**VISUALIZING HOUSING MARKET TRENDS USING TABLEAU** NAME: VALLI HEMALATHA COLLEGE: MVGR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING ROLL NUMBER: 22331A4260

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#### **Abstract**

The real estate market is shaped by complex interactions between house features, renovation history, and market demand, which together influence sale prices and buyer preferences. This project aims to explore these relationships by transforming raw housing data into clear, visual insights using Tableau. The dataset "Transformed Housing Data2.csv" includes variables such as sale price, year built, year renovated, and structural details like the number of bedrooms, bathrooms, and floors, along with calculated fields like house age and years since renovation. Through four key visual scenarios—a KPI overview, total sales by years since renovation, the age distribution of renovated versus non-renovated houses, and the relationship between house age and features like bedrooms and bathrooms—this analysis uncovers trends that might otherwise remain hidden in spreadsheets. The project's findings suggest that recent renovations positively impact sale prices and that certain combinations of house age and features are more prevalent in the market. By delivering these insights in a visual format, the project helps ABC Company better understand housing market dynamics, refine pricing strategies, and make data-driven decisions that align with buyer expectations, ultimately enhancing competitiveness in a fast-evolving real estate landscape.

#### Introduction

In an era where data-driven decision-making has become central to competitive strategy, the ability to analyze and visualize complex datasets is invaluable, especially in the dynamic housing market. Real estate companies collect large amounts of data, but translating this raw information into actionable insights often presents significant challenges. This project was undertaken to bridge that gap by using Tableau, a leading visualization tool, to explore how house features, renovation history, and property age collectively impact sale prices and buyer preferences. The dataset used includes fields such as sale price, year built, and number of bedrooms and bathrooms, along with newly created fields like house age and years since renovation. Through carefully designed dashboards, the project highlights patterns that reveal which types of properties tend to attract higher sale prices, how recent renovations correlate with market performance, and how the age distribution of houses varies by structural features. By moving from static data tables to interactive, intuitive visualizations, the project not only uncovers hidden trends but also makes complex data accessible to stakeholders who may not have technical expertise. Ultimately, this visualizationdriven approach equips ABC Company's analysts, marketing teams, and executives with the insights needed to make informed decisions, refine pricing strategies, and better align offerings with market demand.

#### **Problem Statement & Objectives**

A Company faces significant challenges in understanding the factors that influence house sale prices and market trends, despite having access to detailed datasets. Without effective visualization and analysis, raw data remains just numbers, making it difficult for stakeholders to identify meaningful patterns or correlations. The main problem addressed by this project is transforming complex housing data into actionable insights that reveal how elements such as renovation timing, house age, and structural features affect sale prices. To tackle this challenge, the project sets several clear objectives: first, to visualize the overall dataset using Tableau to provide a foundational understanding of key metrics; second, to analyze and illustrate the impact of years since renovation on total sales and average sale prices; third, to explore the distribution of house age among renovated and non-renovated properties; and fourth, to examine how house age varies in relation to the number of bathrooms, bedrooms, and floors. Through these objectives, the project aims to deliver an interactive and data-driven tool that helps real estate analysts, marketing teams, and executives at A Company make better-informed decisions, optimize renovation strategies, and enhance competitiveness in the housing market.

#### **Dataset Description**

The dataset titled "Transformed Housing Data2.csv" forms the cornerstone of this analytical study, offering a comprehensive view of factors that shape the housing market. It consists of multiple variables essential for in-depth analysis, including sale price, year built, year renovated, and structural characteristics such as the number of bedrooms, bathrooms, and floors, as well as the basement area measured in square feet. To enrich the dataset beyond its raw form, two calculated fields were derived: House Age, representing the current age of each property by subtracting the year built from the present year (2025), and Years Since Renovation, which calculates how recently each house underwent a renovation. These calculated fields enable the analysis to move beyond static data points and explore dynamic patterns that directly affect property value and buyer interest. The dataset's structure makes it possible to examine both temporal aspects, such as the influence of renovation recency, and structural aspects, like the impact of features on sale price. By combining raw and derived data, the project creates a holistic foundation for visualization and interpretation in Tableau, transforming the dataset from a simple table of numbers into a tool capable of revealing trends that guide real estate strategy and pricing decisions.

