租房数据分析

2020211376 马天成

0. 实验概述

0.1 题目要求

- 1. 抓取链家官网北上广深 4 个一线城市,再加上一个离你家乡最近的一个非一线城市/或者你最感兴趣的一个城市的数据。应获取每个城市的全部租房数 据(一线城市的数据量应该在万的数量级)。
- 2. 比较 5 个城市的总体房租情况,包含租金的均价、最高价、最低价、中位数等信息,单位面积租金 (元/平米) 的均价、最高价、最低价、中位数等信息。 采用合适的图或表形式进行展示。
- 3. 比较 5 个城市一居、二居、三居的情况,包含均价、最高价、最低价、中位数等信息。
- 4. 计算和分析每个城市不同板块的均价情况,并采用合适的图或表形式进行展示。 例如上图中的"海淀-四季青-五福玲珑居北区","四季青"即为板块名称。
- 5. 比较各个城市不同朝向的单位面积租金分布情况,采用合适的图或表形式进行展示。哪个方向最高,哪个方向最低?各个城市是否一致?如果不一致,你认为原因是什么?
- 6. 查询各个城市的人均 GDP,分析并展示其和单位面积租金分布的关系。相对 而言,在哪个城市租 房的性价比最高?
- 7. 查询各个城市的平均工资,分析并展示其和单位面积租金分布的关系。相对 而言,在哪个城市租房的负担最重?
- 8. 围绕各城市租房问题,结合上述数据及分析,设计自己感兴趣的数据分析主题,补充查找或爬取相关数据,完成题目设计、数据获取、数据分析及数据展示过程。

0.2 报告要求

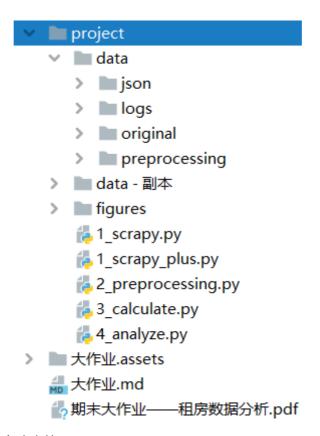
- 1. 实验报告中应包含爬虫核心代码、核心数据文件的基本结构、数据处理及数据展示的核心代码。代码及文件中应包含足够的注释。
- 2. 报告应按照一般实验报告要求,至少包含明确的实验目的、过程、结论。
- 3. 报告以 pdf 格式提交,总页数不超过 30 页。
- 4. 报告具体提交方式由助教提供。
- 5. 报告提交截止时间: 2022 年 12 月 31 日 24 点。

0.3 说明

- 1. 我选择 合肥 作为我的第五个城市。
- 2. 我收集了 人均可支配收入、城市租房人数比率、城市非户籍常住人口比率 来进行拓展分析
- 3. 由于报告30页限制,我将项目说明录制视频的连接放在这里,希望有所帮助: My Video
- 4. 我的 Github 仓库My Repositories (github.com)

1. 项目概述

下面是项目结构:



下面我将简单介绍一下各个文件:

1.1 Python代码部分 (4个步骤)

这里有共有四个Python文件;这些文件的大致功能如下:

- 1. 数据爬取模块:输入爬取的 html,输出 csv 文件; plus 版是在分析完之后发现 **根据板块获取数据 更好** 而做的改进版。
- 2. 数据预处理模块:输入 csv,输出 csv;将原先的 csv 文件进行 **去重** 和 **计算拓展成列**,生成新的有效 csv 文件,可供分析。
- 3. 数据计算模块:输入有效的 csv,输出 json;将 csv 的数据进行分析统计,算出**分析阶段需要并且**可计算的所有数据存入 json。
- 4. 分析模块:输入 json文件 和 查询数据;进行分析展示,存储图像并展示。

ATTENTION: 所有的 Python 代码我都是经过:

- 1. 精心设计, 反复修改;
- 2. 结构工整, 思路清晰, 无冗余代码;
- 3. 变量规范, 常量定义完整;
- 4. 绝对不是 shit mountain!

1.2 data 文件夹 (存储中间数据文件)

1.2.1 original 文件夹

存储了 1_scrapy_plus.py 中从网站爬下来的有效数据,根据城市区分,存储为 csv文件。

1.2.2 preprocessing & logs 文件夹

- 1. 在 **2_preprocessing.py** 进行预处理,中将上一个 original 文件夹中的数据进行 **去重**、**数据计算拓展**,生成可以直接进行第三部统计的 csv 文件。这个 csv 文件就存储在 **preprocessing 文件夹**中。
- 2. 此外,在生成预处理数据数据时,我们会进行 去重 和 删除非法记录,在这个过程中,我们将:
 - 1. 记录及其重复次数 & 处理结果 录入 城市.log 中
 - 2. 记录重复的详细信息 录入 城市_repeat.txt 中
 - 3. 非法而删除的记录录入 城市_error.txt 中
- 3. 在介绍预处理代码 2_preprocessing.py 时我们会详细介绍这三个文件的格式和内容。

1.2.3 json 文件夹

- 1. 在 **3_calculate.py** 进行计算,中将上一个 preprocessing 文件夹中的数据进行 **计算**,生成城市的 json 文件,存储在 **json 文件夹** 。
- 2. 这些 json 文件计算了所有在分析阶段需要的数据。该计算已经将所有需要并可以计算的数据都计算出(一些在分析阶段引入的新数据需要重新计算),以字典形式存放为 json;此后就 **不再需要csv文件**,只需要用 **json** 文件进行分析,大大减少数据量。

