

# **University of Agriculture**

# Faisalabad

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# CS-506 (Big DATA Analysis)

**Documentation for Data Analysis** 

Web Application

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Warda Adan

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**Submitted to: Sir Ahmad** 

### **Abstract**

This web application is an interactive Data Analysis Dashboard designed to facilitate seamless data upload, preprocessing, exploratory analysis, and visualization. It provides users with an intuitive interface to upload datasets (CSV or Excel), select various machine learning algorithms (supervised, unsupervised, deep learning, graph algorithms), and generate insightful visualizations and metrics. The platform supports attribute selection, algorithm configuration, and dynamic visualization of results through interactive graphs, trees, and network representations. Built with modern web technologies, including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Chart.js, this dashboard offers an accessible environment for data scientists, analysts, and students to experiment with data analysis workflows directly in the browser.

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### 1. Introduction

This dashboard serves as a comprehensive frontend tool enabling users to upload datasets, select analysis algorithms, visualize data, and observe simulated metrics—all within a single, interactive web page. It abstractly mimics the core functionalities of a data analysis pipeline, making it suitable for educational demonstrations, prototyping, or lightweight exploratory analysis.

# 2. Features & Capabilities

- **File Upload & Parsing:** Supports CSV and Excel files with dragand-drop functionality.
- **Data Preview:** Shows a snapshot of uploaded data for initial review.
- Attribute Selection: Allows users to select attributes for analysis and visualization.
- Algorithm Selection: Provides options across supervised, unsupervised, deep learning, and graph algorithms.
- **Visualization Options:** Multiple graph types (scatter, line, bar, pie, area, tree, heatmap, network).
- **Dynamic Visualization Rendering:** Generates charts and textual representations based on selected algorithms and graph types.
- Metrics Display: Shows simulated performance metrics for selected algorithms.
- Responsive Design: Optimized for various screen sizes.
- Interactive UI: Includes tabs, hover effects, and clickable options for an engaging experience.

# 3. Technology Stack

- HTML5: Structure and semantic layout.
- CSS3: Styling with custom variables, responsive design, and visual effects.
- **JavaScript:** Functionality, data processing, and interaction handling.
- Chart.js: For rendering various charts and graphs.
- PapaParse: CSV parsing.
- XLSX.js: Excel file reading.
- **DOM Manipulation:** For dynamic content updates and interactivity.

### 4. User Interface Overview

The dashboard contains the following main sections:

- **Header:** Title and subtitle.
- **Data Upload Section:** File selection, drag-and-drop, and process button.
- Loading Indicator: Visual feedback during data processing.
- **Results Section:** Hidden initially; displays data preview, algorithm options, visualization options, attribute selection, analysis controls, and results.
- Footer: Credits and ownership info.

### 5. Functional Workflow

## 1. Upload Data:

a. Drag/drop or select CSV/XLSX file.

b. File parsed, and data preview displayed.

### 2. Data Preview & Attribute Selection:

- a. Show a snapshot of data.
- b. Populate dropdowns for target attribute.
- c. Select attributes for visualization.

# 3. Algorithm & Visualization Selection:

- a. Choose algorithms across categories.
- b. Choose visualization types.
- c. Select target column if needed.
- d. Pick framework for deep learning.

### 4. Run Analysis:

- a. Generate simulated metrics.
- b. Render charts, trees, network diagrams based on selections.

#### 5. View Results:

a. Metrics and visualizations displayed interactively.

# 6. Code Breakdown & Explanation

#### 6.1 HTML Structure

### • Container & Layout:

- All content wrapped inside .container.
- o Header section contains titles and subtitles.
- o Upload section for data upload.
- o Results section hidden initially, shown after data upload.

### • Upload Section:

- File input (<input type="file">) hidden, styled as a drag-and-drop zone.
- o Button for processing data.

### • Results Section:

o Data preview table.

- o Algorithm selection with tabs.
- o Graphical options.
- o Attribute selection.
- o Target column selector.
- o Analysis button.
- Visualization and metrics sections.

#### • Footer:

o Contains copyright and attribution.

### 6.2 CSS Styling

#### • Colors & Variables:

• Uses CSS variables for consistent theming.

### • Layout & Responsiveness:

o Grid and flexbox layouts adapt to screen sizes.

#### • UI Elements:

 Buttons, cards, hover effects, tabs, and tooltips for interactivity.

#### Animations:

o Fade-in effects for results.

## • Responsive Design:

Media queries adjust layout for smaller screens.

# **6.3 JavaScript Functionality**

#### Variables & DOM References

- Variables hold data, selections, and current charts.
- DOM elements are referenced for event handling and updates.

#### **Event Listeners**

• File input change & drag/drop for file upload.

- Button clicks for processing and analysis.
- Tab clicks for switching algorithm categories.
- Algorithm & graph option selection toggles.

