

Global Real-Time Weather Data Collection and Analysis using Web Scraping

In []:

Introduction

Weather patterns play a crucial role in shaping human activities, from agriculture and transportation to health and disaster management. With advancements in technology, it is now possible to monitor and analyze real-time weather data from multiple locations across the globe. This project implements a Python-based approach to fetch, process, and store real-time weather information from different cities using the WeatherAPI service. The collected data is structured and saved for further analysis and decision-making.

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Aims of the Project

- To automate the process of fetching real-time weather data from multiple global cities.
- To extract key weather parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and conditions.
- To store the collected data in a structured format (CSV) for easy access, analysis, and visualization.
- To provide a scalable solution that can be extended to include more cities or integrate with dashboards for live monitoring.

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In []: *# Weather Data Fetcher - Jupyter Notebook Implementation*
Step-by-step weather data collection and CSV export

Import Libraries and Setup

In [1]: `import requests`
`import csv`
`import pandas as pd`
`from datetime import datetime`

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In [2]: *# Your WeatherAPI key*
`API_KEY = "5795f5cc64c04ea3af3211036250509"`
`BASE_URL = "http://api.weatherapi.com/v1/current.json"`

`print(f"✓ Libraries imported successfully")`
`print(f"✓ API Key configured: {API_KEY[:10]}...")`

✓ Libraries imported successfully
✓ API Key configured: 5795f5cc64...

In []:

Define Cities List

In [3]: *# List of cities to fetch weather data for*
`cities = [`
 `"London", "New York", "Tokyo", "Sydney", "Paris",`
 `"Mumbai", "Lagos", "Cairo", "Moscow", "Toronto"`
`]`

`print(f"✓ {len(cities)} cities configured:")`
`print(f" {' '.join(cities)}")`

✓ 10 cities configured:
London, New York, Tokyo, Sydney, Paris, Mumbai, Lagos, Cairo, Moscow, Toronto

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Create Weather Fetching Function

```
In [4]: def get_weather_data(city):
        """Fetch weather data for a single city - returns dict or None"""
        try:
            # Make API request
            response = requests.get(BASE_URL, params={'key': API_KEY, 'q': city}, timeout=10)
            response.raise_for_status()
            data = response.json()

            # Extract key information in one compact dictionary
            return {
                'city': data['location']['name'],
                'country': data['location']['country'],
                'temperature_c': data['current']['temp_c'],
                'temperature_f': data['current']['temp_f'],
                'condition': data['current']['condition']['text'],
                'humidity': data['current']['humidity'],
                'wind_kph': data['current']['wind_kph'],
                'pressure_mb': data['current']['pressure_mb'],
                'feels_like_c': data['current']['feelslike_c'],
                'fetch_time': datetime.now().strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
            }
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"x Error fetching {city}: {str(e)[:50]}...")
            return None

        print("\n Weather fetching function created")
```

✓ Weather fetching function created

In []:

Fetch Weather Data for All Cities

```
In [5]: print("Fetching weather data...")
        weather_data = []

        # Fetch data for each city
        for i, city in enumerate(cities, 1):
            print(f"[{i}/{len(cities)}] {city}...", end=" ")
            data = get_weather_data(city)
            if data:
                weather_data.append(data)
                print("✓")
            else:
                print("x")

        print(f"\n✓ Successfully collected data for {len(weather_data)} cities")
```

Fetching weather data...

```
[1/10] London... ✓
[2/10] New York... ✓
[3/10] Tokyo... ✓
[4/10] Sydney... ✓
[5/10] Paris... ✓
[6/10] Mumbai... ✓
[7/10] Lagos... ✓
[8/10] Cairo... ✓
[9/10] Moscow... ✓
[10/10] Toronto... ✓
```

✓ Successfully collected data for 10 cities

In []:

Display Sample Data

```
In [6]: # Show first few results as preview
        if weather_data:
            print("\n Sample Weather Data:")
            print("-" * 60)
            for data in weather_data[:3]: # Show first 3 cities
                print(f"{data['city']}, {data['country']}: {data['temperature_c']}°C, {data['condition']}")

            if len(weather_data) > 3:
                print(f"... and {len(weather_data)-3} more cities")
```

Sample Weather Data:

London, United Kingdom: 16.3°C, Clear
New York, United States of America: 26.1°C, Sunny
Tokyo, Japan: 26.2°C, Sunny
... and 7 more cities

