DESCRIPTION

Table: Weather
++
Column Name Type
++
id
recordDate date
temperature int
++
id is the column with unique values for this table.
There are no different rows with the same recordDate.
This table contains information about the temperature on a certain day.
Write a solution to find all dates' id with higher temperatures compared to its previous dates (yesterday).
Return the result table in any order .
The result format is in the following example.
Example 1:
Input:
Weather table:
+++
id recordDate temperature
+++
1 2015-01-01 10
2 2015-01-02 25
3 2015-01-03 20
4 2015-01-04 30
+++
Output:

```
+----+
| id |
+----+
| 2 |
| 4 |
```

+---+

Explanation:

In 2015-01-02, the temperature was higher than the previous day (10 -> 25).

In 2015-01-04, the temperature was higher than the previous day (20 -> 30).

SOLUTION in Pandas

Option 1:

- Sort 'weather' by 'recordDate' column using DataFrame.sort_values
- Find the following day ('1 day' difference) in 'recordDate' column and a higher temperature in 'temperature' column using **DataFrame.diff**

```
import pandas as pd

def rising_temperature(weather: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    weather = weather.sort_values(by = 'recordDate')
    df = weather[(weather['recordDate'].diff() == '1 days') & (weather['temperature'].diff() > 0)]
    return df[['id']]
```

Option 2:

- Sort 'weather' by 'recordDate' column using DataFrame.sort_values
- Find two columns ('date diff' and 'temp diff') using DataFrame.shift

```
def rising_temperature(weather: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    weather = weather.sort_values(by='recordDate')
    weather['date diff'] = weather['recordDate'] - weather['recordDate'].shift(periods = 1)
    weather['temp diff'] = weather['temperature'] - weather['temperature'].shift(periods = 1)
    return weather[['id']].loc[(weather['date diff'] == '1 days') & (weather['temp diff'] > 0)]
```