Python Data Science

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Time required: 90 minutes

1. Save Python code in a Google Colab Notebook.

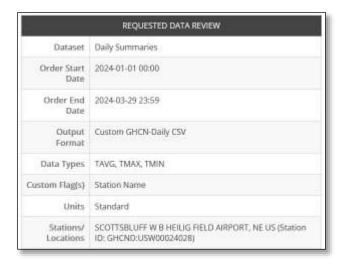
Tutorial 1: Plot Daily Weather in Scottsbluff

We are going to work with some daily weather data from NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

- 1. Go to: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/search
- 2. Select Weather Observation Type/Dataset
- 3. **Select Dataset**: Daily Summaries.
- 4. **Select Date Range**: A year ago to the current date. (You can select a much longer period if you wish)
- 5. Search For: ZIP Codes
- 6. **Enter a Search Term:** 69361 (or a different Zip Code if you wish.)
- 7. Click Search.
- You will go a screen with a list of weather stations. Scottsbluff, NE 69361 → Click
 Add To Cart.
- 9. Click the Cart (Free Data).
- 10. **Select Cart Options** → **Custom GHCN-Daily CSV** (You can check and change the date range here if you wish.

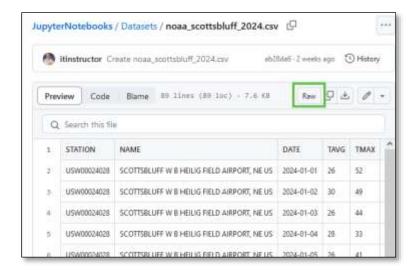
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- 11. Click Continue.
- 12. Custom Options: Daily Summaries → Select data types for customer output: **Air Temperature**. Click Continue.
- 13. You will get a page that says **Review Order**.



- 14. Enter your email address to receive the link to your data.
- 15. Submit Order.
- 16. You should get a confirmation email that your order is being processed.
- 17. In a couple of minutes: You should get an email with a Download link.
- 18. Download the file as: **noaa_scottsbluff_2025.csv** in one of your GitHub repositories.
- 19. Commit the repository.
- 20. Got to the repository at www.github.com
- 21. Click on the csv file → Click the **raw** button.

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22. Select and copy the url. It should look something like this.

NOTE: This has the extra content from other weather stations other than Heilig Field removed.

https://github.com/itinstructor/JupyterNotebooks/blob/main/Datasets/Weather/noaa_scottsbluff 2025.csv

Python Tutorial 1: Plot Daily Weather in Scottsbluff

- In Google Colab → Create a Notebook named: PythonNOAAScottsbluffDaily
- 2. Enter the following code. Paste in your GitHub url for your csv file.

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Read the data from the CSV file "noaa_scottsbluff_2024.csv" into a DataFrame named "noaa".
noaa = pd.read_csv(
    "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/itinstructor/JupyterNotebooks/main/Datasets/noaa_scottsbluff_2024.csv"
)
```

```
# Display the first and last few rows of the DataFrame "noaa".
# This gives you an idea about the type of data
print(noaa.head())
print(noaa.tail())
```

If you end up with more than one weather station, you will want to filter down to one.

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```
0 USW00094948 FAIRMONT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MN US 2024-01-01 32.0 19.0
1 USW00094948 FAIRMONT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MN US 2024-01-02 35.0 22.0
2 USW00094948 FAIRMONT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MN US 2024-01-03 29.0 20.0
3 USW00094948 FAIRMONT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MN US 2024-01-04 28.0 21.0
4 USW00094948 FAIRMONT MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MN US 2024-01-05 35.0 21.0
                                NAME
                                           DATE TMAX TMIN
        STATION
334 US1MNMT0012 FAIRMONT 1.4 S, MN US 2024-04-19
                                                 NaN
                                                       NaN
335 US1MNMT0012 FAIRMONT 1.4 S, MN US 2024-04-20
                                                 NaN
                                                       NaN
336 US1MNMT0012 FAIRMONT 1.4 S, MN US 2024-04-21
                                                 NaN
                                                       NaN
337 US1MNMT0012 FAIRMONT 1.4 S, MN US 2024-04-22
                                                 NaN
                                                       NaN
338 US1MNMT0012 FAIRMONT 1.4 S, MN US 2024-04-23
                                                 NaN
                                                       NaN
```

```
# Filter data to a single weather station
STATION = "USW00094948"
noaa = noaa.loc[noaa["STATION"].str.startswith(STATION)]
display(noaa.tail())
```

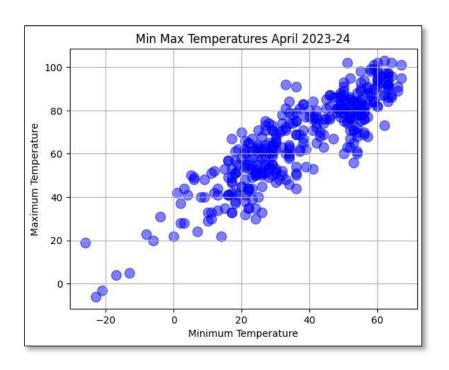
This section of code will extract and display a scatter chart.

