

SOURCEROWNUMBER Function

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NOTE: This function has been superseded by the `$sourcerownumber` reference. While this function is still usable in the product, it is likely to be deprecated in a future release. Please use `$sourcerownumber` instead. For more information, see *Source Metadata References*.

Returns the row number of the current row as it appeared in the original source dataset before any steps had been applied.

The following transforms might make original row information invalid or otherwise unavailable. In these cases, the function returns null values:

- `pivot`
- `flatten`
- `join`
- `lookup`
- `union`
- `unnest`
- `unpivot`

NOTE: This function does not apply to relational database sources.

NOTE: If the dataset is sourced from multiple files, a predictable original source row number cannot be guaranteed, and null values are returned.

Tip: If the source row information is still available, you can hover over the left side of a row in the data grid to see the source row number in the original source data.

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

Example:

```
sourcerownumber ( )
```

Output: Returns the source row number for each row as it appeared in the original data.

Sort Example:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Transformation Name | Sort rows |
| Parameter: Sort by | sourcerownumber() |

Output: Rows in the dataset are re-sorted according to the original order in the dataset.

Delete Example:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Filter rows |
| Parameter: Condition | Custom formula |
| Parameter: Type of formula | Custom single |
| Parameter: Condition | sourcerownumber() > 101 |
| Parameter: Action | Delete matching rows |

Output: Deletes the rows in the dataset that were after row #101 in the original source data.

Syntax and Arguments

There are no arguments for this function.

Examples

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

Example - Header from row that is not the first one

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.

Transformation:

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 |

You can use the following transformation to use the third row as your header for each column:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Rename column with row(s) |
| Parameter: Option | Use row(s) as column names |
| Parameter: Type | Use a single row to name columns |
| Parameter: Row number | 3 |

Results:

After you have applied the above transformation, 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.

Example - Using sourcerownumber to create unique row identifiers

The following example demonstrates how to unpack nested data. As part of this example, the `SOURCEROWNUMBER` function is used as part of a method to create unique row identifiers.

Source:

You have the following data on student test scores. Scores on individual scores are stored in the `Scores` array, and you need to be able to track each test on a uniquely identifiable row. This example has two goals:

1. One row for each student test
2. Unique identifier for each student-score combination

| LastName | FirstName | Scores |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Adams | Allen | [81,87,83,79] |
| Burns | Bonnie | [98,94,92,85] |
| Cannon | Charles | [88,81,85,78] |

Transformation:

When the data is imported from CSV format, you must add a header transform and remove the quotes from the `Scores` column:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Rename column with row(s) |
| Parameter: Option | Use row(s) as column names |
| Parameter: Type | Use a single row to name columns |
| Parameter: Row number | 1 |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Replace text or pattern |
| Parameter: Column | colScores |
| Parameter: Find | '\"' |
| Parameter: Replace with | ' ' |
| Parameter: Match all occurrences | true |

Validate test date: To begin, you might want to check to see if you have the proper number of test scores for each student. You can use the following transform to calculate the difference between the expected number of elements in the `Scores` array (4) and the actual number:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | (4 - arraylen(Scores)) |
| Parameter: New column name | 'numMissingTests' |

When the transform is previewed, you can see in the sample dataset that all tests are included. You might or might not want to include this column in the final dataset, as you might identify missing tests when the recipe is run at scale.

Unique row identifier: The `Scores` array must be broken out into individual rows for each test. However, there is no unique identifier for the row to track individual tests. In theory, you could use the combination of `LastName-FirstName-Scores` values to do so, but if a student recorded the same score twice, your dataset has duplicate rows. In the following transform, you create a parallel array called `Tests`, which contains an index array for the number of values in the `Scores` column. Index values start at 0:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | range(0,arraylen(Scores)) |
| Parameter: New column name | 'Tests' |

Also, we will want to create an identifier for the source row using the `sourcerownumber` function:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
|----------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | sourcerownumber() |
| Parameter: New column name | 'orderIndex' |

One row for each student test: Your data should look like the following:

| LastName | FirstName | Scores | Tests | orderIndex |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Adams | Allen | [81,87,83,79] | [0,1,2,3] | 2 |
| Burns | Bonnie | [98,94,92,85] | [0,1,2,3] | 3 |
| Cannon | Charles | [88,81,85,78] | [0,1,2,3] | 4 |

Now, you want to bring together the `Tests` and `Scores` arrays into a single nested array using the `arrayzip` function:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>arrayzip([Tests,Scores])</code> |

Your dataset has been changed:

| LastName | FirstName | Scores | Tests | orderIndex | column1 |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Adams | Allen | [81,87,83,79] | [0,1,2,3] | 2 | [[0,81],[1,87],[2,83],[3,79]] |
| Adams | Bonnie | [98,94,92,85] | [0,1,2,3] | 3 | [[0,98],[1,94],[2,92],[3,85]] |
| Cannon | Charles | [88,81,85,78] | [0,1,2,3] | 4 | [[0,88],[1,81],[2,85],[3,78]] |

Use the following to unpack the nested array:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Transformation Name | Expand arrays to rows |
| Parameter: Column | column1 |

Each test-score combination is now broken out into a separate row. The nested Test-Score combinations must be broken out into separate columns using the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Unnest Objects into columns |
| Parameter: Column | column1 |
| Parameter: Paths to elements | '[0]','[1]' |

