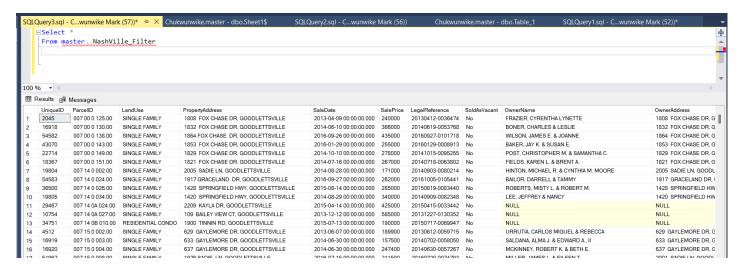
SQL 'Data Cleaning' Housing Portfolio Project

Data Cleaning Process:

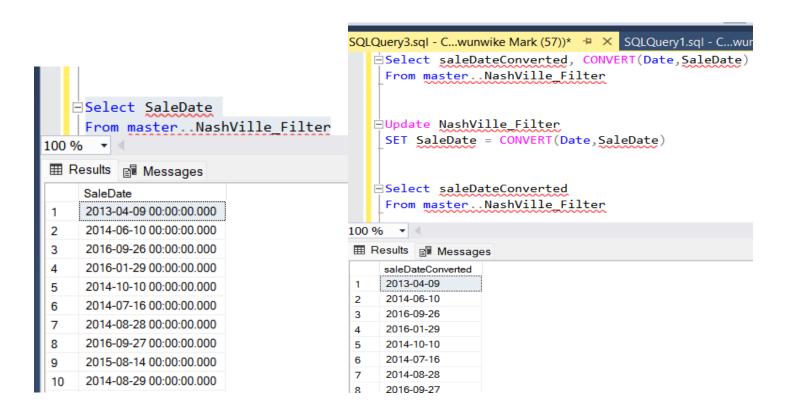
In the realm of real estate and housing projects, data integrity is paramount for making informed decisions. As a data analyst tasked with cleaning and organizing housing data for a project, I utilized various SQL queries to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the dataset. The following report outlines the process undertaken to clean and refine the housing data, highlighting the methods employed and the resulting improvements in data quality.

1. Selecting Data:



As I embark upon the exploration of Nashville's housing landscape, akin to a scholarly archaeologist, I initiate my inquiry with a fundamental SQL query. This initial step serves as the gateway to a rich repository of housing data, promising invaluable insights awaiting meticulous examination. I start by checking out all the housing info in Nashville.

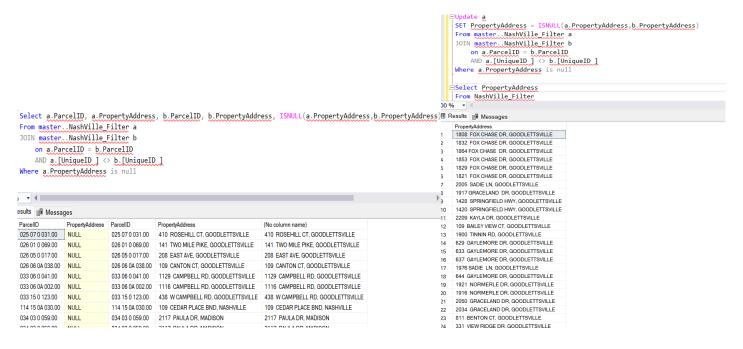
2. Standardize Date Format:



With a conscientious approach reminiscent of a meticulous curator, I endeavour to standardize the myriad dates within the dataset. The initial dataset contained date values that needed conversion to a standardized format. I utilized the `CONVERT` function to transform the `SaleDate` column into a

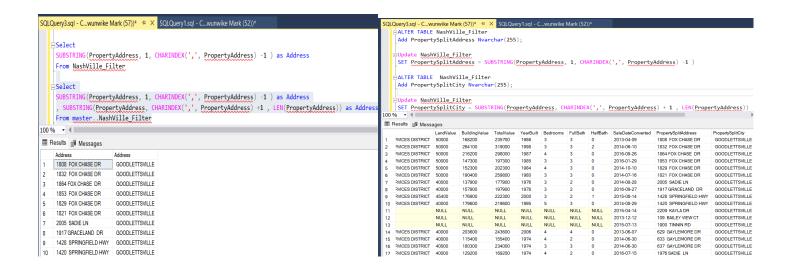
consistent date format. I make sure all the dates in the data look the same. It's like tidying up a messy room, making everything neat and easy to understand.