1.3 figure 文件夹

可算作分析结果。

存储了 4 analyze.py 的输出图像。

1.4 data - 副本 文件夹

存储了老版数据爬取方式(在城市主页用综合排序页面爬取)的数据。这个数据是比用城区爬取的数据差很多的。

2. 实验内容

2.1 数据爬取模块

1_scrapy_plus.py

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import csv
# target cities
cities = {'北京': 'bj', '上海': 'sh', '广州': 'gz', '深圳': 'sz', '合肥': 'hf'}
# csv outputFile attributes
csv_attributes = ['title', 'name', 'area', 'rooms', 'price_lower',
'price_upper']
# ***
records_in_a_page = 30
# get cities rent data
for name, info in cities.items():
   # root url path
   url_root = 'https://' + info + '.lianjia.com'
   # generate name.csv ------
   with open('data/original/'+name+".csv", 'w', newline='', encoding='utf-8-
sig') as outputFile:
       writer = csv.writer(outputFile)
       writer.writerow(csv_attributes)
       # 1, get districts path in this city ------
       html = BeautifulSoup(urlopen(url_root + '/zufang'), features="lxml")
       # find all district blocks
       blocks = html.findAll(name='li', attrs={'class': 'filter__item--level2',
'data-type': 'district'})
       # get all district path (ignore the first district-'不限')
       district_path_list = list()
       for i in range(1, len(blocks)):
           district_path_list.append(blocks[i].find('a')['href'])
       # 2. get data each from each district pages ------
       for path in district_path_list:
           # 2.1 get page size for this city from city's index page
           html = BeautifulSoup(urlopen(url_root + path), features="lxml")
           size_record = int(html.findAll(name="span", attrs={"class":
"content__title--hl"})[0].text)
           size_page = int(size_record / records_in_a_page)
           if( size_record % records_in_a_page > 0 ):
               size_page = size_page+1
           print(path, size_record, size_page)
           # 2.2 scrapy data in pages & copy data into file
           for i in range(1, size_page+1):
               print(i)
               html = BeautifulSoup(urlopen(url_root + path + 'pg' + str(i)),
features="lxml")
               # get data into list
               title_block = html.findAll("p", {"class": "content__list--item--
title"})
```

```
des_block = html.findAll("p", {"class": "content__list--item--
des"})
                price_block = html.findAll("span", {"class": "content__list--
item-price"})
                for title, des, price in zip(title_block, des_block,
price_block):
                    # solve title
                    title = title.get_text().strip()
                    # solve des
                    des_list = des.get_text().split('/')
                    if len(des_list) == 5:
                        name = des_list[0].replace("\n","").strip()
                        area = des_list[1].replace("\n","").strip()[:-1]
                        rooms = des_list[3].replace("\n", "").strip()[0]
                    elif len(des_list) == 3:
                        name = ""
                        area = des_list[0].replace("\n", "").strip()[:-1]
                        rooms = des_list[2].replace("\n", "").strip()[0]
                    # solve price
                    text = price.get_text().split(' ')[0]
                    if '-' in text:
                        text = text.split('-')
                        price_lower = text[0]
                        price_upper = text[1]
                    else:
                        price_lower = text
                        price_upper = text
                    writer.writerows([[title, name, area, rooms, price_lower,
price_upper]])
```

这里不提供原版的代码了,在附录中会提供。

2.1.1 代码过程分析

- 1. 在开头给出五个城市的的 **命名和简写对照 dict**,方便自动遍历和爬取,用循环减少无谓的相似代码。
- 2. 再给出 csv 文件需要爬取的各个属性(属性行),以及一个页面的租房记录数: 30。
- 3. 打开需要生成的文件: data/original/城市名.csv, 并写入csv 的 属性行 csv_attributes
- 4. 循环每个城市:
 - 1. 获取当前页面的 地区标签相对 path (藏于 href) ,存入 district_list。
 - 2. 根据 **district_list** 的元素到达每个子页面。获得当前的页面的租房数据数量,计算出该 district 遍历完所需的页面数: **记录数/单个页面记录数**(开头已给出定义)。然后**循环**进入 每个该地区的顺序页面:
 - 1. 获取当前城市的html文件;
 - 2. 根据当前 html体,获取30个记录需要录入的数据,存为 list。循环该 list:
 - 1. 分析数据,将记录数据拆开,化成 attribute 的形式,一个个**写入 csv** 中。

2.1.2 数据转化细节分析

只需要在处理时取出相应数据,然后取出即可。下面有几个数据爬取策略

- 1. 几室: 取出字段出去前导换行空格后的第一个字符。
 2. 面积: 删除前导后导空格换行,并删除最后一个字符。
- 2.2 数据预处理模块

2_preprocessing.py

