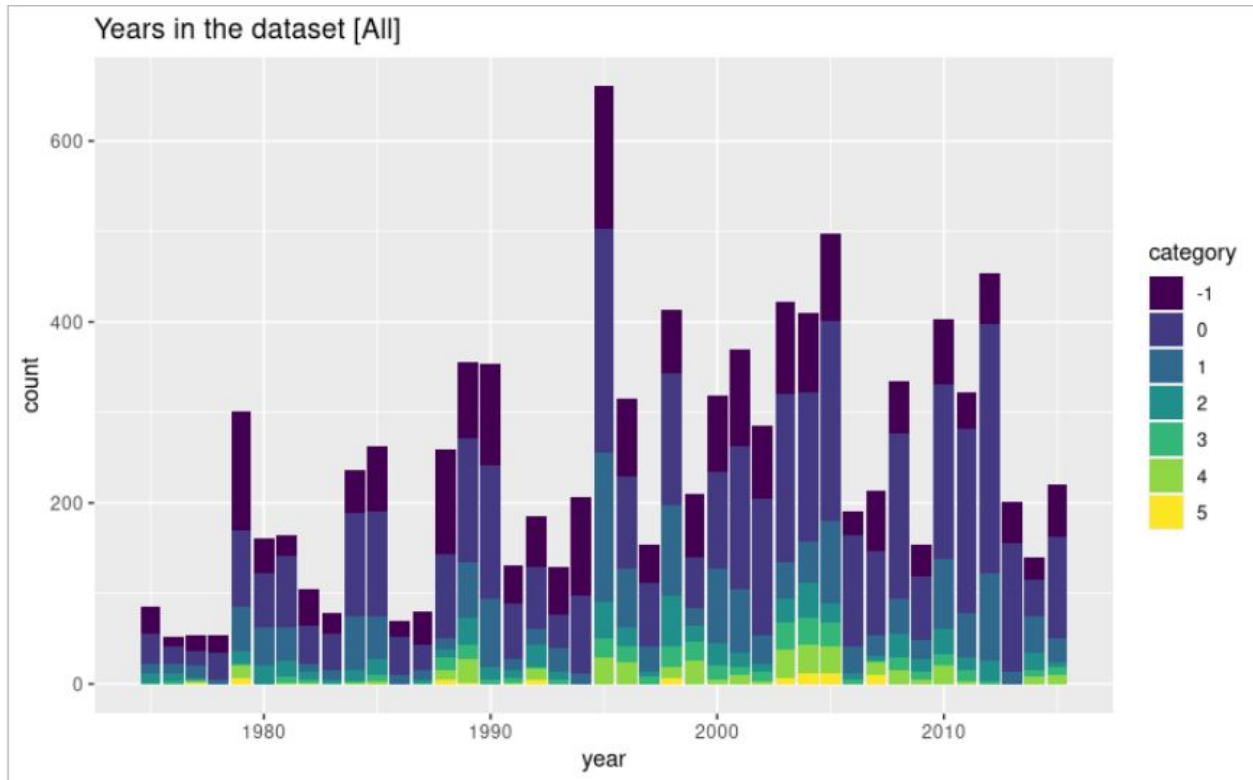


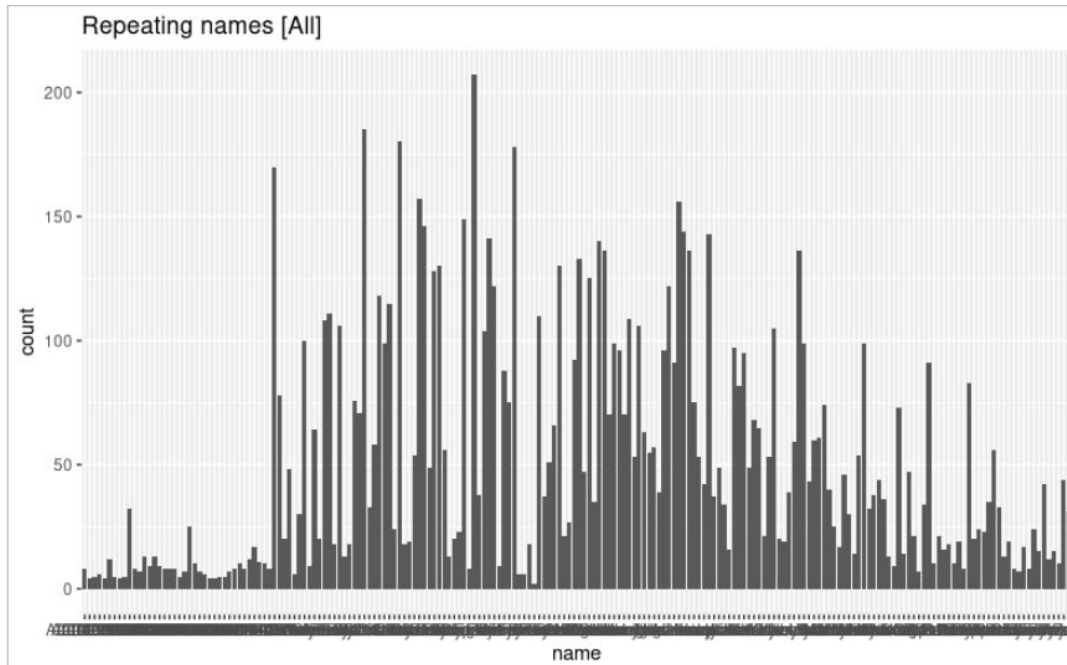
Report #1

Cam, Cole , Jake

Storms Data Set

