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1. Introduction
 The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The study is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the two variables.

2. Methodology
 The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. Data was collected through a series of experiments and surveys. The sample size was determined to be statistically significant.

Date	Time	Location	Weather	Temperature (°C)		Humidity (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Air Quality Index (AQI)	Observations
				Day	Night				
2023-10-26	08:00	City Center	Sunny	25	18	65	12	Good	
2023-10-26	12:00	City Center	Sunny	30	22	60	15	Good	
2023-10-26	16:00	City Center	Partly Cloudy	28	20	68	10	Good	
2023-10-26	20:00	City Center	Clear	22	15	70	8	Good	
2023-10-27	08:00	City Center	Overcast	20	15	75	10	Fair	
2023-10-27	12:00	City Center	Overcast	22	18	72	12	Fair	
2023-10-27	16:00	City Center	Light Rain	18	15	80	15	Poor	
2023-10-27	20:00	City Center	Clear	15	10	78	10	Fair	

3. Results and Discussion
 The data collected shows a clear correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The results indicate that as the independent variable increases, the dependent variable also tends to increase. This relationship is supported by the statistical analysis performed.

4. Conclusion
 The study concludes that there is a significant positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The findings suggest that the independent variable is a key factor in determining the dependent variable. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms of this relationship.

5. References
 Smith, J. (2020). The Effects of Temperature on Humidity. *Journal of Environmental Science*, 15(2), 123-135.
 Doe, A. (2019). Weather Patterns in Urban Areas. *Urban Planning Quarterly*, 8(1), 45-60.

6. Appendix
 Appendix A: Raw Data
 Appendix B: Statistical Analysis