Orlando Garcia 29 April 2021

Data Analytics Bootcamp

Weather and Vacation

PART I – WeatherPy – Three Observable Trends

This study was made with a range of more than 500 cities (603 cities in total).

I – DIVERSITY IN TEMPERATURE AND COMMON PATTERNS

Temperature rises as you get near the equator. Weather is cold in the extremes (this means, far away from the equator). Humidity seems to be present everywhere, nevertheless I can see greater concentrations of humidity near the equator. Clouds are normal in every place of the planet, but there are more clouds as I get more far from the equator. Wind Speed between 0 and 20 miles per hour are normal across the planet. Climate is diverse all over the world. Even if there are clouds, its not the same a hot climate than a cold one.

II – NORTHERN VS SOUTHERN

As we did a study between northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere with a lot of variables. We see that the figures have an homogenous pattern, as we reach the equator, similarities in weather become more obvious. Wind and Humidity are far superior near the center, there is a lot less cold and hot climate is present, jungles and beaches appear with more humidity and heat. Cities are most tropical near the center. Northern and Southern climate keep homogenous patterns of climate development.

III – R VALUES

R values gives a lot of information about the correlations of the different variables. Maximum temperatures are heavily correlated between 77%-80% r value correlation with latitude. Lesser latitude (this means nearer the equator) is accompanied with a lot of hot temperature. Humidity is less correlated with latitude as it only has an around 18% of correlation. Cloudiness is only 6% correlated. There is a correlation of less than 10% in cloudiness, so clouds are everywhere. So, you can travel around the world, and see that there are common patterns, but hot and cold is something obvious, as you get far from the equator climate is cold, as you get near the equator climate is cold.