# 天津大学

# 《智能数据分析》帮助文档

# 一、 WSL 安装

## 1.1 系统准备

## (1) 检查系统版本

按 Win + R 输入 winver 查看版本信息,确保系统为 Windows 10 (版本 2004 及以上,内部版本 19041+) 或 Windows 11。

## (2) 启用虚拟化 (BIOS 设置)

重启电脑进入 BIOS (开机时按 F2、F10、Del 等键, 具体因电脑型号而异)。 在 Advanced 或 Configuration 选 项 中 , 找 到 Intel Virtual Technology 或 AMD-V,设置为 Enabled。

保存设置并退出 BIOS。

## 1.2 启用 WSL 功能

(1) 以管理员身份打开 PowerShell 或 CMD, 依次执行以下命令:

#### # PowerShell

dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart

dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:VirtualMachinePlatform /all
/norestart

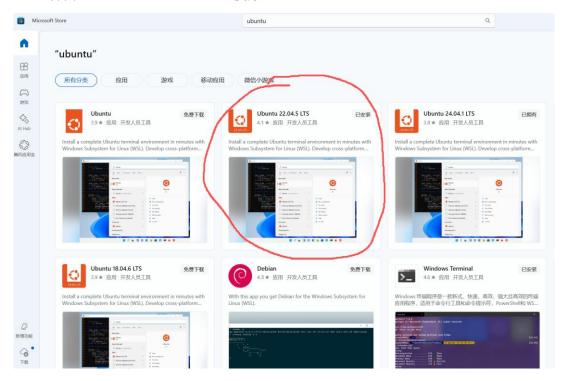
分别启用 WSL 功能与虚拟机平台(WSL 2 必需)

- (2) 按 Win + R 输入 optional features, 勾选以下两项, 之后重启电脑:
  - -- 适用于 Linux 的 Windows 子系统
  - -- 虚拟机平台

#### 1.3 安装 Ubuntu 发行版

这里只介绍通过 Microsoft Store 安装。命令行安装容易因为网络问题 安装不成功,手动安装较复杂。

(1) 打开 Microsoft Store, 搜索 Ubuntu



- (2)选择 Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS,点击获取并安装。 安装完成后,点击启动,首次运行会解压文件(约 1-2 分钟)。
- (3) 设置默认版本为 WSL 2, 打开 Powershell 输入:

#### # Powershell

wsl --set-default-version 2

(4) 验证安装, Powershell 下分别输入

#### # Powershell

wsl --status

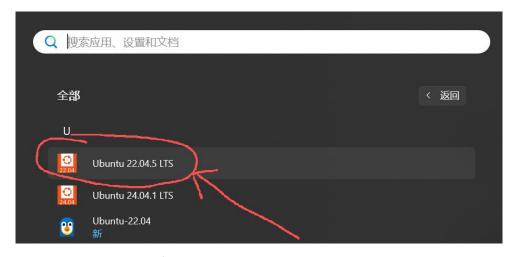
wsl -1 -v

验证输出结果:



## 1.4 启动 WSL

直接在开始菜单中打开:



或者按 win + s, 搜索 Ubuntu 22.04

## 1.5 更新包

(1) 打开 Ubuntu-22.04,按提示信息注册账户、设置密码(密码在输入时不可见),建议设的简短一点。

设置完成后出现类似以下信息

```
Installation successful!

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".

See "man sudo_root" for details.

Welcome to Ubuntu LTS (GNU/Linux 6.6.87.2-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro
```

(2) 更新软件包列表,并安装解压包

```
# Bash
sudo apt update
sudo apt install unzip
```

# 二、前端运行

## 注意 以下操作都是在 Ubuntu 下进行

## 2.1 准备工作

(1) 下载文件 frontend.zip, 找到地址,对地址进行转换

## # Eg. 地址转换

D:\BaiduNetdiskDownload\Edge\frontend.zip

转换为 /mnt/d/BaiduNetdiskDownload/Edge/frontend.zip

C 盘则转换为 /mnt/c/, 注意"/"和"\"的方向

(2) 打开 WSL 输入命令

#### # Bash

cp source ./

source 是转换后的地址。**cp** 是 copy 的简写,这条命令将 Windows 中的 文件复制到 Ubuntu 中。

由于文件较大,等待时间可能较长。

(3) 解压文件到当前文件夹(根目录)

#### # Bash

unzip frontend.zip

## 2.2 安装 Node.js 和 npm

(1) 换源 NodeSource, 执行以下命令

#### # Bash

curl -fsSL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup\_lts.x | sudo -E bash -

