

# F1 Dashboard

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# Choosing Formula 1

## Our Reasoning:

- Two different ways in which data can be accessed
  - An API at <http://ergast.com/mrd/>
  - A set of CSVs from Kaggle
- More than 100 records readily available with plenty of information that can be manipulated and stored in databases
  - The records available go back to 1950 and include a large amount of data on each race, driver, and circuit
- The data is diverse enough to be displayed in various formats
  - Circuit locations can be displayed in Leaflet
  - Race information can be displayed with plot.ly

# Coding Approach - Leverage the homeworks

## 1 SQLAlchemy

HW:10 - Advanced Data Storage and Retrieval: Creating an API (that we can later call upon).

## 2 Web Design

HW:11 - Web Visualization  
Dashboard: Using html and css to design a dashboard.

## 3 Web Scraping

HW:12 - Python Flask and mongo-db.

## 4 Postgres Database

Same concepts as Project 2.  
Convert CSVs, manipulate, upload, and query

## 5 Visuals using plot.ly

HW:14 - Building interactive plots

## 6 JavaScript, Leaflet

HW:15 - Using leaflet to display data.



# Data Manipulation

## 1 SQLAlchemy

Create an API to connect to later to retrieve data from PgAdmin

```
@app.route('/avg-lap-time-per-driver/<year>/<first_name>/<last_name>')
def avg_lap_time_per_driver(year, first_name, last_name):
    session = Session(engine)
    q = f"""SELECT l.race_id, l.avg_lap_time, l.driver_id, d.first_name, d.last_name, r.year, r.round \
        FROM lap_time_avg_per_driver AS l \
        JOIN races AS r ON r.race_id=l.race_id \
        JOIN drivers AS d ON l.driver_id=d.driver_id \
        WHERE (year={year} AND last_name='{last_name}' AND first_name='{first_name}')\
        ORDER BY (r.year,r.round)"""
    results = pd.read_sql(q,engine)
    results = results.drop(["race_id", "driver_id", "year", "round", "first_name", "last_name"], axis = 1)
    datadict = results.to_dict('records')
    session.close()
    return jsonify(datadict)
```

```
lap_query = "http://127.0.0.1:5000/avg-lap-time-per-driver/" + year + "/" + first_name + "/" + last_name;
d3.json(lap_query).then(function (lap_data) {
```

```
    avg_lap_query = "http://127.0.0.1:5000/avg-lap-time/" + year;
    d3.json(avg_lap_query).then(function (ave_lap_data) {
```

```
        //Get API data into usable list
        ave_lap_times = [];
        for (let i in ave_lap_data){
            ave_lap_times.push(ave_lap_data[i].avg_lap_time / 1000);
        }
    })
}
```

# Data Manipulation

## 2

## Pandas

Used pandas to import scraped CSVs, edit the column names for easier SQL use, and export into PgAdmin

```
# Import CSV with drivers data
csv_file = "Resources/drivers.csv"
drivers_df = pd.read_csv(csv_file)
drivers_df.head()
```

	driverId	driverRef	number	code	forename	surname	dob
0	1	hamilton	44	HAM	Lewis	Hamilton	1985-01-07
1	2	heidfeld	\N	HEI	Nick	Heidfeld	1977-05-10

```
#transform drivers csv
drivers_df = drivers_df.rename(columns={
    "driverRef": "driver_ref",
    "driverId": "driver_id",
    "forename": "first_name",
    "surname": "last_name"})
drivers_df.head()
```

	driver_id	driver_ref	number	code	first_name	last_name	dob
0	1	hamilton	44	HAM	Lewis	Hamilton	1985-01-07
1	2	heidfeld	\N	HEI	Nick	Heidfeld	1977-05-10

```
#export drivers csv
status_df.to_sql(name='drivers', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
```

[www.quickdatabasediagrams.com](http://www.quickdatabasediagrams.com)



## 3

Created database and tables in PgAdmin to be used in static and dynamic visualizations

