

南京师范大学地理科学学院

2021-2022学年 第二学期

《Python与空间信息处理》期末考试

姓 名：_____朱沁韦_____

学 号：_____10200409_____

任课教师：_____乐松山_____

南京师范大学 地理科学学院 《Python 与地理信息处理》

2022 年期末测试

姓 名	朱沁韦	
学 号	10200409	
专 业	地理信息科学	
任课老师	乐松山	
完成时间	2022.6.28	

作业要求：

- (1) 答题内容包括两个部分：PDF 格式的 report，每个题目的代码文件。PDF 文档按照学号+姓名命名（示例：10200436 罗小.pdf）；代码文件按照题目编号命名（示例：T1.py）；如有结果文件上传，自定义不重复、不冲突、合理的文件名即可。
- (2) 找到对应上课班级③“期末作业”文件夹④自己学号+姓名文件夹，提交 PDF 报告和 Python 代码文件。注意：**不要提交压缩包，单独上传每个文件**。网址 <http://1.13.163.229/visualCoursePlatform/classList>
- (3) PDF 格式的 report，封面就是本页面。正文是题目必要的思路说明、运行结果和代码截图。
- (4) PDF 报告的封面（即本页面），右上角有“照片+学号+姓名”，需要利用 Pillow 或者其它库读取自己的照片，并在照片上用代码写上学号和姓名，示例如文档中的图。注意如何处理中文，请查找网络相关资料解决。
- (5) 每位同学需独立完成，鼓励使用各种文档、网络资源。完成时间截止到 2022 年 6 月 28 日 24:00。

题目 1 (10 分)

读取自己的真实照片，在照片上用代码写上学号和姓名，文字位置、大小、颜色自己指定，合理好看即可。生成的照片请贴到封面的右上角。

答题思路：先进行照片读取，然后运用 `axe.annotate` 函数用箭头和文字注明自己的身份。解决中文显示问题。

代码：

#读取图像

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np

#解决中文显示问题

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']= ['SimHei']

plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False


img=plt.imread("E:\派森\期末\T1\my_picture.png")

axe=plt.subplot(111)

axe.imshow(img)

#axe.set_title("我的哈哈照")

axe.annotate('10200409 朱沁韦\nDate:27th June ,2022',

            bbox={'facecolor':'Lavender',

                  'edgecolor':'OliveDrab',

                  'alpha':0.9,#类似于像素透明度，0 是透明

                  'pad':6#填充形状的大小

                  },

            xy=(750,400),#此时的文字会默认出现在右边

            xytext=(850, 100),#划定文本开头的位置

            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='Tan' ,shrink=0.1),#箭头收缩

            horizontalalignment='center',#平面线形

            verticalalignment='center')#垂直线性

axe.set_xticks([])

axe.set_yticks([])
```

```
plt.savefig("E:\派森\期末\T1\my_picture1.png")
```

```
plt.show()
```

结果展示:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Fri Jun 24 21:09:13 2022

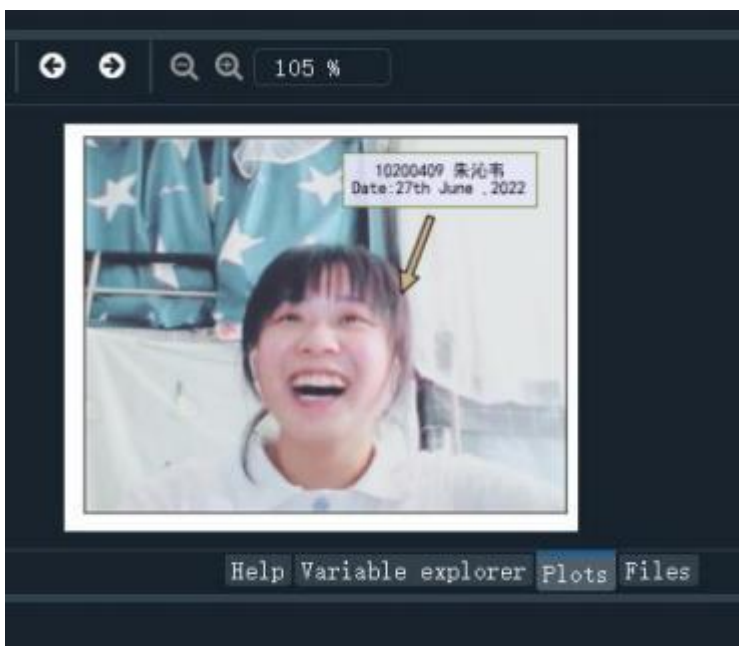
@author: Hello
"""

#读取图像

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
#解决中文显示问题
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False

img=plt.imread("E:\派森\期末\T1\my_picture.png")
axe=plt.subplot(111)
axe.imshow(img)
#axe.set_title("我的哈哈照")
axe.annotate('10200409 朱沁韦\nDate:27th June ,2022',
            bbox={'facecolor':'Lavender',
                  'edgecolor':'OliveDrab',
                  'alpha':0.9,#类似于像素透明度, 0是透明
                  'pad':6#填充形状的大小
                  },
            xy=(750,400),#此时的文字会默认出现在右边
            xytext=(850,100),#指定文本开头的位置
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='Tan',shrink=0.1),#箭头收缩
            horizontalalignment='center',#平面线形
            verticalalignment='center')#垂直线性
axe.set_xticks([])
axe.set_yticks([])

plt.savefig("E:\派森\期末\T1\my_picture1.png")
plt.show()
```



题目 2 (15 分)

平面上有矩形 A 和矩形 B，它们的边分别平行于 X 轴和 Y 轴。编写一个程序，提示用户输入矩形 A 和矩形 B 在对角线上的顶点坐标，计算两个矩形的公共部分的面积（计算结果保存小数点后两位）。

解题思路：思路 1：先输入 2 个矩形的对角线顶点坐标，将它们赋给 a 和 b 两个列表中，找出 Xmin,Xmax,Ymin,Ymax, 在 Xmin<Xmax 并且 Ymin<Ymax 的情况下用函数求出相交部分的面积

思路 2：先通过 2 个矩形的对角线顶点得到两个矩形，然后通过 shapely 库运用几何对象的通用属性和方法。运用相交函数 bject.intersects(other)求得两个矩形的公共部分的面积。

代码：

思路 1：`def intersection_solution(a,b):`

`if a[0]>a[2]:`

`a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]`

`if a[1]>a[3]:`

`a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]`

`if b[0]>b[2]:`

`b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]`

`if b[1]>b[3]:`

`b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]`

`x1 = max(a[0],b[0])`

`y1 = max(a[1],b[1])`

`x2 = min(a[2],b[2])`

`y2 = min(a[3],b[3])`

`if y2<y1 or x2<x1:`

`c = 0`

`else:`

`c = (y2-y1)*(x2-x1)`

```

print('\n')

print('结果如下')

print("{:.2f}".format(c))

```

思路 2:

```

def solution_merge(a,b):

    if a[0]>a[2]:

        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]

    if a[1]>a[3]:

        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]

    if b[0]>b[2]:

        b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]

    if b[1]>b[3]:

        b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]

    polygon1=Polygon([(a[0],a[1]),(a[0],a[3]),(a[2],a[3]),(a[2],a[1])])

    polygon2=Polygon([(b[0],b[1]),(b[0],b[3]),(b[2],b[3]),(b[2],b[1])])

    c=polygon1.intersection(polygon2)

    q=c.area

    print('\n')

    print('结果如下')

    print("%.2f"%q)

```

代码:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sat Jun 25 20:19:08 2022
```

```
@author: Hello
```

```
"""
```

```
#期末 T2
```

#平面上有矩形 A 和矩形 B，它们的边分别平行于 X 轴和 Y 轴。

#编写一个程序，提示用户输入矩形 A 和矩形 B 在对角线上的顶点坐标，计算两个矩形的公共部分的面积（计算结果保存小数点后两位）。

```
from shapely.geometry import Polygon

def solution_merge(a,b):

    if a[0]>a[2]:

        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]

    if a[1]>a[3]:

        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]

    if b[0]>b[2]:

        b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]

    if b[1]>b[3]:

        b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]

    polygon1=Polygon([(a[0],a[1]),(a[0],a[3]),(a[2],a[3]),(a[2],a[1])])

    polygon2=Polygon([(b[0],b[1]),(b[0],b[3]),(b[2],b[3]),(b[2],b[1])])

    c=polygon1.intersection(polygon2)

    q=c.area

    print('\n')

    print('结果如下')

    print("%.2f"%q)
```

```
def intersection_solution(a,b):

    if a[0]>a[2]:

        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]

    if a[1]>a[3]:

        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]

    if b[0]>b[2]:

        b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]
```

```
if b[1]>b[3] :  
    b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]  
x1 = max(a [0],b[0])  
y1 = max(a [1],b[1])  
x2 = min(a [2],b[2])  
y2 = min(a [3],b[3])  
if y2<y1 or x2<x1:  
    c = 0  
else:  
    c = (y2-y1)*(x2-x1)  
print('\n')  
print('结果如下')  
print("{ :.2f}".format(c))  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    print('请输入矩形 1 和矩形 2 的对线顶点坐标，一个矩形一行，共两行\n')  
    print('矩形 1')  
    a = list(map(float, input().split()))  
    print('\n')  
    print('矩形 2')  
    b = list(map(float, input().split()))  
  
    intersection_solution(a,b)  
  
    solution_merge(a,b)
```



```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Sat Jun 25 20:19:00 2022
@author: helle
"""

