U.S. CLIMATE DATA WAREHOUSE

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RAW DATA

EPA

Kaggle

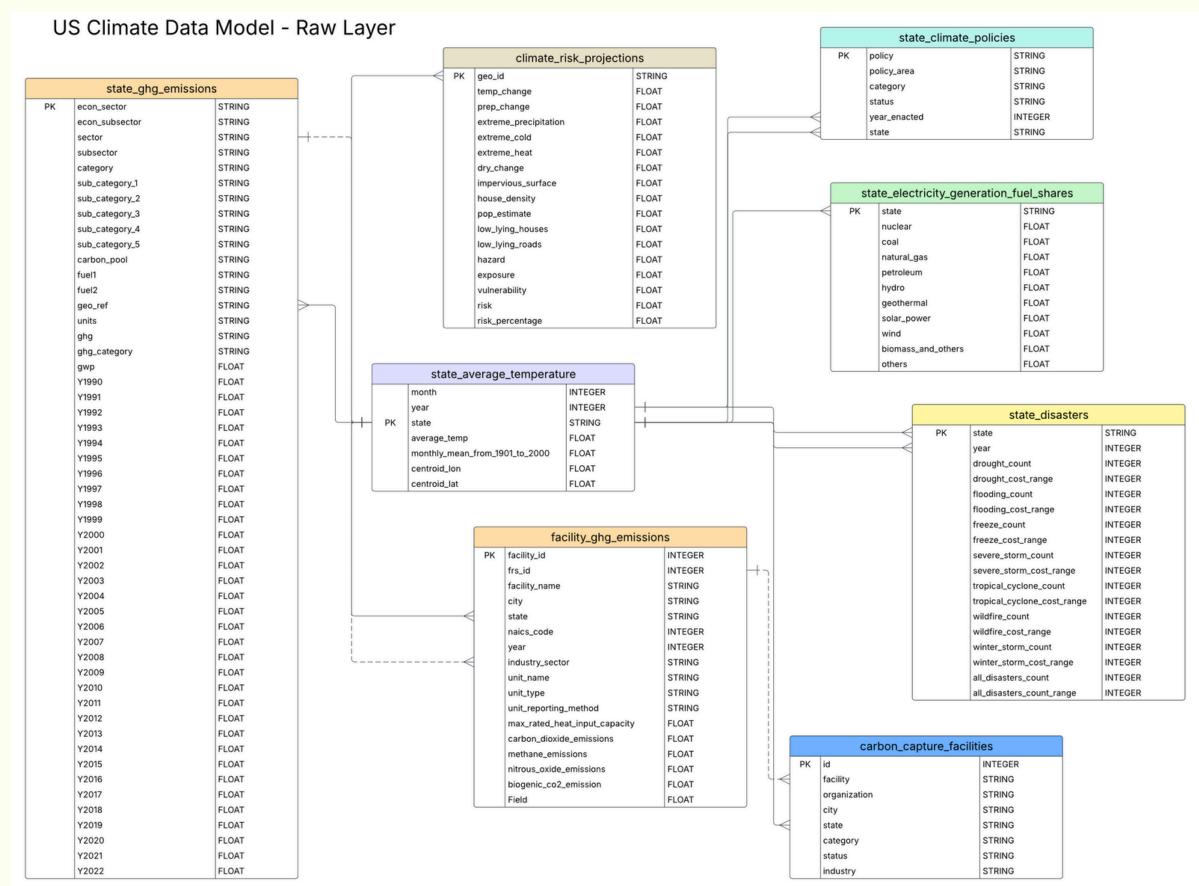
Climate XChange

NOAA

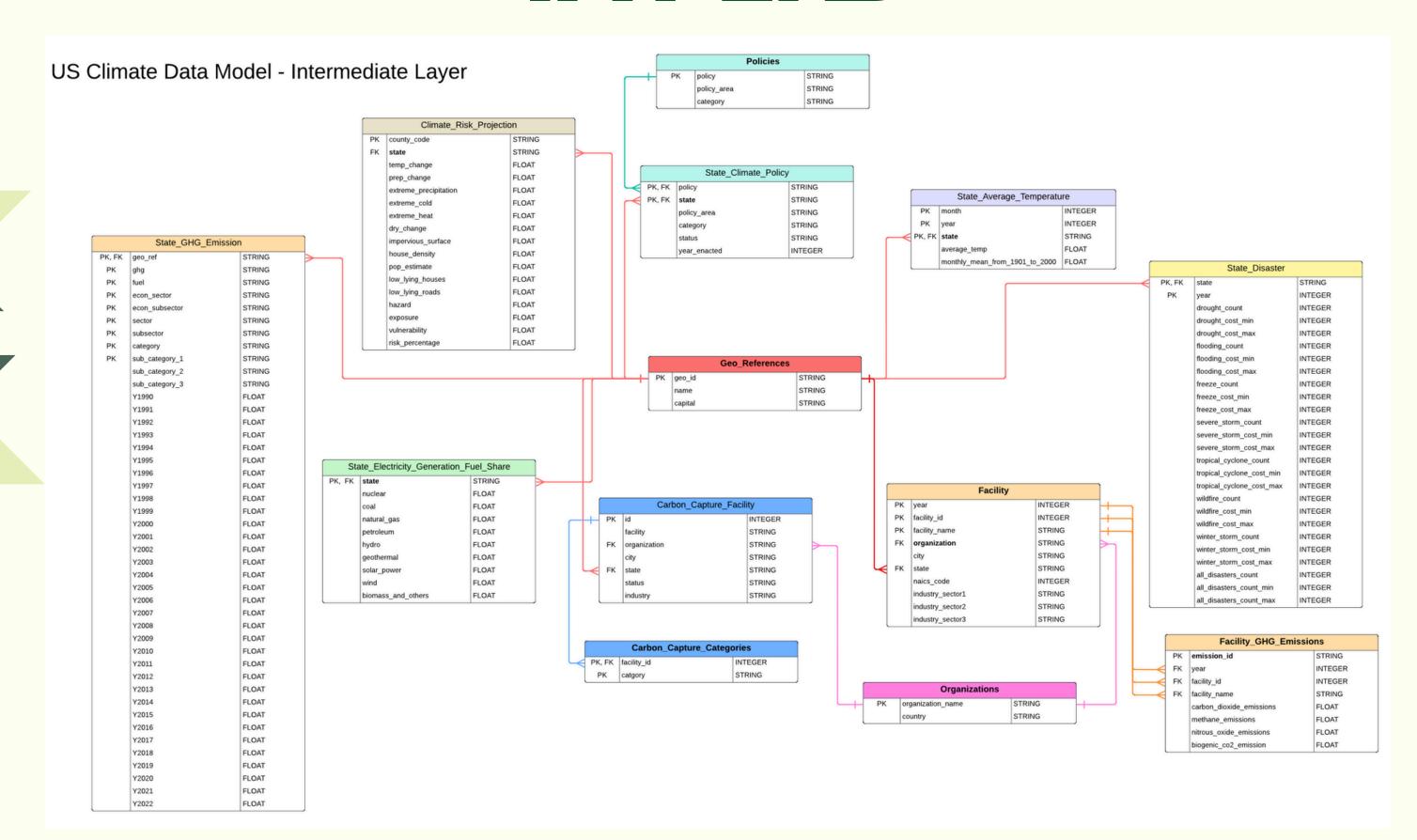
NEI

BBI International

NASA



INT ERD



DBT CHALLENGES old_State_GHG_Emission

```
THE COMPTHEETON OF COLUMNS OF STATE ON PHILIPSSTON GEOVER GING FACE
 category 1 [RUN]
21:33:03 8 of 11 FAIL 5366 not_null_old_State_GHG_Emission_sub_category_1 ...... [FAIL 5366 in 0.99s]
21:33:04 11 of 11 PASS unique combination of columns old State GHG Emission geo ref ghg fuel sector subsector econ sector e
ory 1 [PASS in 1.09s]
21:33:04 10 of 11 PASS relationships_old_State_GHG_Emission_geo_ref__geo_id__ref_Geo_References_ [PASS in 1.17s]
21:33:04
          Finished running 11 data tests in 0 hours 0 minutes and 4.35 seconds (4.35s).
21:33:04
21:33:04
21:33:04
          Completed with 4 errors, 0 partial successes, and 0 warnings:
21:33:04
21:33:04
          Failure in test not null old State GHG Emission econ subsector (models/int/schema.yml)
            Got 2200 results, configured to fail if != 0
21:33:04
21:33:04
21:33:04
            compiled code at target/compiled/us_climate/models/int/schema.yml/not_null_old_State_GHG_Emission_econ_subsector.sql
21:33:04
          Failure in test not_null_old_State_GHG_Emission_category (models/int/schema.yml)
21:33:04
            Got 28 results, configured to fail if != 0
21:33:04
21:33:04
21:33:04
            compiled code at target/compiled/us climate/models/int/schema.yml/not null old State GHG Emission category.sql
21:33:04
          Failure in test not_null_old_State_GHG_Emission_fuel (models/int/schema.yml)
21:33:04
            Got 17049 results, configured to fail if != 0
21:33:04
21:33:04
21:33:04
            compiled code at target/compiled/us climate/models/int/schema.yml/not null old State GHG Emission fuel.sql
21:33:04
          Failure in test not null old State GHG Emission sub category 1 (models/int/schema.yml)
21:33:04
21:33:04
            Got 5366 results,
                              Open file in editor (cmd + click)
21:33:04
21:33:04
            compiled code at target/compiled/us climate/models/int/schema.yml/not null old State GHG Emission sub category 1.sql
21:33:04
21:33:04 Done. PASS=7 WARN=0 ERROR=4 SKIP=0 TOTAL=11
```

