```
In [4]: %matplotlib notebook
         from matplotlib import style
         style.use('fivethirtyeight')
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 In [ ]:
 In [5]: import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         from sqlalchemy import func
         from sqlalchemy import desc
 In [6]:
          import datetime as dt
In [3]: import os
         from flask import Flask
         from flask sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
         import sqlalchemy
         from sqlalchemy.ext.automap import automap_base
         from sqlalchemy.orm import Session
         from sqlalchemy import create_engine, func
In [8]: import sqlalchemy
In [9]: engine = create engine("sqlite://hawaii.sqlite")
In [10]:
         # reflect an existing database into a new model
         Base = automap base()
         # reflect the tables
         Base.prepare(engine, reflect=True)
         # We can view all of the classes that automap found
In [11]:
         Base.classes.keys()
Out[11]: ['measurement', 'station']
In [12]:
         # Save references to each table
         Measurement = Base.classes.measurement
         Station = Base.classes.station
         # Create our session (link) from Python to the DB
In [13]:
         session = Session(engine)
In [14]: # Calculate the date 1 year ago from today
         yearago=(dt.date.today() - dt.timedelta(days=365*2))
In [15]: yearago.strftime('%Y/%m/%d')
Out[15]: '2016/08/28'
```

```
In [16]: # Perform a query to retrieve the data and precipitation scores
results = session.query(Measurement.date,Measurement.prcp).filter(Measurement.date)
```

In [17]: # Save the query results as a Pandas DataFrame and set the index to the date
 df=pd.DataFrame(results)
 df.set\_index('date')
 df.head()

## Out[17]:

	date	prcp
0	2016-08-29	0.00
1	2016-08-30	0.00
2	2016-08-31	0.13
3	2016-09-01	0.00
4	2016-09-02	0.00

```
In [18]: #Sort the dataframe by date
    df.sort_values(by='date',ascending=False)
```

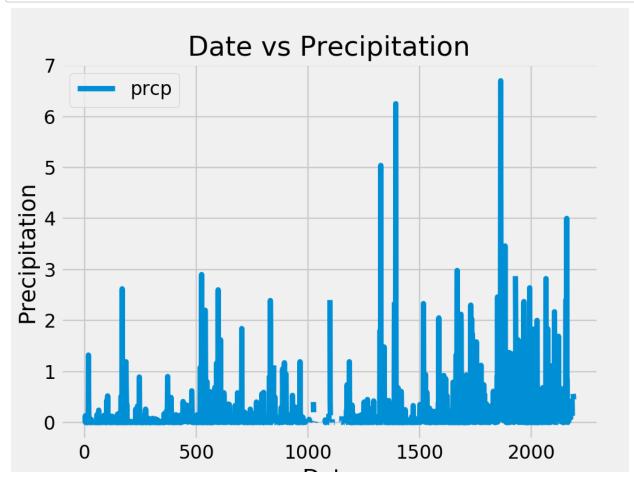
## Out[18]:

	date	prcp
2190	2017-08-23	0.45
1500	2017-08-23	0.08
990	2017-08-23	0.00
354	2017-08-23	0.00
1499	2017-08-22	0.00
2189	2017-08-22	0.50
353	2017-08-22	0.00
2188	2017-08-21	0.56
989	2017-08-21	0.02
1498	2017-08-21	NaN
352	2017-08-21	0.00
988	2017-08-20	0.01
2187	2017-08-20	NaN
351	2017-08-20	0.00
2186	2017-08-19	0.09
1497	2017-08-19	NaN
350	2017-08-19	0.00
987	2017-08-19	0.00
986	2017-08-18	0.00
1846	2017-08-18	0.06
349	2017-08-18	0.00
2185	2017-08-18	NaN
1496	2017-08-17	0.05
985	2017-08-17	0.00
1845	2017-08-17	0.01
2184	2017-08-17	0.13
1495	2017-08-16	0.07
2183	2017-08-16	0.42
1844	2017-08-16	0.12
984	2017-08-16	0.00
359	2016-09-02	0.02

	date	prcp
1851	2016-09-02	0.03
1173	2016-09-02	NaN
4	2016-09-02	0.00
358	2016-09-01	0.00
694	2016-09-01	0.00
1850	2016-09-01	0.01
3	2016-09-01	0.00
1504	2016-09-01	0.02
994	2016-09-01	NaN
357	2016-08-31	0.10
1849	2016-08-31	2.46
1172	2016-08-31	0.25
1503	2016-08-31	0.24
2	2016-08-31	0.13
993	2016-08-31	NaN
693	2016-08-31	NaN
1	2016-08-30	0.00
1502	2016-08-30	0.00
356	2016-08-30	0.00
1848	2016-08-30	0.05
1171	2016-08-30	0.00
992	2016-08-30	0.02
692	2016-08-29	0.04
1501	2016-08-29	0.35
355	2016-08-29	0.17
1847	2016-08-29	0.90
1170	2016-08-29	0.00
991	2016-08-29	NaN
0	2016-08-29	0.00