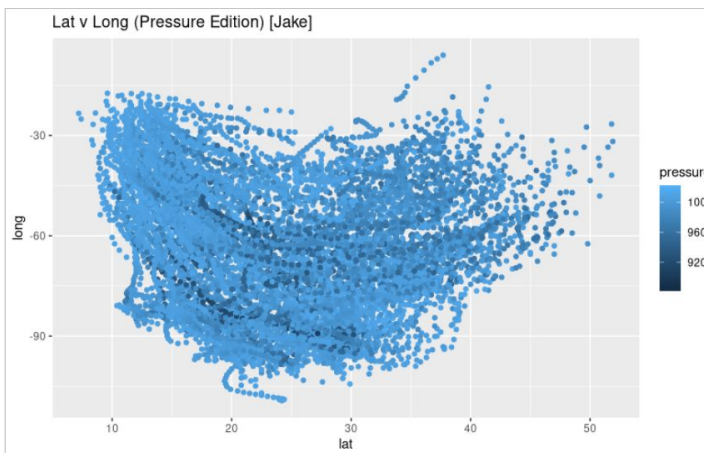
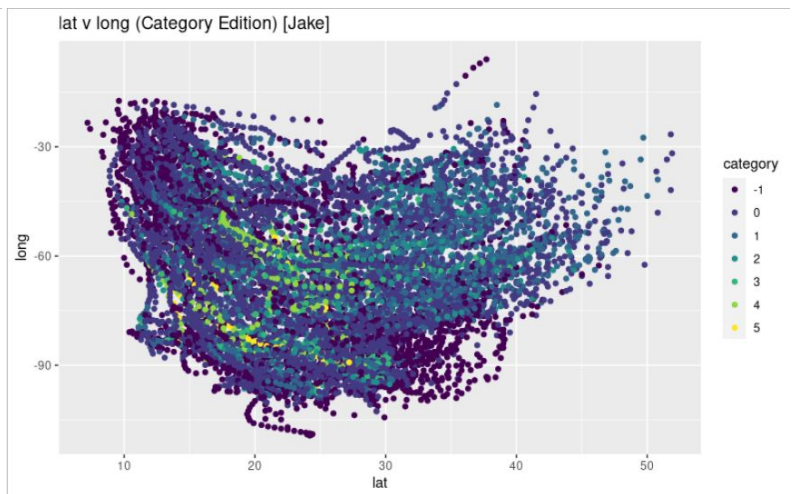
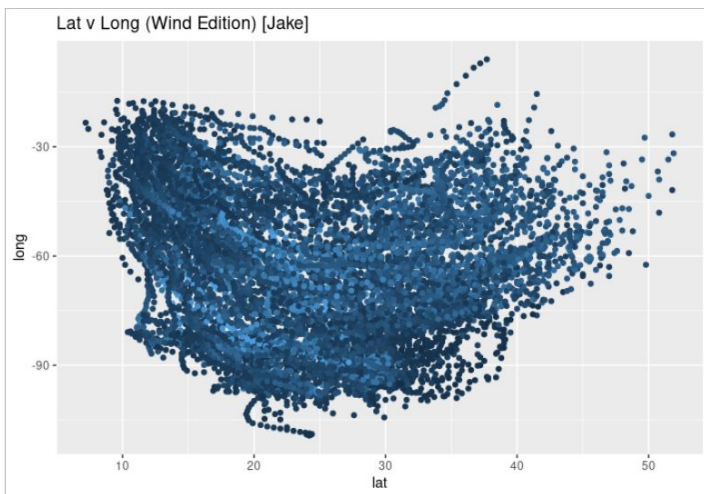
Graphs 0