```
import pandas as pd
import csv
# target cities
cities = {'北京': 'bj', '上海': 'sh', '广州': 'gz', '深圳': 'sz', '合肥': 'hf'}
# csv outputFile attributes
csv_attributes = ['title', 'name', 'area', 'rooms',
                  'price_lower', 'price_upper', 'price_average',
                  'price_square_lower', 'price_square_upper',
'price_square_average']
# preprocessing each city.csv with "deduplicate" and "append"
for name, info in cities.items():
    # read data & convert into list -----
   data = pd.read_csv('data/original/'+name+'.csv', encoding='utf-8-sig')
    data = data.values.tolist()
   original_size = len(data)
    print('preprocessing', name, original_size)
    # open log and error file
    logFile = open('data/logs/' + name + ".log", 'w', encoding='utf-8')
    repeatFile = open('data/logs/' + name + "_repeat.txt", 'w', encoding='utf-
8')
    errorFile = open('data/logs/' + name + "_error.txt", 'w', encoding='utf-8')
    # generate deduplicated data & write into file -------
   with open('data/preprocessing/' + name + ".csv", 'w', newline='',
encoding='utf-8-sig') as outputFile:
       writer = csv.writer(outputFile)
        writer.writerow(csv_attributes)
        # generate price_square_lower, price_square_upper & deduplicate
       i = 0
        cnt_delete = 0
        while i < len(data):
            # solve illegal records depend on rooms
           if str(data[i][3]).isdigit()==False or int(data[i][3])<=0:</pre>
                # write into error.log
                errorFile.write(str(data[i])+'\n')
```

```
del data[i]
                cnt_delete += 1
                continue
            # deduplicate
            #print('deduplicate', i)
            cnt\_repeat = 0
            j = i+1
            while j < len(data):</pre>
                # find repeat
                if data[i] == data[j]:
                    # write into repeat.log
                    repeatFile.write('['+str(i)+', '+str(j)+']
'+str(data[j])+'\n')
                    del data[j]
                    j -= 1
                    cnt\_repeat += 1
                    cnt_delete += 1
                j += 1
            # for data[i], repeat cnt times
            if cnt_repeat > 0:
                logFile.write('repeat '+str(cnt_repeat)+' : '+str(data[i])+'\n')
            # append price_average, price_square_lower, price_square_upper,
price_square_average
            if '-' in str(data[i][2]):
                area = str(data[i][2]).split('-')
                area = (float(area[0]) + float(area[1])) / 2
            else:
                area = float(data[i][2])
            data[i].append((float(data[i][4]) + float(data[i][5])) / 2)
            data[i].append(float(data[i][4]) / area)
            data[i].append(float(data[i][5]) / area)
            data[i].append((float(data[i][7]) + float(data[i][8])) / 2)
            # has deduplicated this record with writing into csv
            writer.writerow(data[i])
            i += 1
        # write delete counts
        summary = 'delete(repeat&illegal) : '+str(cnt_delete)+' | orignal
'+str(original_size)+' remain '+str(len(data))
        logFile.write(summary)
        print(name, summary)
   # close log and error
   logFile.close()
    errorFile.close()
```

2.2.1 代码过程分析

- 1. 在开头给出五个城市的的 **命名和简写对照 dict**,方便自动遍历和爬取,用循环减少无谓的相似代码。
- 2. 再给出扩展后的 csv 文件需要爬取的各个属性 (属性行)
- 3. 打开需要生成的文件: data/preprocessing/城市名.csv, 并写入csv 的 属性行 csv_attributes
- 4. 循环每个城市:
 - 1. 读取出这个城市的 original csv 文件并读出。
 - 2. 循环每一条记录:
 - 1. 当前记录不合法: **几室 录入了"未"字 | | 数据为0**。删除该数据, 放入 **error.txt** 中, continue。

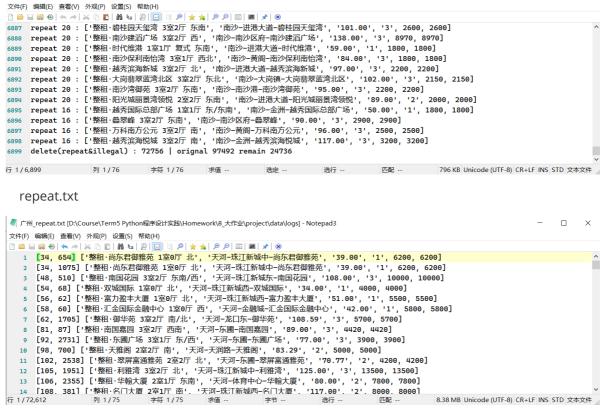
П

- 2. 计算该条数据需要拓展的列数据 (属性)
- 3. 从下一条记录开始找到最后,循环到最后一条:
 - 1. 假如记录和循环外的重复,则记录为重复,放入 repeat.txt 中。
- 4. 假如当前的记录找到了重复,则把该条记录和重复次数放入 城市名.log 中。
- 3. 将原记录数,删除记录数,剩余记录数最后再放入 城市名.log 中。
- 4. 将删除后的数据写入新的 csv 文件: data/preprocessing/城市名.csv

2.2.2 输出文件格式样式

🥒 广州.log [D:\Course\Term5 Python程序设计实践\Homework\8_大作业\project\data\logs] - Notepad3

城市.log



error.txt

2.3 数据计算模块

3_calculate.py

```
import pandas as pd
import json
# target cities
cities = {'北京': 'bj', '上海': 'sh', '广州': 'gz', '深圳': 'sz', '合肥': 'hf'}
# csv outputFile attributes
csv_attributes = ['title', 'name', 'area', 'rooms',
                  'price_lower', 'price_upper', 'price_average',
                  'price_square_lower', 'price_square_upper',
'price_square_average']
# calculate each city.json
for name, info in cities.items():
   # read data & convert into list -----
   data = pd.read_csv('data/preprocessing/'+name+'.csv')
   data = data.values.tolist()
   # preprocessing json list
   city_dict = dict()
   # generate city_json[0][1][2] (size & price & price_square) -------
   # variables
   price_total = 0
   price_lower = 0x3F3F3F
   price_upper = 0
   price_square_total = 0
   price_square_lower = 0x3F3F3F
   price_square_upper = 0
   # judge for each record
   for record in data:
       # update price-total, lower, upper
       price_total = price_total + float(record[6])
       price_lower = min(float(record[4]), price_lower)
       price_upper = max(float(record[5]), price_upper)
       # update price_square-total, lower, upper
```

