



# Exploring Weather Trends

## Project 1

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# Extracting the data



## SQL queries:

`SELECT * FROM city_list WHERE country='United States'` -> *The biggest city near me is Buffalo but is not on the list. Then I had to choose New York City.*

`SELECT * FROM city_data WHERE city='New York'`

`SELECT * FROM global_data`

# Moving Average

Tool: Google sheets

Method: 10-year moving average (5-year moving average still has a lot of fluctuations) using `=AVERAGE(D2:D11)` and dragging the formula.

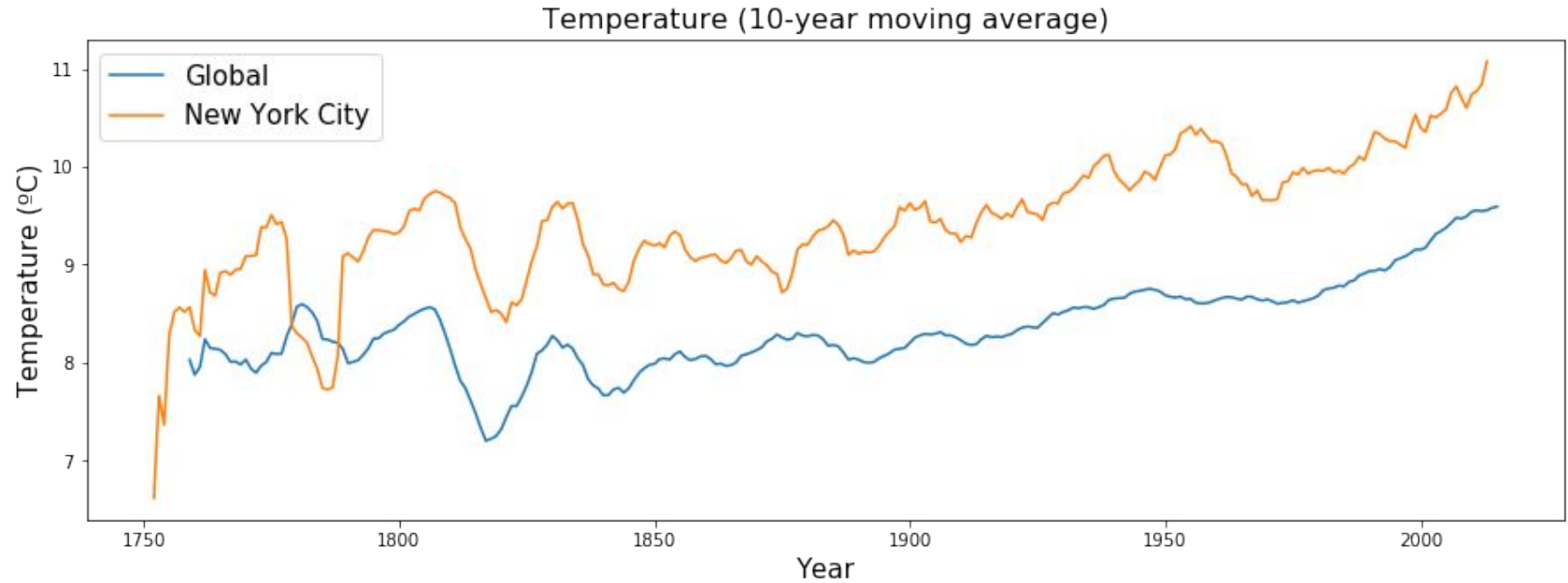
# Line Chart

Tool: Jupyter Notebook. Python - Pandas - Matplotlib

Method: Read the csv files with Pandas, plot with Matplotlib inline.