#### Data Upload & Parsing

- Supports CSV via PapaParse.
- Supports Excel via XLSX.js.
- After parsing, data is stored, and UI is updated.

### Data Handling & Preview

- Identifies numeric columns.
- Populates attribute options and target selector.
- Displays a data preview table.

#### Analysis & Visualization

- Simulates metrics with random data.
- Creates various chart types using Chart.js.
- Generates textual representations for tree and network graphs.
- Handles multiple visualization options simultaneously.

#### Helper Functions

- Formatting algorithm & graph names.
- Generating sample data for charts.
- Assigning colors based on algorithms.
- Creating tree and network textual diagrams.

# 7. Usage Instructions

- 1. Upload your dataset by selecting a CSV or Excel file.
- 2. Click "Process Data" to parse and view data preview.
- 3. Select attributes for visualization.
- 4. Choose algorithms from each category.
- 5. Pick desired graph types.
- 6. Specify target column if using supervised algorithms.
- 7. Click "Run Analysis" to generate metrics and visualizations.
- 8. Explore generated charts, trees, and network diagrams.

# 8. Potential Enhancements

- Backend integration for real data analysis.
- Support for more algorithms and models.
- Upload progress indicators.
- Export options for charts and metrics.
- User authentication and session management.
- Data filtering and transformation tools.

### 9. Conclusion

This web-based Data Analysis Dashboard acts as an educational and prototyping tool, demonstrating core concepts in data science workflows. Its interactive UI, dynamic visualizations, and simulation of analysis metrics provide users with an engaging environment to explore data analysis techniques directly in their browsers.

# **Code Explanation in Detail**

#### 1. HTML Structure

The HTML code sets up the webpage layout, including headers, upload area, results display, and footer. It uses semantic tags and classes for styling and scripting hooks.

### 2. CSS Styling

- Implements a dark-themed aesthetic with vibrant accents.
- Utilizes CSS variables for easy theme management.
- Defines styles for all UI components, responsive behavior, hover effects, and animations.

#### 3. JavaScript Functionality

### • File Handling:

- o Listens for file input or drag/drop.
- Uses PapaParse and XLSX.js to parse CSV and Excel files.
- Stores parsed data globally (uploadedData).

### • Data Processing & Preview:

- o Identifies numeric columns for attribute selection.
- o Populates dropdowns and checkboxes dynamically.
- o Shows a preview table of the first few rows.

# • Algorithm & Graph Selection:

- Users select algorithms and graph types, toggling classes for visual feedback.
- Selections stored in arrays.

### • Analysis & Visualization:

- o Simulates metrics with random values.
- Uses Chart.js to generate charts (scatter, line, bar, pie, area, heatmap).

o Creates textual representations for tree and network graphs.

# • Interactivity & UI Updates:

- o Tabs switch algorithm categories.
- o Attribute checkboxes update selected attributes.
- o Buttons trigger data processing and analysis.

#### • Utilities:

- o Formatting names.
- o Generating sample data.
- o Assigning colors based on algorithm type.

Certainly! Here's a detailed, line-by-line explanation of the entire code, covering HTML, CSS, and JavaScript sections. This will help you understand how each part functions and how they fit together to create the interactive dashboard.

#### **HTML Structure**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <!-- Metadata and external resources -->
</head>
<body>
    <!-- Main container holding all content -->
</body>
```

#### </html>

- <!DOCTYPE html>: Declares the document type and version, informing browsers this is an HTML5 document.
- <a href="html lang="en">: Root element with language set to English.
- <head>: Contains metadata, links to stylesheets, and scripts.
- <body>: The main visible content of the webpage.

#### Inside <head>

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
<title>Data Analysis Projet</title>
<!-- Font Awesome for icons -->
link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/6.4.0/css/all.min.css">
<!-- Internal CSS styles -->
<style>
   /* CSS code here */
</style>
```

- <meta charset="UTF-8">: Sets character encoding to support special characters.
- <meta name="viewport" ...>: Ensures responsiveness on mobile devices.
- <title>: Page title shown in browser tab.
- link>: Loads Font Awesome icons via CDN.
- <style>: Contains all CSS styling rules.

## Inside <body>

```
<div class="container">
 <!-- Header, upload, results, footer -->
 </div>
```

• <div class="container">: Wraps all main content for layout purposes.

#### Header Section

```
<header>
    <h1>2022-ag-7742</h1>
    <h1>Data Analysis Dashboard</h1>
    Upload your dataset, select algorithms, and visualize insights with multiple interactive graphs
</header>
```

- <header>: Semantic tag for page header.
- Two <h1> tags: Titles.
- : Subtitle paragraph.

# Data Upload Section

```
<div class="upload-section">
  <h2 class="section-title"><i class="fas fa-cloud-upload-alt"></i>
Data Upload</h2>
  <div class="form-group">
```

- <input type="file">: Hidden file input for uploading files.
- <div class="file-upload">: Styled area for drag-and-drop or click.
- <button>: Starts data processing, disabled until file selected.

# Loading Indicator

```
<div class="loading" id="loading-indicator">
        <div class="spinner"></div>
        Processing your data. This may take a moment...
</div>
```

• Hidden by default; shown during data processing.

#### Results Section

```
<div class="results-section" id="results-section">
  <!-- Data preview, algorithms, visualization, metrics, etc. -->
```

```
</div>
```

• Contains all the outputs after data upload.

#### **Inside Results Section**

Data Preview

```
<div class="data-preview">
  <h2 class="section-title"><i class="fas fa-table"></i> Data
Preview</h2>
  <div id="data-table-container"></div>
</div>
```

- Placeholder for displaying a data table.
- Algorithm Selection

```
<div class="options-section">
  <!-- Algorithm options, visualization options, attribute selection,
target column, analyze button, visualizations, metrics -->
  </div>
```

• Multiple nested blocks for different selections, each styled as cards.

#### **Footer**

#### </footer>

• Contains credits and copyright.

## 2. CSS Styles

The <style> block contains all styling rules, which define the look and feel of elements:

- Color variables (:root): Centralized theme colors.
- **Reset styles (\*)**: Remove default margin and padding, set box-sizing.
- **Body**: Sets font-family, background gradient, text color, minheight.
- Container: Max width, centered, with padding.
- Header: Text alignment, margin, positioning.
- **Decorative pseudo-element (header::after)**: Adds a gradient underline.
- Headings (h1): Large font, gradient text.
- Subtitle: Slight opacity.
- **Upload section**: Transparent background, rounded corners, hover effects.
- **File upload area**: Dashed border, hover animations, background effects.
- Buttons (.btn): Gradient background, hover animations, icons.
- **Results & visualization sections**: Hidden initially, animated fade-in.
- Tables: Styled with gradient headers, hover effects.
- Responsive adjustments: Media queries for smaller screens.

### 3. JavaScript Functionality

The <script> blocks contain all the interactive behavior.

#### 3.1 Variable Declarations

```
// Global variables
let uploadedData = null;
let selectedAlgorithms = [];
let selectedGraphs = [];
let selectedAttributes = [];
let currentCharts = [];
let columnNames = [];
let numericColumns = [];
```

• Store uploaded data, selected options, and chart instances.

```
// DOM element references
const fileUpload = document.getElementById('file-upload');
const fileUploadLabel = document.getElementById('file-upload-label');
const fileName = document.getElementById('file-name');
const uploadBtn = document.getElementById('upload-btn');
const loadingIndicator = document.getElementById('loading-indicator');
const resultsSection = document.getElementById('results-section');
const algorithmOptions = document.getElementById('algorithm-options');
const graphOptions = document.getElementById('graph-options');
const attributeOptions = document.getElementById('attribute-options');
const targetColumnSelect = document.getElementById('target-column');
const frameworkSelection = document.getElementById('framework-selection');
```

```
const analyzeBtn = document.getElementById('analyze-btn');
const graphsContainer = document.getElementById('graphs-container');
const metricsContainer = document.getElementById('metrics-
container');
const dataTableContainer = document.getElementById('data-table-
container');
```

• References to key DOM elements for event wiring and updates.

#### 3.2 Event Listeners

fileUpload.addEventListener('change', handleFileUpload); fileUploadLabel.addEventListener('click', () => fileUpload.click()); uploadBtn.addEventListener('click', processUploadedFile); analyzeBtn.addEventListener('click', runAnalysis);

- React to file selection, upload button, and analyze button clicks. // Drag-and-drop events fileUploadLabel.addEventListener('dragover', (e) => {...}); fileUploadLabel.addEventListener('dragleave', (e) => {...}); fileUploadLabel.addEventListener('drop', (e) => {...});
- Enable drag-and-drop file upload with visual cues.

  // Tab switching for algorithm categories
  document.querySelectorAll('.tab').forEach(tab => {...});
  - Switches between categories: supervised, unsupervised, deep learning, graph.

```
// Algorithm option toggles document.querySelectorAll('.option-card[data-algo]').forEach(card => {...});
```

• Adds/removes algorithms from the selected list.

```
// Graph options toggles document.querySelectorAll('#graph-options .option-card').forEach(card => {...});
```

• Adds/removes graph types.

