

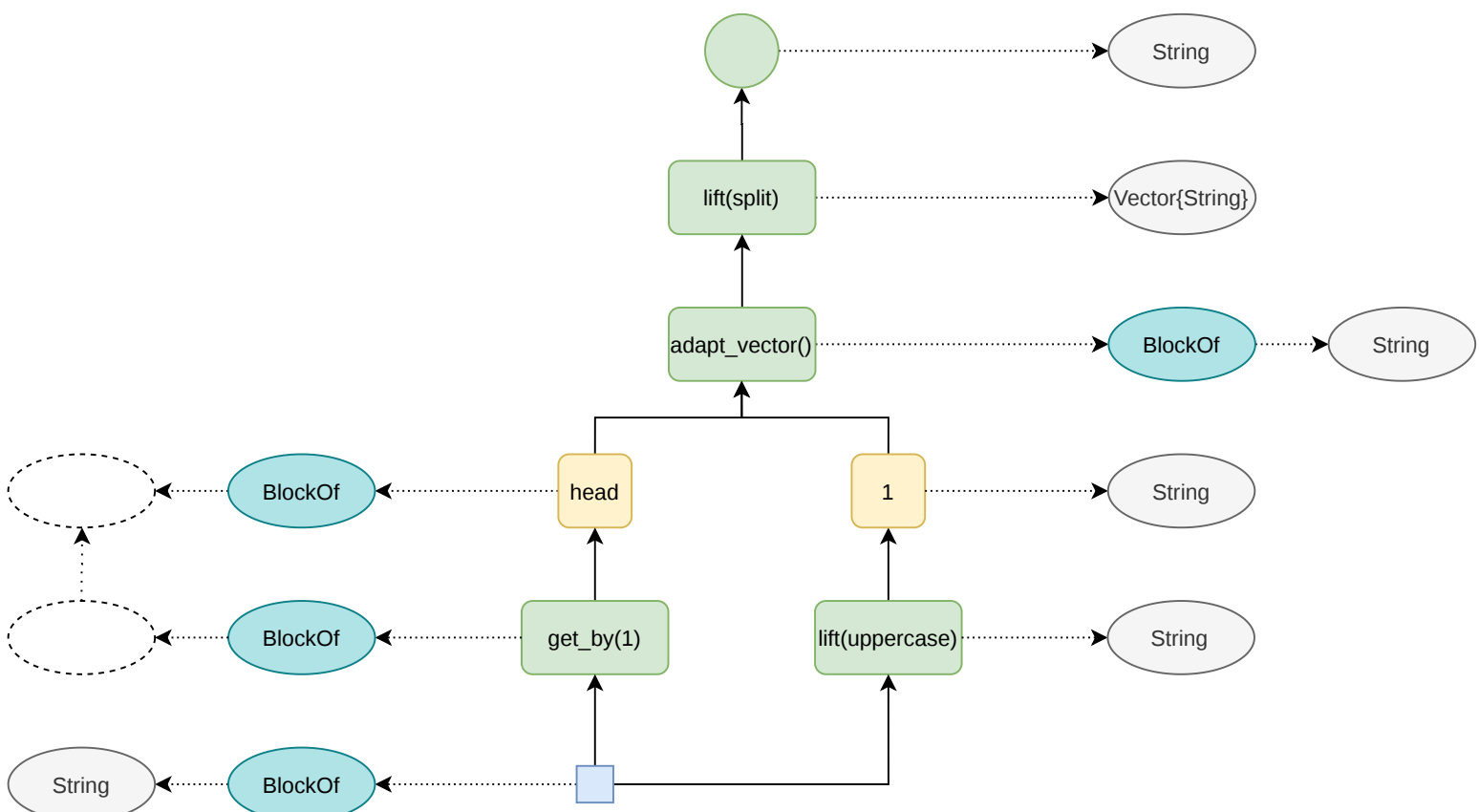
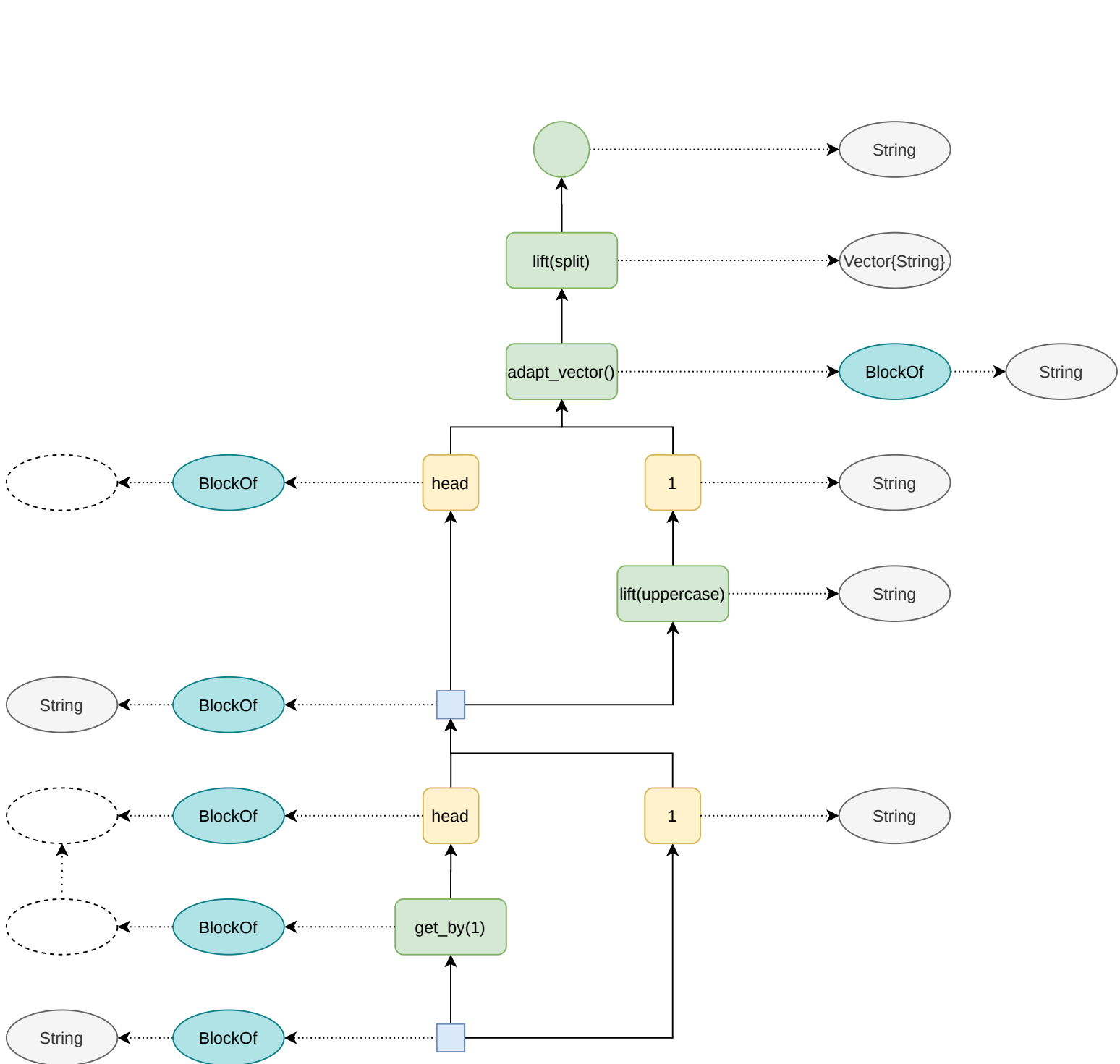
