

Artículo

[Muhammad Waseem](#) · 12 jul, 2022 Lectura de 8 min

[Open Exchange](#)

Aplicación IRIS Climate Change que muestra cómo la temperatura está aumentando en todo el mundo como prueba del calentamiento global

Hola Comunidad,

Esta publicación es una introducción a mi aplicación [iris-climate-change](#) en Open Exchange.

The screenshot shows a web-based dashboard titled "ClimateChange". On the left, a sidebar menu includes "Dashboard", "DataSet" (selected), "Countries and Territories", "World Wide Data", "Analysis" (selected), "Climate Changes", "Top 10 Most Temp", "Top 10 Least Temp", "Trend Between Years", "Seasons Differences", and "Temperature trend". The main content area is divided into several sections: "DataSet" (227 countries and territories, 1961-2021), "Climate Change" (examined how global surface climate change between 1961 and 2021), "Top 10" (ten most countries that suffer from temperature change mostly in the last ten years), "Top 10" (ten countries that suffer from temperature change at the very least in the last ten years), "1961-2021" (trend between the years according to World, annex I countries and non-annex I countries), "1961-2021" (examine the seasonal effects of climate change besides the yearly trend), and "1961-2021" (historical records had in this decade to learn if global warming more rapid last decade). Each section includes a "View Dataset Details", "View Data", or "View Analysis" button. The browser address bar shows "https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/ET" and the title "InterSystems Climate Change Statistics". The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system tray indicates it's 30°C, Smoke, 7:31 AM, 7/8/2022.

[iris-climate-change](#) importa el conjunto de datos [Temperature Change](#), de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), usando la funcionalidad [LOAD DATA \(SQL\)](#) y analiza y visualiza los datos con la ayuda del framework [Python Flask Web](#), la librería [Pandas Python data analysis](#), [Plotly Open Source Graphing Library for Python](#) y la librería [Plotly JavaScript Open Source Graphing](#).

