

## Project 1: Exploring weather trends

By Brandon McCleary

### Objective

Analyze global and local temperature trends. Describe the similarities and differences between temperature trends with a visualization and written report.

### Steps

1. *Extract temperature data from the database using SQL queries and export to CSV format.*

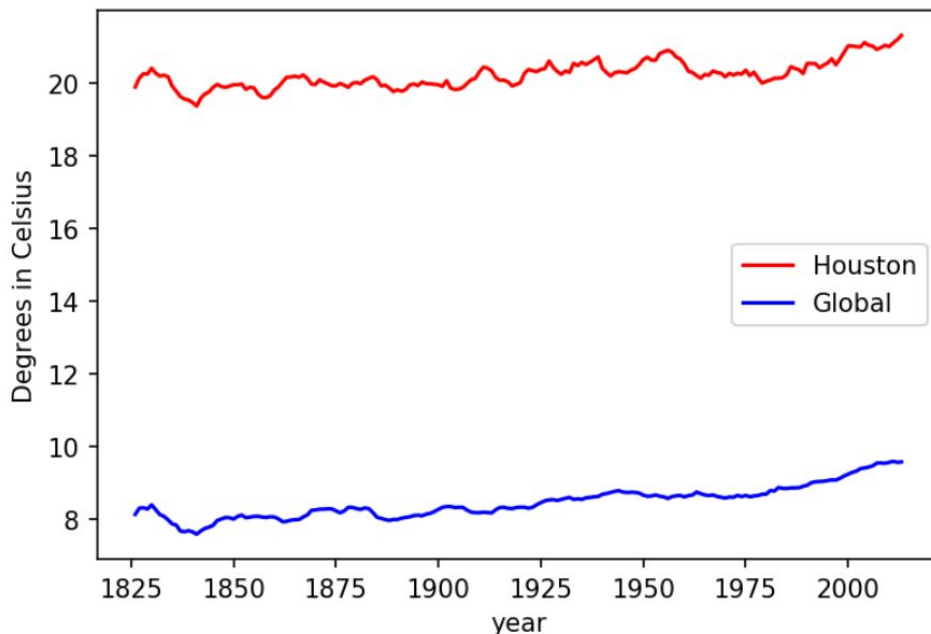
```
SELECT * FROM city_list
SELECT * FROM city_data
SELECT * FROM global_data
```

2. *Analyze data contents and structure in Jupyter python notebook (analysis.ipynb).*

The Pandas library was used to transform the CSV data into a Pandas DataFrame. Houston temperature data was selected to compare against the global temperatures. The disjoint years were removed with built-in Set and DataFrame methods.

3. *Create temperature trend visualization.*

The visualization compares temperature trends between Houston and global conditions.



A moving average of 7 years was implemented to reduce unnecessary volatility in the data, while still maintaining sufficient definition for analysis. The moving average was calculated using the `rolling()` and `mean()` methods from the Pandas library.

### Observations

1. For the last 200 years, Houston temperature has remained warmer than the global average.
2. The temperature trends of Houston change more rapidly than the global average.
3. The temperature trends, with approximately 12 degrees Celsius between them, follow similar trajectories. The dips and spikes in the average Houston temperature are reflected in the global average.
4. Both temperatures are trending upward, which confirms that the earth is becoming hotter over time.

In [2]: `import pandas as pd`

In [3]: `# Get data from CSV files`

```
city_list = pd.read_csv('city_list.csv')
city_data = pd.read_csv('city_data.csv')
global_data = pd.read_csv('global_data.csv')
```

In [4]: `# View data structures`

```
print(city_list.head(), '\n')
print(city_data.head(), '\n')
print(global_data.head(), '\n')
```

	city	country
0	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire
1	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates
2	Abuja	Nigeria
3	Accra	Ghana
4	Adana	Turkey

	year	city	country	avg_temp
0	1849	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire	25.58
1	1850	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire	25.52
2	1851	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire	25.67
3	1852	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire	NaN
4	1853	Abidjan	Côte D'Ivoire	NaN

	year	avg_temp
0	1750	8.72
1	1751	7.98
2	1752	5.78
3	1753	8.39
4	1754	8.47

In [5]: `# Check for nearest major city`

```
city_list[city_list['city'] == 'Houston']
```

