Data type conversions

CLEANING DATA IN POSTGRESQL DATABASES

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datacamp

Type conversion (an example)

camis	name	score	inspection_type	...
...	...	...	...	...
41659848	LA BRISA DEL CIBAO	20	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
40961447	MESON SEVILLA RESTAURANT	50	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
50063071	WA BAR	15	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
50095871	ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA & TRATTORIA	10	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
41104041	THE SPARROW TAVERN	13	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
...	...	...	...	...

Determining column types

```
SELECT
    column_name,
    data_type
FROM
    information_schema.columns
WHERE
    table_name = 'restaurant_inspection';
```

```
column_name      | data_type
-----------------+-----------
camis            | bigint
name             | text
boro             | text
building         | text
street           | text
zip_code         | smallint
...              | ...
```

Determining column types

```
SELECT
    column_name,
    data_type
FROM
    information_schema.columns
WHERE
    table_name = 'restaurant_inspection' AND
    column_name = 'camis';
```

```
 column_name | data_type
-------------+-----------
 camis       | bigint
```

Conversion with CASE

- Type conversion with a `CASE` clause
- Grades are given as `A`, `B`, and `C`
- Conversion: `A` = 3, `B` = 2, `C` = 1

```
SELECT
  boro,
  AVG(grade_points)
FROM (
  SELECT
    *,
    CASE
      WHEN grade = 'A' then 3
      WHEN grade = 'B' then 2
      WHEN grade = 'C' then 1
    END AS grade_points
  FROM
    restaurant_inspection
  ) sub
GROUP BY boro;
```

Conversion with CASE

```
SELECT
  boro,
  AVG(grade_points)
FROM (
  SELECT
    *,
    CASE
      WHEN grade = 'A' then 3
      WHEN grade = 'B' then 2
      WHEN grade = 'C' then 1
    END AS grade_points
  FROM
    restaurant_inspection
  ) sub
GROUP BY boro;
```

```
boro          |        avg
--------------+-------------------
Brooklyn      | 2.7641196013289037
Bronx         | 2.7685589519650655
Manhattan     | 2.7678381256656017
Queens        | 2.7803571428571429
Staten Island | 2.8068181818181818
```

Conversion with CAST

```
camis    | diff
---------+------
...      |   ...
50080214 |   87
50059239 |   74
50086316 |   74
41637438 |   71
41667902 |   64
50067622 |   61
50017111 |   60
50017056 |   60
50045240 |   59
50002403 |   59
...      |   ...
```

```sql
SELECT
  camis,
  MAX(score) - MIN(score) AS diff
FROM
  restaurant_inspection
WHERE
  score IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  camis
ORDER BY
  diff DESC;
```

Conversion with CAST()

`CAST( value AS type)`

```
SELECT
  camis,
  MAX(CAST(score AS int)) - MIN(CAST(score AS int)) AS diff
FROM
  restaurant_inspection
WHERE
  score IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  camis
ORDER BY
  diff DESC
```

Conversion with double colon (::)

`value::type`

```
SELECT
  camis,
  MAX(score::int) - MIN(score::int) AS diff
FROM
  restaurant_inspection
WHERE
  score IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  camis
ORDER BY
  diff DESC
```

Let's practice!

CLEANING DATA IN POSTGRESQL DATABASES

Date parsing and formatting

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Parsing dates with the DATE() function

camis	name	inspection_date	grade_date	...
...	...	...	...	...
50034992	EMPANADAS MONUMENTAL	06/21/2019	06/21/2019	...
50095871	ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA	01/16/2020	01/16/2020	...
41104041	THE SPARROW TAVERN	09/17/2019	09/17/2019	...
50016937	BURGER KING	09/14/2018	09/14/2018	...
50033304	ASTORIA PIZZA	12/18/2019	12/18/2019	...
...	...	...	...	...

