SSIS Introduction

Sample manual - first two chapters



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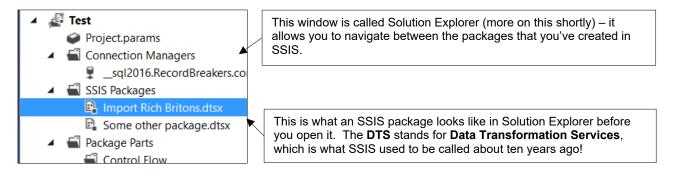
CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCING SSIS

1.1 Overview of SSIS

SQL Server Integration Services (*SSIS*) is a program which allows you to build packages to Extract, Transform and Load data (it's often called an ETL application for this reason).

SSIS Packages and Solution Explorer

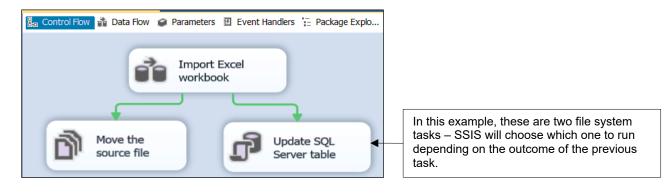
A package in SSIS is a file with the extension .dtsx:



A package consists of two main parts: control flow and data flow, as shown under separate headings below and overleaf.

Control Flow

The *control flow* part of a package consists of a series of instructions you ask SSIS to execute:





When you tell your child to tidy their room, do their homework and then come and help make dinner, this is a series of control flow tasks (as well as being a tad optimistic).

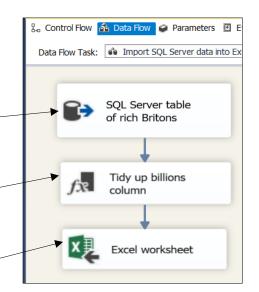
Data Flow

You can open any single data flow task to reveal instructions on how to load, transform and store data:

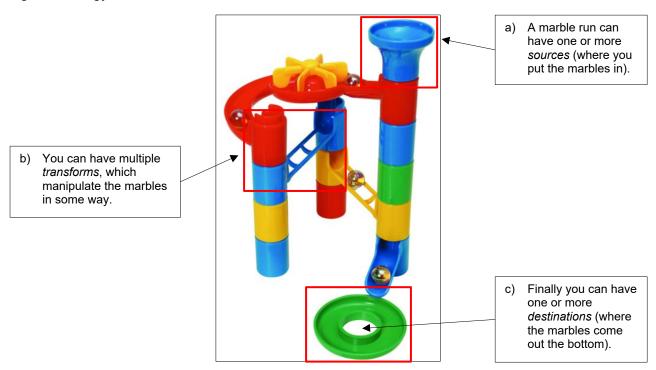
This is a *source* (where the data comes from – in this case a SQL Server table).

This is a *transform* (in this case, it's tidying up a numerical column).

This is a *destination* (where the data ends up – in this case in an Excel workbook).



A good analogy for data flow is a marble run:





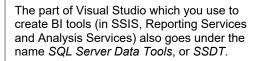
At a rough guess, you typically will spend about 70% of your time in Integration Services inside data flow tasks, and 30% in control flow.

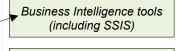
CHAPTER 2 - USING VISUAL STUDIO

2.1 Starting Visual Studio

Visual Studio and SQL Server Data Tools

Visual Studio is Microsoft's flagship development application – you can use it to create websites, mobile phone apps, SSIS packages and Windows applications, among other things:





Windows applications

(Visual Basic and C#)

ASP.NET (websites)

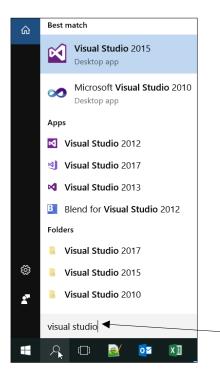
Mobile phone apps (Apple and Android)



What the above shows is that it doesn't matter whether you run Visual Studio or SQL Server Data Tools – the second is just a subset of the first.