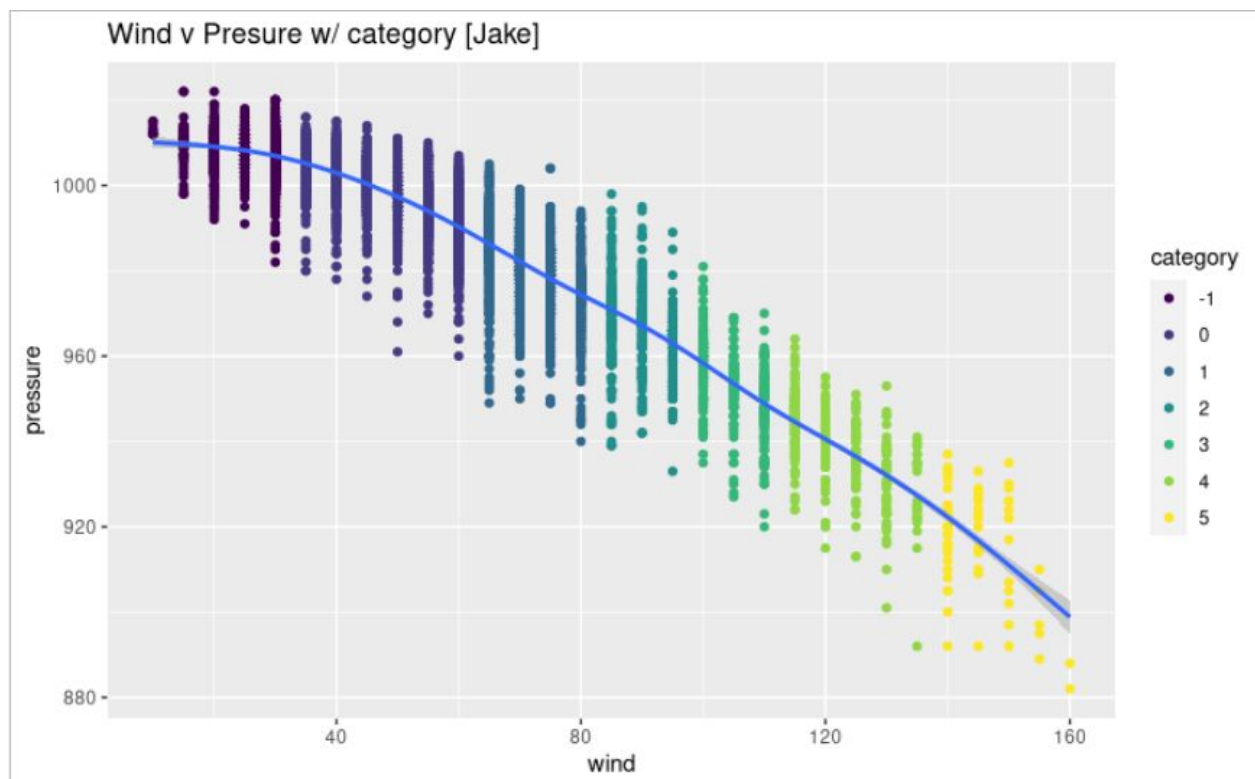
With these 2 graphs we just want take take a lot to see the replacant data, because there is a spread in the year we know that we can take that data and further manipulate it to hopefully generate the following graphs, as for the names because of the heavy amount of repeating and the fact that it doesn't interact with any other facet of the data which means that its useless.

