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Due September 22, 2018

UC Berkeley Data Analytics Bootcamp

Assignment 6: Python API

Python API: WeatherPy

## What are three observable trends based on the data?

**Observation 1:** Based on the latitude vs temperature plot, it’s evident that the temperature (in Fahrenheit) is higher when the latitude gets closer to the equator. Between -20 degrees and 30 degrees, the max temperature reaches > 90 degrees F compared to between -20 to -40L or around 40L where temperatures read < 70F. The furthest points from the equator (e.g. -50L to -60L or >60L) reach temperatures below 40F, which is very cold, where temperatures near the equator probably won’t reach.

**Observation 2:** Cities that are humid are very humid and dry cities are very dry. There is a concentration of cities at the upper (humidity) part of the graph, which illustrates that the majority of cities are humid, but looking at the lower part, few cities are very dry. These cities are evenly distributed enough at latitude to make a conclusion about the correlation between humidity and latitude, but what we can say is that the majority of cities are humid and that the drier cities are very dry. I do observe that the drier the cities get the closer they are to the equator, but there aren’t enough data points to definitively make this statement.

**Observation 3:** Regardless of latitude, cloudiness and windiness is difficult to conclude a hypothesis because of the distribution. Though, most cities are less windy, there isn’t a correlation between wind and latitude because cities seem fairly evenly distributed. The main determining factor here is the correlation between latitude and temperature. Cloudiness and windiness don’t seem to affect temperature by much, else you’d see a different plot.