Introduction:

Question 3: The questions of interest here is to compare and contrast data from two different data sets. The first data set is a series of over 570,000 temperature observations from countries all over the world. The second data set contains over 200,000 observations from 99 large cities around the world. For each data set we analyzed the differences in maximum and minimum temperatures from Janurary 1, 1900 to December 31, 2012. We also created a subset of the temperatures recorded in the US for the previously described time period. We will produce a graph showing the annual change in average temperature over time, as well as show when the greatest year to year change occurred. The final piece of explanatory analysis was to demonstrate graphically the greatest temperature differential for each of the 99 cities in the city data set and graph that difference for the top 20 cities who had the greatest difference. We will then compare the city data chart to the country data chart and comment on the findings.

***Code Explanations:***

**Temp Data:**

TempData.R

This file imports the raw data from our working directory and pulls it into a data frame. Also checks to see if the data was brought in successfully and correctly.

TempDataCleaUp.R

This section takes the raw data, changes the date formats to a consistent format and then creates a new data frame with the dates specified in the question of interest. Creates a new data frame that holds only the dates 1900 and beyond.

MaxandMin.R

This piece of code is where the maximum and minimum monthly average temperature for each country are calculated and store in appropriate objects.

MergeData.R

Now, since we have the maximum and minimum calculated we need to create a data frame where they both can be found. After the merge there is a little cleaning to do. We name the max and min variables. Then we add a new column that hold the difference in each max and min values for each country and display that difference in descending order.

Top20Coutires\_Plot.R

Generate the graphics indicated in the question of interest section.

USTemp.R

This section subset the Temp data frame where the Country is equal to United States.

DegreeF.R

We now want to convert between degree C to degree F. Storing this conversion in a new column.

AnnualLandTemp.R

Next we want to know what the average annual land temperature since 1990. To do this we need to perform a series of steps. First we need to convert Date column from character to Date format. Then, we create a column called Year to group by for the average calculations. Next, we combine all of the 12 months into one year and summarize by year to calculate the average annual temperature in Fahrenheit. Finally, the calculations are subseted into a data frame where the Year is 1990 and beyond.

ALT\_Plot.R

Generate the graphics indicated in the question of interest section.

YearDiff.R

Calculates the one-year difference of average land temperature by year and provides the maximum difference with the corresponding two years.

**City Temp Data:**

CityTemperature.R

Here we are importing the raw data from our working directory and putting it into a data frame for ease of manipulation in subsequent steps.

CityDataCleanup.R

This section takes the raw data, changes the date formats to a consistent format and then creates a new data frame with the dates specified in the question of interest. We also change a variable name to make it easier to work with as we begin to summarize and manipulate the data.

CityMaxandMin.R

Short section to calculate Maximum and Minimum temperatures for each city in the data set, and then create an output data frame to generate the graphics from.

Top20Cities\_Plot.R

Generate the graphics indicated in the question of interest section.

**Answers to Questions of Interest:**

I’ll do 3 iii, and iv

I – Find the top 20 countries with the maximum differences for the period since 1900 was very interesting. The countries with the largest difference in maximum and minimum temperatures are the countries with the highest variation in temperatures throughout the year. Which indicates that these counties have hot to mild summers and very cold winters.

ii – The average land temperature for United States from 1990 to 2012 tends to stay between high 40s and low 50s.

iii – The questions of interest for this section pertain to the cities of the world with the largest temperature variations. 3 of the top 5 are in China, with 1 each in Russia and Canada. While outside the scope of the current question of interest, it’s interesting that all these cities all above 40 degrees North latitude, and have generally extremely cold winters, while summers are usually mild, although occasionally get very warm, hence the differential.

Iv – The comparison of the breakdown between country temperature differential and city differential are interesting, as the top 3 cities don’t appear in the top 2 countries at all. After that, Russia and Canada are represented in the next couple of rankings, with major cities coming in the top 5 for each of them. Further investigation of both data sets shows why this might be. Neither of the top 2 countries have a city listed in the cities list, and so their data doesn’t appear. Looking at a map shows the latitude of both countries to be almost entirely abouve 40 degrees North, which is strongly correlated with wide temperature variations. As with the city data referenced above, cold winters and occasionally oppressively hot summers account for much of the difference here.

In general, addressing the questions of interest in the data sets was an opportunity to extend our data science skills by cleaning, pre-processing, analyzing and plotting data. Thank you for the opportunity to present our work.