#题目2
#平面上有矩形A和矩形B，它们的边分别平行于X轴和Y轴。
#编写一个程序，提示用户输入矩形A和矩形B在对角线上的顶点坐标，计算两个矩形的公共部分的面积。
from shapely.geometry import Polygon
def solution_merge(a,b):
    if a[0]>a[2]:
        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]
    if a[1]>a[3]:
        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]
    if b[0]>b[2]:
        b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]
    if b[1]>b[3]:
        b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]

    polygon1=Polygon([(a[0],a[1]),(a[0],a[3]),(a[2],a[3]),(a[2],a[1])])
    polygon2=Polygon([(b[0],b[1]),(b[0],b[3]),(b[2],b[3]),(b[2],b[1])])

    c=polygon1.intersection(polygon2)
    qc=c.area
    print('\n')
    print('结果如下')
    print("%.2f"%qc)

def intersection_solution(a,b):
    if a[0]>a[2]:
        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]
    if a[1]>a[3]:
        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]

```

```

def intersection_solution(a,b):
    if a[0]>a[2]:
        a[0],a[2] = a[2],a[0]
    if a[1]>a[3]:
        a[1],a[3] = a[3],a[1]
    if b[0]>b[2]:
        b[0],b[2] = b[2],b[0]
    if b[1]>b[3]:
        b[1],b[3] = b[3],b[1]

    x1 = max(a[0],b[0])
    y1 = max(a[1],b[1])
    x2 = min(a[2],b[2])
    y2 = min(a[3],b[3])

    if y2<y1 or x2<x1:
        c = 0
    else:
        c = (y2-y1)*(x2-x1)
    print('\n')
    print('结果如下')
    print("%.2f"%c)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print('请输入矩形1和矩形2的对角顶点坐标，一个矩形一行，共两行\n')
    print('矩形1')
    a = list(map(float, input().split()))
    print('\n')
    print('矩形2')
    b = list(map(float, input().split()))

    intersection_solution(a,b)

    solution_merge(a,b)

```

```

In [26]: runfile('E:/资源/期末/T2/T2.py', wdir='E:/资源/期末/T2')
请输入矩形1和矩形2的对角顶点坐标，一个矩形一行，共两行

矩形1
2 2 5 5

矩形2
3 3 7 7

结果如下
4.00

结果如下
4.00

In [27]:

```

题目 3 (15分)

根据期末测试文件夹中的“POI.csv”，“county_pop.shp”等数据，生成上海市范围内的 17 个区/县的 POI 矢量数据（Shapefile 格式）。命名以区/县+POI 命名（示例：“徐汇区 POI.shp”）。

【相关要点：读取文件、判断点是否在多边形内、创建 Shapefile；也有其他方法】

【注意 county_pop.shp 是 Web Mercator 投影，POI 里面的坐标是经纬度，注意处理投影不一致的问题】

【生成的 Shapefile 结果，使用 ArcGIS、QGIS、SuperMap 等软件截图】

解题思路：①通过 POI.csv 创建 poi.shp，给 poi.shp 添加和 county_pop.shp 一样的投影。②根据 country_popu.shp 分别生成上海 17 个区县的 17 个 shp 图层。③通过 poi.shp 和各区县.shp 的相交操作获得各个区县的 shp 文件。

代码 1：生成 poi 的 shp 文件

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""
Created on Tue Jun 28 17:06:30 2022

@author: Hello

"""

import pandas as pd

import geopandas

import pyproj

#添加墨卡托投影的 poi 矢量文件

df= geopandas.read_file(r"E:\派森\期末\T3\POI.csv",encoding='utf-8')

df['Lon'] = df['Lon'].apply(pd.to_numeric)

df['Lat'] = df['Lat'].apply(pd.to_numeric)

gdf = geopandas.GeoDataFrame(df, geometry=geopandas.points_from_xy(df.Lon, df.Lat))

gdf.crs = pyproj.CRS.from_user_input('epsg:4326') #给输出的 shp 增加投影

# gdf.rename(columns={'addrees':'area_ave_price'},inplace=True)

gdf.to_file(r"E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp", driver='ESRI Shapefile',encoding='utf-8')
```



```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Tue Jun 28 17:06:30 2022

@author: Hello
"""

#encoding:utf-8
import pandas as pd
import geopandas
import pyproj

#添加墨卡托投影的poi矢量文件
df= geopandas.read_file(r"E:\派森\期末\T3\POI.csv",encoding='utf-8')
df['Lon'] = df['Lon'].apply(pd.to_numeric)
df['Lat'] = df['Lat'].apply(pd.to_numeric)
gdf = geopandas.GeoDataFrame(df, geometry=geopandas.points_from_xy(df.Lon, df.Lat))
gdf.crs = pyproj.CRS.from_user_input('epsg:4326') #给输出的shp增加投影
# gdf.rename(columns={'addrees':'area_ave_price'},inplace=True)
gdf.to_file(r"E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp", driver='ESRI Shapefile',encoding='utf-8')
```



代码 2：生成各区县的面 shp 图层

先找出所在曲线的 PAC 代码，存到新文件中，再给新的区县 shp 图层添加投影。然后输出带投影的区县 shp。代码以黄浦区为例。

```
from osgeo import gdal

from osgeo import ogr

from osgeo import osr

'''
通过 Filter 读取 Shapefile 中属性过滤后的数据
'''

shape_path = "E:\派森\期末\T3\county_popu.shp"

ds = ogr.Open(shape_path)

layer = ds.GetLayer(0)

srs = layer.GetSpatialRef()

layer_defn = layer.GetLayerDefn()

field_count = layer_defn.GetFieldCount()

filed_name_list = [] #暂存原始 Shapefile 的属性字段的名称

for iField in range(0, field_count):

    temp_field = layer_defn.GetFieldDefn(iField)

    temp_name = temp_field.GetName()

    filed_name_list.append(temp_name)
```

```

        print(temp_name)

#上海是 310 开头
layer.SetAttributeFilter('("PAC"/ 1)=310101')

feature_count = layer.GetFeatureCount()

layer.ResetReading()

feature_list = [] #暂存过滤后的 Feature 数据
temp_feature = layer.GetNextFeature()

while temp_feature:

    temp_geom = temp_feature.GetGeometryRef()

    temp_field_area = temp_feature.GetField('Shape_Area')

    temp_field_name = temp_feature.GetField('NAME')

    temp_calculatet_area = temp_geom.Area()

    print('Name:', temp_field_name,

          'Area:', temp_field_area,

          'Cal_Area:', temp_calculatet_area)

    feature_list.append(temp_feature)

    temp_feature = layer.GetNextFeature()

'''
将过滤后的 Feature 保存到新的文件中

'''

gdal.SetConfigOption("SHAPE_ENCODING", "UTF-8") # IMPORTANT

new_shape_path = 'E:/派森/期末/T3/shanghai_黄浦区.shp'

driverName = "ESRI Shapefile"

driver = ogr.GetDriverByName(driverName)

ds = driver.CreateDataSource(new_shape_path) #创建 DataSource

```

```
geomType = ogr.wkbPolygon #指定几何类型
```

```
#创建图层，注意 srs 借用的是原来的
```

```
poLayer = ds.CreateLayer('shanghai_黄浦区', srs, geomType)
```

```
#对原始数据的属性字段进行遍历
```

```
for iField in range(0, field_count):
```

```
    temp_field = layer_defn.GetFieldDefn(iField)
```

```
    poLayer.CreateField(temp_field, 1)
```

```
#创建完所有的属性字段之后，获取整个图层的定义
```

```
new_layerdef = poLayer.GetLayerDefn()
```

```
for iF in range(0, feature_count):
```

```
    temp_old_feature = feature_list[iF]
```

```
    temp_geom = temp_old_feature.GetGeometryRef()
```

```
    tempNewFeature = ogr.Feature(new_layerdef)
```

```
    tempNewFeature.SetGeometry( temp_geom)
```

```
    for temp_name in filed_name_list :
```

```
        tempNewFeature.SetField( temp_name,temp_old_feature.GetField( temp_name))
```

```
    poLayer.CreateFeature( tempNewFeature)
```

```
    del tempNewFeature
```

```
ds.FlushCache()
```

```
if ds != None: ds.Destroy()
```

```
'''
```

将过滤后的 **Feature** 保存到新的文件中，并且做投影转换

```

'''
new_shape_path = "E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_黄浦区.shp"

driverName = "ESRI Shapefile"
driver = ogr.GetDriverByName(driverName)
ds = driver.CreateDataSource(new_shape_path)

geomType = ogr.wkbPolygon

srs_4326 = osr.SpatialReference(osr.SRS_WKT_WGS84_LAT_LONG) # 指定新的空间参考
srs_4326.SetAxisMappingStrategy(osr.OAMS_TRADITIONAL_GIS_ORDER) # 按照传统先 X 后 Y 的
顺序进行坐标转换

#注意此处，指定了 options=["ENCODING=UTF-8"], 会生成了以 *.cpg 的文件，里面给出了文
字编码

layerjs_4326 = ds.CreateLayer('sh_黄浦区', srs_4326, geomType, options=["ENCODING=UTF-8"])

#选用了某几个属性字段放到新的 Shapefile 中
field1 = ogr.FieldDefn("PAC", ogr.OFTInteger64)
layerjs_4326.CreateField(field1, 1)
field1.Destroy()

field2 = ogr.FieldDefn("NAME", ogr.OFTString)
layerjs_4326.CreateField(field2, 1)
field2.Destroy()

field3 = ogr.FieldDefn("AREA", ogr.OFTReal)
layerjs_4326.CreateField(field3, 1)
field3.Destroy()

#获取新数据的图层属性
layerjs_def = layerjs_4326.GetLayerDefn()

