**Name**

Plot.ly Homework - Belly Button Biodiversity

**Overview**

This assignment required building an interactive dashboard to explore the [Belly Button Biodiversity dataset](http://robdunnlab.com/projects/belly-button-biodiversity/), which catalogs the microbes that colonize human navels. The dataset reveals that a small handful of microbial species (also called operational taxonomic units, or OTUs, in the study) were present in more than 70% of people, while the rest were relatively rare.

**Approach & Methodology**

The project called for using JavaScript, D3 and other tools to build interactive dashboards.

Step 1: Plotly

1. Use the D3 library to read in `samples.json`.
2. Create a horizontal bar chart with a dropdown menu to display the top 10 OTUs found in that individual.
   * Use `sample\_values` as the values for the bar chart.
   * Use `otu\_ids` as the labels for the bar chart.
   * Use `otu\_labels` as the hovertext for the chart.
3. Create a bubble chart that displays each sample.
   * Use `otu\_ids` for the x values.
   * Use `sample\_values` for the y values.
   * Use `sample\_values` for the marker size.
   * Use `otu\_ids` for the marker colors.
   * Use `otu\_labels` for the text values.
4. Display the sample metadata, i.e., an individual's demographic information.
5. Display each key-value pair from the metadata JSON object somewhere on the page.
6. Update all of the plots any time that a new sample is selected.

Additionally, you are welcome to create any layout that you would like for your dashboard. An example dashboard is shown below:

[Bubble Charts | JavaScript | Plotly](https://plotly.com/javascript/bubble-charts/)

**Key Takeaways**

To be determined

**Repository Summary & Deliverables Locator**

To be determined

**Support**

Appreciate the course instructors, TA’s and the tutor program

**Roadmap**

Not applicable

**Contributing**

This project was complete on an individual basis

**License**

Not applicable

**Project status**

Project completion is pending

# Plot.ly Homework - Belly Button Biodiversity

![Bacteria by filterforge.com](Images/bacteria.jpg)

In this assignment, you will build an interactive dashboard to explore the [Belly Button Biodiversity dataset](http://robdunnlab.com/projects/belly-button-biodiversity/), which catalogs the microbes that colonize human navels.

The dataset reveals that a small handful of microbial species (also called operational taxonomic units, or OTUs, in the study) were present in more than 70% of people, while the rest were relatively rare.

## Step 1: Plotly

1. Use the D3 library to read in `samples.json`.

2. Create a horizontal bar chart with a dropdown menu to display the top 10 OTUs found in that individual.

\* Use `sample\_values` as the values for the bar chart.

\* Use `otu\_ids` as the labels for the bar chart.

\* Use `otu\_labels` as the hovertext for the chart.

![bar Chart](Images/hw01.png)

3. Create a bubble chart that displays each sample.

\* Use `otu\_ids` for the x values.

\* Use `sample\_values` for the y values.

\* Use `sample\_values` for the marker size.

\* Use `otu\_ids` for the marker colors.

\* Use `otu\_labels` for the text values.

![Bubble Chart](Images/bubble\_chart.png)

4. Display the sample metadata, i.e., an individual's demographic information.

5. Display each key-value pair from the metadata JSON object somewhere on the page.

![hw](Images/hw03.png)

6. Update all of the plots any time that a new sample is selected.

Additionally, you are welcome to create any layout that you would like for your dashboard. An example dashboard is shown below:

![hw](Images/hw02.png)

## Advanced Challenge Assignment (Optional)

The following task is advanced and therefore optional.

\* Adapt the Gauge Chart from <https://plot.ly/javascript/gauge-charts/> to plot the weekly washing frequency of the individual.

\* You will need to modify the example gauge code to account for values ranging from 0 through 9.

\* Update the chart whenever a new sample is selected.

![Weekly Washing Frequency Gauge](Images/gauge.png)

## Deployment

\* Deploy your app to a free static page hosting service, such as GitHub Pages. Submit the links to your deployment and your GitHub repo.

\* Ensure your repository has regular commits (i.e. 20+ commits) and a thorough README.md file

## Hints

\* Use `console.log` inside of your JavaScript code to see what your data looks like at each step.