10 tables in total created the  
relatable database

1. Constructors
2. Races
3. Results
4. Qualifying
5. Circuits
6. Pitstops
7. Laptimes
8. Status
9. Drivers
10. Constructor Standings



# Data Manipulation

## 4 PgAdmin Con't

Used pandas to import scraped csvs, edit the column names for easier SQL use, and export into PgAdmin

```
-- Calculated which team had how many points in each round. This was used with the above table to create the below table
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS team_points_per_round CASCADE;
CREATE TABLE team_points_per_round AS
SELECT c.points, r.year, r.round, con.name FROM constructor_standings AS c
JOIN races AS r ON r.race_id=c.race_id
JOIN constructors AS con ON con.constructor_id=c.constructor_id;
```

# Final Visualization

1

## Javascript

Used to populate interactive dashboard including drop down menus, final graphs, and map.

```
1 let queryAPI = "https://ergast.com/api/f1/"
2 let queryDriver = "drivers.json?"
3
4 let dropdownMenu = d3.select("#selDataset");
5 let yearMenu = d3.select("#selYear");
6
7 // The earliest year in the dataset, based on researching the API
8 let firstDataYear = Number(1950);
9
10
11 // FOR REFERENCE:
12 // year = document.getElementById('selYear').value;
13 // driver = document.getElementById('selDataset').value;
14
15 //This function runs when the page is loaded, fills out the year drop down, and makes function calls
16 function init() {
17
18     // Set up the year selection
19     let yearList = [];
20     let currentYear = new Date().getFullYear();
21     currentYear = Number(currentYear); // Convert to number just to be safe
22
23     // Add all years to a list
24     for (let y = currentYear; y >= firstDataYear; y--) {
25         yearList.push(y);
26     };
27
28     // Turn list items into drop down options
29     yearList.forEach((y)=>{yearMenu.append("option").text(y).property("value").code;
30     });
31
32     document.getElementById('season-info').innerHTML = `${yearList[0]} Season Information`;
33
34     // Call on the following functions to fill out visuals for index.html
35     driverList(yearList[0]);
36     driverStandings(yearList[0]);
37     createMarkers(yearList[0]);
38
39 };
```

```
// This function finds the driver list for a single given year
function driverList(year){
    console.log("driverList");

    // Use the year to create the query
    queryUrl = queryAPI + year + "/" + queryDriver;

    // Create Driver list
    d3.json(queryUrl).then(function (data) {

        // Navigate to the section of the JSON that has the driver information
        driversYear = data.MRData.DriverTable.Drivers;

        // Create the driver drop down menu
        let driversYear_list = [];

        for (let i in driversYear) {
            driversYear_list.push(driversYear[i].givenName + " " + driversYear[i].familyName);
        };

        driversYear_list.forEach((driver)=>{dropdownMenu.append("option").text(driver).property("value").code;
        });

        // Run the demographics function with the first driver in the list as default
        demographics(driversYear_list[0]);
    })
}
```



# Final Visualization

```
<div id = "Visualizations">
  <div class="container">
    <select id="selYear" onchange="getYear(this.value)"></select><h3 class = "text-center" id = "season-info">Season Information:
    <hr>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="row">

        <!-- Standings -->
        <div class="col-sm-12 col-md-5 graph bg-light">
          <div id="bar"></div>
        </div>

        <div class="col-sm-12 col-md-5 graph bg-light">

        </div>

        <!-- Demographics DropDown -->
        <div class="col-sm-12 col-md-5 graph bg-light">
          <h4>Driver Demographics</h4>
          <div class="well" style="min-width: 225px;">
            <h5>Driver Name:</h5>
            <select id="selDataset" onchange="optionChanged(this.value)"></select>
          </div>
          <div class="panel panel-primary" style="min-width: 225px;">
            <div class="panel-heading">
              <div>
                <div id="driver-metadata" class="panel-body">

        <!-- metadata here -->
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

## 2

## HTML

Used to position scraped articles, dashboard graphs, leaflet map, and link to a second page.

# Final Visualization

