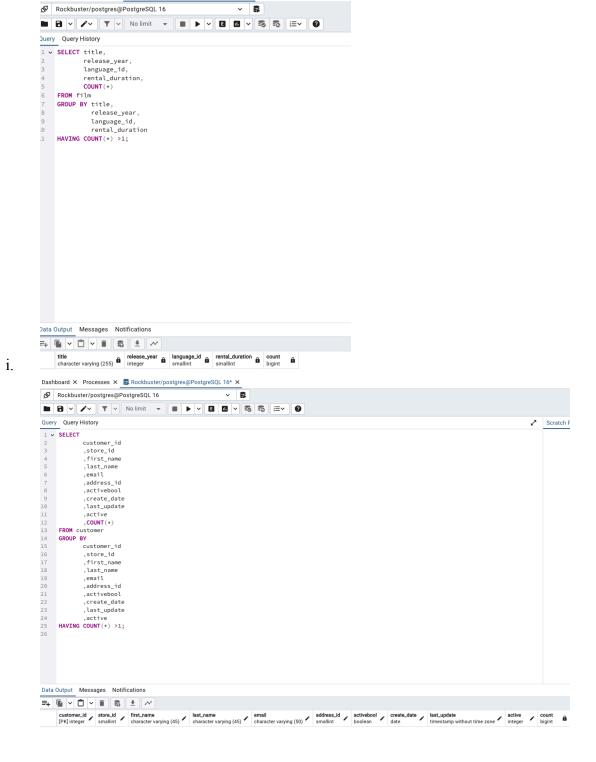
Kareemah Ashiru

Exercise 3.6

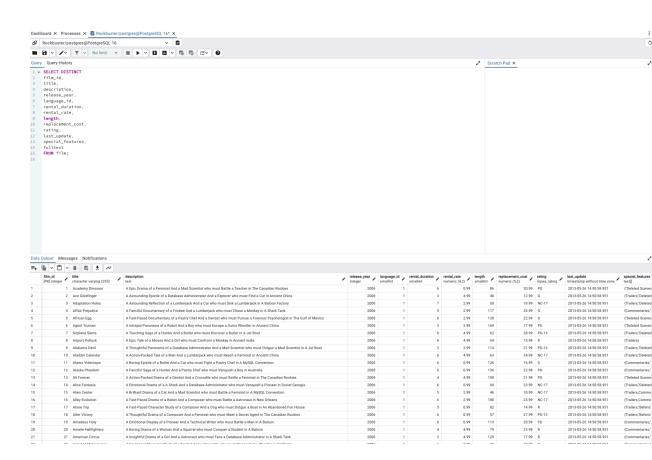
1. Check for and clean dirty data

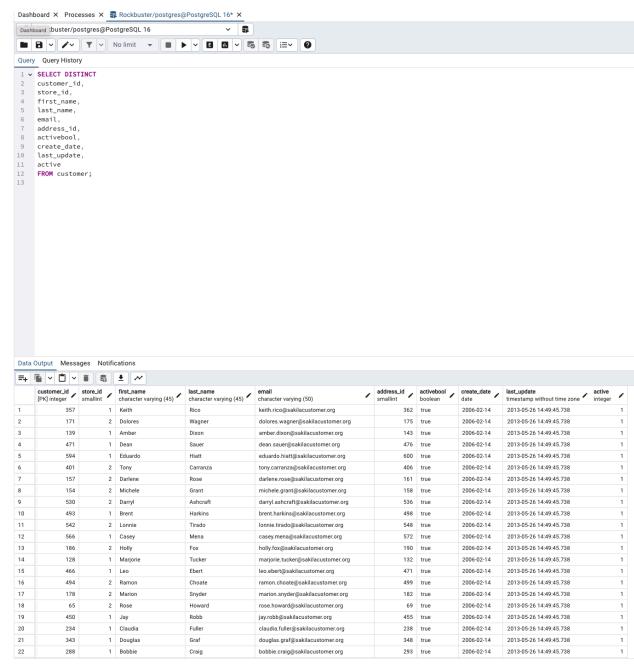
a. Duplicates: No duplicates found for film and customer fact tables.