```

#根据原始坐标参考和新的坐标参考，构建一个投影转换器

```
trans = osr.CoordinateTransformation(srs, srs_4326)
```

```
for iF in range(0, feature_count):
```

```
    temp_feature = feature_list[iF]
```

```
    temp_geom = temp_feature.GetGeometryRef() # 拿到 Feature 的 Geometry 对象
```

```
    temp_geom_type = temp_geom.GetGeometryType() # 拿到 Geometry 的几何类型
```

```
    temp_geom_count = temp_geom.GetGeometryCount() # 有可能是 Multi- Polygon
```

```
    temp_new_polygon = None
```

```
    if temp_geom_type == ogr.wkbMultiPolygon and temp_geom_count>1:
```

```
        print("geometry name:", temp_geom.GetGeometryName())
```

```
        #print(temp_geom.GetGeometryName())
```

```
        temp_new_polygon = ogr.Geometry(ogr.wkbMultiPolygon)
```

```
        for iGeo in range(0, temp_geom_count):
```

```
            temp_part = temp_geom.GetGeometryRef(iGeo) # 获取 Multi 中的每一个 Part
```

```
            temp_part_ring_count = temp_part.GetGeometryCount() # 每个 Polygon 可能会
```

有 ExRing 和 InRing

```
            #print("polygon's ring count :", temp_part_ring_count)
```

```
            temp_new_part = ogr.Geometry(ogr.wkbPolygon)
```

```
            for iRing in range(0, temp_part_ring_count):
```

```
                temp_ring = temp_part.GetGeometryRef(iRing)
```

```
                temp_new_ring = ogr.Geometry(ogr.wkbLinearRing)
```

```
                # 第一种写法
```

```
                temp_ring_point_count = temp_ring.GetPointCount()
```

```

        for iP in range(0, temp_ring_point_count):

            temp_point = temp_ring.GetPoint(iP)

            new_p = trans.TransformPoint(temp_point[0], temp_point[1])

            #print(new_p)

            temp_new_ring.AddPoint(new_p [0], new_p [ 1])

        temp_new_part.AddGeometry( temp_new_ring)

    temp_new_polygon.AddGeometry( temp_new_part)

else:

    print("geometry name:", temp_geom.GetGeometryName())

    temp_new_polygon = ogr.Geometry(ogr.wkbPolygon)

temp_ring_count = temp_geom.GetGeometryCount() # Polygon 有可能带岛

#print("polygon's ring count :", temp_ring_count)

for iRing in range(0, temp_ring_count):

    temp_ring = temp_geom.GetGeometryRef(iRing) # 遍历每一个 Ring，默认第一个
是外环

    import pyproj

    source_proj = pyproj.Proj(srs.ExportToProj4())

    target_proj = pyproj.Proj(4326)

    prjtrans = pyproj.Transformer.from_proj(source_proj, target_proj)

    # 注意以上四行应该写到循环外面

    temp_ring_point_count = temp_ring.GetPointCount()

    new_points = []

    for iP in range(0, temp_ring_point_count):

        temp_point = temp_ring.GetPoint(iP)

        new_p = prjtrans.transform(temp_point[0], temp_point[1])

        #print(new_p) #注意，转出来的经纬度是反的

        new_points.append((new_p [ 1], new_p [0]))

```



```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""
Created on Tue Jun 28 16:39:15 2022

@author: Hello

"""

import time

import fiona

import rtree

from shapely.geometry import shape, mapping

def intersect_shp_shp(manager_shp_path,input_shp_path,output_shp_path,min_area=None) :

    """
    manager_shp_path : 第一 shp 文件路径 该项目中是 林地小班

    input_shp_path    : 第二 shp 文件路径 该项目中是 算法产生的变化图斑

    output_shp_path   : 输出 shp 文件路径

    min_area          : 用于图斑面积筛选(面积小于该值的图斑, 将会 pass , 也提高算法
    执行时间)

    return None

    """

    start_=time.time()

    with fiona.open(manager_shp_path, 'r',encoding='utf-8') as layer1:

        with fiona.open(input_shp_path, 'r',encoding='utf-8') as layer2:

            if layer1.crs['init']!=layer2.crs['init']:

                raise Exception('shapefile 的坐标系不同, 无法进行计算! 请先转换坐标系!

            ')

            # 合并两 shp 的 schema

            schema3 = layer2.schema.copy()

            schema3['properties'].update(layer1.schema['properties'])

            # 新增面积属性

            schema3['properties']['area'] = 'float'

            # schema3['geometry']='Polygon'

```

```
with fiona.open(output_shp_path, mode='w', schema=schema3,driver='ESRI
Shapefile',crs_wkt=layer2.meta ['crs_wkt'],encoding='utf-8') as layer3:
```

```
    # 建立 rtree 索引
```

```
    print('开始建立索引.....')
```

```
    index = rtree.index.Index()
```

```
    manager_num=0
```

```
    for feat1 in layer1:
```

```
        fid = int(feat1 ['id'])
```

```
        geom1 = shape(feat1 ['geometry'])
```

```
        index.insert(fid, geom1.bounds)
```

```
        manager_num+=1
```

```
    print('polygon 数量共有： %d 个， 建立索引共耗时 %.2f
```

```
s'%(manager_num,time.time()-start_))
```

```
    # 执行相交运算
```

```
    intersect_execute(layer1,layer2,layer3,index,min_area)
```

```
    print('完成本次运算共耗时%.2f s'%(time.time()-start_))
```

```
def intersect_execute(layer1,layer2,layer3,index,min_area):
```

```
    print('开始进行交集运算.....')
```

```
    result_num,polygon_num,small_num=0,0,0
```

```
    for feat2 in layer2:
```

```
        polygon_num+=1
```

```
        geom2 = shape(feat2 ['geometry'])
```

```
        if min_area and geom2.area<min_area:
```

```
            small_num+=1
```

```
            continue
```

```
    # 检测合法性，并进行合法化(主要针对 有洞的 polygon)
```

```
    if not geom2.is_valid:
```

```
        geom2=geom2.buffer(0)
```

```

for fid in list(index.intersection(geom2.bounds)):

    feat1 = layer1[fid]

    geom1 = shape(feat1 ['geometry'])

    if not geom1.is_valid:

        geom1=geom1.buffer(0)

    if geom1.intersects(geom2):

        # 合并属性

        props = feat2 ['properties'].copy()

        props.update(feat1 ['properties'])

        intersect=geom1.intersection(geom2)

        if min_area and intersect.area<min_area:

            continue

        # 给 area 属性赋值

        props['area']=intersect.area

        try:

            layer3.write({

                'properties': props,

                'geometry': mapping(intersect)

            })

            result_num+=1

        except Exception as e:

            print(e)

    print(' 输入 POI 数量   %d 个 ,   得到符合要求的 POI 共 :   %d 个

'%(polygon_num,result_num,))

if __name__ == "__main__":

    print("宝山区 poi")

    intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_宝山区.shp","E:\派森\期末

\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\宝山区 POI.shp")

```

```
print("崇明县 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_崇明县.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\崇明县 POI.shp")

print("奉贤县 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_奉贤区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\奉贤区 POI.shp")

print("虹口区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_虹口区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\虹口区 POI.shp")

print("黄浦区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_黄浦区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\黄浦区 POI.shp")

print("嘉定区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_嘉定区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\嘉定区 POI.shp")

print("金山区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_金山区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\金山区 POI.shp")

print("静安区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_静安区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\静安区 POI.shp")

print("闵行区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_闵行区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\闵行区 POI.shp")

print("浦东新区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_浦东新区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\浦东新区 POI.shp")

print("普陀区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\shanghai_wgs84_普陀区.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\poi.shp","E:\\派森\\期末\\T3\\结果\\普陀区 POI.shp")
```

```

print("青浦区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_青浦区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\青浦区 POI.shp")

print("松江区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_松江区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\松江区 POI.shp")

print("徐汇区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_徐汇区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\徐汇区 POI.shp")

print("闸北区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_闸北区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\闸北区 POI.shp")

print("杨浦区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_杨浦区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\杨浦区 POI.shp")

print("长宁区 poi")

intersect_shp_shp("E:\派森\期末\T3\shanghai_wgs84_长宁区.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\poi.shp","E:\派森\期末\T3\结果\长宁区 POI.shp")