Out[5]:

	city	country
124	Houston	United States

```
In [6]: # Get Houston data
houston_data = city_data[city_data['city'] == 'Houston']
print(houston_data.head(), '\n')

# Isolate years not common in both datasets
disjoint_temps = list(set(global_data['year']).symmetric_difference(set(houston_data['year'])))

# Remove disjoint features from datasets
houston_data = houston_data[~ houston_data['year'].isin(disjoint_temps)]
global_data = global_data[~ global_data['year'].isin(disjoint_temps)]
del houston_data['city'], houston_data['country']

print(houston_data.shape, global_data.shape)
```

	year	city	country	avg_temp
25952	1820	Houston	United States	19.11
25953	1821	Houston	United States	19.57
25954	1822	Houston	United States	20.05
25955	1823	Houston	United States	19.62
25956	1824	Houston	United States	20.19

(194, 2) (194, 2)

```
In [44]: # Calculate the moving average (5 years) of each dataset

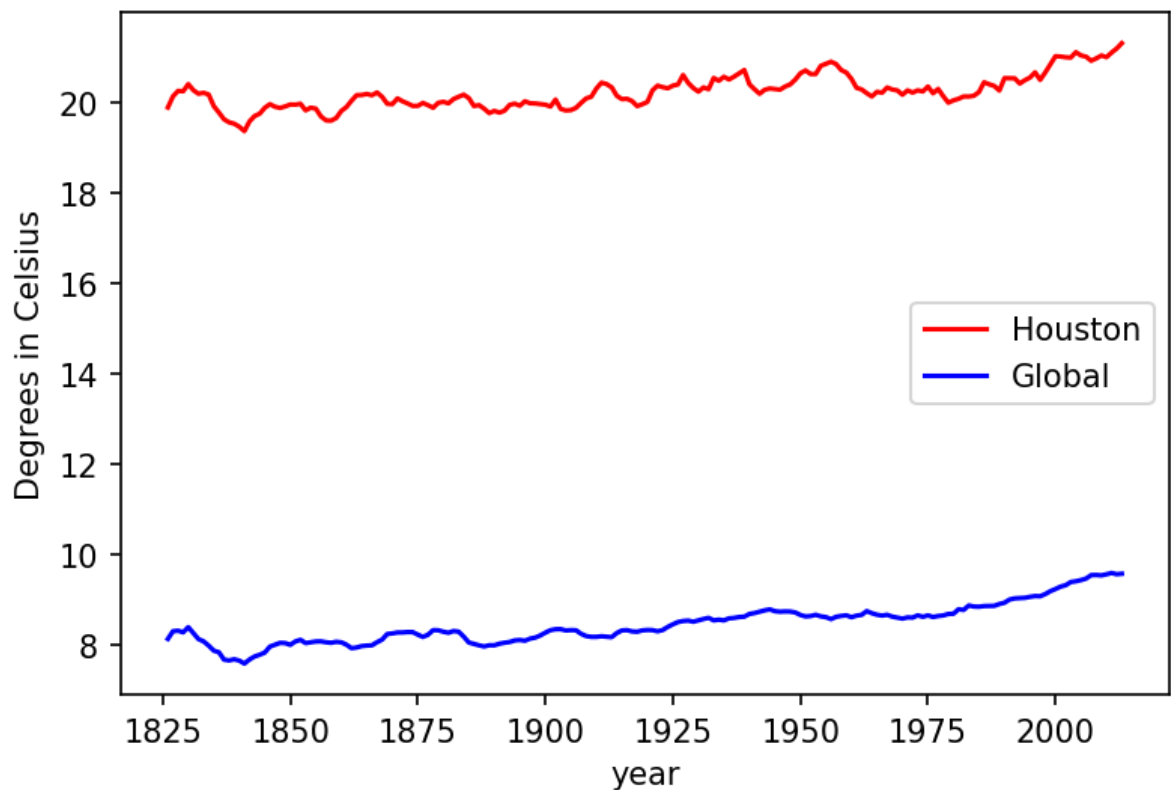
houston_data['moving_avg'] = houston_data['avg_temp'].rolling(7).mean()
global_data['moving_avg'] = global_data['avg_temp'].rolling(7).mean()
```

```
In [47]: # Compare datasets

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 150

axis = plt.gca()
axis.set(ylabel='Degrees in Celsius')
houston_data.plot(kind='line', x='year', y='moving_avg', color='red', ax=axis,
label='Houston')
global_data.plot(kind='line', x='year', y='moving_avg', color='blue', ax=axis,
label='Global')
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: