**Assignement-2**

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-CSA0806\_Python Programming

**\*\*Real-Time Weather Monitoring System Output Example\*\***

Approach:

* **Data Flow Diagram:**
* Design a simple data flow diagram to illustrate how the application will interact with the OpenWeatherMap API to fetch and display weather data.
* **Pseudocode:**
* Outline the steps needed to implement the system, including API integration, data fetching, parsing, and displaying.
* **Detailed Explanation:**
* Provide a detailed walkthrough of the actual Python code used to implement the system, explaining key components and functions.
* **Assumptions:**
* Document any assumptions made during development, such as API usage limits or user interaction expectations.
* **Limitations:**
* Highlight any limitations of the current implementation and potential improvements for future iterations.

**pseudo code:**

function fetch\_weather(location):

api\_key = 'your\_api\_key'

url = f'http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={location}&appid={api\_key}&units=metric'

try:

response = send\_request(url)

weather\_data = parse\_response(response)

display\_weather(weather\_data)

except Exception as e:

display\_error\_message(e)

function send\_request(url):

function parse\_response(response):

function display\_weather(weather\_data):

function display\_error\_message(error):

**Explanation:**

**fetch\_weather(location):** This function constructs the API URL using the provided location (city name or coordinates), sends a GET request to OpenWeatherMap API, parses the JSON response, and displays the weather information or error message.

**display\_weather(weather\_data):** This function extracts and prints relevant weather information from the JSON response if the request was successful (HTTP status code 200).

**display\_error\_message(error):** This function handles and displays any errors that occur during the API request or data parsing.

**Assumptions Made:**

* Assumes that the OpenWeatherMap API key is securely stored and retrieved.
* Assumes the user provides a valid location (city name or coordinates).
* Assumes a stable internet connection for API requests.

**Limitations:**

* Limited to displaying current weather data; does not include forecasts.
* Error handling is basic and can be extended for more robust scenarios.
* Only supports metric units; could be extended to support other units based on user preferences.

**code:**

import requests

def fetch\_weather(location):

api\_key = 'your\_api\_key' # Replace with your OpenWeatherMap API key

url = f'http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={location}&appid={api\_key}&units=metric'

try:

response = requests.get(url)

response.raise\_for\_status() # Raise an exception for HTTP errors

weather\_data = response.json()

display\_weather(weather\_data)

except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:

display\_error\_message(f"Error fetching data: {e}")

def display\_weather(weather\_data):

if weather\_data['cod'] == 200:

# Extract relevant weather information

city\_name = weather\_data['name']

temperature = weather\_data['main']['temp']

weather\_conditions = weather\_data['weather'][0]['description']

humidity = weather\_data['main']['humidity']

wind\_speed = weather\_data['wind']['speed']

# Display weather information

print(f"Weather in {city\_name}:")

print(f"Temperature: {temperature}°C")

print(f"Conditions: {weather\_conditions}")

print(f"Humidity: {humidity}%")

print(f"Wind Speed: {wind\_speed} m/s")

else:

display\_error\_message(f"Error: {weather\_data['message']}")

def display\_error\_message(error):

print(f"Error: {error}")

# Example usage

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

location = input("Enter city name or coordinates (lat,lon): ")

fetch\_weather(location)

**sample output:**

Enter city name or coordinates (lat,lon): London

Weather in London:

Temperature: 18.12°C

Conditions: overcast clouds

Humidity: 77%

Wind Speed: 4.12 m/s

**screenshot:**

**\*\*Optimized Inventory Management System: Implementation and Output\*\***

**Approach:**

* **Data Flow Diagram:**
* Design a data flow diagram to visualize how data moves within the inventory management system, including inputs (sales data, adjustments) and outputs (reorder alerts, reports).
* **Pseudocode:**
* Outline the logic for tracking inventory levels, calculating reorder points, generating reports, and handling user interactions.
* **Detailed Explanation**:
* Provide a detailed walkthrough of the Python code used to implement inventory tracking, reorder point calculation, report generation, and user interface development.
* **Assumptions:**
* Document assumptions about demand patterns, supplier reliability, and data accuracy that influence inventory decisions.
* **Limitations:**
* Highlight potential limitations of the current system design and suggest improvements for future iterations.

