

1. Duplicate date

Film table

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

Customer table

Query	Query History
1	<code>SELECT customer_id, email, address_id, active, count(*)</code>
2	<code>FROM customer</code>
3	<code>GROUP BY customer_id, email, address_id</code>
4	<code>HAVING COUNT (*)>1;</code>

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.

Query

Query History

1

SELECT * FROM film;

Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 14

No limit

Data output

Messages

Notifications

film_id [PK] integer	title character varying (255)	description text	release_year integer	language_id smallint	rental_duration smallint	rental_rate numeric (4,2)	length smallint	replacement_cost numeric (5,2)	rating mpaa_rating	last_update timestamp without time zone	special_features text[]	fulltext tsvector	
1	133	Chamber Italian	A Fateful R...	2006	1	7	4.99	117	14.99	NC-17	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers}	'chamber'...
2	384	Grosse Wonderful	A Epic Dra...	2006	1	5	4.99	49	19.99	R	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{'Behind the Sce...	'australia'...
3	8	Airport Pollock	A Epic Tale ...	2006	1	6	4.99	54	15.99	R	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers}	'airport':1 ...
4	98	Bright Encounters	A Fateful Y...	2006	1	4	4.99	73	12.99	PG-13	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers}	'boat':20 '...
5	1	Academy Dinosaur	A Epic Dra...	2006	1	6	0.99	86	20.99	PG	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{'Deleted Scene...	'academi':...
6	2	Ace Goldfinger	A Astoundi...	2006	1	3	4.99	48	12.99	G	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers,'Delete...	'ace':1 'ad...
7	3	Adaptation Holes	A Astoundi...	2006	1	7	2.99	50	18.99	NC-17	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers,'Delete...	'adapt':1 '...
8	4	Affair Prejudice	A Fanciful ...	2006	1	5	2.99	117	26.99	G	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Commentaries,'...	'affair':1 'c...
9	5	African Egg	A Fast-Pac...	2006	1	6	2.99	130	22.99	G	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{'Deleted Scene...	'african':1 ...
10	6	Agent Truman	A Intrepid ...	2006	1	3	2.99	169	17.99	PG	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{'Deleted Scene...	'agent':1 '...
11	7	Airplane Sierra	A Touching...	2006	1	6	4.99	62	28.99	PG-13	2013-05-26 14:50:58.951	{Trailers,'Delete...	'airplan':1 ...

Step2 Summarized the numeric records

Query

Query History

```
1 SELECT MIN (rental_rate) AS min_rental_rate,
2 MAX(rental_rate) AS max_rental_rate,
3 AVG(rental_rate) AS avg_rental_rate,
4 MIN (rental_duration) AS min_rental_duration,
5 MAX(rental_duration) AS max_rental_duration,
6 AVG(rental_duration) AS avg_rental_duration,
7 MIN (length) AS min_movie_length,
8 MAX (length) AS max_movie_length,
9 AVG (length) AS avg_movie_length,
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 FROM film
```

Data output

Messages

Notifications

	min_rental_rate numeric	max_rental_rate numeric	avg_rental_rate numeric	min_rental_duration smallint	max_rental_duration smallint	avg_rental_duration numeric	min_movie_length smallint	max_movie_length smallint	avg_movie_length numeric	min_replacement_cost numeric	max_replacement_cost numeric	avg_replacement_cost numeric
1	0.99	4.99	2.98000000000000	3	7	4.9850000000000000	46	185	115.27200000000000	9.99	29.99	19.9840000000000000

Step 3 Summarized non-numeric records

1

Query	Query History
<pre>1 SELECT mode() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY rating) 2 AS most_rating 3 FROM film</pre>	
Data output	Message:
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>≡+</div></div><div><div><div></div><div>▼</div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div>most_rating</div><div>mpaa_rating</div></div><div><div>1</div><div>PG-13</div></div></div></div></div></div></div>	

Customer table

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

Query

Query History

1 SELECT * FROM customer;

Step2 Summarized the numeric records

Query

Query History

1

SELECT MIN(store_id) AS min_store_id,

2

MAX (store_id) AS max_store_id,

3

MIN (create_date) AS min_create_date,

4

MAX (create_date) AS max_create_date,

5

MIN (last_update) AS first_update_date,

6

MAX (last_update) AS last_update_date

7

FROM customer;

Data output

Messages

Notifications

min_store_id

max_store_id

min_create_date

max_create_date

first_update_date

last_update_date

smallint

smallint

date

date

timestamp without time zone

timestamp without time zone

1

1

2

2006-02-14

2006-02-14

2013-05-26 14:49:45.738

2013-05-26 14:49:45.738

Step 3 Summarized non-numeric records

Query


Query History


```
1 SELECT mode() WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY activebool)
2 AS active_status,
3 COUNT(*) AS count_of_rows
4 FROM customer;
```


Data output


Messages


Notifications




















	active_status boolean	count_of_rows bigint
1	true	599

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.