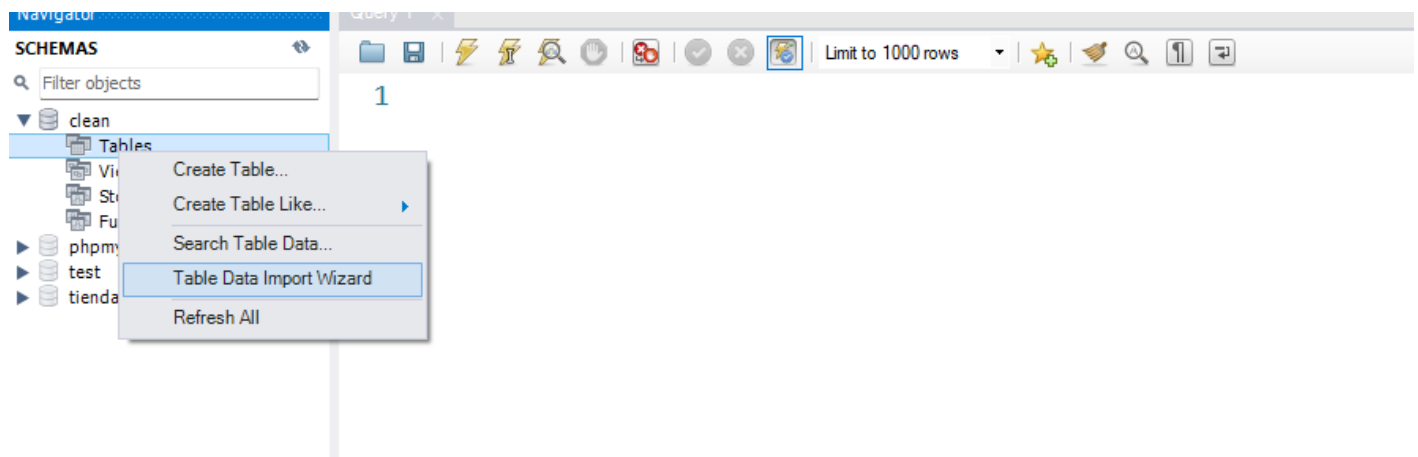


Limpieza de datos

Crear una base de datos:

```
create database if not exists clean;
```

Luego importamos el archivo:



Select Destination

Select destination table and additional options.


☐ Use existing table:

☒ Create new table: .

☐ Drop table if exists

Como vemos los datos vienen sucios:

Configure Import Settings

Detected file format: csv 

Encoding:

Columns:

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Source Column | Field Type |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Id?empleado | <input type="text" value="text"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Name | <input type="text" value="text"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Apellido | <input type="text" value="text"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | birth_date | <input type="text" value="text"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | gÃnero | <input type="text" value="text"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | area | <input type="text" value="text"/> |

Objetivos

- **Estandarizar del idioma:** convertir todos los registros al idioma inglés para mantener la coherencia lingüística.
- **Corrección de encabezados:** revisar y corregir los nombres de los encabezados para asegurar que sean claros y descriptivos
- **Formateo de fechas:** ajustar las fechas para que estén en un formato de fecha adecuado en lugar de estar en formato de texto.
- **Formato del salario:** asegurarse de que el campo de salario esté en el formato numérico adecuado, eliminando cualquier formato de texto que pueda existir.
- **Eliminación de espacios extras en nombres:** detectar y eliminar los espacios adicionales en los nombres para mantener la consistencia y precisión en los registros.