Importación del conjunto de datos

Para importar el conjunto de datos utilizaremos el siguiente método de clase ImportDS() de la clase dc.utility:

```
Class dc.utility
{
    ClassMethod ImportDS() As %String
    {
        //Dynamically create country table
        Do ..GetColTypes()
```

```
" /opt/irisapp/src/data/climatechange/FAOSTAT_data_11-24-2020.csv", .coltype)
    SET tableName= "dc.ClimateChange.Countries"
    SET qry = "CREATE TABLE "_tableName_ ("_coltype_ ")"
    SET rset = ##class(%SQL.Statement).%ExecDirect(,qry)
    //Check if table created successfully
    IF rset.%SQLCODE
    {
        WRITE rset.%Message, !
    }
    ELSE
    {
        //Load DATA to country table
        SET qry =
"LOAD DATA FROM FILE '/opt/irisapp/src/data/climatechange/FAOSTAT_data_11-24-2020.cs
v' INTO dc.ClimateChange.Countries USING {""from"":{""file"":{""header"":""0"",""skip
"":""1""}}}"
        SET rset = ##class(%SQL.Statement).%ExecDirect(,qry)
        IF rset.%SQLCODE
        {
            WRITE rset.%Message, !
        }
    }

    //Dynamically create Climatechange data
    Do ..GetColTypes(
"/opt/irisapp/src/data/climatechange/Environment_Temperature_change_E_All_Data_NOFLAG
.csv", .coltype)
    SET tableName= "dc.ClimateChange.Data"

//SET coltype = "AreaCode NUMERIC(3,0), Area VARCHAR(100), MonthsCode NUMERIC(4,0), Mon
ths VARCHAR(20), ElementCode VARCHAR(4), Element VARCHAR(100), UNIT VARCHAR(3), Y1961
NUMERIC(7,3)"
    SET qry = "CREATE TABLE "_tableName_ ("_coltype_ ")"
    SET rset = ##class(%SQL.Statement).%ExecDirect(,qry)
    //Check if table created successfully
    IF rset.%SQLCODE
    {
        WRITE rset.%Message, !
    }
    ELSE
    {
        //Load DATA statement
        SET qry =
"LOAD DATA FROM FILE '/opt/irisapp/src/data/climatechange/Environment_Temperature_ch
ange_E_All_Data_NOFLAG.csv' INTO dc.ClimateChange.Data USING {""from"":{""file"":{""h
eader"":""0"",""skip"":""1""}}}"
        SET rset = ##class(%SQL.Statement).%ExecDirect(,qry)
        IF rset.%SQLCODE
        {
            WRITE rset.%Message, !
        }
    }
    return ""
}

// Get column lists based on the Header Row of CSV File
ClassMethod GetColTypes(filenamecsv As %String, ByRef coltype As %String, dlm As
%String = ",")
```

```
{  
    SET coltype=""  
    SET stream=..GetStreamFromFile(filenamecsv)  
    SET header=stream.ReadLine() // Get Header columns  
    //SET header=$ZCONVERT(header,"L")  
    SET dataLine=stream.ReadLine() // Read First line of data  
    //Read all the columns of header and add datatype against it  
    FOR i=1:1:($Length(header,dlm)) {  
        kill types  
        //Get datatype of the column  
        DO ..GetDataType($Piece(dataLine,dlm,i),.types)  
        SET type=..GetType(.types)  
  
        // if type is varchar then assign length 250  
        IF type="VARCHAR" SET type="VARCHAR(250)"  
        SET $Piece(coltype,dlm,i)=$TR($Piece(header,dlm,i)," ","_")_type  
    }  
    SET coltype=$TR(coltype,dlm,"")  
    // change "." symbol in column names  
    SET coltype=$TR(coltype,".","_")  
}  
  
ClassMethod GetStreamFromFile(filename As %String) As %Stream  
{  
    // create new stream and link to the file  
    SET stream = ##Class(%Stream.FileCharacter).%New()  
    SET stream.LineTerminator = $Char(13,10)  
    $$$TOE(sc,stream.LinkToFile(filename))  
    RETURN stream  
}  
  
ClassMethod GetDataType(value As %String, ByRef types) As %Status  
{  
  
    //Get datatype based on the first column value  
    if $IsvalidDouble(value) {  
        if $I(types("DOUBLE"))  
        if $L(value,".")>1,$L($P(value,".",2))<10 if $I(types("MONEY"))  
        if ($L(value,".")=1) if $I(types("INTEGER"))  
        quit $$OK  
    }  
    if ..IsDate(value) {  
        if $I(types("DATE"))  
        Quit $$OK  
    }  
    if $I(types("VARCHAR"))  
    return $$OK  
}  
  
ClassMethod GetType(ByRef types) As %String  
{  
    If $D(types("MONEY")), $D(types("DOUBLE")) {  
        if types("MONEY")=types("DOUBLE") return "MONEY"  
    }  
    SET i=$Order(types(" "))  
    while i'="" {  
        SET typesI(types(i))=i  
        SET i=$Order(types(i))  
    }  
}
```

```
if $D(typesI) return typesI($Order(typesI("")), -1))
return "VARCHAR"
}

ClassMethod IsDate(pVar As %String = "") As %Boolean
{
    SET sts=$$$YES
    Try {
        If $ZDateH(pVar,5)
    }
    Catch e {
        SET sts=$$$NO
    }
    Quit sts
}
}
```

