

Data Transformation

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Discussion

A Data Transformation applies one or more operations to source [Data](#) to produce resulting Data having a changed form, [Structure](#), representation, or value.

Transformation may include normalization, conversion, aggregation, filtering, enrichment, redaction, anonymization, encoding, decoding, compression, decompression, calculation, or another operation that produces distinguishable resulting Data.

Data Transformation remains distinct from [Data Transfer](#). Transformation changes the Data. Transfer changes the location or control boundary through which Data moves. Transformation also remains distinct from interpretation: transformation produces Data, while interpretation derives meaning or conclusions from Data.

Definition

operation that produces data having a changed form, structure, representation, or value from source data

Source

Dido Solutions, Inc. and Jackrabbit Consulting, Inc., derived for DIDO-TE and informed by ISO/IEC data-processing and metadata concepts

Note

A Data Transformation should preserve [Provenance](#) and [Traceability](#) from resulting Data to source Data and to the transformation rule, parameters, implementation, actor, and time when those facts are required to reproduce or evaluate the result.

A reversible transformation permits recovery of the source representation from the result. An irreversible transformation does not. Reversibility does not determine whether a transformation is authorized.

Example

DIDO-TE transforms a source event stream into normalized Test Input records. The transformation record identifies the source events, mapping rules, parameter values, resulting records, and detected exceptions.

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