

# Climate Trends

Hamburg, Germany vs. Alexandria, Egypt vs. The World

Moving average: 4-year, 10-year, 30-year

## Data Wrangling Part 1: SQL

Data were extracted from PostgreSQL:

1) Finding the closest city to where I live:

```
SELECT *  
FROM city_list  
WHERE city_list.country = 'Germany'
```

2) Gathering data for Hamburg:

```
SELECT *  
FROM city_data  
WHERE city_data.city = 'Hamburg'
```

3) Gathering global data:

```
SELECT *  
FROM global_data
```

4) Gathering data for Alexandria, Egypt:

```
SELECT *  
FROM city_data  
WHERE city = 'Alexandria' AND country = 'Egypt'
```

Each table was exported as a .csv file.

## Data Wrangling Part 2: Python Pandas

Opening .csv-files in Excel causes problems with floating-point numbers, therefore files were transformed into .tsv-files with pandas:

1) The .csv files were read into pandas dataframes:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
global_df = pd.read_csv('results_global.csv')  
hamburg_df = pd.read_csv('results_Hamburg.csv')  
alexandria_df = pd.read_csv('results_Alexandria.csv')
```

2) The df-s were exported with tab as delimiter:

```
global_df.to_csv('pd_global', index=False, sep='\t')  
hamburg_df.to_csv('pd_hamburg', index=False, sep='\t')  
alexandria_df.to_csv('pd_alexandria', index=False, sep='\t')
```

## Calculating moving averages in Excel

The periods were 4 years, 10 years, and 30 years. The period of 30 years is conventionally used to illustrate long-term weather trends<sup>1</sup> and the other two periods demonstrate a short-term and a medium-term trend, respectively.

The formulas used were as follows:

- 4-year bar:

=AVERAGE(B2:B5)

- 10-year bar:

=AVERAGE(B2:B11)

- 30-year bar:

=AVERAGE(B2:B31)

## Calculating correlations between moving averages for Hamburg, Alexandria, and the world in Excel

The basic formula for a correlation coefficient in Excel is:

=CORREL(array1;array2)