Información de la tabla:

```
1 select * from limpieza
```

| Result Grid | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------|
| Filter Rows: | | Export: | | Wrap Cell Content: | | Fetch rows: | | | | |
| Id?empleado | Name | Apellido | birth_date | gÃ©nero | area | salary | star_date | finish_date | promotion_date | type |
| 00-0037846 | Kimmy | Walczynski | 06/04/1991 | hombre | Engineering | \$77,719 | 1/20/2002 | | | 0 |
| 00-0041533 | Ignatius | Springett | 6/29/1984 | hombre | Business Development | \$135,189 | 04/08/2019 | | | 0 |
| 00-0045747 | Corbie | Bittlestone | 7/29/1989 | hombre | Sales | \$122,484 | 10/12/2010 | | | 1 |
| 00-0055274 | Baxy | Matton | 9/14/1982 | mujer | Services | \$82,100 | 04/10/2005 | | | 0 |
| 00-0076100 | Terrell | Suff | 04/11/1994 | mujer | Product Management | \$114,648 | 9/29/2010 | 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | | 1 |
| 00-0116166 | Kacie | Offler | 1/18/1971 | hombre | Engineering | \$121,044 | 09/01/2018 | | | 0 |
| 00-0363185 | Sandro | Admans | 11/19/1979 | hombre | Product Management | \$174,195 | 11/08/2012 | | | 1 |
| 00-0380704 | Eugene | Lehahan | 10/14/1988 | mujer | Engineering | \$66,031 | 6/27/2007 | | | 1 |
| 00-0381660 | Wainwright | Corfield | 12/13/1996 | hombre | Engineering | \$164,055 | 2/20/2001 | 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | | 0 |
| 00-0419202 | Dyann | Isoldi | 3/27/1980 | hombre | Engineering | \$135,543 | 1/27/2005 | | | 1 |
| 00-0472287 | Grantley | Oret | 09/06/1975 | hombre | Services | \$166,001 | 11/01/2004 | | | 1 |
| 00-0472832 | Elmore | Worner | 01/07/1966 | mujer | Engineering | \$117,567 | 12/05/2000 | | | 1 |
| 00-0566380 | Dud | Brain | 3/17/1984 | hombre | Business Development | \$150,237 | 9/17/2008 | | | 0 |
| 00-0571075 | Aguié | Conford | 11/02/1971 | hombre | Business Development | \$174,698 | 11/25/2015 | | | 1 |
| 00-0624189 | Katerina | Rosborough | 8/20/1967 | hombre | Engineering | \$124,803 | 5/17/2019 | | | 1 |
| 00-0715212 | Alida | Longley | 1/28/1973 | mujer | Accounting | \$156,904 | 02/04/2002 | | | 0 |
| 00-0755645 | Laraine | Petre | 05/11/1967 | hombre | Engineering | \$140,626 | 9/30/2010 | | | 1 |
| 00-0778934 | Gareth | MacCook | 2/21/1987 | mujer | Legal | \$107,742 | 2/18/2010 | | | 1 |
| 00-0794247 | Scottie | Chestney | 2/23/1972 | mujer | Engineering | \$90,315 | 07/03/2002 | | | 1 |
| 00-0948136 | Christoph... | Boseley | 5/23/1983 | mujer | Marketing | \$124,809 | 09/06/2007 | | | 1 |
| 00-0971612 | Arleyne | Froome | 08/01/1999 | hombre | Engineering | \$137,597 | 04/09/2015 | | | 1 |
| 00-1051096 | Todd | Cashen | 6/19/1999 | mujer | Accounting | \$115,695 | 6/20/2014 | | | 1 |
| 00-1052230 | Elmo | McNee | 12/16/1988 | mujer | Services | \$78,418 | 7/18/2002 | 2006-05-22 20:14:26 UTC | | 1 |
| 00-1100714 | Regen | Nafzger | 04/06/1990 | hombre | Human Resources | \$164,369 | 7/23/2016 | 2022-07-12 02:26:01 UTC | | 0 |
| 00-1147503 | Penelope | Wenman | 12/19/1994 | hombre | Business Development | \$154,937 | 09/10/2019 | | | 1 |

Renombrar los nombres de las columnas con caracteres especiales

Para renombrar una columna:

```
ALTER TABLE limpieza CHANGE COLUMN `i»¿Id?empleado` Id_emp  
varchar (20) null;
```