Para mostrar los diez países que han sufrido los mayores cambios de temperatura en los últimos diez años, usaremos el siguiente código python, HTML y javascript

```
#Ten most countries that suffer from temperature change mostly in the last ten years
@app.route( "/mosttemp" )
def mosttemp():
    #Get DataFrame
    df = getDataFrame()
    #Create a copy of DataFrame
    df_c =df.copy()
    df_c.set_index("year", inplace=True)
    df_c = df_c.loc[['2010','2011','2012','2013','2014','2015','2016','2017',
'2018','2019']]
    df_c.reset_index(inplace = True)
    #Group by country name
    df_c = df_c.groupby(
    ['country name',]
    ).agg(
    {
        'tem_change':'mean',
    }
    )
    df_c.reset_index(inplace = True)
    #applying sorting
    df_c = df_c.sort_values(by=['tem_change'],ascending=False).head(10)
    #adding titles
    fig = px.bar(df_c, x="country name", y='tem_change' ,text='tem_change',
    title=
    "Top ten countries that have highest temperature change in the last decades"
    "  
The top ten list shows Europe and some European countries. It also has been illustrated that Europe"
    "  
 is affected mostly by climate change. And not surprisingly, all countries on the list are industrialized countries,"
    "  
 excluding 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands'." )
```

```
fig.update_traces(texttemplate=' %{text:.2s} ', textposition='outside')

# adjusting size of graph, legend place, and background colour
fig.update_layout(
    autosize=False,
    width=1000,
    height=600,
    margin=dict(
        l=50,
        r=50,
        b=100,
        t=100,
        pad=4
    ),
    template='seaborn',
    paper_bgcolor="rgb(234, 234, 242)",
    legend=dict(
        orientation="v",
        yanchor="bottom",
        y=0.3,
        xanchor="left",
        x=1.02
    )
)
fig.update_xaxes( tickangle = 10,
    title_text = "Countries",
    title_font = { "size": 15},
    title_standoff = 0)
fig.update_yaxes(showticklabels=False,tickmode="auto", title=
'Temperature Change',title_standoff = 0)
#Converting dataframe to JSON in order to display on web
graphJSON = json.dumps(fig, cls=plotly.utils.PlotlyJSONEncoder)
#rendering main.html page by passing json object
return render_template("main.html", fig=graphJSON)

def getDataFrame():
    df= pd.read_csv(
        '/opt/irisapp/src/data/climatechange/Environment_Temperature_change_E_All_Data_NOFLAG.csv',
        encoding='latin-1')
    #Get data from IRIS
    statement = iris.sql.exec(
        'SELECT Country as "Country Name", ISO3Code as "Country Code" FROM ClimateChange.Countries')
    df_countrycode = statement.dataframe()

    #Renaming columns
    df.rename(columns = { 'Area':'country name'},inplace = True)
    df.set_index('Months', inplace=True)
    df.rename({ 'Dec-Jan-Feb': 'Winter', 'Mar-Apr-May': 'Spring', 'Jun-Jul-Aug':'Summer','Sep-Oct-Nov':'Fall' }, axis='index',inplace = True)
    df.reset_index(inplace = True)

    #Filtering EndYear
    df = df[df['Element'] == 'Temperature change']

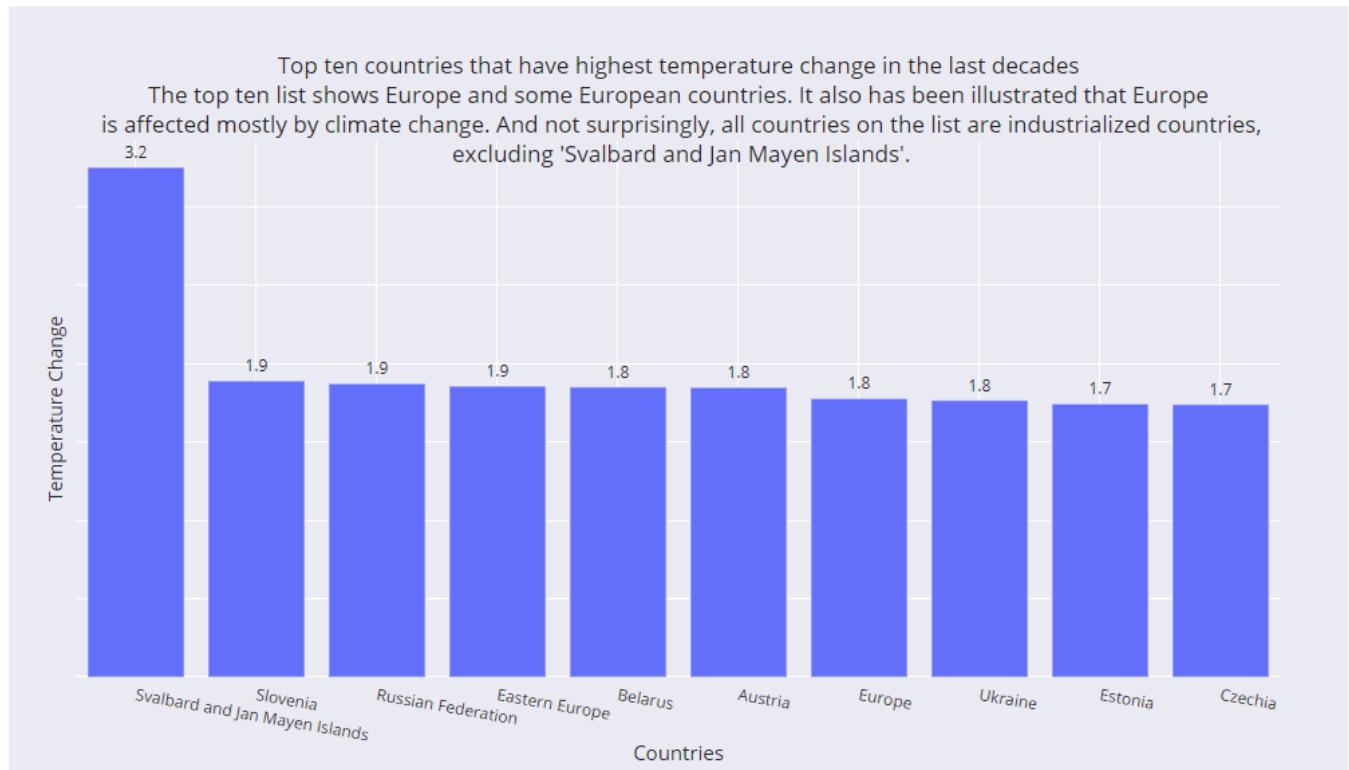
    #Merging with df to df_country
    df = pd.merge(df, df_countrycode, how='outer', on='country name')

    #Drop unwanted columns
```