(2) 安装 Node.js 和 npm:

#### # Bash

sudo apt update

sudo apt install -y nodejs

(3) 验证安装,检查 Node.js 版本与 npm 版本

#### # Bash

node -v

npm -v

出现类似以下输出 则安装成功

xt@ROG:~/vue\_frontend\$ node -v
v22.20.0
xt@ROG:~/vue\_frontend\$ npm -v
10.9.3

## 2.3 启动前端

cd 进入解压后的文件夹, npm run dev 开启前端:

```
# Bash
cd vue_frontend/
npm run dev
```

如果出现类似错误:

## 按如下方式解决,一定要进入到 vue front 目录下

(1) 删除 node modules 和锁文件,并清除 npm 缓存:

#### # Bash

```
rm -rf node_modules package-lock.json
npm cache clean -force
```

(2) 之后重新安装依赖以及最新版 vite

#### # Bash

npm install

npm install vite@latest --save-dev

(3) 再尝试运行

## # Bash

npm run dev

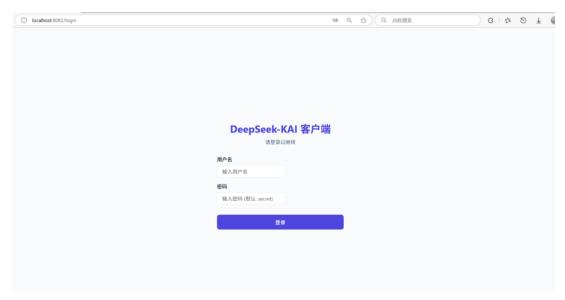
出现则运行成功:

```
VITE v7.1.7 ready in 188 ms

→ Local: http://localhost:8082/
→ press h + enter to show help
```

按住 ctrl 鼠标单击 http://localhost:8082/, 可以打开前端界面。

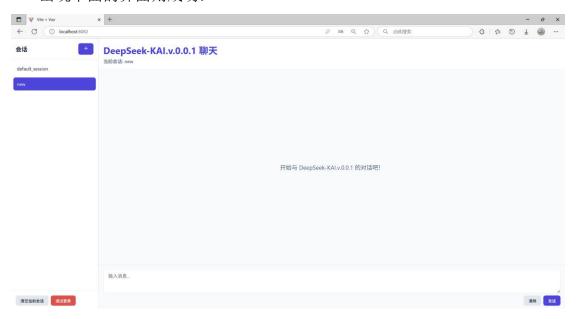
## 2.4 登录前端



用户名任意,密码为 secret

注意 这里需要启动后端,不然会出现登录失败的情况。

出现下面的界面则成功:



# 三、后端运行

## 3.1 下载 Miniconda

(1) 进入到根目录,运行如下命令:

#### # Bash

mkdir -p ~/miniconda3

wget https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86\_64.sh -0 ~/miniconda3/miniconda.sh

bash ~/miniconda3/miniconda.sh -b -u -p ~/miniconda3

rm ~/miniconda3/miniconda.sh

(2) 等待 Miniconda 安装完成。安装完成后输入以下命令来刷新:

#### # Bash

source ~/miniconda3/bin/activate

installation finished. xt@ROG:~\$ source ~/miniconda3/bin/activate (base) xt@ROG:~\$

此时用户名前会出现 (base) 字样, 代表现在是在 conda 环境"base"下 (3) 运行以下命令在所有可用的 shell 上初始化 conda:

#### # Bash

conda init --all

#### 3.2 Miniconda 换源

(1) 换源可以加速下载,解决下载错误的问题。使用以下命令加入源:

#### # Bash

conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main/ conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free/ conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/r/ conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/msys2/

conda config --add channels

https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud/conda-forge/

(2) 设置显示源地址

## # Bash

conda config --set show channel urls yes

(3) 查看当前配置, 检查源是否已经加入:

#### # Bash

conda config --show-sources

## 3.3 在 Miniconda 中搭建 Python 环境

(1) 建立 conda 环境, 版本选择 python3.13。将 myenv 替换为自己的命名。

```
# Bash
conda create --name myenv python=3.13
```

出现以下内容:

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ conda create --name jiaoan1 python=3.10
  channel Terms of Service accepted
Channels:
 https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/msys2https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/r
 - https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
 - defaults
Platform: linux-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done Solving environment: done
## Package Plan ##
  environment location: /home/linone/.conda/envs/jiaoan1
  added / updated specs:
     - python=3.10
The following packages will be downloaded:
     package
                                                  build
                                            h1a3bd86_0
     python-3.10.18
                                                                 26.5 MB https://m
     setuptools-78.1.1
                                       py310h06a4308_0
                                                                  1.7 MB
                                                                           https://m
                                       py310h06a4308_0
                                                                  115 KB
                                                                           https://m
     wheel-0.45.1
                                                 Total:
                                                                 28.4 MB
Proceed ([y]/n)? y
```

此时输入 y 并回车,出现以下内容即创建成功:

```
Downloading and Extracting Packages:

Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

#
# To activate this environment, use
#
# $ conda activate jiaoan1
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
# $ conda deactivate
```

(2) 进入 conda 环境,将 myenv 替换为自己的名称,这里以 jiaoan1 为例

```
# Bash
conda activate myenv
```

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ conda activate jiaoan1
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ cd Misc/
```

可以看到用户名前的"(base)"变为了"(jiaoan1)",说明进入了环境

## 3.4 安装所需包

```
# Bash
# pip 后加上 -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple/ 进行换源
# Django
conda install django
conda install django-ninja
conda install django-cors-headers
# LangChain
conda install langchain
conda install langchain-core
conda install langchain-community
# Llama-Index
conda install llama-index
conda install llama-index-core
# chromadb
conda install chromadb
pip install llama-index-vector-stores-chroma
# Ollama
conda install ollama
pip install -U langchain-ollama
pip install llama-index-embeddings-langchain
pip install llama-index-llms-langchain
```

#### 3.5 Ollama 拉取模型

## (1) 安装 ollama

#### # Bash

curl -fsSL https://ollama.com/install.sh | sh

验证是否安装成功,安装成功则显示版本号:

## # Bash

ollama -v

(2) 启动 ollama 服务器,会占用当前终端窗口

#### # Bash

ollama serve

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ ollama serve time=2025-09-25T12:48:59.480+08:00 level=INFO source=routes.go:1332 msg="server config" env="map[CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES: G PU_DEVICE_ORDINAL: HIP_VISIBLE_DEVICES: HSA_OVERRIDE_GFX_VERSION: HTTPS_PROXY: HTTP_PROXY: NO_PROXY: OLLAMA_CONTEXT_LENG TH:4096 OLLAMA_DEDBUG:INFO OLLAMA_FLASH_ATTENTION:false OLLAMA_GPU_OVERHEAD:0 OLLAMA_HOST.http://127.0.0.1:11434 OLLAMA_INF_INFOUT:5m0s OLLAMA_RV_CACHE_TYPE: OLLAMA_LINA_LIBRARY: OLLAMA_LOND_ITMEOUT:5m0s OLLAMA_MAX_LOAD ED_MODELS:0 OLLAMA_MAX_QUEUE:512 OLLAMA_MODELS:/home/linone/.ollama/models OLLAMA_MOLTIOSER_CACHE:false OLLAMA_NOM_PROVELE:1 OLLAMA_ORDIGINS:[http://localhost thtps://localhost thtps://localhost: https://localhost thtps://localhost: https://localhost thtps://localhost: http://lo.0.0.0 in thtp://lo.0.0.1: http://localhost: https://localhost: https://localhost:
```

## (3) 另开一个终端窗口, 拉取 bge-large:latest 和 deepseek-r1:7b

#### # Bash

ollama pull model name

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ ollama pull bge-large:latest
pulling manifest
pulling 92b37e50807d: 100%
pulling a406579c04136: 100%
pulling 917eef6a95d7: 100%
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ ollama pull deepseek-r1:7b
pulling manifest
pulling 96c4156566d37: 100%
pulling 96c4156566d37: 100%
pulling 6e4c38e1172f: 100%
pulling f4d24e9138dd: 100%
pulling 40fb844194b2: 100%
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
```