Verificar si hay registros duplicados

```
select Id_emp, count(*) as cantidad_duplicados  
from limpieza
```

```
group by Id_emp  
having count(*) > 1;
```

si queremos contar la cantidad de valores duplicados podemos hacer una **subconsulta**

```
select count(*) as cantidad_duplicados  
from (x) as subquery
```

En x tenemos que copiar la consulta anterior sin ;:

```
select Id_emp, count(*) as cantidad_duplicados  
from limpieza  
group by Id_emp  
having count(*) > 1
```

Crear una tabla temporal con valores únicos y luego hacerla permanente

Para renombrar la tabla:

```
rename table limpieza to conduplicados;
```

Creación de una tabla temporal (sin datos nulos)

Una tabla temporal se caracteriza por su creación y existencia temporal durante la sesión actual de la base de datos. Al cerrar el programa o la sesión de la base de datos, esta tabla se elimina automáticamente.

```
create temporary table Temp_limpieza as  
select distinct * from conduplicados;
```

Al seleccionar los distintos, va a seleccionar todos los valores no duplicados.
Abajo selecciono los valores con duplicados.

```
select count(*) as original from conduplicados;
```

```
1 • select count(*) as original from conduplicados;
```

| Result Grid | | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |
|-------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------------|
| | original | | | |
| ▶ | 22223 | | | |

Seleccionamos nuestra tabla temporal y observamos los siguientes puntos:

1. Los valores duplicados han sido eliminados correctamente.
2. Faltan nueve filas en la tabla.

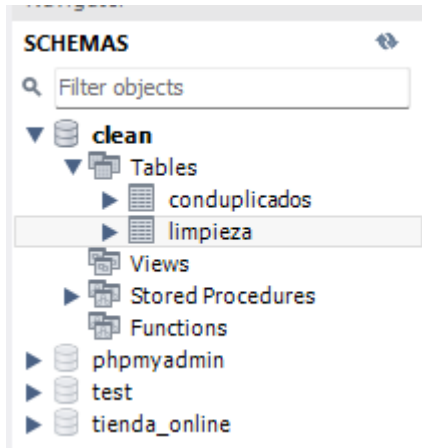
```
select count(*) as original from temp_limpieza;
```

```
1 • select count(*) as original from temp_limpieza;
```

| Result Grid | | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |
|-------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------------|
| | original | | | |
| ▶ | 22214 | | | |

Convertir la tabla temporal a permanente

```
create table limpieza as select * from temp_limpieza;
```



Verificamos si aún hay duplicados nuevamente:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS cantidad_duplicados
FROM (
    SELECT Id_emp
    FROM conduplicados
    GROUP BY Id_emp
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
) AS subquery;
```

Eliminar tabla que contiene los duplicados:

```
drop table conduplicados;
```

Activar/Desactivar modo seguro

Para desactivar el modo seguro que SQL trae por defecto y permitir realizar modificaciones, puedes utilizar el siguiente código:

```
set sql_safe_updates = 0;
```

Renombrar los nombres de las columnas

```
ALTER TABLE limpieza CHANGE COLUMN `gÃ©nero` Gender
varchar(20) null;
ALTER TABLE limpieza CHANGE COLUMN Apellido Last_name
varchar(50) null;
ALTER TABLE limpieza CHANGE COLUMN star_date Start_date
varchar(50) null;
```

Revisar los tipos de datos de la tabla

