

# HOST Function

Finds the host value from a valid URL. Input values must be of URL or String type and can be literals or column references.

In this implementation, a host value includes everything from the end of the protocol identifier (if present) to the end of the extension (e.g. `.com`).

- For more information, see *Structure of a URL*.

**Wrangle vs. SQL:** This function is part of Wrangle, a proprietary data transformation language. Wrangle is not SQL. For more information, see *Wrangle Language*.

## Basic Usage

### URL literal examples:

```
host('http://www.example.com')
```

**Output:** Returns the value `www.example.com`.

### Column reference example:

```
host(myURLs)
```

**Output:** Returns the host values extracted from the `myURLs` column.

## Syntax and Arguments

```
host(column_url)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
<code>column_url</code>	Y	string	Name of column or String or URL literal containing the host value to extract

For more information on syntax standards, see *Language Documentation Syntax Notes*.

### `column_url`

Name of the column or URL or String literal whose values are used to extract the host value.

- Missing input values generate missing results.
- Multiple columns and wildcards are not supported.

### Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	String literal or column reference (URL)	<code>http://www.example.com</code>

## Examples

**Tip:** For additional examples, see *Common Tasks*.

### Example - Domain, Host, Subdomain, and Suffix functions

This examples illustrates how you can extract component parts of a URL using the following functions:

- DOMAIN - extracts the domain value from a URL. See *DOMAIN Function*.
- SUBDOMAIN - extracts the first group after the protocol identifier and before the domain value. See *SUBDOMAIN Function*.
- HOST - returns the complete value of the host from an URL. See *HOST Function*.
- SUFFIX - extracts the suffix of a URL. See *SUFFIX Function*.
- URLPARAMS - extracts the query parameters and values from a URL. See *URLPARAMS Function*.
- FILTEROBJECT - filters an Object value to show only the elements for a specified key. See *FILTEROBJECT Function*.

#### Source:

Your dataset includes the following values for URLs:

URL
www.example.com
example.com/support
http://www.example.com/products/
http://1.2.3.4
https://www.example.com/free-download
https://www.example.com/about-us/careers
www.app.example.com
www.some.app.example.com
some.app.example.com
some.example.com
example.com
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record
http://www.example.com?query=khakis&app=pants
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record&q2=broken%20tape&q3=broken%20wrist

#### Transformation:

When the above data is imported into the application, the column is recognized as a URL. All values are registered as valid, even the IPv4 address.

To extract the domain and subdomain values:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula

<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	DOMAIN(URL)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'domain_URL'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	SUBDOMAIN(URL)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'subdomain_URL'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	HOST(URL)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'host_URL'

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	SUFFIX(URL)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'suffix_URL'

You can use the Pattern in the following transformation to extract protocol identifiers, if present, into a new column:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Extract text or pattern
<b>Parameter: Column to extract from</b>	URL
<b>Parameter: Option</b>	Custom text or pattern
<b>Parameter: Text to extract</b>	`{start}%*://`

To clean this up, you might want to rename the column to protocol\_URL.

To extract the path values, you can use the following regular expression:

**NOTE:** Regular expressions are considered a developer-level method for pattern matching. Please use them with caution. See *Text Matching*.

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Extract text or pattern
<b>Parameter: Column to extract from</b>	URL
<b>Parameter: Option</b>	Custom text or pattern

<b>Parameter: Text to extract</b>	<code>/[^\*:\/\ \/]\/*\$/</code>
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The above transformation grabs a little too much of the URL. If you rename the column to `path_URL`, you can use the following regular expression to clean it up:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	Extract text or pattern
<b>Parameter: Column to extract from</b>	URL
<b>Parameter: Option</b>	Custom text or pattern
<b>Parameter: Text to extract</b>	<code>/[!^\ \/]\/*\$/</code>

Delete the `path_URL` column and rename the `path_URL1` column to the deleted one. Then:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	<code>URLPARAMS(URL)</code>
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'urlParams'

If you wanted to just see the values for the `q1` parameter, you could add the following:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	<code>FILTEROBJECT(urlParams, 'q1')</code>
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'urlParam_q1'

**Results:**

For display purposes, the results table has been broken down into separate sets of columns.

Column set 1:

URL	host_URL	path_URL
www.example.com	www.example.com	
example.com/support	example.com	/support
http://www.example.com/products/	www.example.com	/products/
http://1.2.3.4	1.2.3.4	
https://www.example.com/free-download	www.example.com	/free-download
https://www.example.com/about-us/careers	www.example.com	/about-us /careers
www.app.example.com	www.app.example.com	
www.some.app.example.com	www.some.app.example.com	

some.app.example.com	some.app.example.com	
some.example.com	some.example.com	
example.com	example.com	
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record	www.example.com	
http://www.example.com?query=khakis&app=pants	www.example.com	
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record&q2=broken%20tape&q3=broken%20wrist	www.example.com	

Column set 2:

URL	protocol_URL	subdomain_URL	domain_URL	suffix_URL
www.example.com		www	example	com
example.com/support			example	com
http://www.example.com/products/	http://	www	example	com
http://1.2.3.4	http://			
https://www.example.com/free-download	https://	www	example	com
https://www.example.com/about-us/careers	https://	www	example	com
www.app.example.com		www.app	example	com
www.some.app.example.com		www.some.app	example	com
some.app.example.com		some.app	example	com
some.example.com		some	example	com
example.com			example	com
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record	http://	www	example	com
http://www.example.com?query=khakis&app=pants	http://	www	example	com
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record&q2=broken%20tape&q3=broken%20wrist	http://	www	example	com

Column set 3:

URL	urlParams	urlParam_q1
www.example.com		
example.com/support		
http://www.example.com/products/		
http://1.2.3.4		
https://www.example.com/free-download		
https://www.example.com/about-us/careers		
www.app.example.com		
www.some.app.example.com		
some.app.example.com		
some.example.com		
example.com		
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record	{"q1":"broken record"}	{"q1":"broken record"}

http://www.example.com?query=khakis&app=pants	{"query":"khakis","app":"pants"}	
http://www.example.com?q1=broken%20record&q2=broken%20tape&q3=broken%20wrist	{"q1":"broken record", "q2":"broken tape", "q3":"broken wrist"}	{"q1":"broken record"}