

Answers 3.6

3.6: Summarizing & Cleaning Data in SQL

- 1) No duplicates found.

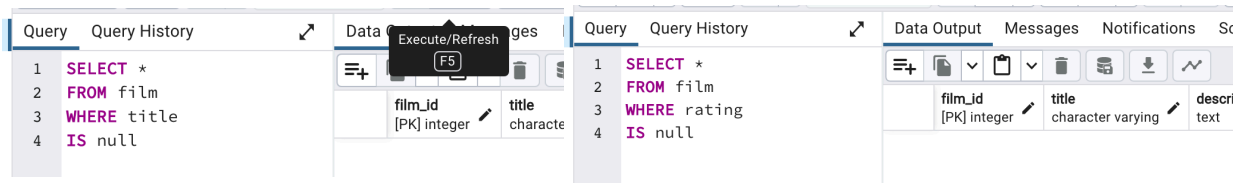
Query	Query History	Data Output
1	<code>SELECT title,</code>	
2	<code>release_year,</code>	
3	<code>language_id,</code>	
4	<code>rental_duration,</code>	
5	<code>COUNT(*)</code>	
6	<code>FROM film</code>	
7	<code>GROUP BY title,</code>	
8	<code>release_year,</code>	
9	<code>language_id,</code>	
10	<code>rental_duration</code>	
11	<code>HAVING COUNT(*) >1; --no result set means we have no duplicates</code>	

Query	Query History	Data Output	Messages
1	<code>SELECT store_id,</code>		
2	<code>last_name,</code>		
3	<code>first_name,</code>		
4	<code>COUNT(*)</code>		
5	<code>FROM customer</code>		
6	<code>GROUP BY store_id, last_name, first_name</code>		
7	<code>HAVING COUNT(*) >1; --no result set means we have no duplicates</code>		

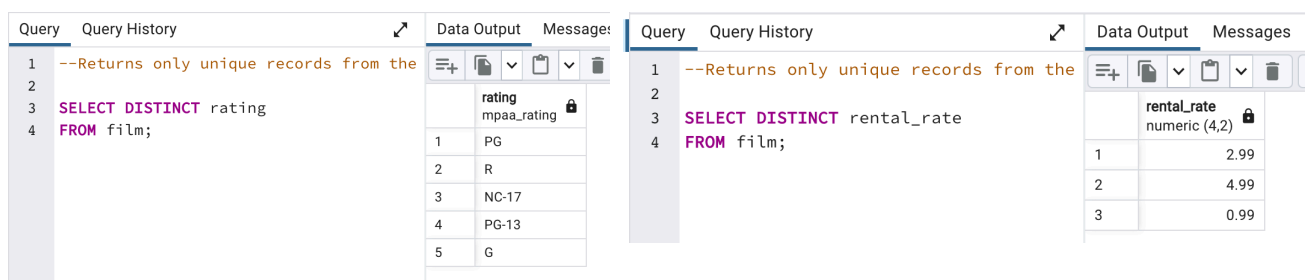
- No missing information found with 2 searches in both Customer and Film.

Query	Query History	Data Output	Messages
1	<code>SELECT *</code>		
2	<code>FROM customer</code>		
3	<code>WHERE first_name</code>		
4	<code>IS null</code>		

Query	Query History	Data Output	Messages
1	<code>SELECT *</code>		
2	<code>FROM customer</code>		
3	<code>WHERE last_name</code>		
4	<code>IS null</code>		



- Using **DISTINCT** I looked at ratings and rental_rate. There are 5 variables for rating and 3 for rental_rate.



— Cleaning the affected units would require permissions firstly. To change the duplicates, we could **GROUP** the duplicates.

—As we would likely not be able to **DELETE** data, we may be able to add an **ACTIVE** or **INACTIVE** filter to the accounts with duplicate names (for Customers).

—For the missing data, we can use an educated guess for that. (*New releases are 4.99; less than 5 years old 2.99; over 5 years old .99¢*)

- 2) Film Data summaries.

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Query  Query History
1  SELECT MIN(rental_duration)AS min_duration,
2      MAX(rental_duration)AS max_duration,
3      AVG(rental_duration)AS avg_duration,
4      COUNT(rental_duration)AS count_rental_duration_values,
5      MIN(rental_rate)AS min_rate,
6      MAX(rental_rate)AS max_rate,
7      AVG(rental_rate)AS avg_rate,
8      COUNT(rental_rate)AS count_rental_rate_values,
9      COUNT(length)AS count_length_values,
10     MIN(replacement_cost)AS min_replacement_cost,
11     MAX(replacement_cost)AS max_replacement_cost,
12     AVG(replacement_cost)AS avg_replacement_cost,
13     COUNT(replacement_cost)AS count_replacement_cost_values,
14     MIN(length)AS min_length,
15     MAX(length)AS max_length,
16     AVG(length)AS avg_length
17 FROM film

```

min_duration	max_duration	avg_duration	count_rental_duration_values
3	7	4,985	1000
min_rate	max_rate	avg_rate	count_rental_rate_values
0.99	Apr 99	2,98	1000
min_replacement_cost	max_replacement_cost	avg_replacement_cost	count_replacement_cost_values
9,99	29.99	19,98	1000
min_length	max_length	avg_length	count_length_values
46	185	115,27	1000

title_modal_value	rating_modal_value	description_modal_value
Academy Dinosaur	PG-13	A Action-Packed Character Study of a Astronaut And a Explorer who must Reach a Monkey in A MySQL Convention
release_year_modal_value	special_features_modal_value	
2006	{Trailers,Commentaries,"Behind the Scenes"}	

```

Query  Query History
1  SELECT MODE() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY title)
2      AS title_modal_value,
3      MODE() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY rating)
4      AS rating_modal_value,
5      MODE() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY description)
6      AS description_modal_value,
7      MODE() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY release_year)
8      AS release_year_modal_value,
9      MODE() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY special_features)
10     AS special_features_modal_value
11 FROM film

```

title_modal_value
Academy Dinosaur

- 3). I am slowly becoming more comfortable with SQL. Thinking about how to best clean and organise data, Excel seems slightly ahead with its ability to filter the data within each column. If you want PG-13 films from 1994 for example. SQL is easier because I just had to copy-paste the queries one after the other, changing what it was I was looking for, so I could create larger/longer strings. (See the *MIN/MAX* example). SQL may end up being more useful for me (in the sense of I could use it more easily) than Excel, but I assume it's all about using both daily for long enough to really grasp the strengths and weaknesses of each.