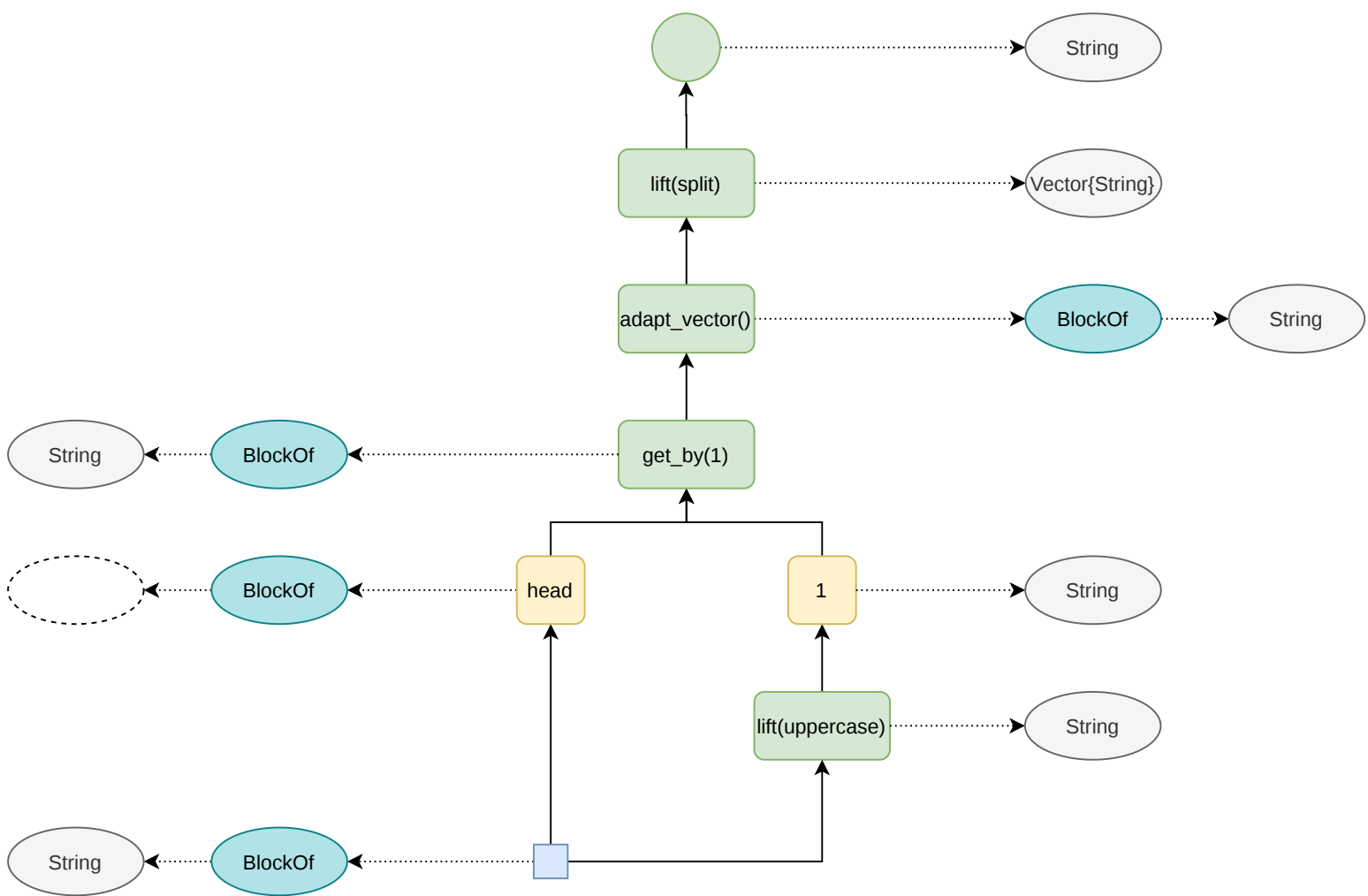
The diagram illustrates the transformation of a flat table into a hierarchical tree structure through four stages, connected by large gray arrows.

