

EXAMPLE - SOURCEROWNUMBER Function

Source:

You have imported the following racer data on heat times from a CSV file. When loaded in the Transformer page, it looks like the following:

(rowId)	column2	column3	column4	column5
1	Racer	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
2	Racer X	37.22	38.22	37.61
3	Racer Y	41.33	DQ	38.04
4	Racer Z	39.27	39.04	38.85

In the above, the (rowId) column references the row numbers displayed in the data grid; it is not part of the dataset. This information is available when you hover over the black dot on the left side of the screen.

Transform:

You have examined the best performance in each heat according to the sample. You then notice that the data contains headers, but you forget how it was originally sorted. The data now looks like the following:

(rowId)	column2	column3	column4	column5
1	Racer Y	41.33	DQ	38.04
2	Racer	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
3	Racer X	37.22	38.22	37.61
4	Racer Z	39.27	39.04	38.85

While you can undo your sort steps to return to the original sort order, this approach works best if you did not include other steps in between that are based on the sort order.

If you have steps that require retaining your sort steps, you can revert to the original sort order by adding this transform step:

i NOTE: Source row information may be lost after operations such as joins, unions, and aggregations are performed. In these cases, you cannot sort by the source row information. You may be able to generate a column of source row number earlier in your recipe.

```
sort order:SOURCEROWNUMBER()
```

Then, you can create the header with the following simple step:

```
header sourcerownumber:1
```

Results:

After you have applied the last header transform, your data should look like the following:

(rowId)	Racer	Heat_1	Heat_2	Heat_3
3	Racer Y	41.33	DQ	38.04

2	Racer X	37.22	38.22	37.61
4	Racer Z	39.27	39.04	38.85

You can sort by the `Racer` column in ascending order to return to the original sort order.