

# Project: - Explore Weather Trends

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### Q1. What tools did you use for each step? (Python, SQL, Excel, etc)

There are Following Steps which are take to extract dataset from SQL: -

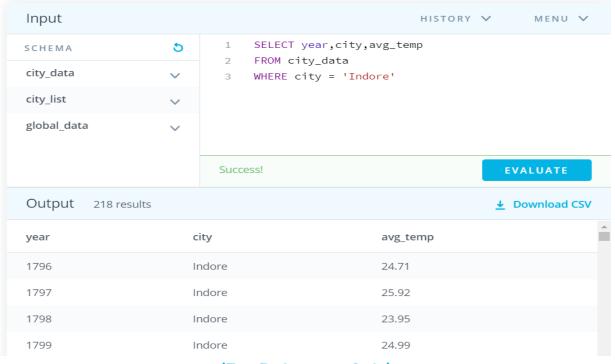
- Step 1: I have use two SQL queries to extract my data from dataset
  - ❖ For Global Data:

```
SELECT *
FROM global_data
```

❖ For Local data (For Indore):

```
SELECT year, city, avg_temp
FROM city_data
WHERE city = 'Indore'
```

Step 2: - To download the data to csv file using "<u>Download CSV</u>" and before that <u>EVALUATE</u> it and after downloading the csv file then convert it into XSLX file via MS Excel.



#### Q2. How did you calculate the moving average?

To calculate the moving average in MS Excel, I have used AVERAGE function (as shown in the lesson). And I have tried 7, 10, 20 year moving average to see which average is better to smooth out data. (as shown below)

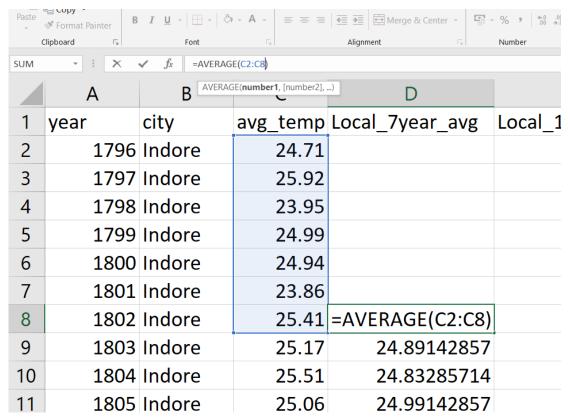


Fig: Local Average of 7 year

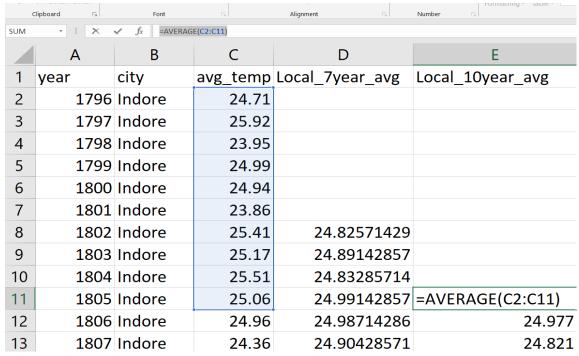


Fig: Local Average of 10 year

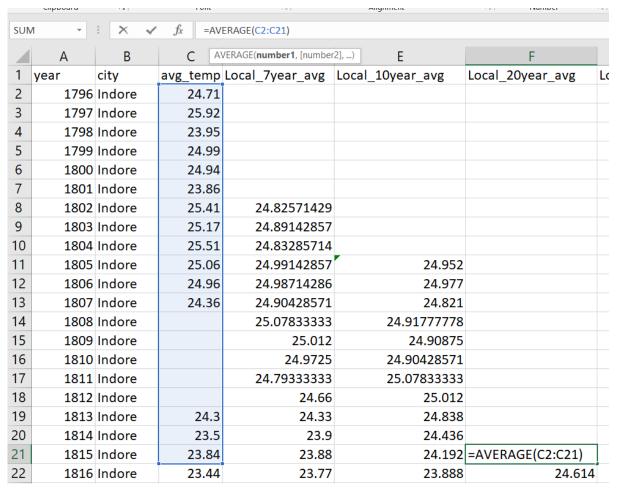


Fig: Local Average of 20 year

# Q3. What were your key considerations when deciding how to visualize the trends?

The key consideration was to determine the timeframe for data visualization. Looking at the local temperature data for Indore, the data covers the period between 1796 to 2013, where in the global temperature data covers the period between 1750 to 2015. Therefore, the analysis was performed for the range between 1796 to 2013. To make sure local and global temperature data is mapped correctly, we have to use VLOOKUP to retrieve the global temperature data worksheet into the local data worksheet. To help assess the data variance and frequency of change between local and global temperature levels, we have to calculate the following:

- The Local and Global annual change percentage.
- The difference between Local and Global average temperature.

