**Transformations**

**Aggregate transformation:** The Aggregate transformation applies aggregate functions, such as Average, to column values and copies the results to the transformation output. Besides aggregate functions, the transformation provides the GROUP BY clause, which you can use to specify groups to aggregate across.

**Conditional Split transformation:** The Conditional Split transformation can route data rows to different outputs depending on the content of the data. The implementation of the Conditional Split transformation is similar to a CASE decision structure in a programming language. The transformation evaluates expressions, and based on the results, directs the data row to the specified output. This transformation also provides a default output, so that if a row matches no expression it is directed to the default output.

**Data Conversion transformation:** The Data Conversion transformation converts the data in an input column to a different data type and then copies it to a new output column.

**Derived Column transformation:** The Derived Column transformation creates new column values by applying expressions to transformation input columns.

**Lookup transformation:** The Lookup transformation performs lookups by joining data in input columns with columns in a reference dataset. You use the lookup to access additional information in a related table that is based on values in common columns.

**Merge transformation:** The Merge transformation combines two sorted datasets into a single dataset. The rows from each dataset are inserted into the output based on values in their key columns.

**Merge Join Transformation:** The Merge Join transformation provides an output that is generated by joining two sorted datasets using a FULL, LEFT, or INNER join.

**Multicast transformation:** The Multicast transformation distributes its input to one or more outputs. This transformation is similar to the Conditional Split transformation. Both transformations direct an input to multiple outputs.

**OLE DB Command transformation:**

The OLE DB Command transformation runs an SQL statement for each row in a data flow. For example, you can run an SQL statement that inserts, updates, or deletes rows in a database table.

**Row Count transformation:**

The Row Count transformation counts rows as they pass through a data flow and stores the final count in a variable.

**Script Transformation:**  
The Script component hosts script and enables a package to include and run custom script code.

**Slowly Changing Dimension transformation**: The Slowly Changing Dimension transformation coordinates the updating and inserting of records in data warehouse dimension tables

**Sort transformation:** The Sort transformation sorts input data in ascending or descending order and copies the sorted data to the transformation output

**Union All transformation:** The Union All transformation combines multiple inputs into one output. For example, the outputs from five different Flat File sources can be inputs to the Union All transformation and combined into one output.