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```
# Display the first few rows of the DataFrame "noaa".
print(noaa.head())
# Extract the 'TMAX' column from the DataFrame "noaa"
# assign it to the variable "temp max".
temp max = noaa['TMAX']
# Extract the 'TMIN' column from the DataFrame "noaa"
# assign it to the variable "temp min".
temp min = noaa['TMIN']
# Create a scatter plot with "temp_min" as the x-values,
# "temp_max" as the y-values, marker size of 100,
# filled markers in blue color with transparency set to 0.5.
plt.scatter(temp_min, temp_max, s=100, c="blue", alpha=0.5)
# Display the grid on the plot
plt.grid(True)
# Set the title of the plot to "Min Max Temperatures Jan-Mar 2024".
plt.title("Min Max Temperatures Jan-Mar 2024")
# Set the label for the x-axis as "Minimum Temperature".
plt.xlabel("Minimum Temperature")
# Set the label for the y-axis as "Maximum Temperature".
plt.ylabel("Maximum Temperature")
# Display the plot.
plt.show()
```

Example run:

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Tutorial 2: Line and Bar Plots with Python

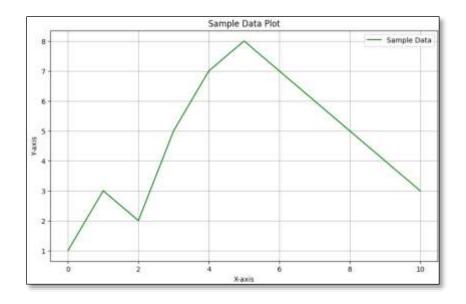
plt.plot is a line plot. plt.bar is a bar plot.

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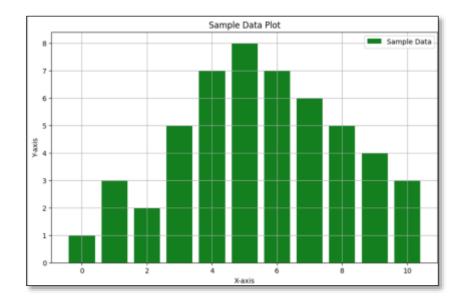
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Hard-coded sample data vector for y-values
y = [1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3]
# Generate x-values automatically based on the length of y
x = range(len(y))
# Create a new figure with a specified size
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
# Create a line plot using the provided x and y data
plt.plot(
    x, # x-coordinates for the plot (generated range based on the length of y
    y, # y-coordinates for the plot (hard-coded sample data)
    label="Sample Data", # Add a label for the line to be used in the legend
    color="g", # Set the line color to green
    linewidth=1.5, # Set the width of the line to 1.5
plt.xlabel("X-axis") # Label the x-axis
plt.ylabel("Y-axis") # Label the y-axis
plt.title("Sample Data Plot") # Add a title to the plot
plt.legend() # Add a legend
plt.grid(True) # Add a grid to the plot
plt.show() # Display the plot
```

Example run:

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To change this plot to a bar plot, change **plt.plot** to **plt.bar**



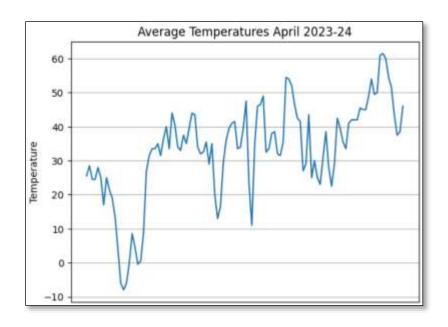
Assignment 1: Weather Plots with Python

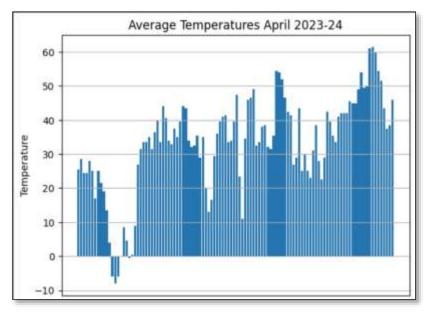
You may have to do some research to figure out how to do these. You can use other readings if you wish.

- 1. Calculate the average temperatures using TMIN and TMAX.
- 2. Create a line plot showing the average temperatures.
- 3. Create a bar plot showing the average temperatures.

Example run:

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Assignment Submission

- 1. In Google Colab \rightarrow Click the Share button in the upper right hand side.
 - a. Change General Access \rightarrow Anyone with the link \rightarrow Click Copy link.
- 2. Attach all to the assignment in Blackboard.

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