2191 rows × 2 columns

```
In [81]: # Use Pandas Plotting with Matplotlib to plot the data
    df.plot.line()
    plt.title("Date vs Precipitation")
    plt.ylabel("Precipitation")
    plt.xlabel("Date")
    fig.tight_layout()
    plt.savefig("Trip_Date_pres.png")
    plt.show()
```



```
# Use Pandas to calcualte the summary statistics for the precipitation data
In [20]:
          df['prcp'].describe()
Out[20]: count
                   1985.000000
                      0.172383
         mean
                      0.453252
         std
         min
                      0.00000
         25%
                      0.00000
         50%
                      0.020000
         75%
                      0.130000
                      6.700000
         max
         Name: prcp, dtype: float64
```

```
In [21]: # How many stations are available in this dataset?
    no_stations=session.query(Station.id).count()
    no_stations
```

Out[21]: 9

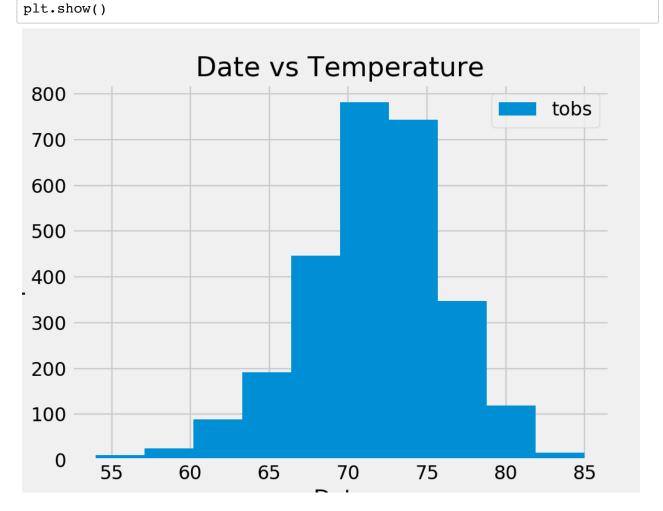
```
In [22]: # What are the most active stations?
         # List the stations and the counts in descending order.
         rl=session.query(Measurement.station, func.count(Measurement.tobs)).group_by
Out[22]: [('USC00519281', 2772),
          ('USC00519397', 2724),
          ('USC00513117', 2709),
           ('USC00519523', 2669),
           ('USC00516128', 2612),
           ('USC00514830', 2202),
           ('USC00511918', 1979),
           ('USC00517948', 1372),
           ('USC00518838', 511)]
In [23]: # Using the station id from the previous query, calculate the lowest tempera
         # highest temperature recorded, and average temperature most active station
         st_id=r1[0][0]
         minmaxavg=session.query(
             func.min(Measurement.tobs).label("min temperature"),
             func.max(Measurement.tobs).label("max_temperature"),
             func.avg(Measurement.tobs).label("avg temperature")
          ).filter(Measurement.station==st_id).one()
         minmaxavg
Out[23]: (54.0, 85.0, 71.66378066378067)
         # Choose the station with the highest number of temperature observations.
In [24]:
          # Query the last 12 months of temperature observation data for this station
         tem= session.query(Measurement.date, Measurement.tobs).filter(Measurement.sta
Out[24]: [('2010-01-01', 70.0),
           ('2010-01-02', 62.0),
           ('2010-01-03', 74.0),
           ('2010-01-04', 75.0),
           ('2010-01-05', 74.0),
           ('2010-01-06', 76.0),
           ('2010-01-07', 69.0),
           ('2010-01-08', 66.0),
           ('2010-01-09', 70.0),
           ('2010-01-10', 75.0),
           ('2010-01-11', 64.0),
           ('2010-01-12', 60.0),
           ('2010-01-13', 61.0),
           ('2010-01-14', 68.0),
           ('2010-01-15', 64.0),
           ('2010-01-16', 66.0),
           ('2010-01-17', 67.0),
           ('2010-01-18', 70.0),
          ('2010-01-19', 67.0),
```

```
In [25]: df2=pd.DataFrame(tem)
    df2.head()
```

## Out[25]:

	date	เออร
0	2010-01-01	70.0
1	2010-01-02	62.0
2	2010-01-03	74.0
3	2010-01-04	75.0
4	2010-01-05	74.0

