

Exploring__Weather__Trends

February 20, 2023

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

0.1 Data Gathering

```
[2]: city = pd.read_csv('results_city.csv')
```

```
[3]: city.head()
```

```
[3]:   year    city  country  avg_temp
0  1743  Hamburg  Germany    6.23
1  1744  Hamburg  Germany    9.63
2  1745  Hamburg  Germany    1.25
3  1746  Hamburg  Germany    NaN
4  1747  Hamburg  Germany    NaN
```

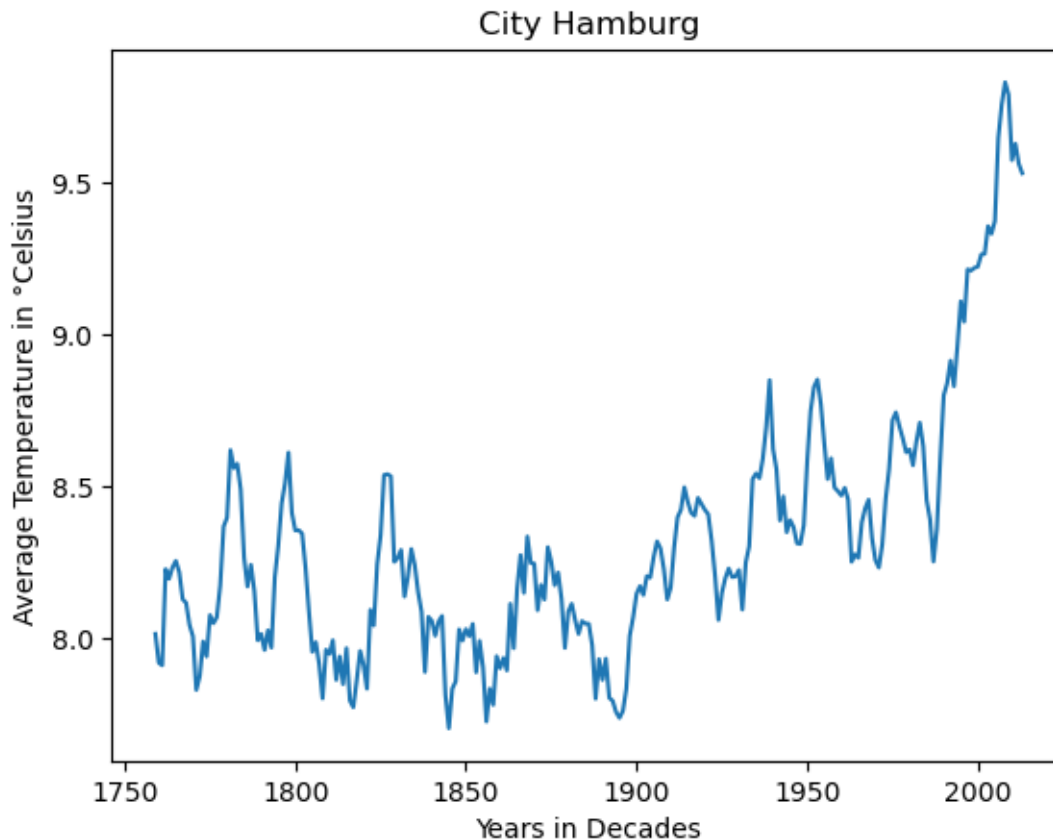
```
[4]: city_decade = city.avg_temp.rolling(10).mean()
city_decade[10:20]
```

```
[4]: 10    NaN
11    NaN
12    NaN
13    NaN
14    NaN
15    NaN
16    8.016
17    7.921
18    7.913
19    8.229
Name: avg_temp, dtype: float64
```

0.2 Plotting City Data

```
[5]: plt.figure()
plt.plot(city.year, city_decade)
plt.xlabel("Years in Decades")
plt.ylabel("Average Temperature in °Celsius")
plt.title("City Hamburg")

plt.show()
```



```
[8]: globe = pd.read_csv('results_global.csv')
```

```
[9]: globe.head()
```

```
[9]:   year  avg_temp
0  1750      8.72
1  1751      7.98
2  1752      5.78
3  1753      8.39
4  1754      8.47
```