3. Populate Property Address Data:



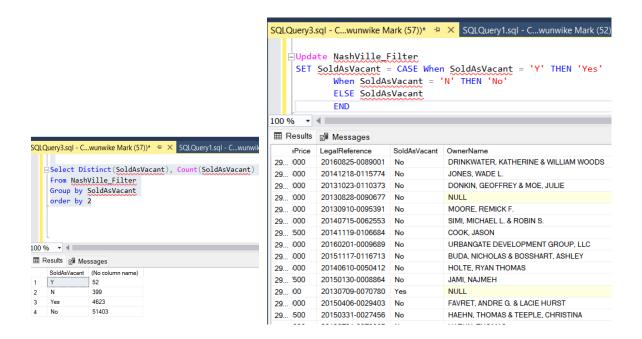
My scholarly pursuit of completeness and accuracy compels me to address gaps within the dataset with a sense of scholarly rigour, I meticulously populate missing property addresses, thus fostering a comprehensive understanding of Nashville's housing landscape. Some entries in the dataset lacked property addresses. To address this issue, I performed a self-join operation on the dataset, comparing entries with the same `ParcelID` but different `UniqueID`. Using the `ISNULL` function, I updated the missing `PropertyAddress` values with existing ones from the joined dataset.

4. Breaking out Addresses into Individual Columns:



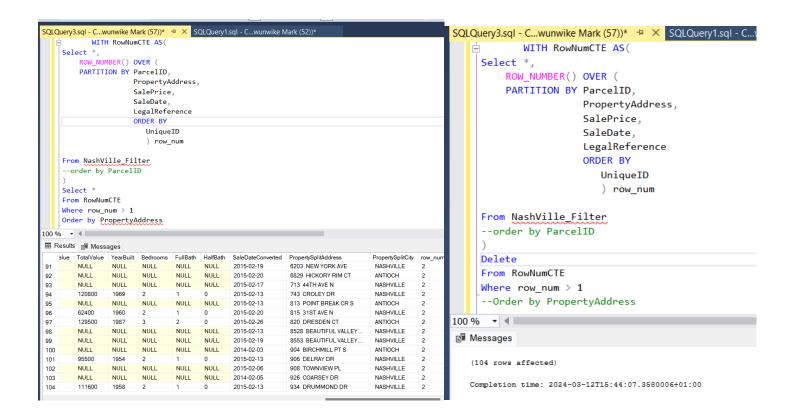
To further refine the dataset, I split the `PropertyAddress` column into separate components for address and city. This was achieved using the `SUBSTRING` function along with `CHARINDEX` to identify and extract the desired segments of the address. It's like breaking down a big problem into smaller, more manageable pieces.

5. Changing Y and N to Yes and No:



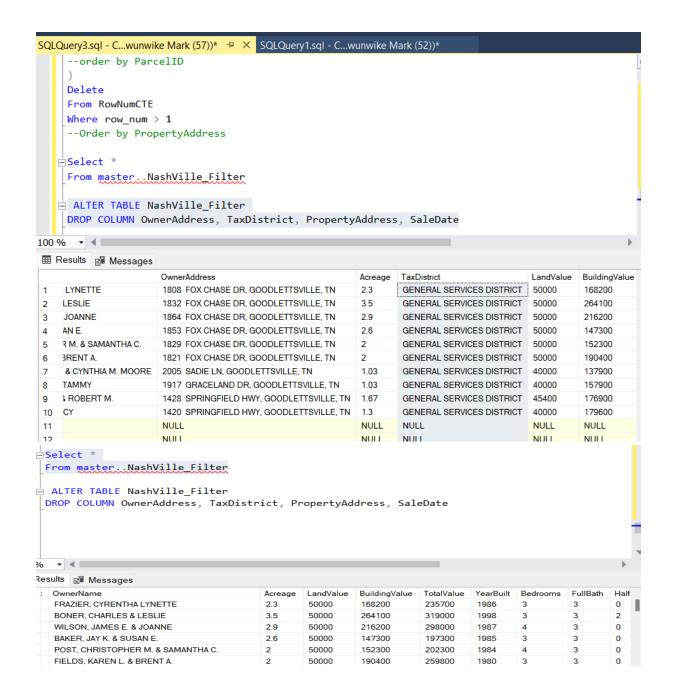
Employing linguistic precision reminiscent of a semantic scholar, I transmute coded values into universally understandable terms. `The 'SoldAsVacant' column contained values denoted by 'Y' and 'N', which I standardized to 'Yes' and 'No', respectively, using a `CASE` statement. I foster clarity and comprehension within the dataset, akin to translating ancient inscriptions for scholarly interpretation.

6. Remove Duplicates:



With the discerning eye of a scholarly critic, I discern and expunge duplicative entries within the dataset. Duplicate entries can skew analysis results. I identified and removed duplicates based on a combination of key columns (`ParcellD`, `PropertyAddress`, `SalePrice`, `SaleDate`, and `LegalReference`) using the `ROW_NUMBER` function within a Common Table Expression (CTE).

8. Delete Unused Columns:



Finally, unnecessary columns (`OwnerAddress`, `TaxDistrict`, `PropertyAddress`, `SaleDate`) were dropped from the dataset using the `ALTER TABLE` statement.

Conclusion

Through systematic data cleaning procedures, I successfully enhanced the quality and reliability of the housing dataset. By standardizing formats, handling missing values, splitting addresses, and removing duplicates, the dataset now provides a solid foundation for meaningful analysis and decision-making in the housing project. These cleaning tasks demonstrate my proficiency in SQL and data manipulation, ensuring accurate insights for informed decision-making.