Dashboard X Processes X ■ Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 16* X

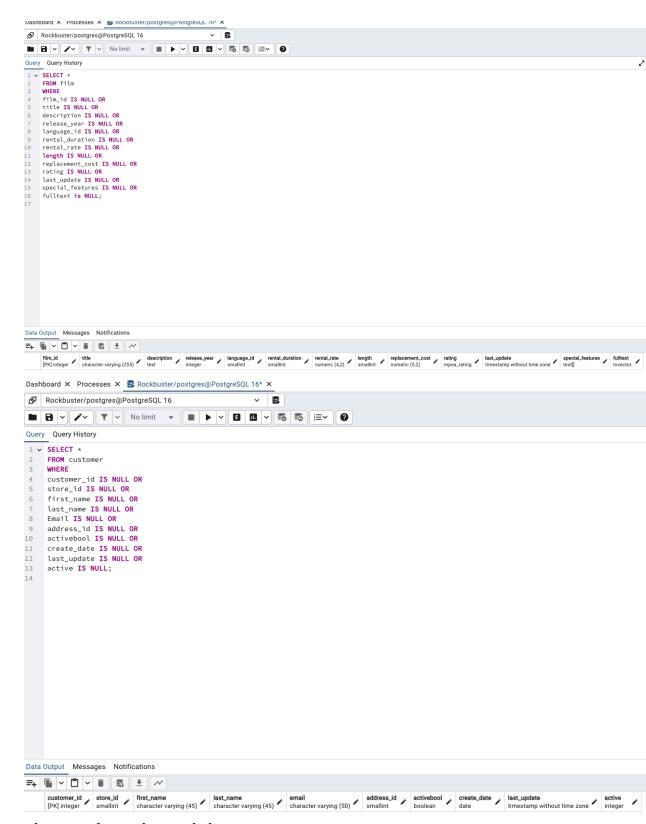


b. Non Uniform data: 1000 out of 1000 records were returned for the film table. This means that all records are unique. For the customer table; 599 out 599 records were returned. This means that all the records are unique.





c. Missing data: There is no missing data in both the Film table and the Customer table

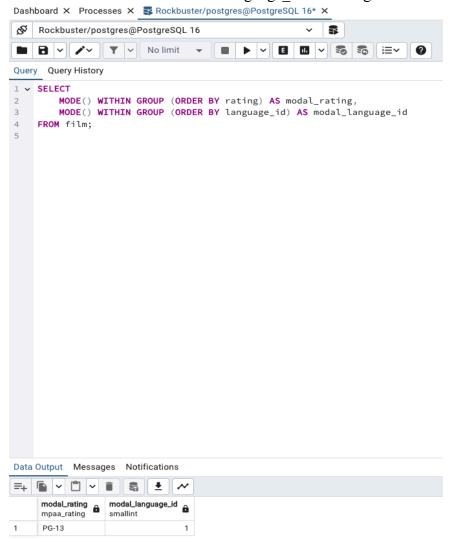


2. Summarize your data using statistics

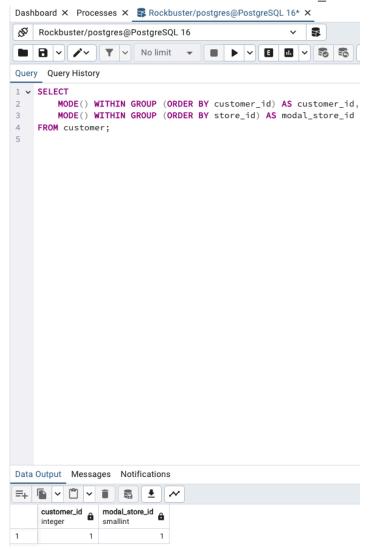
a. Film table numeric values: release_year, rental_duration, rental_rate, and replacement cost.



b. Film table non-numeric values: language id and rating



c. Customer table non-numeric values: customer id and store id



3. Reflection: I find SQL to be faster and more efficient overall when it comes to cleaning dirty data and statistical data summary. What I prefer with SQL over Excel is the ability to immediately errors when performing a cleaning task. In excel the output of my results may not necessarily be what is correct. The only instance that I find Excel a bit easier is identifying missing, incorrect, or non uniform data. By clicking the small arrows on the filtered columns, I am able to quickly identify what values stand out from the crowd. However, with SQL, I have to manually sift through the data values for anomalies.