Programming Project Final Report

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Introduction

For the second half of the Programming Project module, we were tasked with making huge data sets of flights in the continental United States more user friendly and easier to dig through. Even though we were handed a multitude of different sized data sets, our group immediately started sorting through the biggest and most challenging dataset to deal with. With 100,000 flights, and their origin, destination, distance, cancellation status, diverted status, carrier and flight number stored, it was crucial to find the most time efficient way to sort through the flights. From starting off with a blank unfiltered dataset to making it user friendly, interactive and visually appealing, this is the process that each group undertook to reach the final goal.

Process

Week 8:

We started off by creating a Flight class. This remained largely unchanged throughout the project.

```
class Flight [
      String flightDate;
      String carrier;
      String carrierNum;
      String origin;
      String originCity;
      String originState;
      String originWac;
      String destination;
     String destinationCity;
     String destinationState;
String destinationWac;
     String departureTime;
     String arrivalTime;
     String cancelled;
      String diverted;
      String distance;
      Flight(String flightDate, String carrier, String carrierNum, String origin, String originCity,
             String originState, String originWac, String destination, String destinationCity,
             {\bf String} \ \ {\bf destinationState}, \ {\bf String} \ \ {\bf destinationWac}, \ {\bf String} \ \ {\bf departureTime}, \ {\bf String} \ \ {\bf arrivalTime},
             String cancelled, String diverted, String distance) {
       this.flightDate = flightDate;
       this.carrier = carrier;
        this.carrierNum = carrierNum;
       this.origin = origin;
        this.originCity = originCity;
        this.originState = originState;
        this.originWac = originWac;
        this.destination = destination;
        this.destinationCity = destinationCity;
       this.destinationState = destinationState;
       this.destinationWac = destinationWac;
        this.departureTime = departureTime;
        this.arrivalTime = arrivalTime;
        this.cancelled = cancelled;
        this.diverted = diverted;
        this.distance = distance;
      void display(float x, float y) {
        fill(255,255,255);
text(carrier + " " + carrierNum + " " + origin + " -> " + destinationCity + " " + destinationState, x, y);
45
46
```

This flight class allowed us to register in the data from the dataset and assign a value to each variable that we were going to use throughout the code. We then worked on incorporating a main class.

```
1
       ArrayList<Flight> flights = new ArrayList<>();
 2
       void setup() {
 3
         size(800, 600);
 4
 5
        loadFlightData("flights100k.csv");
 6
 7
 8
      void draw() {
 9
        background(0);
10
        fill(255);
        textSize(22);
11
12
13
        float y = 20;
14
        for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
15
           flights.get(i).display(50, y);
          y += 20;
16
17
        }
       }
18
19
       void loadFlightData(String filename) {
20
21
        String[] rows = loadStrings(filename);
        for (int i = 1; i < rows.length; i++) {
22
23
          String[] cols = split(rows[i], ",");
          if (cols.length >= 16) {
             Flight f = new Flight(cols[0], cols[1], cols[2], cols[3], cols[4],
25
                                   cols[5], cols[6], cols[7], cols[8], cols[9],
26
                                   cols[10], cols[11], cols[12], cols[13], cols[14], cols[15]);
27
             flights.add(f);
28
29
          }
30
        }
         println("Loaded " + flights.size() + " flights.");
32
```

We did this by creating an array list of flights which would store all the flight information and then be displayed on the screen.

Week 9:

For the week after, we needed to come up with a way to display the flight data in some sort of chart. Our group settled on displaying the flight distance in a bar chart format. For this, we needed to implement a class for drawing these charts.

```
class ChartDraw {
 1
 2
        ArrayList<String> labels;
 3
      ArrayList<Integer> values;
 5
        ChartDraw(ArrayList<String> labels, ArrayList<Integer> values) {
          this.labels = labels;
 6
 7
          this.values = values;
 8
 9
10
        void drawBarChart(float x, float y, float chartWidth, float chartHeight) {
11
         // Manually find the maximum value
        int maxVal = 0;
12
        for (int val : values) {
13
          if (val > maxVal) {
15
            maxVal = val;
16
          }
17
        }
18
19
        float barWidth = chartWidth / values.size();
20
21
        for (int i = 0; i < values.size(); i++) {
22
          float barHeight = map(values.get(i), 0, maxVal, 0, chartHeight);
23
          fill(100, 150, 255);
24
          rect(x + i * barWidth, y + chartHeight - barHeight, barWidth - 5, barHeight);
25
26
          fill(255);
27
          textSize(12);
28
          textAlign(CENTER);
29
          text(labels.get(i), x + i * barWidth + barWidth / 2, y + chartHeight + 15);
          text(values.get(i), x + i * barWidth + barWidth / 2, y + chartHeight - barHeight - 5);
30
31
        }
32
        }
33
        }
```

This chart worked by analyzing the flight distances which were stored in a previously created array list and then making rectangles which would represent the number of flights that reached a certain range of flight distance. We also slightly tweaked the main class in order to accommodate for the new chart draw class.

```
ArrayList<Flight> flights = new ArrayList<>();
void setup() {
  size(800, 600);
  loadFlightData("flights100k.csv");
  ProcessingQueries pg = new ProcessingQueries(flights);
  ArrayList<String> origins = new ArrayList<>();
  ArrayList<Integer> originCounts = new ArrayList<>();
  pq.countFlightByOriginAirport(origins, originCounts);
  ArrayList<String> destinations = new ArrayList<>();
  ArrayList<Integer> destinationCounts = new ArrayList<>();
  pq.countFlightByDestinationAirport(destinations, destinationCounts);
  ArrayList<String> distanceCategories = new ArrayList<>();
  ArrayList<Integer> distanceCounts = new ArrayList<>();
  pq.countFlightByDistance(distanceCategories, distanceCounts);
void draw() {
  background(0);
  fill(255);
  textSize(22);
  float y = 20;
  for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    flights.get(i).display(50, y);
    y += 20;
  }
void loadFlightData(String filename) {
  String[] rows = loadStrings(filename);
  for (int i = 1; i < rows.length; i++) {
   String[] cols = split(rows[i], ",");</pre>
    if (cols.length >= 16) {
      Flight f = \text{new Flight(cols[0], cols[1], cols[2], cols[3], cols[4],}
                             cols[5], cols[6], cols[7], cols[8], cols[9],
                             cols[10], cols[11], cols[12], cols[13], cols[14], cols[15]);
      flights.add(f);
  println("Loaded " + flights.size() + " flights.");
```

The new array lists allowed for the graphs to be drawn accurately because they counted up the flight variable that we were focusing on for the respective bar charts.

Week 10

In week 10, our code needed to be able to handle user interaction such as queries about the flights in the dataset. We took this challenge on by creating a ProcessingQueries class.

```
class ProcessingQueries
 ArrayList<Flight> flights;
 ProcessingQueries(ArrayList<Flight> flights)
   this.flights=flights;
 }
 void countFlightByOriginAirport(ArrayList<String> originAirport, ArrayList<Integer> counts)
    for (Flight f : flights)
      String origin = f.origin;
      int index = originAirport.indexOf(origin);
      if (index !=-1)
        counts.set(index, counts.get(index) + 1);
      else
       originAirport.add(origin);
       counts.add(1);
 }
 void countFlightByDestinationAirport(ArrayList<String> destinationAirport, ArrayList<Integer> count)
    for (Flight f : flights)
      String destination = f.destination;
      int index = destinationAirport.indexOf(destination);
      if ( index !=-1 )
        count.set(index, count.get(index) + 1 );
        destinationAirport.add(destination);
        count.add(1):
   }
 void countFlightByDistance(ArrayList<String> flightDistance, ArrayList<Integer> count) {
   String[] categories = { "< 1000 km", "1000 - 1999 km", "2000 - 2999 km", "3000+ km" };</pre>
    int[] categoryCounts = { 0, 0, 0, 0 };
    for (Flight f : flights) {
      int distance = Integer.parseInt(f.distance);
      if (distance < 1000) {
        categoryCounts[0]++;
      } else if (distance < 2000) {
        categoryCounts[1]++;
      } else if (distance < 3000) {
        categoryCounts[2]++;
        categoryCounts[3]++;
    for (int i = 0; i < categories.length; <math>i++) {
      flightDistance.add(categories[i]);
      count.add(categoryCounts[i]);
```

This class created the capability for the code to count and store how many flights met what requirements. For example, the countFlightByDistance method checked which flights were less than 1000 miles, between 1000 and 2000 miles, between 2000 and 3000 miles, and over 3000 miles. This was then stored in an array which would be represented by the bar charts. We then updated the main class for the user to be able to interact with the map by clicking a button to either receive bar graphs showcasing the flight distance, origin airport, or destination airport. We

did this by making a drawButton method. Since it would be unreasonable to show every single origin and destination airport, we just picked the top 10 most commonly appearing airports in the data to showcase in the bar graphs.

```
116
       void drawButton(String label, float x, float y, float w, float h) {
 117 fill(200);
118
        rect(x, y, w, h);
119
        fill(0);
120
         textSize(16);
121
        textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
122
         text(label, x + w / 2, y + h / 2);
123 }
124
125
      void mousePressed() {
        if (currentScreen == 0) {
126
127
          // Main screen buttons
128
           if (mouseX > 50 && mouseX < 250 && mouseY > 500 && mouseY < 550) {
             currentScreen = 1; // Distance chart
129
          } else if (mouseX > 300 && mouseX < 500 && mouseY > 500 && mouseY < 550) {
130
131
             currentScreen = 2; // Origin chart
132
           } else if (mouseX > 550 && mouseX < 750 && mouseY > 500 && mouseY < 550) {
133
             currentScreen = 3; // Destination chart
 134
            }
        } else {
 135
           // Back button
 136
           if (mouseX > 50 && mouseX < 150 && mouseY > 700 && mouseY < 750) {
 137
 138
              currentScreen = 0; // Return to main screen
 139
       }
 140
 141
   void drawDistanceChart() {
      // Draw distance chart
44
      ArrayList<String> distanceCategories = new ArrayList<>();
      ArrayList<Integer> distanceCounts = new ArrayList<>();
     pq.countFlightByDistance(distanceCategories, distanceCounts);
     drawBarChart("Flight Distance Distribution", distanceCategories, distanceCounts, 50, 100, 1000, 600);
48
49
      // Draw back button
51
      drawButton("Back", 50, 700, 100, 50);
52
    void drawOriginChart() {
     ArrayList<String> origins = new ArrayList<>();
55
      ArrayList<Integer> originCounts = new ArrayList<>();
57
      pq.countFlightByOriginAirport(origins, originCounts);
      // Get the top 10 origins
59
60
      ArrayList<String> topOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
      ArrayList<Integer> topOriginCounts = new ArrayList<>();
62
      getTopN(origins, originCounts, topOrigins, topOriginCounts, 10);
63
      drawBarChart("Top 10 Flights by Origin Airport", topOrigins, topOriginCounts, 100, 100, 1000, 600);
66
      // Back button
      drawButton("Back", 50, 700, 100, 50);
67
68
```

The photo above shows how we were able to call on the chartDraw class from earlier in the main class to actually allow the user to view the charts once the program was run.

Week 11

After altering our code to be able to be user interactive, we were tasked with making the code user interactive in a bigger variety of ways. Since we only implemented buttons in the previous week, we began changing our code to be able to include a search bar in the code, as well as having buttons that could take the user from screen to screen on our code. We did the latter by numbering each screen and then allowing for the buttons to let the user scroll through all the graphs. The search bar also gave the user the chance to enter the words "destination", "origin", and "distance", and the program would accordingly take the user to the appropriate graph. We also made our program more visually appealing by making the background different for each screen, and even changing the way that the data was represented. Since we started off with only bar graphs, we implemented pie charts and line charts as well. All the changes listed above were done exclusively in the pre-existing main class.

```
void displayMultilineText(String txt, float x, float y, float maxWidth) {
63
       String[] words = txt.split(" ");
65
       String line = "";
      float lineHeight = 20; // Adjusted for better fit
      for (String word : words) {
        String testLine = line + word + " ";
       if (textWidth(testLine) > maxWidth) {
70
         text(line, x, y);
         y += lineHeight; // Move to next line
line = word + " ";
74
          // Prevent text from exceeding the search bar's height
          if (y > 780) break;
       } else {
77
           line = testLine;
79
       text(line, x, y); // Print remaining text
80
81
82
      void drawSearchBar() {
       rect(50, 720, 400, 60); // Larger search box for multi-line text
84
85
       textAlign(LEFT, CENTER);
86
       fill(255):
87
       displayMultilineText(searchText, 60, 750, 380); // Display multi-line text
 40
       void keyPressed() {
        if (key == BACKSPACE && searchText.length() > 0) {
 41
          searchText = searchText.substring(0, searchText.length() - 1);
 42
 43
        } else if (key == ENTER || key == RETURN) {
          checkSearch():
 45
        } else if (key >= 32 && key <= 126) { // Only allow normal characters
            searchText += key;
 46
 47
          }
 48
       }
 49
 50
        // Function to check input and change screens
 52
         String lowerText = searchText.toLowerCase().trim(); // Normalize input
 53
         if (lowerText.equals("distance")) {
 54
 55
           currentScreen = 1:
        } else if (lowerText.equals("destination")) {
 56
           currentScreen = 3:
         } else if (lowerText.equals("origin")) {
 58
 59
           currentScreen = 2;
 60
          }
       }
 61
```

```
void drawLineChart(String title, ArrayList<String> labels, ArrayList<Integer> values, float x, float y, float chartWidth, float chartHeight
 textSize(22):
 textAlign(CENTER);
 text(title, width / 2, 30);
 // Background box behind the chart
 fill(245); // Light gray background
 noStroke();
 rect(x - 40, y - 20, chartWidth + 80, chartHeight + 60);
 // Axis lines
 stroke(0);
 strokeWeight(1);
 line(x, y, x, y + chartHeight);
                                        // Y-axis
 line(x, y + chartHeight, x + chartWidth, y + chartHeight); // X-axis
 // Find max value
 int maxVal = 0;
 for (int val : values) {
   if (val > maxVal) {
    maxVal = val;
  }
void drawPieChart(String title, ArrayList<String> labels, ArrayList<Integer> values, float centerX, float centerY, float diameter) {
 // Draw the chart title
  fill(0):
  textSize(22);
  textAlign(CENTER);
  text(title, width / 2, 30);
  // Total value
  float total = 0:
  for (int val : values) {
   total += val;
  float startAngle = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < values.size(); i++) {
    float angle = map(values.get(i), 0, total, 0, TWO_PI);
    // Assign unique color per slice
    fill(100 + i * 30 % 255, 150 + i * 50 % 255, 200 + i * 70 % 255);
    arc(centerX, centerY, diameter, diameter, startAngle, startAngle + angle, PIE);
    // Calculate label position
    float midAngle = startAngle + angle / 2;
    float labelX = centerX + cos(midAngle) * diameter / 2.5;
    float labelY = centerY + sin(midAngle) * diameter / 2.5;
   fill(0);
    textSize(12);
    textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
    text(labels.get(i) + "\n(" + values.get(i) + ")", labelX, labelY);
    startAngle += angle;
 }
```

GROUP CONTRIBUTION:

Andrei Catalin Petre: created the structure of the main class and was in charge of deadlines and overseeing the group project, added the search buttons and the backgrounds of the different pages. In charge of troubleshooting and debugging of the program.

Gerald Pirra:worked on the chartDraw class, focusing on handling graphical representation of data. His contributions included designing the graphical output, ensuring data was displayed accurately, and optimizing performance for smooth rendering.

Adam Kenny:collaborated on the chartdraw class alongside Geri. They were responsible for improving the responsiveness of the charts, debugging rendering issues, and refining the layout for better user experience.

