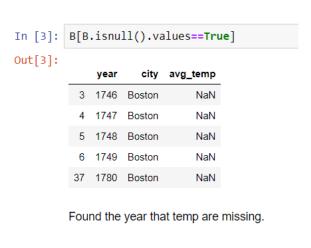
Oct 24, 20

## **Summary**

In this project, I extracted the essential data via SQL and used python3 to analyze and compare the temperature trends in Boston and the overall global temperature trends. Since I want to compare the overall trend, I chose a 15-year moving average, which can show the trend without losing too much detail.

## Missing data

There are five missing data in Boston's average temperature from the year 1746 to 1749 and 1780. Due to the global dataset start in the year 1750, I cut off the data before 1750 of Boston's average temperature. For the year 1780, I simply use the average of the previous and the next year, which gives the littlest impact of the data and makes the most sense.



# The queries

#### **SQL** query:

```
SELECT * FROM city_data WHERE city = 'Boston';
```

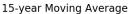
#### Python query for moving average:

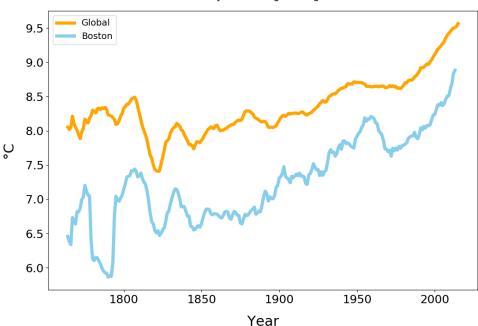
SELECT \* FROM global\_data;

```
In [17]: rolling_mean_G20 = G.avg_temp.rolling(window=15).mean()
rolling_mean_B20 = B.avg_temp.rolling(window=15).mean()
```

## **Figure**

### Line Chart of Global vs. Boston Temperature





#### **Observations**

- Compared with the global average, the average temperature in Boston is lower, but the difference has not been consistent over time.
- The range of average temperature in Boston (3 °C) are wider than Global(2 °C).
- The fluctuation of average temperature in Boston are greater than the global which means the yearly temperature difference in Boston are greater.
- Both lines show the same general trend, which has increased since the 1850s and increased rapidly after the 1970s.
- Unlike the global average which continued to increase in the late 18th century, Boston remained cold or even colder on average.
- Compared with the slow rise in the world in the 1850s to 1900s, Boston has remained cold for about 30 years, and then began to soar rapidly in the 1880s.
- When the global remain flat in 1950s -70s, Boston has a drop around 0.5°C.