```
price_square_total = price_square_total + float(record[9])
        price_square_lower = min(float(record[7]), price_square_lower)
        price_square_upper = max(float(record[8]), price_square_upper)
    # calculate average and middle
    price_average = price_total / len(data)
    sorted(data, key=(lambda x: x[6])) # sort by price_average
    index = int(len(data)/2)
    if len(data) & 1 == 1:
        price_middle = float(data[index][6])
    else:
        price_middle = (float(data[index][6]) + float(data[index+1][6])) / 2
    # calculate price_square average and middle for room_i
    price_square_average = price_square_total / len(data)
    sorted(data, key=(lambda x: x[9])) # sort by price_square_average
    index = int(len(data)/2)
    if len(data) & 1 == 1:
        price_square_middle = float(data[index][9])
   else:
        price_square_middle = (float(data[index][9]) + float(data[index+1][9]))
/ 2
    # store calculate data into json
    city_dict['size'] = len(data)
    city_dict['price'] = {'average': price_average,
                          'lower': price_lower,
                          'upper': price_upper,
                          'middle': price_middle}
    city_dict['price_square'] = {'average': price_square_average,
                          'lower': price_square_lower,
                          'upper': price_square_upper,
                          'middle': price_square_middle}
    # generate city_json[3:5] (room1:3 calculate) ------
    # variables (list for room_1, room_2, room_3)
    rooms = [list(), list(), list()]
    price_total = [0, 0, 0]
    price_lower = [0x3F3F3F, 0x3F3F3F, 0x3F3F3F]
    price\_upper = [0, 0, 0]
    # judge for each record
    for record in data:
        if record[3] \ll 3:
            index = record[3]-1
            # store this record
            rooms[index].append(record)
            # update price-total, lower, upper
            price_total[index] = price_total[index] + float(record[6])
            price_lower[index] = min(float(record[4]), price_lower[index])
            price_upper[index] = max(float(record[5]), price_upper[index])
    # variables
    price\_average = [0, 0, 0]
    price_middle = [0, 0, 0]
    for i in range(3):
```

```
# calculate average and middle
        price_average[i] = price_total[i]/len(rooms[i])
        sorted(rooms[i], key=(lambda x: x[6])) # sort by price_average
        index = int(len(rooms[i])/2)
        if len(rooms[i])\&1 == 1:
            price_middle[i] = float(rooms[i][index][6])
        else:
            price_middle[i] = float(float(rooms[i][index][6])+float(rooms[i]
[index+1][6]))/2
        # store calculate data into city.json
        key = 'room_'+str(i+1)
        city_dict[key] = {'size': len(rooms[i]),
                          'average': price_average[i],
                          'lower': price_lower[i],
                          'upper': price_upper[i],
                          'middle': price_middle[i]}
    # generate city_json[6:9] (north & south & west & east) ------
    size = [0, 0, 0, 0]
    price_square_total = [0, 0, 0, 0]
    for record in data:
        if '北' in record[0]:
           size[0] += 1
            price_square_total[0] += float(record[9])
        if '南' in record[0]:
           size[1] += 1
           price_square_total[1] += float(record[9])
        if '西' in record[0]:
           size[2] += 1
            price_square_total[2] += float(record[9])
        if '东' in record[0]:
           size[3] += 1
            price_square_total[3] += float(record[9])
    # store calculate data into city.json
    city_dict['North'] = {'size': size[0], 'price_square_average':
price_square_total[0] / size[0]}
    city_dict['South'] = {'size': size[1], 'price_square_average':
price_square_total[1] / size[1]}
    city_dict['West'] = {'size': size[2], 'price_square_average':
price_square_total[2] / size[2]}
    city_dict['East'] = {'size': size[3], 'price_square_average':
price_square_total[3] / size[3]}
    # generate city_json[10] (plate) -----
    # store plates' name
   plate_set = set()
    for record in data:
        # cause some records has no plate!!!
        if type(record[1]) == str and record[1] != 'nan':
            plate_set.add(record[1].split('-')[1])
    # generate each plates' price_average
    plate_list = list(plate_set)
```

```
plate_size = [0] * len(plate_list)
   plate_total = [0] * len(plate_list)
   for record in data:
       if type(record[1]) == str and record[1] != 'nan':
           index = plate_list.index(record[1].split('-')[1])
           plate_size[index] += 1
           plate_total[index] += record[6]
   plate_dict = dict()
   for i in range(len(plate_list)):
       plate_dict[plate_list[i]] = {'size': plate_size[i], 'average':
plate_total[i] / plate_size[i]}
   # store calculate data into city.json
   city_dict['plates'] = {'size': len(plate_list), 'data': plate_dict}
   # write city.json -----
   with open('data/json/' + name + ".json", 'w') as jsonFile:
       jsonFile.write(json.dumps(city_dict, indent=1, ensure_ascii=False))
```

2.3.1 代码过程分析

- 1. 在开头给出五个城市的的 **命名和简写对照 dict**,方便自动遍历和爬取,用循环减少无谓的相似代码。
- 2. 循环每个城市:
 - 1. 读入文件: data/preprocessing/城市名.csv
 - 2. 计算 租房价格的: 平均值, 最小值, 最大值, 中位数。
 - 3. 计算 单位面积租房价格的:平均值,最小值,最大值,中位数。
 - 4. 计算一室二室三室的 租房价格的:平均值,最小值,最大值,中位数。
 - 5. 计算东南西北 单位面积租房价格的:平均值,最小值,最大值,中位数。
 - 6. 计算出板块集合,循环每一个板块:
 - 1. 找到所有的板块, 记录相应数据。
 - 7. 算出各个板块的 平均单位面积租房价格。
 - 8. 将上述数据存入 data/json/城市.json 中。

2.3.1 json 文件样例

