### PROJECT SPECIFICATION

## **Explore Weather Trends**

### 1. SQL Query

SELECT city\_data.year, city\_data.avg\_temp as city\_temp, global\_data.avg\_temp as global\_temp

FROM city\_data
JOIN global\_data

ON city\_data.year = global\_data.year

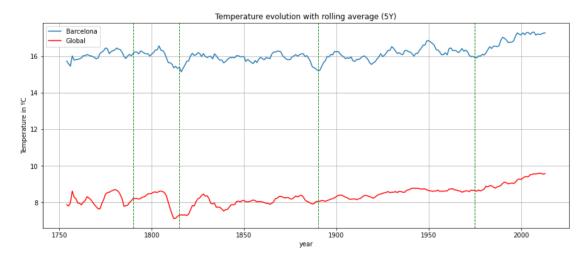
WHERE city\_data.city = 'Barcelona' AND city\_data.country = 'Spain'

AND NOT city data.avg temp is NULL

# 2. Analysis and graph done with Python on Jupyter notebooks. Moving averages calculated as:

temp['city\_ma5'] = temp['city\_temp'].rolling(5).mean()
temp['global\_ma5'] = temp['global\_temp'].rolling(5).mean()

### 3. Graph



#### 4. Observations:

- It is clear that Barcelona, Spain is hotter than the average global temperatures. The average temp. difference between Barcelona and global temp. is 7,78 °C. Having a consistent max/min difference of [8,5 7,15] °C throughout the years.
- The green dashed vertical lines on the graph show that the trends are simultaneously followed on both sides, showing the changes earlier on the avg. global temperature due to the gathering of temperatures of all around the world and thus having a bigger sample.
- There is an upward temperature trend. For Barcelona the temperature has risen 1,544 °C and in avg. global temperatures 1,702 °C.
- Analyzing the correlation to measure the strength of the linear relationship between the two variables
   (City global temperatures) we can observe a correlation coefficient of 0.693804 and when calculated
   with 5-year rolling average it is 0.845151. This positive strong correlation close to 1 means that both
   variables will react similarly to increases and decreases. The rest of the correlations shown below can
   be dismissed as they do not have any meaning for this analysis.

