

# ***Team 14 Project Proposal***

## ***Climate Change Prediction with Machine Learning***

### ***Description of project:***

Purpose of this project aims to predict the yearly temperature change of a given city over a given time period. The output value should be numerically based on multiple extra factors like maximum temperature, minimum temperature, hPAAtSeaLevel, hPA, Humidity, Visibility, AverageWindSpeed, MaxSustainedWindSpeed, Fog and Precipitation

### ***Team Members:***

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**GitHub:** [https://github.com/docmhvr/CMPE\\_257\\_PROJECT](https://github.com/docmhvr/CMPE_257_PROJECT)

**Dataset:** <https://en.tutiempo.net/climate>

The datasets were obtained from tutiempo.net. We are using two datasets:

- 1) San Jose weather data containing the weather outcome of everyday from 2019 to 2021
- 2) Madrid weather data containing the weather outcome of everyday from 1991 to 1995

### ***Description of the problem:***

Our team found a climate dataset from 2019 to 2021 for San Jose and from 1991 to 1995 for Madrid. We want the training data to be able to predict future weather conditions. The specific process for the program will be based on the average annual temperature, annual average maximum temperature, average annual minimum temperature, total annual precipitation, annual average wind speed, number of days with rain, number of days with snow, number of days with storm, number of foggy days, number of days with tornado and number of days with hail as input, Then predict the certain weather condition for the next week, month or year. According to the prediction performance of the model, the prediction accuracy of the model is analyzed.

### ***Potential methods:***

Currently, we have pre-processing the dataset and made the dataset fit for a model. We are planning to conduct supervised learning to predict one of the weather conditions based on the patterns from other weather conditions of a specific timeline of Madrid and San Jose.

We are planning to do further data analysis by running PCA and perform normalization and scaling of the data to make it fit for running a ML model. Few models we will try to run on data will include Logistic regression, SVM, etc and after analysis of model performance and accuracy we will decide on the best model and optimize the model further for better prediction.

### ***Preprocessing & Initial Findings:***

We performed the following pre-processing steps on the data:

- 1) Data integration: combined the weather datasets of San Jose and Madrid
- 2) Data cleaning: remove missing data
- 3) Data reduction: remove unnecessary features
- 4) Data transformation: create new features from current ones and convert the unit of temperature

We performed the following visualizations on the dataset:

- 1) Line Plots
- 2) Bar Plots
- 3) Histograms
- 4) Heatmaps

We will start working on further pre-processing steps once we better understand the data and the interdependence between different columns in the dataset.

Based on the current results, we can see that we will need to do further data analysis before feeding the data to the model. The data needs to be scaled and normalized as well as there are a few outliers present in the data which need to be removed to give more accurate predictions.

```
In [66]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
In [67]: dfSanJose = pd.read_excel("724945-0.xlsx")
dfMadried = pd.read_excel("Madried.xlsx")
```

```
In [68]: #Madrid Dataset
dfMadried
```

Out[68]:

	Y	M	D	T	TM	Tm	SLP	STP	H	PP	VV	V	VM	VG	FG	RA	SN	GR	TS	TR
0	1991	1	1	5.3	9.6	0.0	-	-	86	0	3.4	2.4	13	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1991	1	2	2.6	6.4	0.0	-	-	88	0	3.7	4.1	11.1	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1991	1	3	2.3	5.2	-1.0	-	-	87	0	2.6	2.0	9.4	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	1991	1	4	3.9	10.0	0.0	-	-	63	0	8.0	4.4	25.9	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	1991	1	5	2.9	10.4	-3.0	-	-	69	0	10.5	5.2	18.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821	1995	12	27	9.7	11.0	6.5	1008.8	941.1	87	6.1	10.1	11.7	22.2	33.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
1822	1995	12	28	11.3	14.0	8.0	1012.8	945	78	0	12.4	14.6	22.2	40.7	0	1	0	0	0	0
1823	1995	12	29	9.0	10.2	7.6	1011.6	943.1	95	7.87	6.9	8.5	16.5	-	0	1	0	0	0	0
1824	1995	12	30	11.5	14.0	8.8	1001.6	935.1	91	21.08	10.3	17.8	29.4	53.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
1825	1995	12	31	11.3	14.0	8.0	1004.8	937.7	79	1.02	12.4	19.8	37	51.9	0	1	0	0	0	0

1826 rows × 20 columns

```
In [69]: #San Jose Dataset
dfSanJose
```

Out[69]:

	Y	M	D	T	TM	Tm	SLP	STP	H	PP	VV	V	VM	VG	FG	RA	SN	GR	TS	TR
0	2019	1	1	8.9	13.3	2.8	1021.0	1019.3	29	0.00	16.1	13.7	25.9	42.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2019	1	2	6.4	13.9	0.6	1023.9	1022.2	43	0.00	16.1	6.3	11.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2019	1	3	7.1	14.4	0.6	1023.7	1022	54	0.00	16.1	5.0	14.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2019	1	4	7.9	16.7	1.1	1017.6	1015.9	62	0.00	16.1	3.3	16.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2019	1	5	10.7	16.7	1.7	1008.9	1007.2	72	0.00	15.8	20.9	44.6	59.4	0	1	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1091	2021	12	27	8.9	11.7	3.3	1014.8	1013.1	81	0.00	14.2	11.1	24.1	37	0	1	0	0	0	0
1092	2021	12	28	7.2	11.7	5.6	1012.7	1011	76	6.60	16.1	7.4	18.3	-	0	1	0	0	0	0
1093	2021	12	29	9.6	12.8	5.6	1007.0	1005.5	80	0.00	15.8	17.6	33.5	50	0	1	0	0	0	0
1094	2021	12	30	8.5	12.8	5.0	1011.5	1010	85	6.86	14.0	5.6	14.8	-	0	1	0	0	0	0
1095	2021	12	31	8.2	12.8	2.8	1012.3	1010.7	74	0.00	16.1	10.7	24.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

1096 rows × 20 columns

```
In [70]: #combining the two datasets
frames = [dfSanJose, dfMadried]
df = pd.concat(frames)
df
```

Out[70]:

	Y	M	D	T	TM	Tm	SLP	STP	H	PP	VV	V	VM	VG	FG	RA	SN	GR	TS	TR
0	2019	1	1	8.9	13.3	2.8	1021.0	1019.3	29	0.0	16.1	13.7	25.9	42.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2019	1	2	6.4	13.9	0.6	1023.9	1022.2	43	0.0	16.1	6.3	11.1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2019	1	3	7.1	14.4	0.6	1023.7	1022	54	0.0	16.1	5.0	14.8	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2019	1	4	7.9	16.7	1.1	1017.6	1015.9	62	0.0	16.1	3.3	16.5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>4</b>	2019	1	5	10.7	16.7	1.7	1008.9	1007.2	72	0.0	15.8	20.9	44.6	59.4	0	1	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>1821</b>	1995	12	27	9.7	11.0	6.5	1008.8	941.1	87	6.1	10.1	11.7	22.2	33.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>1822</b>	1995	12	28	11.3	14.0	8.0	1012.8	945	78	0	12.4	14.6	22.2	40.7	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>1823</b>	1995	12	29	9.0	10.2	7.6	1011.6	943.1	95	7.87	6.9	8.5	16.5	-	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>1824</b>	1995	12	30	11.5	14.0	8.8	1001.6	935.1	91	21.08	10.3	17.8	29.4	53.5	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>1825</b>	1995	12	31	11.3	14.0	8.0	1004.8	937.7	79	1.02	12.4	19.8	37	51.9	0	1	0	0	0	0

2922 rows × 20 columns

```
In [71]: #renaming columns to be more legible
df = df.rename(columns={"Y":"Year", "M":"Month", "D":"Day", "T":"Temp", "TM":"MaxTemp", "Tm":"MinTemp", "SLP":
```

```
In [72]: #Number of Missing Variables
np.sum(df=='-')
```

Out[72]: Year 0
Month 0
Day 0
Temp 0
MaxTemp 0
MinTemp 0
hPAAtSeaLevel 925
hPA 279
Humidity 4
TotalRainfall 2
Visibility 0
AverageWindSpeed 0
MaxSustainedWindSpeed 5
MaxWindSpeed 2285
Fog 0
Rain 0
Snow 0
? 0
Storm 0
StormWithRain 0
dtype: int64

```
In [73]: #getting rid of null rows except for MaxWindSpeed
#Getting rid of MaxWindSpeed column because too many missing rows as well as not very useful
df = df.drop(["MaxWindSpeed"],axis=1)
df = df[df[:]!='-']
df = df.dropna(axis=0)
df
```

Out[73]:

	Year	Month	Day	Temp	MaxTemp	MinTemp	hPAAtSeaLevel	hPA	Humidity	TotalRainfall	Visibility	AverageW
<b>0</b>	2019	1	1	8.9	13.3	2.8	1021.0	1019.3	29	0.0	16.1	
<b>1</b>	2019	1	2	6.4	13.9	0.6	1023.9	1022.2	43	0.0	16.1	
<b>2</b>	2019	1	3	7.1	14.4	0.6	1023.7	1022	54	0.0	16.1	
<b>3</b>	2019	1	4	7.9	16.7	1.1	1017.6	1015.9	62	0.0	16.1	
<b>4</b>	2019	1	5	10.7	16.7	1.7	1008.9	1007.2	72	0.0	15.8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>1821</b>	1995	12	27	9.7	11.0	6.5	1008.8	941.1	87	6.1	10.1	
<b>1822</b>	1995	12	28	11.3	14.0	8.0	1012.8	945	78	0	12.4	
<b>1823</b>	1995	12	29	9.0	10.2	7.6	1011.6	943.1	95	7.87	6.9	
<b>1824</b>	1995	12	30	11.5	14.0	8.8	1001.6	935.1	91	21.08	10.3	
<b>1825</b>	1995	12	31	11.3	14.0	8.0	1004.8	937.7	79	1.02	12.4	

1989 rows × 19 columns



```
In [74]: #dropping unnecessary columns
```

```
df = df.drop(["Year", "Month", "Day", "?", "StormWithRain", "TotalRainfall", "Storm"],axis=1)
#combining rain and snow as percipitation
df["Percipitation"] = df["Rain"]| df["Snow"]
df= df.drop(["Rain", "Snow"],axis=1)
#Convert temp to F from C
df["Temp"] = df["Temp"]*9/5 + 32
df["MaxTemp"] = df["MaxTemp"]*9/5 + 32
df["MinTemp"] = df["MinTemp"]*9/5 + 32
```

In [75]:

```
df
```

Out[75]:

	Temp	MaxTemp	MinTemp	hPAAAtSeaLevel	hPA	Humidity	Visibility	AverageWindSpeed	MaxSustainedWindSpee
0	48.02	55.94	37.04	1021.0	1019.3	29	16.1	13.7	25.
1	43.52	57.02	33.08	1023.9	1022.2	43	16.1	6.3	11.
2	44.78	57.92	33.08	1023.7	1022	54	16.1	5.0	14.
3	46.22	62.06	33.98	1017.6	1015.9	62	16.1	3.3	16.
4	51.26	62.06	35.06	1008.9	1007.2	72	15.8	20.9	44.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
1821	49.46	51.80	43.70	1008.8	941.1	87	10.1	11.7	22.
1822	52.34	57.20	46.40	1012.8	945	78	12.4	14.6	22.
1823	48.20	50.36	45.68	1011.6	943.1	95	6.9	8.5	16.
1824	52.70	57.20	47.84	1001.6	935.1	91	10.3	17.8	29.
1825	52.34	57.20	46.40	1004.8	937.7	79	12.4	19.8	3

1989 rows × 11 columns



In [76]:

```
np.sum(df[:])
```

Out[76]:

```
Temp          119954.34
MaxTemp       144820.98
MinTemp        97317.0
hPAAAtSeaLevel 2022681.4
hPA           1960627.2
Humidity       121715
Visibility     27205.3
AverageWindSpeed 20296.1
MaxSustainedWindSpeed 46192.9
Fog            75
Percipitation  387
dtype: object
```

In [77]:

```
np.max(df[:])
```

C:\Users\MAHAVIR\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\core\fromnumeric.py:84: FutureWarning: In a future version, DataFrame.max(axis=None) will return a scalar max over the entire DataFrame. To retain the old behavior, use 'frame.max(axis=0)' or just 'frame.max()'
 return reduction(axis=axis, out=out, \*\*passkwargs)

Out[77]:

```
Temp          89.78
MaxTemp       107.96
MinTemp       78.98
hPAAAtSeaLevel 1037.1
hPA           1030.9
Humidity       98
Visibility     19.0
AverageWindSpeed 41.9
MaxSustainedWindSpeed 79.5
Fog            1
Percipitation  1
dtype: object
```

In [78]:

```
df.to_csv("PreprocessedDataset")
```

In [79]:

```
data = pd.read_csv("PreprocessedDataset")
```

```
data.head(10)
```

Unnamed: 0		Temp	MaxTemp	MinTemp	hPAAtSeaLevel	hPA	Humidity	Visibility	AverageWindSpeed	MaxSustainedW
0	0	48.02	55.94	37.04	1021.0	1019.3	29	16.1	13.7	
1	1	43.52	57.02	33.08	1023.9	1022.2	43	16.1	6.3	
2	2	44.78	57.92	33.08	1023.7	1022.0	54	16.1	5.0	
3	3	46.22	62.06	33.98	1017.6	1015.9	62	16.1	3.3	
4	4	51.26	62.06	35.06	1008.9	1007.2	72	15.8	20.9	
5	5	49.64	55.94	42.98	1012.4	1010.7	86	13.7	17.4	
6	6	54.50	62.06	42.98	1016.7	1014.6	83	14.8	12.6	
7	7	56.48	62.06	48.92	1017.9	1016.1	79	16.1	9.1	
8	8	57.92	60.98	51.08	1015.9	1014.1	80	15.3	16.9	
9	9	52.52	62.06	42.98	1020.7	1019.2	87	13.4	5.4	

```
data.info()
```

```

RangeIndex: 1989 entries, 0 to 1988
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column                        Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   Unnamed: 0                    1989 non-null   int64
 1   Temp                          1989 non-null   float64
 2   MaxTemp                       1989 non-null   float64
 3   MinTemp                       1989 non-null   float64
 4   hPAAtSeaLevel                 1989 non-null   float64
 5   hPA                           1989 non-null   float64
 6   Humidity                      1989 non-null   int64
 7   Visibility                     1989 non-null   float64
 8   AverageWindSpeed              1989 non-null   float64
 9   MaxSustainedWindSpeed         1989 non-null   float64
10   Fog                           1989 non-null   int64
11   Percipitation                 1989 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(8), int64(4)
memory usage: 186.6 KB