4-year moving average	Global	Hamburg, Germany
Global		
Hamburg, Germany	0.7	
Alexandria, Egypt	0.93	0.57

10-year moving average	Global	Hamburg, Germany
Global		
Hamburg, Germany	0.87	
Alexandria, Egypt	0.96	0.79

30-year moving average	Global	Hamburg, Germany
Global		
Hamburg, Germany	0.96	
Alexandria, Egypt	0.99	0.93

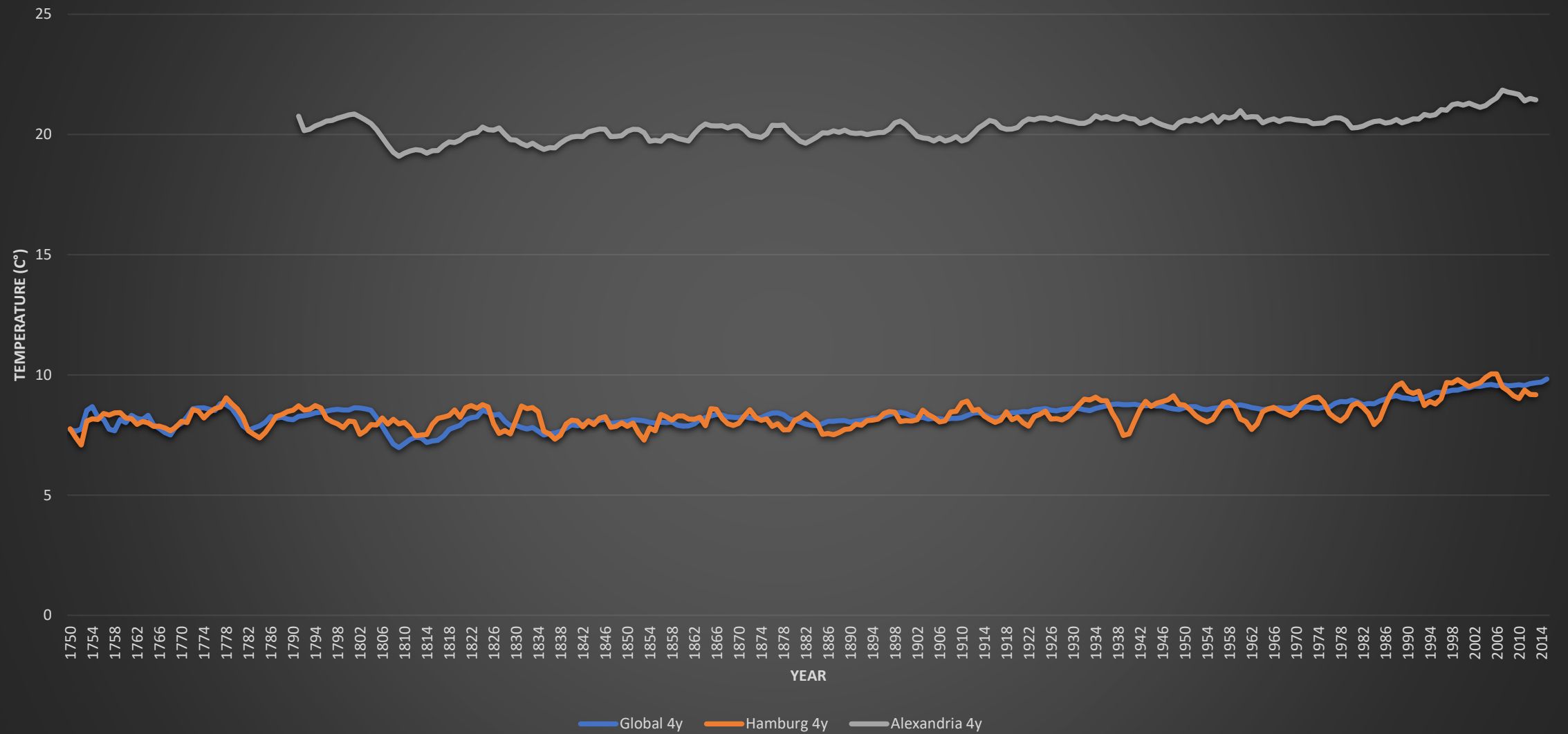
# Graphing the 4-year, 10-year, and 30-year trends for Hamburg, Alexandria, and the world in Excel

The moving averages were plotted as lines with the years on the x-axis.

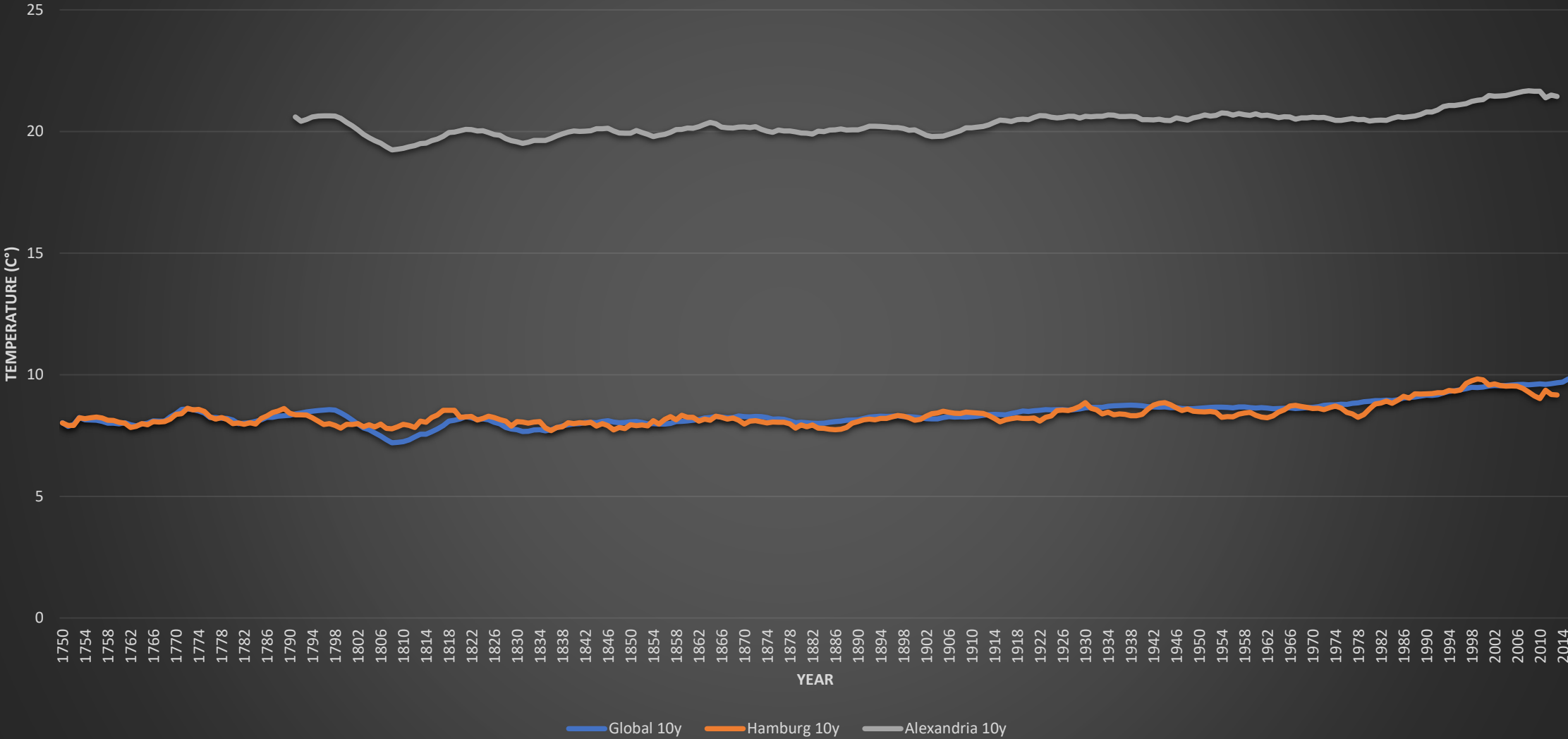
## Observations

- 1) As expected, the curves fluctuate the most for the shortest period, less for the medium-long period and least of all for the long-term period. This is reflected in the correlation coefficients between Hamburg and Alexandria, which show an obviously stronger relationship when comparing a 4-year, a 10-year, and a 30-year moving average subsequently.
- 2) An event known as „the year without summer“ (1816) <sup>2</sup> is noticeable as a dip in the curves for all periods, but it is the clearest in the curve of the 10-year moving average. The dip is less expressed for Hamburg, possibly due to the prevalence of cloudy weather.
- 3) The long-term curve for Hamburg is almost identical with the global curve; the curve for Alexandria is approximately 12 degrees above the average global trend.
- 4) Since approximately the 1930s, the 4-year trend for Hamburg shows larger amplitudes, while the curve for Alexandria for the same period shows smaller amplitudes.
- 5) Looking at the 30-year moving average, there seems to be a clear positive increment for the 20th century, which continues into the 21st century, although the data for the last 30 years are not complete.

## Temperature: A 4-year moving average



# Temperature: A 10-year moving average





# Temperature: A 30-year moving average