# Line Chart



# Observations



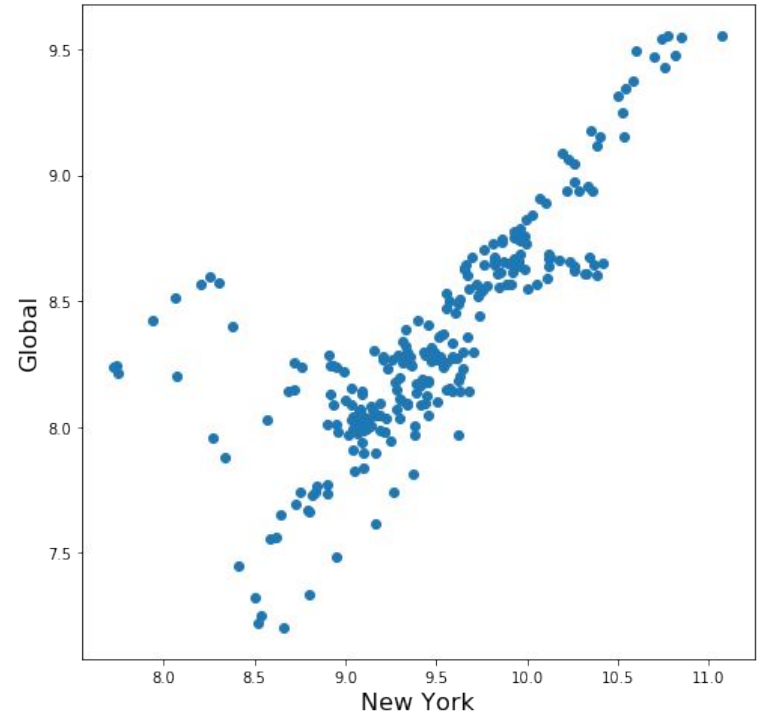
The average temperature of New York City is higher than the global one in almost all years except in a little window around 1785.

The trend in both cases is really similar with some differences around 1785 and 1880 where there is a peak in the global temperature but a valley in the New York City's temperature.

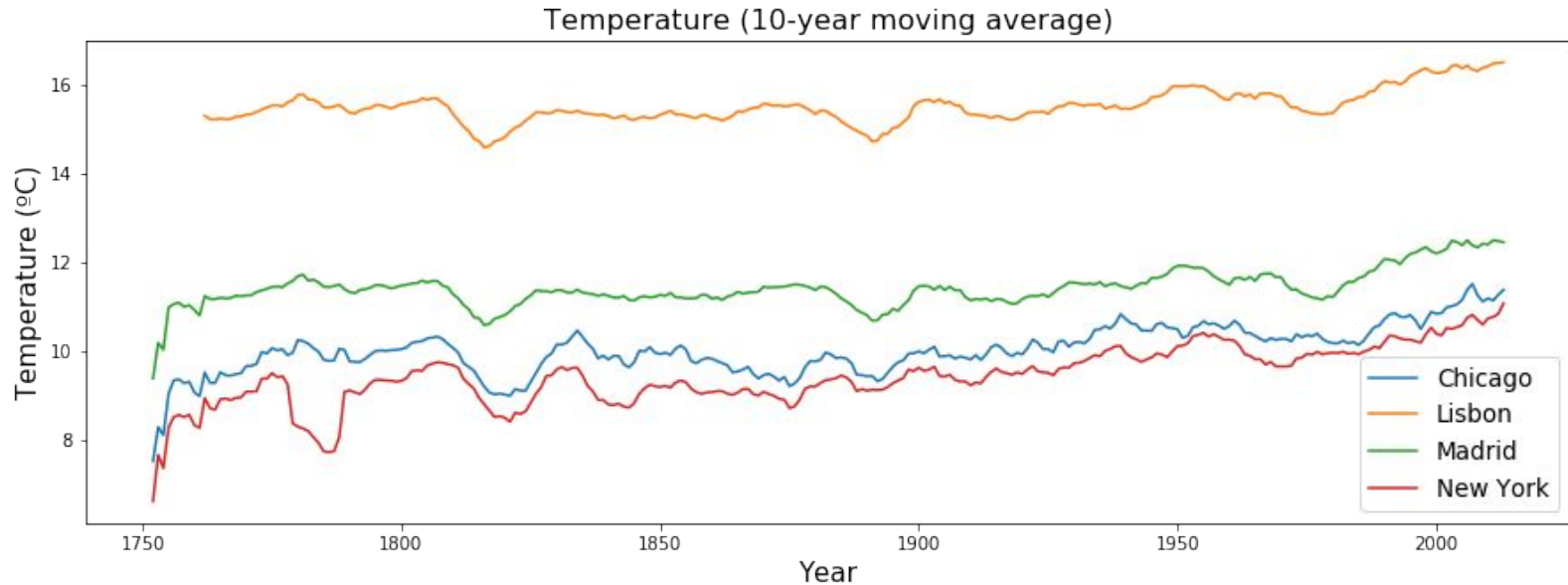
The average temperature in both cases is growing since 1850. Before that, the temperature fluctuated a lot and there is no clear trend.

# More insight

Pearson's correlation coefficient between the global 10-year moving average and the one for New York city is  $p=0.79$  indicating that there is indeed a correlation between both temperatures.



# Cities with similar latitude



# Observations



The behaviour of New York and Chicago's temperature is remarkable similar.

The four cities have a very similar trend with a difference in the value of the temperature.

The only remarkable difference between the cities is the valley in the New York's line around 1785.