

Prefix	Description
HT T P.REQ.BODY(<integer>)	Example: HTTP.REQ.BODY(100) It will return first 100 characters of HT T P Request body. If the length of the body is less than 100 then the whole body will result as output.
HT T P.REQ.HOST NAME	Example: HTTP.REQ.HOST NAME.EQ("abc.com") The above example returns true if the hostname is abc.com. It returns HTTP HostName object from this request. If the target hostname is present in the first line of the request then that is selected. Otherwise, the value in the last occurrence of the HOST header is selected. The format of the output is abc.example.com:8080. For more information on typecasting, see " Typecasting Data ."
HT T P.REQ.HOST NAME.DOMAIN	Example: HTTP.REQ.HOST NAME.DOMAIN.EQ("example.com") The above example returns true if domain name is example.com. It returns Domain name part of the hostname. If the hostname is www.example.com or www.example.com:8080 , then domain is example.com.
HT T P.REQ.HOST NAME.SERVER	Example: HTTP.REQ.HOST NAME.SERVER.EQ(" www.example.com ") The above example returns true if the server name is www.example.com . If the hostname is www.example.com or www.example.com:8080 , then the server is www.example.com .
HT T P.REQ.MET HOD	Example: HTTP.REQ.MET HOD.EQ("GET ") The above example returns true if the method name is GET.
HT T P.REQ.URL	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.EQ(" http://www.example.com ") The above example returns true if URL is http://www.example.com . It returns the HTTP URL object from request.
HT T P.REQ.URL.HOST NAME	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.EQ("abc.example.com:8080") The above example returns true if hostname in URL is abc.example.com:8080. It returns HTTP Host Name present in the URL. For more information on typecasting, see " Typecasting Data ."
HT T P.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.DOMAIN	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.DOMAIN.EQ("example.com")

	The above example returns true if the domain name is example.com. It returns Domain name part of the hostname. If the hostname is www.example.com or www.example.com:8080 , then the domain is example.com.
HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.SERVER	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.SERVER.EQ(" www.exampler.com ") The above example returns true if the server name is www.example.com . If the hostname is www.example.com or www.example.com:8080 , then the server is www.example.com .
HT T P.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.PORT	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.PORT.EQ(80) The above example returns true if the port is 80. It returns number on the port part of the hostname.
HT T P.REQ.URL.PAT H	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.PATH.GET (1) If the URL is http://www.example.com/a/b/c/bar.html?a=1 then the operation will select /a/b/c/bar.html, then the above example will result in "a". It returns/separated List on the path component of the URL.
HT T P.REQ.URL.PAT H_AND_QUERY	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.PATH_AND_QUERY If the URL is http://www.example.com/a/b/c/bar.html?a=1 then it will return /a/b/c/bar.html?a=1. It returns the portion of the URL following the hostname
HT T P.REQ.URL.PROTOCOL	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.PROTOCOL If the URL is http://www.example.com/a/b/c/bar.html?a=1 then the operation will result in HTTP. It results in the protocol present in the URL.
HT T P.REQ.URL.QUERY	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.QUERY If the URL is http://www.example.com?abc=1&def=2 will result in abc=1&def=2. It results as Name-Value List (with delimiters = and &) in the query component of the URL.
HT T P.REQ.URL.QUERY.VALUE	Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.QUERY.VALUE(0)

