

Project Report: Formula 4

I. Project Title:

Real-Time Weather Data Retrieval with OpenWeatherMap API in Python

II. Team Members:

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III. Problem Statement:

The problem is to design a desktop application that provides real-time weather data and forecast for any city, in a clean dashboard-style interface, combining current conditions, short-term forecast, and AI-based practical advice in a single screen.

IV. Approach, Methodology and Data Structure:

Methodology

The development follows a modular process divided into four distinct phases:

- **API Integration-**
Requests fetches current weather and 5-day forecast from OpenWeatherMap APIs using city name and API key. Error handling shows messagebox for invalid cities/network issues. Gemini API analyzes data with model fallbacks.
- **Data Processing-**
JSON responses parse into dictionaries/lists. Extracts main.temp, weather.description, groups forecast by date, processes timestamps with datetime. Downloads/resizes icons via PIL Image.open(BytesIO()). Builds structured AI prompts.
- **GUI Construction-**
Tkinter Canvas + scrollable_frame creates scrollable dashboard with mousewheel binding. 3x2 grid layout uses create_card() factory for dark theme consistency. Widgets: Entry (Enter-bound), Button, Treeview, Text, TkinterMapView. ttk.Style() customizes dark Treeview.

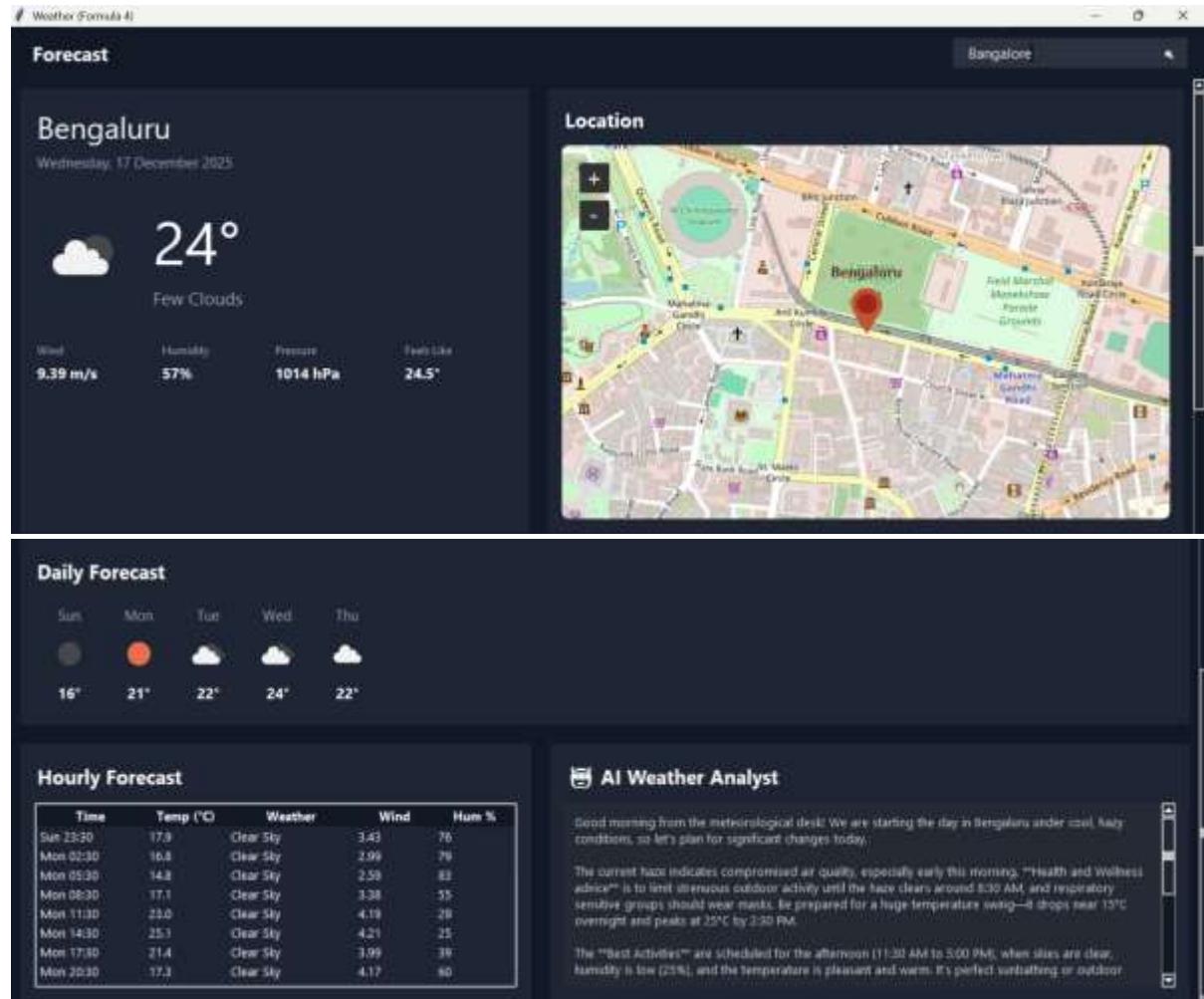
- **Data Visualization-**

Hero card shows temp/icon/stats. Dynamic 5-day cards group by date. Treeview populates hourly data. Map updates via set_position(lat, lon). AI text displays in scrollable panel. Real-time widget updates without refresh.

Data Structure

- The application mainly uses Python dictionaries and lists to store and process the JSON data returned by the OpenWeatherMap API (current weather and 5-day forecast).
- Dictionaries hold key sections like main, weather, wind, and coord, while lists store the forecast entries and are also used to group data by date and prepare rows for the hourly table.
- Strings and tuples are used for formatted dates, descriptions, fonts, and coordinate pairs, and widget references are stored in variables so the GUI can be updated dynamically when new data is fetched.

V. Sample Input/Output:



Challenges faced:

- Handling API errors (invalid cities, network failures, rate limits) required robust messagebox error handling to prevent crashes.
- Creating a responsive scrollable dashboard layout mixing grid/pack and Canvas for complex sections like map, table, and AI panel.
- Integrating external libraries (TkinterMapView, PIL, Gemini) involved API key setup, image reference management, and model fallback logic.
- Crafting effective AI prompts while staying within token limits and handling quota errors gracefully.

Scope for improvement:

- Add support for more OpenWeatherMap endpoints (air quality, alerts) and user preferences (saved cities, units, themes).
- Implement offline caching of recent weather data for connectivity issues.
- Include interactive charts for temperature/humidity trends and responsive design for different screen sizes.
- Enhance AI with personalized recommendations (sports, health alerts) and multi-language support.