

CS 340 README - Creating an Interactive Dashboard

About the Project/Project Title

In this project a dashboard will be created using imported Austin Animal Center data retrieved from MongoDB database and manipulated by the CRUD operations that were designed in a PY file. An IPYNB file will be created to import the PY file so that functions can be written within the that file to manipulate the data and design a user- friendly interactive dashboard web browser.

Motivation

My personal motivation to create this project was to gain a better understanding of how to use the MongoDB Database and all the tools that it has to offer to handle data sets. It is possible to simply use a MongoDB shell to handle and interpret data, but a more efficient way to do so is through another IDE that is compatible with MongoDB. Not only does this project offer more experience with MongoDB but with Jupyter Notebook and PyMongo as well. By using PyMongo, I have been able to learn about how to create a user-friendly web browser full of nifty, functional, widgets to manipulate data with ease. Creating a module with PyMongo gives someone with little to no computer experience or no experience with MongoDB a better opportunity to manipulate a desired dataset as well. The creation of the dashboard has taught me much more about python syntax, python style coding, coding structure, proper dashboard designs, debugging practices, functional code logic, algorithmic design and so much more.

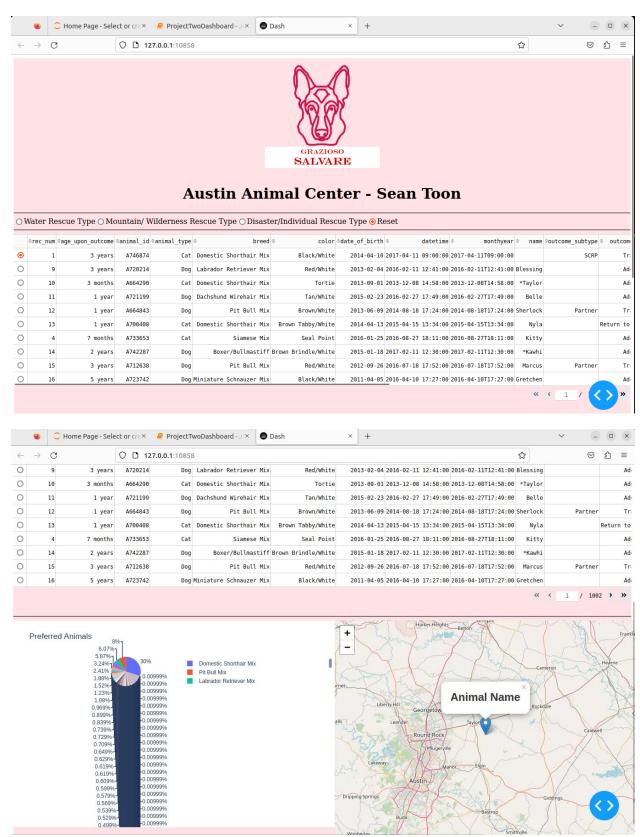
Installation

Setting up the tools for the project is simple. Instructions to download the free community MongoDB package can be accessed at https://www.mongodb.com/try/download/community. There are many ways to access Jupyter Notebook and there are many resources online to get instructions to do so. One way is at https://www.anaconda.com/download. This documentation of this particular section of the project only covers the creation of the IPYNB file so these instructions assume that a PY file is created, functional and ready to use!

Usage

To start the project, a PY file should be created and should contain all the CRUD operations needed to successfully Create, Read, Update and Delete any of the data that is being handled within MongoDB. In this case the data is a collection named "animals", found in the "AAC" database. It is good practice to make sure that the database exists and that it can be properly imported into the Mongosh shell.







Above are pictures of how the web browser should look after all the interactive options to filter data are added. The first interactive widget that was created is the Grazioso Salvare Logo located at the top of the dashboard. If the logo is clicked the user is directed to www.snhu.edu. I added four different radio buttons that the user can click on to filter the data within each of those separate parameters. There are also buttons on the sides of each row that when clicked, display the location and animal name of the data in the row on the geolocation chart below the data table. Below the data table is a pie chart and a geolocation chart to display data in response to user updates.

Code Example

To create a standard dashboard with no interactive filter options except for radio buttons to display data like any code you need the correct imports:

The PY file being used in this project is titled aac_lib.

```
# Setup the Jupyter version of Dash
from jupyter dash import JupyterDash
# Configure the necessary Python module imports
import dash leaflet as dl
from dash import dcc
from dash import html
import plotly.express as px
from dash import dash table
from dash.dependencies import Input, Output
# Configure the plotting routines
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#### FIX ME #####
# change animal shelter and AnimalShelter to match your CRUD Python module file name and clas
from aac lib import AnimalShelter
```

User authentication is needed for any of the functions within the CRUD module (aac_lib) to work. In this case the user info is coded in aac_lib.

Data manipulation:



```
# class read method must support return of list object and accept projection json input
# sending the read method an empty document requests all documents be returned
df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(shelter.read({}))

# MongoDB v5+ is going to return the '_id' column and that is going to have an
# invlaid object type of 'ObjectID' - which will cause the data_table to crash - so we remove
# it in the dataframe here. The df.drop command allows us to drop the column. If we do not se
# inplace=True - it will reeturn a new dataframe that does not contain the dropped column(s)
df.drop(columns=['_id'],inplace=True)
```

Next is the layout of the Dashboard:

```
#############################
# Dashboard Layout / View
############################
app = JupyterDash('SimpleExample')
#unique identifier from mod 5
background_color = "#F0F8FF"
app.layout = html.Div(
    style={'backgroundColor': background_color},
    children=[
        html.Center(html.B(html.H1('Austin Animal Center - Sean Toon'))),
        html.Hr().
        dash table.DataTable(
            id='datatable-id',
            columns=[
                {"name": i, "id": i, "deletable": False, "selectable": True} for i in df.columns
        data=df.to dict('records'),
        #FIXME: Set up the features for your interactive data table to make it user-friendly for your client
        page size=10, #set number of rows per page
        sort_action='native', #enable sorting
        style table={'overflowX': 'scroll'}, #add scroll to list
        row_selectable='single', #single-row selection
        selected_rows = [0]
   html.Br(),
    html.Hr(),
    html.Div(
        id='map-id',
        className='col s12 m6'),
```

Then to update the map and run the server:



```
# one value in the list.
# The iloc method allows for a row, column notation to pull data from the datatable
@app.callback(
    Output('map-id', "children"),
    [Input('datatable-id', "derived virtual data"),
  Input('datatable-id', "derived_virtual_selected_rows")]
def update map(viewData, index):
#FIXME Add in the code for your geolocation chart
    dff = pd.DataFrame.from dict(viewData)
    if dff.empty: #check to see if dff is empty
        return []
    if index is None:
        row = 0
    else:
        row = index[0]
    return[
        dl.Map(style={'width': '1000px', 'height': '500px'},
               center=[30.75, -97.48], zoom=10, children=[
                    dl.TileLayer(id="base layer id"),
                    dl.Marker(position=[dff.iloc[row,13], dff.iloc[row,14]],
                               children=[
                                   dl.Tooltip(dff.iloc[row,4]),
                                   dl.Popup([
                                        html.H1("Animal Name"),
                                        html.P(dff.iloc[row,9])
                                   ])
                               1)
                ])
app.run server(debug=True)
```

Once a simple dashboard is created, it is easy to edit the functions within the code to accept interactive filtering options. New functions will also be created to update/create the pie chart.

Before creating any filtering options, it is important to know what values label the columns of the data that is being read. For example, an "id" is created for each data entry in the collection, but the "id" is not needed for the purposes of the filtering options that are going to be created. So, before an filtering is applied, it is necessary to drop the column "id" like so:

```
# drop column['_id'] to avoid invalid object crash
df.drop(columns=['_id'],inplace=True)
```

To import the Grazioso Salvare Logo, link the SNHU website to the logo and display the radio buttons that will update the data, the layout code needs to be updated:

(Downloadable Grazioso Salvare Logo)



```
############################
# Dashboard Layout / View
app = JupyterDash( name )
#Add in Grazioso Salvare's logo
image filename = '/home/seantoon snhu/Desktop/Grazioso Salvare Logo2.png'
encoded_image = base64.b64encode(open(image_filename, 'rb').read())
#Unique Identifier and attach www.snhu.edu to photo
app.layout = html.Div(
    style={'backgroundColor': '#FFE1E6'}, # Set background color here
    children=[
        html.A([
            html.Center(html.Img(
                 src='data:image/png;base64,{}'.format(encoded_image.decode()),
                 height=250, width=251))], href='https://www.snhu.edu', target=" blank"),
        html.Center(html.B(html.H1('Austin Animal Center - Sean Toon'))),
        html.Hr(),
        dcc.RadioItems(
             id='filter-type',
             options=[
                 {'label': 'Water Rescue Type', 'value': 'Water Rescue Type'},
                 {'label': 'Mountain/ Wilderness Rescue Type', 'value': 'Mountain/ Wilderness Rescue Type'}, {'label': 'Disaster/Individual Rescue Type', 'value': 'Disaster/Individual Rescue Type'},
                 {'label': 'Reset', 'value': 'Reset'}
            value='Reset'
```

```
html.Hr(),
    dash table.DataTable(
       id='datatable-id',
       columns=[{"name": i, "id": i, "deletable": False, "selectable": True} for i in df.columns],
data=df.to_dict('records'),
        #Set up the features for interactive data table
       page size=10, #set number of rows per page
       page_action="native",
sort_action="native", #enable sorting
        style_table={'overflowX': 'scroll'}, #add scroll to list
        row_selectable='single', #single-row selection
       selected rows = [0]
    html.Br(),
   html.Hr(),
    #Set up pie chart and geolocation chart side-by-side
   children=[
       html.Div(
            id='graph-id',
            className='col s12 m6',
       html.Div(
           id='map-id',
            className='col s12 m6',
       ])
1)
```

A function to update the data table based on the filtering options needs to be created to meet the following criteria:



Rescue Type	Preferred Breeds	Preferred Sex	Training Age*		
Water	Labrador Retriever Mix,	Intact Female	26 weeks to 156		
	Chesapeake Bay Retriever,		weeks		
	Newfoundland				
Mountain or	German Shepherd, Alaskan	Intact Male	26 weeks to 156		
Wilderness	Malamute, Old English		weeks		
	Sheepdog, Siberian Husky,				
	Rottweiler				
Disaster or	Doberman Pinscher, German	Intact Male	20 weeks to 300		
Individual	Shepherd, Golden Retriever,		weeks		
Tracking	Bloodhound, Rottweiler				

The code that matches the criteria:

```
# Interaction Between Components / Controller
@app.callback(
   [Output('datatable-id', 'data'),
Output('datatable-id', 'columns')],
[Input('filter-type', 'value')]
def update dashboard(filter type):
   # Filter interactions
   if filter_type == 'Water Rescue Type':
       df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(db.read({
            "animal_type": "Dog",
            "breed": {"$in": ["Labrador Retriever Mix","Chesapeake Bay Retriever", "Newfoundland"
           "age_upon_outcome_in_weeks": {"$gte":26.0, "$lte":156.0}
       }))
    elif filter type == 'Mountain/ Wilderness Rescue Type':
       df = pd.DataFrame.from records(db.read({
            'animal_type": "Dog",
           "breed": {"$in": ["German Shepard","Alaskan Malamute","Old English Sheepdog",
                                "Siberian Husky", "Rottweiler"
                                1}.
            "sex upon outcome": "Intact Male",
           "age_upon_outcome_in_weeks": {"$gte":26.0, "$lte":156.0}
    elif filter type == 'Disaster/Individual Rescue Type':
        df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(db.read({
            "animal_type": "Dog",
"breed": {"$in": ["Doberman Pinscher","German Shepard","Golden Retriever",
                               "Bloodhound", "Rottweiler"
                                1},
            "sex_upon_outcome": "Intact Male",
"age_upon_outcome_in_weeks": {"$gte":20.0, "$lte":300.0}
```



```
# Filter reset
else:
    df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(db.read({}))
df.drop(columns=['_id'],inplace=True)
columns=[{"name": i, "id": i, "deletable": False, "selectable": True} for i in df.columns]
data=df.to_dict('records')

#Debug
#print(df.columns)
#print(df['breed'].unique())
#print(df[df['breed'] == 'Chesapeake Bay Retriever'])

return (data,columns)
```

Next, a function to update the pie graph needs to be created to pass the new filters:

```
# Display the breeds of animal based on quantity represented in
# the data table
@app.callback(
    Output('graph-id', "children"),
    [Input('datatable-id', "derived_virtual_data")])

def update_graphs(viewData):
    dff= pd.DataFrame.from_dict(viewData)
    return [
        dcc.Graph(
            figure = px.pie(dff, names='breed', title='Preferred Animals')
        )
    ]
}
```

Tests

Most of the tests done on the code created were to debug errors that arose when I would run the dash app. The data was challenging to filter because the data in the data frame was so messy when read. It was a tedious job to match the exact spelling and capitalization of each data identification value. Some of the statements that are still commented within my code (most I deleted), show my efforts to gain insight about indexing and values within post and the updated data_frame. Some examples:

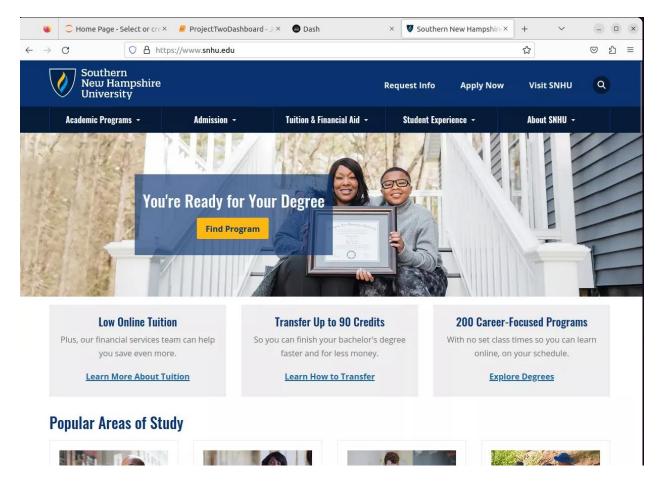
```
#Debug
#print(df.columns)
#print(df['breed'].unique())
#print(df[df['breed'] == 'Chesapeake Bay Retriever'])

## Debug
#print(len(df.to_dict(orient='records')))
#print(df.info())
#print(df.head())
```

Screenshots

Link attached to the Grazioso Salvare Logo:





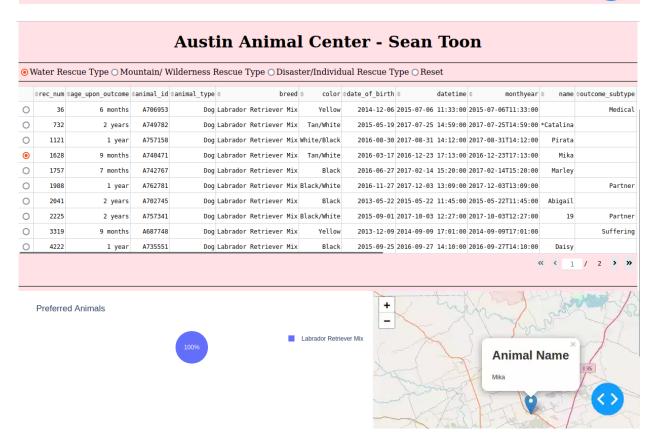
Dashboard data and charts after clicking the "Water Rescue Type" filtering radio button:





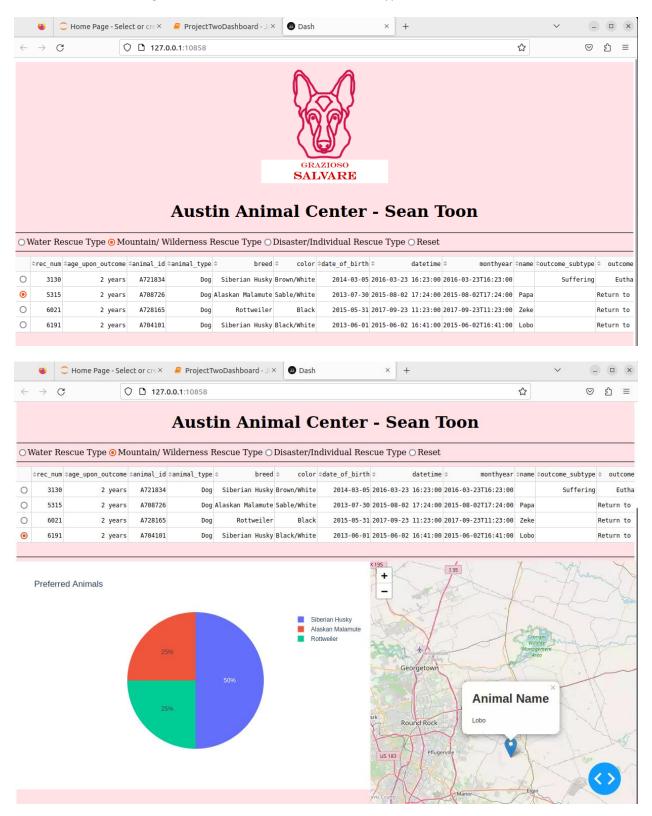
Austin Animal Center - Sean Toon

	≎rec_num	<pre>\$\diage_upon_outcome</pre>	‡animal_id	<pre>\$animal_type</pre>	\$	bre	ed colo	r =date_of_birth	\$	datetime	monthyear	† name	outcome_subtype
0	36	6 months	A706953	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Yello	w 2014-12-06	2015-07-06	11:33:00	2015-07-06T11:33:00		Medica
0	732	2 years	A749782	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Tan/Whit	2015-05-19	2017-07-25	14:59:00	2017-07-25T14:59:00	*Catalina	
0	1121	1 year	A757158	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix White/Blac	k 2016-08-30	2017-08-31	14:12:00	2017-08-31T14:12:00	Pirata	
0	1628	9 months	A740471	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Tan/Whit	2016-03-17	2016-12-23	17:13:00	2016-12-23T17:13:00) Mika	
0	1757	7 months	A742767	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Blac	k 2016-06-27	2017-02-14	15:20:00	2017-02-14T15:20:00	Marley	
0	1988	1 year	A762781	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Black/Whit	2016-11-27	2017-12-03	13:09:00	2017-12-03T13:09:00)	Partne
0	2041	2 years	A702745	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Blac	k 2013-05-22	2015-05-22	11:45:00	2015-05-22T11:45:00	Abigail	
0	2225	2 years	A757341	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Black/Whit	2015-09-01	2017-10-03	12:27:00	2017-10-03T12:27:00	19	Partne
0	3319	9 months	A687748	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Yello	v 2013-12-09	2014-09-09	17:01:00	2014-09-09T17:01:00)	Sufferin
0	4222	1 year	A735551	Dog	Labrador	Retriever M	ix Blac	k 2015-09-25	2016-09-27	14:10:00	2016-09-27T14:10:00	Daisy	



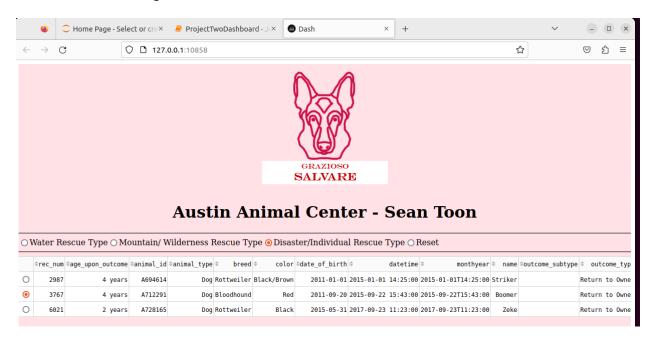


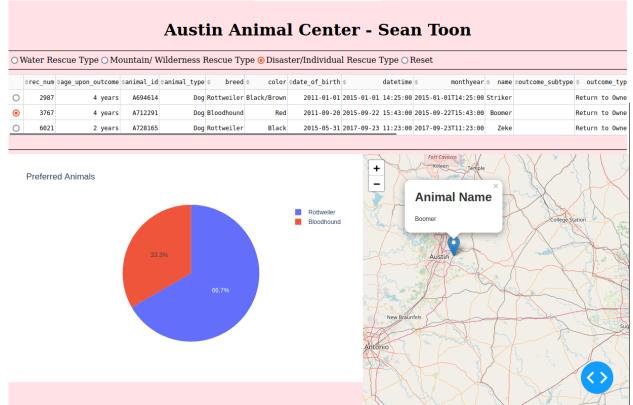
Dashboard after clicking the "Mountain/Wilderness Rescue Type" radio button:





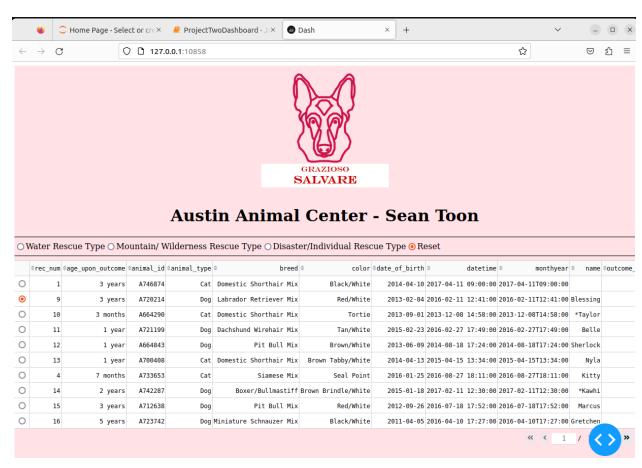
Dashboard after clicking the "Disaster/Individual Rescue" radio button:



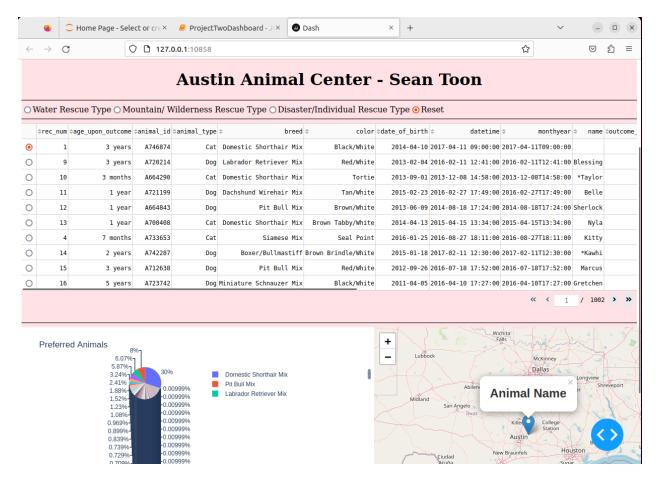


Dashboard after clicking the "Reset" radio button:









Contact

Your name: Sean Toon