Graphs 1



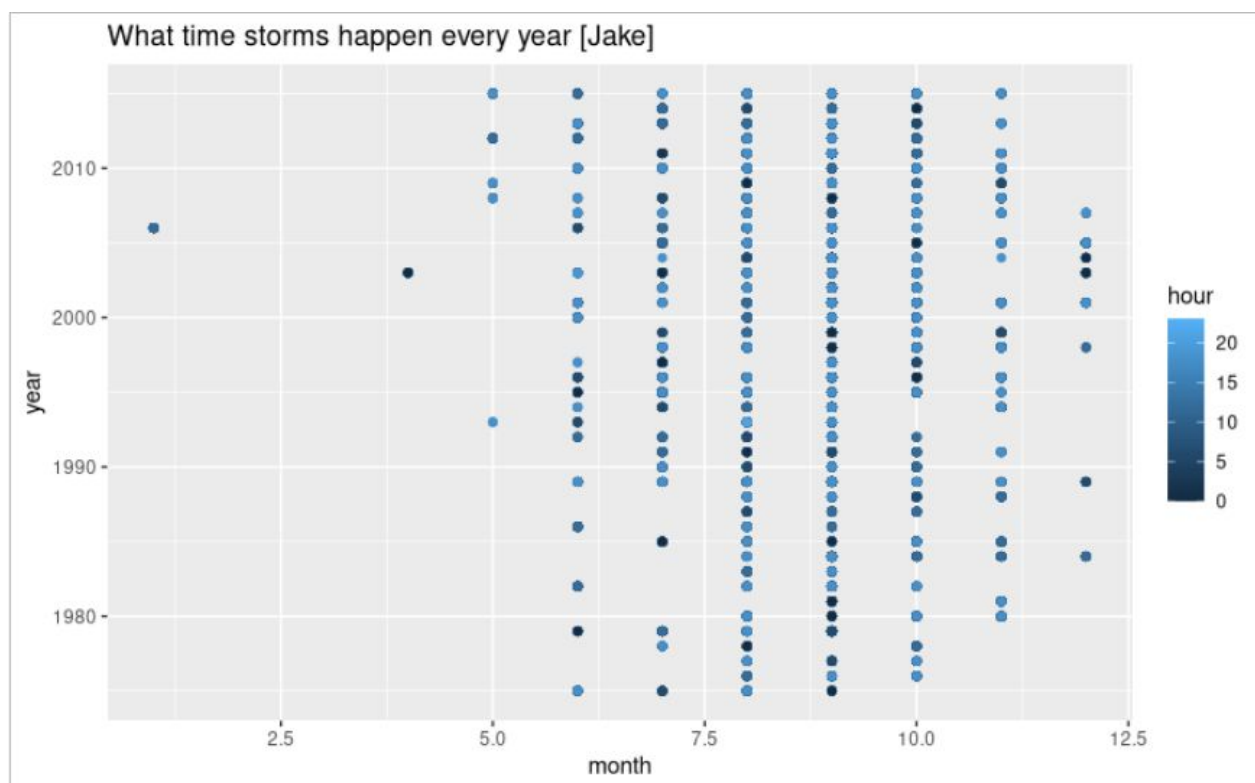
These 3 graphs all represent Latitude vs Longitude each dot is in the same place for each graph, where it becomes interesting is when you look at them as a group. We see as the wind becomes more hectic the category also seems to increase but that doesn't necessarily hold true for the pressure. (or that could be reversed I'm like super colorblind). While doing outside research I found that categories are actually assigned based on the wind speed.

