

TP03: Full Data Analysis Project using Python & Power BI

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1 Introduction

This report presents the complete workflow of TP03, which includes data loading, cleaning, exploratory data analysis (EDA), machine learning modeling, and dashboard creation using Power BI. Each step is supported with screenshots and code overviews extracted from the Jupyter Notebook.

2 Data Loading

The dataset is loaded using Python as follows:

```
import pandas as pd  
df = pd.read_csv('your_data.csv')
```

2.1 Overview

The data is successfully imported and ready for cleaning.

2.2 Screenshot

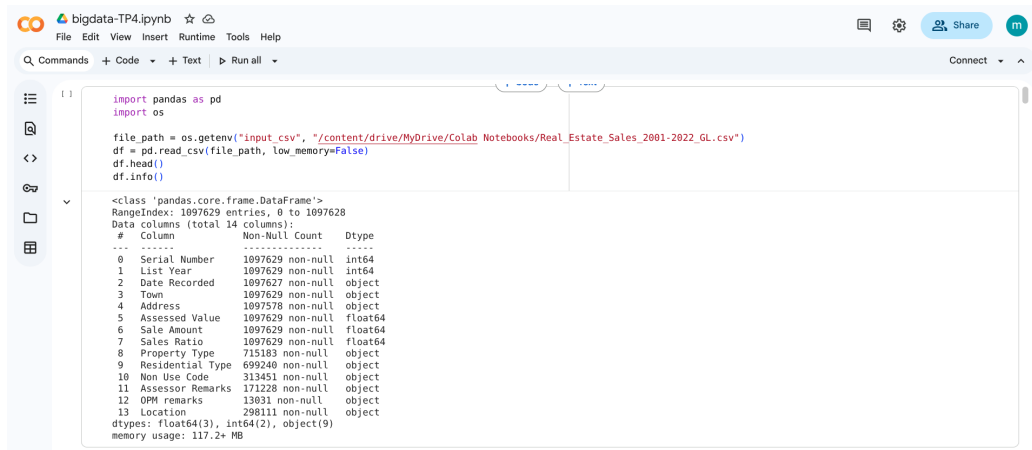


Figure 1: Data Import Preview (Replace with your screenshot)

3 Data Cleaning

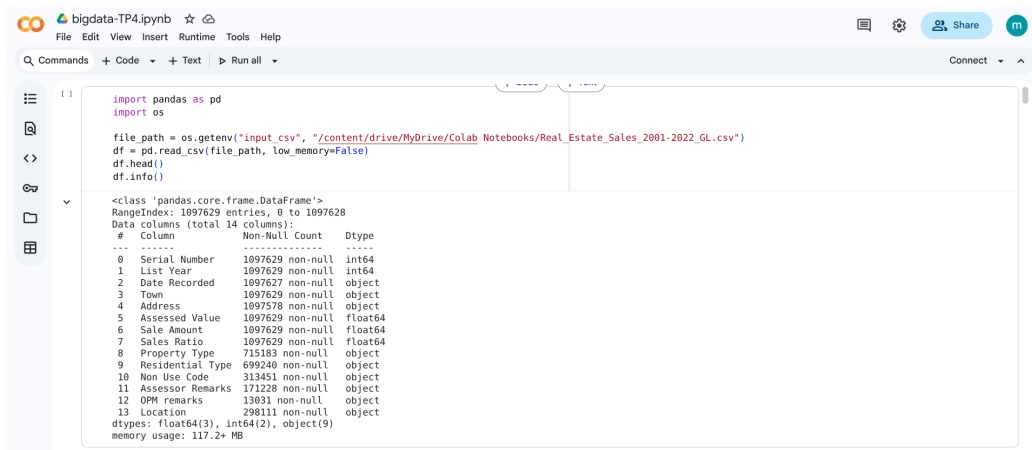
The following operations were performed:

- Removing missing values
- Removing duplicates
- Converting date fields
- Handling outliers

3.1 Code Overview

```
df.dropna(inplace=True)
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
```

3.2 Screenshot



```
import pandas as pd
import os

file_path = os.getenv("input_csv", "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Real_Estate_Sales_2001-2022_GL.csv")
df = pd.read_csv(file_path, low_memory=False)
df.head()
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1097629 entries, 0 to 1097628
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   Serial Number       1097629 non-null  int64  
 1   List Year           1097629 non-null  int64  
 2   Date Recorded       1097627 non-null  object  
 3   Town                1097629 non-null  object  
 4   Address             1097578 non-null  object  
 5   Assessed Value      1097629 non-null  float64 
 6   Sale Amount         1097629 non-null  float64 
 7   Sales Ratio         1097629 non-null  float64 
 8   Property Type       715183 non-null   object  
 9   Residential Type    699240 non-null   object  
10   Non Use Code        313451 non-null   object  
11   Assessor Remarks   171228 non-null   object  
12   OPM remarks        13031 non-null    object  
13   Location            298111 non-null   object  
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(9)
memory usage: 117.2+ MB
```

Figure 2: Cleaning Process Output (Replace with your screenshot)

