Module 12 Challenge

* **Due** Jul 13 by 11:59pm

* **Points** 100

* **Submitting** a text entry box or a website url

**Before You Begin**

1. Create a new repository for this project called nosql-challenge. **Do not add this homework to an existing repository**.
2. Clone the new repository to your computer.
3. Add your Jupyter notebook starter files and your Resources folder containing establishments.json to this folder.
4. Push the changes to GitHub.

**Files**

Download the following files to help you get started:

[Module 12 Challenge filesLinks to an external site.](https://static.bc-edx.com/data/dl-1-2/m12/lms/starter/Starter_Code.zip)

**Instructions**

The UK Food Standards Agency evaluates various establishments across the United Kingdom, and gives them a food hygiene rating. You've been contracted by the editors of a food magazine, *Eat Safe, Love*, to evaluate some of the ratings data in order to help their journalists and food critics decide where to focus future articles.

**Part 1: Database and Jupyter Notebook Set Up**

Use NoSQL\_setup\_starter.ipynb for this section of the challenge.

1. Import the data provided in the establishments.json file from your Terminal. Name the database uk\_food and the collection establishments. Copy the text you used to import your data from your Terminal to a markdown cell in your notebook.
2. Within your notebook, import the libraries you need: PyMongo and Pretty Print (pprint).
3. Create an instance of the Mongo Client.
4. Confirm that you created the database and loaded the data properly:
   * List the databases you have in MongoDB. Confirm that uk\_food is listed.
   * List the collection(s) in the database to ensure that establishments is there.
   * Find and display one document in the establishments collection using find\_one and display with pprint.
5. Assign the establishments collection to a variable to prepare the collection for use.

**Part 2: Update the Database**

Use NoSQL\_setup\_starter.ipynb for this section of the challenge.

The magazine editors have some requested modifications for the database before you can perform any queries or analysis for them. Make the following changes to the establishments collection:

1. An exciting new halal restaurant just opened in Greenwich, but hasn't been rated yet. The magazine has asked you to include it in your analysis. Add the following information to the database:
2. {
3. "BusinessName":"Penang Flavours",
4. "BusinessType":"Restaurant/Cafe/Canteen",
5. "BusinessTypeID":"",
6. "AddressLine1":"Penang Flavours",
7. "AddressLine2":"146A Plumstead Rd",
8. "AddressLine3":"London",
9. "AddressLine4":"",
10. "PostCode":"SE18 7DY",
11. "Phone":"",
12. "LocalAuthorityCode":"511",
13. "LocalAuthorityName":"Greenwich",
14. "LocalAuthorityWebSite":"http://www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk",
15. "LocalAuthorityEmailAddress":"health@royalgreenwich.gov.uk",
16. "scores":{
17. "Hygiene":"",
18. "Structural":"",
19. "ConfidenceInManagement":""
20. },
21. "SchemeType":"FHRS",
22. "geocode":{
23. "longitude":"0.08384000",
24. "latitude":"51.49014200"
25. },
26. "RightToReply":"",
27. "Distance":4623.9723280747176,
28. "NewRatingPending":True
29. }
30. Find the BusinessTypeID for "Restaurant/Cafe/Canteen" and return only the BusinessTypeID and BusinessType fields.
31. Update the new restaurant with the BusinessTypeID you found.
32. The magazine is not interested in any establishments in Dover, so check how many documents contain the Dover Local Authority. Then, remove any establishments within the Dover Local Authority from the database, and check the number of documents to ensure they were deleted.
33. Some of the number values are stored as strings, when they should be stored as numbers.
    1. Use update\_many to convert latitude and longitude to decimal numbers.
    2. Use update\_many to convert RatingValue to integer numbers.

**Part 3: Exploratory Analysis**

*Eat Safe, Love* has specific questions they want you to answer, which will help them find the locations they wish to visit and avoid.

Use NoSQL\_analysis\_starter.ipynb for this section of the challenge.

Some notes to be aware of while you are exploring the dataset:

* RatingValue refers to the overall rating decided by the Food Authority and ranges from 1-5. The higher the value, the better the rating.
  + **Note:** This field also includes non-numeric values such as 'Pass', where 'Pass' means that the establishment passed their inspection but isn't given a number rating. We will coerce non-numeric values to nulls during the database setup before converting ratings to integers.
* The scores for Hygiene, Structural, and ConfidenceInManagement work in reverse. This means, the higher the value, the worse the establishment is in these areas.

Use the following questions to explore the database, and find the answers, so you can provide them to the magazine editors.

Unless otherwise stated, for each question:

* Use count\_documents to display the number of documents contained in the result.
* Display the first document in the results using pprint.
* Convert the result to a Pandas DataFrame, print the number of rows in the DataFrame, and display the first 10 rows.

1. Which establishments have a hygiene score equal to 20?
2. Which establishments in London have a RatingValue greater than or equal to 4?

**Hint:** The London Local Authority has a longer name than "London" so you will need to use $regex as part of your search.

1. What are the top 5 establishments with a RatingValue of 5, sorted by lowest hygiene score, nearest to the new restaurant added, "Penang Flavours"?

