Data Cleaning Using Excel

Project Focus:

Clean and standardize the dataset to make it analysis-ready.

Problem Statement

Data analysts often receive unstructured or incomplete data, making it challenging to draw reliable insights. For example, a company's sales data may contain inconsistencies in product names, missing values, and duplicate entries. This unstructured data creates inaccuracies in reporting, delays decision-making, and makes trend analysis unreliable.

Solution Overview

I developed a data cleaning and transformation process in Excel to organize and standardize the dataset, implementing strategies to identify, correct, and structure the data, making it ready for detailed analysis.

Dataset Used

New York Housing Market from Kaggle:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/nelgiriyewithana/new-york-housing-market

Columns:

Columns in the raw dataset file:

BROKERTITLE

TYPE

PRICE

BEDS

BATH

PROPERTYSQFT

ADDRESS

STATE

MAIN_ADDRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE_AREA_LEVEL_2

LOCALITY
SUBLOCALITY
STREET_NAME
LONG_NAME
FORMATTED_ADDRESS
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

Columns in the dataset after cleaning and transformation:

BROKERTITLE

TYPE

PRICE

BEDS

BATH

PROPERTYSQFT

ADDRESS

CITY

ZIP

LOCALITY

SUBLOCALITY

NEIGHBORHOOD

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

Step-by-Step Process for Data Cleaning

For each data cleaning project, I start by creating a working copy of the file. Not every step below applies to every dataset, but keeping this "cheatsheet" handy makes it easy to replicate the process on future datasets.

- 1. Check for Duplicates
- 2. Standardize Formatting: e.g., phone numbers, emails
- 3. Expand Abbreviations: Replace initials like "M" with "Male" for clarity
- 4. Clean Currency Columns: Remove symbols and standardize decimals

- 5. Standardize Age Variables: Group into ranges for clearer visualization
- 6. Remove Irrelevant Data
- 7. Handle Missing Values: Filter, add, or remove as needed
- 8. Handle Outliers
- 9. Convert Data Types: Ensure consistency in text, numbers, dates, and currency
- 10. Standardize Capitalization
- 11. Ensure Structural Consistency: e.g., make terms like "Not Applicable" and "N/A" consistent
- 12. Concatenate Columns Where Needed
- 13. Create an Error-Check System using conditional formatting
- 14. Data Consolidation: consolidate data from different sources
- 15. Use Functions to Adjust Case
- 16. Validate and QA the Data

Steps and Methods:

Deduplication: Remove duplicate property listings.

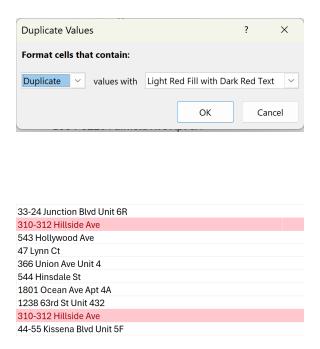
Problem: Duplicate entries, such as the same property listed multiple times, can skew analysis by inflating average prices and distorting metrics like median price per square foot.

Solution: Using Excel's Remove Duplicates feature can ensure each property is counted only once, improving accuracy for metrics like average price, median price per square foot, and total property count per area.

First, I applied conditional formatting on the MAIN_ADDRESS column to highlight duplicate entries.

I used Excel's Conditional Formatting feature:

Conditional Formatting > Highlight Cell Rules > Duplicate Values... In the dialog box, I leave the default settings.



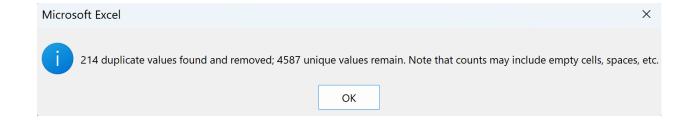
In the Data Tab click on Filter to add a filter to the sheet. Click the dropdown arrow in the header cell then select Sort by Color > Sort by Cell Color > Select the light red color. I can now see all the duplicate entries at the top of the sheet.



Then, I filtered by color to easily spot and address these duplicates.

To remove the duplicates go to the Data Tab and click on the Remove Duplicates icon.

After removing duplicates, I successfully eliminated 214 duplicate listings, reducing the total number of rows to 4,587.

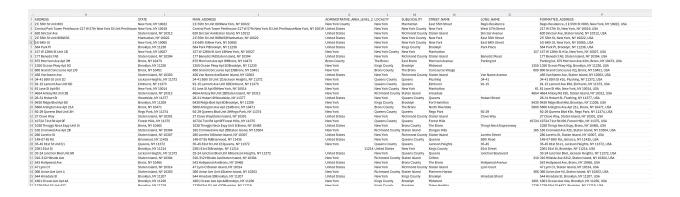


Remove Irrelevant Data

Problem: Datasets often include multiple columns with similar or redundant information. Keeping these extra columns can lead to confusion, increase data storage needs, and complicate analysis without adding value, making it challenging to focus on the most relevant information.

Solution: To streamline the dataset, I review and retain only the columns essential to the analysis, removing redundant or irrelevant fields. This process reduces clutter, improves clarity, and makes it easier to work with the data, ensuring a more efficient and focused analysis while preserving the most valuable information.

The dataset includes multiple columns with redundant address information, such as "ADDRESS," "MAIN_ADDRESS," "LONG_NAME," and "FORMATTED_ADDRESS." Keeping all these columns can lead to confusion, increase file size, and complicate analysis without adding meaningful insights.



I reviewed the columns and identified the most comprehensive and standardized address field. By removing the extra address columns and retaining only the essential ones, I simplified the dataset, reduced redundancy, and made it easier to work with the address data during analysis.

After reviewing, I decided to keep the most complete address columns and removed the rest to streamline the data.



Correcting Inconsistent Entries

Problem: In the New York Housing Market dataset, inconsistent entries in fields like broker titles, property types, or neighborhood names may result from variations in spelling, special characters, or typos. These inconsistencies make it challenging to accurately group and analyze data, potentially leading to misleading insights in summaries or aggregations.

Solution: Standardizing these entries is crucial to maintain consistency across the dataset. By identifying and correcting variations, I can ensure that similar entries are grouped accurately, enabling more reliable calculations for metrics like average prices, counts by neighborhood, and broker-specific statistics. This step enhances the dataset's usability, supporting a clear and accurate analysis of the New York housing market.

I used the SUBSTITUTE function to remove the forward slash in "Re/Max," standardizing it to "ReMax." For other instances of "/", I replaced it with "-" where appropriate.

BROKERTITLE
Re/Max Edge
Re/Max Edge
Re/Max Edge
RE/MAX Team
Re/Max Elite
Re/Max Elite

To achieve this, I needed to do two separate replacements in the formula:

1. First, replace "Re/Max" with "ReMax".

2. Second, replace all other slashes with dashes.

```
=SUBSTITUTE(SUBSTITUTE(A1, "Re/Max", "ReMax"), "/", "-")
```

Explanation:

- The inner SUBSTITUTE(A1, "Re/Max", "ReMax") replaces "Re/Max" with "ReMax".
- The outer SUBSTITUTE(..., "/", "-") then replaces any remaining slashes (such as in "Chelsea/Flatiron") with dashes.

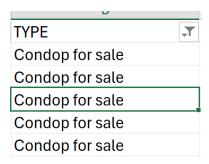
Justification:

- 1. When importing data into databases, data warehouses, or analysis software, slashes can be misinterpreted as special characters or delimiters, especially in file formats like CSV or when parsing with scripting languages.
 - This may result in parsing errors, where fields are split incorrectly, leading to incomplete or corrupted data. For example, "Re/Max" might be split into two parts (e.g., "Re" and "Max"), which can cause mismatches in records.
- Slashes in text fields can make it harder to perform accurate searches or data matching, especially if different versions of the same name exist (e.g., "Re/Max" and "ReMax").
 - Inconsistent entries disrupt data quality, leading to difficulties in filtering, matching, or deduplication. This can skew analyses, inflate counts, or produce inaccurate aggregations.
- 3. Visualization tools may have issues displaying labels with slashes, or slashes might create inconsistent naming in reports.
 - This can lead to confusing visual outputs, where identical entities are displayed under slightly different names (e.g., "Re/Max" vs. "ReMax"), making it hard for stakeholders to interpret results accurately.

BROKERTITLE
ReMax Edge
ReMax Edge
ReMax Edge
ReMax Elite
ReMax Elite
ReMax Edge

Additionally, I corrected a typo in the "Type" column, changing "Condop for Sale" to "Condo for Sale," ensuring consistency across entries.





Standardizing Formats

Problem: Inconsistent data formats for dates, currencies, or text fields complicate sorting and calculations.

Solution: Standardize date formats (e.g., MM/DD/YYYY), currency formats, and text capitalization using functions. This ensures uniform formatting, making data easier to filter, group, and analyze.

Although the "Brokered By" text in the broker title column isn't incorrect, it adds unnecessary length and makes sorting by broker name more difficult.

Standardizing this field improves readability and allows for easier sorting and grouping by broker name, which is essential for consistent analysis.

BROKERTITLE
Brokered by Douglas Elliman -111 Fifth Ave
Brokered by Serhant
Brokered by Sowae Corp
Brokered by COMPASS
Brokered by Sotheby's International Realty - East Side Manhattan Brokerage
Brokered by Sowae Corp
Brokered by Douglas Elliman - 575 Madison Ave

I used the SUBSTITUTE function to replace "Brokered by " with an empty string, and TRIM to remove any extra spaces:

```
=TRIM(SUBSTITUTE(A2, "Brokered by ", ""))
```

Explanation: Here, SUBSTITUTE removes the "Brokered by " text by replacing it with an empty string, while TRIM ensures there are no extra spaces left, making the data cleaner and easier to sort by broker name.

Justification: I chose SUBSTITUTE for its simplicity and flexibility. This formulabased approach can easily adapt for additional transformations, such as removing multiple text patterns, making it a scalable option.

BROKERTITLE-fixed	
Douglas Elliman -111 Fifth Ave	
Serhant	
Sowae Corp	
COMPASS	
Sotheby's International Realty - East Side Manhattan Bro	kerage
Sowae Corp	
Douglas Elliman - 575 Madison Ave	

Alternative Methods

1. Find and Replace:

For quick, one-off replacements, Find and Replace is an efficient option.

2. RIGHT and LEN Functions:

If "Brokered by " consistently has 12 characters, a combination of RIGHT and LEN could have also worked:

```
=RIGHT(A2, LEN(A2) - 12)
```

Explanation: This formula calculates the text length, removes the first 12 characters, and extracts the remaining text. It's helpful when the phrase length is consistent.

3. MID Function:

Similarly, the MID function can skip the first 12 characters and retrieve the rest of the text, however, using this functions results in a value error for cells where "NoBroker" exits in the cell.

Explanation: MID starts at the 13th character to exclude "Brokered by " and extracts the remaining text, providing precise control over the extraction.

Using RIGHT+LEN or MID would offer more granular text control, depending on the dataset's structure and needs.

In the BATH column, values like 2.373860858 appear to be non-standard for bathroom counts, which are usually expressed as whole or half numbers (e.g., 1, 1.5, 2). Such values may have resulted from a data entry error, averaging, or other calculations that led to non-integer values. This inconsistency can create confusion and reduce data clarity.

2 10 2 1 2.373860858	BATH	
2		2
2 1 2.373860858		10
1 2.373860858		2
2.373860858		1
	2.373860	858

Assuming these values are approximations, I will round them to the nearest halfbath using Excel's rounding functions. This approach aligns the data with the expected format, making it more interpretable and consistent. For example,

2.373860858 would be rounded to 2.5, ensuring that bathroom counts remain in practical increments.

This rounding adjustment enhances data accuracy and readability, especially for analysis involving averages or groupings based on bathroom count.

I will use the MROUND function:

```
=MROUND(A2, 0.5)
```

The MROUND function rounds a number to the nearest specified multiple. In this case, 0.5 is the multiple, so the formula rounds the value in the cell to the nearest half (0.5) increment.

As I am unsure what the original decimal values represent, rounding each to the nearest whole or half-bath is often the best way to make the data more interpretable and consistent for analysis.

BATH	
2	
10	
2	
1	
2.5	

Next I addressed the values in the PROPERTYSQFT column as they include decimal points, which is atypical for square footage in real estate, as property measurements are generally rounded to whole numbers. Decimals can create unnecessary precision that may complicate comparisons and analysis.

F
PROPERTYSQF
140
1754
201
44
1417
400
2184.20786
3300
75
97
85
116
2184.20786

I converted the values to numbers and remove any decimals by rounding down to the nearest whole number. In Excel, this is easily done by formatting the cells as numbers with zero decimal places. This adjustment ensures the square footage values are consistent and easy to interpret, aligning with standard real estate practices.

Select Number from the dropdown arrow in the Number Format box. Then click on the Decrease Decimal icon.



PROPERTYSQFT
1400
17545
2015
445
14175
4004
2184
33000
750
978
850
1987
2184
2184
2184

Handling Missing Values

Problem: Missing values in critical fields, such as numeric metrics or categorical information, can disrupt analysis and lead to inaccurate insights. For instance, missing values in numeric columns can skew calculations, while gaps in categorical fields may impact data grouping and filtering.

Solution: To address missing values, I assess each field based on its type:

- For Numeric Data: I use conditional formulas to fill blanks with placeholder values or averages, ensuring calculations remain reliable.
- For Categorical Data: I fill in missing entries with common values or label them as "Unknown" to retain transparency. This allows the analysis to proceed smoothly without discarding data points, while ensuring that the treatment of missing data is clear and documented.

In this dataset, there were no missing values. However, if any had been present, I could have applied these methods to address them effectively.