- `DATE` functionality unavailable for `TEXT` column
  - Checking date ranges
  - Extracting date components
  - Calculating interval between dates
- `DATE(string_date)`
  - Converts `string_date` to `DATE` values
  - `DATE('2019-12-01')` → `DATE` value

Parsing dates with the DATE() function

```
SELECT
  camis,
  name,
  DATE(inspection_date) AS inspection_date,
  DATE(grade_date) AS grade_date
FROM
  restaurant_inspection;
```

```
 camis    |              name                | inspection_date | grade_date | ...
----------+----------------------------------+-----------------+------------+-----
...       | ...                              | ...             | ...        | ...
50034992  | EMPANADAS MONUMENTAL             | 2019-06-21      | 2019-06-21 | ...
50095871  | ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA & TRATTORIA  | 2020-01-16      | 2020-01-16 | ...
41104041  | THE SPARROW TAVERN               | 2019-09-17      | 2019-09-17 | ...
50016937  | BURGER KING                      | 2018-09-14      | 2018-09-14 | ...
50033304  | ASTORIA PIZZA                    | 2019-12-18      | 2019-12-18 | ...
...       | ...                              | ...             | ...        | ...
```

Parsing dates with the TO_DATE() function

- `TO_DATE(date_string, format_string)` → `DATE` value
- `DATE('Wednesday, June 10th, 2014')` → ERROR
- `TO_DATE('Wednesday, June 10th, 2014', 'Day, Month DDth, YYYY')` → `DATE` value

The NULLIF() expression

```
camis   |              name                | inspection_date | grade_date | ...
--------+----------------------------------+-----------------+------------+-----
...     | ...                              | ...             | ...        | ...
41659848 | LA BRISA DEL CIBAO              | 2018-01-30      | -          | ...
40961447 | MESON SEVILLA RESTAURANT        | 2019-03-19      | -          | ...
50063071 | WA BAR                          | 2018-05-23      | -          | ...
50034992 | EMPANADAS MONUMENTAL            | 2019-06-21      | 2019-06-21 | ...
50095871 | ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA & TRATTORIA | 2020-01-16      | 2020-01-16 | ...
...     | ...                              | ...             | ...        | ...
```

`NULLIF(value1, value2)`

```
SELECT
  NULLIF(grade_date, '-')
FROM
  restaurant_inspection;
```

Displaying dates with the TO_CHAR() function

- Default date format:
  - YYYY-MM-DD (ex. 2012-04-03)
- `TO_CHAR('2012-04-03', YYYY-DD-MM)`
- `TO_CHAR(date_value, format_string)` → string value

```
SELECT
  camis,
  name,
  TO_CHAR(
        inspection_date::date,
        'MM/DD/YY'
  ) AS inspection_date
FROM
  restaurant_inspection;
```

camis	name	inspection_date	...
...	...	...	...
41659848	LA BRISA DEL CIBAO	01/30/2018	...
40961447	MESON SEVILLA RESTAURANT	03/19/2019	...
50063071	WA BAR	05/23/2018	...
50034992	EMPANADAS MONUMENTAL	06/21/2019	...
50095871	ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA & TRATTORIA	01/16/2020	...
...	...	...	...

camis	name	inspection_date	...
...	...	...	...
41659848	LA BRISA DEL CIBAO	01/30/20	...
40961447	MESON SEVILLA RESTAURANT	03/19/20	...
50063071	WA BAR	05/23/20	...
50034992	EMPANADAS MONUMENTAL	06/21/20	...
50095871	ALPHONSO'S PIZZERIA & TRATTORIA	01/16/20	...
...	...	...	...

Date format patterns

- `TO_DATE(date_string, format)`
- `TO_CHAR(date_value, format)`

Date format patterns with TO_DATE()

`YYYY`

```
TO_DATE('2012', 'YYYY')
```

```
DATE
```

`MM`

```
TO_DATE('09/2012', 'MM/YYYY')
```

```
DATE
```

`DD`

```
TO_DATE('09/03/2012', 'MM/DD/YYYY')
```

```
DATE
```

`Day`

```
TO_DATE('Sunday, the 10th', 'Day, the DDth')
```

```
DATE
```

[1] https://www.postgresql.org/docs/12/functions-formatting.html

Date format patterns with TO_CHAR()

`YYYY`

```
TO_CHAR('2012-09-03'::date, 'YYYY')
```

```
2012
```

`MM`

```
TO_CHAR('09/03/2012'::date, 'MM/YYYY')
```

```
09/2012
```

`DD`

```
TO_CHAR('09/03/2012'::date, 'MM/DD/YYYY')
```

```
09/03/2012
```

`Day`

```
TO_CHAR('09/03/2012'::date, 'Day, the DDth')
```

```
Monday, the 03rd
```

[1] https://www.postgresql.org/docs/12/functions-formatting.html

Let's practice!

