* What did you find?
  + Hackney borough lead with 620% property growth
* Which borough is the most expensive?
  + Kensington & Chelsea remained the most expensive
* Any other interesting trends?
  + Hackney borough in 1998 was in 25% IQR but 2018 Hackney was 10K short of 75% IQR and became the 10th most expensive borough.
* How did you arrive at your conclusion?
  + Dataset contained monthly average price of 1998 & 2018, which was used to determined the average yearly price for 1998 & 2018
  + The ratio was taken between average yearly price for 2018 & 1998 to determine percentage of price increase.
* What were the main challenges you encountered?
  + Confused with creating a function to determine the ratio
  + Lack of understanding pandas DataFrame and warning that were encountered while updating the DataFrame.
  + Wasted so much time trying different pandas commands to makes changes to the DataFrame.
* How did you overcome them?
  + Going back to the DataCamp lessons and reading online Pandas documentations including searching the web.
* What could you not overcome?
  + Originally, I wanted to use 2020 & 2010 data but realized that 2020 data was missing November & December. I was trying to forward fill two data points using normal distribution method which I vaguely remember but was unsuccessful.
* Is there anything you’d like to investigate deeper?
  + - Using City of London as a center point:
      * Is there any relationship between the distance and/or the location?
      * Is there a relationship between the size of each borough and/or population density?