

DENSERANK 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 1.

- 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 order of those records to which this transform is applied.
- This function works with the following transforms:
 - *Window Transform*
 - *Set Transform*
 - *Derive Transform*
- This function assigns ranking of the next value of a set of ties as a single increment more. For more discrete ranking, see *RANK Function*.

Basic Usage

```
window value:DENSERANK() order:Times group:Racer
```

Output: Generates the new column, which contains the ranking of `Times` values, grouped by the `Racer` column.

Syntax and Arguments

```
window value:DENSERANK() 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

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

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