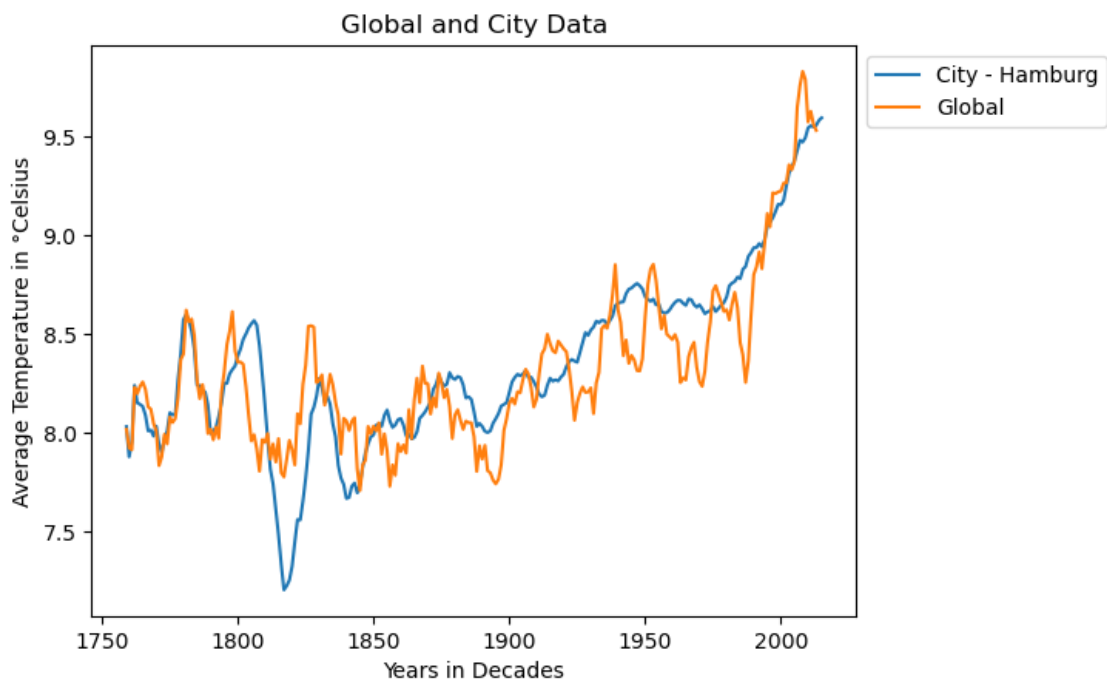
```
[10]: globe_decade = globe.avg_temp.rolling(10).mean()
globe_decade[10:20]
```

```
[10]: 10    7.877
      11    7.956
      12    8.239
      13    8.150
      14    8.143
      15    8.132
      16    8.088
      17    8.008
      18    8.012
      19    7.982
      Name: avg_temp, dtype: float64
```

0.3 Plotting City and Global Data

```
[11]: plt.figure()
plt.plot(globe.year, globe_decade, label='Global')
plt.plot(city.year, city_decade, label='City')
d = {'City - Hamburg': city_decade, 'Global': globe_decade}
plt.legend(d, bbox_to_anchor=(1.0, 1.0))
plt.xlabel("Years in Decades")
plt.ylabel("Average Temperature in °Celsius")
plt.title("Global and City Data")

plt.show()
```



0.4 Outline

The datasets were downloaded in csv-format from a database provided by Udacity with SQL queries, for analysis the data were gathered in a jupyter notebook with pandas, after calculating the rolling averages the data were plotted with matplotlib line chart functionality. Considering the timespan of the dataset a rolling average of 10 years was chosen, the final plot lies the data for the city and the global data together to allow direct comparison and discussion below in the conclusion.

0.5 Conclusion

Given the duration in regards to time for weather data, it was appropriate to set the rolling average to 10 years, hence plotted above are rolling averages and the closest city to my residence has shown a steady rise of temperature since the start of the industrialization, with a steep increase in the last 2-3 decades. **This development is in line with the global increase in temperature**, which however shows a steadier increase after 1840-2013, compared to the global development which shows a similar increase but with higher swings during this period of time. As mentioned above the overall trend is a steep increase in temperature for both, the City of Hamburg and the globe alike.