```
↓ 北京.json (D:\Course\Term5 Python程序设计实践\Homework\8 大作业\project\data\json] - Notepad3

 8     },
9     = "price_square": {
10          "average": 94.27164678841532,
11          "lower": 3.9344262295881966,
12          "upper": 979.2,
13          "middle": 84.0
 },
"陶然亭": {
"size": 185,
"average": 16498.285714285714
         "大兴新机场": {
"size": 55,
"average": 3981.454545454545
```

2.4 分析模块

4_analyze.py

```
for name in city_name:
   with open(path_json + name + '.json', 'r') as f:
       data_dict[name] = json.load(f)
# analyze preparations -----
# set each data size
city_size = 5
price_size = 4
room\_size = 3
direction_size = 4
# set keys to find in data_dict
price_keys = ['average', 'lower', 'upper', 'middle']
room_keys = ['room_1', 'room_2', 'room_3']
direction_keys = ['North', 'South', 'West', 'East']
# set limits (has manually selected from json)
price_limit = 400000
price_square_limit = 3000
# set color list
color_city = ['orange', 'deepskyblue', 'orchid', 'g', 'y']
color_room = ['orange', 'deepskyblue', 'orchid', 'g']
color_direction = ['orange', 'deepskyblue', 'orchid', 'g']
# set pie label
pie_room = ['room_1', 'room_2', 'room_3', 'room_>=4'] # add last two show
# set font
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
# Task 1: compare 5 cities ------
# 1.1: compare 5 cities with price
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
# find each price category with i (generate 4 sub figures)
for i in range(price_size):
   # basic settings
   plt.subplot(1, price_size, i + 1)
   plt.title('Price-'+price_keys[i], fontsize=30)
   plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=15)
   plt.ylabel('price(Y/m^2)', fontsize=15)
   # generate x & y data
   x = [i for i in range(1, city_size+1)]
   y = list()
    for name in city_name:
       y.append(data_dict[name]['price'][price_keys[i]])
```

```
# generate subplot
    plt.ylim((0, price_limit))
   plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
   # add text
   plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=30)
    for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
        plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=15)
# print & save plot
plt.suptitle('Price Compare', fontsize=30)
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# 1.2: compare 5 cities with price_average
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
# find each price category with i (generate 4 sub figures)
for i in range(price_size):
   # basic settings
   plt.subplot(1, price_size, i + 1)
   plt.title('Price_square-'+price_keys[i], fontsize=30)
   plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=15)
   plt.ylabel('price(Y/m^2)', fontsize=15)
   # generate x & y data
   x = [i for i in range(1, city_size+1)]
   y = list()
   for name in city_name:
        y.append(data_dict[name]['price_square'][price_keys[i]])
   # generate subplot
   plt.ylim((0, price_square_limit))
   plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
   # add text
   plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=30)
    for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
        plt.text(x_value,y_value,'%.4f'%y_value, ha='center', fontsize=15)
# print & save plot
plt.suptitle('Price Square Compare', fontsize=30)
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# Task 2: compare each cities' room1,2,3 ------
# 2.1: self compare rate
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
# find each city with i (generate 5 sub figures)
for i in range(city_size):
```

```
# basic settings
    plt.subplot(1, city_size, i + 1)
    plt.title(city_name[i], fontsize=100)
    # generate room1, 2, 3, >=4 sizes
    sizes = list()
    for j in range(room_size):
        sizes.append(100 * data_dict[city_name[i]][room_keys[j]]['size'] /
data_dict[city_name[i]]['size'])
    # generate the rest size for >=4
    total_123 = 0
    for item in sizes:
        total_123 += item
    sizes.append(100-total_123)
    # generate subplot with text
    patches, 1_text, p_text = \
        plt.pie(sizes, labels=pie_room, colors=color_room, autopct='%1.1f\%',
startangle=90)
    plt.axis('equal')
    # adjust words size
    for item in p_text:
        item.set_size(20)
# print & save plot
plt.suptitle('Rooms Components', fontsize=30)
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# 2.2: compare room1, 2, 3 between cities depend on price
# find room_1, 2, 3 with i (generate 3 figures)
for i in range(room_size):
    plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
    # find price category with i (generate 4 sub figures)
    for j in range(price_size):
        # basic settings
        plt.subplot(1, price_size, j + 1)
        plt.title('Price-' + price_keys[j], fontsize=30)
        plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=15)
        plt.ylabel('price(Y/m^2)', fontsize=15)
        # generate x & y data
        x = [i for i in range(1, city_size+1)]
        y = list()
        # find each city - room_i+1 - price_key - price number
        for name in city_name:
            y.append(data_dict[name][room_keys[i]][price_keys[j]])
        # generate subplot
        plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
        # add text
```