Graph 2



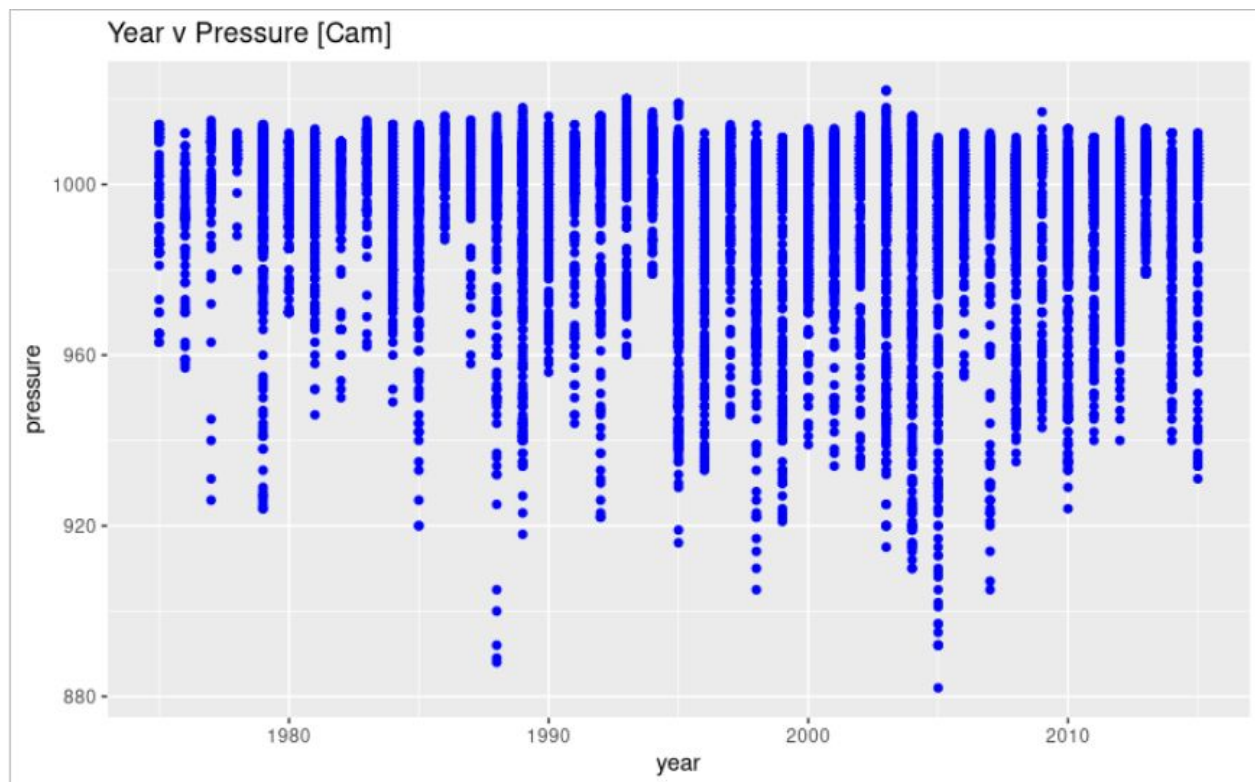
This is shows that with higher pressure and lower winds the lower the category, it also shows the very definite groups goes on to prove the above point of lower pressure + higher winds = worse storms

Graph 3



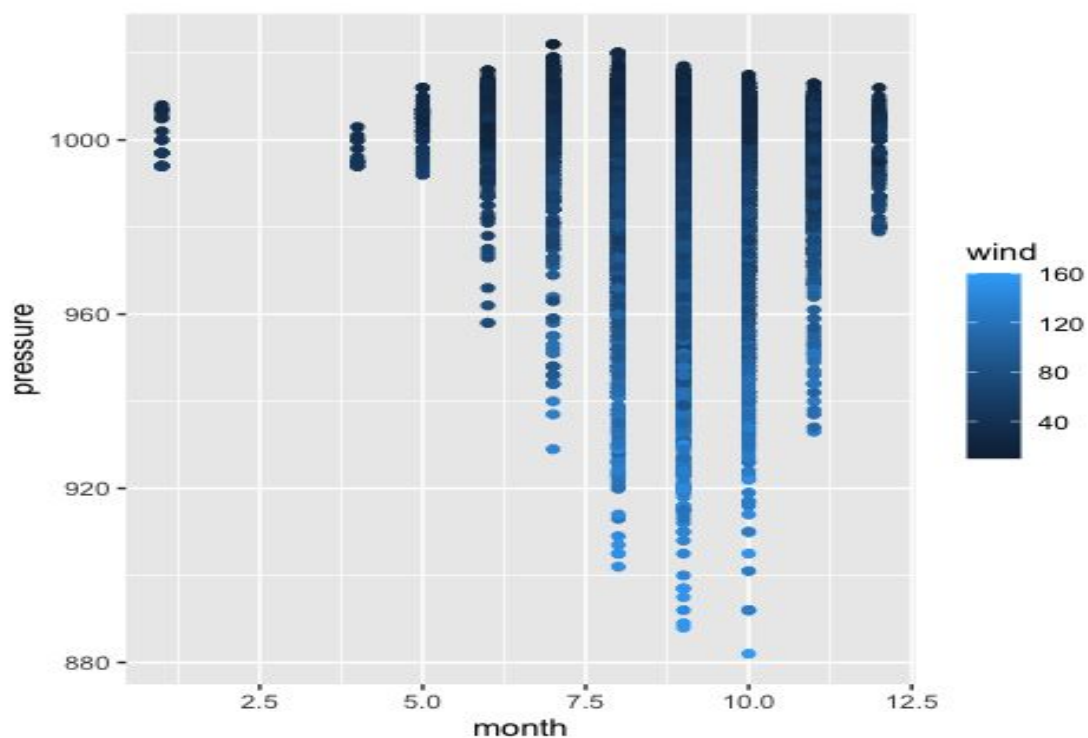
What's really interesting about this graph is that uneven spread of the data storms are more likely to happen towards the last 3 quarters of the year then they are in the first quarter. This is probably because of "Hurricane Season" specifically