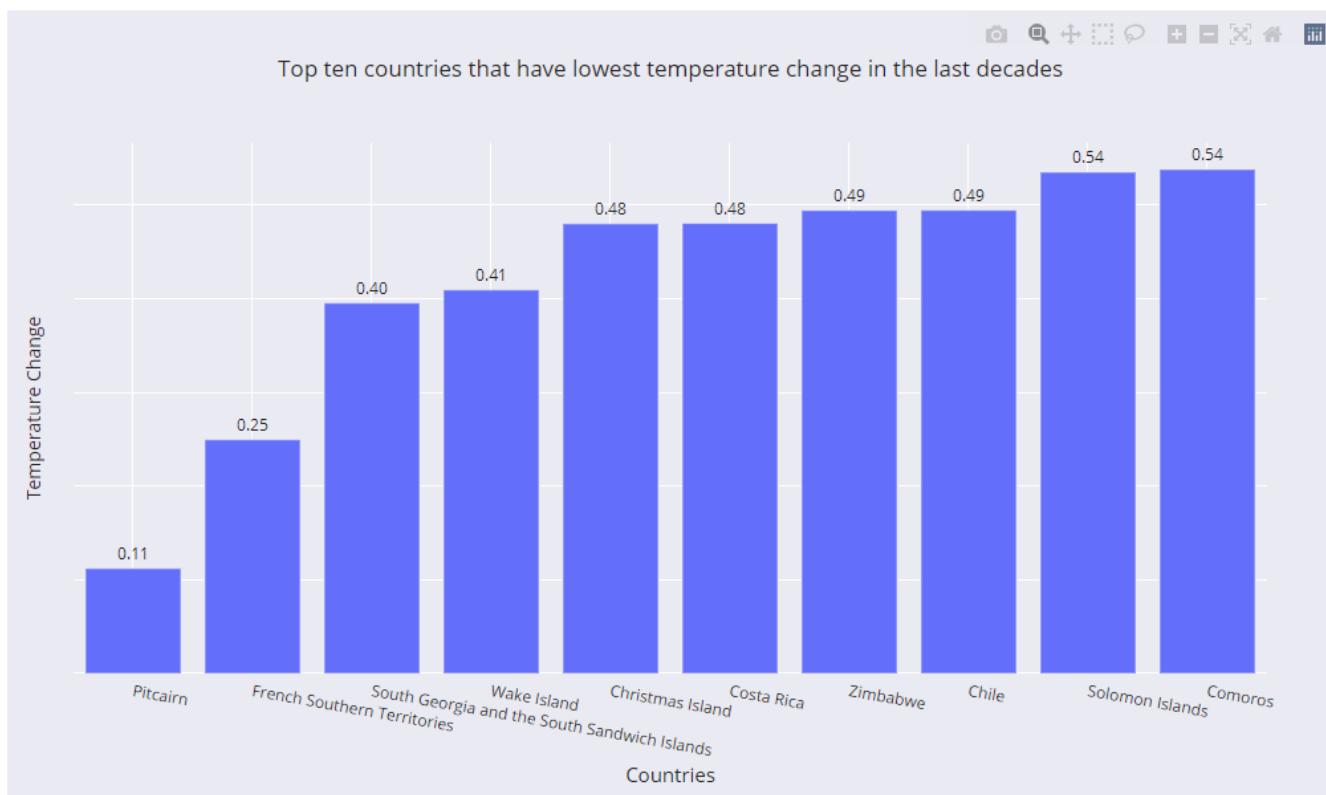
```
df.drop(['AreaCode', 'MonthsCode', 'ElementCode', 'Element', 'Unit'], axis=1  
, inplace=True)
```

```
#Channing dataframe organization  
df = df.melt(id_vars=["country code", "country name", "Months"  
, var_name="year", value_name="tem_change")  
df["year"] = [i.split("Y")[-1] for i in df.year]  
  
return df
```