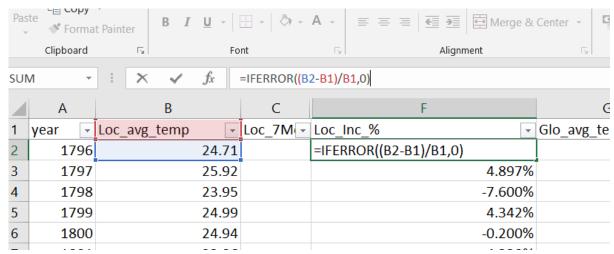


Fig: Local Annual Change Percentage

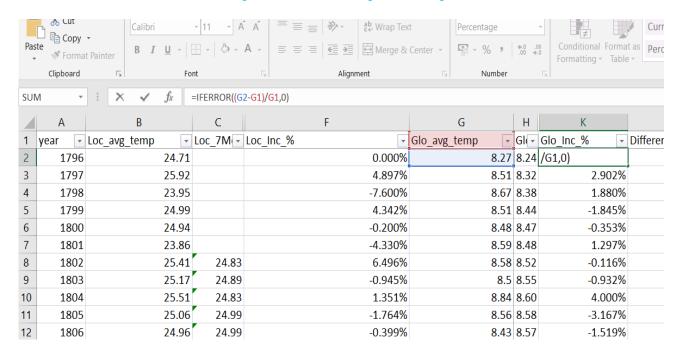


Fig: Global Annual Change Percentage

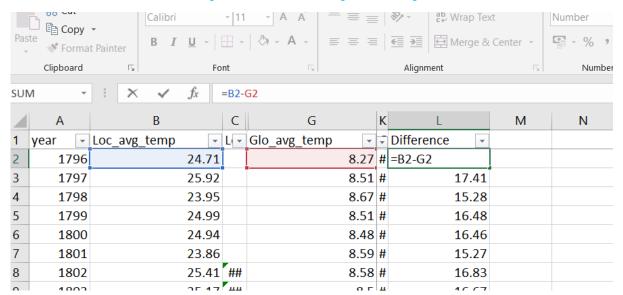


Fig: Difference Between Local and Global average temperature

To calculate the Max, Min, Average, Standard Deviation, High/Low (%) change, we have to use Pivot Table as shown below:

2				
3	Average of Loc_avg_temp		Average of Glo_avg_temp	
4		24.88	8.40	
5				
6	Max of Loc_avg_temp		Max of Glo_avg_temp	
7		26.41	9.73	
8				
9	Min of Loc_avg_temp		Min of Glo_avg_temp	
10		19.6	6.86	
11				
12	StdDev of Loc_avg_temp		StdDev of Glo_avg_temp	
13		0.66	0.55	
14				
15	Average of Loc_Inc_%		Average of Glo_Inc_%	
16		-0.01	0.00	
17				
18	Max of Loc_Inc_%		Max of Glo_Inc_%	
19		0.06	0.12	
20				
21	Min of Loc_Inc_%		Min of Glo_Inc_%	
22		-1	-0.10	
23				
24	Max of Difference		Min of Difference	
25		17.43	-8.11	

### Observation: -

	Min	Max	Average	SD	Highest Inc. (%)	Lowest Dec (%)	Avg Change
Indore	19.6	26.41	24.88	0.66	0.06	-1	-0.01
Global	6.86	9.73	8.40	0.55	0.12	-0.10	0.00

Table: Local VS Global

Highest Difference	Lowest Difference		
17.43	-8.11		

Table: Highest and Lowest Average Difference

- The Local (Indore) is hotter than global temperature (refer min, max and average in the table above).
- The Local (Indore) is increasing whereas the Global temperature is also increasing.
- The Global Temperature levels have a smaller variance than Local (Indore) temperature changes.
- The Highest difference between Local and Global Temperature is 17.43 and the lowest difference between Local and Global Temperature is -8.11.
- To determine the slope, we have used the TREND function for the local and global temperature data, so the following equations are:
  - 1. Local Temperature: y = 0.0049x + 14.041
  - 2. Global Temperature: y = 0.0083x + 7.8644

By comparing above two equation we get the slope (Slope 1: 0.0049) and second one is (Slope 2: 0.0083). We can observe that the Global Temperature is increasing more rapidly than Local Temperature.

