

Project 1: Data Analysis Exploring Weather Trends

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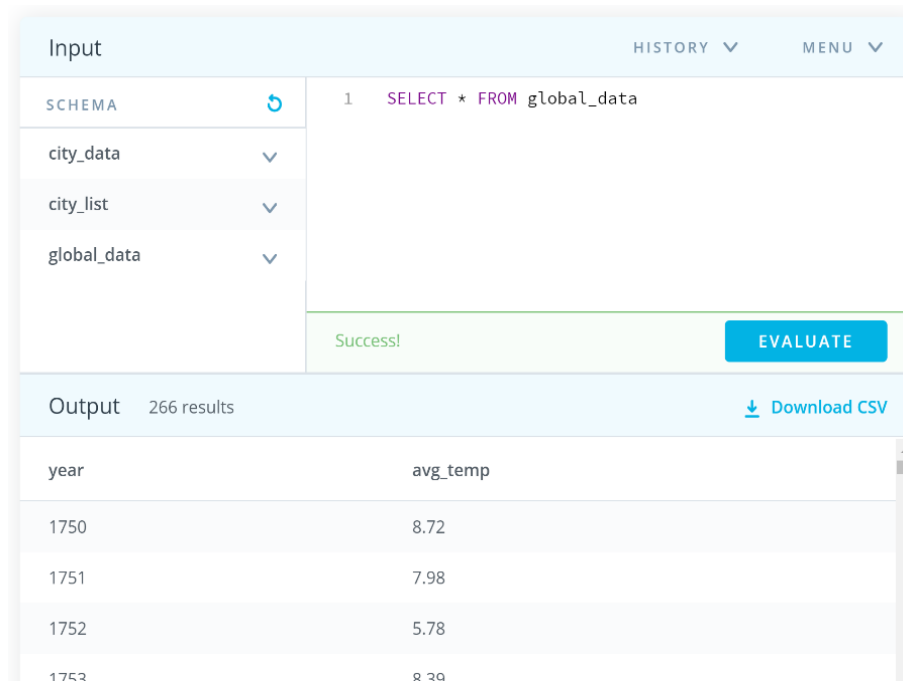
1- Introduction:

Exploring Weather Trends is the first project in Data Analysis nanodegree program. The goal of this project is to create visualization and write up describing the similarities and differences between global temperature trends and temperature trends in the big city to the local city.

2- Preparing the Data:

1- Extract data with SQL by using the below queries:

- For extracting global Data, I used the below query as shown in Figure.1, then I downloaded it as csv file:



The screenshot shows a web-based SQL interface. At the top, there's a header with 'Input', 'HISTORY', and 'MENU'. Below this is a 'SCHEMA' dropdown menu with options: 'city_data', 'city_list', and 'global_data'. The query editor shows a single query: '1 SELECT * FROM global_data'. Below the query editor, there's a green 'Success!' message and a blue 'EVALUATE' button. The 'Output' section shows '266 results' and a 'Download CSV' button. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'year' and 'avg_temp'. The table shows data for the years 1750, 1751, 1752, and 1753.

year	avg_temp
1750	8.72
1751	7.98
1752	5.78
1753	8.39

Figure 1 : SQL query for global data

- For extracting the city Data, I used the below query as shown in Figure.2, then I downloaded it as csv file:

Input		HISTORY	MENU
SCHEMA	↻		
city_data	▼		
city_list	▼		
global_data	▼		
		<pre> 1 SELECT * FROM city_data 2 WHERE city LIKE 'Riyadh' 3 </pre>	
		<div>Success!</div> <div>EVALUATE</div>	
Output		171 results	Download CSV
year	city	country	avg_temp
1843	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	24.74
1844	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	15.45
1845	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	20.82
1846	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	
1847	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	
1848	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	24.56
1849	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	24.80
1850	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	24.34

Figure 2 : SQL query for 'Riyadh city'

3- Use Excel to:

- Clean the data by cutting the data of the Global-Data to be equals in years with the data from my city 'Saudi Arabia - Riyadh city'.
- Exclude the year 1846 and 1847 because it's included missing data in 'Saudi Arabia - Riyadh city' data.
- Combine 'Saudi Arabia - Riyadh city' data and 'Global data' in one excel sheet to compare and visualize them.
- Apply moving average for 10 years using average () function and rename it to 'Riyadh Temp' and 'Global Temp' to visualize it.
- Compare Riyadh-avg and Global-avg by using "Scatter with Straight line".
- Choose the moving average to be 10 years since I tried 3 different possibilities 10,20,30 years as it's shown in Figure.3 because more than this will be a lack of details, so I found that 10 years more comfort for eyes to find the trend and see the pattern clearly and faster than the other choices.

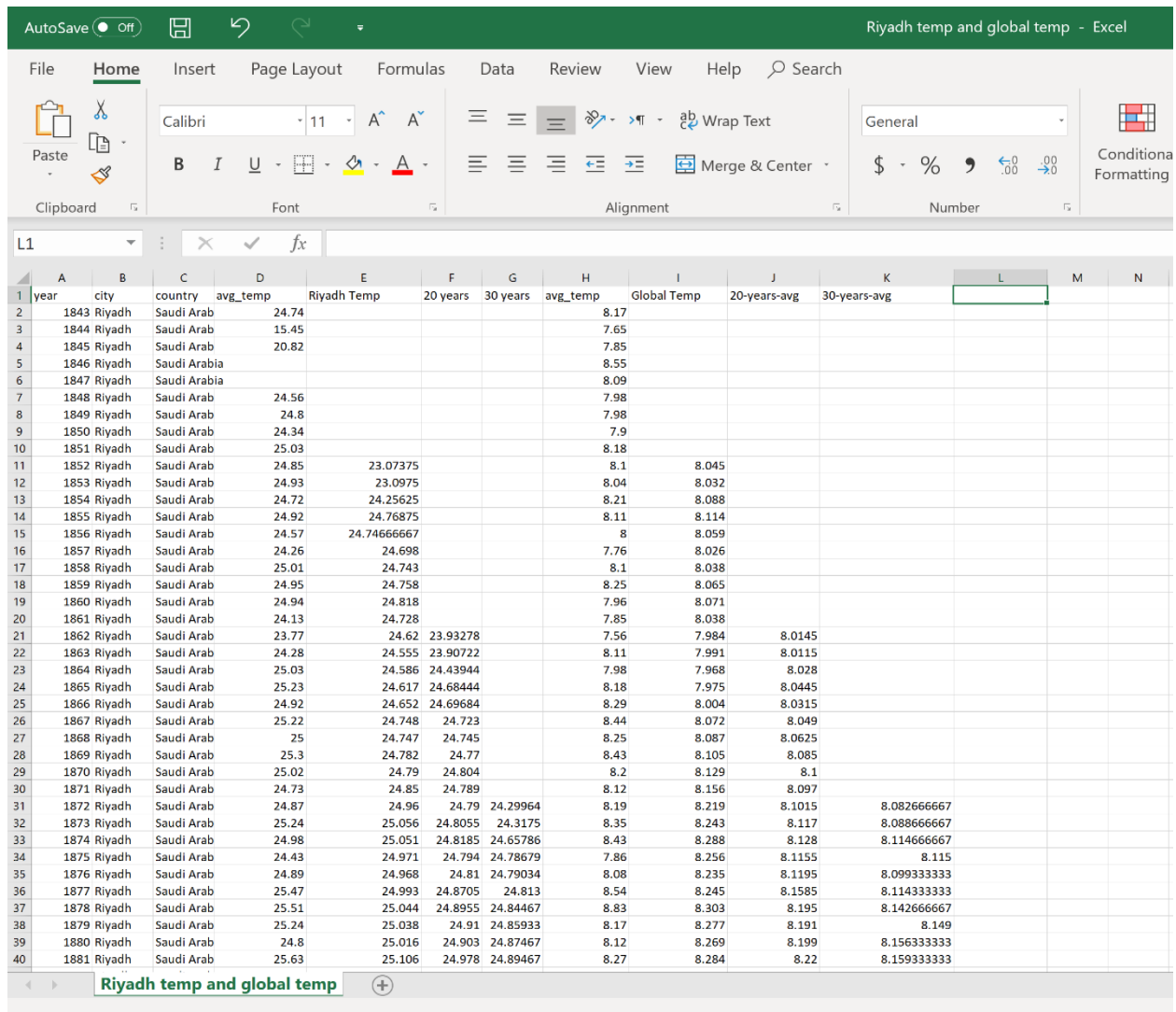


Figure 3 : Excel sheet for comparison of 'Riyadh city' temp data and 'Global temp' data

4- Conclusion:

As shown in Figure.3, The avg-temp of Riyadh city is hotter than the global avg-temp, the avg-temp of Riyadh city ranges between 23 to 26 and the avg-temp of the global ranges between 7 to 9. So depending on this, the difference is kind of consistent. The avg-temp of Riyadh city faster to become hotter than the global avg-temp, since from 1845 until 2013, the avg-temp of Riyadh city increasing by 4 to 5 c, where the global increasing by 1 to 2 c. Depending on the below figure the world will be hotter with years and the relation between the avg-temp of Riyadh city and Global avg-temp is that Riyadh is one of the reasons that making the avg world higher with years.

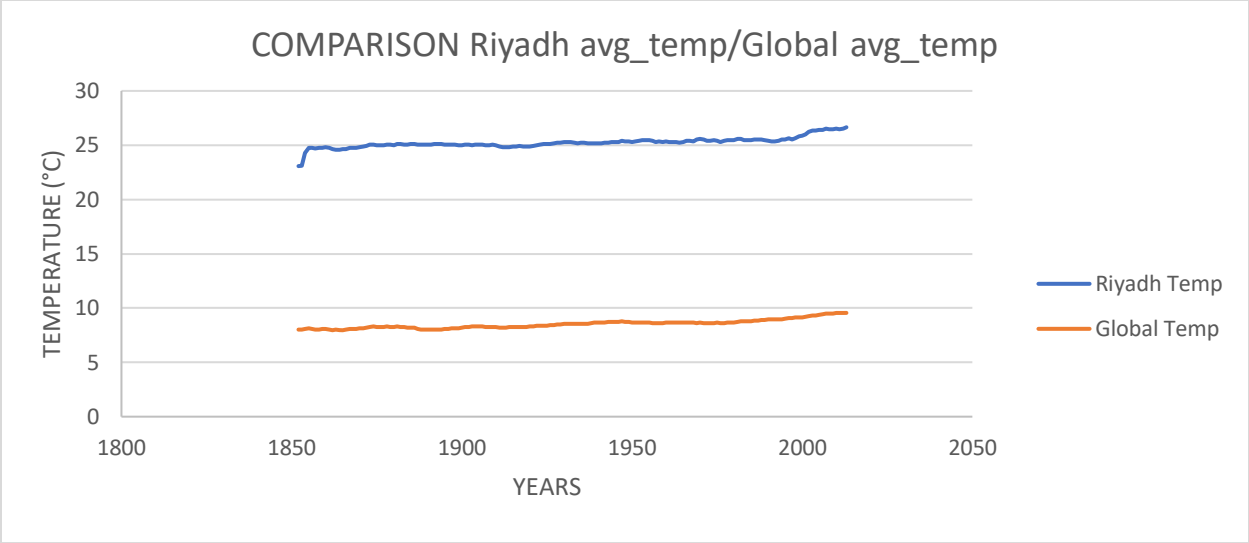


Figure 4 : Comparison of avg Temp between Riyadh city and Global Temp