DBTFIX State_GHG_Emission

```
-- In the original State_GHG_Emission table the various fields set to be primary keys had nulls so tests failed
-- To fix this:
-- 1. Unpivot table so the multiple years are not each a separate field
-- 2. Summed emission values when all field values were the same
-- 3. Created emission_id to use as PK that is a string of all the separate fields that you have been PK's
with int_tmp_state_ghg_unpivot as (
    select
        geo_ref,
        cast(substring(year, 2) as int64) as year,
        fuel,
        sector,
        subsector,
        econ_sector,
        econ_subsector,
        category,
        sub_category_1,
        sub_category_2,
        sub_category_3,
        emission,
        _data_source,
        _load_time
    from {{ ref('state_ghg_emissions') }}
        emission for year in (
            Y1990, Y1991, Y1992, Y1993, Y1994, Y1995,
            Y1996, Y1997, Y1998, Y1999, Y2000, Y2001,
            Y2002, Y2003, Y2004, Y2005, Y2006, Y2007,
            Y2008, Y2009, Y2010, Y2011, Y2012, Y2013,
            Y2014, Y2015, Y2016, Y2017, Y2018, Y2019,
            Y2020, Y2021, Y2022
int_tmp_state_ghg_aggregated as (
    select geo_ref, year, ghg, fuel, sector, subsector, econ_sector, econ_subsector,
        category, sub_category_1, sub_category_2, sub_category_3, sum(emission) as emission,
        _data_source, _load_time
    from int_tmp_state_ghg_unpivot
    group by geo_ref, year, ghg, fuel, sector, subsector, econ_sector, econ_subsector,
        category, sub_category_1, sub_category_2, sub_category_3, _data_source, _load_time
```

```
int_State_GHG_Emission as (
    select
        array_to_string(
            geo_ref,
            cast(year as string),
            ghg,
            fuel,
            sector,
            subsector,
            econ_sector,
            econ_subsector,
            category,
            sub_category_1,
            sub_category_2,
           sub_category_3
        ], ', ') as emission_id,
        geo_ref,
        year,
        ghg,
        fuel,
        sector,
        subsector,
        econ_sector,
        econ_subsector,
        category,
        sub_category_1,
        sub_category_2,
        sub_category_3,
        emission,
        _data_source,
        _load_time,
from int_tmp_state_ghg_aggregated
select *
from int_State_GHG_Emission
```

DBTFIX State_GHG_Emission

```
(dbt-env) kmfoght@dbt01:~/us_climate$ dbt test --select State_GHG_Emission.sql
21:51:48 Running with dbt=1.9.3
21:51:49 Registered adapter: bigquery=1.9.1
21:51:50 Found 44 models, 57 data tests, 9 sources, 494 macros
21:51:50
21:51:50 Concurrency: 3 threads (target='dev')
21:51:50
21:51:50  2 of 3 START test relationships_State_GHG_Emission_geo_ref__geo_id__ref_Geo_References_ [RUN]
21:51:50  3 of 3 START test unique_State_GHG_Emission_emission_id ..............[RUN]
21:51:52 2 of 3 PASS relationships_State_GHG_Emission_geo_ref__geo_id__ref_Geo_References_ [PASS in 1.31s]
21:51:52 3 of 3 PASS unique_State_GHG_Emission_emission_id ...... [PASS in 2.20s]
21:51:53
21:51:53 Finished running 3 data tests in 0 hours 0 minutes and 2.54 seconds (2.54s).
21:51:53
21:51:53 Completed successfully
21:51:53
21:51:53 Done. PASS=3 WARN=0 ERROR=0 SKIP=0 TOTAL=3
```

DBT Final State_GHG_Emission

State_GHG_Emission				
PK	emission_id	STRING		
FK	geo_ref	STRING		
	year	INTEGER		
	ghg	STRING		
	fuel	STRING		
	sector	STRING		
	subsector	STRING		
	econ_sector	STRING		
	econ_subsector	STRING		
	category	STRING		
	sub_category_1	STRING		
	sub_category_2	STRING		
	sub_category_3	STRING		
	emission	FLOAT		