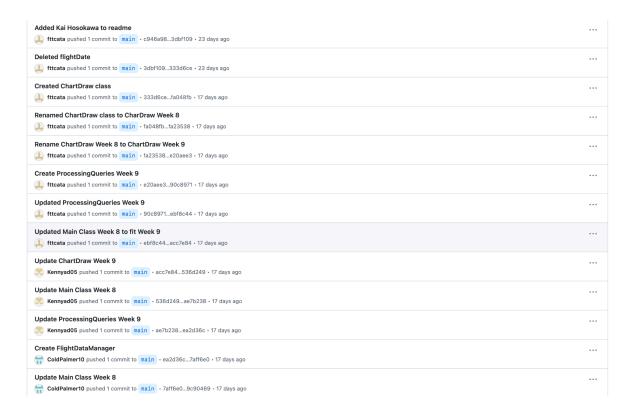
Phillip Gershovich:contributed to the Main class which was responsible for structuring the core program workflow, managing the division of data, and ensuring smooth execution of the graphical interface and user input.

Uzoma Eze-Ejikeme: I was responsible for implementing the button functionalities and working on the Main class. My contributions involved handling user interaction, and ensuring smooth user navigation within the program.

Kai Hosokawa: worked on the processing queries and flight classes, tasks included optimizing query execution, representing flight-related attributes like flight date, carrier, origin, destination, departure/arrival time, cancellation status, and distance, and ensuring efficient data handling.

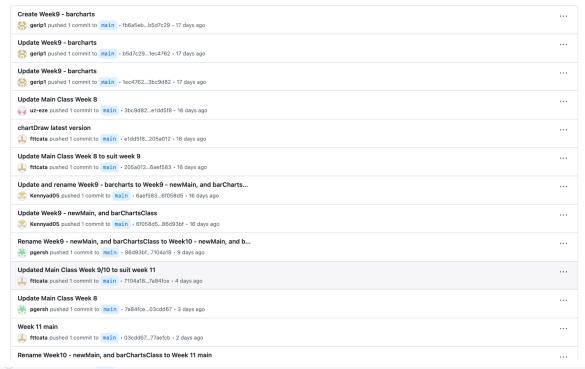
Full git history:

Light Created main - 813dfb5 - 23 days ago	
Name add Liftcata pushed 1 commit to main - 813dfb57786985 - 23 days ago	
Update README.md gerip1 pushed 1 commit to main · 77869852e3ec55 · 23 days ago	
Jpdate README.md ☑ Kennyad05 pushed1 commit to main • 2e3ec5522b406d • 23 days ago	
Update README.md Pegersh pushed 1 commit to main · 22b406d231cc21 · 23 days ago	•••
Flight Class Liftcata pushed 1 commit to main - 231cc2169ee67a - 23 days ago	
Main Class first week Ifteata pushed 1 commit to main - 69ee67a21e7987 • 23 days ago	•••
Jpdate README.md Jpdate README.md	•••
Jpdate Main Class ColdPalmer10 pushed 1 commit to main - 249161fcba9e58 - 23 days ago	
Jpdate Flight Class ColdPalmer10 pushed 1 commit to main - cba9e58257cf09 - 23 days ago	
New Main Class Ittcata pushed 1 commit to main • 257cf09515fd2e • 23 days ago	
Added destinationState to the output Liftcata pushed 1 commit to main - 515fd2c6b80a0a - 23 days ago	
Renamed Flight Class to Flight Class Week 8	





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Update Main Class Week 8 ## pgersh pushed 1 commit to main • 7a84fce03cdd67 • 3 days ago	
Week 11 main Light that pushed 1 commit to main - 03cdd6777aefcb - 2 days ago	
Rename Week10 - newMain, and barChartsClass to Week 11 main fitcata pushed 1 commit to	
Update Main Class Week 8 ColdPalmer10 pushed 1 commit to main • 6e0210fd3d9eb8 • 2 days ago	
Week 11 main including searchBar Light the treata pushed 1 commit to main · d3d9eb89897b75 · 2 days ago	•••
Introduced "next" button and pages Light the pushed 1 commit to main · 9897b758a340c4 · 2 days ago	

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