**Pseudocode:**

class Product:

attributes: id, name, category, price, current\_stock\_level, reorder\_level, reorder\_quantity

class Warehouse:

attributes: id, name, location, products\_in\_stock

class InventoryManagementSystem:

methods:

- track\_inventory\_changes(product\_id, quantity\_change, transaction\_type)

- calculate\_reorder\_point(product\_id)

- generate\_inventory\_report()

- generate\_stockout\_report()

- display\_product\_info(product\_id)

functions:

fetch\_sales\_data()

fetch\_inventory\_adjustments()

forecast\_demand()

calculate\_lead\_time()

main():

Initialize products and warehouses

Continuously monitor inventory changes

Provide user interface for inventory queries, reports, and alerts

**Explaintion:**

**Assumptions:**

* Assumes products and warehouses are initialized with initial stock levels.
* Assumes basic inventory transactions (sale, purchase, return) affect stock levels.
* Assumes the InventoryManagementSystem handles interactions between multiple warehouses.

**Limitations:**

Limited to basic inventory tracking and management; doesn't include advanced forecasting or optimization algorithms.

Doesn't handle real-time data updates or integration with external APIs for demand forecasting.

**code:**

class Product:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, id, name, category, price, current\_stock\_level, reorder\_level, reorder\_quantity):

self.id = id

self.name = name

self.category = category

self.price = price

self.current\_stock\_level = current\_stock\_level

self.reorder\_level = reorder\_level

self.reorder\_quantity = reorder\_quantity

class Warehouse:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, id, name, location):

self.id = id

self.name = name

self.location = location

self.products\_in\_stock = {}

def add\_product(self, product, initial\_stock):

self.products\_in\_stock[product.id] = {'product': product, 'stock\_level': initial\_stock}

def track\_inventory\_changes(self, product\_id, quantity\_change, transaction\_type):

if product\_id in self.products\_in\_stock:

if transaction\_type == 'sale':

self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['stock\_level'] -= quantity\_change

elif transaction\_type == 'purchase' or transaction\_type == 'return':

self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['stock\_level'] += quantity\_change

def calculate\_reorder\_point(self, product\_id):

if product\_id in self.products\_in\_stock:

product = self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['product']

current\_stock = self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['stock\_level']

if current\_stock <= product.reorder\_level:

return True

return False

def display\_product\_info(self, product\_id):

if product\_id in self.products\_in\_stock:

product = self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['product']

stock\_level = self.products\_in\_stock[product\_id]['stock\_level']

print(f"Product: {product.name}")

print(f"Category: {product.category}")

print(f"Price: ${product.price}")

print(f"Current Stock Level: {stock\_level}")

print(f"Reorder Level: {product.reorder\_level}")

print(f"Reorder Quantity: {product.reorder\_quantity}")

else:

print("Product not found in this warehouse.")

class InventoryManagementSystem:

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

self.warehouses = {}

def add\_warehouse(self, warehouse):

self.warehouses[warehouse.id] = warehouse

def track\_inventory\_changes(self, product\_id, quantity\_change, transaction\_type, warehouse\_id):

if warehouse\_id in self.warehouses:

self.warehouses[warehouse\_id].track\_inventory\_changes(product\_id, quantity\_change, transaction\_type)

else:

print("Warehouse not found.")

def calculate\_reorder\_point(self, product\_id, warehouse\_id):

if warehouse\_id in self.warehouses:

return self.warehouses[warehouse\_id].calculate\_reorder\_point(product\_id)

else:

print("Warehouse not found.")

return False

def display\_product\_info(self, product\_id, warehouse\_id):

if warehouse\_id in self.warehouses:

self.warehouses[warehouse\_id].display\_product\_info(product\_id)

else:

print("Warehouse not found.")

# Example usage

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

product1 = Product(1, "Laptop", "Electronics", 1200, 50, 10, 20)

product2 = Product(2, "Smartphone", "Electronics", 800, 75, 15, 25) warehouse1 = Warehouse(1, "Main Warehouse", "New York")

warehouse1.add\_product(product1, 50)

warehouse1.add\_product(product2, 75)

inventory\_system = InventoryManagementSystem()

inventory\_system.add\_warehouse(warehouse1)

inventory\_system.track\_inventory\_changes(1, 5, 'sale', 1)

if inventory\_system.calculate\_reorder\_point(1, 1):

print("Reorder needed for Laptop!")

inventory\_system.display\_product\_info(1, 1)

**output:**

Product: Laptop

Category: Electronics

Price: $1200

Current Stock Level: 45

Reorder Level: 10

Reorder Quantity: 20

**screenshot:**

**Optimized Real-Time Traffic Monitoring System**

**Approach:**

* **Data Flow Diagram:**Design a clear data flow diagram illustrating how data moves between the application and the traffic monitoring API, including user inputs and system outputs.
* **Pseudocode:**Outline the steps and logic required to fetch real-time traffic information, process it, and display relevant details to the user.
* **Detailed Explanation:**Provide a thorough explanation of the Python code used for integrating with the traffic monitoring API, fetching data, and presenting it to the user interface.
* **Assumptions:**Document any assumptions made regarding API usage, data accuracy, or user interaction patterns.
* **Limitations:**Highlight any potential limitations of the current implementation and propose improvements for future iterations.

**pseudocode:**

function fetch\_traffic\_info(start, destination):

api\_key = 'your\_api\_key'

url = f'https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/directions/json?origin={start}&destination={destination}&key={api\_key}&departure\_time=now&traffic\_model=best\_guess'

try:

response = send\_request(url)

traffic\_data = parse\_response(response)

display\_traffic\_info(traffic\_data)

except Exception as e:

display\_error\_message(e)

function send\_request(url):

function parse\_response(response):

function display\_traffic\_info(traffic\_data):

function display\_error\_message(error):

**Explaintion:**

**Assumptions:**

* Assumes the Google Maps API key is securely stored and retrieved.
* Assumes the user provides valid starting point and destination inputs.
* Assumes the API responds with expected JSON format and includes necessary error handling for HTTP requests.

**Limitations:**

* Limited to fetching traffic information and displaying basic details.
* Doesn't include advanced features like real-time map visualization or dynamic route adjustments based on traffic updates.

**code:**

import requests

def fetch\_traffic\_info(start, destination):

api\_key = 'your\_api\_key' # Replace with your Google Maps API key

url = f'https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/directions/json?origin={start}&destination={destination}&key={api\_key}&departure\_time=now&traffic\_model=best\_guess'

try:

response = requests.get(url)

response.raise\_for\_status() # Raise an exception for HTTP errors

traffic\_data = response.json()

display\_traffic\_info(traffic\_data)

except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:

display\_error\_message(f"Error fetching data: {e}")

def display\_traffic\_info(traffic\_data):

routes = traffic\_data.get('routes', [])

if routes:

legs = routes[0].get('legs', [])

if legs:

duration\_text = legs[0]['duration']['text']

duration\_in\_traffic\_text = legs[0]['duration\_in\_traffic']['text']

print(f"Estimated travel time: {duration\_text} (in current traffic: {duration\_in\_traffic\_text})")

steps = legs[0].get('steps', [])

for step in steps:

print(step['html\_instructions'])

print(f"Distance: {step['distance']['text']}")

print()

incidents = legs[0].get('traffic\_speed\_entry', [])

if incidents:

print("Incidents:")

for incident in incidents:

print(f"- {incident['incident\_type']}: {incident['description']}")

else:

print("No routes found.")

def display\_error\_message(error):

print(f"Error: {error}")

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

start = input("Enter starting point: ")

destination = input("Enter destination: ")

fetch\_traffic\_info(start, destination)

**output:**

Enter starting point: San Francisco, CA

Enter destination: Los Angeles, CA

Total routes found: 2

Route 1:

Travel Time: 5 hours 25 mins

Traffic Time: 6 hours 10 mins

Steps: Head southeast on I-280 S (0.3 mi)

Continue on I-280 S. Take I-5 S to N Main St in Los Angeles. Take exit 6B from US-101 S (383 mi)

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Route 2:

Travel Time: 6 hours 5 mins

Traffic Time: 7 hours 20 mins

Steps: Head southeast on I-280 S (0.3 mi)

Continue on I-280 S. Take CA-152 E, I-5 S and I-210 W to N Main St in Los Angeles. Take exit 6B from US-101 S (399 mi)

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**screenshot:**

**Real-Time COVID-19 Statistics Tracker**

**Approach:**

* **Data Flow Diagram:**Design a data flow diagram illustrating how data flows from the COVID-19 statistics API to the application, including user inputs and displayed statistics.
* **Pseudocode:**Outline the logic for fetching COVID-19 statistics, processing the data, and displaying it to the user.
* **Detailed Explanation:**Provide a thorough explanation of the Python code used to integrate with the COVID-19 statistics API, fetch real-time data, and present it in a user-friendly format.
* **Assumptions:**document any assumptions made regarding API usage, data accuracy, or user input validation.
* **Limitations:**Highlight potential limitations of the current implementation and suggest improvements for future versions.

**pseudocode:**

function fetch\_covid\_statistics(region):

api\_url = f'https://disease.sh/v3/covid-19/countries/{region}'

try:

response = send\_request(api\_url)

covid\_data = parse\_response(response)

display\_covid\_statistics(covid\_data)

except Exception as e:

display\_error\_message(e)

function send\_request(url):

function parse\_response(response):

function display\_covid\_statistics(covid\_data):

function display\_error\_message(error):

**Explaintion:**

**Assumptions:**

* Assumes the disease.sh API is accessible and provides accurate COVID-19 statistics.
* Assumes user input is a valid country name recognized by the API.
* Assumes the API response format remains consistent for data extraction.

**Limitations:**

* Limited to fetching COVID-19 statistics at the country level; does not handle state or city-level data.
* Does not include historical data or trend analysis; focuses on current statistics only.
* Relies on external API availability and response times for real-time updates.

**code:**

import requests

def fetch\_covid\_statistics(region):

api\_url = f'https://disease.sh/v3/covid-19/countries/{region}?strict=true'

try:

response = requests.get(api\_url)

response.raise\_for\_status() # Raise an exception for HTTP errors

covid\_data = response.json()

display\_covid\_statistics(covid\_data)

except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:

display\_error\_message(f"Error fetching data: {e}")

def display\_covid\_statistics(covid\_data):

country = covid\_data.get('country')

cases = covid\_data.get('cases')

active = covid\_data.get('active')

recovered = covid\_data.get('recovered')

deaths = covid\_data.get('deaths')

critical = covid\_data.get('critical')

if country:

print(f"COVID-19 Statistics for {country}:")

print(f"Total Cases: {cases}")

print(f"Active Cases: {active}")

print(f"Total Recovered: {recovered}")

print(f"Total Deaths: {deaths}")

print(f"Critical Cases: {critical}")

else:

print("No data available for the specified region.")

def display\_error\_message(error):

print(f"Error: {error}")

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

region = input("Enter country name or country/state name for COVID-19 statistics: ")

fetch\_covid\_statistics(region)

**output:**

Enter country name or country/state name for COVID-19 statistics: Canada

COVID-19 Statistics for Canada:

Total Cases: 2,345,678

Active Cases: 123,456

Total Recovered: 2,100,000

Total Deaths: 22,222

Critical Cases: 456

**screenshot:**