Running Visual Studio

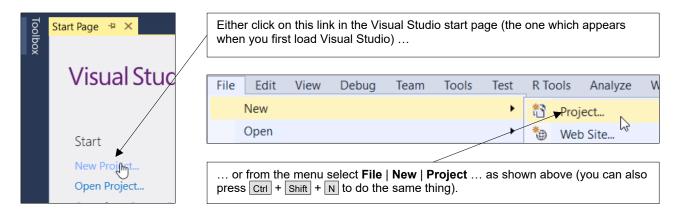
You can start Visual Studio in many ways – one method for Windows 10 is shown here:



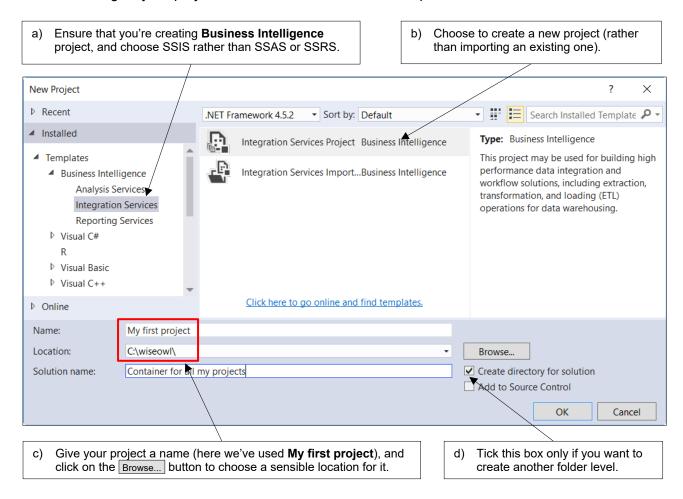
Click on the magnifying glass icon, then type in the program you want to run. This Wise Owl has got four different versions of Visual Studio on his computer! The one used in writing this manual was Visual Studio 2015.

2.2 Creating a Project

You store SSIS packages in a container called a *project*. Here's how to create one:



You can now give your project a name, and choose where to put it:



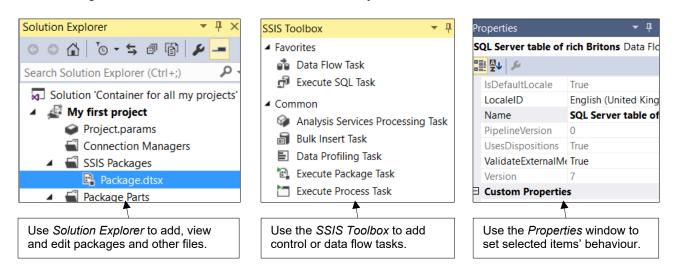
If you choose to create a directory for your solution as above, you'll end up with a long path!



2.3 Visual Studio Windows

The Solution Explorer, Properties and SSIS Toolbox Windows

When using SSIS, there are three main windows that you will use:



Here's how to display these three windows:

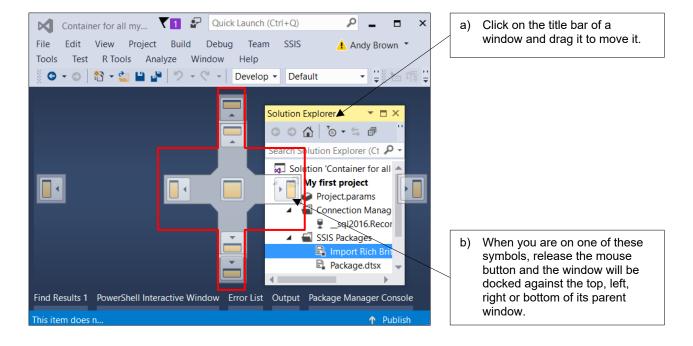
Window	Top menu	Keyboard	Other method
Solution Explorer	View → Solution Explorer	Ctrl + Alt + L	
SSIS Toolbox	SSIS → SSIS Toolbox		SSIS Toolbox
Properties	View → Properties Windows	F4	



To get the SSIS toolbox menu to appear you often have to open a package and click on it first. Don't confuse the (invaluable) SSIS toolbox with the (useless, in this context) standard Visual Studio toolbox.