```
describe limpieza;
```

| | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
|---|----------------|-------------|------|-----|---------|-------|
| ► | Id_emp | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| | Name | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | Last_name | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| | birth_date | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | Gender | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| | area | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | salary | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | start_date | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| | finish_date | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | promotion_date | text | YES | | NULL | |
| | type | int(11) | YES | | NULL | |

- Hay fechas con tipo de dato texto.

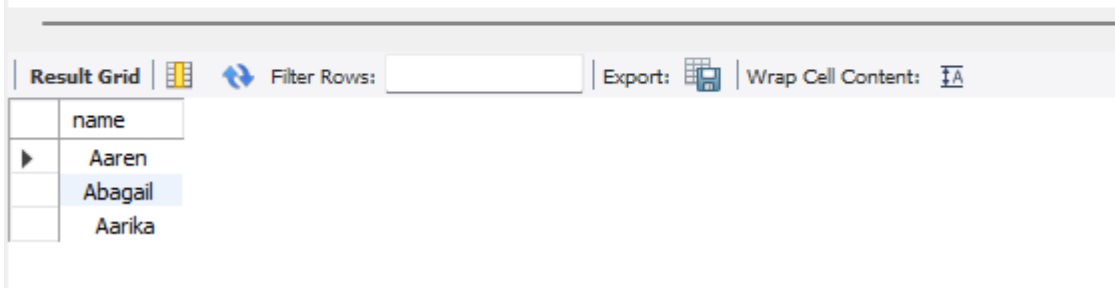
Trabajando con texto (strings)

Identificar espacios extra

```
select name from limpieza
where length(name) - length(trim(name)) > 0;
```

- **trim** se utiliza para eliminar espacios en blanco o caracteres específicos al inicio y/o al final de una cadena de texto.

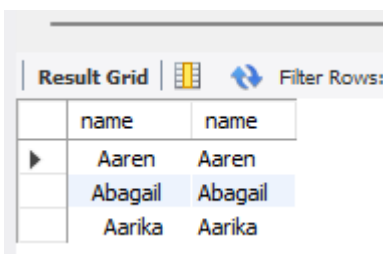
```
1 select name from limpieza
2 where length(name) - length(trim(name)) > 0;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has one column labeled 'name'. It contains four rows of data: 'Aaren', 'Abigail', and 'Aarika'. The row containing 'Abigail' is highlighted in blue. Above the grid, there are controls for 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'.

| name |
|---------|
| Aaren |
| Abigail |
| Aarika |

```
select name, trim(name) as name
from limpieza
where length(name) - length(trim(name)) > 0;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has two columns: 'name' and 'name'. It contains four rows of data. The first column shows 'Aaren', 'Abigail', and 'Aarika'. The second column shows 'Aaren', 'Abigail', and 'Aarika'. The row containing 'Abigail' in both columns is highlighted in blue. Above the grid, there are controls for 'Filter Rows'.

| name | name |
|---------|---------|
| Aaren | Aaren |
| Abigail | Abigail |
| Aarika | Aarika |

Eliminar los espacios extra

Modificando nombres: ahora para modificar la tabla con los nombres sin espacios en blanco podemos:

```
update limpieza set name = trim(name)
where length(name) - length(trim(name)) > 0;
```


Apellido con espacios:

```
SELECT last_name, TRIM(last_name) AS Last_name
FROM limpieza
WHERE LENGTH(last_name) - LENGTH(TRIM(last_name)) > 0;
```

Modificando apellidos:

```
UPDATE limpieza
SET last_name = TRIM(last_name)
WHERE LENGTH(last_name) - LENGTH(TRIM(last_name)) > 0;
```

¿Qué sucede si tenemos más de un espacio entre dos palabras?

Este código es para agregar más espacios:

```
update limpieza set area = replace(area, ' ', ' ');
```

Este código es para ver que casillas tienen más de un espacio entre dos palabras:

```
select area from limpieza
where area regexp '\\s{2,}'
```

regexp : expresión regular

| area |
|----------------------|
| Human Resources |
| Business Development |
| Human Resources |
| Human Resources |
| Research and De... |
| Business Development |
| Business Development |
| Business Development |
| Human Resources |
| Research and De... |
| Business Development |
| Human Resources |
| Product Management |
| Business Development |
| Business Development |
| Business Development |
| Product Management |
| Human Resources |
| Product Management |
| Human Resources |
| Business Development |
| Business Development |
| Product Management |
| Human Resources |
| Research and De... |

Código de ensayo de eliminación de los espacios

```
select area, trim(regexp_replace(area, '\\s+', ' ')) as ensayo
from limpieza;
```

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Business Development | Business Development |
| Sales | Sales |
| Services | Services |
| Product Management | Product Management |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Product Management | Product Management |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Services | Services |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Business Development | Business Development |
| Business Development | Business Development |
| Engineering | Engineering |
| Accounting | Accounting |

Aplicar los cambios a la tabla

```
update limpieza set area = trim(regex_replace(area, '\\s+', ' '));
```

Buscar y reemplazar (textos)

1. Ensayar
2. Actualizar tabla
3. Modificar propiedad (si es necesario)

Vamos a reemplazar todo al inglés

Ensayo

```
select gender,  
case  
    when gender = 'hombre' then 'male'  
    when gender = 'mujer' then 'female'  
    else 'other'  
end as gender1  
from limpieza;
```

| gender | gender1 |
|--------|---------|
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| mujer | female |
| mujer | female |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| mujer | female |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| mujer | female |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| hombre | male |
| mujer | female |
| hombre | male |
| mujer | female |

Actualizar la tabla

```
update limpieza set gender = case
    when gender = 'hombre' then 'male'
    when gender = 'mujer' then 'female'
    else 'other'
end;
```

Cambiar la propiedad de una columna

Ahora hay que modificar esta columna *type* y que admita texto no números:

| type |
|------|
| 0 |
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 1 |
| 0 |
| 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----|------|
| Id_emp | varchar(20) | YES | NULL |
| Name | text | YES | NULL |
| Last_name | varchar(50) | YES | NULL |
| birth_date | text | YES | NULL |
| Gender | varchar(20) | YES | NULL |
| area | text | YES | NULL |
| salary | text | YES | NULL |
| start_date | varchar(50) | YES | NULL |
| finish_date | text | YES | NULL |
| promotion_date | text | YES | NULL |
| type | int(11) | YES | NULL |

CONSEJO

ALTER TABLE limpieza CHANGE COLUMN : se utiliza para cambiar el nombre de una columna y su tipo de dato.

ALTER TABLE limpieza MODIFY COLUMN : se utiliza para modificar el tipo de datos y otras propiedades de una columna.

```
alter table limpieza modify column type text;
```

Ensayo

```
select type,
case
    when type = 1 then 'remote'
    when type = 0 then 'Hybrid'
    else 'other'
end as ejemplo
from limpieza;
```

| type | ejemplo |
|------|---------|
| 0 | Hybrid |
| 0 | Hybrid |
| 1 | remote |
| 0 | Hybrid |
| 1 | remote |
| 0 | Hybrid |
| 1 | remote |
| 1 | remote |
| 0 | Hvbrid |

Actualizar la tabla

```
update limpieza
set type = case
    when type = 1 then 'remote'
    when type = 0 then 'Hybrid'
    else 'other'
end;
```

Ajustar formato números

| salary |
|-----------|
| \$77,719 |
| \$135,189 |
| \$122,484 |
| \$82,100 |
| \$114,648 |
| \$121,044 |
| \$174,195 |
| \$66,031 |

Ensayo

consultar: reemplazar \$ por un vacío y cambiar el separador de mil por vacío.

```
select salary,
       cast(trim(replace(replace(salary, '$', ''), ',', ''))
as decimal (15,2)) as salary from limpieza;
```

- **cast** : es para agregar decimales
 - cantidad de digitos: 15
 - cantidad de decimales: 2
- **trim**: si es que hay espacios de más
- **replace**
 - para eliminar \$

- para eliminar la coma

| salary | salary |
|-----------|-----------|
| \$77,719 | 77719.00 |
| \$135,189 | 135189.00 |
| \$122,484 | 122484.00 |
| \$82,100 | 82100.00 |
| \$114,648 | 114648.00 |
| \$121,044 | 121044.00 |
| \$174,195 | 174195.00 |
| \$66,031 | 66031.00 |

Actualizar la tabla

```
update limpieza set salary = cast(trim(replace(replace(salary, '$', ''), ', ', '')) as decimal (15,2));
```

Modificar el tipo de dato

```
alter table limpieza modify column salary int null;
```

Trabajando con fechas

Dar formato a la fecha

| birth_date |
|------------|
| 06/04/1991 |
| 6/29/1984 |
| 7/29/1989 |
| 9/14/1982 |
| 04/11/1994 |
| 1/18/1971 |
| 11/19/1979 |
| 10/14/1988 |
| 12/13/1996 |
| 3/27/1980 |

Ensayo

```
select birth_date, case
    when birth_date like '%/%' then
date_format(str_to_date(birth_date, '%m/%d/%y'), '%Y-%m-%d')
    when birth_date like '%-%' then
date_format(str_to_date(birth_date, '%m-%d-%y'), '%Y-%m-%d')
    else null
end as new_birth_date
from limpieza;
```

- El símbolo **%** se utiliza porque, por ejemplo, el día puede tener uno o dos dígitos.
- Se utiliza **WHEN** dos veces porque puede haber filas donde la fecha esté separada por un guion u otro delimitador.

| birth_date | new_birth_date |
|------------|----------------|
| 04/11/1998 | 2019-04-11 |
| 03/11/1976 | 2019-03-11 |
| 06/07/1974 | 2019-06-07 |
| 3/22/1997 | 2019-03-22 |
| 7/23/1993 | 2019-07-23 |
| 06/02/1975 | 2019-06-02 |
| 03/11/1993 | 2019-03-11 |
| 6/18/1997 | 2019-06-18 |
| 10/25/1971 | 2019-10-25 |
| 6/18/1993 | 2019-06-18 |

Actualizar la tabla

```
update limpieza
set birth_date = case
    when birth_date like '%/%' then
date_format(str_to_date(birth_date, '%m/%d/%y'), '%Y-%m-%d')
    when birth_date like '%-%' then
date_format(str_to_date(birth_date, '%m-%d-%y'), '%Y-%m-%d')
    else null
end;
```

Cambiar el tipo de datos de la columna


```
alter table limpieza modify column birth_date date;
```

Explorando otras funciones de fecha

| finish_date |
|-------------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC |
| |
| |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC |
| |

Objetivo:

- convertirlo al formato de fecha
- Y sacar UTC

Prototipo

```
select finish_date, str_to_date(finish_date, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s') as fecha from limpieza;
```

| finish_date | fecha |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 2029-10-29 06:09:38 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 2008-12-05 01:21:48 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |

Prototipo 2

- Para quedarme con el año, mes y día, nada más.

```
select finish_date, date_format(str_to_date(finish_date, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s'), '%Y-%m-%d') as fecha from limpieza;
```

| finish_date | fecha |
|-------------------------|------------|
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 2029-10-29 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 2008-12-05 |
| | NULL |

Para separar solo la fecha

```
select finish_date, str_to_date(finish_date, '%Y-%m-%d') as fd from limpieza;
```

| finish_date | fd |
|-------------------------|------------|
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 2029-10-29 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 2008-12-05 |
| | NULL |

Separar solo la hora

```
select finish_date, date_format(finish_date, '%H:%i:%s') as hour_stamp from limpieza;
```

- Para obtener solo la hora hay que usar `date_format`, si utilizamos `str_to_data`, no va a funcionar

| finish_date | hour_stamp |
|-------------------------|------------|
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 06:09:38 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 01:21:48 |

Dividiendo los elementos de la hora en en distintas columnas