**Hint:** You will need to compare the geocode to find the nearest locations. Search within 0.01 degree on either side of the latitude and longitude.

1. How many establishments in each Local Authority area have a hygiene score of 0? Sort the results from highest to lowest, and print out the top ten local authority areas.

**Hint:** You will need to use the aggregation method to answer this.

The first 5 rows of your resulting DataFrame should look something like this:

|  | **\_id** | **count** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | Thanet | 1130 |
| 1 | Greenwich | 882 |
| 2 | Maidstone | 713 |
| 3 | Newham | 711 |
| 4 | Swale | 686 |

**Requirements**

**Part 1: Database and Jupyter Notebook Set Up (15 points)**

**To receive all points, your Jupyter notebook setup file must have all of the following:**

* Include the mongoimport command text you used to import establishments.json in a markdown cell at the beginning of your Jupyter notebook file (3 points)
* The mongoimport command text correctly drops any existing establishments collection before importing establishments.json into MongoDB (2 points)
* The database is named uk\_food and the collection is named establishments (2 points)
* Correctly imports PyMongo and Pretty Print (2 points)
* An instance of the Mongo Client is created (1 point)
* Lists the databases you have in Mongo, which includes uk\_food (1 point)
* Lists the collection(s) in the uk\_food database, which includes establishments in the output (1 point)
* Uses find\_one() and pprint to display one document in the establishments collection (2 points)
* The establishments collection is assigned to a variable (1 point)

**Part 2: Update the Database (20 points)**

**To receive all points, your Jupyter notebook setup file must have all of the following:**

* The supplied data for the "Penang Flavours" restaurant is correctly inserted into the establishments collection (3 points)
* A query is performed to find the BusinessTypeID for "Restaurant/Cafe/Canteen" and returns only the BusinessTypeID and BusinessType fields (3 points)
* The "Penang Flavours" document is updated with the correct value for BusinessTypeID (3 points)
* A query is correctly performed to delete all the documents in the collection where "Dover Local Authority" is the value for LocalAuthorityName (3 points)
* A count\_documents() check is performed before and after the removal of the Dover documents to ensure the documents were removed (4 points)
* An update\_many() query is performed to convert the latitude and longitude fields from strings to decimal numbers and RatingValue to integers (4 points)

**Part 3: Exploratory Analysis (55 points)**

**To receive all points, your Jupyter notebook analysis file must have all of the following:**

**Question 1: Which establishments have a hygiene score equal to 20? (8 points)**

* A query is correctly performed to find the establishments with a hygiene score of 20 (2 points)
* count\_documents() is used to list the correct number of documents (answer: 41) (2 points)
* The first result is printed using pprint (2 points)
* The results are converted to a Pandas DataFrame and displays the first 10 rows (2 points)

**Question 2: Which establishments in London have a RatingValue greater than or equal to 4? (12 points)**

* A query is correctly performed to find the establishments in London with a RatingValue greater than or equal to 4 (4 points)
* The query uses the $regex operator to locate the London establishments (2 points)
* count\_documents() is used to list the correct number of documents (answer: 33) (2 points)
* The first result is printed using pprint (2 points)
* The results are converted to a Pandas DataFrame and displays the first 10 rows (2 points)

**Question 3: What are the top 5 establishments with a RatingValue of 5, sorted by lowest hygiene score, nearest to the new restaurant added, "Penang Flavours"? (15 points)**

* A query is correctly performed to find the establishments within 0.01 degree of the "Penang Flavours" restaurant (4 points)
* The query also limits the results to establishments with a RatingValue of 5 (2 points)
* The query uses the sort() method in PyMongo to sort in ascending order on the hygiene score (2 points)
* The query uses the limit() method in PyMongo to limit the results to 5 (2 points)
* All five results are printed using pprint (3 points)
* The results are converted to a Pandas DataFrame and displayed (2 points)

**Question 4: How many establishments in each Local Authority area have a hygiene score of 0? Sort the results from highest to lowest, and print out the top ten local authority areas. (20 points)**

* An aggregation pipeline is built to include a match query, group, and sort (3 points)
* The match query matches documents with a hygiene score of 0 (2 points)
* The group step of the pipeline is grouped on LocalAuthorityName and counts the number of documents (4 points)
* The sort step of the pipeline sorts the count of the documents in descending order (2 points)
* The aggregation pipeline is correctly sent to the aggregate() method (2 points)
* The results from the aggregation query is cast as a list and then saved to a variable (2 points)
* The first ten results are printed using pprint (3 points)
* The results are converted to a Pandas DataFrame and displays the first 10 rows (2 points)

**Deployment and Submission (6 points)**

**To receive all points, you must:**

* Submit a link to a GitHub repository that’s cloned to your local machine and contains your files (2 points)
* Use the command line to add your files to the repository (2 points)
* Include appropriate commit messages in your files (2 points)

**Comments (4 points)**

**To receive all points, your code must:**

* Be well commented with concise, relevant notes that other developers can understand (4 points)