```

```

import time
import Fiona
import rtree
from shapely.geometry import Polygon, mapping

def intersect_shp_shp(manager_shp_path, input_shp_path, output_shp_path, min_area_thresh):
    """
    manager_shp_path : 第一shp文件路径 必须是中文 路径不能
    input_shp_path : 第二shp文件路径 必须是中文 路径不能包含空格
    output_shp_path : 输出shp文件路径 必须是中文 路径不能包含空格
    min_area : 大于指定面积的面积 面积小于指定面积的 删除 面积等于指定面积的 保留
    """
    start_time = time.time()
    with Fiona.open(manager_shp_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as layer1:
        with Fiona.open(input_shp_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as layer2:
            if layer1.crs != layer2.crs:
                raise Exception('Shapefile的坐标系不一致，无法进行计算！请进行投影转换！')
            # 设置投影坐标系
            schema1 = layer2.schema.copy()
            schema2['properties'].update(layer1.schema['properties'])
            # 设置属性列表
            schema3['properties'] = ['area'] + 'float'
            # schema3['geometry'] = 'Polygon'
            with Fiona.open(output_shp_path, 'w', schema=schema3, driver='ESRI Shapefile') as layer3:
                # 遍历第一shp文件
                index = rtree.index.Index()
                manager_result = []
                for feat1 in layer1:
                    fid = feat1['fid']
                    geom1 = shape(feat1['geometry'])
                    index.insert(fid, geom1.bounds)
                    manager_result.append(feat1)

                # 遍历第二shp文件
                for feat2 in layer2:
                    fid2 = feat2['fid']
                    geom2 = shape(feat2['geometry'])
                    if min_area and geom2.area < min_area:
                        continue
                    # 判断是否相交 并返回相交点(如果相交 返回相交点)
                    if not geom2.is_valid:
                        geom2 = geom2.buffer(0)
                    for fid in list(index.intersection(geom2.bounds)):
                        feat1 = layer1[fid]
                        geom1 = shape(feat1['geometry'])
                        if not geom1.is_valid:
                            geom1 = geom1.buffer(0)
                        if geom1.intersects(geom2):
                            # 求交集
                            props = feat2['properties'].copy()
                            props.update(feat1['properties'])
                            intersect_geom = geom1.intersection(geom2)
                            if min_area and intersect_geom.area < min_area:
                                continue
                            # 写入第三shp文件
                            layer3.write({
                                'properties': props,
                                'geometry': mapping(intersect_geom)
                            })
                    result_name = 'intersect_{}.shp'.format(manager_result[-1]['name'])
                    print('相交点或相交面积小于: {} 个' % (geom2.area, result_name,))

    print('相交点或相交面积小于: {} 个' % (geom2.area, result_name,))
    print('相交点或相交面积小于: {} 个' % (geom2.area, result_name,))

```

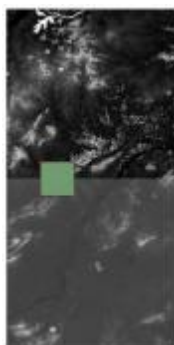



题目 4 (30 分)

根据给定的两幅 DEM 数据，通过 Python 代码从中获取一幅新的 DEM 数据，新 DEM 数据的范围是：左下角(118.2, 31.9) 右上角(118.4, 32.1)。针对新 DEM 数据，编写算法提取高程数据中所有的局部最高点，所谓局部最高点就是高程大于周围所有栅格的栅格所在的位置。使用 matplotlib 显示 DEM 数据，并在局部最高点放置旗子图片（可用 flag-x.png）。

【相关要点：读取两幅 DEM 数据，通过新 DEM 数据的范围计算需要裁切的行列号区间，生成新的 DEM 数据注意 SetGeoTransform，SetProjection】

【局部最高点的绘制：不用考虑地理坐标，直接按照栅格坐标处理；可使用课上讲的坡度、坡向图等作为底图。】



思路：①先将两幅 DEM 图进行拼接，②然后将所需区域写成 shp 文件，添加投影信息
③拼接好的 mosaic.tif 文件按 shp 文件进行裁剪④给新的 dem 文件添加投影⑤求
所得的 new_dem 的 slope 和 aspect⑥在山顶点加小红旗

代码 1：拼接代码


```
#mosica 两张图像

import os, sys, gdal

from gdalconst import *

os.chdir("E:/派森/期末/2022 期末试题-含 DEM 数据")#改变文件夹路径

# 注册 gdal(required)

gdal.AllRegister()

# 读入第一幅图像

ds1 = gdal.Open("E:/派森/期末/2022 期末试题-含 DEM 数据/ASTGTM2_ N31E118_dem.tif")

band 1 = ds1.GetRasterBand(1)

rows1 = ds1.RasterYSize

cols1 = ds1.RasterXSize


# 获取图像角点坐标

transform1 = ds1.GetGeoTransform()

minX1 = transform1[0]

maxY1 = transform1[3]

pixelWidth1 = transform1[ 1]

pixelHeight1 = transform1[5]#是负值 (important)

maxX1 = minX1 + (cols1 * pixelWidth1)

minY1 = maxY1 + (rows1 * pixelHeight1)


# 读入第二幅图像

ds2 = gdal.Open("E:/派森/期末/2022 期末试题-含 DEM 数据/ASTGTM2_ N32E118_dem.tif")

band2 = ds2.GetRasterBand(1)

rows2 = ds2.RasterYSize

cols2 = ds2.RasterXSize


# 获取图像角点坐标

transform2 = ds2.GetGeoTransform()

minX2 = transform2[0]
```

```

maxY2 = transform2[3]

pixelWidth2 = transform2[ 1]

pixelHeight2 = transform2[5]

maxX2 = minX2 + (cols2 * pixelWidth2)

minY2 = maxY2 + (rows2 * pixelHeight2)


# 获取输出图像坐标

minX = min(minX1, minX2)

maxX = max(maxX1, maxX2)

minY = min(minY1, minY2)

maxY = max(maxY1, maxY2)


#获取输出图像的行与列

cols = int((maxX - minX) / pixelWidth1)

rows = int((maxY - minY) / abs(pixelHeight1))


# 计算图 1 左上角的偏移值（在输出图像中）

xOffset1 = int((minX1 - minX) / pixelWidth1)

yOffset1 = int((maxY1 - maxY) / pixelHeight1)


# 计算图 2 左上角的偏移值（在输出图像中）

xOffset2 = int((minX2 - minX) / pixelWidth1)

yOffset2 = int((maxY2 - maxY) / pixelHeight1)


# 创建一个输出图像

driver = ds1.GetDriver()

dsOut = driver.Create('E:\ 派森\期末\T4\mosiac.tiff', cols, rows, 1, band 1.DataType)#1 是
bands，默认

bandOut = dsOut.GetRasterBand(1)

```

```
# 读图 1 的数据并将其写到输出图像中

data1 = band 1.ReadAsArray(0, 0, cols1, rows1)

bandOut.WriteArray(data1, xOffset1, yOffset1)


#读图 2 的数据并将其写到输出图像中

data2 = band2.ReadAsArray(0, 0, cols2, rows2)

bandOut.WriteArray(data2, xOffset2, yOffset2)

''' 写图像步骤'''

# 统计数据

bandOut.FlushCache()#刷新磁盘

stats = bandOut.GetStatistics(0, 1)#第一个参数是 1 的话，是基于金字塔统计，第二个

#第二个参数是 1 的话：整幅图像重度，不需要统计

# 设置输出图像的几何信息和投影信息

geotransform = [minX, pixelWidth1, 0, maxY, 0, pixelHeight1]

dsOut.SetGeoTransform( geotransform)

dsOut.Set Projection(ds1.GetProjection())


# 建立输出图像的金字塔

gdal.SetConfigOption('HFA_USE_RRD', 'YES')

dsOut.BuildOverviews(overviewlist= [2,4,8, 16])#4 层
```



代码 2：创建所需区域的 shp 文件

#生成有关裁剪区域的点图层 shp 文件，然后运用掩膜裁剪获得所需区域

```
import shapefile
```

```
#from osgeo import osr
```

```
outshp = r'E:\派森\期末\T4\所需区域.shp'
```

w = shapefile.Writer(outshp) # 注意，这里的参数不可以是 shapeType=5，必须是文件路径，否则会报错

#设置字段，最大长度为 254，C 为字符串

w.field('FIRST_FLD')

w.field('SECOND_FLD','C','40')

#添加几何和添加字段信息，添加两个示例，字段顺序区分先后

with open(r'E:\派森\期末\T4\新建文本文档.txt')as f:

arr = []

for line in f:

line = line.strip()

line = line.split(',')

第一列，第二列作为经纬度 (x, y) 创建点

arr.append([float(line[0]), float(line[1])])

w.poly([arr])

w.record('First','Point')

w.poly([[[[123,37], [118,36], [116,32], [119,20], [124,24], [123,37]]]])

w.record('Second','Point')

#保存

w.close()

设置投影，通过.prj 文件设置，需要写入一个 wkt 字符串

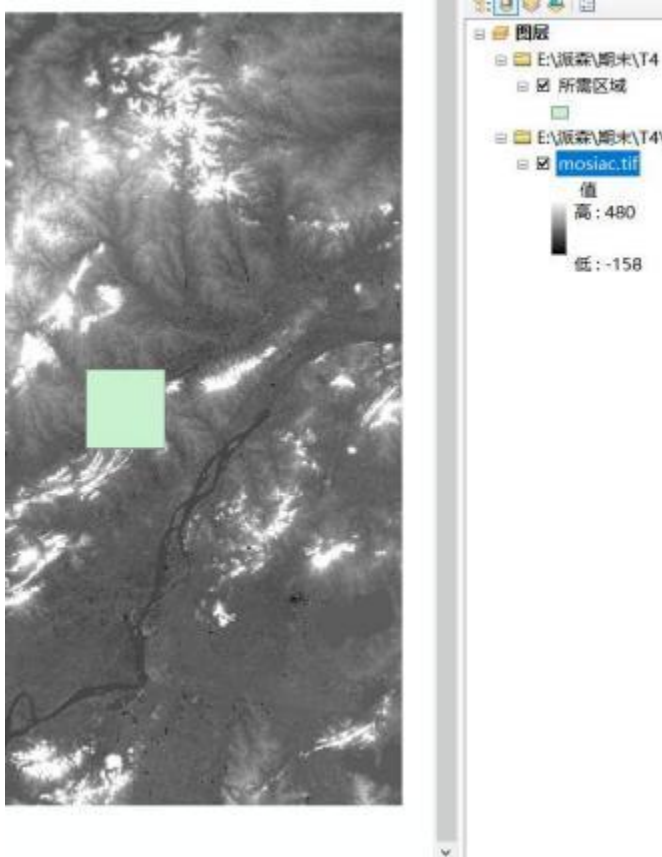
##gdal 的 GetProjection()返回的是 wkt 字符串，需要 ImportFromWkt