```
plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=15)
        for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
            plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center',
fontsize=15)
    # print & save plot
    plt.suptitle(room_keys[i]+' Compare (no limit to flush y)', fontsize=30)
    plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
    cnt_figure += 1
    plt.show()
# Task 3: compare each cities' plates -----
# compare each city's plates (generate 5 figures)
for name in city_name:
    plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
    # basic settings
    plt.title(name+' plates average price', fontsize=30)
    plt.xlabel('plates', fontsize=15)
    plt.ylabel('price(Y/m^2)', fontsize=15)
    # select plates witch has big size(top 10 percent)
    temp = data_dict[name]['plates']['data']  # get all plates' information
    # store each plates tuple(name, size)
    temp_list = list()
    for info_name, info_data in temp.items():
        temp_list.append([info_name, info_data['size']])
    sorted(temp_list, key=(lambda x: x[1]), reverse=True)
    # generate x data
    x_size = int(data_dict[name]['plates']['size'] / 10)
    x = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(1, x_size+1)]
    # generate x label and y data
    x_n = 1ist()
    y = list()
    for i in range(x_size):
        info_name = temp_list[i][0]
        x_name.append(info_name)
        y.append(data_dict[name]['plates']['data'][info_name]['average'])
    # generate subplot
    plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
    # add text
    plt.xticks(x, x_name, size=30)
    for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
        plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=15)
    # print & save plot
    plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
    cnt_figure += 1
    plt.show()
```

```
# Task 4: compare each cities' directions -----
# compare each city's plates (generate 5 figures)
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
for i in range(city_size):
   # basic settings
   plt.subplot(1, city_size, i+1)
    plt.title(city_name[i]+' directions\naverage square price', fontsize=30)
    plt.xlabel('direction', fontsize=15)
    plt.ylabel('price(Y/m^2)', fontsize=15)
   # generate x data
   x = [i for i in range(1, direction_size+1)]
   # generate y data
   y = list()
    for info in direction_keys:
        y.append(data_dict[city_name[i]][info]['price_square_average'])
   # generate subplot
   plt.bar(x, y, color=color_direction)
   # add text
   plt.xticks(x, direction_keys, size=30)
   for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
        plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=15)
# print & save plot
plt.suptitle('Direction Compare (no limit to flush y)', fontsize=30)
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# Task 5: compare each cities' GDP & price_square ------
GDP = { '北京': 183980, '上海': 173630, '广州': 151200, '深圳': 174600, '合肥':
121800}
'''ATTENTION:
   we suppose that each person need rent a room with 20m^2
   such we induct a rate to represent:
        20m^2 room price / GDP
1.1.1
# generate this rate
square = 20
months = 12
rates = list()
for name, number in GDP.items():
   rates.append(months * square * data_dict[name]['price_square']['average'] /
number)
# basic settings
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
plt.title('Compare GDP & price_square\n with rate: 20m^2 room price / GDP',
fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=30)
plt.ylabel('rate(1)', fontsize=30)
# generate x & y data
x = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(1, city\_size+1)]
y = rates
# generate subplot
plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
# add text
plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=30)
for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
    plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=30)
# print & save plot
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# Task 6: compare each cities' Income & price_square -----
Income = {'北京': 127535, '上海': 136752, '广州': 118133, '深圳': 153471, '合肥':
104729}
'''ATTENTION:
    we suppose that each person need rent a room with 20m^2
   such we induct a rate to represent:
        20m^2 room price / Income
111
# generate this rate
square = 20
months = 12
rates = list()
for name, number in Income.items():
    rates.append(months * square * data_dict[name]['price_square']['average'] /
number)
# basic settings
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
plt.title('Compare Income & price_square\n with rate: 20m^2 room price /
Income', fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=30)
plt.ylabel('rate(1)', fontsize=30)
# generate x & y data
x = [i for i in range(1, city_size+1)]
y = rates
# generate subplot
```