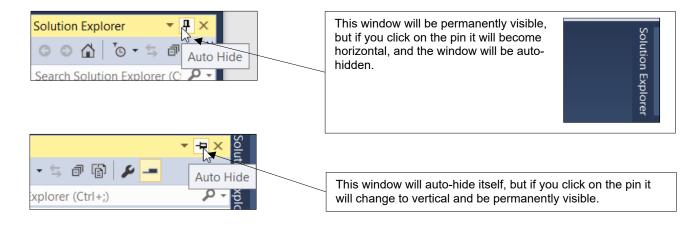
Floating Windows

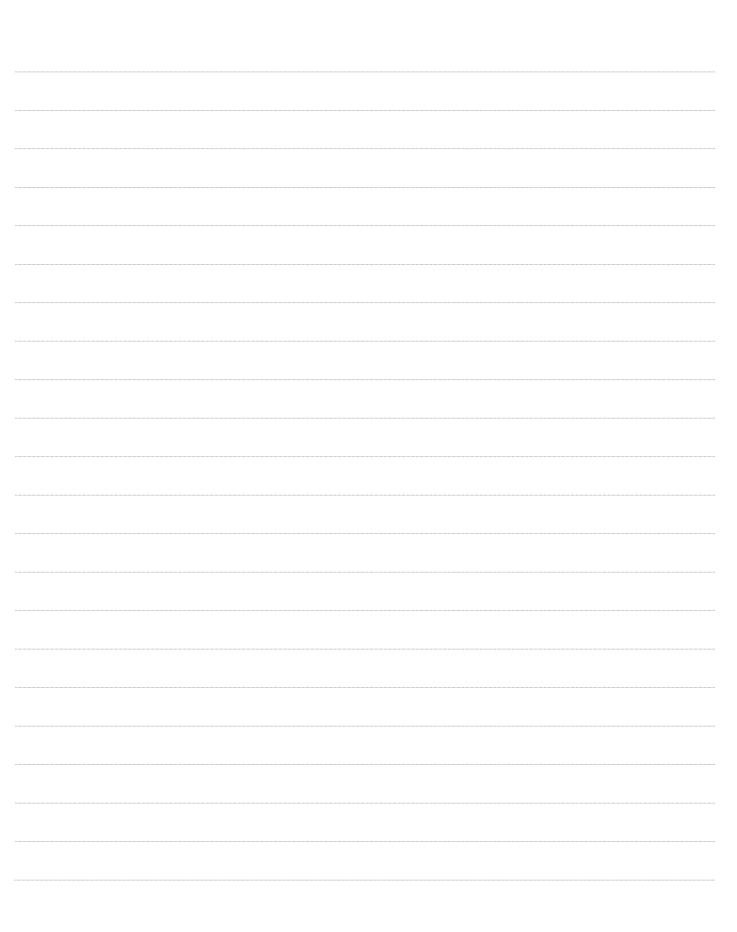
You can click and drag on the title bar of any window to reposition it:



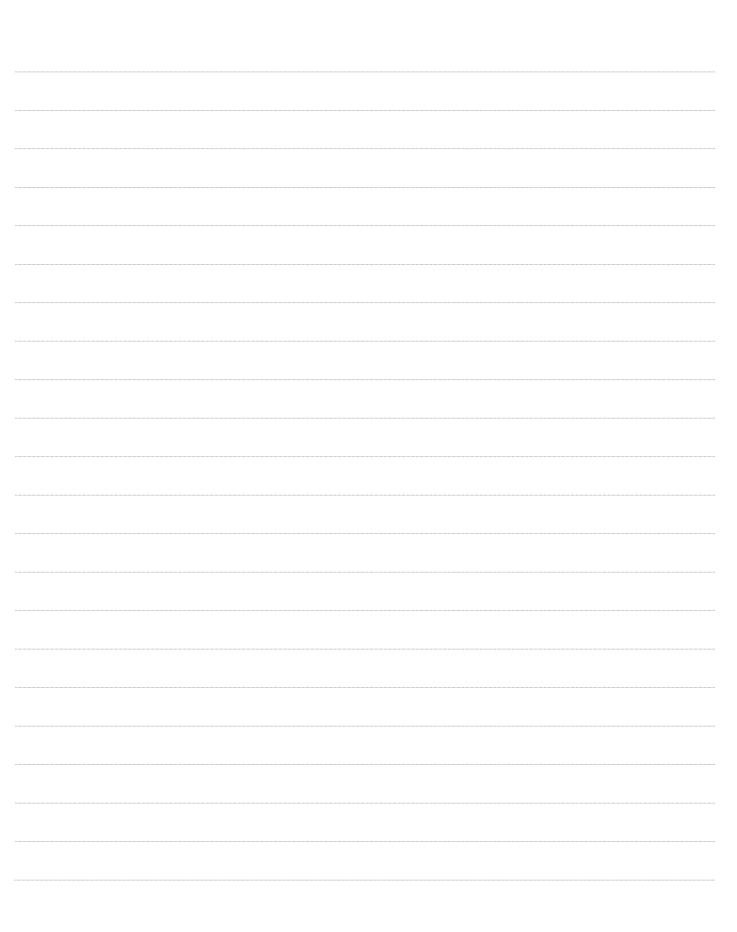
Auto-hiding Windows

You can click on the pin at the top right of any docked window to make it shrink when you're not using it:

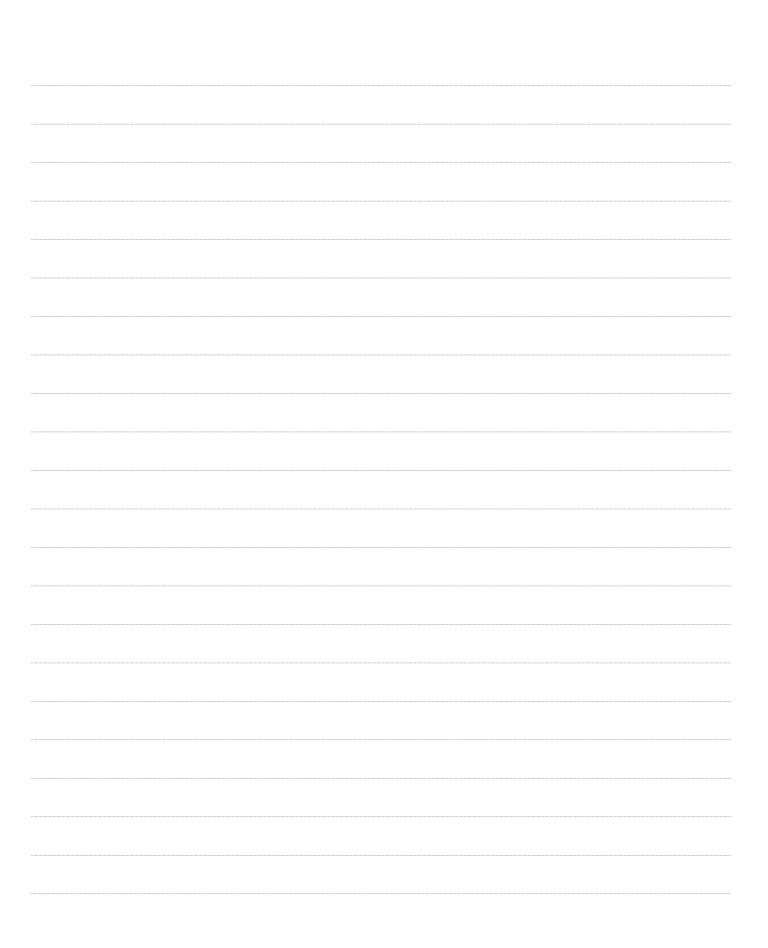




























What we do!

		Basic training	Advanced training	Systems / consultancy
Office	Microsoft Excel			
	VBA macros	2	2	
	Office Scripts			
	Microsoft Access			
Power BI, etc	Power BI and DAX			
	Power Apps			
Pow	Power Automate (both)			
SQL Server	SQL			
	Reporting Services			
	Report Builder			
	Integration Services			
	Analysis Services			
Coding	Visual C#	2	2	
	VB programming			
	MySQL	2		
	Python	2	2	