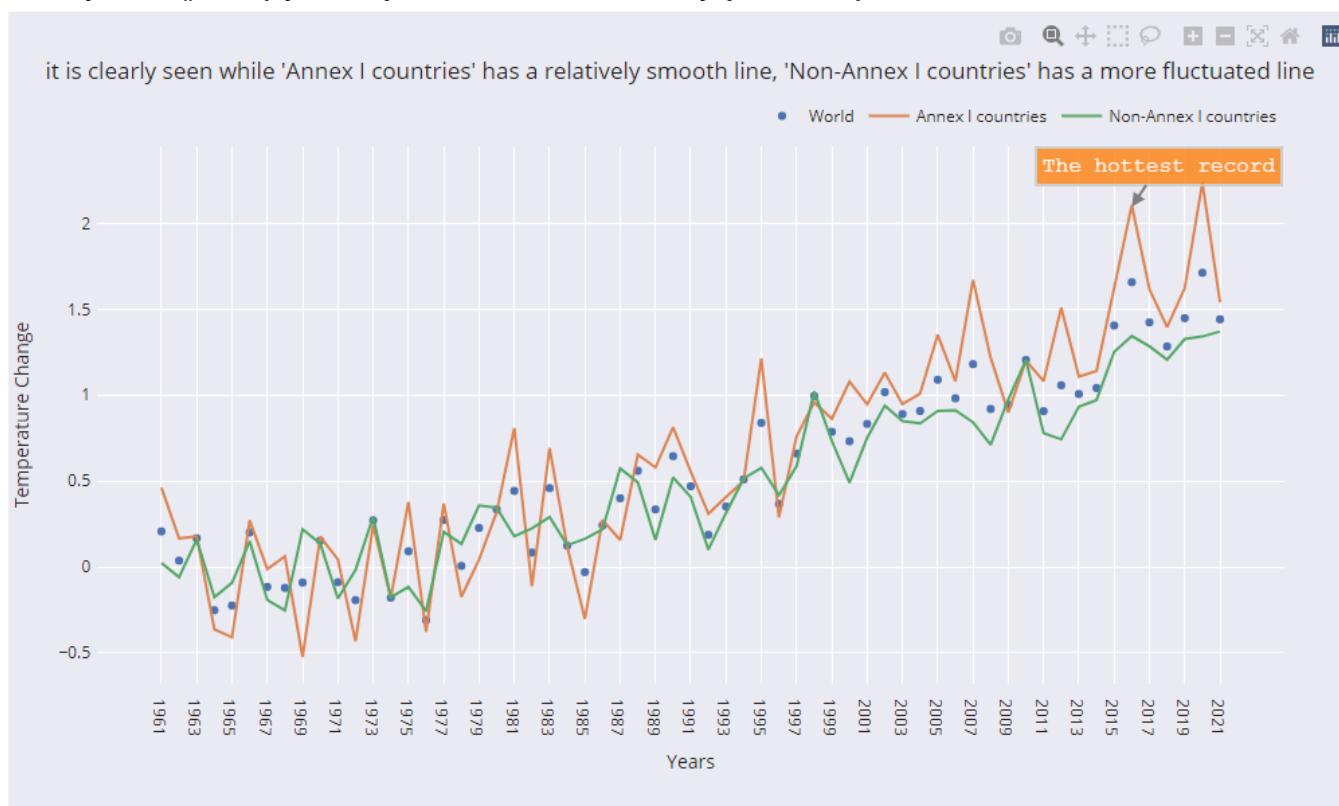
```
<script src="/static/assets/plugins/plotly/plotly-latest.min.js"></script>  
<script>  
    Plotly.newPlot("myPlot", {{ fig | safe }})  
</script>  
  
<div id="myPlot"></div>
```