```

```
data.value_counts()
```

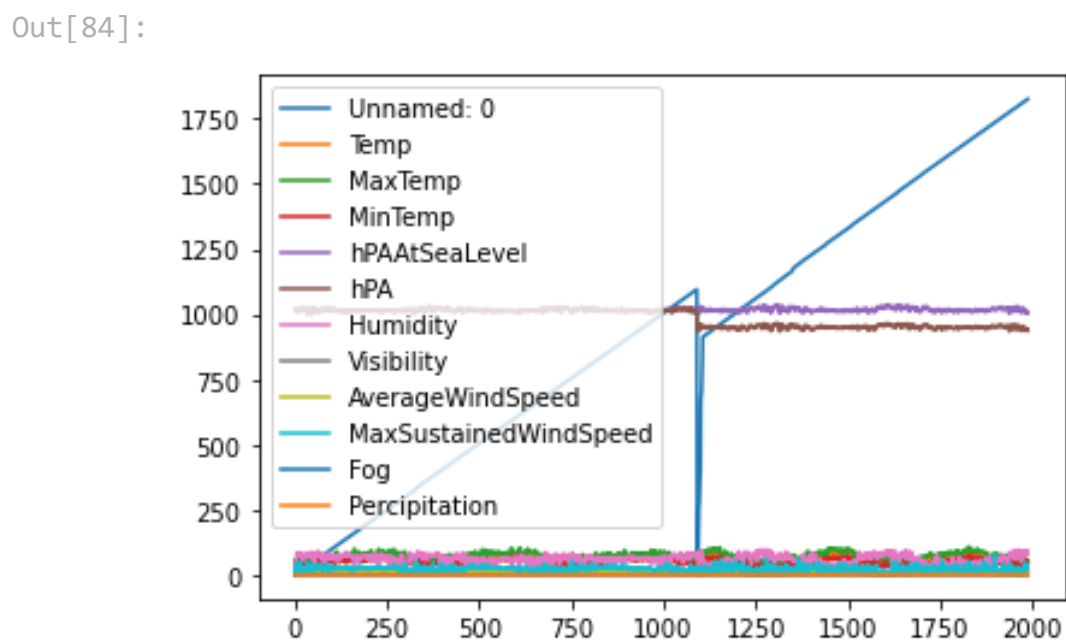
[illegible]

```
data.columns
```

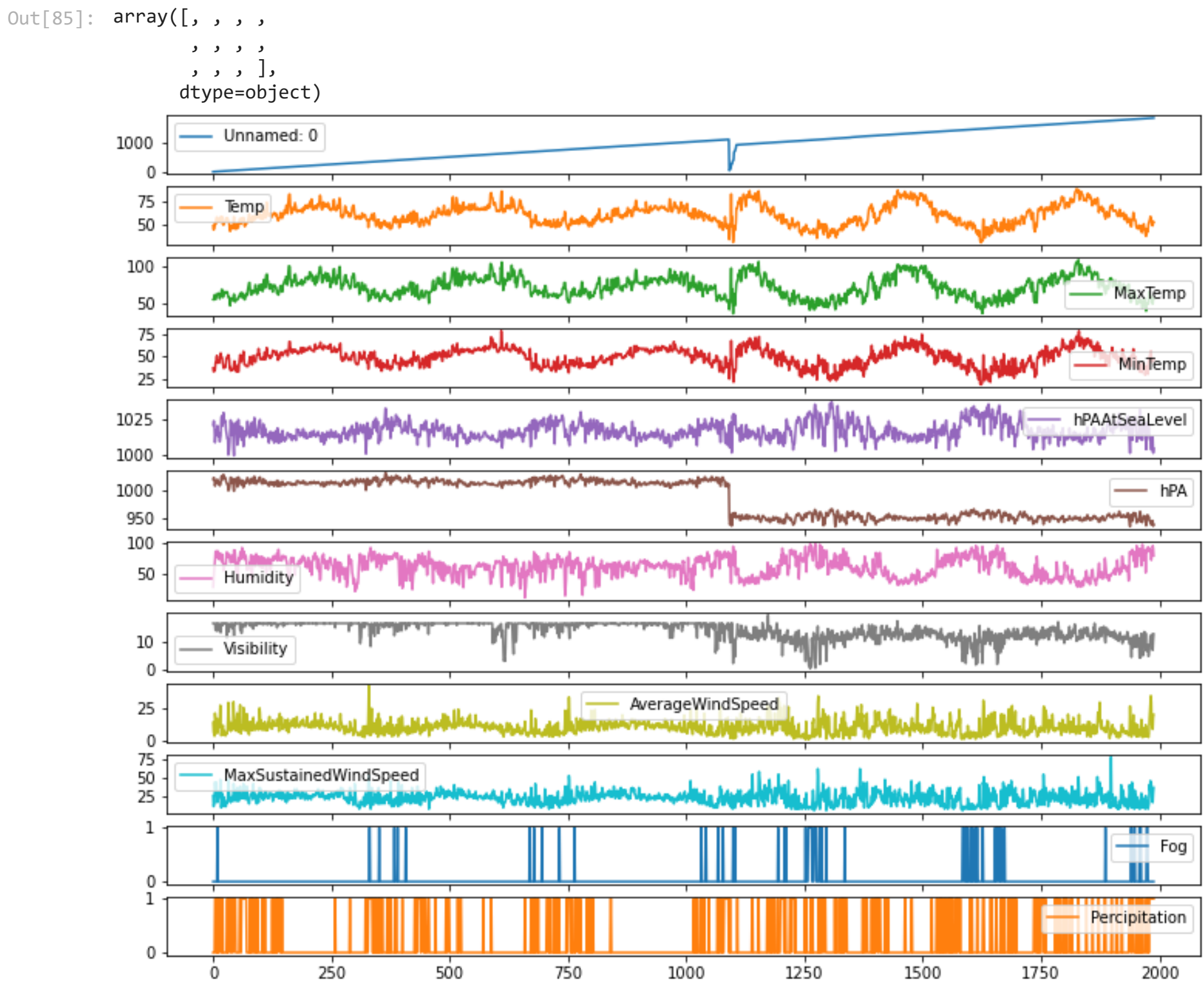
```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Temp', 'MaxTemp', 'MinTemp', 'hPAatSeaLevel', 'hPA',
      'Humidity', 'Visibility', 'AverageWindSpeed', 'MaxSustainedWindSpeed',
```

```
'Fog', 'Precipitation'],  
dtype='object')
```

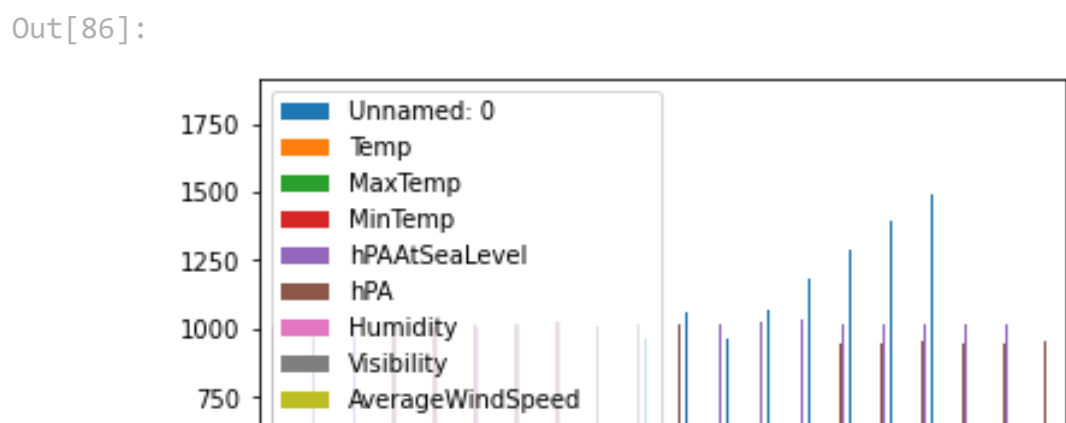
```
In [84]: data.plot()
```



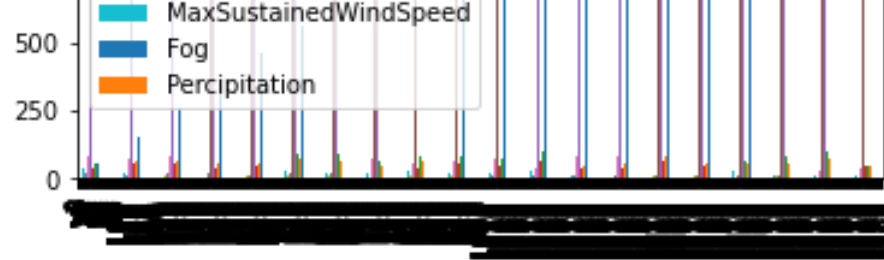
```
In [85]: data.plot(subplots=True, figsize=(12,10))
```



```
In [86]: data.plot(kind="bar")
```

