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add_query_arg($args): string

Retrieves a modified URL query string.

Description

You can rebuild the URL and append query variables to the URL query by using this function.
There are two ways to use this function; either a single key and value, or an associative array.

Using a single key and value:

```
wp-includes/functions.php
Copy

add_query_arg( 'key', 'value', 'http://example.com' );
```

Using an associative array:

```
wp-includes/functions.php
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add_query_arg( array(
    'key1' => 'value1',
    'key2' => 'value2',
), 'http://example.com' );
```

Omitting the URL from either use results in the current URL being used (the value of `$_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']`).

Values are expected to be encoded appropriately with urlencode() or rawurlencode().

Setting any query variable's value to boolean false removes the key (see remove_query_arg()).

Important: The return value of add_query_arg() is not escaped by default. Output should be late-escaped with esc_url() or similar to help prevent vulnerability to cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks.

Parameters

$key string|array required
Either a query variable key, or an associative array of query variables.

$value string optional
Either a query variable value, or a URL to act upon.

$url string optional

A URL to act upon.

Return

string New URL query string (unescaped).

More Information

Usage

---

wp-includes/functions.php

[Copy]

```
// Parameters as separate arguments
add_query_arg( $param1, $param2, $old_query_or_uri );

// Parameters as array of key => value pairs
add_query_arg(
array(
'key1' => 'value1',
'key2' => 'value2',
...
),
$old_query_or_uri
);
```

Source

---

wp-includes/functions.php

[Expand code] [Copy]

```
function add_query_arg( ...$args ) {
    if ( is_array( $args[0] ) ) {
        if ( count( $args ) < 2 || false === $args[1] ) {
            $uri = $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI'];
        } else {
            $uri = $args[1];
        }
    } else {
        if ( count( $args ) < 3 || false === $args[2] ) {
            $uri = $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI'];
        } else {
            $uri = $args[2];
        }
```

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Related

Uses

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wp-includes/class-pop3.php

[wp_parse_str()](#)

wp-includes/formatting.php

[urlencode_deep()](#)
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[build_query()](#)
```
wp-includes/functions.php
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Used by

[WP_Plugin_Dependencies::check_plugin_dependencies_during_ajax()](#)
```
wp-includes/class-wp-plugin-dependencies.php
```

[WP_Script_Modules::get_src()](#)
```
wp-includes/class-wp-script-modules.php
```

[WP_REST_Font_Collections_Controller::get_items()](#)
```
wp-includes/rest-api/endpoints/class-wp-rest-font-collections-controller.php
```

[WP_Plugin_Install_List_Table::get_more_details_link()](#)
```
wp-admin/includes/class-wp-plugin-install-list-table.php
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[wp_get_plugin_action_button()](#)
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wp-admin/includes/plugin-install.php
```

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Changelog

Version	Description
5.3.0	Formalized the existing and already documented parameters by adding `...$args` to the function signature.
1.5.0	Introduced.

User Contributed Notes

Codex9 years ago   ⌃ 23 ⌄

Assuming we're at the WordPress URL "http://blog.example.com/client/?s=word"… Note the use of `esc_url()` before outputting the link. This is necessary because this function does not escape URLs and if output without escaping, would make the page vulnerable to XSS scripting.
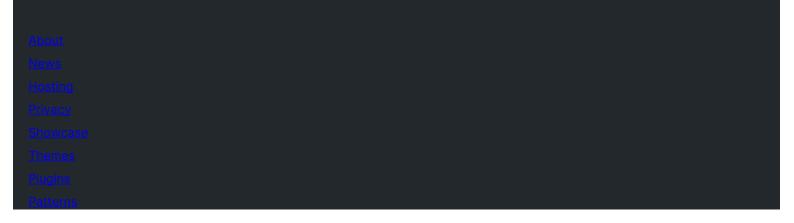
Copy

```
// This would output '/client/?s=word&foo=bar'
echo esc_url( add_query_arg( 'foo', 'bar' ) );

// This would output '/client/?s=word&foo=bar&baz=tiny'
$arr_params = array( 'foo' => 'bar', 'baz' => 'tiny' );
echo esc_url( add_query_arg( $arr_params ) );
```

Ahmad Awais 8 years ago   ^ 6 ˅

To safely redirect user to a custom page inside `plugins.php`

Copy

```
// Redirect to Welcome Page.
// Redirects to your-domain.com/wp-admin/plugin.php?page=your_plugin_page.
wp_safe_redirect( add_query_arg( array( 'page' => 'your_plugin_page' ), admin_url( 'plugins.php' ) )
```

Codex 9 years ago   ^ 5 ˅

Since `get_permalink()` returns a full URL, you could use that when you want to add variables to a post's page.

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```
/*
 * This would output whatever the URL to post ID 9 is, with 'hello=there'
 * appended with either ? or &, depending on what's needed.
 */
echo esc_url( add_query_arg( 'hello', 'there', get_permalink( 9 ) ) );
```

Codex 9 years ago   ^ 2 ˅

More often than not you'll probably find yourself creating URLs using the following method within the page you're currently on. In these cases you can use the URL you want to affect as the last parameter. The use of `esc_url()` is not required here, because the value is known to be safe.

Copy

```
// This would output 'http://blog.example.com/2009/04/16/?hello=world'
echo esc_url( add_query_arg( 'hello', 'world', 'http://blog.example.com/2009/04/16/' ) );
```

Codex 9 years ago   ^ 2 ˅

Removing values and setting via an associative array:

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```
$query = 'http://example.com/link?foo=bar';
$new_query = add_query_arg( array(
    'foo' => false,
    'baz' => 'qux'
), $query );
print( $new_query );
// http://example.com/link?baz=qux
```

Log in to add feedback

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rlabrovi 3 years ago   ∧ -1 ∨

If query string value is ending with `==` one `=` is stripped out.

<div align="center">Copy</div>

```
add_query_arg( array( 'something' => 'blabla==' ), 'https://www.google.com' );
```

Result will be

`https://www.google.com?something=blabla=`

but should be

`https://www.google.com?something=blabla==`

Log in to add feedback

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janw.oostendorp 8 years ago   ∧ -4 ∨

A way to get the current total url using `add_query_arg`

<div align="center">Copy</div>

```
home_url( add_query_arg( null, null ));
```

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CODE IS POETRY