#projstr="""PROJCS["WGS_1984_UTM_zone_50N",GEOGCS["WGS
84",DATUM["WGS_1984",SPHEROID["WGS
84",6378137,298.257223563,AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG
","6326"]],PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],AUTHO
RITY["EPSG","4326"]],PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],PARAMETER["latit
ude_of_origin",0],PARAMETER["central_meridian",117],PARAMETER["scale_fact
or",0.9996],PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],PARAMETER["false_northing",

```
0],UNIT["metre", 1,AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],AUTHORITY["EPSG","32650"]  
]"""
```

```
proj = osr.SpatialReference()  
proj.ImportFromEPSG(4326)  
#或 proj.ImportFromProj4(proj4str)等其他的来源  
wkt = proj.ExportToWkt()  
#写出 prj 文件  
f = open(outshp.replace(".shp",".prj"), 'w')  
f.write(wkt)  
f.close()
```

结果;



代码 3：按所给的 shp 裁剪

```
from osgeo import gdal  
  
import os  
  
import shapefile  
  
#要裁剪的原图
```

```
input_raster = r"E:\派森\期末\T4\mosiac.tif"

input_raster=gdal.Open(input_raster)


#shp 文件所在的文件夹

path=r'E:/派森/期末/T4/'


#裁剪结果保存的文件夹

savepath=r"E:/派森/期末/T4/new_dem"


#读取 shp 文件所在的文件夹

files= os.listdir(path)


for f in files: # 循环读取路径下的文件并筛选输出

    if os.path.splitext(f)[1] == '.shp':

        name=os.path.splitext(f)[0]

        input_shape=path+f

        r = shapefile.Reader(input_shape)

        output_raster=savepath+'.tif'

        ds=gdal.Warp(output_raster,

            input_raster,

            format = 'GTiff',

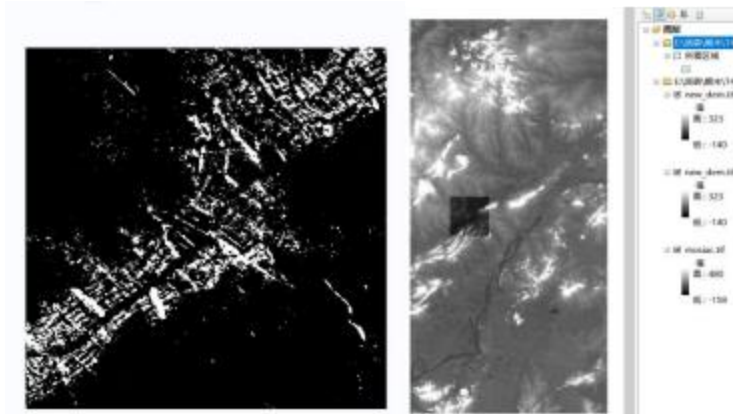
            outputBounds=r.bbox,

            cutlineDSName = input_shape,

            cutlineWhere="FIELD = 'whatever'",

            dstNodata = - 1000)

ds=None
```



代码 4：给图像添加投影

#给图像设置投影

1.获取原数据信息

该数据只有地理坐标 WGS84

```
ds1 = gdal.Open("E:\派森\期末\T4\new_dem.tif")
```

```
im_geotrans1 = ds1.GetGeoTransform() #仿射矩阵信息
```

```
im_proj1 = ds1.GetProjection() #地图投影信息
```

```
# print(im_geotrans)
```

```
# print(im_proj)
```

```
im_width1 = ds1.RasterXSize # 栅格矩阵的列数
```

```
im_height1 = ds1.RasterYSize # 栅格矩阵的行数
```

```
im_bands1 = ds1.RasterCount
```

```
ds_array1 = ds1.ReadAsArray(0, 0, im_width1, im_height1) # 获取原数据信息，包括数据
```

类型 int16，维度，数组等信息

```
## 设置数据类型(原图像有负值)
```

```
datatype1 = gdal.GDT_Float32
```

```
# 2.原图像的仿射变换矩阵参数，即 im_geotransfor,m()
```

```
img_transf1 = (117.99986111111112,
```

```
0.0002777777777777778,
```

```
0.0,
```

```
33.000138888888889,
```

```
0.0,
```



```
-0.0002777777777777778)
```

```
img_proj 1 = '''PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 50N",  
    GEOGCS["WGS 84",  
        DATUM["WGS_1984",  
            SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,  
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],  
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],  
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,  
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],  
        UNIT["degree",0.01745329251994328,  
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],  
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]],  
    UNIT["metre", 1,  
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],  
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],  
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],  
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", 117],  
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],  
    PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],  
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],  
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","32650"],  
    AXIS["Easting", EAST],  
    AXIS["Northing", NORTH]]'''
```

3. 设置新文件及各项参数

```
filename = "E:\派森\期末\T4\new_dem1.tif"  
  
driver = gdal.GetDriverByName("GTiff") # 创建文件驱动  
  
dataset = driver.Create(filename, im_width1, im_height1, im_bands1, datatype1)  
  
dataset.SetGeoTransform(img_transf) # 写入仿射变换参数  
  
dataset.SetProjection(img_proj) # 写入投影
```

```
# 写入影像数据
```

```
dataset.GetRasterBand(1).WriteArray(ds_array)
```

```
del dataset
```

代码 5：求坡度和坡向

```
import gdal
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def slope_x_y(grid,xcellsize,ycellsize):
```

```
    ycount=grid.shape[0]
```

```
    xcount=grid.shape[ 1]
```

```
    dx=1.0/(xcellsize*2)
```

```
    dy=1.0/(ycellsize*2)
```

```
    slopex=np.zeros(grid.shape,dtype=np.float64)
```

```
    slopey=np.zeros(grid.shape,dtype=np.float64)
```

```
    for iy in range(1,ycount- 1):
```

```
        for ix in range(1,xcount- 1):
```

```
            slopex[iy,ix]=(grid[iy,ix+1]-grid[iy,ix-1])*dx
```

```
            slopey[iy,ix]=(grid[iy+ 1,ix]-grid[iy- 1,ix])*dy
```

```
    slopex[:,0]=slopex[:, 1]
```

```
    slopex[:,- 1]=slopex[:,-2]
```

```
    slopey[0, :] = slopey[ 1, :]
```

```
    slopey[- 1, :]=slopey[-2, :]
```

```
    return slopex,slopey
```

```
demDS=gdal.Open("E:\派森\期末\T4\clip1.tifa.tif")
```

```
gt=( 118.2, 0.00027777777777778173, 0.0, 32.1, 0.0, -0.00027777777777778173)
```

```
xcellsize=gt[1]
```

```
ycellsize=gt[5]
```

```
grid=demDS.ReadAsArray(0,0).astype(np.float64)

slopex,slopey=slope_xy(grid,xcellsize,ycellsize)

slope=np.sqrt(slopex*slopex+slopey*slopey)

slope=np.arctan(slope)*180/np.pi

aspect=np.arctan2(slopex,slopey)*180/np.pi
```

```
plt.subplot(221)

plt.imshow(grid,cmap="gray")

plt.title('dem')

plt.xticks([])
```

```
plt.colorbar()
```

```
plt.subplot(222)

cs=plt.contour(grid,20)

plt.clabel(cs)

plt.imshow(slope,cmap='Accent_r')

plt.title('contour')

plt.xticks([])

plt.colorbar()
```

```
plt.subplot(223)

plt.imshow(aspect,cmap='gray')

plt.title('aspect')

plt.xticks([])

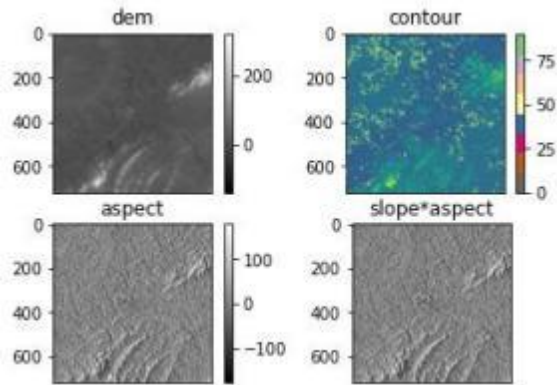
plt.colorbar()
```

```
plt.subplot(224)

plt.imshow(slope*aspect,cmap='gray')
```

```
plt.title('slope*aspect')
```

```
plt.xticks([])
```



```
import DEMslopeAspect as dem
```

```
from DEMslopeAspect import Drawgrid
```

```
import datetime
```

```
# 程序入口
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    starttime = datetime.datetime.now() # 程序开始时间
```

```
    # 读取 ASTER GDEM 遥感影像
```

```
    demgrid, proj, geotrans, row, column, band, type = dem.read_img(r"E:\派森\期末  
\T4\new_dem.tif")
```

```
    # geotrans = (114.79763889, 0.00027777777778, 0.0, 38.21347222, 0.0,  
-0.00027777777778)
```

```
    # row = 13777
```

```
    # col = 28449
```

```
    demgriddata = demgrid
```

```
    # 为计算梯度给影像添加周围一圈数据
```

```
    demgrid = dem.AddRound(demgrid)
```

```
    # 梯度计算
```

```
    dx1,dy1,dx2,dy2 = dem.Cacdxdy(demgrid,30,30)
```

```
    # 坡度、坡向计算
```

```

slope,aspect =dem.CacSlopAsp(dx1,dy1,dx2,dy2)

# 设置要投影的投影信息，此处是 WGS84- UTM-50N
tar_proj = '''PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 50N",
    GEOGCS["WGS 84",
        DATUM["WGS_1984",
            SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
        UNIT["degree",0.01745329251994328,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]],
    UNIT["metre", 1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", 117],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","32650"],
    AXIS["Easting", EAST],
    AXIS["Northing", NORTH]]'''

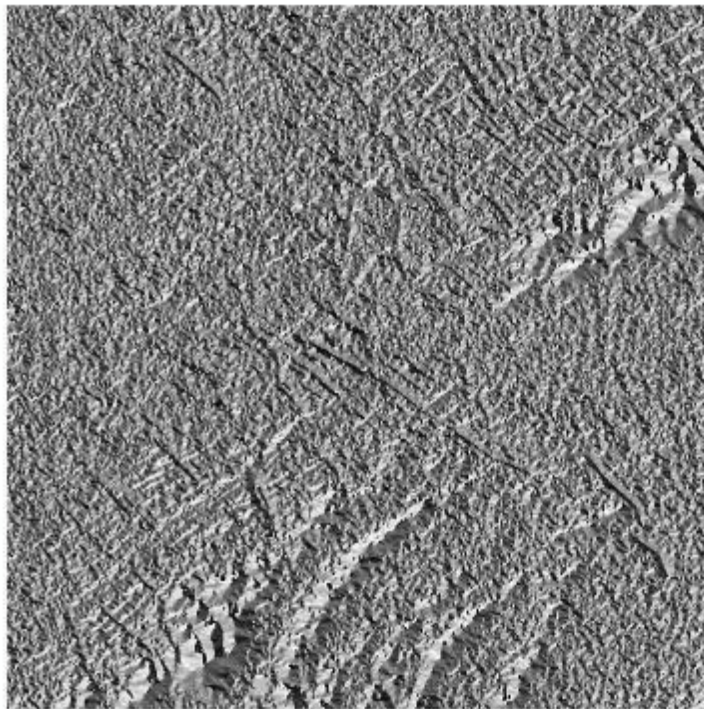
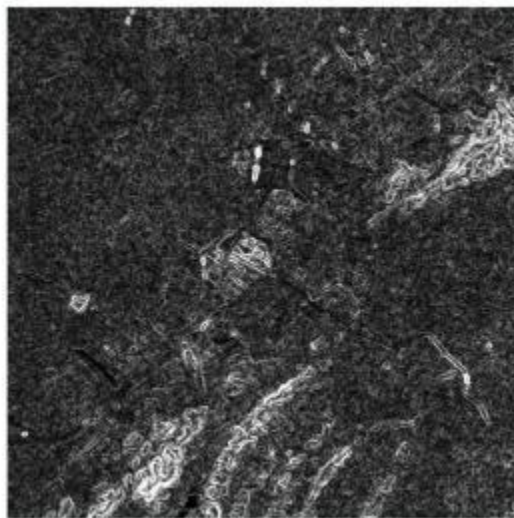
# 输出TIFF 格式遥感影像,并设置投影坐标
slopeT = dem.write_img(r"E:\派森\期末\T4\slope1.tif", tar_proj, geotrans, slope, type)
aspectT = dem.write_img(r"E:\派森\期末\T4\aspect1.tif", tar_proj, geotrans, aspect,
type)

endtime = datetime.datetime.now() # 程序结束时间

runtime = endtime - starttime # 程序运行时间

