CS-340 Project Two (Grazioso Salvare) Dashboard's README File

Project Description

The aim of this project is to create a web-based dashboard that displays data visualizations and allows for interactive exploration of a dataset. The dashboard is built using the Dash framework in Python, and the data is stored in a MongoDB database.

Required Functionality

The required functionality of the project includes:

Data loading: The dashboard should load data from a MongoDB database and perform any necessary pre-processing steps.

Data visualization: The dashboard should display data visualizations, such as scatter plots, line charts, and bar charts, that allow users to explore the data.

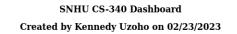
Interactivity: The dashboard should allow users to interact with the data by selecting different variables, filtering data, and zooming in on specific parts of the visualization.

Deployment: The dashboard should be deployed to a web server so that it can be accessed by users.

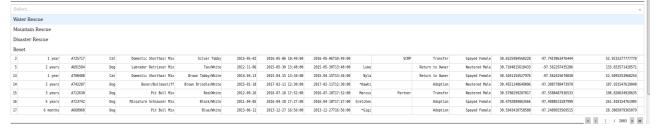
Screenshots/Screencast

Screenshots of the dashboard in action to demonstrate that the required functionality has been achieved.

Interactive Filter Options and Interactive Data Table



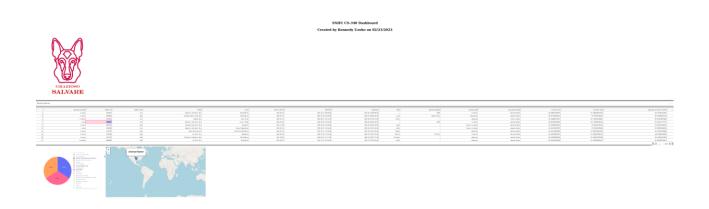




Charts (Pie Chart and Geolocation Chart Next to it)



The entire Web Application Dashboard with Interactive Data Table



Tools Used

Python: We use Python as the main programming language for this project, including data preprocessing, data visualization, and web application development.

Dash framework: We use the Dash framework to build the web application, which provides a simple and flexible way to create web-based data visualizations and dashboards.

Plotly: We use the Plotly library to create interactive data visualizations, which provides a powerful and flexible way to create customized data visualizations.

MongoDB

MongoDB is a popular NoSQL database that is known for its flexibility, scalability, and ease of use. It was chosen as the model component for the project for several reasons:

Flexibility: MongoDB's document-based data model makes it easy to store and retrieve complex data structures. This is particularly useful for web applications that require a high degree of flexibility in their data models.

Scalability: MongoDB is designed to scale horizontally, which means that it can handle large volumes of data and high levels of traffic without sacrificing performance.

Ease of use: MongoDB's simple query language and intuitive API make it easy to work with, even for developers who are new to NoSQL databases.

In terms of interfacing with Python, MongoDB provides a number of useful features and capabilities:

Python driver: MongoDB provides an official Python driver that makes it easy to connect to a MongoDB database and perform CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations.

Here is a snippet of the CRUD module:

```
Jupyter AnimalShelter.py 7 hours ago
   File Edit View Language
    1 from pymongo import MongoClient
2 from bson.objectid import ObjectId
         import urllib.parse
     5 class AnimalShelter(object):
                        " CRUD operations for Animal collection in MongoDB """
                 def init (self, username=None, password=None):
                          # Initializing the MongoClient. This helps to
# access the MongoDB databases and collections.
# access the MongoDB databases and collections.
#wsername = urllib.parse.quote plus('accuser')
#password = urllib.parse.quote plus('password')
if password and username:
self.client = MongoClient(|
'mongodb://%s:%s@localhost:54632/AAC' % (|
)
else:
self.client = MongoClient(
"mongodb://127.0.0.1:54632"
)
self.database = self.client["AAC"]

# Complete this create method to implement the C in CRUD.
def create(self, data):
                                 self.client = MongoClient(|
    'mongodb://%s:%s@localhost:54632/AAC' % (username, password)
23 # Complete this create method to implement to
def create(self, data):
if data is not None:
self.database.animal.insert_one(
28 else:
29 raise Exception("Nothing to save
30 def read(self, data=None):
if data:
animals = self.database.animal.f
selse:
animals = self.database.animal.f
return animals
def update(self, field, data):
status = self.database.animal.update
return status.matched_count

def delete(self, data):
status = self.database.animal.delete
return status.deleted_count
                                 self.database.animal.insert one(data) # data should be dictionary
                                  raise Exception("Nothing to save, because data parameter is empty")
                                  animals = self.database.animal.find(data, {" id":False})
                                 animals = self.database.animal.find({}, {" id":False})
                          status = self.database.animal.update many(field, {'$set': data})
                          status = self.database.animal.delete_many(data)
return status.deleted_count
```

BSON: MongoDB uses BSON (Binary JSON) to represent data in a binary format, which is more efficient than using traditional JSON. This makes it faster and more efficient to read and write data from Python.

Aggregation framework: MongoDB's aggregation framework provides a powerful set of tools for querying and analyzing data. This is particularly useful for applications that require complex data analysis or reporting.

Overall, MongoDB's flexibility, scalability, and ease of use, combined with its strong support for Python, make it an excellent choice for the model component of web applications.

Steps Taken

To complete the project, we followed the following steps:

We collected and pre-processed the data.

We designed and built the dashboard using the Dash framework, including data visualization and interactivity features.

We connected the dashboard to the MongoDB database, allowing for data retrieval and storage.

Challenges

During the development process, we encountered several challenges, such as data preprocessing and creating custom data visualizations. To overcome these challenges, we used online resources, including documentation and forums, and consulted with other developers.

Resources and Software Applications:

Software

Anaconda: Anaconda is a distribution of the Python and R programming languages for scientific computing, that aims to simplify package management and deployment.

Jupyter Notebook: The Jupyter Notebook is the original web application for creating and sharing computational documents. It offers a simple, streamlined, document-centric experience.

Resources

https://docs.mongodb.com/

https://dash.plotly.com/introduction

https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/

https://docs.python.org/3/

https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/python/pandas/default.asp

Austin Animal Center Outcomes Spreadsheet csv dataset – Reference: Austin Animal Center. (2020). Austin Animal Center Outcomes [Data set]. City of Austin, Texas Open Data Portal. https://doi.org/10.26000/025.000001

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