\* Refer to the [Plotly.js documentation](https://plot.ly/javascript/) when building the plots.

### About the Data

Hulcr, J. et al.(2012) \_A Jungle in There: Bacteria in Belly Buttons are Highly Diverse, but Predictable\_. Retrieved from: [http://robdunnlab.com/projects/belly-button-biodiversity/results-and-data/](http://robdunnlab.com/projects/belly-button-biodiversity/results-and-data/)

# SQLAlchemy Homework - Surfs Up!

Setup

1. Create a new repository for this project called `sqlalchemy-challenge`.
   1. \*\*Do not add this homework to an existing repository\*\*.
2. Clone the new repository to your computer.
3. Add your Jupyter notebook and `app.py` to this folder.
   1. These will be the main scripts to run for analysis.
4. Push the above changes to GitHub or GitLab.

Overview

Congratulations! You've decided to treat yourself to a long holiday vacation in Honolulu, Hawaii! To help with your trip planning, you need to do some climate analysis on the area. The following outlines what you need to do.

Step 1 –

Climate Analysis and Exploration

1. To begin, use Python and SQLAlchemy to do basic climate analysis and data exploration of your climate database. All of the following analysis should be completed using SQLAlchemy ORM queries, Pandas, and Matplotlib.
2. Use the provided [starter notebook](climate\_starter.ipynb) and [hawaii.sqlite](Resources/hawaii.sqlite) files to complete your climate analysis and data exploration.
3. Choose a start date and end date for your trip. Make sure that your vacation range is approximately 3-15 days total.
4. Use SQLAlchemy `create\_engine` to connect to your sqlite database.
5. Use SQLAlchemy `automap\_base()` to reflect your tables into classes and save a reference to those classes called `Station` and `Measurement`.

Precipitation Analysis

1. Design a query to retrieve the last 12 months of precipitation data.
2. Select only the `date` and `prcp` values.
3. Load the query results into a Pandas DataFrame and set the index to the date column.
4. Sort the DataFrame values by `date`.
5. Plot the results using the DataFrame `plot` method.
6. Use Pandas to print the summary statistics for the precipitation data.

Station Analysis

* Design a query to calculate the total number of stations.
* Design a query to find the most active stations.
* List the stations and observation counts in descending order.
* Which station has the highest number of observations?

\* Hint: You will need to use a function such as `func.min`, `func.max`, `func.avg`, and `func.count` in your queries.

* Design a query to retrieve the last 12 months of temperature observation data (TOBS).
* Filter by the station with the highest number of observations.
* Plot the results as a histogram with `bins=12`.

Step 2 - Climate App

Now that you have completed your initial analysis, design a Flask API based on the queries that you have just developed.

\* Use Flask to create your routes.

### Routes

\* `/`

\* Home page.

\* List all routes that are available.

\* `/api/v1.0/precipitation`

\* Convert the query results to a dictionary using `date` as the key and `prcp` as the value.

\* Return the JSON representation of your dictionary.

\* `/api/v1.0/stations`

\* Return a JSON list of stations from the dataset.

\* `/api/v1.0/tobs`

\* Query the dates and temperature observations of the most active station for the last year of data.

\* Return a JSON list of temperature observations (TOBS) for the previous year.

\* `/api/v1.0/<start>` and `/api/v1.0/<start>/<end>`

\* Return a JSON list of the minimum temperature, the average temperature, and the max temperature for a given start or start-end range.

\* When given the start only, calculate `TMIN`, `TAVG`, and `TMAX` for all dates greater than and equal to the start date.

\* When given the start and the end date, calculate the `TMIN`, `TAVG`, and `TMAX` for dates between the start and end date inclusive.

## Hints

\* You will need to join the station and measurement tables for some of the queries.

\* Use Flask `jsonify` to convert your API data into a valid JSON response object.

- - -

## Bonus: Other Recommended Analyses

\* The following are optional challenge queries. These are highly recommended to attempt, but not required for the homework.

### Temperature Analysis I

\* Hawaii is reputed to enjoy mild weather all year. Is there a meaningful difference between the temperature in, for example, June and December?

\* You may either use SQLAlchemy or pandas's `read\_csv()` to perform this portion.