```

```
print('运行时间为:    %d 秒' % (runtime.seconds))
```



代码 6：在山顶插旗子

先生成底图

```
import gdal
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def slope_x_y(grid,xcellsize,ycellsize):
```

```
    ycount=grid.shape[0]
```

```

xcount=grid.shape[ 1]

dx=1.0/(xcellsize*2)

dy=1.0/(ycellsize*2)


slopex=np.zeros(grid.shape,dtype=np.float64)

slopey=np.zeros(grid.shape,dtype=np.float64)

for iy in range(1,ycount- 1):

    for ix in range(1,xcount- 1):

        slopex[iy,ix]=(grid[iy,ix+1]-grid[iy,ix-1])*dx

        slopey[iy,ix]=(grid[iy+ 1,ix]-grid[iy- 1,ix])*dy

slopex[ :,0]=slopex[ :, 1]

slopex[ :- 1]=slopex[ :-2]

slopey[0, :] = slopey[ 1, :]

slopey[- 1, :]=slopey[-2, :]

return slopex, slopey

```

```

demDS=gdal.Open("E:\派森\期末\T4\clip1.tifa.tif")

gt=( 118.2, 0.00027777777777778173, 0.0, 32.1, 0.0, -0.00027777777777778173)

xcellsize=gt[1]

ycellsize=gt[5]

grid=demDS.ReadAsArray(0,0).astype(np.float64)

slopex,slopey=slope_x_y(grid,xcellsize,ycellsize)

slope=np.sqrt(slopex*slopex+ slopey* slopey)

slope=np.arctan(slope)*180/np.pi

aspect=np.arctan2(slopex,slopey)*180/np.pi


ax,fig=plt.subplots()


plt.title('slope* aspect')

```

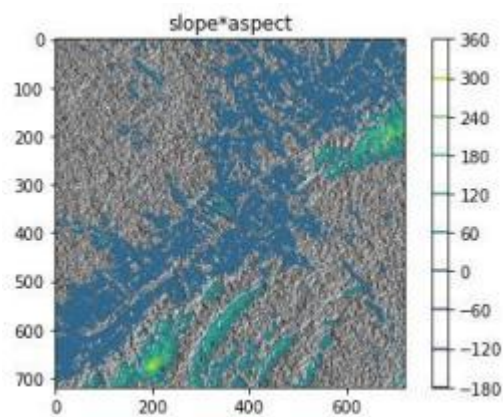
```
#plt.xticks([])
```

```
plt.contour(grid)
```

```
plt.colorbar()
```

```
plt.imshow(slope*aspect,cmap='gray')
```

```
plt.savefig("E:\派森\期末\T4/aspect.tif")
```



然后以添加水印的方式添加两遍红旗

```
import os
```

```
from PIL import Image, ImageFile
```

```
ImageFile.LOAD_TRUNCATED_IMAGES = True # tolerate large image file
```

```
FIT_WIDTH = 700
```

```
LOG_WIDTH = 200
```

```
LOGO_FILENAME = "E:/派森/期末/T4/flag.png" # in current working directory
```

```
GIVEN_DIR ="E:\派森\期末\T4\withLogo1/"
```

```
logoIm = Image.open( LOGO_FILENAME)
```

```
logoWidth, logoHeight = (50,50) # (808,768)
```

```
logoHeight, logoWidth = (50,50)
```

```
logoIm = logoIm.resize((logoWidth, logoHeight))
```

```
os.makedirs('withLogo', exist_ok = True) # create a directory to save changed images
```



```

for filename in os.listdir(GIVEN_DIR):

    if not (filename.endswith('.png') or filename.endswith('.jpg')):

        continue # skip non-image files

    im = Image.open(os.path.join(GIVEN_DIR, filename))

    width, height = im.size

    if width > FIT_WIDTH:

        height = int((FIT_WIDTH / width) * height)

        width = FIT_WIDTH

    print('Resizing {}'.format(filename))

    im = im.resize((width, height)) # resize the image

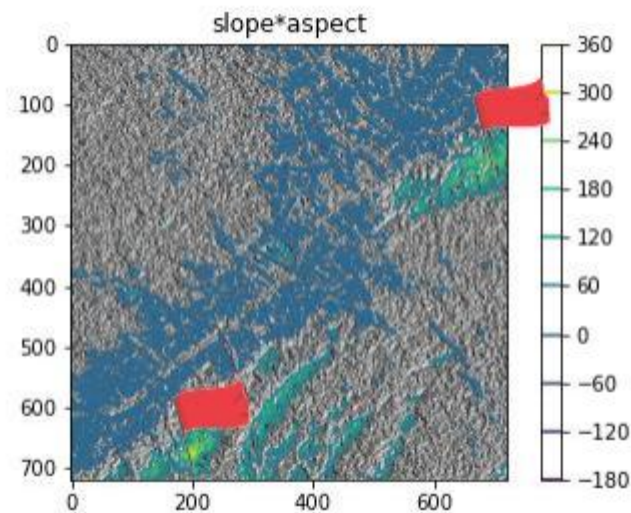
    print('Adding logo to {}'.format(filename))

    im.paste(logolm, (300, 50), logolm) # add the logo

    im.save(os.path.join('withLogo', filename)) # save changes

```

结果



题目 5 (30 分)

根据提供的 `simple_typhoon` 脚本，获取 2021 年西太平洋的台风数据。任选一条或多条台风记录，了解台风记录中提供的信息(每个轨迹点上的时间、位置、速度、强度、压强等信息)，利用 `Cartopy`、`Matplotlib` 进行制图。