### **Data Cleaning & Preprocessing**

Before meaningful analysis could begin, it was essential to ensure that the dataset was clean, accurate, and suitable for visualization in Tableau. The data cleaning process started with a thorough review of missing values and inconsistencies. The "Year Renovated" field, which sometimes contained null values for houses never renovated, was standardized by replacing nulls with zeros to signify that the property had not been updated since construction. This decision allowed for consistent calculation of "Years Since Renovation" across all records. Numeric fields, such as sale price and basement area, were verified to ensure correct data types, avoiding aggregation errors during visualization. Duplicate records, if any, were checked to maintain data integrity. Once cleaned, calculated fields were created directly in Tableau: "House Age" was defined as 2025 minus the year built, while "Years Since Renovation" used a similar formula, dynamically reflecting each property's renovation history. This preparation ensured that every dashboard built would rest on a solid, reliable dataset, reducing the risk of misleading insights. Through systematic preprocessing, the data was transformed from raw and potentially inconsistent information into a clean, analytics-ready resource capable of supporting accurate and actionable visual analysis.

### **Tools and Technology Stack**

To transform raw housing data into visual insights, the project employed a carefully chosen set of tools and technologies. The centerpiece was Tableau Desktop, a widely used business intelligence tool known for its user-friendly interface and robust visualization capabilities. Tableau enabled the creation of interactive dashboards that present complex relationships in an accessible way. Prior to visualization, Microsoft Excel and Python were used to perform data cleaning and preprocessing tasks, such as checking for missing values and calculating fields where necessary. Documentation, including this detailed report, was created using Microsoft Word, ensuring that insights and findings were clearly presented. Additionally, GitHub was used for version control and sharing code and project files, while Google Drive facilitated collaboration and backup. This technology stack balanced ease of use with analytical power, allowing the project to move smoothly from raw data to polished dashboards and formal documentation. By leveraging these tools together, the project not only produced reliable visualizations but also maintained clear records of each stage of the analysis, enhancing transparency and reproducibility.

### **Architecture and Design**

The design of the project followed a structured, multi-stage approach aimed at ensuring clarity, reliability, and actionable outcomes. The process began with data acquisition, importing the provided CSV dataset into the working environment. This was followed by data cleaning and transformation, where missing values were handled, and calculated fields like "House Age" and "Years Since Renovation" were derived to add analytical depth. Once prepared, the dataset was imported into Tableau Desktop, where dashboards were designed around specific analytical goals. Each dashboard corresponds to a scenario addressing a unique aspect of the housing market: overall KPIs, sales trends by renovation age, the distribution of house age among renovated and non-renovated houses, and the relationship between house age and structural features. The final stage, reporting and documentation, involved compiling the insights into this report and preparing supplementary materials for stakeholders. This architecture ensured that the project was not just a collection of charts but a coherent analysis pipeline that began with raw data and ended with actionable visual insights tailored to the needs of real estate analysts, marketing teams, and executives.

#### Scenario 1 – KPI Overview

The first visualization scenario provided a high-level summary of the dataset to establish a foundational understanding for stakeholders before exploring detailed trends. This dashboard displayed three key performance indicators: the total number of houses included in the dataset, the average sale price, and the total basement area measured in square feet. Together, these metrics offered a concise snapshot of the housing market sample, answering essential questions such as how large the dataset is, what typical sale prices look like, and how properties generally compare in size. By presenting these figures at the outset, the dashboard helped users contextualize the subsequent analyses, ensuring that deeper visualizations could be interpreted with an understanding of the dataset's overall scope. This KPI overview acted as both an introduction to the data and a standalone tool for quick, top-level insights that inform broader strategic discussions.

### Scenario 2 - Total Sales by Years Since Renovation

The second visualization scenario focused on uncovering how the recency of a house's renovation influences its sale price, which is a critical insight for strategic planning in the real estate market. Using a histogram in Tableau, this dashboard illustrated the distribution of total sales categorized by the number of years since each house was last renovated. Properties that had undergone recent renovations appeared on the lower end of the "years since renovation" axis, while older renovations extended further to the right. This visualization revealed a notable trend: houses renovated more recently tended to cluster in higher price ranges, suggesting that modern updates add tangible value recognized by buyers. Conversely, houses with renovations that occurred many years ago showed a more dispersed and often lower price distribution. This pattern confirms the importance of timely renovation strategies for maximizing property value and aligns with buyer preferences for modern, updated homes. The scenario equips stakeholders with visual evidence that supports datadriven renovation investment decisions and helps marketing teams identify which properties may benefit most from targeted upgrades to appeal to current market demand.

## Scenario 3 - Distribution of House Age by Renovation Status

The third visualization scenario provided insight into how the age of houses in the dataset relates to whether or not they have been renovated, presented as a clear and intuitive pie chart. Each segment of the chart represented a category based on renovation status and house age, enabling stakeholders to quickly see the proportion of newer versus older houses and how many have undergone renovation. This distribution revealed an interesting landscape: a substantial share of older houses had been renovated, demonstrating proactive efforts by owners or developers to maintain competitiveness in the market. Meanwhile, some newer houses, unsurprisingly, remained unrenovated, reflecting their relatively recent construction and modern condition. The visualization also helped stakeholders understand the age composition of the company's housing portfolio and highlighted potential opportunities for future renovations in older segments still untouched. By presenting complex data as a simple pie chart, this scenario allowed executives and analysts alike to identify trends in renovation practices and evaluate how these efforts contribute to market positioning and long-term asset value.

# Scenario 4 – House Age Distribution by Number of Bathrooms, Bedrooms, and Floors

The fourth visualization scenario took a deeper look into the relationship between house age and key structural features—specifically the number of bathrooms, bedrooms, and floors—using a grouped bar chart in Tableau. This scenario aimed to reveal whether certain configurations are more common among newer or older houses and how these features might correlate with evolving buyer preferences over time. The analysis found, for instance, that houses with a higher number of bathrooms and bedrooms often appeared among newer constructions, suggesting a market trend toward larger, more spacious homes. Older houses, by contrast, tended to cluster around simpler configurations with fewer bathrooms and bedrooms, reflecting architectural styles and living standards of previous decades. Similarly, the distribution of floors highlighted that multi-story houses were more frequent in recent years, possibly due to changes in urban design and land optimization strategies. This scenario's visualization offered stakeholders a detailed, comparative view of how house features vary with age, helping real estate teams better understand demand trends and refine strategies to align with what buyers value most in different segments of the market.

### **Empathy Map & Customer Journey**

Understanding user needs and expectations is critical for designing dashboards that deliver real value, and the empathy map and customer journey analysis in this project served exactly that purpose. By stepping into the shoes of key stakeholders—real estate analysts, marketing teams, and executives—the empathy map explored what these users think, feel, see, hear, and do when interacting with housing data. Analysts, for instance, often feel pressured to produce quick yet accurate insights, desiring tools that streamline complex analysis without requiring deep coding knowledge. Marketing teams focus on what buyers want and seek clear visual evidence to support campaign strategies, while executives look for high-level summaries that enable fast decisionmaking. The customer journey mapped the process these users follow: from accessing raw data and exploring dashboards, to drawing insights and making data-driven decisions. This journey highlighted pain points, such as time spent on manual analysis, and emphasized opportunities to improve usability through intuitive design and interactive dashboards. By considering these perspectives, the project ensured that the final visualizations were not just technically accurate, but also genuinely userfriendly, directly supporting stakeholders' real-world workflows and strategic goals.

## **Functional Testing & Validation**

Ensuring the reliability and usability of the dashboards required thorough functional testing and validation throughout the project lifecycle. Testing began with verifying data integrity after import into Tableau, confirming that the number of records matched the source dataset and that calculated fields like house age and years since renovation produced accurate, logical values. Each dashboard was checked to ensure filters and interactions worked correctly, aggregations were accurate, and visual components displayed information as intended. The validation process also included reviewing the dashboards with sample end-users—such as peers or mentors—to gather feedback on clarity, usability, and whether the visualizations effectively addressed the original analytical questions. Iterative refinement followed, incorporating suggestions to adjust chart types, refine color schemes for better readability, and add labels or tooltips to improve comprehension. This careful validation process guaranteed that the dashboards were not only visually appealing but also functionally robust, allowing stakeholders to trust the insights generated and make decisions with confidence.

### **Results & Insights**

The analysis produced several meaningful insights into the housing market trends captured by the dataset. First, the positive impact of recent renovations on sale prices became evident, reinforcing the value of timely property updates. Second, the age distribution of renovated versus non-renovated houses showed that owners often invest in older properties to keep them competitive, but there remains a segment of older, unrenovated houses that could represent untapped potential. Third, the exploration of structural features revealed a shift toward larger homes with more bathrooms and bedrooms among newer constructions, suggesting evolving buyer preferences for spacious, modern living environments. These findings together provide A Company with actionable intelligence: they highlight where renovation efforts might yield the highest returns, which property features are increasingly in demand, and how house age correlates with buyer interest. By translating raw data into clear, visual narratives, the project supports data-driven decisions across pricing, renovation planning, and marketing strategies.

### **Stakeholder Impact**

The project's insights and dashboards are designed to empower different stakeholder groups within A Company. Real estate analysts gain tools to explore complex relationships without needing advanced coding skills, enabling faster and deeper analysis. Marketing teams benefit from clear visual evidence of what buyers prefer, informing targeted campaigns and messaging strategies. Executives receive high-level summaries that quickly communicate trends, supporting strategic planning and investment decisions. Ultimately, the project improves organizational agility by turning data into an accessible asset rather than a technical barrier. By aligning visualization design with each stakeholder's goals and workflows, the project ensures that data-driven insights directly support decision-making at every level of the organization.

### **Advantages & Limitations**

This project offers several advantages, including transforming static data into interactive visual dashboards, revealing hidden trends, and improving data accessibility for non-technical users. Tableau's intuitive design supports rapid exploration, while calculated fields like house age and years since renovation add analytical depth. However, there are limitations: the dataset's historical scope may not reflect future market shifts, and visualization can highlight correlations but cannot definitively establish causation. Additionally, certain buyer preferences influenced by local market conditions or economic factors may remain unaddressed without broader datasets. Recognizing these limitations encourages ongoing refinement, integration of additional data sources, and caution in over-interpreting trends beyond the dataset's context.

## **Conclusion & Future Scope**

This project successfully transformed complex housing data into clear, actionable visual insights using Tableau, uncovering trends related to renovation recency, house age, and structural features. The findings support data-driven pricing strategies and renovation planning, directly benefiting analysts, marketing teams, and executives at A Company. Looking ahead, the project could be extended by incorporating new data, such as location, neighborhood trends, or economic indicators, to enrich analysis. Machine learning models might also complement visualization by predicting future price trends. By continuing to build on this foundation, ABC Company can deepen its understanding of the housing market, respond dynamically to change, and maintain a competitive edge.

## **References & Links**

• Dataset used: Transformed\_Housing\_Data2.csv

• Tableau Official Documentation: https://www.tableau.com/learn

• GitHub Project Repository: https://github.com/Harshitha04594/housing market trend

 Project materials on Google Drive: <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZI3WDSvUUB-nkpgHl9lyEzfjL0lLV4t/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZI3WDSvUUB-nkpgHl9lyEzfjL0lLV4t/view?usp=sharing</a>