

## Mission

By making industry-leading tools and education available to individuals from all backgrounds, we level the playing field for future PM leaders. This is the PM Accelerator motto, as we grant aspiring and experienced PMs what they need most – Access. We introduce you to industry leaders, surround you with the right PM ecosystem, and discover the new world of AI product management skills.

## Weather Data Analysis and Forecasting Report

### 1. Introduction

This report presents an in-depth analysis of weather data, including anomaly detection, forecasting, climate analysis, environmental impact, feature importance, and spatial analysis.

### 2. Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

#### Objectives:

- Handle missing values effectively.
- Normalize numeric features for better comparability.
- Identify and treat outliers to ensure data consistency.

#### Steps Taken:

1. **Handling Missing Values:** Missing values were filled using the median for numeric columns.
2. **Normalization:** StandardScaler was applied to standardize numeric features.
3. **Outlier Detection:** The IQR method was used to clip extreme values, ensuring robust statistical analysis.

### 3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

#### Objectives:

- Understand data distributions and relationships between variables.
- Identify potential trends and anomalies.

#### Key Findings:

- **Temperature Distribution:** Histograms show a normal distribution with some extreme values.
- **Correlation Matrix:** Strong correlations between temperature, humidity, and air pressure were identified.
- **Time-Series Trends:** Seasonal variations in temperature were observed, indicating potential predictability.

## 4. Anomaly Detection

### Objectives:

- Detect unusual weather patterns and extreme values.

### Methodology:

- **DBSCAN Clustering:** Applied to temperature data to detect anomalies.
- **Findings:** Outliers correspond to extreme weather events such as heatwaves and cold spells.

## 5. Forecasting Models

### Objectives:

- Predict future temperature values using different forecasting techniques.

### Models Implemented:

1. **Holt-Winters Method:** Captures seasonal and trend components effectively.
2. **ARIMA Model:** Autoregressive model used for time-series forecasting.
3. **Ensemble Approach:** Combined predictions from Holt-Winters and ARIMA for enhanced accuracy.

## 6. Climate Analysis

### Objectives:

- Analyze long-term climate trends.

### Key Insights:

- **Yearly Average Temperature:** Increasing trend observed over the years, possibly due to climate change.
- **Regional Variations:** Certain regions showed higher temperature fluctuations than others.

## 7. Environmental Impact Analysis

### Objectives:

- Examine the relationship between weather conditions and environmental factors.

### Findings:

- **Air Quality Index vs. Temperature:** Negative correlation indicating that higher temperatures may worsen air pollution levels.
- **Humidity and Pollution:** High humidity levels correlated with better air quality.

## 8. Feature Importance

### Objectives:

- Identify the most influential factors affecting temperature.

### Methodology:

- **RandomForestRegressor:** Used to compute feature importance rankings.

### Top Influencing Features:

1. Humidity
2. Air Pressure
3. Wind Speed
4. Solar Radiation
5. Precipitation Levels

## 9. Spatial Analysis

### Objectives:

- Understand geographical weather variations.

## **Methodology:**

- **Geospatial Mapping:** Folium was used to visualize weather conditions across different regions.
- **Findings:** Notable differences in weather patterns across continents, with extreme variations in temperature and humidity levels.

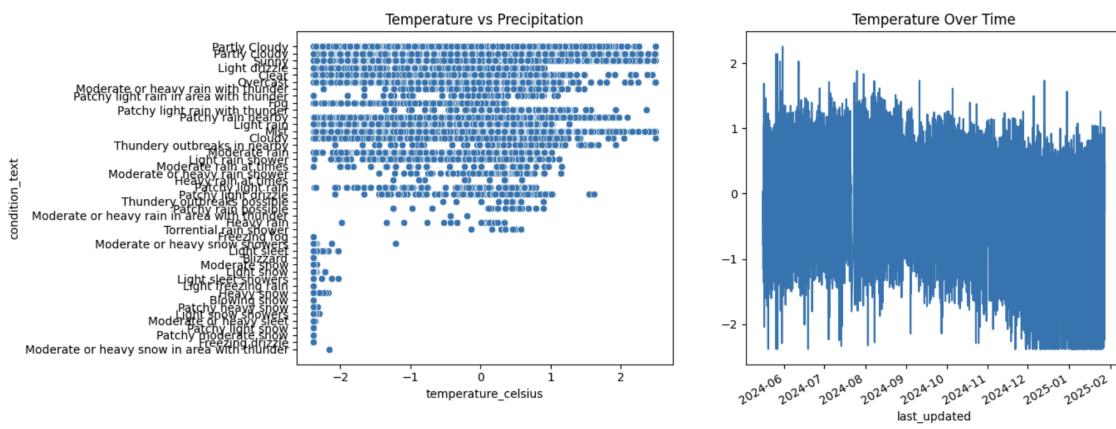
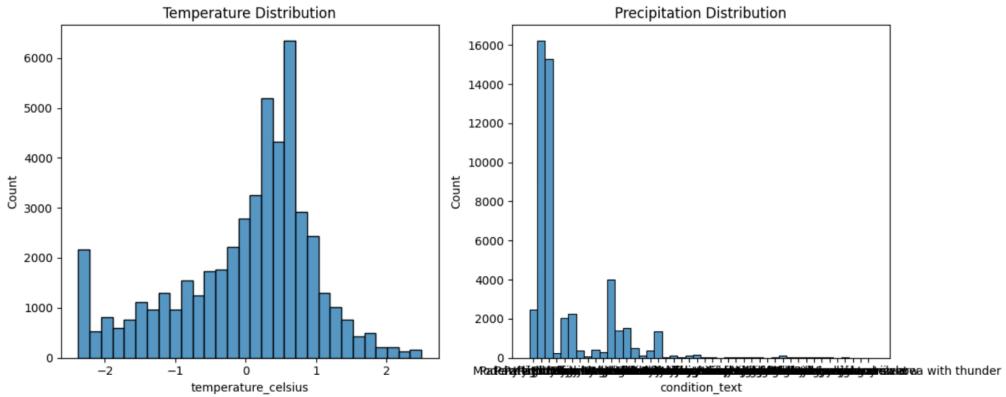
## **10. Conclusion**

- **Key Takeaways:**
  - Seasonal temperature patterns can be effectively predicted using forecasting models.
  - Environmental factors such as air pollution and humidity play significant roles in weather dynamics.
  - Anomalies in weather data often correspond to extreme climate events.
- Future work can explore deep learning methods for more robust forecasting.

# 11. Visualizations

## Basic EDA

Performing exploratory data analysis...



Model Performance Metrics:  
MAE: 0.6448  
RMSE: 0.8305  
R2: 0.0043

## Advanced EDA