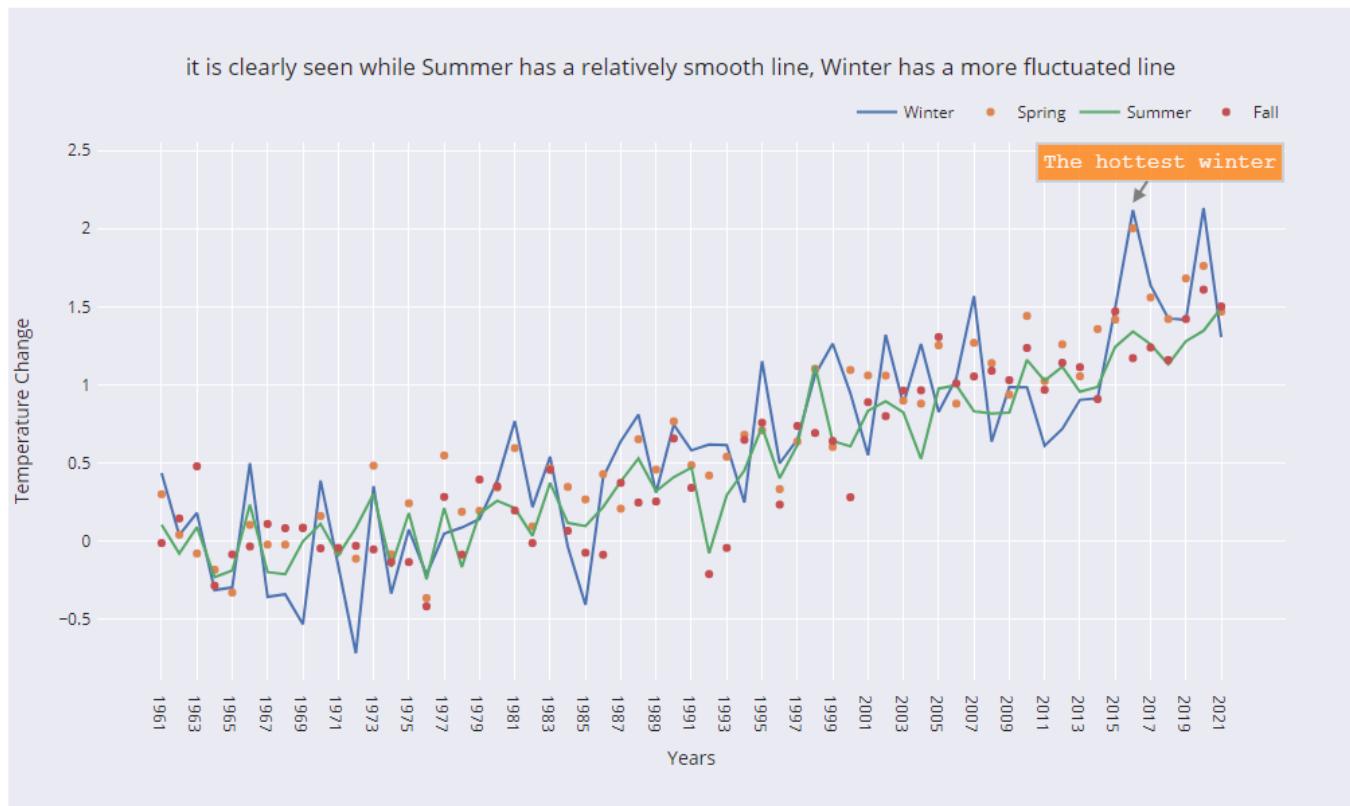
Para mostrar los diez países que han sufrido los menores cambios de temperatura en los últimos diez años, se usará la función de Python Leasttemp() junto con el HTML y JavaScript anteriores.