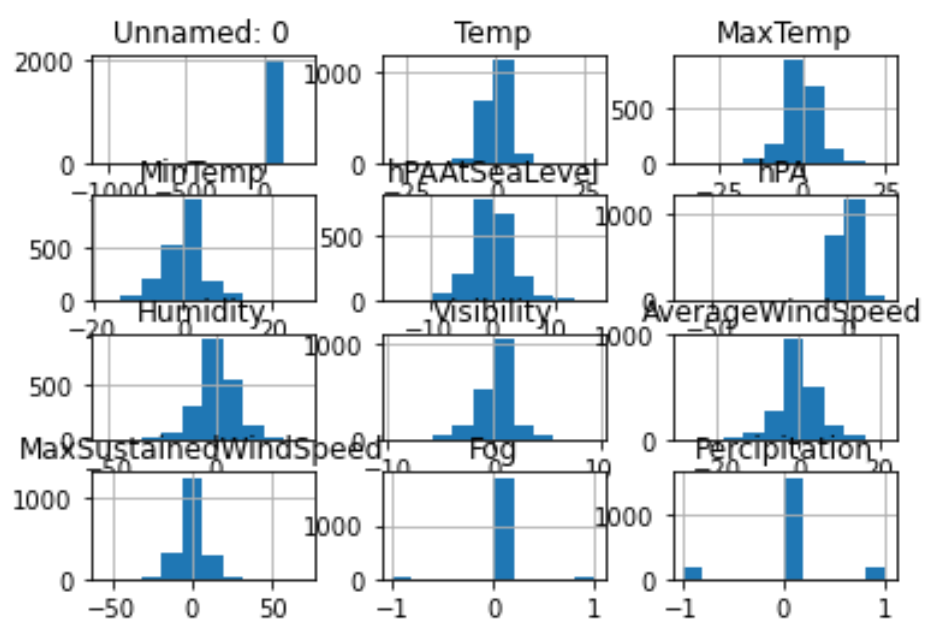






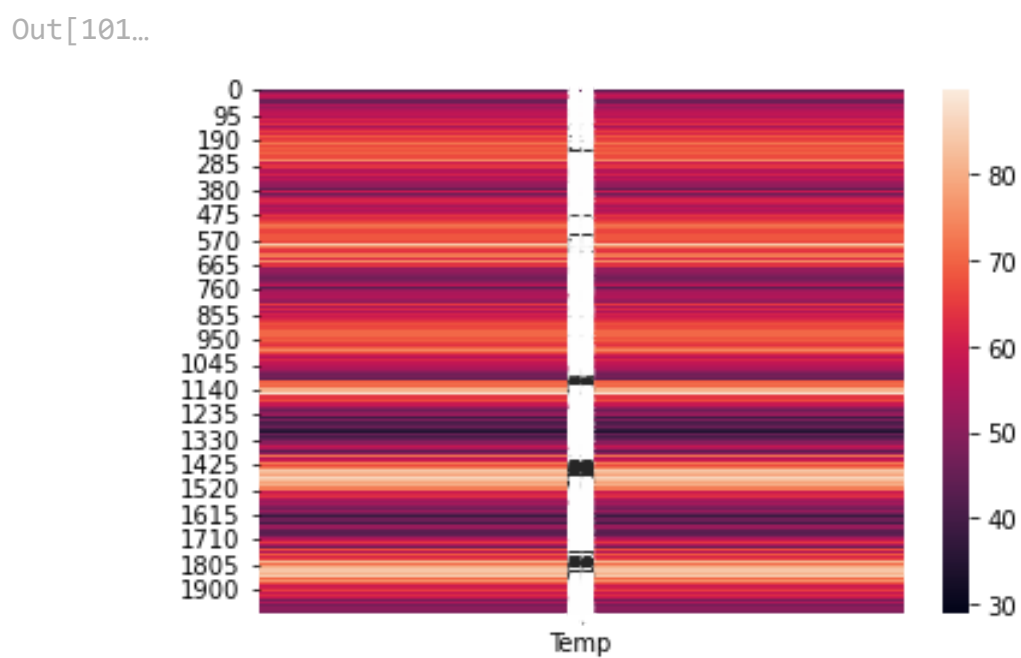
```
In [88]: data.diff().hist()
```

```
Out[88]: array([[
,
],
[,
,
],
[,
,
],
[,
,
],
[,
,
],
[,
,
],
], dtype=object)
```



```
In [89]: import seaborn as sns
```

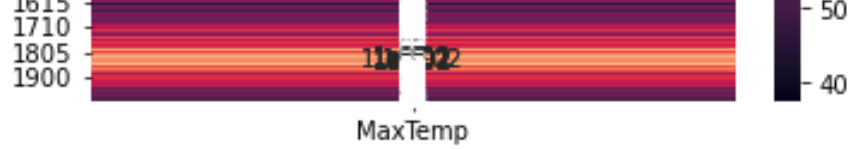
```
In [101]: sns.heatmap(data[['Temp']], annot=True)
```



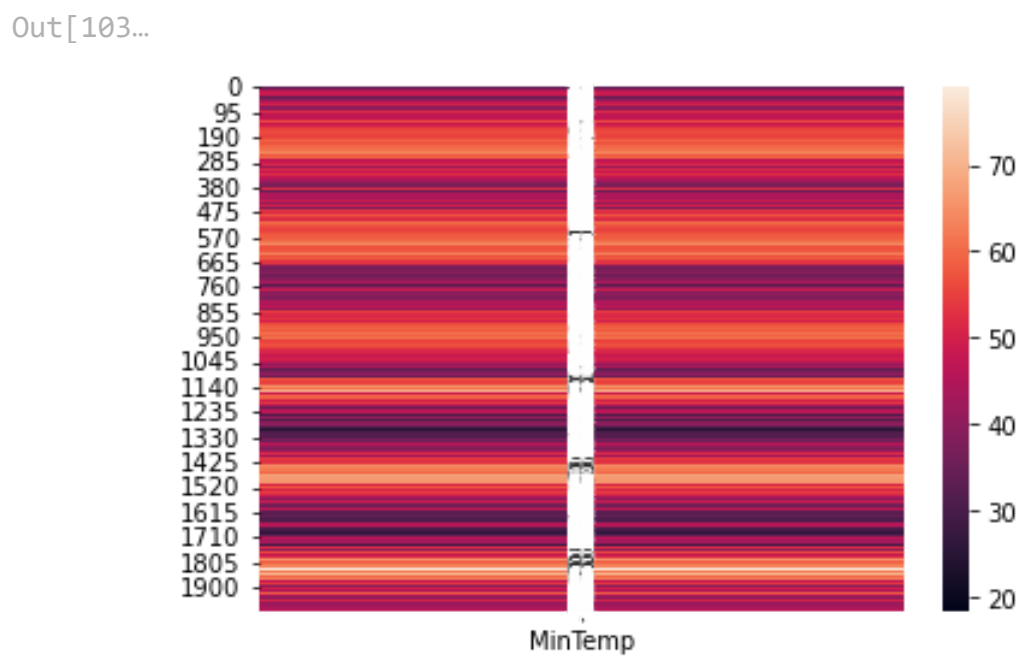
```
In [102]: sns.heatmap(data[['MaxTemp']], annot=True)
```