```
select finish_date,
       date_format(finish_date, '%H') as hora,
       date_format(finish_date, '%i') as minutos,
       date_format(finish_date, '%s') as segundos,
       date_format(finish_date, '%H:%i:%s') as hour_stamp
from limpieza;
```

| finish_date | hora | minutos | segundos | hour_stamp |
|-------------------------|------|---------|----------|------------|
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 06 | 09 | 38 | 06:09:38 |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 01 | 21 | 48 | 01:21:48 |
| | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

Hacer una copia de seguridad de una columna

```
alter table limpieza add column date_backup text;
```

Para que los elementos sean los mismos

```
update limpieza set date_backup = finish_date
```

| date_backup |
|-------------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC |
| |
| |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC |
| |

Renombramos y cambiamos el formato

Prototipo

```
select finish_date, str_to_date(finish_date, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s') as fecha from limpieza;
```

| finish_date | fecha |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 UTC | 2029-10-29 06:09:38 |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| | NULL |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 UTC | 2008-12-05 01:21:48 |
| | NULL |

Actualizar la tabla

```
update limpieza set finish_date = str_to_date(finish_date, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s UTC') where finish_date <> '';
```

- <> : significa diferente

- El segundo argumento que termina en UTC tiene que ser igual a la columna original.

| finish_date |
|---------------------|
| |
| |
| 2029-10-29 06:09:38 |
| |
| |
| 2008-12-05 01:21:48 |
| |

Ahora separar en una columna la fecha y en otra la hora

Primero creamos las columnas:

```
alter table limpieza
    add column fecha date,
    add column hora time;
```

| fecha | hora |
|-------|------|
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |
| NULL | NULL |

Para evitar errores debemos llenar las casillas sin nada con valores *null*:

```
update limpieza set finish_date = null where finish_date = ''
```

```
update limpieza
set fecha = date(finish_date),
    hora = time(finish_date)
where finish_date is not null and finish_date <> '';
```

consejo

Todas estas operaciones se realizaron utilizando `finish_date`, cuyo formato siempre ha estado en texto y no en `datetime`. Por lo tanto, ahora vamos a cambiar su formato a `datetime`, que es el correcto.

```
alter table limpieza modify column finish_date datetime;
```

Calculos con fechas

Conocer la edad de ingresos de nuestros empleados

Primero añadimos una columna para las edades:

```
alter table limpieza add column age int;
```

Se calculo: `birth_date` – `start_date`

```
select name, birth_date, start_date, timestampdiff(year,  
birth_date, start_date) as edad_de_ingreso from limpieza;
```

| | name | birth_date | start_date | edad_de_ingreso |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| ▶ | Kimmy | 1991-06-04 | 2002-01-20 | 10 |
| | Ignatius | 1984-06-29 | 2019-04-08 | 34 |
| | Corbie | 1989-07-29 | 2010-10-12 | 21 |
| | Baxy | 1982-09-14 | 2005-04-10 | 22 |
| | Terrell | 1994-04-11 | 2010-09-29 | 16 |
| | Kadie | 1971-01-18 | 2018-09-01 | 47 |
| | Sandro | 1979-11-19 | 2012-11-08 | 32 |
| | Eugene | 1988-10-14 | 2007-06-27 | 18 |
| | Wainwright | 1996-12-13 | 2001-02-20 | 4 |
| | Dyann | 1980-03-27 | 2005-01-27 | 24 |
| | Grantley | 1975-09-06 | 2004-11-01 | 29 |
| | Elmore | 1966-01-07 | 2000-12-05 | 34 |
| | Dud | 1984-03-17 | 2008-09-17 | 24 |
| | Aggie | 1971-11-02 | 2015-11-25 | 44 |
| | Katerina | 1967-08-20 | 2019-05-17 | 51 |

- `timestampdiff()` : no toma en cuenta los meses y días.

Calcular la edad de los empleados actualmente