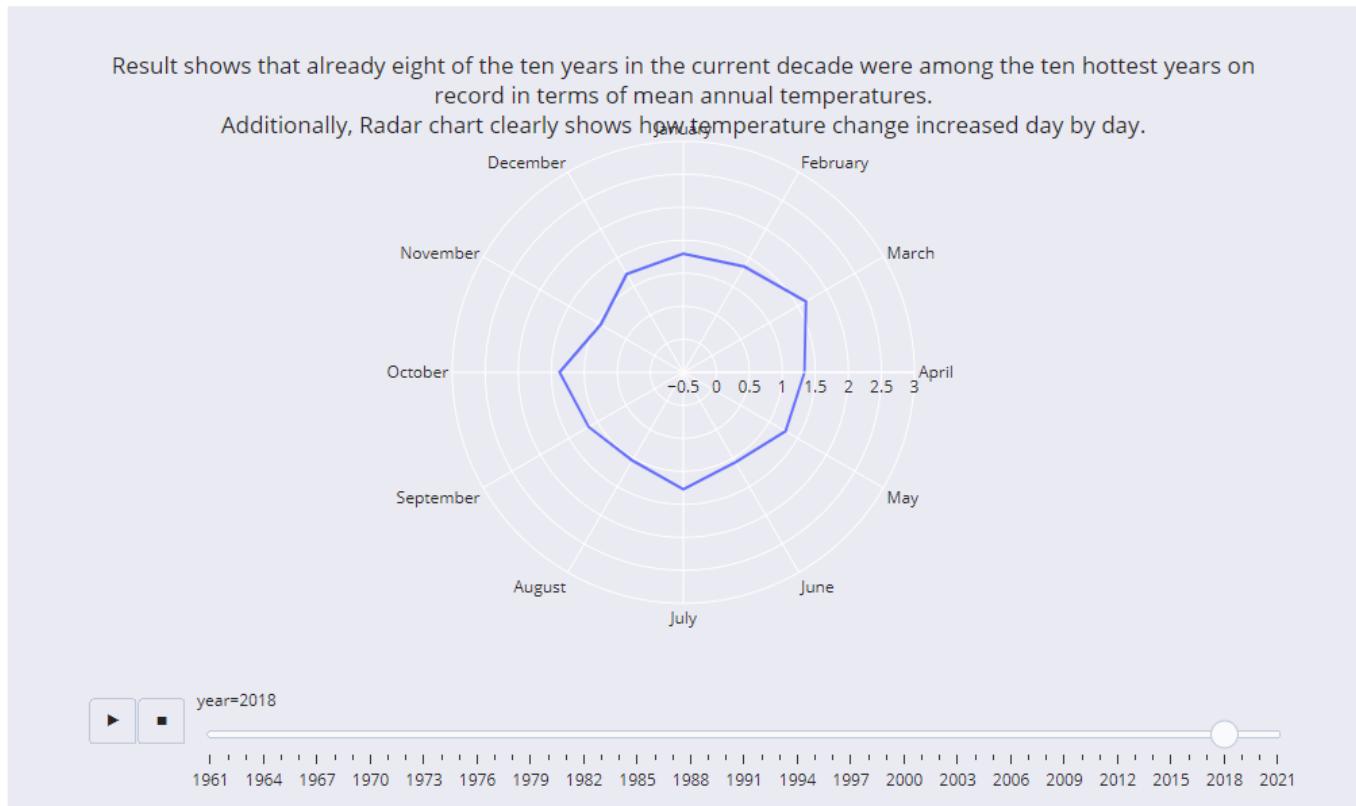
Para mostrar la tendencia a lo largo de los años en el mundo, en los países del anexo I y en los países que no pertenecen al anexo I, se usará la función trendyears() de python junto con el HTML y javascript anteriores.



