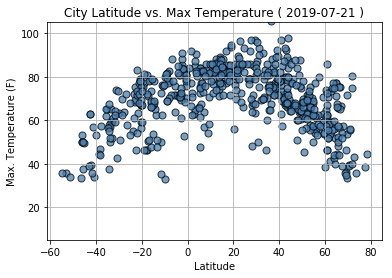
  
  
**Three observable trends based on the data**

First, these findings would vary based on the time of year that they are taken. It would be interesting to retake these readings during the different solstices. But based on the observations today, July 21st 2019 with the random sampling of 550 cities, I have pondered this.

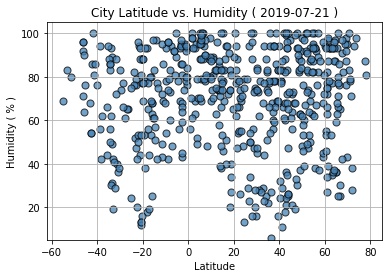
The scatter plot that confirms the statement ‘Duh, It gets hotter…” as we approach the equator is scatter plot for the City Latitude Versus Temperature as compared to the other graphs plotted.



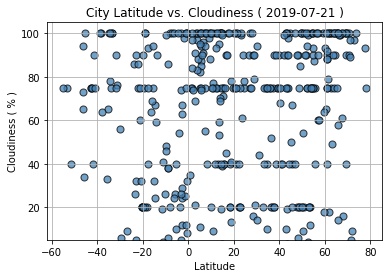
The plotted data fills in a concave graph with the apex almost over the equator. It can be clearly seen that the maximum temperatures of the day is at the around the 20 degree latitude ( Northern Hemisphere), which is just NORTH of the equator. This is because during the month of June / July, the sun is directly shining   
  
  


Figure 1 Image from https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/seasons/en/

There seems to be a possibly very small correlation between the latitude and the humidity in this data sample towards the equator, but it could be seasonal related as well. It doesn’t seem enough to justify diving deeper.



Again there also seems to be a very small correlation between the latitude and cloudiness, there seems to be a dense plot points at the equator and at the 40 to 60 latitude. Again this could correlate to the seasons. If we were to plot daily sampling these results could be way off.



The only common factor for all of the wind speed for the day is everything seems to be around 10 mph. There doesn’t seem to be any correlation between wind speed and elevated temperatures as we approach the equator.

