

URLPARAMS Function

Extracts the query parameters of a URL into an Object. The Object keys are the parameter's names, and its values are the parameter's values. Input values must be of URL or String type. This function is part of a set of functions for processing URL data.

- See *DOMAIN Function*.
- See *SUBDOMAIN Function*.
- See *SUFFIX Function*.
- For more information, see *Structure of a URL*.

Basic Usage

URL literal examples:

```
derive type:single value: URLPARAMS('http://example.com?color=blue&shape=square' ) as: 'myURLParams'
```

Output: Generates the `myURLParams` column containing the following Object:

```
{"color": "blue", "shape": "square"}
```

Column reference example:

```
derive type:single value: URLPARAMS(myURLs) as: 'myURLParams'
```

Output: Generates the new `myURLParams` column containing the query parameters extracted from the URLs in the `myURLs` column.

Syntax and Arguments

```
derive type:single value: URLPARAMS(column_url)
```

| Argument | Required? | Data Type | Description |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| column_url | Y | string | Name of column or String or URL literal containing the parameters and their values to extract |

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

column_url

Name of the column or URL or String literal containing the query parameters and their values to extract.

- 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?q1=hello&q2=goodbye</code> |
|-----|--|---|

Examples

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

Example - Domain, Subdomain, Host, 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 |

Transform:

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:

```
derive type:single value: DOMAIN(URL) as: 'domain_URL'
```

```
derive type:single value: SUBDOMAIN(URL) as:'subdomain_URL'
```

```
derive type:single value: HOST(URL) as:host_URL'
```

```
derive type:single value: SUFFIX(URL) as:'suffix_URL'
```

You can use the Trifacta® pattern in the following transform to extract protocol identifiers, if present, into a new column:

```
extract col:URL on:`{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*.

```
extract col: URL on: /^[^*:\\\/]\/*$/
```

The above transform 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:

```
extract col:path_URL on: /^[!^\\\/].*$/
```

Drop the `path_URL` column and rename the `path_URL1` column to the dropped one. Then:

```
derive type:single value: URLPARAMS(URL) as: 'urlParams'
```

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

```
derive type:single value: FILTEROBJECT(urlParams,'q1') as: 'urlParam_q1'
```

Results:

| URL | host_URL | path_URL | protocol_URL | subdomain_URL | domain_URL | suffix_URL | urlParams | urlParam_q |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| www.example.com | www.example.com | | | www | example | com | | |
| example.com/support | example.com | /support | | | example | com | | |
| http://www.example.com/products/ | www.example.com | /products/ | http:// | www | example | com | | |
| http://1.2.3.4 | 1.2.3.4 | | http:// | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|---------|-----|---|------------------------|
| https:// www. example.com /free-download | www. example.com | /free-download | https:// | www | example | com | | |
| https:// www. example.com /about-us /careers | www. example.com | /about-us /careers | https:// | www | example | com | | |
| www. app. example.com | www.app. example.com | | | www.app | example | com | | |
| www. some. app. example.com | www.some. app. example.com | | | www.some.app | example | com | | |
| some. app. example.com | some.app. example.com | | | some.app | example | com | | |
| some. example.com | some. example.com | | | some | example | com | | |
| example.com | example.com | | | | example | com | | |
| http:// www. example.com? q1=broken%20record | www. example.com | | http:// | www | example | com | {"q1":"broken record"} | {"q1":"broken record"} |
| http:// www. example.com? query=khakis &app=pants | www. example.com | | http:// | www | example | com | {"query":"khakis", "app":"pants"} | |
| http:// www. example.com? q1=broken%20record&q2=broken%20tape&q3=broken%20wrist | www. example.com | | http:// | www | example | com | {"q1":"broken record", "q2":"broken tape", "q3":"broken wrist"} | {"q1":"broken record"} |