【相关要点：不仅仅是在地图上画出轨迹，可以查找其他数据作为背景，可以在轨迹上标注不同的颜色，可以在台风级别变化的点上标注台风级别（热带风暴、强热带风暴等）】

【按照台风轨迹的时间顺序，对其属性（速度、强度、压强等）进行统计制图，有能力的同学可以制作动图】

【可以选择多条台风路径，制作 2021 年登陆中国大陆的台风专题图，充分设计柱状图、饼状图、折线图等，实现好看的效果】

【本题为开放性试题，**制图的美观程度是主要评分标准**】

思路：①爬取有关台风的信息②将有关字段放进 csv 表格中③加载底图④为不同的强度设置不同的颜色⑤单台风路径的图⑥gif 图

代码 1：爬取有关台风信息，代码由老师提供

代码 2：将有关字段放进 csv 中

```
url='https://typhoon.slt.zj.gov.cn/Api/TyphoonList/2021?callback=jQuery18307669471823366587_1654483413702&_=1654483442956'
```

```
list_info = request.urlopen(url).read().decode('utf-8')
```

```
# 处理网络请求得到的字符串
```

```
list_info = list_info[list_info.find('['):]
```

```
list_info = list_info[:-2]
```

```
# 按照 JSON 进行解析
```

```
obj_list = json.loads(list_info)
```

```
# 指定一个台风对象，再次请求网络数据
```

```
idx = 5
```

```
instance_id = obj_list[idx]['tfid']
```

```
url_inst='https://typhoon.slt.zj.gov.cn/Api/TyphoonInfo/'+instance_id+'?callback=jQuery18307669471823366587_1654483413702&_=1654483464147'
```

```
instance_info = request.urlopen(url_inst).read().decode('utf-8')
```

```
# 对单个台风的请求结果进行字符串处理

instance_info = instance_info [instance_info.find(' '):]

instance_info = instance_info[:-2]


# 获取单个台风的 JSON 对象

obj_inst = json.loads(instance_info)


# 获取台风的路径

point_count = len(obj_inst[0]['points'])

x = []

y = []

move_speed= []

power=[]

level= []

data=[]

time=[]

data.append(['lon','lat','move_speed','power','level','time'])

for iP in range(0, point_count):

    #这边只取了位置 lng,lat 信息，json 中还有其他信息，如 pressure ， power ， strong，
    speed 等

    temp_lng = obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['lng']

    temp_lat = obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['lat']

    temp_speed=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['movespeed']

    temp_power=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['power']

    temp_strong=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['strong']

    temp_time=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['time']

    x.append(float(temp_lng))

    y.append(float(temp_lat))

    move_speed.append(temp_speed)
```

```

power.append(temp_power)

level.append(temp_strong)

time.append(temp_time)

data.append([float(temp_lng),float(temp_lat),temp_speed,temp_power,temp_strong,temp_
time])

print(float(temp_lng),float(temp_lat))

#temp_speed=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['movespeed']

#temp_power=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['power']

#temp_strong=obj_inst[0]['points'][iP]['strong']

with open('E:\派森\期末\data1.csv', 'w',newline='') as csvfile:

    writer = csv.writer(csvfile)

    for row in data:

        writer.writerow(row)

    csvfile.close()

```

结果

lon	lat	move_speed	power	level	time
132.5	22.2	12	8	热带风暴	#####
132.5	22.4	10	8	热带风暴	#####
132.4	22.5	11	8	热带风暴	#####
132.3	22.7	10	8	热带风暴	#####
132.3	23	8	8	热带风暴	#####
132.2	23.3	10	8	热带风暴	#####
131.9	23.5	7	9	热带风暴	#####
131.5	23.8	6	9	热带风暴	#####
131.3	23.9	5	10	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	5	10	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	7	10	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	7	10	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	7	11	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	9	11	强热带风暴	#####
131.1	24	12	11	强热带风暴	#####
130.8	24.2	12	11	强热带风暴	#####
130.8	24.2	17	11	强热带风暴	#####
130.5	24.6	16	11	强热带风暴	#####
129.8	24.7	15	12	台风	#####
129.4	24.7	13	12	台风	#####
129	24.4	10	12	台风	#####
128.6	24.3	10	12	台风	#####
128.2	24.1	10	12	台风	#####
128	24.1	10	12	台风	#####
127.9	24.1	11	13	台风	#####
127.8	24.2	11	14	强台风	#####
127.2	24.3	11	14	强台风	#####
126.9	24.2	10	14	强台风	#####
126.8	24.1	10	14	强台风	#####

代码 3：设置底图

```

import csv

import urllib.request as request

import json

```

```
# cartopy: 用来获取地图

import cartopy.crs as ccrs

import cartopy.feature as cfeature

# matplotlib: 用来绘制图表

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# shapely : 用来处理点线数据

import shapely.geometry as sgeom

import warnings

#import re

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = [u'SimHei']

plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False

# 通过 cartopy 获取底图

fig = plt.figure(figsize=( 10, 10))

ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1, projection=ccrs.PlateCarree())


# 用经纬度对地图区域进行截取，这里只展示我国沿海区域

ax.set_extent([85, 170,-20,60], crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())


# 设置名称

ax.set_title('2021 年台风路径图',fontsize=16)


# 设置地图属性，比如加载河流、海洋

ax.add_feature(cfeature.LAND)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.OCEAN)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.COASTLINE)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.RIVERS)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.COASTLINE)
```

```
ax.add_feature(cfeature.LAKES, alpha=0.5)
```

```
# 展示地图
```

```
plt.show()
```

结果



代码 4：为不同的强度设置不同的颜色

```
def get_color(level):  
    global color  
  
    if level == '热带低压' or level == '热带扰动':  
        color='#FFFF00'  
  
    elif level == '热带风暴':  
        color='#6495ED'  
  
    elif level == '强热带风暴':  
        color='#3CB371'  
  
    elif level == '台风':  
        color='#FFA500'  
  
    elif level == '强台风':  
        color='#FF00FF'  
  
    elif level == '超强台风':  
        color='#DC143C'  
  
    return color
```

代码 5：单台风路径图

```
def draw_single(df):  
  
    ax = create_map('2021 台风路径', extent= [ 110, 135, 20, 45])  
  
    for i in range(len(df)):  
  
        ax.scatter(list(df['lon'])[i], list(df['lat'])[i], marker='o', s=20,  
color=get_color(list(df['level'])[i]))  
  
    for i in range(len(df)- 1) :  
  
        pointA = list(df['lon'])[i], list(df['lat'])[i]  
  
        pointB = list(df['lon'])[i+1], list(df['lat'])[i+1]  
  
        ax.add_geometries([ sgeom.LineString([ pointA, pointB]),  
color=get_color(list(df['level'])[i+1]), crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())  
  
    plt.savefig('./typhoon_one.png')
```



代码 6：gif 图，根据 202 个时间点数据生成 202 张轨迹图，然后拼接成 gif

```
def draw_single_gif(df):  
  
    for state in range(len(df.index))[:]:  
  
        ax = create_map(f'2021 台风路径 {df["time"].iloc[state]}', [ 110, 135, 20, 45])  
  
        for i in range(len(df[:state])):
```

```

ax.plot(df['lon'].iloc[i], df['lat'].iloc[i], linestyle='-',
lw=1,marker='o',color=get_color(df['level'].iloc[i]))

for i in range(len(df[:state])- 1) :

    pointA = df['lon'].iloc[i],df['lat'].iloc[i]

    pointB = df['lon'].iloc[i+1],df['lat'].iloc[i+1]

    ax.add_geometries([ sgeom.LineString([ pointA, pointB])),
color=get_color(df['level'].iloc[i+1]),crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())

print(f'正在绘制第{state}张轨迹图')

plt.savefig(f'E:\派森\期末\T5/{str(state).zfill(3)}.png', bbox_inches='tight')

#import matplotlib. pyplot as plt

import imageio,os

images = []

filenames=sorted((fn for fn in os.listdir('.') if fn.endswith('.png'))))

for filename in filenames:

    images.append(imageio.imread(filename))

    imageio.mimsave('E:\派森\期末\T5\gif.gif', images,duration=1)

#将图片拼接成动画

imgFiles = list(glob.glob(f'台风.png'))

images = [ Image.open(fn) for fn in imgFiles]

im = images[0]

filename = f'台风.gif'

im.save(fp=filename, format='gif', save_all=True, append_images=images[ 1:],
duration=500)

draw_single_gif(df)

```



gif 图见文件夹 路径

```
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import cartopy.crs as ccrs

import cartopy.feature as cfeature

import numpy as np

#warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

##### 路 径 #####

#####

extent= [ 110, 135,20,45]


df = pd.read_csv("E:\派森\期末\T5\data1.csv") # 读取训练数据

#print(data.shape)

x=df['lon'][:72]

y=df['lat'][:72]

x1=df['lon'][72:144]

y1=df['lat'][72:144]

x2=df['lon'][144:203]

y2=df['lat'][144:203]

fig = plt.figure(figsize=( 10, 10))

fig = plt.figure(figsize=( 12, 8))

ax =fig.subplot(111, projection=ccrs.PlateCarree())

# url = 'http://map1c.vis.earthdata.nasa.gov/wmts-geo/wmts.cgi'

# layer = 'BlueMarble_Shaded Relief'

# ax.add_wmts(url, layer)

# ax.set_extent(extent,crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())

# 用经纬度对地图区域进行截取，这里只展示我国沿海区域

ax.set_extent([85, 170,-20,60], crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())
```

```

ax.plot(x,y,color='#900302',linestyle='-',label='2021/7/23 14:00:00 前')

ax.plot(x1,y1,label='2021/7/26 14:00:00 前')

ax.plot(x2,y2,label='2021/7/30 17:00:00 前')

legend=('2021/7/23 14:00:00 前','2021/7/26 14:00:00 前','2021/7/30 17:00:00 前')

ax.legend()

ax.set_title('2021 年某台风不同时刻路径图',fontsize=16)

gl = ax.gridlines(draw_labels=False, linewidth=1, color='k', alpha=0.5, linestyle='--')

gl.xlabel_top = gl.ylabel_right = False

# 设置地图属性，比如加载河流、海洋

ax.add_feature(cfeature.LAND)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.OCEAN)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.COASTLINE)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.RIVERS)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.COASTLINE)

ax.add_feature(cfeature.LAKES, alpha=0.5)

# 设置名称

    #ax.set_title('2021 年台风路径图',fontsize=16)

    #ax.add_geometries([buffer],ccrs.PlateCarree(),facecolor='# F9009F', edgecolor='none')

    #ax.add_geometries([line],ccrs.PlateCarree(),facecolor='none', edgecolor='#9F0000')

gl = ax.gridlines(draw_labels=False, linewidth=1, color='k', alpha=0.5, linestyle='-')

gl.xlabel_top = gl.ylabel_right = False

ax.set_xticks(np.arange(extent[0], extent[1]+5, 5))

ax.set_yticks(np.arange(extent[2], extent[3]+5, 5))

#ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter( LongitudeFormatter())

ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(plt.MultipleLocator(1))

#ax.yaxis.set_major_formatter( LatitudeFormatter())

ax.yaxis.set_minor_locator(plt.MultipleLocator(1))

ax.tick_params(axis='both', labelsize=10, direction='out')

plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = [u'SimHei']

