Reshaping Steps

Contents:

- Transformations to Reshape Your Dataset
 - Samples and reshaping your datasets
- Build Pivot Tables
- Create Aggregations
- Nest and Unnest
- Select Columns
- Delete Columns
- Split Columns

You can reshape the row and column structure of your data through a variety of transformations.

In the Transformer page:

- You can create new columns, modify them, and delete them to re-scope the size of your data to the most meaningful information.
- You can reshape your data through pivots and aggregations.
- Nested data in the form of Arrays or Objects (key-value pairs) can be un-nested across columns and rows for easier manipulation. As needed, patterned data can be re-nested through transformations that are easy to select and manipulate.

Tip: When reshaping your data from its original form, you may find it useful to build your pivots and aggregations as separate recipes created off of your current recipe. In this manner, you can preserve the original structure and explore more significant transformations as needed.

Transformations to Reshape Your Dataset

Recipe steps can change the number of rows in the dataset and apply wider impacts to your dataset and its samples.

These **reshaping steps** include the following transformations:

Transformation	Documentation
Splitrows	Initial Parsing Steps
Expand Arrays into Rows	Working with Arrays
Filter Rows (keep or delete)	Remove Data
Pivot Table	Pivot Data
Unpivot Columns	Unpivot Columns
Join Datasets	Join Window
Union Datasets	Union Page
Select Lookup from the column menu	Lookup Wizard
Remove Duplicate Rows	Remove Data

Samples and reshaping your datasets

When one of these transformations is applied and rows are removed from your dataset:

- Any samples generated before the step was added are invalidated and cannot be used.
- If you edit steps in your recipe before this added transformation, any samples that you generated after the step are invalidated and cannot be used.
- A valid initial sample is always available for use.

For more information, see Samples Panel.

Build Pivot Tables

You can reshape your data by building pivot tables. Pivot tables are useful when you want to calculate aggregation functions, such as sums, maximums, and averages for one or more columns of data.

In the following example, the data is reshaped to include the sum of POS_Sales for each distinct value in the Da ily column across the values in the Sales_Description column:

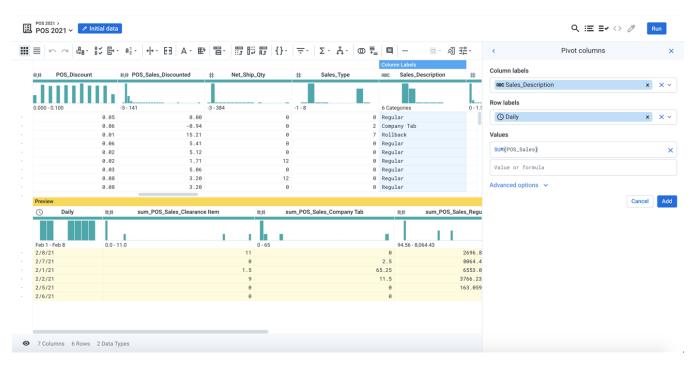


Figure: Reshape your data using pivot tables

For more information, see Pivot Data.

Create Aggregations

An **aggregation** is a computation across a grouped set of rows. Designer Cloud Powered by Trifacta provides a wide range of aggregation functions that you can apply:

- To an entire column (called a **flat aggregation**)
- To generate a new column
- To use to reshape your entire table

For more information, see Create Aggregations.

Nest and Unnest

You can combine data in separate columns into single-column values stored in Arrays or Objects (maps). Similarly, data from an Array or Object column can be converted into new rows or columns based on the keys in the source data. For more information:

- Nest Your Data
- Unnest Your Data

Select Columns

You can select a set of columns to replace the current dataset completely. See Select.

Delete Columns

You can reshape your data by deleting unwanted columns in the dataset. You can delete a single column or multiple columns.

- To delete a column from your dataset, click the required column and select **Delete** from the column dropdown
- If you select **Delete others**, all other remaining columns are deleted except the selected column.

Tip: To delete multiple columns, select them in the data grid or column browser. Then select **Delete** from the column menu.

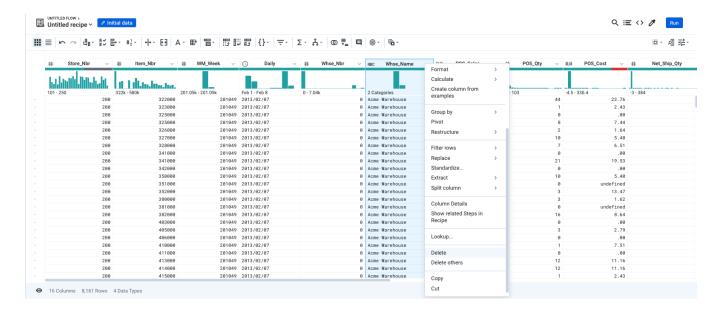


Figure: Reshape your data using Delete columns

The above menu choices get turned into recipe steps that use the Delete columns transformation.

Transformation Name	Delete columns
Parameter: Columns	Multiple

Parameter: Columns	Whse_Name
Parameter: Action	Delete selected columns

Tip: While using Delete columns transformation, you can use the tilde (\sim) character between the start and end column names to delete a range of columns.

See Delete Data.

Split Columns

You can split a column based on one or more known delimiters or based on index positions in the data. See *Split Column*.