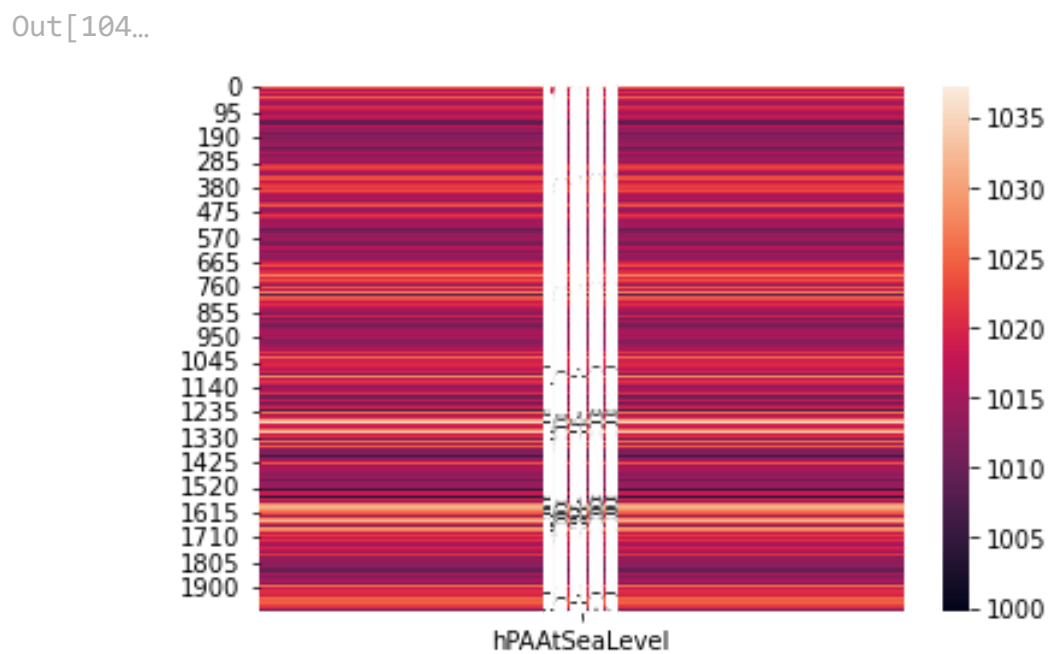




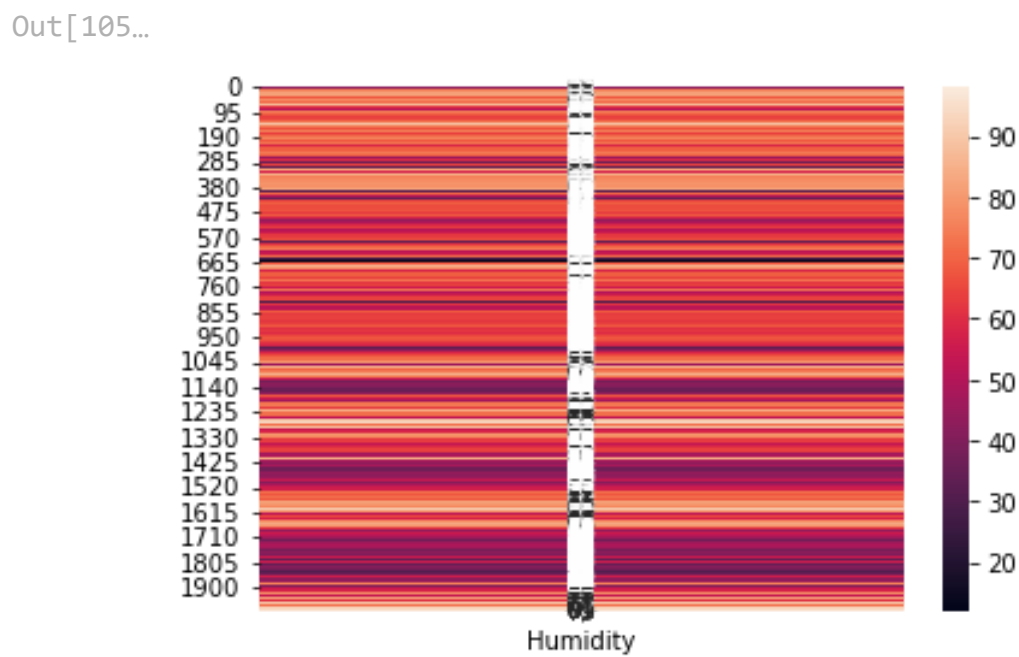
```
In [103... sns.heatmap(data[['MinTemp']], annot=True)
```



```
In [104... sns.heatmap(data[['hPAAtSeaLevel']], annot=True)
```



```
In [105... sns.heatmap(data[['Humidity']], annot=True)
```



```
In [106... sns.heatmap(data[['AverageWindSpeed']], annot=True)
```