Graph 4



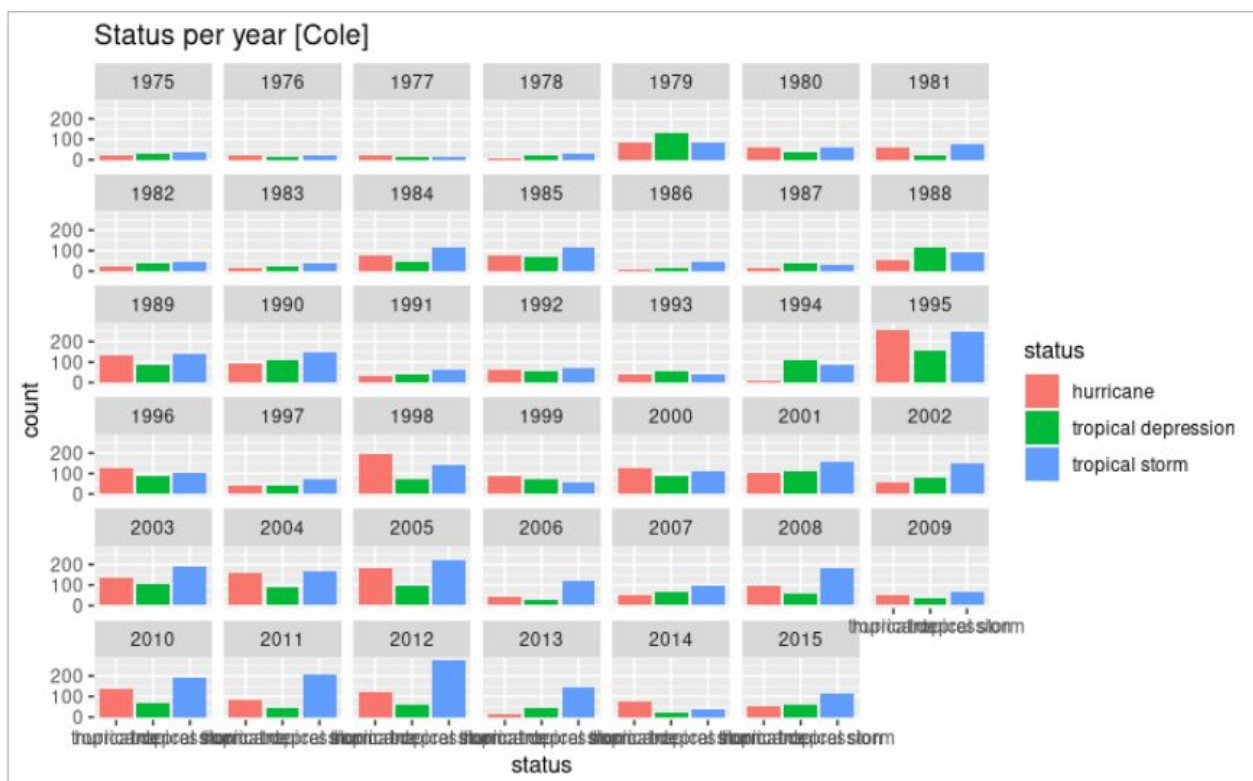
I wanted to determine if the storms grew more or less intense over time, so I created a graph that compared the atmospheric pressures of each storm over many years. To my surprise, the graph produced a wave pattern, suggesting that overall, the intensity of storms has not shifted into a single direction.

Graph 5



After seeing the wave pattern of atmospheric pressures each year, I wanted to see how the distribution applied to months. This graph shows that the summer and fall months have the highest spread in pressure of storms. I decided to also include the wind speeds in this graph, as leaving the pressure alone could be misleading. As we can see in this graph, pressure and wind speed have an inverse relationship, so the storms closer to the bottom are actually more intense. Not surprisingly, the few storms that occurred during the winter and early spring months were some of the least intense.

Graph 6



This graph displays a grid of bar graphs over the years 1975 to 2015. On each graph it shows the number of storms based on the type of storm; hurricane, tropical depression and tropical storm. From this graph we can see the variety of storms over time is a bit random with 1995 having the most amount of storms.