	<p>If the URL is http://www.example.com?abc=1&def=2 will result in 1. It returns the value component of the specified name-value component in the list.</p>
HT T P.REQ.URL.SUFFIX	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.SUFFIX If the path is /a/b/c.html then this operation will result in html. It returns filename suffice of the URL.</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.GROUPS('grp1:grp2') The above example will return list on the Group which is separated by given delimiter I.e. ":" It returns the AAA User associated with the current HT T P transaction.</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS The above example will list external groups which are separated by ",". IT returns a list of external groups which are separated by ",".</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT If AAA User associated with the current HT T P transaction is part of some external groups: 123,,24, ,15 then HT T P.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT gives 4, whereas HT T P.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS.COUNT gives 5. It ignores empty elements in the list.</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS(sep)	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.EXT ERNAL_GROUPS(":") The above example will list external groups which are separated by ":" It returns a list of external groups which are separated by given delimiter.</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER.GROUPS	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.GROUPS The above example will list groups which are separated by ",". IT returns a list of groups which are separated by ",".</p>
HT T P.REQ.USER.GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT If AAA User associated with the current HT T P transaction is part of some groups : 123,,24, ,15 then HT T P.REQ.USER.GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT gives 4, whereas HTTP.REQ.USER.GROUPS.COUNT gives 5. It ignores empty elements in the</p>

	list.
HT T P.REQ.USER.GROUPS(sep)	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.GROUPS(":") The above example will list groups which are separated by ":" IT returns a list of groups which are separated by given delimiter.
HT T P.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS The above example will list internal groups which are separated by ",". IT returns a list of internal groups which are separated by ",".
HT T P.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENTS	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENTS.COUNT If AAA User associated with the current HT T P transaction is part of some internal groups : 123,,24, ,15 then HT T P.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENTS.COUNT gives 4, whereas HTTP.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS.COUNT gives 5. It ignores empty elements in the list.
HT T P.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS(sep)	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.INTERNAL_GROUPS(":") The above example will list internal groups which are separated by ":" IT returns a list of internal groups which are separated by given delimiter.
HT T P.REQ.USER.IS_MEMBER_OF(group_name)	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.IS_MEMBER_OF(grp1) The above example returns true is the current AAA user is a member of group grp1. It returns TRUE if the user is a member of the group group_name.
HT T P.REQ.USER.NAME	Example: HTTP.REQ.USER.NAME The above example will return the name of the user. It returns the name of the user. This is the name used by the user for login unless it is overridden by name from the external authentication server.
HT T P.REQ.USER.PASSWD	Example: HT T P.REQ.USER.PASSWD The above example will return password of the user. It returns the password of the user.
HT T P.REQ.VERSION	Example: HTTP.REQ.VERSION The above example returns HT T P version information.
HT T P.RES.BODY(<integer>)	Example:

	<p>HTTP.RES.BODY(100) It will return first 100 characters of HTTP Response body. If the length of the body is less than 100 then the whole body will result as output.</p>
HT T P.RES.STAT US_MSG	<p>Example: HTTP.RES.STAT US_MSG The above example results status message of response. It can be "OK", some error etc.</p>
HT T P.RES.VERSION	<p>Example: HTTP.RES.VERSION The above example returns HT T P version information.</p>
HT T P.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.EQ(<hostname>)	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.HOST NAME.EQ("abc.example.com:8080") The above example returns true if hostname in URL is abc.example.com:8080. It returns HTTP Host Name present in the URL.</p>
HT T P.REQ.IS_NT LM_OR_NEGOT IAT E	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.IS_NTLM_OR_NEGOTIATE The above example returns TRUE if the request is part of NTLM or NEGOTIATE connection.</p>
HT T P.REQ.URL.PAT H.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.PATH.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT If request URL has path (/123//24//15) elements as : 123,,24, ,15 then HT T P.REQ.URL.PATH.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S.COUNT gives 4, whereas, HTTP.REQ.URL.PATHS.COUNT gives 5. It ignores empty elements in the list.</p>
HT T P.REQ.URL.QUERY.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENT S	<p>Example: HTTP.REQ.URL.QUERY.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENTS.COUNT If request URL has path as : abc=1&&def=2&g=3&h=6 then HTTP.REQ.URL.QUERY.IGNORE_EMPTY_ELEMENTS.COUNT gives 4, whereas, HTTP.REQ.URL.QUERY.COUNT gives 5. It ignores empty elements in the list.</p>