Weathe Analysis By Python

对于本次的 气象分析报告,大致上,我完成了所有的代码以及绘图,实现了任务书上的一系列任务。此刻,我就针对 气象分析过程 进行 一个分析以及 总结。

- 本次 使用到的知识点:
 - numpy的 一些 向量运算,以及矩阵的使用
 - pandas的数据分析 ,包括Series、DataFrame还有loc等切片切片操作
 - matplotlib的绘图,例如线性,柱状图等,包括如何设置标题,散点,颜色等等
 - 程序设计 --封装思想

这是第一次的个人书写分析项目,因此难免会有不足,在 完成的 过程中,我们需要善用**浏览器**

Weather Analysis

前提准备

在开始项目之前,我们需要对需要分析的十个城市进行数据抽取,因此,我们在特定的网站上下载获取了对应的数据集,以及分析得到十个城市距海的物理距离:

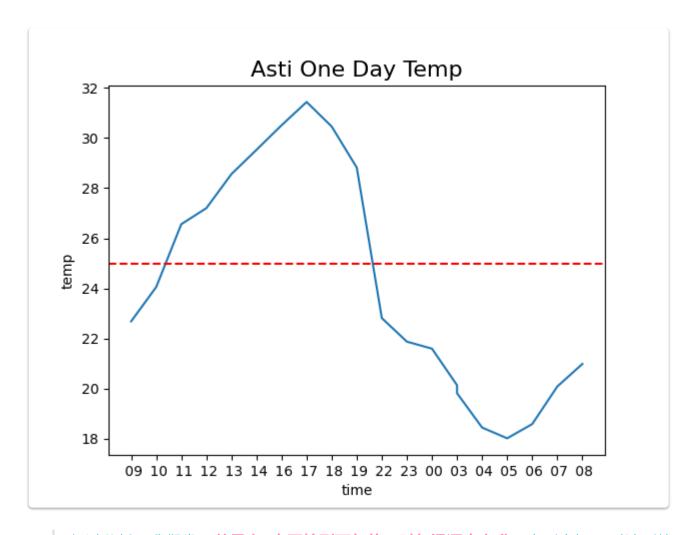
```
def Distance() :
   1.1.1
      为了方便,我们采取了用一个城市到一个沿海城市的距离近似作为距海距离
      本次,我们选取意大利的Comacchio作为参考城市
      同时,直接使用城市名代表距离(km)
   1.1.1
    dis = {
      "Ferrara" : 47,
      "Torino" : 358,
      "Mantova" : 121,
      "Milano" : 251,
      "Ravenna" : 31,
      "Asti"
               : 316,
      "Bologna" : 71,
      "Piacenza" : 200,
      "Cesena" : 62,
              : 52
      "Faenza"
   return dis
```

当这一些数据准备完成之后,我们就可以 开始项目的 第一个板块内容

温度数据分析

绘制某个城市一天的气温变化

```
def Asti() :
    df = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv")
    temp = df[:]["temp"]
    time = df[:]["day"]
    dtime = []
    for i in range(0, 20):
        dtime.append(time[i][10:13])
    dtime = pd.Series(dtime)
    print(dtime)
    plt.plot(dtime, temp)
    plt.title("Asti One Day Temp", fontsize = 16)
    plt.xlabel("time")
    plt.ylabel("temp")
    plt.axhline(y=25, ls='--', c='red')
    plt.savefig("Asti.png")
    plt.show()
```



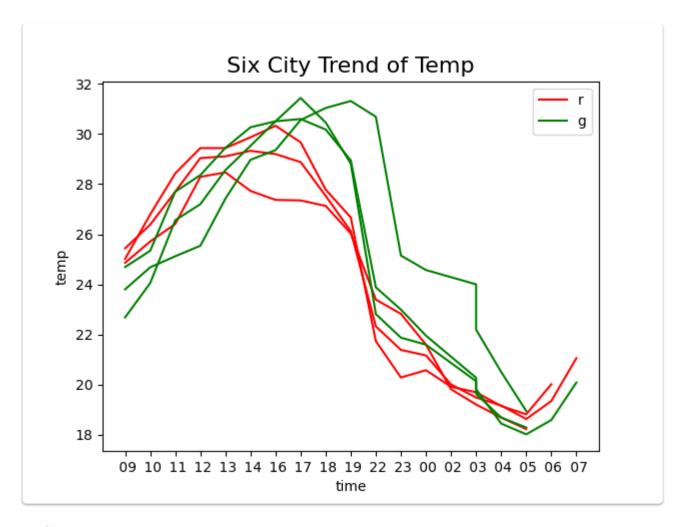
经过分析,我们发现**从早上5点开始到下午的17时气温逐步上升**,直到大概 17时达到峰值,随后开始下降

六个城市之间的 气温变化关系

通过排列组合,我们可以得出,三个离海最近的以及 三个离海最远的 分别分析后统一画出线性关系图

```
# 三个最近的城市
ravenna = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv")
temp1 = ravenna[:]["temp"]
time1 = ravenna[:]["day"]
dtime1 = []
for i in range(0, 17):
    dtime1.append(time1[i][10:13])
dtemp1 = temp1[0:17]
dtime1 = pd.Series(dtime1)
ferrara = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv")
temp2 = ferrara[:]["temp"]
time2 = ferrara[:]["day"]
dtime2 = []
for j in range(1, 19):
    dtime2.append(time2[j][10:13])
dtemp2 = temp2[1:19]
dtime2 = pd.Series(dtime2)
faenza = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/faenza_270615.csv")
temp3 = faenza[:]["temp"]
time3 = faenza[:]["day"]
dtime3 = []
for k in range(0, 19):
    dtime3.append(time3[k][10:13])
dtemp3 = temp3[0:19]
dtime3 = pd.Series(dtime3)
# 绘制对应的图像,最近的用红色,最远的用绿色
plt.plot(dtime1, dtemp1, color = 'red', label = 'r')
plt.plot(dtime2, dtemp2, color = 'r')
plt.plot(dtime3, dtemp3, color = 'r')
# 三个最远的城市
milano = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/milano_270615.csv")
temp1 = milano[:]["temp"]
time1 = milano[:]["day"]
dtime1 = []
for i in range(0, 17):
    dtime1.append(time1[i][10:13])
dtemp1 = temp1[0:17]
dtime1 = pd.Series(dtime1)
asti = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv")
temp2 = asti[:]["temp"]
time2 = asti[:]["day"]
dtime2 = []
```

```
tor 1 in range(0, 19):
    dtime2.append(time2[i][10:13])
dtemp2 = temp2[0:19]
dtime2 = pd.Series(dtime2)
torino = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/torino_270615.csv")
temp3 = torino[:]["temp"]
time3 = torino[:]["day"]
dtime3 = []
for i in range(0, 17):
    dtime3.append(int(time3[i][10:13]))
dtemp3 = temp3[0:17]
dtime3 = pd.Series(dtime1)
# 绘制对应的图像,最近的用红色,最远的用绿色
plt.plot(dtime1, dtemp1, color='green', label = 'g')
plt.plot(dtime2, dtemp2, color='g')
plt.plot(dtime3, dtemp3, color='g')
plt.title("Six City Trend of Temp", fontsize = 16)
plt.xlabel("time")
plt.ylabel("temp")
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right')
plt.savefig("SixCityTrendofTemp.png")
plt.show()
```



据图 分析,可见,绿色线条的最高值总是高于红色线条,因此说明了离海的 远近对气温是有影响的

研究最值点与离海远近之间的关系

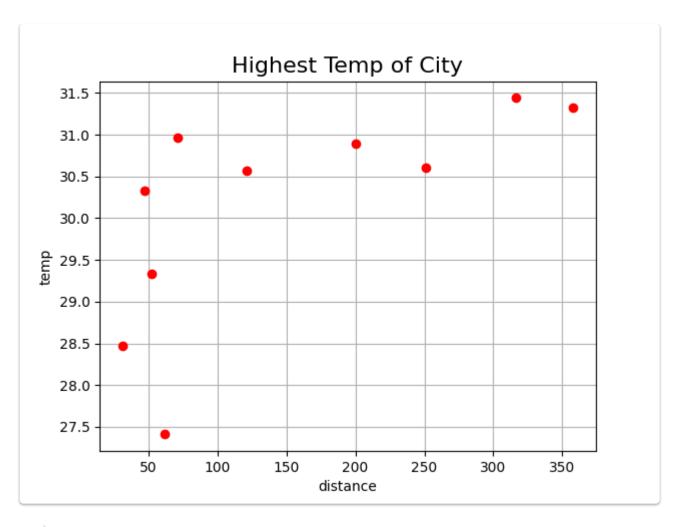
我们通过获取到的十个数据集,可以轻易的分析出 十个城市一天中气温的最值

```
def CityHighTemp(path) :
    temp = pd.read_csv(path)
    temp = temp.sort_values(by="temp", ascending=False)
    temp = temp[:]["temp"]
    temp = temp.iloc[0:1] # 取出特定行
    return temp

def highTemp(x) :
    x = dict(sort(x))
    dis = pd.Series(x.keys())
    rank = pd.Series(x.values())
    print(rank)

# 此时应该按照rank的远近顺序来提取出各自的温度最大值
# 由于相似代码太多,直接封装函数,传入csv文件路径即可
```

```
temp1 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv")
temp2 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv")
temp3 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/faenza_270615.csv")
temp4 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/cesena_270615.csv")
temp5 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/bologna_270615.csv")
temp6 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/mantova_270615.csv")
temp7 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/piacenza_270615.csv")
temp8 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/milano_270615.csv")
temp9 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv")
temp10 = CityHighTemp("WeatherData/torino_270615.csv")
temp = [temp1, temp2, temp3, temp4, temp5, temp6, temp7, temp8, temp9, temp1
dis = list(dis)
print(temp)
print(dis)
plt.plot(dis, temp, 'ro')
plt.title("Highest Temp of City", fontsize = 16)
plt.xlabel("distance")
plt.ylabel("temp")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("HighestTemOfCity.png")
plt.show()
return temp, dis
```



可以看见,当distance越大,temp值就 越高,因此离海距离对最高温度的影响也是十分显著的

使用线性回归对我们上述的结论进行验证

• 对于线性回归,如果是多元的,那么有:

$$y=a_2x^2+a_1x+a_0
ightarrow egin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} a_2 \ a_1 \ a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 假若 $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, ..., n$, 那么可以得到:

$$egin{bmatrix} \left[x_i^2 & x_i & 1
ight] \left[egin{matrix} a_2 \ a_1 \ a_0 \end{matrix}
ight] = y_i$$

• 所以,可以化为矩阵的形式:

$$egin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \ dots & dots & dots \ x_n^2 & x_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} a_2 \ a_1 \ a_0 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} y_1 \ dots \ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

• 假设
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \ dots & dots & dots \ x_n^2 & x_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
为A, $\begin{bmatrix} a_2 \ a_1 \ a_0 \end{bmatrix}$ 为x, $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \ dots \ y_n \end{bmatrix}$ 为T,那么: $Ax = T \implies A^TAx = A^TT \implies (A^TA)^{-1}A^TAx = (A^TA)^{-1}A^TT$

• 因此:

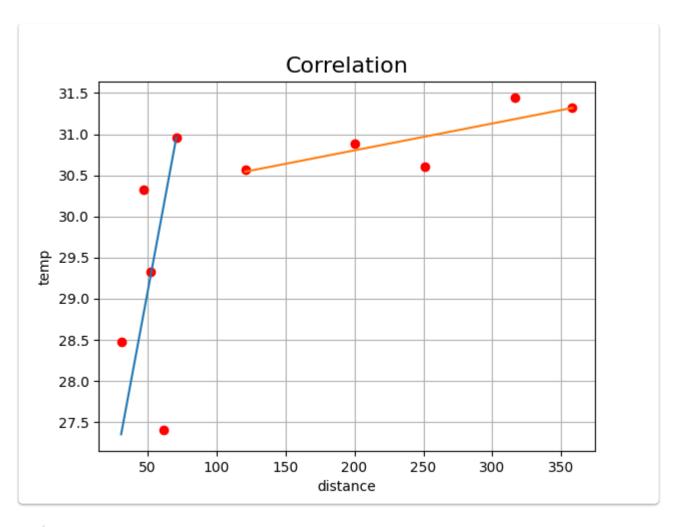
$$x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T T$$

但是,因为本次直接为一元线性,因此设y = ax + b:

$$a = rac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}, b = ec{y} - a ec{x}$$

```
def Correlation(temp, dis) :
             x = np.array(dis)
             y = np.array(temp)
             # 设 y = ax + b ,已知x,y通过拟合来求解a,b系数
                          cost = min(sum_i^n (y_hat - y_i)^2)   y_hat = ax + b   cost = min(sum_i^n (y_hat - y_i)^2)
                          da = -1 * 2 * sum_i^n (y_i - b - ax)^2 = 0 db = -x_i * 2 * sum_i^n
                                       a = [sum(x_i^2) * sum(y_i) - sum(x_i) * sum(x_i * y_i)] / [n * sum(x_i) * sum(x_i)] / [n * sum(x_i) * sum(x_i)] / [n * sum(x_i) * sum(x_i)] / [n * sum(x_i) * sum(x
             x_{avr} = x.sum() / len(x)
             y_avr = y.sum() / len(y)
             for i in x:
                          for j in y :
                                    t = h = 0
                                       t += (i - x_avr) * (j - y_avr)
                                      h += (i - x_avr) ** 2
             a = t / h
             b = y_avr - a * x_avr
             \#a = ((x - x_avr) * (y - y_avr)) / ((x - x_avr)**2)
             \#b = y_avr - a * x_avr
             return a, b
             1.1.1
                          有公式:
                                       a_0 * N + a_1 * sum_{i = 1} ^{N} x_i = sum_{i = 1}^{N} y_i
             N = len(x) sumx = sum(x) sumy = sum(y) sumx1 = sum(x**2) sumxy :
             N = len(x)
                                                       sumx = x.sum()
                                                                                                                   sumy = y.sum()  X = x**2  sumx1 = X.sum
                                                                                                                   1.1.1
             return np.linalg.solve(A, b)
def CorrelationTrendGraph(x) :
```

```
我们已经在highTemp中分析出了距离对于温度最大值的散点图关系
   我们在highTemp函数中将得到的距离和温度进行返回
   根据要求,我们将dis<60的作为近海,dis>60的作为远海,分为两组
   但根据实际,应该从71km作为分界线,分为两组
temp, dis = highTemp(x)
# 近海组
temp1 = temp[0:5]
dis1 = dis[0:5]
# 远海组
temp2 = temp[5:10]
dis2 = dis[5:10]
# 由于进行线性回归的过程是一致的,因此封装一个函数进行线性分析
a1, b1 = Correlation(temp1, dis1)
a2, b2 = Correlation(temp2, dis2)
# 进行数据分析
dis1 = np.array(dis1)
y1 = a1 * dis1 + b1
print(a1)
print(dis1)
print(y1)
dis2 = np.array(dis2)
y2 = a2 * dis2 + b2
# 进行图像处理
plt.plot(dis, temp, 'ro')
plt.plot(dis1, y1)
plt.plot(dis2, y2)
plt.plot()
plt.title("Correlation", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("distance")
plt.ylabel("temp")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("Correlation.png")
plt.show()
```



可以看出,线性回归也是依次增大的,因此,我们的猜测<mark>离海的远近对气温有影响</mark>是正确的

湿度数据分析

考察三个近海,三个远海城市,那么我们先要进行数据分析和处理

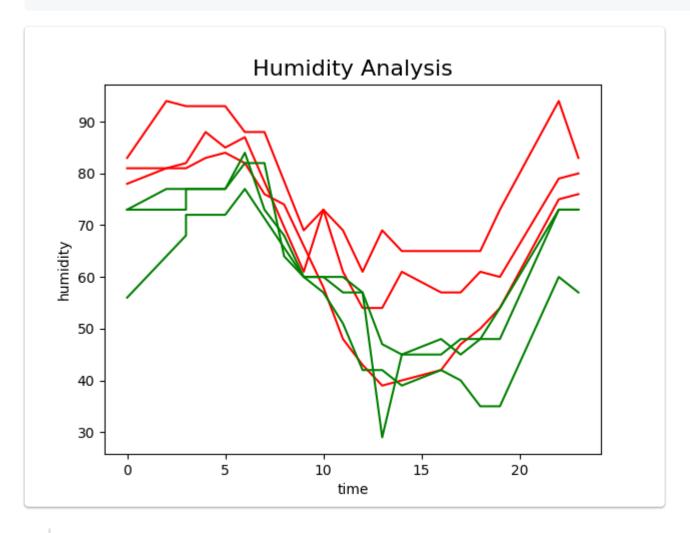
```
def cityHumidity(path) :
    humidity = pd.read_csv(path)
    cityhumidity = humidity[:]["humidity"]
    time = humidity[:]["day"]
    dtime = []
    for i in range(0, len(humidity)) :
        dtime.append(int(time[i][10:13]))
    return cityhumidity, dtime
```

```
def dataSovle(humidity, time) :
   humidity = list(humidity)
   key = sorted(zip(time, humidity))
```

```
humidity = list(zip(*key))
return humidity
```

```
def HumidityAnalysis(x) :
    1.1.1
       分析十个城市中的湿度情况,选取六个城市,分别为三个近海,三个远海
       近海的采用红色, 远海的采用绿色
    x = dict(sort(x))
   dis = pd.Series(x.keys())
   rank = pd.Series(x.values())
   print(rank)
   # 根据分析,近海的三个城市为: Rvaenna、Ferrara、Faenza
   # 远海的三个城市为: Milano、Asti、Torino
   # 获取湿度数据,作为封装使用
   # 近海湿度数据
   rvaenna, time1 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv")
   ferrara, time2 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv")
   faenza, time3 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/faenza_270615.csv")
   # 远海湿度数据
   milano, time4 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/milano_270615.csv")
   asti, time5 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv")
   torino, time6 = cityHumidity("WeatherData/torino_270615.csv")
   # 分析处理数据做出图表
   rvaenna = dataSovle(rvaenna, time1)
   ferrara = dataSovle(ferrara, time2)
   faenza = dataSovle(faenza, time3)
   milano = dataSovle(milano, time4)
   asti = dataSovle(asti, time5)
   torino = dataSovle(torino, time6)
   print(rvaenna[0])
   print(ferrara[0])
   print(faenza[0])
   plt.plot(rvaenna[0], rvaenna[1], c='r')
   plt.plot(ferrara[0], ferrara[1], c='r')
   plt.plot(faenza[0], faenza[1], c='r')
   plt.plot(milano[0], milano[1], c='g')
   plt.plot(asti[0], asti[1], c='g')
   plt.plot(torino[0], torino[1], c='g')
   plt.title("Humidity Analysis", fontsize = 16)
   plt.xlabel("time")
   plt.ylabel("humidity")
```

```
plt.savefig("Humidity.png")
plt.show()
```



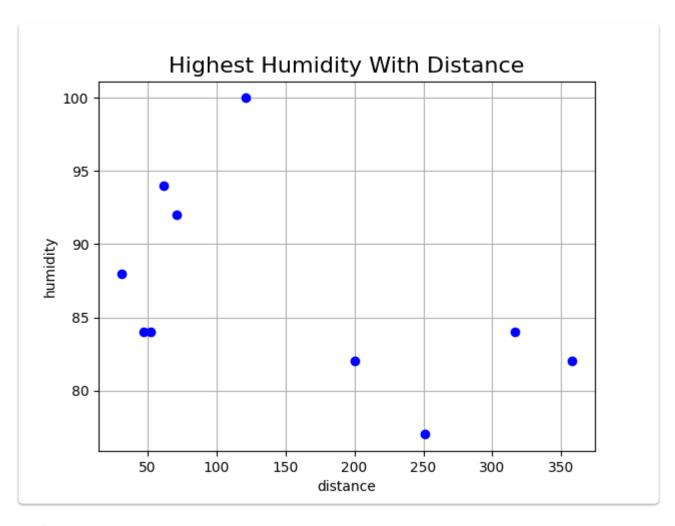
看上去,红色的湿度比绿色的湿度普遍偏高,接下来我们用湿度的最大值来判断

最大(最小)湿度与离海距离关系

```
def CityHumidity(path, flag) :
    temp = pd.read_csv(path)
    temp = temp.sort_values(by="humidity", ascending=flag)
    temp = temp[:]["humidity"]
    temp = temp.iloc[0:1] # 取出特定行
    return temp
```

```
def MaxHumidity(x) :
    x = dict(sort(x))
    dis = pd.Series(x.keys())
    rank = pd.Series(x.values())
    print(rank)
```

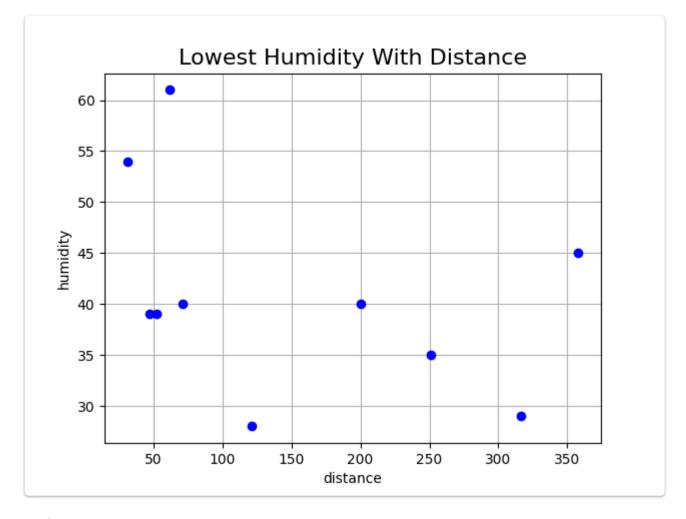
```
# 根据远近关系,找出各城市对应的最大湿度
ravenna = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv", False)
ferrara = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv", False)
faenza = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv", False)
cesena = CityHumidity("WeatherData/cesena_270615.csv", False)
bologna = CityHumidity("WeatherData/bologna_270615.csv", False)
manatova = CityHumidity("WeatherData/mantova_270615.csv", False)
piacenza = CityHumidity("WeatherData/piacenza_270615.csv", False)
milano = CityHumidity("WeatherData/milano_270615.csv", False)
        = CityHumidity("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv", False)
asti
torino = CityHumidity("WeatherData/torino_270615.csv", False)
maxhumi = [ravenna, ferrara, faenza, cesena, bologna, manatova, piacenza, m
# 处理数据图像
dis = list(dis)
plt.plot(dis, maxhumi, 'bo')
plt.title("Highest Humidity With Distance", fontsize = 16)
plt.xlabel("distance")
plt.ylabel("humidity")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("HighestHumidityWithDistance.png")
plt.show()
```



可以发现,最大湿度随着距离的增加而大致降低

```
def MinHumidity(x) :
   x = dict(sort(x))
   dis = pd.Series(x.keys())
    rank = pd.Series(x.values())
    print(rank)
    # 根据远近关系,找出各城市对应的最小湿度
    ravenna = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv", True)
    ferrara = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv", True)
    faenza = CityHumidity("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv", True)
    cesena = CityHumidity("WeatherData/cesena_270615.csv", True)
    bologna = CityHumidity("WeatherData/bologna_270615.csv", True)
   manatova = CityHumidity("WeatherData/mantova_270615.csv", True)
    piacenza = CityHumidity("WeatherData/piacenza_270615.csv", True)
   milano = CityHumidity("WeatherData/milano_270615.csv", True)
    asti = CityHumidity("WeatherData/asti_270615.csv", True)
    torino = CityHumidity("WeatherData/torino_270615.csv", True)
   minhumi = [ravenna, ferrara, faenza, cesena, bologna, manatova, piacenza, m
```

```
# 处理数据图像
dis = list(dis)
plt.plot(dis, minhumi, 'bo')
plt.title("Lowest Humidity With Distance", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("distance")
plt.ylabel("humidity")
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("LowestHumidityWithDistance.png")
plt.show()
```



可以发现,最低湿度也是随着距离的增加而逐渐下降的

因此,对于湿度关于离海距离的影响,是**随着距离的增加湿度逐渐下降的**

风向分析

风向散点图

```
取出致据集中的wind_deg、wind_speed

"" ravenna = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv")

ravenna = ravenna[:][["wind_deg", "wind_speed", "day"]]

# 数据处理

plt.plot(ravenna["wind_deg"], ravenna["wind_speed"], 'ro')

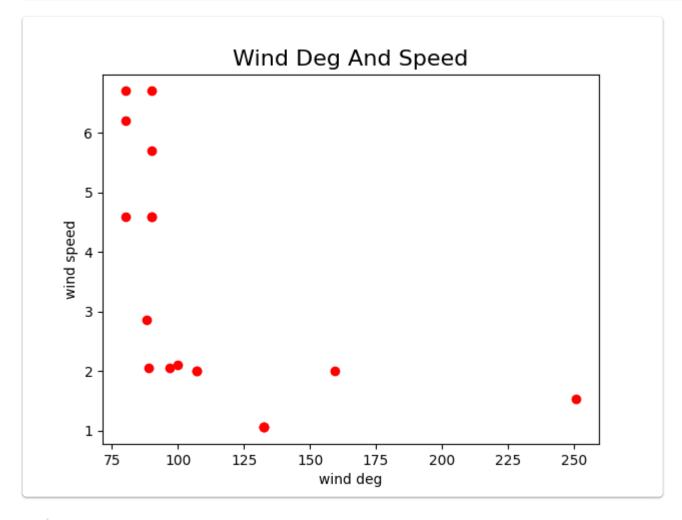
plt.title("Wind Deg And Speed", fontsize = 16)

plt.xlabel("wind deg")

plt.ylabel("wind speed")

plt.savefig("WindDegAndSpeed.png")

plt.show()
```



可以发现,这一些数据无法支撑实验结论,因此,还需要多方位的考虑

风向玫瑰图

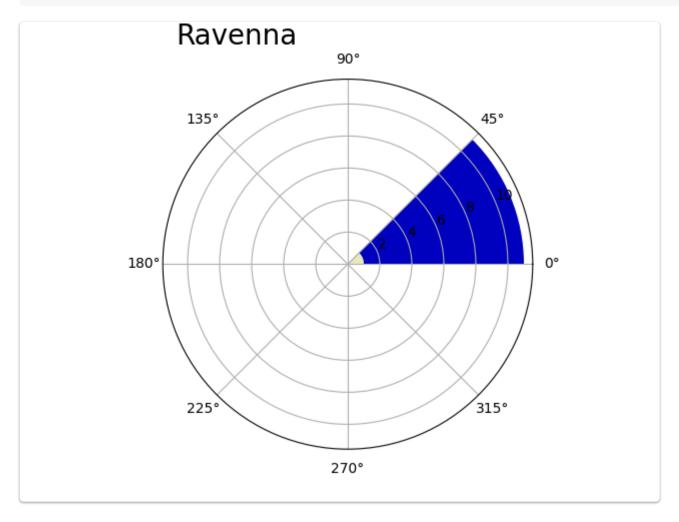
```
def showRoseWind(var, city, max_var):

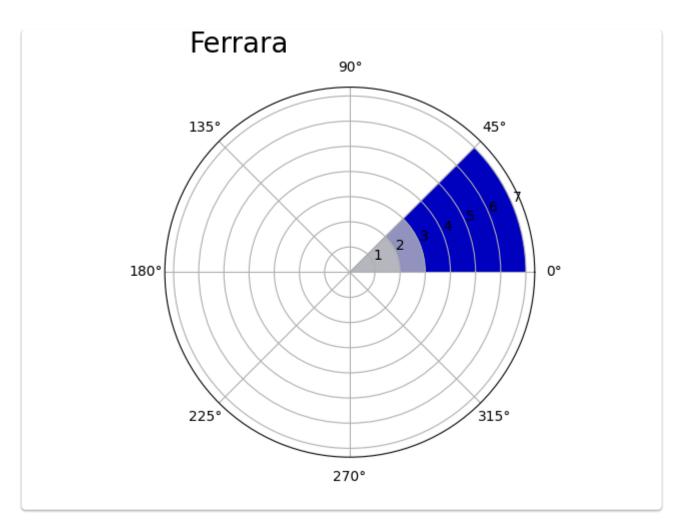
N = 8 # 一共八个区间
theta = np.arange(2 * np.pi / 16, 2 * np.pi / 8)
#theta = np.arange(0. + np.pi / 8, 2 * np.pi / 8, 2 * np.pi / 8)
radii = np.array(var)
```

```
plt.axes(polar=True)
colors = [(1 - x / max_var, 1 - x / max_var, 0.75) for x in radii]
plt.bar(theta, radii, width=(2 * np.pi / N), bottom=0.0, color = colors)
plt.title(city, x = 0.2, fontsize = 20)
plt.savefig(city + ".png")
plt.show()
```

```
def PolarMap() :
    ravenna = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/ravenna_270615.csv")
    hist, bins = np.histogram(ravenna["wind_deg"], 8, [0, 360])
    showRoseWind(hist, "Ravenna", max(hist))

ferrara = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/ferrara_270615.csv")
    hist, bins = np.histogram(ferrara["wind_deg"], 8, [0, 360])
    showRoseWind(hist, "Ferrara", max(hist))
```



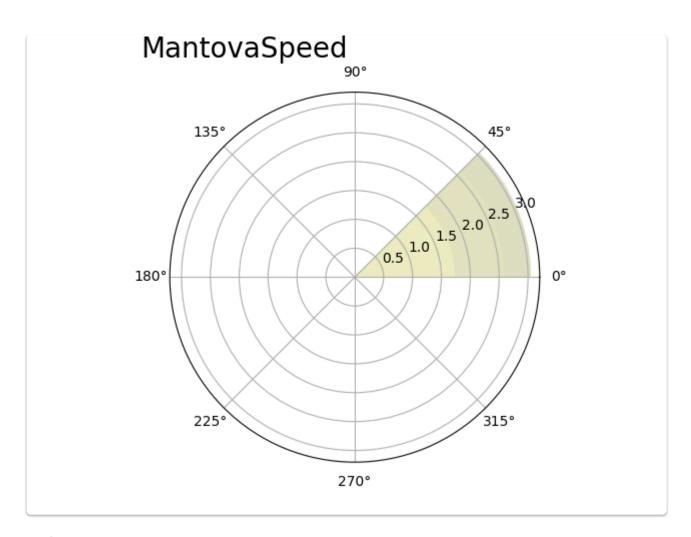


但是,事实上,画出了玫瑰图也会发现,数据不足而导致图像结果不明确

平均风速柱状图

```
def RoseWindSpeed(city) :
    deg = np.arange(45, 361, 45)
    speed_avr = []
    for i in deg:
        speed_avr.append(city[(city["wind_deg"] > (i - 46)) & (city["wind_deg"]
    return speed_avr
```

```
def meanWindSpeed() :
    ravenna = pd.read_csv("WeatherData/mantova_270615.csv", usecols=["wind_deg"
    hist, bins = np.histogram(ravenna, 8, [0, 360])
    showRoseWind(RoseWindSpeed(ravenna), "MantovaSpeed", max(hist))
```



以上就是本实验的所有数据分析以及结论