# 3.3 File Handling & Parsing

```
function handleFileUpload(event) {
  const file = event.target.files[0];
  if (file) {
    fileName.textContent = file.name;
    uploadBtn.disabled = false;
  } else {
    fileName.textContent = 'No file selected';
    uploadBtn.disabled = true;
  }
}
```

• Updates filename display and enables the process button when a file is selected.

```
function processUploadedFile() {
  const file = fileUpload.files[0];
  if (!file) return;
```

```
loadingIndicator.style.display = 'block';
  resultsSection.style.display = 'none';
  const fileExtension = file.name.split('.').pop().toLowerCase();
  if (fileExtension === 'csv') {
     parseCSV(file);
  } else if (fileExtension === 'xlsx' || fileExtension === 'xls') {
     parseExcel(file);
  } else {
     alert('Please upload a valid CSV or Excel file.');
     loadingIndicator.style.display = 'none';
}
   • Determines file type and calls appropriate parser.
function parseCSV(file) {
  Papa.parse(file, {
     header: true,
     complete: function(results) {
       handleParsedData(results.data, results.meta.fields);
     },
     error: function(error) {...}
  });
   • Parses CSV, calls handleParsedData with parsed data.
function parseExcel(file) {
  const reader = new FileReader();
  reader.onload = function(e) {
```

```
try {
    const data = new Uint8Array(e.target.result);
    const workbook = XLSX.read(data, { type: 'array' });
    // Get first sheet and convert to JSON
    } catch (error) {...}
};
reader.onerror = function(error) {...}
reader.readAsArrayBuffer(file);
}
```

• Reads Excel file, converts to JSON format.

### 3.4 Handling Parsed Data

```
function handleParsedData(data, columns) {
   if (!data || !columns || columns.length === 0) {...}
   uploadedData = data;
   columnNames = columns;
   selectedAttributes = [];
   // Identify numeric columns
   numericColumns = identifyNumericColumns(data, columns);
   // Populate target column select
   populateTargetColumn(columns);
   // Populate attribute checkboxes
   populateAttributes(columns);
   // Show data preview
   displayDataPreview(data, columns);
   // Hide loading, show results
}
```

• Stores data, identifies numeric columns, updates UI.

#### 3.5 Data Preview

```
function displayDataPreview(data, columns) {
  const previewData = data.slice(0, 10);
  let tableHTML = '<thead>';
  columns.forEach(column => {
    tableHTML += '${column}';
  });
  tableHTML += '</thead>';
  previewData.forEach(row => {
    tableHTML += '';
    columns.forEach(column => {
      const value = row[column] !== undefined ? row[column] : ";
      tableHTML += '${typeof value === 'object' ?
JSON.stringify(value) : value}`;
    });
    tableHTML += '';
  });
  tableHTML += '';
  dataTableContainer.innerHTML = tableHTML;
}
```

• Creates an HTML table for a snapshot of data.

### 3.6 Running Analysis

```
function runAnalysis() {
   // Validates selections
   // Shows loading indicator
```

```
// Simulates async processing with setTimeout
setTimeout(() => {
    displayResults();
    loadingIndicator.style.display = 'none';
}, 2000);
}
```

• After delay, calls displayResults() to generate visualizations.

# 3.7 Displaying Results

```
function displayResults() {
  // Destroy previous charts
  // Clear graph and metrics containers
  // For each algorithm, generate metrics (simulated)
  selectedAlgorithms.forEach(algorithm => {
     const metrics = generateAlgorithmMetrics(algorithm);
    // Create metric card with color depending on algorithm type
    metricsContainer.appendChild(metricCard);
  });
  // For each selected graph type, generate visualizations
  selectedGraphs.forEach(graphType => {
     selectedAlgorithms.forEach(algorithm => {
       // Create graph card
       // Generate data based on type and algorithm
       // For special graphs (tree, network), generate ASCII-like
diagrams
       // For others, generate Chart.js charts
     });
```

```
});
}
```

• Shows metrics and visualizations with dynamic content.

# 3.8 Helper Functions

- **generateAlgorithmMetrics**: Creates random metrics for algorithms.
- formatAlgorithmName, formatGraphName: Human-readable labels.
- **getGraphIcon**, **getChartType**: Map graph types to icons and chart types.
- **generateChartData**: Generate sample datasets for charts.
- **generateTreeGraph**: Creates a textual tree diagram based on attributes.
- generateNetworkGraph: Creates a textual network diagram.
- generateHeatmapData: Random importance scores for heatmaps.
- Color functions: Assign consistent colors per algorithm.

### **Summary**

This detailed explanation covers each line and concept in the code, showing how the webpage is built, styled, and made interactive. The HTML structures the content, CSS styles it beautifully, and JavaScript brings it all to life with data processing, user interaction, and dynamic visualization.

### **Final Notes**

This dashboard provides a foundational framework for interactive data analysis in a web environment. It is primarily a frontend prototype, with simulated analysis results, suitable for demonstrations, learning, and initial exploration before integrating with backend data processing pipelines.

# Screenshots of my website