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Create and Save CSV File

In [7]:

```
# Generate filename with timestamp
filename = f"weather_data_{datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d_%H%M%S')}.csv"

# Write to CSV using built-in csv module.
with open(filename, 'w', newline='', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    if weather_data: # Only if we have data
        writer = csv.DictWriter(file, fieldnames=weather_data[0].keys())
        writer.writeheader()
        writer.writerows(weather_data)

print(f"✓ Data saved to: {filename}")
print(f"✓ Total cities: {len(weather_data)}")
print(f"✓ Data fields: {len(weather_data[0].keys()) if weather_data else 0}")
```

✓ Data saved to: weather_data_20250905_223837.csv
✓ Total cities: 10
✓ Data fields: 10

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Display CSV Content

In [8]:

```
# Read and display the CSV content using pandas for nice formatting
try:
    df = pd.read_csv(filename)
    print(f"\n CSV File Contents ({len(df)} rows):")
    print("=" * 80)
    print(df.to_string(index=False))
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Could not display CSV: {e}")
```

CSV File Contents (10 rows):

```
=====
city          country temperature_c temperature_f condition humidity wind_kph pressure_mb
feels_like_c  fetch_time
London        United Kingdom      16.3         61.3      Clear        77         6.8      1022.0
16.3 2025-09-05 22:31:46
New York      United States of America      26.1         79.0      Sunny         60        17.6      1013.0
26.9 2025-09-05 22:31:46
Tokyo         Japan                  26.2         79.2      Sunny         79         4.0      1009.0
29.0 2025-09-05 22:31:46
Sydney        Australia                 13.0         55.4  Partly cloudy    67        12.6      1031.0
11.9 2025-09-05 22:31:47
Paris         France                   16.1         61.0      Clear         77         3.6      1023.0
16.1 2025-09-05 22:31:47
Mumbai        India                    27.0         80.6      Mist          89        18.7      1005.0
30.8 2025-09-05 22:31:48
Lagos         Nigeria                   25.3         77.5  Partly Cloudy    89        18.4      1015.0
27.2 2025-09-05 22:31:48
Cairo         Egypt                    27.3         81.1      Clear         62        16.2      1012.0
29.8 2025-09-05 22:31:49
Moscow        Russia                   13.0         55.4      Clear         88         6.8      1023.0
12.8 2025-09-05 22:31:49
Toronto       Canada                   20.0         68.0  Overcast        64        26.3      1005.0
20.0 2025-09-05 22:31:50
```

In []:

In [10]: df.head(10)

Out[10]:

	city	country	temperature_c	temperature_f	condition	humidity	wind_kph	pressure_mb	feels_like_c	fetch_time
0	London	United Kingdom	16.3	61.3	Clear	77	6.8	1022.0	16.3	2025-09-05 22:31:46
1	New York	United States of America	26.1	79.0	Sunny	60	17.6	1013.0	26.9	2025-09-05 22:31:46
2	Tokyo	Japan	26.2	79.2	Sunny	79	4.0	1009.0	29.0	2025-09-05 22:31:46
3	Sydney	Australia	13.0	55.4	Partly cloudy	67	12.6	1031.0	11.9	2025-09-05 22:31:47
4	Paris	France	16.1	61.0	Clear	77	3.6	1023.0	16.1	2025-09-05 22:31:47
5	Mumbai	India	27.0	80.6	Mist	89	18.7	1005.0	30.8	2025-09-05 22:31:48
6	Lagos	Nigeria	25.3	77.5	Partly Cloudy	89	18.4	1015.0	27.2	2025-09-05 22:31:48
7	Cairo	Egypt	27.3	81.1	Clear	62	16.2	1012.0	29.8	2025-09-05 22:31:49
8	Moscow	Russia	13.0	55.4	Clear	88	6.8	1023.0	12.8	2025-09-05 22:31:49
9	Toronto	Canada	20.0	68.0	Overcast	64	26.3	1005.0	20.0	2025-09-05 22:31:50

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Project Summary

This project successfully demonstrates how to collect, process, and store global real-time weather data in an automated way. By covering multiple cities across continents, it enables comparative climate analysis and offers a foundation for future applications in environmental research, weather forecasting models, and smart decision-making systems.

Importance:

- Provides real-time insights into global weather conditions.
- Facilitates climate monitoring, disaster preparedness, and urban planning.
- Acts as a building block for predictive analytics in meteorology.
- Can be integrated into dashboards for continuous monitoring or combined with machine learning models for forecasting.

In []:

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