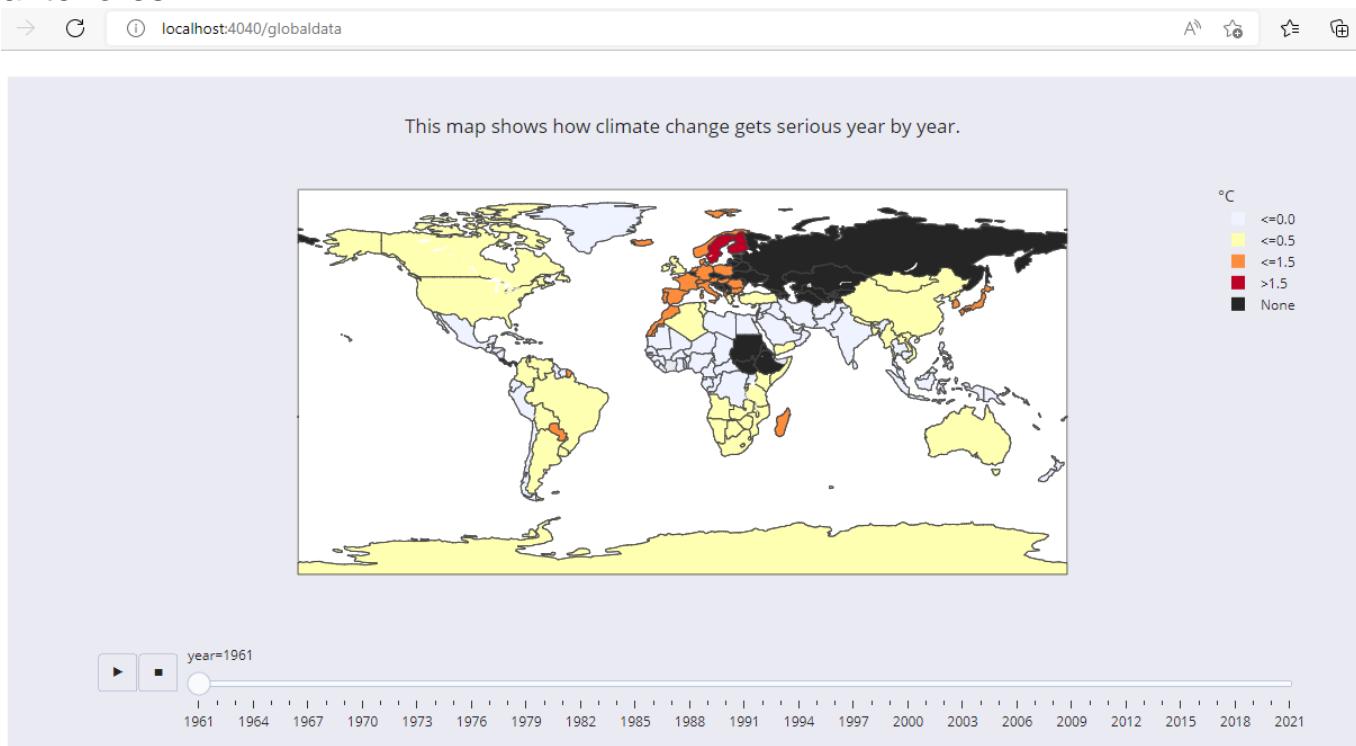
Para examinar los efectos estacionales del cambio climático además de la tendencia anual, se utilizará la función seasons() de Python junto con el HTML y JavaScript anteriores



Para examinar los efectos estacionales del cambio climático, además de la tendencia anual, se utilizará la función Trendtemp() de Python junto con el HTML y JavaScript anteriores.



Y, por último, para examinar el cambio climático global en la superficie entre 1961 y 2021 se usará la función globaldata() de python, junto con el HTML y javascript anteriores



Conclusión:

Examinamos cómo cambia la temperatura de la superficie mundial entre 1961 y 2021. Al examinar las diez áreas principales que han sufrido el cambio de temperatura más alto en la última década son en su mayoría países industrializados. Además, encontramos que la temperatura aumentaba cada diez décadas, y la última década puede contarse como la década más calurosa. Del resultado de nuestro análisis anterior, nos encontramos con inviernos cada vez más calientes. Finalmente, tratamos de mostrar cómo la temperatura está aumentando en todo el mundo como prueba del calentamiento global. Analizamos los efectos más profundos del cambio climático en el mapa interactivo; esto muestra cómo el cambio climático se agrava año tras año.

Si encuentra útil esta aplicación, considérela para votar

Gracias

[#Concurso #Visualización #InterSystems IRIS](#)

[Ir a la aplicación en InterSystems Open Exchange](#)

URL de

fuente:<https://es.community.intersystems.com/post/aplicaci%C3%B3n-iris-climate-change-que-muestra-c%C3%B3mo-la-temperatura-est%C3%A1-aumentando-en-todo-el-mundo>