## In [80]: df2.plot.hist() plt.title("Date vs Temperature") plt.ylabel("Temperature") plt.xlabel("Date") plt.savefig("Date\_vs\_temp.png")



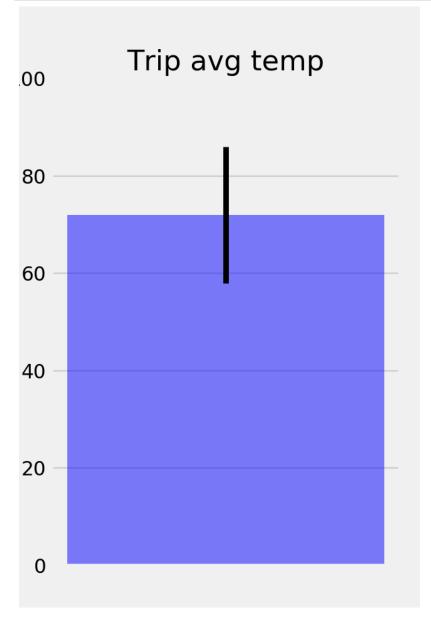
```
In [29]: # Write a function called `calc_temps` that will accept start date and end of
# and return the minimum, average, and maximum temperatures for that range of

def calc_temps(session, start_date, end_date):
    return session.query(
        func.min(Measurement.tobs),
        func.avg(Measurement.tobs),
        func.max(Measurement.tobs)
).filter(
        Measurement.date >= start_date
).filter(
        Measurement.date <= end_date
).all()</pre>
In [75]: # Use your previous function `calc_temps` to calculate the tmin, tavg, and if
# for your trip using the previous year's data for those same dates.
x = calc temps(session, '2017-02-28', '2017-03-05')
```

Out[75]: [(64.0, 72.027777777777, 78.0)]

х

```
In [76]: # Plot the results from your previous query as a bar chart.
# Use "Trip Avg Temp" as your Title
# Use the average temperature for the y value
# Use the peak-to-peak (tmax-tmin) value as the y error bar (yerr)
plt.figure(figsize=(4,6))
plt.bar(1,height=x[0][1],yerr=x[0][2]-x[0][0],width=0.0001, alpha=0.5,color=
plt.title("Trip avg temp")
plt.xticks([])
plt.ylim(0,100)
plt.ylabel("Temp(F)")
plt.savefig("Trip_avg_tem.png")
plt.show()
```



# Calculate the rainfall per weather station for your trip dates using the # Sort this in descending order by precipitation amount and list the station session.query(Station.station, Station.name, Station.latitude, Station.long) Out[77]: [('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025,152.4, 42.480000000000004), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025,152.4, 40.05), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025,152.4, 36.629999999999999), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025,152.4, 26.82000000000014), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025, 152.4, 24.6600000000000004), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025, 152.4, 20.8800000000000003), ('USC00516128', 'MANOA LYON ARBO 785.2, HI US', 21.3331, -157.8025, 152.4,

10.440000000000001)]

```
In [16]: #Now that you have completed your initial analysis, design a Flask API based
         app = Flask(__name__)
         @app.route("/api/v1.0/precipitation")
         def prcps():
             prcp_results = session.query(Measurement.date, Measurement.prcp).all()
             prcp dict={}
             for prcp in prcp results:
                    dates=prcp.date
                     precipitation=prcp.prcp
                     prcp dict.update({dates:precipitation})
             return(jsonify(prcp_dict))
         @app.route("/api/v1.0/stations")
         def stations():
             station results = session.query(Station.station).all()
             all_stations = list(np.ravel(station_results))
             return jsonify(all stations)
         @app.route("/api/v1.0/tobs")
         def tobs():
             tob results = session.query(Measurement.tobs).filter(Measurement.date >=
             all_tobs = list(np.ravel(tob_results))
             return jsonify(all_tobs)
         @app.route("/api/v1.0/start/<start>")
         def start(start):
             results = pd.DataFrame(session.query(Measurement.date, Measurement.tobs)
             return jsonify(
              {'min temp': results['tobs'].min(),
              'ave temp': results['tobs'].mean(),
              'max temp': results['tobs'].max()})
         @app.route("/api/v1.0/start end/<start>/<end>")
         def start end(start,end):
             combine_results = pd.DataFrame(session.query(Measurement.date, Measurement)
             return jsonify({'min temp': combine results['tobs'].min(),
                             'ave temp': combine_results['tobs'].mean(),
                            'max temp': combine results['tobs'].max()})
```