**What is Lookup Transformation?**

Lookup transformation is a passive transformation used to look up a source, source qualifier, or target to get the relevant data. Basically, it's a kind of join operation in which one of the joining tables is the source data, and the other joining table is the lookup table.

**What is Normalizer Transformation?**

Normalizer is an active transformation, used to convert a single row into multiple rows and vice versa. It is a smart way of representing your data in more organized manner.

If in a single row there is repeating data in multiple columns, then it can be split into multiple rows. Sometimes we have data in multiple occurring columns.

**What is Sequence Generator Transformation?**

Sequence generator transformation is passive so it does not affect the number of input rows. The sequence generator is used to generate primary key values & it’s used to generate numeric sequence values like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

CURRVAL port value is always NEXTVAL+1.

To generate the sequence numbers, we always use the NEXTVAL column.

**What is Rank Transformation?**

Rank transformation is an active and connected transformation that performs the filtering of data based on group and ranks. For example, you want to get ten records of employees having highest salary, such kind of filtering can be done by rank transformation.

**What is Joiner Transformation?**

Joiner transformation is an active and connected transformation that provides you the option to create joins in Informatica. The joins created using joiner transformation are similar to the joins in databases. The advantage of joiner transformation is that joins can be created for heterogeneous systems (different databases).

In joiner transformation, there are two sources which we are going to use it for joins. These two sources are called

Master source

Detail source

1. Master outer join

In Master outer join, all records from the Detail source are returned by the join and only matching rows from the master source are returned.

-----\\\Left outer join

1. Detail outer join

In detail outer join only matching rows are returned from the detail source, and all rows from the master source are returned.

-----\\\Left outer join

1. Full outer join

In full outer join, all records from both the sources are returned. Master outer and Detail outer joins are equivalent to left outer joins in SQL.

1. Normal join

In normal join only matching rows are returned from both the sources.

**What is Router Transformation?**

Router transformation is an active and connected transformation which is similar to filter transformation, used to filter the source data.

The additional functionality provided beside filtering is that the discarded data (filtered out data) can also be collected in the mapping, as well as the multiple filter conditions can be applied to get multiple sets of data.

In addition there is also a default group, this default group has those record sets which doesn't satisfy any of the group conditions.

For example, if you have created two groups for the filter conditions deptno=10 & dept=20 respectively, then those records which are not having deptno 10 and 20 will be passed into this default group.

In short the data which is rejected by the filter groups will be collected by this default group and sometimes there can be a requirement to store these rejected data.

**What is Aggregator Transformation?**

Aggregator transformation is an active transformation is used to performs aggregate calculations like sum, average, etc.

The aggregate operations are performed over a group of rows, so a temporary placeholder is required to store all these records and perform the calculations.

## What is Filter Transformation?

Filter Transformation is an active transformation as it changes the no of records.

Using the filter transformation, we can filter the records based on the filter condition. Filter transformation is an active transformation as it changes the no of records.