ORGANIZATION TABLE

Use LLM to Identify Organizations

Normalize Organization
Names

Create the Final Organization Table

Validate and Finalize the Organization Table



LLM

Used a large language model to semantically evaluate organization names and return the most representative or distinguish between unrelated ones.

```
prompt = f"""
Normalize the organization name and determine the country this organization belongs to.
For example, X and X LLC should be the same company X, Z glass and Z group should be the same company.
Given the organization: "{org}"

Return JSON in this format:
{{
    "original_name": "{org}",
    "standardized_name": "<Standardized Organization Name>",
}}

No extra text or explanation. Only return valid JSON.
"""
```

VS

Fuzzy Matching

Converted names into embeddings and grouped similar ones using cosine distance, then reviewed borderline cases with LLM.

FUZZYMATCHING

```
[ ] %%bigquery
    CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE us_climate_fin.ghg_org_embeddings AS (
    WITH org_content AS (
      SELECT
        organization_name,
        organization_name AS content
      FROM
         us_climate_fin.ghg_org_names_raw
    SELECT
      organization_name,
      content,
      ml_generate_embedding_result AS embedding
    FROM
      ML.GENERATE EMBEDDING(
        MODEL us_climate_fin.embedding_model,
          SELECT organization_name, content
           FROM org content
           WHERE content IS NOT NULL
        STRUCT('CLUSTERING' AS task_type)
```

```
[ ] %%bigquery
    select *
    from us_climate_fin.ghg_org_nearest_neighbors
    where distance <= 0.075
    order by distance</pre>
```

01

02

Generate Text Embeddings

Perform
Nearest
Neighbor
Search

03

Apply a
Distance
Threshold

```
[ ] %%bigquery
    CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE us_climate_fin.ghg_org_nearest_neighbors AS
     SELECT
       query.organization_name AS organization_name,
       base.organization_name AS nearest_neighbor,
       distance
     FROM
      VECTOR_SEARCH(
         TABLE us_climate_fin.ghg_org_embeddings,
         'embedding',
         TABLE us_climate_fin.ghg_org_embeddings,
         'embedding',
         TOP_K \Rightarrow 2
         DISTANCE_TYPE => 'COSINE'
     WHERE
       query.organization name != base.organization name
    ORDER BY
       distance
```

FUZZYMATCHING

```
import pandas as pd
import pandas gbq
from google.cloud import bigquery
input_table = "us_climate_fin.ghg_org_nearest_neighbors"
output_table = "us_climate_fin.ghg_org_clusters"
base_query = f"""
   SELECT organization_name, nearest_neighbor
    FROM `{input table}`
   WHERE distance <= 0.075
bq_client = bigquery.Client()
rows = bq_client.query(base_query).result()
cluster id = 0
output_clusters = []
unique ids = set()
for row in rows:
    id1 = row["organization name"]
   id2 = row["nearest neighbor"]
    if id1 not in unique_ids and id2 not in unique_ids:
        cluster_id += 1
        output_clusters.append((id1, cluster_id))
        output_clusters.append((id2, cluster_id))
        unique_ids.add(id1)
        unique_ids.add(id2)
        print(f"Assigned {id1} and {id2} to cluster {cluster_id}")
df = pd.DataFrame(output_clusters, columns=["organization_name", "cluster_id"])
pandas gbq.to gbq(df, output table, project id="kiaraerica", if exists="replace")
```

04

05

Assign Cluster IDs

Choose Standardized Name

```
prompt = """Please verify each organization name.
If they are under the same parent organization, return the closest to the parent organization name in json using the schema {"organization_name": string}.
For example, {"organization_name": "EPL Oil & Gas, Inc."}
If they refer to different parent organizations, return both organization names in json using the schema
[{"organization_name": "<name1>"}, {"organization_name": "<name2>"}]
For example,
[{"organization_name": "University of Utah"},
{"organization_name": "Utah State University"}]
Do not include an explanation with your answer.
"""
```

, organization_name	nearest_neighbor	distance //
EPL Oil and Gas, Inc.	EPL Oil & Gas, Inc.	0.001325127
EPL Oil & Gas, Inc.	EPL Oil and Gas, Inc.	0.001325127

organization_name ▼	nearest_neighbor ▼	distance ▼
University of Utah	Utah State University	0.050155917161
Utah State University	University of Utah	0.050155917161

COMPARISION

This method captured duplicates missed by traditional string matching, especially those with abbreviations or inconsistent formatting.

This let us group similar names before invoking the LLM.

However, to ensure reasonable recall, we had to use a relatively large distance threshold, which introduced some false positives and still missed a few known duplicates.



Fine-tune the trade-off & Link the normalized organization names back to their corresponding facility IDs

THANK YOU

