EXAMPLE - UNICODE Function

In this example, you can see how the `CHAR` function can be used to convert numeric index values to Unicode characters, and the `UNICODE` function can be used to convert characters back to numeric values.

Source:

The following column contains some source index values:

index
1
33
33.5
34
48
57
65
90
97
121
254
255
256
257
9998
9999

Transform:

When the above values are imported to the Transformer page, the column is typed as integer, with a single mismatched value (`33.5`). To see the corresponding Unicode characters for these characters, enter the following transform:

```
derive type:single value: CHAR(index) as: 'char_index'
```

To see how these characters map back to the index values, now add the following transform:

```
derive type:single value: UNICODE(char_index) as: 'unicode_char_index'
```

Results:

index	char_index	unicode_char_index
1		1
33	!	33
33.5		
34	"	34

48	0	48
57	9	57
65	A	65
90	Z	90
97	a	97
122	z	122
254	þ	254
255	ÿ	255
256		256
257		257
9998		9998
9999		9999

Note that the floating point input value was not processed.