* Data Sources:
  + What data sources you chose, and why?
    - For the ETL project our group decided to combine average auto insurance with weather day. The first step was to collect average auto insurance data. Six tables, which included average auto insurance rates, were taken from CarInsurance.com and AutoInsurance.org. After importing the tables as a dataframe they were then combined into a master table. Before the data could be used, it needed to be cleaned because there were duplicate data and some of the rows did not include a state in the state column. To fill in the missing data, two additional sources were used: Zip-Codes API (https://api.zip-codes.com) and State Abbreviations Code Table (<http://app02.clerk.org/menu/ccis/Help/CCIS%20Codes/state_codes.html>). The Zip-Codes API was used to find the state abbreviation for the zip codes that were missing a state. The State Abbreviations Code Table was used to change the state abbreviations to the full state name.

The next step was to extract data for each zip code from Open Weather Map (https://openweathermap.org/).

* + Detailing the process of the extraction, transformation, and loading steps
* ETL Process:
  + Explain why you have performed the types of transformation you did
  + Why you chose the type of final database
  + Schema of the tables/collections in the final database
* Flask API:
  + Hypothetical use case(s) for your database
    - This data could be used by insurance companies and/or customers to determine if weather affects insurance rates and evaluate their business strategy. For example, an insurance company may use the average auto insurance rate to determine if they are charging too much or not enough in areas with a lot of rain. If their rates are too high, this may explain why their business is low in these areas.