```
/* Remove the default margin and padding from the body. */
body {
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
}

/* Set map, body, and html to 100% of the screen size. */
#map,
body,
html {
  height: 100%;
}

.navbar-brand{
  font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
  padding: 1.5rem;
  background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, ■rgb(255, 24, 1), ■rgb(143, 13, 1));
}

#header {
  border-bottom: 3px solid ■black;
}

.box {
  min-height: 50px;
  padding: 5px;
  margin: 2%;
  font-weight: 800;
  color: ■black;
}

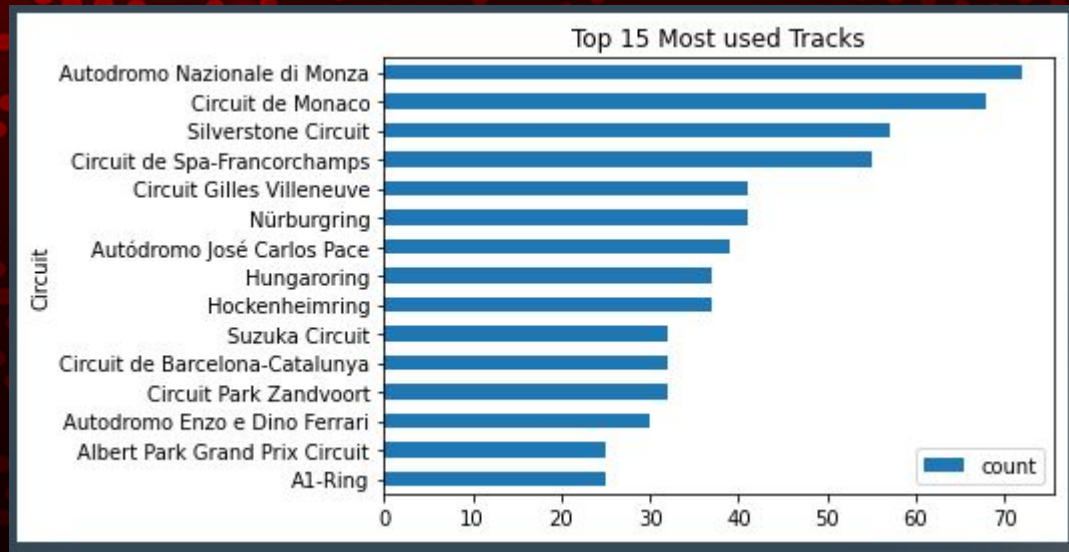
#Visualizations{
  margin: 2%;
  padding-top: 1.5rem;
  padding-bottom: 1.5rem;
}
```

3

## CSS

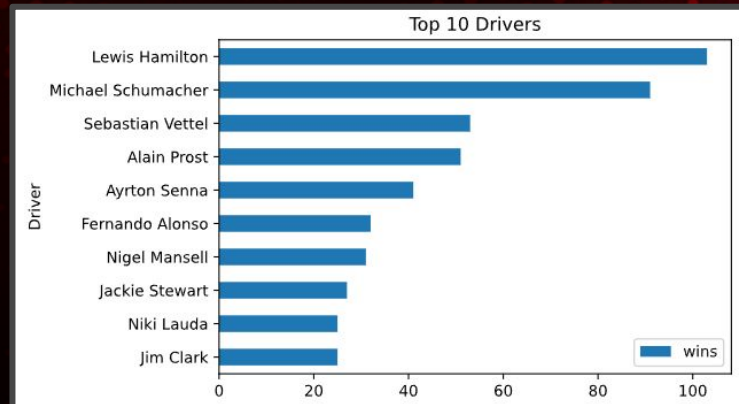
Used to format dashboard graphs

# Final Visualization



## 4 Pandas

Created static graphs for basic analytics





# THANKS

<http://127.0.0.1:5000/>

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