Data Parsing or Data Transformation

Problem: Some datasets contain concatenated or combined fields (e.g., full addresses, "City, State" fields, or "First Last" names), making it difficult to analyze or filter by specific components. When data is stored in a single field rather than split into relevant subfields, it can complicate searches, sorting, and aggregation.

Solution: By separating these text fields into individual columns, each piece of information is more clearly categorized, allowing for more targeted analysis. For instance, splitting a "City, State" field into two separate columns enables filtering and grouping by either city or state independently. This process, also known as Data Parsing or Data Transformation, breaks complex data into manageable parts, which improves data quality and analytical flexibility.

Next up I will tackle the four location columns. I chose to keep the LOCALITY column, which represents a specific geographic area (like a neighborhood or town) within a larger region, as well as the SUBLOCALITY column, which provides a more detailed section within that locality for additional analysis.

Upon further review, I found that the STREET_NAME column actually contains neighborhood information as well, which can be used for more fine-grained analysis, so I retained that column too.

The STATE column includes the city, state, and ZIP code. Since this dataset contains only New York data, the state designation itself is redundant; however,

the city and ZIP code offer valuable information for analysis so I kept create two new columns for each.

STATE
New York, NY 10022
New York, NY 10019
Staten Island, NY 10312
Manhattan, NY 10022
New York, NY 10065
Brooklyn, NY 11238
New York, NY 10027

To separate these, I extracted the ZIP code using the RIGHT function.

```
RIGHT(A2, 5)
```

Explanation:

The RIGHT function extracts a specified number of characters from the end of a text string. In this case, it extracts the last 5 characters from the cell, which would represent the ZIP code. This function is particularly useful for isolating elements like ZIP codes that consistently appear at the end of a text field.

Next, I used the LEFT function to extract a specified number of characters from the beginning of a text string. To isolate the city name, I used:

```
=LEFT(A2, FIND(",", A2) - 1)
```

Explanation:

- FIND(",", A2) locates the position of the first comma in the cell.
- Subtracting 1 from this position gives the exact length of the city name.

• LEFT then extracts characters up to that position, effectively isolating the city name from the rest of the text.

This approach is particularly useful when the city name appears consistently at the beginning of the address field, separated by a comma.

City
New York
New York
Staten Island
Manhattan
New York
Brooklyn

I kept the LATITUDE and LONGITUDE columns to enable geospatial and location-based analysis. These columns allow for accurate property mapping, whether in Excel's 3D Maps, Tableau, or similar tools. Latitude and longitude are also essential for proximity analysis, clustering, and creating heatmaps, supporting advanced geographic insights and trend identification by region.

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
40.761255	-73.9744834
40.7663935	-73.9809909
40.5418051	-74.1961086
40.7613979	-73.9746128

Creating an Error-Check System

Problem: Data entry errors can go undetected, leading to inaccurate analysis.

Solution: Set up conditional formatting rules to highlight outliers or errors (e.g., negative sales values or ages outside realistic ranges). Add validation rules in critical columns, allowing only acceptable values and flagging incorrect entries.

An unusually high property price in the dataset appears to be a potential outlier or typo. Given that New York's most expensive properties are valued well under \$300 million, this data point likely does not reflect an accurate price and may distort any price-based analysis.

To address this, I created a conditional formatting rule to highlight extreme values in the PRICE column, flagging potential outliers. This step enables a transparent approach to identifying and reviewing abnormal data entries.

Explanation:

To identify potential outliers in the PRICE column, I used Excel's Conditional Formatting feature:

- 1. Go to Conditional Formatting > Highlight Cell Rules > Greater Than...
- 2. In the dialog box, enter 300,000,000 as the threshold value.

This setting highlights any cell in the PRICE column with a value greater than \$300 million, marking it as a potential outlier. By setting this upper limit, I can quickly identify prices that may need further investigation or adjustments, ensuring a cleaner dataset for analysis.



I can now see the value is highlighted in red.



Justification:

Flagging First: By flagging the outlier, I can visually assess its potential impact on analysis.

Adjusting for Analysis Needs:

 If the outlier minimally impacts overall results, leaving it flagged is sufficient.

 If it significantly skews results, I may exclude it from certain calculations, such as averages, by setting a threshold.

Data Verification and Documentation

Problem: Without documentation, it's challenging to understand what cleaning steps Ire taken or to repeat the process.

Solution: I've documented each transformation step and create a checklist for consistency. Create a PDF document outlining which cleaning techniques were applied, making it easy to reproduce the process on future datasets.

Outcome

 The resulting dataset is consistent, accurate, and reliable for downstream analysis. Implementing these data cleansing steps improved the data quality significantly, reducing errors in reports and provides clearer insights for decision-making.

