Some common Transformations are presented on the follow link : https://www.cdata.com/sync/about/etl-transformation.rst

The most links that we found, had the same or similar information.

A consolidated list of Transformations by category is given below

* **Data Cleaning**
  + **Handling Missing Values**: Filling in missing data using default values, averages, or interpolation.
  + **Removing Duplicates:** Identifying and removing duplicate rows or records.
  + **Standardizing Formats:** Converting inconsistent into a unified format.
  + **Error Correction:** Fixing typographical errors or invalid entries.
* **Data Integration**
  + **Combining Data:** Merging data from multiple sources (e.g., databases or files) into a single unified format.
  + **Deduplication:** Ensuring that no redundant records exist after merging.
* **Data Aggregation**
  + **Summarization**: Creating summaries such as totals, averages, or counts.
  + **Grouping**: Grouping data by specific fields and applying aggregate functions.
* **Data Filtering**
  + **Row Filtering:** Excluding rows that don't meet specific criteria (e.g., transactions over a certain threshold).
  + **Column Filtering:** Dropping unnecessary or irrelevant columns.
* **Data Enrichment**
  + **Adding Calculated Fields:** Creating new columns based on calculations (e.g., profit = revenue - cost).
  + **Lookup and Reference:** Adding information by referencing external datasets.
* **Data Standardization**
  + **Renaming Columns**: Renaming fields to meet naming conventions or improve clarity.
  + **Standardizing Units:** Converting units to a consistent measure (e.g., converting all weights to kilograms).
  + **Capitalization Rules:** Standardizing text formats (e.g., making all names uppercase).
* **Data Validation**
  + **Range Checks:** Ensuring numeric values fall within acceptable ranges.
  + **Domain Validation:** Checking that values belong to a predefined set of acceptable options.
* **Data Transformation**
  + **Type Conversion:** Changing data types (e.g., string to integer).
  + **Pivoting and Unpivoting:** Converting rows to columns or vice versa for analytical compatibility.
  + **Normalization:** Scaling data to fit within a specific range (e.g., 0–1).
  + **Denormalization:** Flattening data structures to simplify querying or analysis.
* **Data Sorting**
  + **Sorting Rows:** Arranging records in ascending or descending order based on one or more fields.
* **Key Handling**
  + **Primary Key Generation:** Creating unique identifiers for rows.
  + **Foreign Key Mapping:** Establishing relationships between datasets.
* **Geospatial Transformations**
  + **Address Parsing:** Breaking down an address into components like street, city, and postal code.
  + **Geocoding:** Adding latitude and longitude coordinates to location data.
* **Text Manipulation**
  + **Splitting or Joining Strings:** Dividing a string into components or concatenating multiple strings.
  + **Trimming:** Removing leading or trailing spaces.
  + **Regex Operations:** Using regular expressions to extract or manipulate text.
* **Time-Based Transformations**
  + **Date Extraction:** Extracting parts of dates (e.g., year, month).
  + **Time Series Alignment:** Aggregating or interpolating time-series data for consistency.
* **Anonymization and Masking**
  + Data Masking: Replacing sensitive information with dummy data.
  + Tokenization: Replacing sensitive data with unique identifiers.
* **Data Splitting**
  + **Partitioning:** Dividing data into segments for better management or analysis (e.g., splitting by region).