

Header Transform

NOTE: Transforms are a part of the underlying language, which is not directly accessible to users. This content is maintained for reference purposes only. For more information on the user-accessible equivalent to transforms, see *Transformation Reference*.

Uses one row from the dataset sample as the header row for the table. Each value in this row becomes the name of the column in which it is located.

This transform might be automatically applied as one of the first steps of your recipe. See *Initial Parsing Steps*.

NOTE: If source row number information is not available due to changes in the dataset, this transform may not be available.

Basic Usage

```
header sourcerownumber: 4
```

Output: The values from Row #4 of the original dataset are used, if available, as the names for each column. If the row is not available, the specified row data can be retrieved, and the transform fails.

Syntax and Parameters

```
header sourcerownumber: row_num
```

Token	Required?	Data Type	Description
header	Y	transform	Name of the transform
sourcerownumber	Y	integer (positive)	Row number from the original data to use as the header.

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

sourcerownumber

The `sourcerownumber` parameter defines the row number to apply to the transform step.

This parameter references the original row number of the sample in the dataset.

- `sourcerownumber` parameter must be an integer that is less than or equal to the total number of rows in the original sample.
- If the corresponding row has been deleted from the dataset, the transform step generates an error.

Example:


```
header sourcerownumber: 4
```

Output: Uses row #4 from the source row numbers of the sample as the header the columns.

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type
Yes	integer (positive)

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.


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:

 **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.