* Context/Motivation:
  + Climate plays a key part in human life, from agriculture and cuisine to infrastructure and recreation.
  + Climate change is increasingly disrupting the natural and man-made facilities. In 2021, the U.S. alone experienced:
    - Feb 2021 TX Freeze
    - The Pacific NW Summer Heat Dome
    - NYC Subway Floods from Tropical Storm Ida
    - The December Ohio Valley Tornado Outbreak
  + Large scale and biome-oriented effects of climate change have extensively been studied, but not much attention has been paid to how non-coastal municipalities, like the San Antonio-New Braunfels metropolitan area (known as “Greater San Antonio”), will be affected.
* Question/problem:
  + Weather is conventionally forecasted a week or two in advance, with the most extensive forecasts spanning six months. The farther the data, the less likely the forecast for that data is accurate. Can a weather forecaster be trained to predict the weather for each data in a full calendar year (i.e., March 1, 2022, to February 28, 2023)?
* Principal Ideas:
  + I will obtain publicly available historical weather data from the National Weather Service (<https://www.weather.gov/ewx/>) for the Greater San Antonio area for the past five years (March 1, 2017, to February 28, 2022).
  + This algorithm will then perform predictive analysis and determine what the weather will be for each day from March 1, 2022, to February 28, 2023.
  + Multiple visualizations will summarize the predictions.
    - For example, a line chart displaying the high and low temperature in Fahrenheit in the historical time frame with the predicted temperatures for March 1, 2022, to February 28, 2023, appended to the chart.
  + Metrics for predictive accuracy have yet to be determined. However, the time frame of the future analysis allows the comparison of predicted and actual weather data for March and April 2022.
* Contribution:
  + This project will demonstrate an approach framework for generating information that will help local communities like San Antonio prepare for weather events and seriously consider the challenges posed by climate change. The predictive analysis process can be built upon to help weather services flag concerning climate patterns and encourage policymakers to reduce clime alteration caused by humans.