After you delete `column1`, which is no longer needed you should rename the two generated columns:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Transformation Name | Rename columns |
| Parameter: Option | Manual rename |
| Parameter: Column | column_0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Parameter: New column name | 'TestNum' |
| Transformation Name | Rename columns |
| Parameter: Option | Manual rename |
| Parameter: Column | column_1 |
| Parameter: New column name | 'TestScore' |

Unique row identifier: You can do one more step to create unique test identifiers, which identify the specific test for each student. The following uses the original row identifier `OrderIndex` as an identifier for the student and the `TestNumber` value to create the `TestId` column value:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | $(orderIndex * 10) + TestNum$ |
| Parameter: New column name | 'TestId' |

The above are integer values. To make your identifiers look prettier, you might add the following:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Transformation Name | Merge columns |
| Parameter: Columns | 'TestId00', 'TestId' |

Extending: You might want to generate some summary statistical information on this dataset. For example, you might be interested in calculating each student's average test score. This step requires figuring out how to properly group the test values. In this case, you cannot group by the `LastName` value, and when executed at scale, there might be collisions between first names when this recipe is run at scale. So, you might need to create a kind of primary key using the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Transformation Name | Merge columns |
| Parameter: Columns | 'LastName', 'FirstName' |
| Parameter: Separator | ' - ' |
| Parameter: New column name | 'studentId' |

You can now use this as a grouping parameter for your calculation:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Transformation Name | New formula |
| Parameter: Formula type | Single row formula |
| Parameter: Formula | <code>average(TestScore)</code> |
| Parameter: Group rows by | <code>studentId</code> |
| Parameter: New column name | 'avg_TestScore' |

Results:

After you delete unnecessary columns and move your columns around, the dataset should look like the following:

| TestId | LastName | FirstName | TestNum | TestScore | studentId | avg_TestScore |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| TestId0021 | Adams | Allen | 0 | 81 | Adams-Allen | 82.5 |
| TestId0022 | Adams | Allen | 1 | 87 | Adams-Allen | 82.5 |
| TestId0023 | Adams | Allen | 2 | 83 | Adams-Allen | 82.5 |
| TestId0024 | Adams | Allen | 3 | 79 | Adams-Allen | 82.5 |
| TestId0031 | Adams | Bonnie | 0 | 98 | Adams-Bonnie | 92.25 |
| TestId0032 | Adams | Bonnie | 1 | 94 | Adams-Bonnie | 92.25 |
| TestId0033 | Adams | Bonnie | 2 | 92 | Adams-Bonnie | 92.25 |
| TestId0034 | Adams | Bonnie | 3 | 85 | Adams-Bonnie | 92.25 |
| TestId0041 | Cannon | Chris | 0 | 88 | Cannon-Chris | 83 |
| TestId0042 | Cannon | Chris | 1 | 81 | Cannon-Chris | 83 |
| TestId0043 | Cannon | Chris | 2 | 85 | Cannon-Chris | 83 |
| TestId0044 | Cannon | Chris | 3 | 78 | Cannon-Chris | 83 |

Example - Delete rows based on source row numbers

Source:

Your dataset is the following set of orders.

| CustId | FirstName | LastName | City | State | LastOrder |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| 1001 | Skip | Jones | San Francisco | CA | 25 |
| 1002 | Adam | Allen | Oakland | CA | 1099 |
| 1003 | David | Wiggins | Oakland | MI | 125.25 |
| 1004 | Amanda | Green | Detroit | MI | 452.5 |
| 1005 | Colonel | Mustard | Los Angeles | CA | 950 |
| 1006 | Pauline | Hall | Saginaw | MI | 432.22 |
| 1007 | Sarah | Miller | Cheyenne | WY | 724.22 |
| 1008 | Teddy | Smith | Juneau | AK | 852.11 |
| 1009 | Joelle | Higgins | Sacramento | CA | 100 |

Transformation:

Initially, you want to review your list of orders by last name.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Transformation Name | Sort rows |
| Parameter: Sort by | LastName |

During your review, you notice that two customer orders are no longer valid and need to be removed. They are:

- LastName: Hall

- LastName: Jones

You might hover over the left side of the screen to reveal the row numbers. You select the row numbers for each of these rows, and a delete suggestion is provided for you. When you click **Modify**, you see the following transformation:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transformation Name | Filter rows |
| Parameter: Condition | Custom formula |
| Parameter: Type of formula | Custom single |
| Parameter: Condition | <code>in(sourcerownumber(), [2,7])</code> |
| Parameter: Action | Delete matching rows |

The above checks the results of the `sourcerownumber` function, which returns the original row order for the selected rows. If a selected row matches values in the `[2,7]` array of row numbers, then the row is deleted.

Results:

When the preceding transform is added, your dataset looks like the following, and your sort order is maintained:

Source:

| CustId | FirstName | LastName | City | State | LastOrder |
|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1002 | Adam | Allen | Oakland | CA | 1099 |
| 1004 | Amanda | Green | Detroit | MI | 452.5 |
| 1009 | Joelle | Higgins | Sacramento | CA | 100 |
| 1007 | Sarah | Miller | Cheyenne | WY | 724.22 |
| 1005 | Colonel | Mustard | Los Angeles | CA | 950 |
| 1008 | Teddy | Smith | Juneau | AK | 852.11 |
| 1003 | David | Wiggins | Oakland | MI | 125.25 |