\* Identify the average temperature in June at all stations across all available years in the dataset. Do the same for December temperature.

\* Use the t-test to determine whether the difference in the means, if any, is statistically significant. Will you use a paired t-test, or an unpaired t-test? Why?

### Temperature Analysis II

\* The starter notebook contains a function called `calc\_temps` that will accept a start date and end date in the format `%Y-%m-%d`. The function will return the minimum, average, and maximum temperatures for that range of dates.

\* Use the `calc\_temps` function to calculate the min, avg, and max temperatures for your trip using the matching dates from the previous year (i.e., use "2017-01-01" if your trip start date was "2018-01-01").

\* Plot the min, avg, and max temperature from your previous query as a bar chart.

\* Use the average temperature as the bar height.

\* Use the peak-to-peak (TMAX-TMIN) value as the y error bar (YERR).

![temperature](Images/temperature.png)

### Daily Rainfall Average

\* Calculate the rainfall per weather station using the previous year's matching dates.

\* Calculate the daily normals. Normals are the averages for the min, avg, and max temperatures.

\* You are provided with a function called `daily\_normals` that will calculate the daily normals for a specific date. This date string will be in the format `%m-%d`. Be sure to use all historic TOBS that match that date string.

\* Create a list of dates for your trip in the format `%m-%d`. Use the `daily\_normals` function to calculate the normals for each date string and append the results to a list.

\* Load the list of daily normals into a Pandas DataFrame and set the index equal to the date.

\* Use Pandas to plot an area plot (`stacked=False`) for the daily normals.

![daily-normals](Images/daily-normals.png)

from flask import Flask, jsonify

# Dictionary of Justice League

justice\_league\_members = [

    {"superhero": "Aquaman", "real\_name": "Arthur Curry"},

    {"superhero": "Batman", "real\_name": "Bruce Wayne"},

    {"superhero": "Cyborg", "real\_name": "Victor Stone"},

    {"superhero": "Flash", "real\_name": "Barry Allen"},

    {"superhero": "Green Lantern", "real\_name": "Hal Jordan"},

    {"superhero": "Superman", "real\_name": "Clark Kent/Kal-El"},

    {"superhero": "Wonder Woman", "real\_name": "Princess Diana"}

]

#################################################

# Flask Setup

#################################################

app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_)

#################################################

# Flask Routes

#################################################

@app.route("/api/v1.0/justice-league")

def justice\_league():

    """Return the justice league data as json"""

    return jsonify(justice\_league\_members)

@app.route("/")

def welcome():

    return (

        f"Welcome to the Justice League API!<br/>"

        f"Available Routes:<br/>"

        f"/api/v1.0/justice-league"

    )

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

    app.run(debug=True)

from flask import Flask, jsonify

app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_)

hello\_dict = {"Hello": "World!"}

@app.route("/")

def home():

    return "Hi"

@app.route("/normal")

def normal():

    return hello\_dict

@app.route("/jsonified")

def jsonified():

    return jsonify(hello\_dict)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

    app.run(debug=True)

        f"/api/v1.0/justice-league/superhero/batman"

    )

@app.route("/api/v1.0/justice-league/real\_name/<real\_name>")

def justice\_league\_by\_real\_name(real\_name):

    """Fetch the Justice League character whose real\_name matches

       the path variable supplied by the user, or a 404 if not."""

    canonicalized = real\_name.replace(" ", "").lower()

    for character in justice\_league\_members:

        search\_term = character["real\_name"].replace(" ", "").lower()

        if search\_term == canonicalized:

            return jsonify(character)

    return jsonify({"error": f"Character with real\_name {real\_name} not found."}), 404

@app.route("/api/v1.0/justice-league/superhero/<superhero>")

def justice\_league\_by\_superhero\_\_name(superhero):

    """Fetch the Justice League character whose superhero matches

       the path variable supplied by the user, or a 404 if not."""

    canonicalized = superhero.replace(" ", "").lower()

    for character in justice\_league\_members:

        search\_term = character["superhero"].replace(" ", "").lower()

        if search\_term == canonicalized:

            return jsonify(character)

    return jsonify({"error": "Character not found."}), 404

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

    app.run(debug=True)