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#### Overview

Our project was to look into the effects of weather climates of a city and compare their demand of electricity in a given hour from July 2018 to May 2020.

We took the ETL route to create DataFrames that could be used to show what the electricity demand was for a city at a certain date and time and what the weather conditions were for that date and time.

We initially thought of doing the visual route, however from expert advice we were informed that might be a tad difficult.

# Cleaning the Data

We received our original data from Kaggle. The data contained the electricity demand in the top 10 US cities by population and their weather conditions for each day by the hour.

This data contained multiple excels and jsons. Our first step was to combine the electricity information from the excels to contain all the electricity data of the 10 cities in one file.

After we had this, we continued to clean further in pandas.

# Pandas Data Cleaning

```
# importing libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
pd.set_option('max_colwidth', 400)
from pytz import timezone
from datetime import datetime
```

```
#format date/time
electric_data_df["Date/Time"]=pd.to_datetime(electric_data_df["Date/Time"]).dt.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
electric_data_df.head(-20)
```

# Pandas Data Cleaning Cont.

Defined Time Zones of each city

Convert the date/times to central time

zone

```
# define Local time zones for each city
city_timezones = {
          'nyc': 'America/New_York',
          'la': 'America/Los_Angeles',
          'dallas': 'America/Chicago',
          'houston': 'America/Chicago',
          'philadelphia': 'America/New_York',
          'phoenix': 'America/Phoenix',
          'san antonio': 'America/Chicago',
          'san diego': 'America/Los_Angeles',
          'san jose': 'America/Los_Angeles',
          'seattle': 'America/Los_Angeles'
}
```

```
#convert datetime to Central Time

def convert_to_central(dt_str, city):
    local_tz = timezone(city_timezones[city])
    dt = datetime.strptime(dt_str, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
    dt_local = local_tz.localize(dt)
    dt_central = dt_local.astimezone(timezone('America/Chicago'))
    return dt_central
```

## Pandas Data Cleaning Cont.

#### Convert those times to central time zone

```
#convert 'Date/Time' column to Central Time
electric_data_df['Central Time'] = electric_data_df.apply(lambda row: convert_to_central(row['Date/Time'], row['City']), axis=1)
electric_data_df.head(-20)
```

#### Convert date/time column to Unix Time format

```
#convert 'Date/Time' column to Unix time
electric_data_df['Unix Time'] = pd.to_datetime(electric_data_df['Central Time']).astype('int64') // 10**9
electric_data_df.head(-20)
```

Create city dataframe (x10)

```
# create nyc data frame
nyc_df = electric_data_df[electric_data_df["city"]=="nyc"]
nyc_df.reset_index(drop=True)
```

# Pandas Data Cleaning Cont.

Remove DST times

• Remove duplicate dates

```
# dst date/times
dates_to_remove = ['2018-03-11 01:00:00', '2018-11-04 01:00:00', '2019-03-10 01:00:00', '2019-11-03 01:00:00', '2020-03-08 01:00:00']

# drop dst dates to remove from cities
nyc_df = nyc_df[-Myc_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
la_df = la_df[~la_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
dallas_df = dallas_df[~dallas_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
houston_df = houston_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
philadelphia_df = philadelphia_df['philadelphia_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
san_antonio_df = san_antonio_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
san_diego_df = san_diego_df[~san_diego_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
san_jose_df = san_jose_df[~san_jose_df['date_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
seattle_df = seattle_df['sate_time'].isin(dates_to_remove)].reset_index(drop=True)
```

```
# dedup

nyc_df = nyc_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

la_df = la_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

dallas_df = dallas_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

houston_df = houston_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

philadelphia_df = philadelphia_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

phoenix_df = phoenix_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

san_antonio_df = san_antonio_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

san_diego_df = san_diego_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

san_jose_df = san_jose_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)

seattle_df = seattle_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['date_time']).reset_index(drop=True)
```

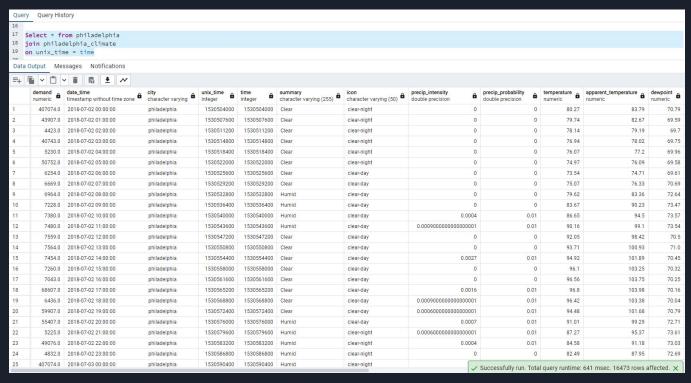
### Kick it over to SQL

Created tables for electricity and weather conditions

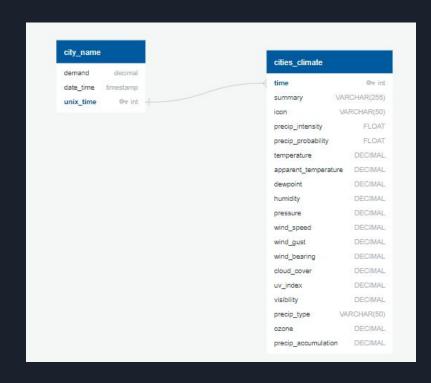
```
CREATE TABLE "dallas climate" (
    "time" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    "summary" VARCHAR(255),
    "icon" VARCHAR(50),
    "precip intensity" FLOAT,
    "precip probability" FLOAT,
    "temperature" DECIMAL,
    "apparent temperature" DECIMAL,
    "dewpoint" DECIMAL,
    "humidity" DECIMAL,
    "pressure" DECIMAL,
    "wind speed" DECIMAL,
    "wind gust" DECIMAL,
   "wind bearing" DECIMAL,
   "cloud cover" DECIMAL,
    "uv index" DECIMAL,
    "visibility" DECIMAL,
    "precip type" VARCHAR(50),
    "ozone" DECIMAL,
    "precip accumulation" DECIMAL
```

#### SQL Cont.

Joined the two SQL queries based on the primary key "unix\_time" and then exported to CSV



### **ERD**



#### Issues Faced

- Formatting of dates: JSON was in Unix Time, where as the excels were in yyyy-mm-dd
   h:mm
- Getting correct Unix Time: we had to convert all times to central time zone in order to get correct Unix Time
- Daylight Savings: There were duplicate dates because of daylight savings causing complications importing into SQL
- Importing the CSV into SQL: SQL was not accepting the CSV as their were NULL values in the "demand" column

# Ways This Data Could Be Used

The following are just a few ways that a power company could use this type of data.

- Plans for their resources
- Energy efficiency programs
- Grid infrastructure

#### Resources

- Stack Overflow:
  - How to Convert YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS to Unix Timestamp
  - o Pandas: Converting a Datetime 'Y-D-M H:M' to 'Y-M-D H:M'
- GeeksforGeeks:
  - o Python Pytz
- W3Schools:
  - Pandas JSON
  - SQL Data Types