```
plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
# add text
plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=30)
for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
   plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=30)
# print & save plot
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# Task 7: further analyze -----
# 人均可支配收入(税后)
Income_Discretionary = {'北京': 75002, '上海': 78027, '广州': 74416, '深圳': 70847,
'合肥': 46009}
big_city_name = ['北京', '上海', '广州', '深圳']
# 租房人数比例 (未查询到合肥)
Rate_rent = {'北京': 0.333, '上海': 0.384, '广州': 0.508, '深圳': 0.768}
# 非本地户籍人口比例
Rate_inward = {'北京': 0.385, '上海': 0.421, '广州': 0.489, '深圳': 0.665}
# Q1: Continue GDP and Income, how about Income_Discretionary? ------
'''ATTENTION:
   we suppose that each person need rent a room with 20m^2
   such we induct a rate to represent:
       20m^2 room price / Income_Discretionary
# generate this rate
square = 20
months = 12
rates = list()
for name, number in Income_Discretionary.items():
   rates.append(months * square * data_dict[name]['price_square']['average'] /
number)
# basic settings
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
plt.title('Compare Income & price_square\n with rate: 20m^2 room price /
Income_Discretionary', fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=30)
plt.ylabel('rate(1)', fontsize=30)
# generate x & y data
x = [i for i in range(1, city_size+1)]
y = rates
# generate subplot
plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
```

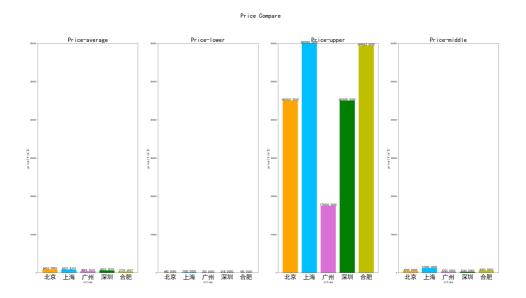
```
# add text
plt.xticks(x, city_name, size=30)
for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
    plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=30)
# print & save plot
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
# Q2: How about Rate_rent and Rate_inward? -----
'''ATTENTION:
   we suppose that each person need rent a room with 20m^2
   such we induct a rate to represent:
        20m^2 room price / Income_Discretionary
111
# generate this rate: rent in inward
rent_in_inward = list()
for s, t in zip(Rate_rent.values(), Rate_inward.values()):
    rent_in_inward.append(s/t)
# basic settings
plt.figure(figsize=(40, 20))