**Stage 1:** A flat table with two columns: an index column (1) and a value column ("Hello World").

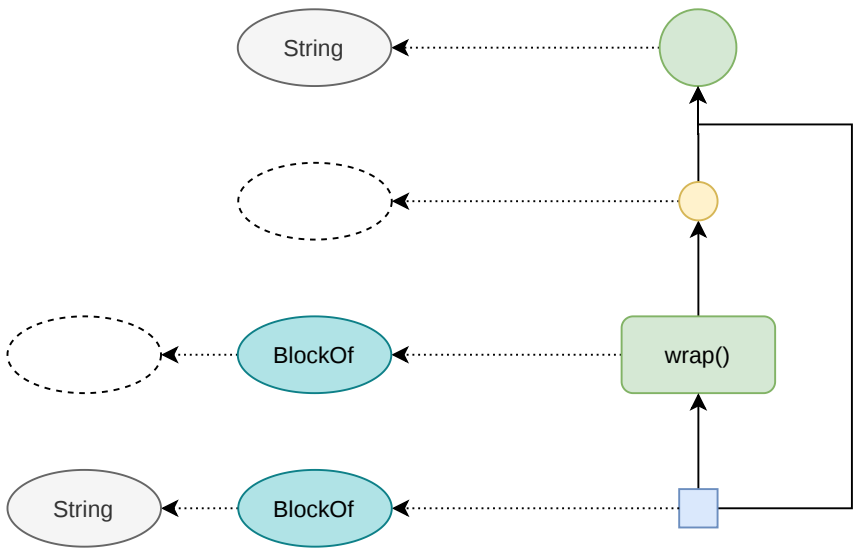
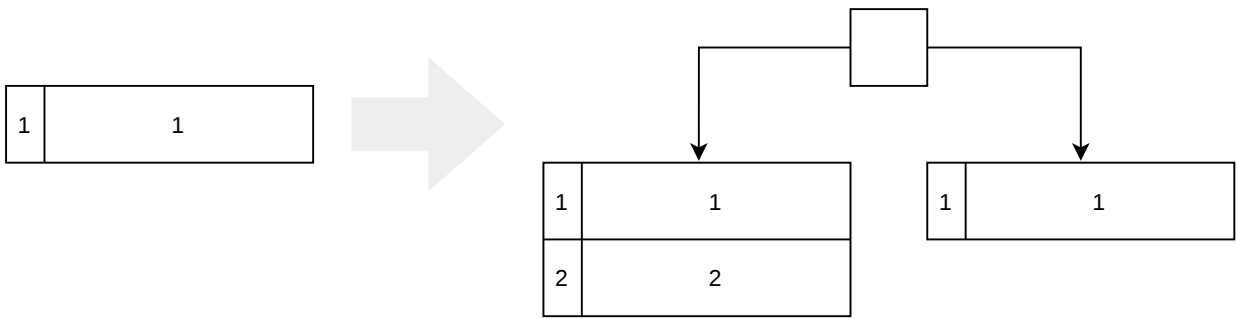
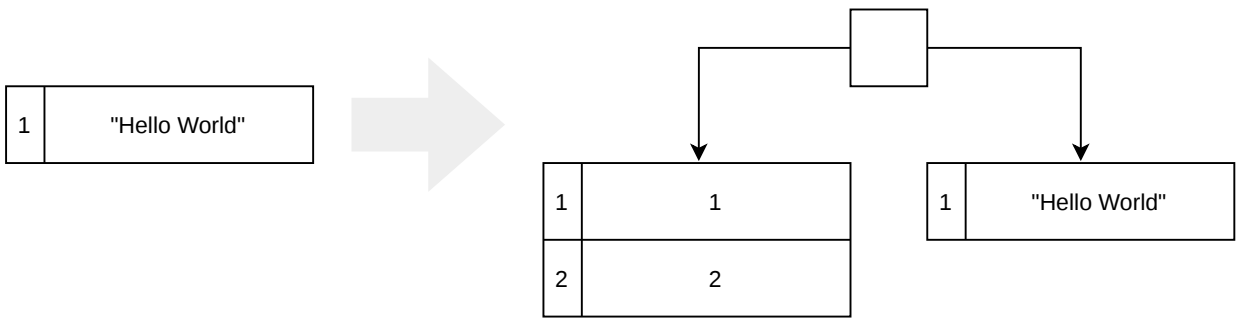
**Stage 2:** The table is transformed into a hierarchical structure. The root node is a table with one column (1) and one row (String["Hello", "World"]). This root node branches into two child nodes, each a table with two columns (1, 2) and two rows (1, 3) and (2, "World").

**Stage 3:** The hierarchical structure is further transformed. The root node branches into two child nodes, each a table with two columns (1, 2) and two rows (1, 3) and (2, "HELLO") and (2, "WORLD").

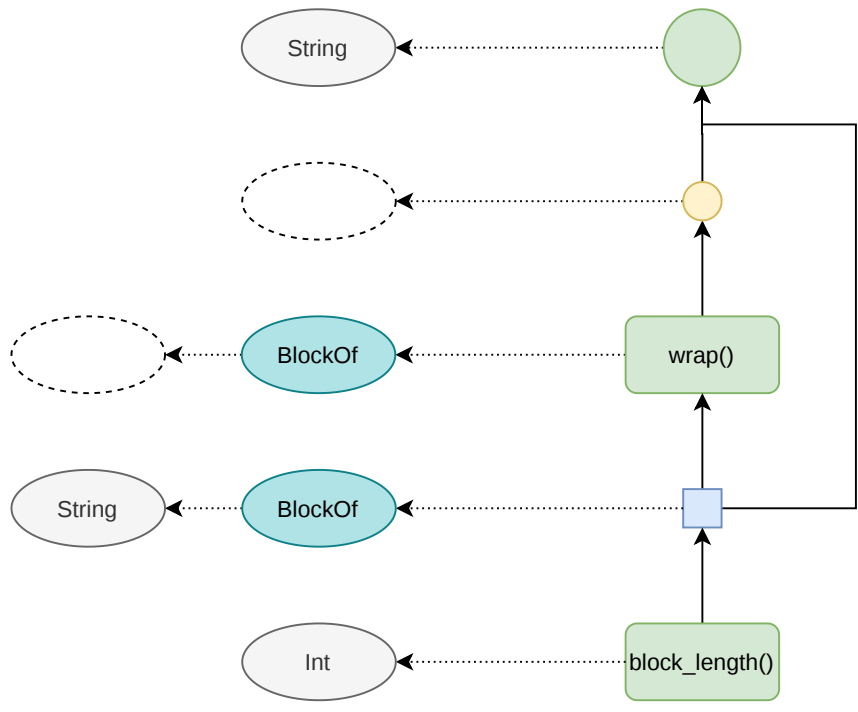
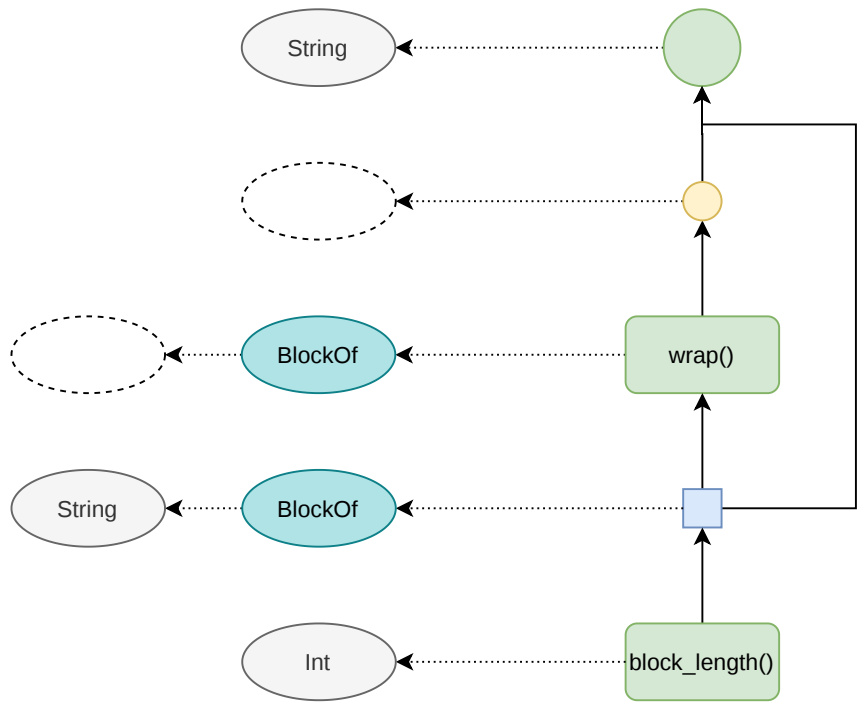