4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

4.1 KPI Cards

- Total Sale Amount: 324M
- Number of Towns: 170
- Average Sales Ratio: 9.09

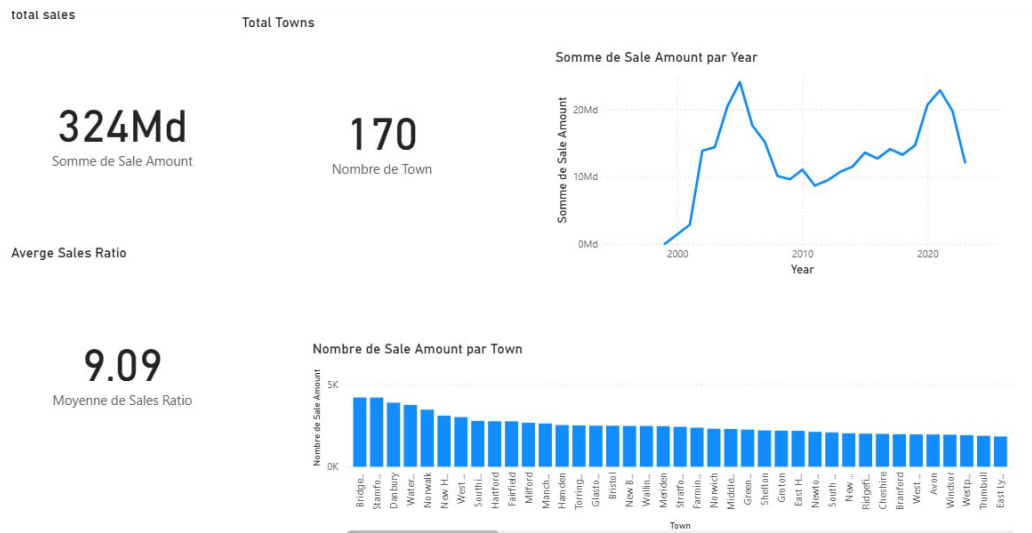


Figure 3: Power BI KPI Overview

The trend shows a rapid increase after 2000, a peak around 2018, and a noticeable decline in the most recent year.

Bridgeport, Stamford, Danbury, Waterbury, and Norwalk appear as the top-performing towns.

Scatter Plot: Assessed Value vs Sale Amount



Figure 4: Assessed Value vs Sale Amount

Overview: A general positive correlation is visible, with significant variance and some extreme outliers.

Town-Level Summary

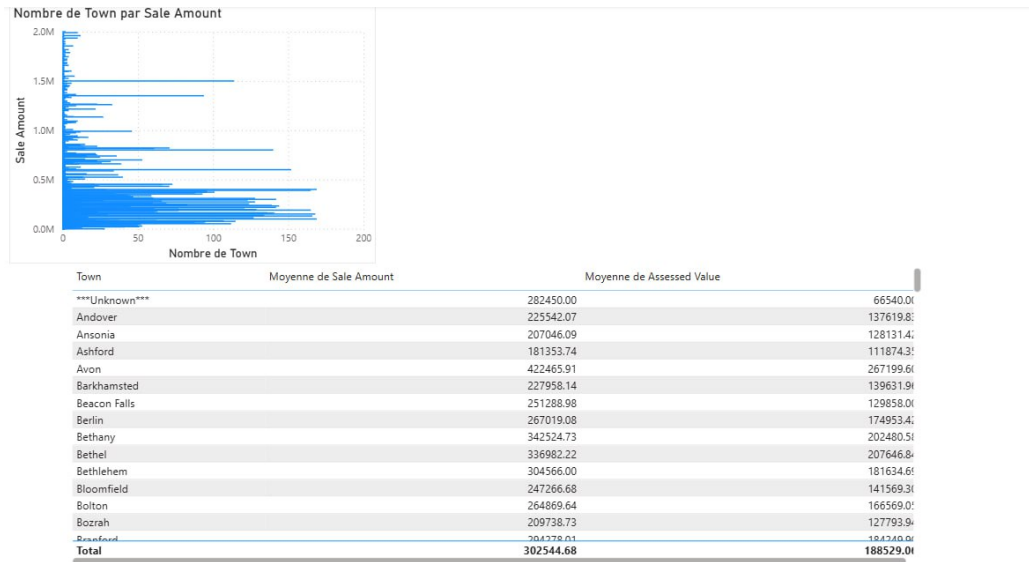


Figure 5: Summary Table of Town Metrics

Overview: Overall average Sale Amount = 302,544. Overall average Assessed Value = 188,529.

5 Machine Learning: Random Forest

5.1 Code Overview

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
model = RandomForestRegressor()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

5.2 Error Distribution

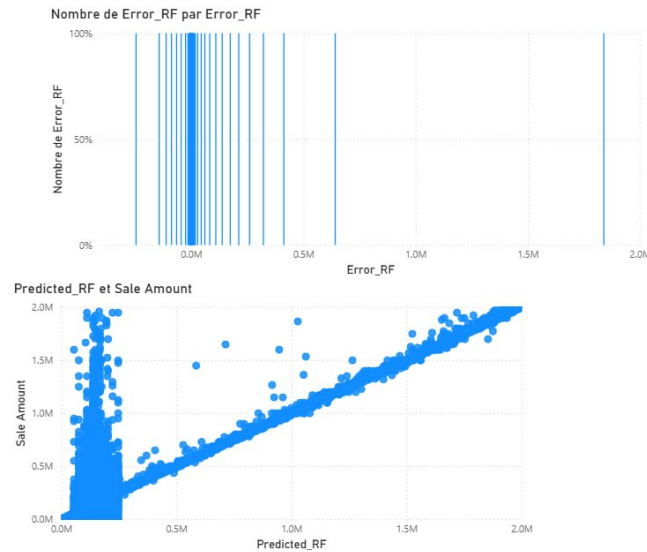


Figure 6: Random Forest Error Distribution

Overview: The model shows consistent errors, especially for high-value properties.

The RF model performs well at mid-range values but clearly underestimates luxury properties.

6 Power BI Dashboard Overview

All Power BI visuals are integrated in the previous sections. This dashboard enables interactive exploration of real estate trends.

7 Conclusion

This TP demonstrates the full analytical workflow: data loading, cleaning, exploration, modeling, and dashboard creation. Power BI and Python together provide a strong analytical stack for business insight generation.