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## How to Get the HTTP Post data in C#?

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I am using Mailgun API. There is a section that I need to provide a URL to them, then they are going to HTTP Post some data to me.

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I provide this URL (<http://test.com/MailGun/Webhook.aspx>) to Mailgun, so they can Post data. I have a list of parameter names that they are sending like (recipient, domain, ip,...).



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I am not sure how get that posted data in my page. In Webhook.aspx page I tried some code as follows but all of them are empty.

```
lblrecipient.text= Request.Form["recipient"];
```

```
lblip.Text= Request.Params["ip"];
```

```
lbldomain.Text = Request.QueryString["domain"];
```

Not sure what to try to get the posted data?

[c#](#)[asp.net](#)[http-post](#)

asked Nov 22 '13 at 18:04



[Alma](#)

882 4 25 49

You can try using fiddler to trace the post data and see what kind of parameters your page is getting from the request – [eloycm](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:16

Check this out? Request.Form.AllKeys – [Ahmet Kakıcı](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:25

@AhmetKakıcı it is Empty. – [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 22:26

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## 8 Answers



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This code will list out all the form variables that are being sent in a POST. This way you can see if you have the proper names of the post values.

```
string[] keys = Request.Form.AllKeys;
for (int i= 0; i < keys.Length; i++)
{
    Response.Write(keys[i] + ": " + Request.Form[keys[i]] + "<br>");
}
```

edited Aug 7 '15 at 14:53



[gunwin](#)

1,530 4 24 43

answered Nov 22 '13 at 18:21



[James Lawruk](#)

21.5k 15 109 121

2 @James, nothing is showing it is empty. – [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:30

6 @eloycm Yes, fiddler would be fine locally, however it sounds like the POST requests are coming into the server from an external source. – [James Lawruk](#) Nov 22 '13 at 19:55

This answer is pretty good -- except for the writing the response part -- it does Alma no good if Mailgun get's a list of variables. – [Gerard O'Neill](#) Jan 31 '17 at 22:29



In my case because I assigned the post data to the header, this is how I get it:

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```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e){  
    ...  
    postValue = Request.Headers["Key"];
```

This is how I attached the value and key to the POST :

```
var request = new NSMutableURLRequest(url){  
    HttpMethod = "POST",  
    Headers = NSDictionary.FromObjectAndKey(FromObject(value), FromObject(key)),  
};  
webView.LoadRequest(request);
```

edited Mar 1 at 6:59

answered Mar 1 at 6:46



Mr.K

84 7



This code reads the raw input stream from the HTTP request. Use this if the data isn't available in Request.Form or other model bindings or if you need access to the bytes/text as it comes.

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```
using(var reader = new StreamReader(Request.InputStream))  
    content = reader.ReadToEnd();
```

edited Feb 11 '17 at 14:31

answered Jul 4 '14 at 17:28



Fred Mauroy

971 1 9 10

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You are missing a step. You need to log / store the values on your server (mailgun is a client). Then you need to retrieve those values on your server (your pc with your web browser will be a client). These will be two totally different aspx files (or the same one with different parameters).

aspx page 1 (the one that mailgun has):

```
var val = Request.Form["recipient"];
var file = new File(filename);
file.write(val);
close(file);
```

aspx page 2:

```
var contents = "";
if (File.exists(filename))
    var file = File.open(filename);
    contents = file.readtoend();
    file.close()

Request.write(contents);
```

answered Jan 31 '17 at 22:51



Gerard O'Neill

2,454 25 18

Try this

0

```

string[] keys = Request.Form.AllKeys;
var value = "";
for (int i= 0; i < keys.Length; i++)
{
    // here you get the name eg test[0].quantity
    // keys[i];
    // to get the value you use
    value = Request.Form[keys[i]];
}

```

answered Jun 8 '16 at 11:06



gdmanandamohon

1,379 13 25

Use this:

1

```

public void ShowAllPostBackData()
{
    if (IsPostBack)
    {
        string[] keys = Request.Form.AllKeys;
        Literal ctlAllPostBackData = new Literal();
        ctlAllPostBackData.Text = "<div class='well well-lg' sty-
black;z-index:99999;position:absolute;'><h3>All postback data:</h3><l
        for (int i = 0; i < keys.Length; i++)
        {
            ctlAllPostBackData.Text += "<b>" + keys[i] + "</b>:
+ "<br />";
        }
        ctlAllPostBackData.Text += "</div>";
        this.Controls.Add(ctlAllPostBackData);
    }
}

```

answered Jul 30 '15 at 4:43

Tone Škoda



904 12 17



You can simply use `Request["recipient"]` to "read the HTTP values sent by a client during a Web request"

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To access data from the QueryString, Form, Cookies, or ServerVariables collections, you can write `Request["key"]`

Source: [MSDN](#)

### Update: Summarizing conversation

In order to view the values that MailGun is posting to your site you will need to read them from the web request that MailGun is making, record them somewhere and then display them on your page.

You should have one endpoint where MailGun will send the POST values to and another page that you use to view the recorded values.

It appears that right now you have one page. So when you view this page, and you read the Request values, you are reading the values from YOUR request, not MailGun.

edited Jul 7 '15 at 11:04



[Hasan Fathi](#)

2,265 1 22 27

answered Nov 22 '13 at 18:16



[Andrés Nava - .NET](#)

7,438 3 35 72

this `Request["recipient"]` is empty as well. — [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:23

the problem is he doesn't know the real names of the params sent to the

page – [eloycm](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:27

In that case @James' solution would be helpful – [Andrés Nava - .NET](#)  
Nov 22 '13 at 18:28

@eloycm Actually I know the name of the params sent to the page –  
[Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 21:43

From the sounds of it, you have an external service that is sending you data. You probably have a button on the page which causes an event on MailGun. MailGun then hits your URL with some data. Please let me know if this is close to what is happening. – [Andrés Nava - .NET](#) Nov 22 '13 at 22:06



In the web browser, open up developer console (F12 in Chrome and IE), then open network tab and watch the request and response data. Another option - use Fiddler (<http://fiddler2.com/>).



When you get to see the POST request as it is being sent to your page, look into query string and headers. You will see whether your data comes in query string or as form - or maybe it is not being sent to your page at all.

**UPDATE:** sorry, had to look at MailGun APIs first, they do not go through your browser, requests come directly from their server. You'll have to debug and examine all members of Request.Params when you get the POST from MailGun.

[edited Nov 22 '13 at 22:21](#)

[answered Nov 22 '13 at 18:11](#)



[Roman Polunin](#)

**360** 1 9

I used F12 and Network tab, I am not seeing any on that parameters here where should look for them? – [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:14

I don't know about explorer, for sure is not the best tool for web development, I don't see the post parameters there either (I rarely use IE anyway). another good option is firebug on firefox, there you get all the post parameter passed to the page – [eloycm](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:26

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Thanks @eloycm, I am installing firefox now. – [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:32

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@eloycm, in firefox, I can see response header and request header, is it the place that I should see the parameters that are posting to this page? I am not seeing any of parameters that I have name of them here :( – [Alma](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:35

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in firefox if you expand the request (clicking on the little cross on the left) you will see headers and then the post tabs, there in the post tab you should see a list of parameters – [eloycm](#) Nov 22 '13 at 18:38

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