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Timestamp parsing and formatting

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PostgreSQL timestamps

camis	name	inspection_datetime	inspection_type	...
...	...	...	...	...
50000458	BEVERLEY PIZZA & CAFE	2019-07-08 14:26	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
50002521	JADE PALACE	2018-05-14 12:35	Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection	...
40389732	GIANDO	2017-07-10 13:39	Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection	...
50044246	FLEET BAKERY	2019-10-29 15:40	Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection	...
50038120	SHUN WON FLUSHING	2018-07-17 16:20	Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection	...
...	...	...	...	...

`inspection_datetime` : `TIMESTAMP` column

Parsing timestamps with TO_TIMESTAMP()

- Convert strings to `TIMESTAMP`
- `TO_TIMESTAMP(ts_string, format_string)` → `TIMESTAMP`

```
SELECT
  camis,
  name,
  TO_TIMESTAMP(inspection_datetime, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI'),
  inspection_type
FROM
  restaurant_inspection;
```

Timestamp string format patterns

- `TO_TIMESTAMP(ts_string, format)`
- `TO_CHAR(ts_value, format)`
- `TO_DATE()` patterns (`YYYY`, `MM`, `Day`, ...) usable

Timestamp string format patterns

- `TO_TIMESTAMP(ts_string, format)`

Pattern	TO_TIMESTAMP() Example
`HH24`	`TO_TIMESTAMP('23', 'HH24')` → `TIMESTAMP`
`HH12`	`TO_TIMESTAMP('01', 'HH12')` → `TIMESTAMP`
`MI`	`TO_TIMESTAMP('18:13', 'HH24:MI')` → `TIMESTAMP`
`SS`	`TO_TIMESTAMP('33:20', 'MI:SS')` → `TIMESTAMP`
`PM` or `AM`	`TO_TIMESTAMP('5:35AM', 'HH12:MIPM')` → `TIMESTAMP`

[1] https://www.postgresql.org/docs/12/functions-formatting.html

The EXTRACT() function

```
EXTRACT(time_unit FROM time_value)
```

- `time_value` - `DATE` or `TIMESTAMP`

The EXTRACT() function

```
SELECT
  camis,
  name,
  inspection_datetime,
  EXTRACT('year' FROM inspection_datetime) AS year,
  inspection_type
FROM
  restaurant_inspection;
```

```
camis    |         name          |    inspection_datetime     | year |            inspection_type            | ...
---------+-----------------------+----------------------------+------+---------------------------------------+-----
...      | ...                   | ...                        | ...  | ...                                   | ...
50000458 | BEVERLEY PIZZA & CAFE | 2019-07-08 06:37:46.658905 | 2019 | Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection | ...
50002521 | JADE PALACE           | 2018-05-14 03:47:24.474573 | 2018 | Cycle Inspection / Initial Inspection | ...
40389732 | GIANDO                | 2017-07-10 03:59:12.864428 | 2017 | Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection      | ...
50044246 | FLEET BAKERY          | 2019-10-29 02:06:33.614964 | 2019 | Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection      | ...
50038120 | SHUN WON FLUSHING     | 2018-07-17 01:15:04.15666  | 2018 | Cycle Inspection / Re-inspection      | ...
...      | ...                   | ...                        | ...  | ...                                   | ...
```

Time unit options for EXTRACT()

Time Unit	EXTRACT() Example
`year`	`EXTRACT('year' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 2020
`month`	`EXTRACT('month' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 7
`day`	`EXTRACT('day' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 20
`hour`	`EXTRACT('hour' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 16
`minute`	`EXTRACT('minute' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 42
`second`	`EXTRACT('second' FROM '2020-07-20 16:42:21'::timestamp)` → 21

[1] https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/functions-datetime.html

Let's practice!

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