1. Duplicate date

Film table

```
Query Query History

1    SELECT title, release_year, language_id, rental_rate, count(*)
2    FROM film
3    GROUP BY title, release_year, language_id, rental_rate
4    HAVING COUNT (*)>1;

Customer table

Query    Query History

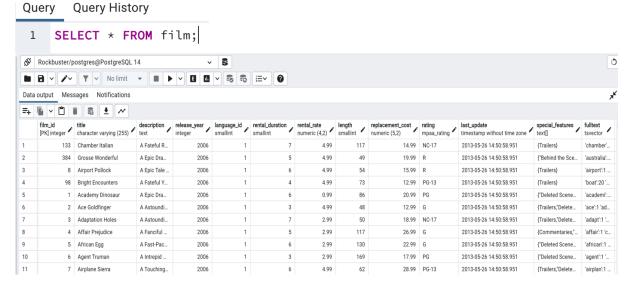
1    SELECT customer_id, email, address_id, active, count(*)
2    FROM customer
3    GROUP BY customer_id, email, address_id
4    HAVING COUNT (*)>1;
```

Solution for the duplicate record (1) create a virtual table, known as a "view", where you select only unique records, or (2) delete the duplicate record from the table or view.

2. Summarize Data

Film table

Step1: take a look what the table look like and to determine which are numeric column, which are not.



Step2 Summarized the numeric records

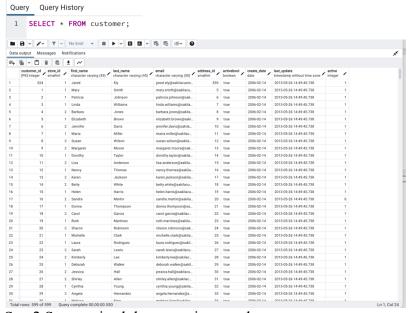


Customer table

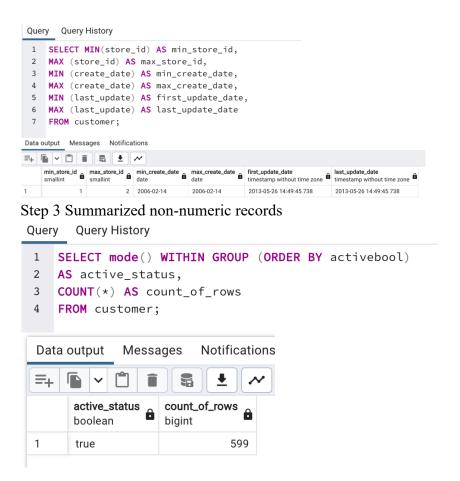
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Step1: take a look what the table look like and to determine which are numeric column, which are not.



Step2 Summarized the numeric records



3. It depends on the size of the database. Excel works perfectly with small data size. With this it will be easy to view the data using the pivot table. On the other hand, it is easy to work with huge data in SQL. Using SQL data profiling becomes much easier and faster. With SQL once the code has been written it can be applied time and again without much effort.