

Top Data Cleaning Methods in SQL



```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table_name
group by column1, column2;
```





swipe right

1. Removing duplicates

Duplicates in a dataset can skew analysis results. You can remove duplicates using the DISTINCT keyword or by using the GROUP BY clause.

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM table_name
group by column1, column2;
```



2. Handling missing values

Missing values can impact the accuracy of analysis. You can identify and handle missing values using SQL functions like IS NULL or COALESCE, and then decide whether to replace them with a default value or remove them

```
SELECT *
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IS NOT NULL;
```



3.Correcting data inconsistencies

Data inconsistencies such as typos or variations in formatting can be corrected using SQL string functions like UPPER, LOWER, or REPLACE.

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column_name = UPPER(column_name);
```



4. Standardizing data formats

Standardizing data formats ensures consistency across the dataset. SQL functions like TO_DATE, TO_CHAR, or CAST can be used to convert data into a specific format.

```
SELECT

TO_DATE(column, 'YYYY/MM/DD') AS
formatted_date

FROM table_name;
```





5. Removing outliers

Outliers can significantly affect statistical analysis. You can identify and remove outliers using SQL aggregate functions along with statistical techniques like z-score or percentile

```
SELECT *

FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN

(SELECT PERCENTILE_CONT(0.05) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY column_name)
FROM table_name)

AND

(SELECT PERCENTILE_CONT(0.95) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY column_name)
FROM table_name);
```



6. Data validation

Validating data against predefined rules or constraints helps ensure data integrity. SQL constraints like NOT NULL, UNIQUE, or CHECK can be used during table creation or alteration.

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
  column1 INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  column2 VARCHAR(50) CHECK (column2 IN ('value1', 'value2')),
  ..);
```