```
update limpieza
set age = timestampdiff(year, birth_date, curdate())
```

Funciones de texto

Si queremos crear una columna email donde tome las iniciales del nombre, del apellido y del tipo (hibrido o remoto):

```
select concat(substring_index(name, ' ', 1), '_',
substring(last_name, 1, 2), '.', substring(type, 1, 1),
'@consulting.com') as email from limpieza;
```

- En `(name, ' ', 1)`, se toma el nombre hasta que se encuentra un espacio. El tercer argumento, que es 1, indica que se detiene la búsqueda en la primera ocurrencia de dicho espacio.
- En `(last_name, 1, 2)`, se captura el apellido hasta el segundo carácter.

- `SUBSTRING(type, 1, 1)`: Solo se extrae el primer carácter del campo "type".

| email |
|--------------------------------|
| Kimmy_Wa.H@consulting.com |
| Ignatius_Sp.H@consulting.com |
| Corbie_Bi.r@consulting.com |
| Baxy_Ma.H@consulting.com |
| Terrell_Su.r@consulting.com |
| Kacie_Of.H@consulting.com |
| Sandro_Ad.r@consulting.com |
| Eugene_Le.r@consulting.com |
| Wainwright_Co.H@consulting.com |
| Dyann_Is.r@consulting.com |

Creamos la columna email:

```
alter table limpieza add column email varchar(100);
```

Actualizamos la tabla:

```
update limpieza set email = concat(substring_index(name, ' ', 1), '_', substring(last_name, 1, 2), '.', substring(type, 1, 1), '@consulting.com');
```

Seleccionamos las columnas que deseamos conservar.

```
select Id_emp, name, last_name, age, gender, area, salary, email, finish_date from limpieza where finish_date ≤ curdate() or finish_date is null order by area, name;
```

- `curdate()`: fecha actual

| | Id_emp | name | last_name | age | gender | area | salary | email | finish_date |
|---|------------|---------|-------------|------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ▶ | 15-6583103 | Abagael | Aindra | NULL | male | Accounting | 173307 | Abagael_Ai.r@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 17-1220615 | Abagael | Wadeling | NULL | male | Accounting | 179857 | Abagael_Wa.r@consulting.com | 2024-03-04 11:25:30 |
| | 91-5463311 | Abba | Stanlock | NULL | male | Accounting | 125438 | Abba_St.r@consulting.com | 2022-07-17 14:08:57 |
| | 67-6411440 | Abbey | Tracey | NULL | male | Accounting | 145739 | Abbey_Tr.r@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 01-8402838 | Abbott | Springham | NULL | male | Accounting | 151323 | Abbott_Sp.H@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 04-9122557 | Abbott | Dispenser | NULL | male | Accounting | 65890 | Abbott_De.H@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 28-5044439 | Abelard | Woodcroft | NULL | male | Accounting | 143330 | Abelard_Wo.r@consulting.com | 2023-02-26 03:16:53 |
| | 02-3241469 | Abey | Cornuau | NULL | female | Accounting | 112070 | Abey_Co.r@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 87-7466058 | Abigael | Stonestreet | NULL | male | Accounting | 107350 | Abigael_St.r@consulting.com | NULL |
| | 27-8525957 | Abraham | Ducastel | NULL | female | Accounting | 77429 | Abraham_Du.H@consulting.com | NULL |

Contar la cantidad de empleados que hay en cada area

```
select area, count(*) as cantidad_empleados from limpieza
group by area
order by cantidad_empleados desc;
```

| area | cantidad_empleados |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Engineering | 6686 |
| Accounting | 3333 |
| Sales | 1832 |
| Human Resources | 1807 |
| Training | 1692 |
| Services | 1686 |
| Business Development | 1642 |
| Research and Development | 1084 |
| Support | 954 |
| Product Management | 641 |
| Marketing | 494 |
| Legal | 311 |
| Auditing | 52 |

Exportar datos

Para exportar la configuración anterior o la de arriba de los empleados, procedemos a:

