

Combine multiple source fields into  
one target field

In a data mapping, you can combine multiple source fields into one compound target field. For example, you can map the **FirstName** and **LastName** fields to the **CustomerName** field.

#### Prerequisite

For the target field, you must know what type of content is in each part of this compound field, the order and index of each part of the content, and the separator between parts, such as a space or comma. See [\[example-missing-unwanted-data\]](#).

#### Procedure

1. In the **Target** panel, click the field into which you want to map more than one source field.
2. In the **Sources** panel, if there is a field that contains the fields that you want to map to the target field, then click that container field to map all contained fields to the target field.

To individually select each source field, click the first field that you want to combine into the target field. For each of the other fields that you want to combine into the target field, hover over that field, and press **CTRL-Mouse1** (**CMD-Mouse1** on MacOS).

The data mapper automatically changes the field action from **Map** to **Combine**.

When you are done you should see a line from each of the source fields to the target field.

3. In the **Mapping Details** panel, in the **Separator** field, accept or select the character that the data mapper inserts in the target field between the content from different source fields. The default is a space.
4. In the **Mapping Details** panel, under **Sources**, ensure that the source fields are in the same order as the corresponding content in the compound target field.

If necessary, drag and drop source fields to achieve the same order. The data mapper automatically updates the index numbers to reflect the new order.

5. If you mapped a source field to each part of the compound target field, then skip to the next step.

If the target field expects data that is not available to be mapped, then in the **Mapping Details** panel, edit the index of each source field so that it is the same as the index of the corresponding data in the compound target field. The data mapper automatically adds padding fields as needed to indicate missing data.

If you accidentally create too many padding fields, click the trash icon on each extra padding field to delete it.

6. Optionally, preview the data mapping result:
  - a. In the upper right of the data mapper, click **[Editor settings]** and select **Show Mapping Preview** to display a text input field on each source field for the currently selected mapping and a read-only result field on the target field of the currently selected mapping.
  - b. In the source data input fields, enter text. Click outside the text box to display the mapping result in the read-only field on the target field.

If you reorder the source fields or add a transformation to the mapping then the result field

on the target field reflects this. If the data mapper detects any errors, it displays informative messages at the top of the **Mapping Details** panel.

- c. Hide the preview fields by clicking [Editor settings] again and selecting **Show Mapping Preview**.

If you redisplay the preview fields, any data that you entered in them is still there and it remains there until you exit the data mapper.

7. To confirm that the mapping is correctly defined, in the upper right, click [Grid] to display the defined mappings. A mapping that combines the values of more than one source field into one target field looks like this: [Combine Fields Mapping].

You can also preview mapping results in this view. Click [Editor settings], select **Show Mapping Preview**, and enter text as described in the previous step. Preview fields appear for only the selected mapping. Click another mapping in the table to view preview fields for it.