

RANK Function

Computes the rank of an ordered set of value within groups. Tie values are assigned the same rank, and the next ranking is incremented by the number of tie values.

- Rank values start at 1 and increment.
- Ranking order varies depending on the data type of the source data. For more information, see *Sort Order*.
- You must use the `group` and `order` parameters to define the groups of records and the ordering column to which this transform is applied.
- This function works with the following transforms:
 - *Window Transform*
 - *Set Transform*
 - *Derive Transform*
- This function assigns ranking values to match the total number of rows in a group. For fewer discrete ranking values when ties are present, see *DENSERANK Function*.

Basic Usage

```
window value:RANK() order:MySales group:Salesman
```

Output: Generates the new column, which contains the ranking of `mySales`, grouped by the `Salesman` column.

Syntax

```
window value:RANK() order: order_col group: group_col
```

For more information on the `order` and `group` parameters, see *Window Transform*.

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

Examples

Example - Rank Functions

This example demonstrates the following two functions:

- **RANK** - Generates a ranked order of values, ranked within a group.
 - If there are three tie values in a group, the next ranking is three more than the tie values.
 - See *RANK Function*.
- **DENSERANK** - Generates a ranked order of values, ranked within a group.
 - If there are three tie values in a group, the next ranking is one more than the tie values.
 - See *DENSERANK Function*.

Source:

The following dataset contains lap times for three racers in a four-lap race. Note that for some racers, there are tie values for lap times.

Runner	Lap	Time
Dave	1	72.2
Dave	2	73.31
Dave	3	72.2

Dave	4	70.85
Mark	1	71.73
Mark	2	71.73
Mark	3	72.99
Mark	4	70.63
Tom	1	74.43
Tom	2	70.71
Tom	3	71.02
Tom	4	72.98

Transform:

You can apply the RANK() function to the Time column, grouped by individual runner:

```
window value: RANK() group: Runner order: Time
```

You can use the DENSERANK() function on the same column, grouping by runner:

```
window value: DENSERANK() group: Runner order: Time
```

Results:

After renaming the columns, you have the following output:

Runner	Lap	Time	Rank	Rank-Dense
Mark	4	70.63	1	1
Mark	1	71.73	2	2
Mark	2	71.73	2	2
Mark	3	72.99	4	3
Tom	2	70.71	1	1
Tom	3	71.02	2	2
Tom	4	72.98	3	3
Tom	1	74.43	4	4
Dave	4	70.85	1	1
Dave	1	72.2	2	2
Dave	3	72.2	2	2
Dave	2	73.31	4	3