01



Rajath M S

844 1 15 27

How does this answer differ from lowcrawler's? – [not2savvy](#) May 24 '17 at 11:33

-
- 1 @not2savvy had given one more way to find out the same through router event listener, which helped some of the people to find what they are looking for. – [Rajath M S](#) May 30 '17 at 5:31
-

For those who are still looking for this. On Angular 2.x there are a few ways of doing it.

25

```
constructor(private router: Router, private activatedRoute: ActivatedRoute){

  // string path from root to current route. i.e /Root/CurrentRoute
  router.url

  // just the fragment of the current route. i.e. CurrentRoute
  activatedRoute.url.value[0].path

  // same as above with urlSegment[]
  activatedRoute.url.subscribe((url: urlSegment[])=> console.log(url[0].path))

  // same as above
  activatedRoute.snapshot.url[0].path

  // the url fragment from the parent route i.e. Root
  // since the parent is an ActivatedRoute object, you can get the same using
  activatedRoute.parent.url.value[0].path
}
```

References:

1. <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/api/router/index/ActivatedRoute-interface.html>
2. <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/api/router/index/Router-class.html>
3. <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/router.html>

edited Oct 25 '18 at 2:40



Severin Klug

378 1 9

answered Jan 21 '17 at 11:57



n4nd0_o

1,489 1 11 9

To get the route segments:

24

```
import { ActivatedRoute, UrlSegment } from '@angular/router';

constructor( route: ActivatedRoute) {}

getRoutes() { const segments: UrlSegment[] = this.route.snapshot.url; }
```

edited Nov 28 '18 at 15:09

answered Sep 6 '17 at 16:39



ttugates

2,109 18 32

Use this

18

```
import { Router, NavigationEnd } from '@angular/router';

constructor(private router: Router) {
  router.events.filter((event: any) => event instanceof NavigationEnd)
    .subscribe(event => {
      console.log(event);
    });
}
```

And in `main.ts` import

```
import 'rxjs/add/operator/filter';
```

EDIT

Modern way

```
import {filter} from 'rxjs/operators';

router.events.pipe(
  filter((event: any) => event instanceof NavigationEnd)
)
.subscribe(event => {
  console.log(event);
});
```

edited Mar 19 at 13:06

answered Dec 25 '17 at 15:47



V. Kalyuzhnyu

2,215 2 21 30

- 3 Is this really the recommended way to do something as simple as checking where the current URL is pointing? I'm not arguing against you on this one. However, I noticed that the routing thing is a source of many changes, updates, confusions etc. I was kind of expecting that *ActivatedRoute* would be used primarily for this, not *Router*. Am I missing the complexity of the issue, perhaps? – [DonkeyBanana](#) May 10 '18 at 10:45

I'm referring to [ActivatedRoute](#) in the official docs. – [DonkeyBanana](#) May 10 '18 at 10:49

it is very useful thank you – [bhavesh ajani](#) Jul 3 at 13:17

You can try with

12

```
import { Router, ActivatedRoute } from '@angular/router';

constructor(private router: Router, private activatedRoute: ActivatedRoute) {
  console.log(activatedRoute.snapshot.url) // array of states
  console.log(activatedRoute.snapshot.url[0].path) }
```

Alternative ways

`router.location.path();` this works only in browser console.

`window.location.pathname` which gives the path name.

edited Aug 16 '16 at 3:51

answered Aug 15 '16 at 18:07



Jose G Varanam

591 7 19

update: activatedRoute.snapshot.url is an Observable now and you have to subscribe to it. – [Sadok Mtir](#) Jun 20 '17 at 12:30

▲ To reliably get the full current route you can use this

12

▼

```
this.router.events.subscribe(  
  (event: any) => {  
    if (event instanceof NavigationEnd) {  
      console.log('this.router.url', this.router.url);  
    }  
  }  
);
```

answered Jun 5 '18 at 12:58



Andrei Diaconescu

324 2 7

▲ The native `window` object works fine as well

9

▼

```
console.log('URL:' + window.location.href);  
console.log('Path:' + window.location.pathname);  
console.log('Host:' + window.location.host);  
console.log('Hostname:' + window.location.hostname);  
console.log('Origin:' + window.location.origin);  
console.log('Port:' + window.location.port);  
console.log('Search String:' + window.location.search);
```

NOTE: DO NOT USE THIS IN SERVER SIDE RENDERING

edited Dec 18 '18 at 13:04

answered Dec 28 '17 at 13:16



Sanket Berde

4,318 2 24 30

1 Be careful if you are using server side rendering, this will break. — [Jason Foglia](#) May 3 '18 at 2:18



short version if you have **Router** imported then you can simply use some thing like

6

this.router.url === "/search"



else do the following

1) Import the router

```
import { Router } from '@angular/router';
```

2) Declare its entry in constructor

```
constructor(private router: Router) { }
```

3) Use its value in your function

```
yourFunction(){  
  if(this.router.url === "/search"){  
    //some logic  
  }  
}
```

@victor answer helped me, this is the same answer as him but with a little detail, as it might help someone

answered Jun 25 '18 at 19:48



[Mateen](#)

763 1 9 17



In Angular2 Rc1 you can inject RouteSegment and pass them in naviagte method.

5

```
constructor(private router:Router,private segment:RouteSegment) {}
```



```
ngOnInit() {
```



```
this.router.navigate(["explore"],this.segment)
}
```

answered May 13 '16 at 5:09



Arpit Agarwal

3,222 17 27

With angular 2.2.1 (in an angular2-webpack-starter based project) works this:

5

```
export class AppComponent {
  subscription: Subscription;
  activeUrl: string;

  constructor(public appState: AppState,
               private router: Router) {
    console.log('[app] constructor AppComponent');
  }

  ngOnInit() {
    console.log('[app] ngOnInit');
    let _this = this;
    this.subscription = this.router.events.subscribe(function (s) {
      if (s instanceof NavigationEnd) {
        _this.activeUrl = s.urlAfterRedirects;
      }
    });
  }

  ngOnDestroy() {
    console.log('[app] ngOnDestroy: ');
    this.subscription.unsubscribe();
  }
}
```

In AppComponent's template you can use e.g. {{activeUrl}}.

This solution is inspired by RouterLinkActive's code.

edited Jan 5 '17 at 13:42

answered Jan 5 '17 at 12:52



adrhc

622 5 17

this is a good answer b/c if you have a wild card route that redirects back to /home event.url is not enough to match the /home route it will actually show the route that does not exist. event.urlAfterRedirects will print the actual end route. ty. – [Ian Poston Framer](#) Apr 15 at 22:35

angular 2 rc2

4

```
router.urlTree.contains(router.createUrlTree(['/home']))
```

answered Jun 16 '16 at 21:51

[nadav](#)

467 4 11

Here is what is working for me in Angular 2.3.1.

4

```
location: any;
```

```
constructor(private _router: Router) {
```

```
    _router.events.subscribe((data:any) => { this.location = data.url; });
```

```
    console.warn(this.location); // This should print only path e.g. "/home"
}
```

The `data` is an object and we need the `url` property contained in that object. So we capture that value in a variable and we can use that variable in our HTML page as well. For example, I want to show a div only when user is on Home page. In this case, my router url value will be `/home`. So I can write a div in the following way:

```
<div *ngIf="location == '/home'">
  This is content for the home page.
</div>
```

answered Apr 4 '17 at 7:03

[Devner](#)

2,996 7 42 64



I had the same problem using

4

```
this.router.url
```



I get the current route with query params. A workaround I did was using this instead:

```
this.router.url.split('?')[0]
```

Not a really nice solution, but helpful.

answered Jun 30 '17 at 13:17



[Ant T.](#)

86 6



You can use [ActivatedRoute](#) to get the current router

4

Original Answer (for RC version)



I found a solution on [AngularJS Google Group](#) and it's so easy!

```
ngOnInit() {  
  this.router.subscribe((url) => console.log(url));  
}
```

Here's the original answer

<https://groups.google.com/d/msg/angular/wn1h0JPrF48/zl1sHJxbCQAJ>

edited Aug 26 '17 at 21:22

answered Jun 21 '16 at 11:37



[Khaled Al-Ansari](#)

2,785 1 18 24

Has been changed as of rc.2, as `url` now is no longer the URL and a string, but a `ComponentInstruction` . – [Martin C.](#) Jul 1 '16 at 10:59

For your purposes you can use `this.activatedRoute.pathFromRoot` .

3

```
import {ActivatedRoute} from "@angular/router";
constructor(public activatedRoute: ActivatedRoute){
}
```

With the help of `pathFromRoot` you can get the list of parent urls and check if the needed part of the URL matches your condition.

For additional information please check this article <http://blog.2muchcoffee.com/getting-current-state-in-angular2-router/> or install `ng2-router-helper` from npm

```
npm install ng2-router-helper
```

edited Nov 1 '16 at 10:34



Nikolay Kostov

9,743 18 67 109

answered Nov 1 '16 at 10:13



Дмитрий Мельниченко

31 2

To find the parent of the current route, you can obtain the `urlTree` from the router, using relative routes:

3

```
var tree:UrlTree = router.createUrlTree(['../'], {relativeTo: route});
```

Then to get the segments of the primary outlet:

```
tree.root.children[PRIMARY_OUTLET].segments;
```

answered Dec 14 '17 at 0:45



pixelbits

41.7k 10 69 105

As of now, I'm getting my path as follows -

3

```
this.router.url.subscribe(value => {
  // you may print value to see the actual object
});
```

```

    // console.log(JSON.stringify(value));
    this.isPreview = value[0].path === 'preview';
  })

```

Where, router is an instance of *ActivatedRoute*

edited Oct 8 '18 at 6:39

answered Jul 11 '18 at 12:00



[Tushar Walzade](#)

2,443 3 20 36

WAY 1: Using Angular: *this.router.url*

3

```

import { Component } from '@angular/core';

// Step 1: import the router
import { Router } from '@angular/router';

@Component({
  template: 'The href is: {{href}}'
  /*
  Other component settings
  */
})
export class Component {
  public href: string = "";

  //Step 2: Declare the same in the construncture.
  constructor(private router: Router) {}

  ngOnInit() {
    this.href = this.router.url;
    // Do comparision here.....
    ///////////////////////////////////
    console.log(this.router.url);
  }
}

```

WAY 2 Window.location as we do in the Javascript, If you don't want to use the router

```

this.href= window.location.href;

```

answered Dec 12 '18 at 10:17



Trilok Pathak

949 2 12 27

▲ this is simple, in angular 2 you only need to import the *Router* library like this:

2

```
import { Router } from '@angular/router';
```

▼ Then in the constructor of the component or service you must instantiate it like this:

```
constructor(private _router: Router) {}
```

Then in any part of the code, either in a function, method, construct, whatever:

```
this._router.events
  .subscribe(
    (url:any) => {
      let _ruta = "";
      url.url.split("/").forEach(element => {
        if(element!="" && _ruta==="")
          _ruta="/" + element;
      });
      console.log("route: "+_ruta); //<<<---- Root path
      console.log("to URL:"+url.url); //<<<---- Destination URL
      console.log("from URL:"+this._router.url); //<<<---- Current URL
    });
```



answered May 1 '17 at 15:20



eberlast

111 1 4

▲ this could be your answer, use params method of activated route to get paramter from URL/route that you want to read, below is demo snippet

1

```
import {ActivatedRoute} from '@angular/router';
@Component({
})
export class Test{
  constructor(private route: ActivatedRoute){
    this.route.params.subscribe(params => {
      this.yourVariable = params['required_param_name'];
    });
  }
}
```

edited Nov 29 '16 at 7:37

answered Nov 25 '16 at 10:49



Vinod

236 1 4 20

Welcome to Stack Overflow! While this code snippet may solve the question, [including an explanation](#) really helps to improve the quality of your post. Remember that you are answering the question for readers in the future, and those people might not know the reasons for your code suggestion. Please also try not to crowd your code with explanatory comments, this reduces the readability of both the code and the explanations! – [kayess](#) Nov 25 '16 at 11:18

1

```
this.router.events.subscribe((val) => {
  const currentPage = this.router.url; // Current page route
  const currentLocation = (this.platformLocation as any).location.href; // Current page
  url
});
```

answered Apr 24 '18 at 8:16



Shanil Sasikumar

36 7

1

If you need to access the current url, usually you have to wait for NavigationEnd or NavigationStart to do something. If you just subscribe to the router events the subscription will output many events in the route lifecycle. Instead, use an RxJS operator to only filter for the Event you need. The beneficial side effect of this is now we have stricter types!

```
constructor(private router: Router) {
  router.events.pipe(
```

```
filter(ev => (ev instanceof NavigationEnd))
).subscribe((ev: NavigationEnd) => {
  console.log(ev.url);
});
}
```

answered Apr 10 at 21:00

[codescholar](#)

360 3 13



I was facing the problem where I needed the URL path when the user is **navigating through the app** or **accessing a URL** (or refreshing on a specific URL) to display child components based on the URL.