plt.title('Rate_rent / Rate_inward', fontsize=30)
plt.xlabel('cities', fontsize=30)
plt.ylabel('rate(1)', fontsize=30)
# generate x & y data
x = [i for i in range(1, len(rent_in_inward)+1)]
y = rent_in_inward
# generate subplot
plt.bar(x, y, color=color_city)
# add text
plt.xticks(x, big_city_name, size=30)
for x_value, y_value in zip(x, y):
    plt.text(x_value, y_value, '%.4f' % y_value, ha='center', fontsize=30)
# print & save plot
plt.savefig(path_figure + str(cnt_figure))
cnt_figure += 1
plt.show()
```

过程这里就不详细分析了,其实就是根据 json 画图。在下一个实验结果分析中详细阐述。

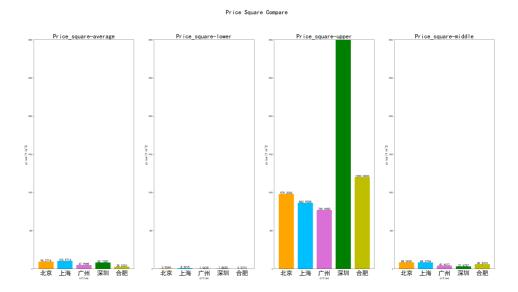
3. 实验结果分析

Q1: 比较 5 个城市的总体房租情况

价格:



单位面积价格:



主要比较北京上海:

- 1. 北京平均价格偏高但中位数价格低很多:上海住房价格较为集中,北京有更多高房价租房。
- 2. 单位面积上海比北京高, 上海住房面积小。

Q2: 比较 5 个城市一居、二居、三居的情况

各个占比:



一室价格:

Price-average

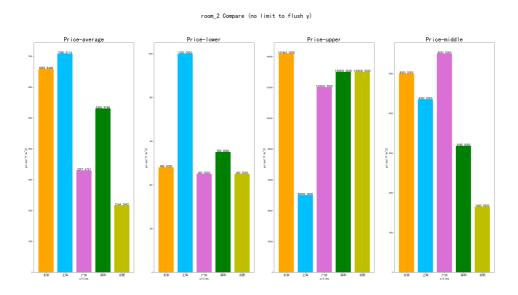
Price-lower

Price-lower

Price-widdle

Pri

二室价格:



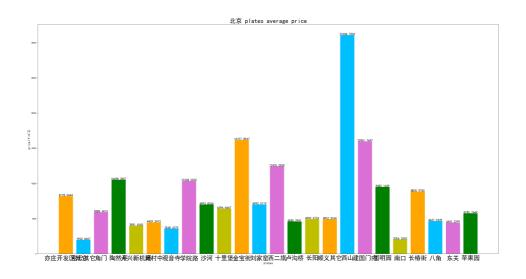
三室价格:

- 1. 北京一室很贵, 上海二室三室很贵
- 2. 合肥一室很贵,广州二室三室很贵,深圳比他俩都高但比上海北京低。

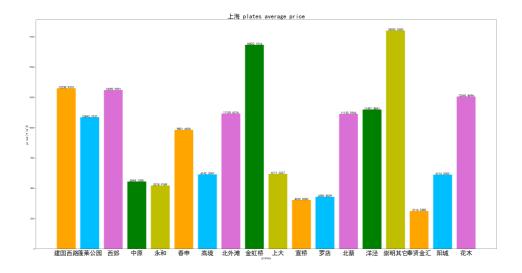
Q3: 计算和分析每个城市不同板块的均价情况

ATTENTION:由于板块数量巨多,我们只选取前 10% 展示

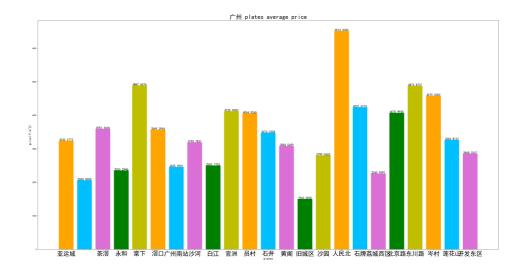
北京:



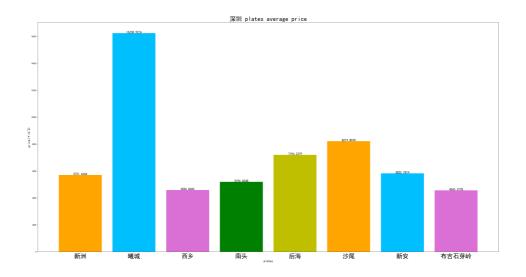
上海:



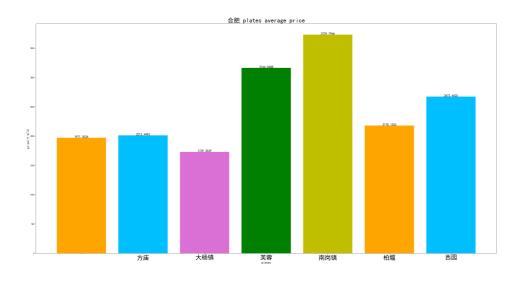
广州:



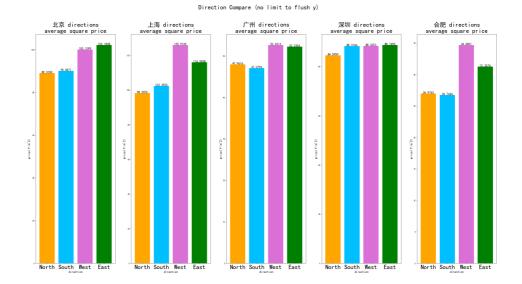
深圳:



合肥:



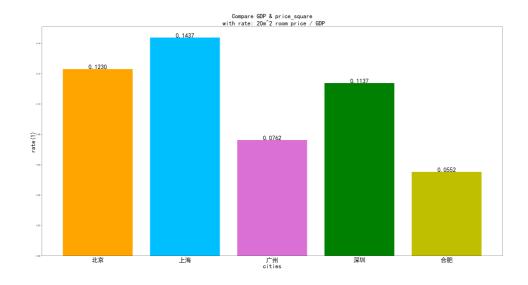
Q4: 比较各个城市不同朝向的单位面积租金分布情况



- 1. 各个城市不一致,比如深圳居然西边价格明显贵一点。
- 2. 东西朝向的房屋价格普遍比南北朝向贵(一个小前提)。
- 3. 沿海城市更看重南北朝向。
- 4. 大体上还是东南贵一点。

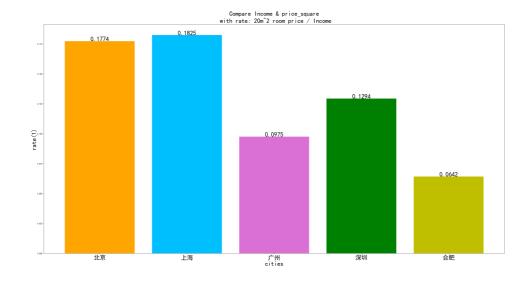
Q5: GDP & 单位面积租金分布

ATTENTION: 我们引入变量: 20平方米一年所支付的租金占总金额数值的比例



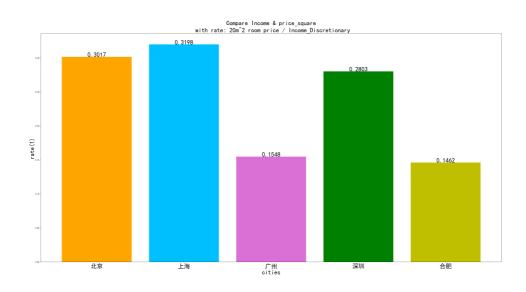
可以看到上海最贵, 北京和深圳差不多, 合肥最低。

Q6: 平均工资 & 单位面积租金分布



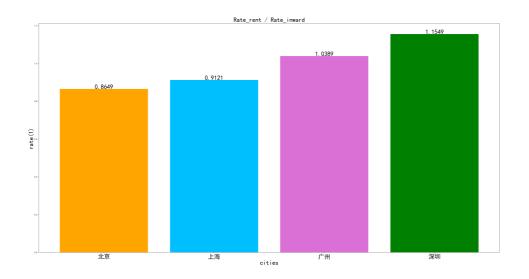
平均工资更能反映:北京上海差不多,其余三个明显低于上海北京,依旧合肥最低。

Q7: 拓展 - 可支配收入 & 单位面积租金分布



这里就看出来问题了:广州降到了合肥的水准!说明在可支配收入中房租占比广州很小,说明房租压力不是很大。

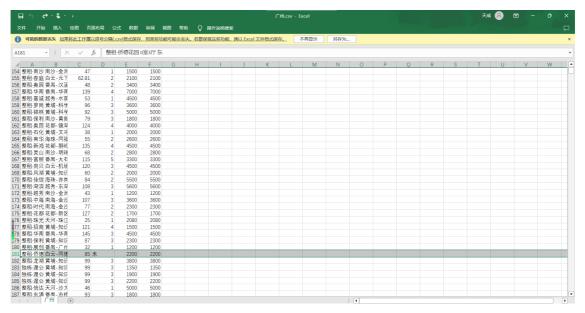
Q8: 拓展-租房人口比例 & 常住非户籍人口比例



这是更有意思的一组数据。我们的租房人口占非户籍人口的比重,北京上海广州深圳依次增高,而北京上海小于1。这说明了入籍的难易程度:北京住了也难入籍,深圳你甚至租房也是本地户籍。所以可以看出深圳的招揽人才在户籍方面下了大功夫,而北京上海则对户籍严把关。

4. 遇到的问题 & 改进

- 1. 爬取数据:用板块方式取出的数据更可靠(综合排序页面爬取去重去脏数据后32000剩3000,地区 爬取剩16000)
- 2. 取出换行和空格:数据要注意规整,尤其是像下图出现的数据缺省或非法。



- 3. price的处理:记录最高和最低。有-则最低最高各一个,没有则都赋值该值。
- 4. 脏数据:

