**Conclusions**

The three conclusions that we could draw from our analysis are that firstly, according to our “Plotting the Data” and our “Linear Regression” parts, as we approach of latitude 0, we can see that one of the highest values of the maximum temperatures are concentrated near that point. This can be explained by the fact that as we are approaching the equator latitude, it is well known that cities are going to have a hotter weather in average than the cities that are far from the equator latitude. Secondly, always according to our “Plotting the Data” and our “Linear Regression” parts, as we approach of latitude 0, we can see that like for the maximum temperatures, the highest values of the cloudiness are located near that point. In fact, this is happening for a different reason. As we previously said, cities near the equator tend to have a warmer weather than cities that aren’t. Thus, the warm weather of those cities tends to enhance the rising and the accumulation of moisture, which is going to make warm cities closer to the equator slightly cloudier than colder cities further from the equator. Thirdly, again according to our “Plotting the Data” and our “Linear Regression” parts, as we approach of latitude 0, we can see that the values of the wind speed seem to apparently be a little higher than the average of all the values depicted in both of our scatter plots for the northern and the southern hemisphere. This can be explained by the high amount of moisture rising in the air and the not as high temperature of the cities that are close to the equator. In truth, higher levels of moisture increases the humidity while higher temperatures tend to reduce it. To sum up that last part, we can say that in cities near the equator, it seems that the effect of the cloudiness is superior to the one of the temperature, which is what causes the humidity to be higher than average.