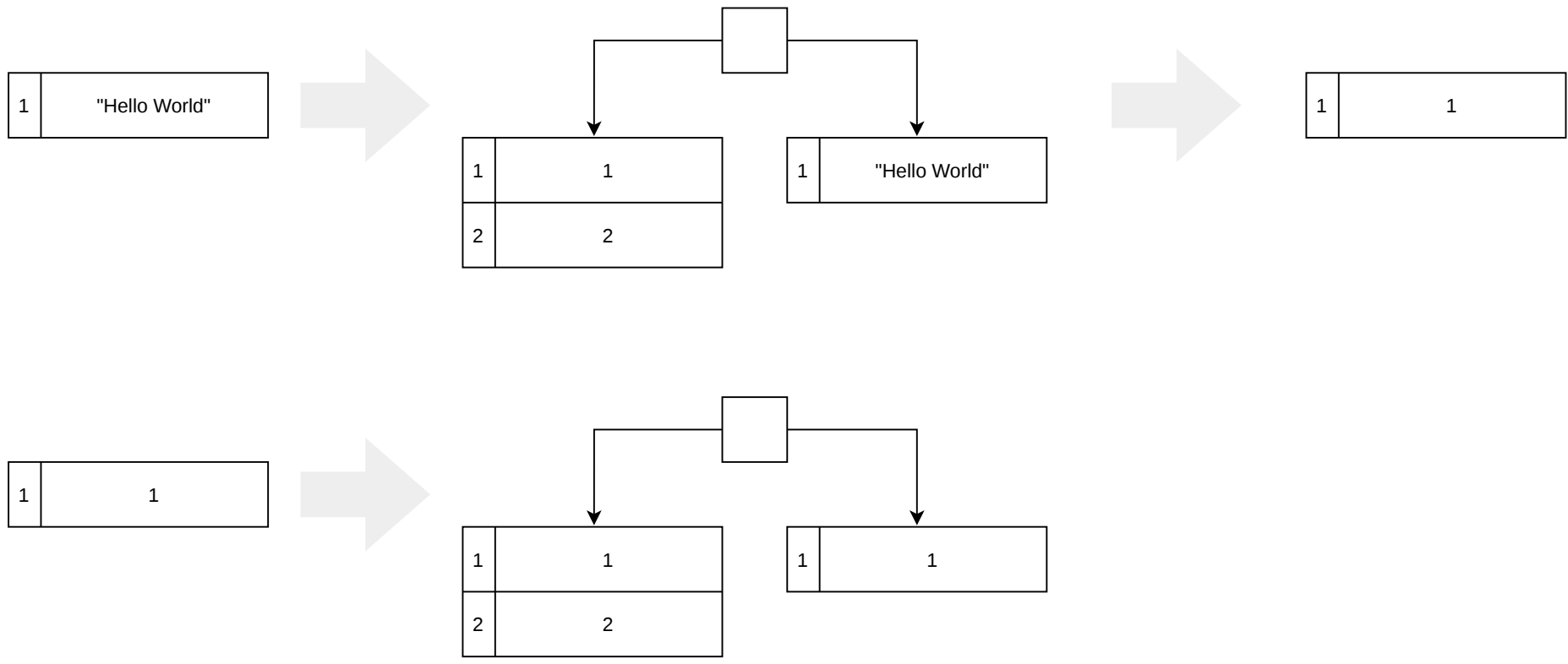
**Stage 4:** The hierarchical structure is further transformed. The root node branches into two child nodes, each a table with two columns (1, 2) and two rows (1, 3) and (2, 2) and (2, 2).



wrap()



chain\_of(wrap(), block\_length())



```
@query "Hello World" split(it)
```

