**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 the highest values of the maximum temperatures are concentrating near that point. This can be explained by the fact that as we approach the equator, the cities are going to have a hotter weather than the cities that are further from the equator. Secondly, always according to

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 different reasons. As we previously said, cities near the equator tend to have a warmer weather than cities that aren’t. Thus, the warmth of those countries enhances the rising and the accumulation of moisture, which is going to make closer to the equator and warm countries very slightly cloudier than colder countries further from the equator. Thirdly, again according to our “Plotting the Data” and our “Linear Regression” parts, as we approach of latitude 0m we can see that the values of the wind speed seem to be the average of values drew from the northern and the southern hemisphere. This can be explained by the high amount of moisture rising in the air and the high temperature. In truth, higher levels of moisture increases the humidity while higher temperatures tend to reduce it. That’s the reason why from our regression lines of both hemispheres concerning the humidity, we can see that the humidity of the cities near the equator is neither high nor low.