```

```
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
```

```
ax.set_extent([85, 170,-20,60], crs=ccrs.PlateCarree())
```

```
plt.savefig('../台风不同时刻路径图')
```

速度

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import cartopy.crs as ccrs
```

```
import cartopy.feature as cfeature
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(8,4),dpi=300)
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("E:\派森\期末\T5\data1.csv") # 读取训练数据
```

```
speed 1=0
```

```
speed2=0
```

```
speed3=0
```

```
for item in range(0,len(df)- 1) :
```

```
    speed=df['move_speed'].iloc[item]
```

```
    if(4<speed<11) :
```

```
        speed 1+=1
```

```
    if(10<speed<16):
```

```
        speed2+=1
```

```
    if(15<speed<21):
```

```
        speed3+=1
```

```
ax = fig.add_subplot(224)
```

```
speed_map = {
```

```
    '风速[5, 10]': (speed 1, '#CC3366'),
```

```
    '风速[11, 15]': (speed2, '#CC0099'),
```

```

        '风速[16,20]': (speed3, '#CC0000')

    }

    bar_width = 0.2

    ax.set_title('move_speed 强度出现次数专题图')    #子图标题

    xticks = np.arange(3)

    power = [x [0] for x in speed_map.values()]

    #设置 x 、 y 轴的范围

    #ax.set_xlim([bar_width/2- 1, 3-bar_width/2])

    #ax.set_ylim([0, 125])

    bars = ax.bar(xticks,power, width=bar_width, edgecolor='none',label='power')    #设置柱的
    边缘为透明

```

```

    colors = [x [ 1] for x in speed_map.values()]    #对应颜色

    for bar, color in zip(bars, colors):    #给每个 bar 分配指定的颜色

        bar.set_color(color)

    labels=( ' ','风速[5, 10]',' ',' 风速[11, 15]',' ','风速[16,20]')

    ax.set_xticklabels(labels)

    ax.legend()

    plt.show()

    plt.savefig("E:\派森\期末\T5\move_speed 强度出现次数专题图.png")

```

强度

```

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import cartopy.crs as ccrs

import cartopy.feature as cfeature

import numpy as np

fig=plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))

```

```
df = pd.read_csv("E:\派森\期末\T5\data1.csv") # 读取训练数据

peight=0

pnine=0

pten=0

peleven=0

ptwel=0

pthir=0

pfort=0

pseven=0

for item in range(0,len(df)- 1) :

    z=df['power'].iloc[item]

    if(z==8):

        peight+=1

    if(z==9):

        pnine=pnine+ 1

    if(z==10) :

        pten+=1

    if(z==11) :

        peleven+=1

    if(z==12) :

        ptwel+=1

    if(z==13) :

        pthir+=1

    if(z==14) :

        pfort+=1

    if(z==7):

        pseven+=1

ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
```

```

power_map = {

    '七级': (pseven, '#800080'),

    '八级': (peight, '#BA55D3'),

    '九级': (pnine, '#9400D3'),

    '十级': (pten, '#9932CC'),

    '十一级': (peleven, '#4B0082'),

    '十二级': (ptwel, '#8A2BE2'),

    '十三级': (pthir, '#9370D8'),

    '十四级': (pfort, '#7B68EE')

}

bar_width = 0.2

ax.set_title('power 时间段内出现次数专题图') #子图标题

xticks = np.arange(8)

power = [x [0] for x in power_map.values()]

#设置 x 、 y 轴的范围

#ax.set_xlim([bar_width/2- 1, 3-bar_width/2])

#ax.set_ylim([0, 125])

bars = ax.bar(xticks,power, width=bar_width, edgecolor='none',label='power') #设置柱的
边缘为透明

colors = [x [ 1] for x in power_map.values()] #对应颜色

for bar, color in zip(bars, colors): #给每个 bar 分配指定的颜色

    bar.set_color(color)

labels=( ' ','七级','八级','九级','十级','十一级','十二级','十三级','十四级')

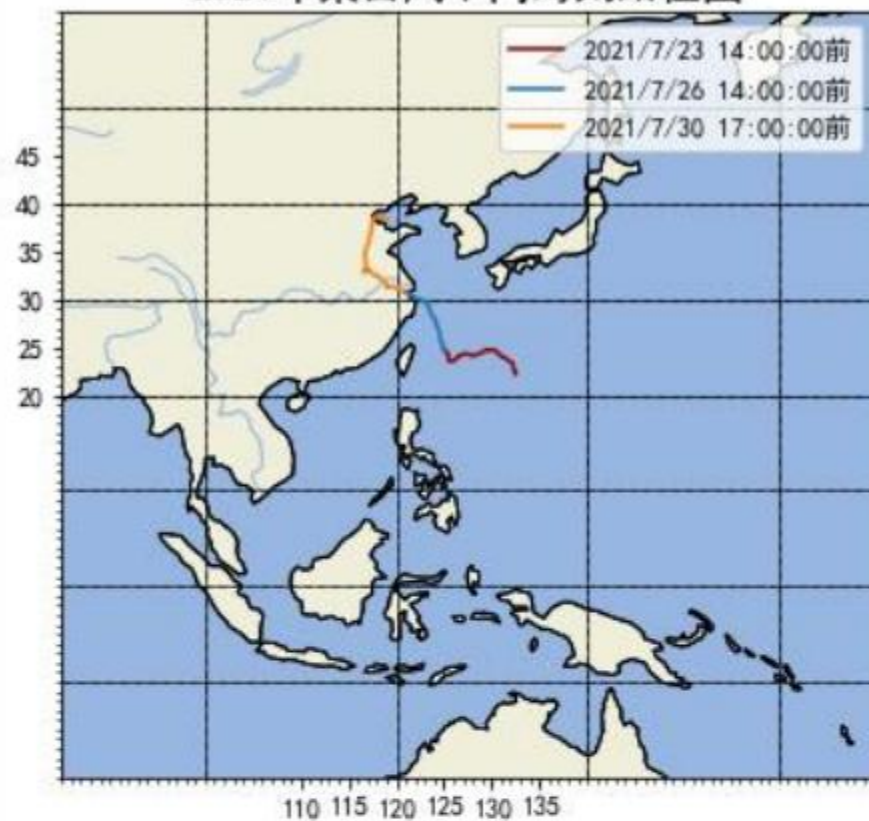
ax.set_xticklabels(labels)

ax.legend()

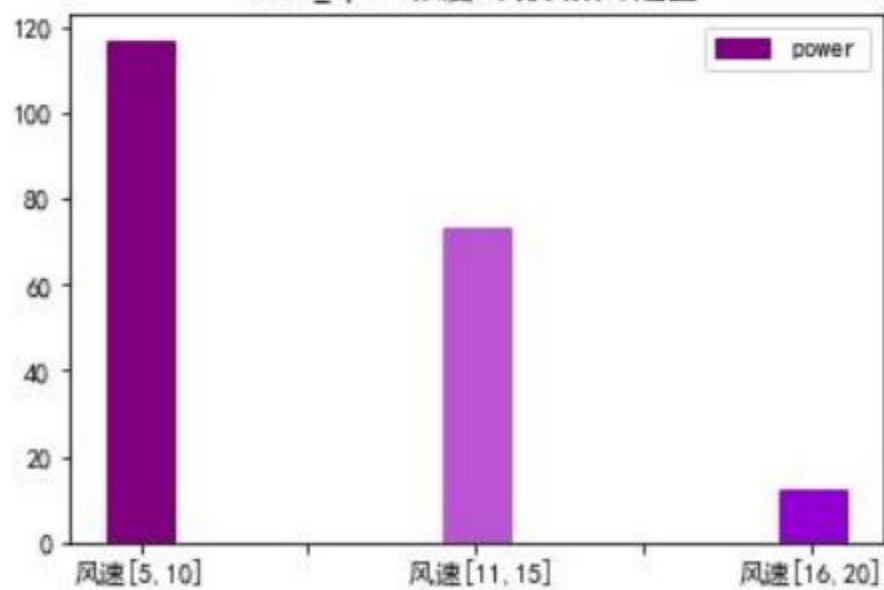
plt.show()

```

2021年某台风不同时刻路径图



move_speed强度出现次数专题图





gif 见文件夹