1



More, I want an Observable that can be consumed in the template, so **router.url** was not an option. Nor **router.events** subscription because routing is fired before the component's template is initialized.

```
this.currentRouteURL$ = this.router.events.pipe(
  startWith(this.router),
  filter(
    (event) => event instanceof NavigationEnd || event instanceof Router
  ),
  map((event: NavigationEnd | Router) => event.url)
);
```

Hope it helps, good luck!

answered Apr 17 at 12:19

[Andrew Radulescu](#)


1,524 7 16

1 This is awesome. – [codeepic](#) May 9 at 15:28



in component file:

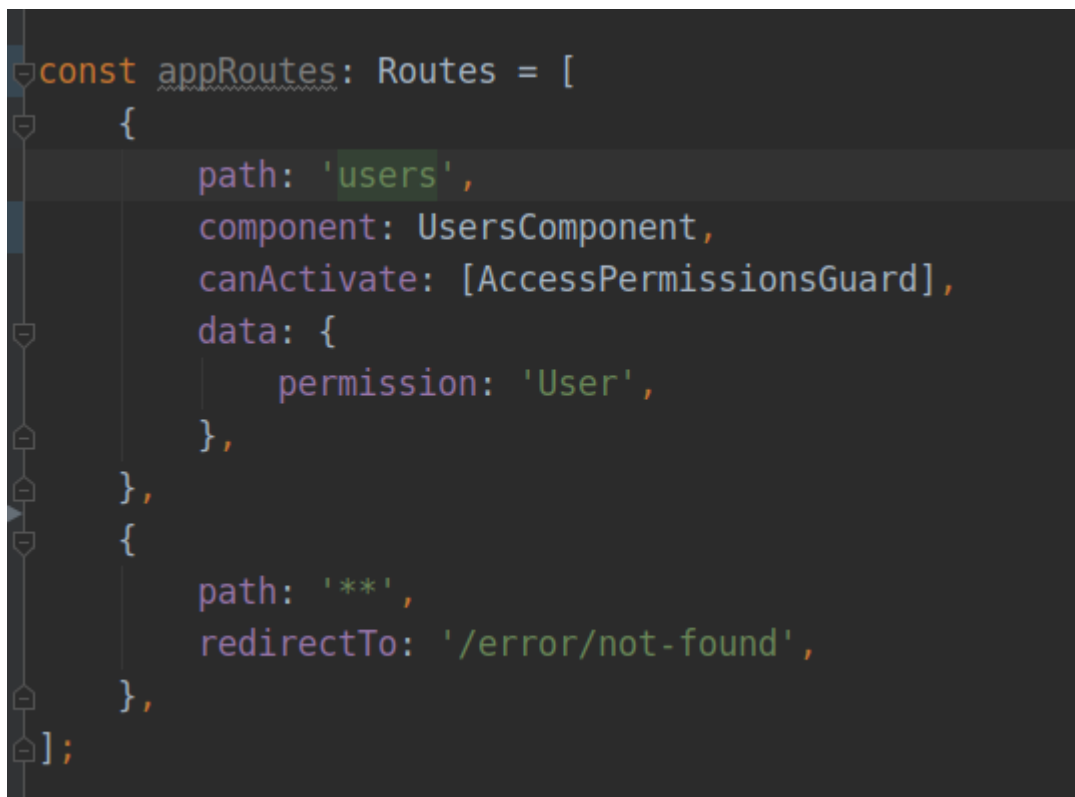
1



```
import {ActivatedRouteSnapshot} from '@angular/router';

constructor(state: ActivatedRouteSnapshot) {
  console.log(state.path)
}
```

in routing file:



```
const appRoutes: Routes = [
  {
    path: 'users',
    component: UsersComponent,
    canActivate: [AccessPermissionsGuard],
    data: {
      permission: 'User',
    },
  },
  {
    path: '**',
    redirectTo: '/error/not-found',
  },
];
```

answered Apr 19 at 5:32

 [mojtaba ramezani](#)
827 3 9

```
router.events.subscribe(e => {  
  if (e instanceof NavigationEnd) {  
    this.currentUrl = e.url;  
  }  
});
```

[Run code snippet](#)[Expand snippet](#)

answered May 9 at 7:17

[Manoj Manu M](#)

15 6

▲ You can use in the .ts file

1 `import { Route, Router, NavigationStart } from '@angular/router';`

▼ `constructor(private router: Router) {}`

```
this.router.events.subscribe(value => {  
  if (value instanceof NavigationStart) {  
    console.log(value) // your current route  
  }  
});
```

answered Jun 19 at 5:56

[Chirag](#)

291 2 11

▲ `import {ActivatedRoute} from '@angular/router';`
`constructor(private route:ActivatedRoute){`
 `console.log(this.route.routeConfig.path);`
 `}`
▼

0

answered Jul 25 at 17:53



protected by [Community](#) ♦ Jul 17 '17 at 8:51

Thank you for your interest in this question. Because it has attracted low-quality or spam answers that had to be removed, posting an answer now requires 10 [reputation](#) on this site (the [association bonus](#) does not count).

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