#### (4) 测试模型

#### # Bash

ollama run deepseek-r1:7b question

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ ollama run deepseek-r1:7b "请用简单的语言解释量子计算" Thinking... 嗯,用户问的是"请用简单的语言解释量子计算",看来他们可能对这个概念不太了解,想找个简明,句子通顺,让用户容易理解。
量子计算是什么?它涉及到量子力学,比如超导、超冷原子这些现象。所以,或许可以从这些基础只需要简单的解释。
```

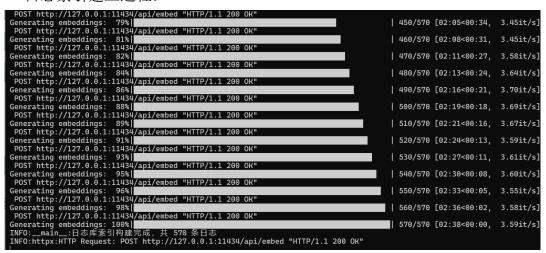
#### 3.6 测试后端核心

(1) 使用 cd 命令进入 Django 后端代码所在目录 /django backend 下

```
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc$ cd ..
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ cd Misc/
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc$ cd django_backend/
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc/django_backend$
```

保证你有一个 Ubuntu 窗口开启了 ollama 服务器,并且 activate 了 对应的 conda 环境,在当前目录下运行文件 topklogsystem.py

## 日志索引建立过程:



## LLM 返回对应的结果(不一定相同):

```
#### 1. 立即采取的措施
- **检查并增加连接池的最大连接数**: 确保连接池能够支持预期的最高并发请求。
- **排查QuotaMgr配置**: 确认QuotaMgr是否正确释放连接,并允许配额重置。
- **优化数据库查询**: 使用更高效的查询策略,减少对数据库资源的消耗。

##### 2. 短期修复方案
- **增加连接池的最大连接数**: 将Alpha36和Alpha44的服务最大连接数从当前值提升到更高的值(例如100)
- **限制等待队列长度**: 设置合理的等待队列长度,避免长时间的阻塞。

##### 3. 长期预防措施
- **定期监控QuotaMgr状态**: 确保QuotaMgr能够正确释放连接池资源,并在需要时重置配额。
- **优化数据库查询**: 采用分页、缓存等技术减少对数据库的频繁连接请求。
- **使用更智能的数据库工具**: 如A+,以提高查询效率和优化资源使用。

### 预警建议
1. **监控指标建议**:
- 监控Alpha36和Alpha44服务的当前连接数、等待队列长度等指标。
2. **告警阈值建议**:
- 设置连接池当前连接数低于50时触发重置配额的操作。
3. **预防措施建议**:
- 定期检查QuotaMgr的日志,确保其正常运行。
- 使用性能分析工具(如A+)优化数据库查询。

通过以上措施,可以有效解决数据库连接池耗尽的问题,并提升系统的整体性能和稳定性。
```

# 四、运行前后端

## 4.1 运行 Ollama 服务器

打开一个 Ubuntu 窗口, 启动 Ollama 服务器

# # Bash

ollama serve

## 4.2 运行 Django 后端

另开一个 Ubuntu 窗口, **确保进入 conda 环境并且正在运行 Ollama 服务器**, 进入目录 /**django\_backend** 下 (manage.py 所在目录) 输入运行指令

#### # Bash

python manage.py runserver

运行效果如下:

```
(jiaoan1) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc/django_backend$ python manage.py runserver Watching for file changes with StatReloader Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

September 25, 2025 - 08:11:35

Django version 5.2.6, using settings 'deepseek_project.settings'

Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8081/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production setting. Use a production more information on production servers see: https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.2/how
```

## 4.3 运行 vue 前端

另开一个 Ubuntu 窗口(总共开启 3 个), 进入目录 /vue\_front 中,运行

## # Bash

npm run dev

运行效果如下:

```
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~$ cd Misc/
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc$ cd vue_frontend/
(base) linone@LAPTOP-LINONE:~/Misc/vue_frontend$ npm run dev

> deepseek-client@0.0.0 dev

> vite

VITE v7.1.6 ready in 269 ms

→ Local: http://localhost:8082/
→ press h + enter to show help
[@vue/compiler-sfc] `defineProps` is a compiler macro and no longer needs to be imported.

[@vue/compiler-sfc] `defineEmits` is a compiler macro and no longer needs to be imported.
```

ctrl + 左键单击 URL, 进入前端界面:

请登录以继续 用户名 linone 密码 secret	DeepSeek-KAI 客户端		
linone 密码 secret	请登录	以继续	
密码 secret 液	用户名		
secret 🔌	linone		
secrety Q	密码		
	secret		
=			
豆球	登	<b>录</b>	

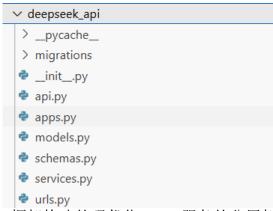
输入用户名(任意)和密码(默认 secret),登录系统



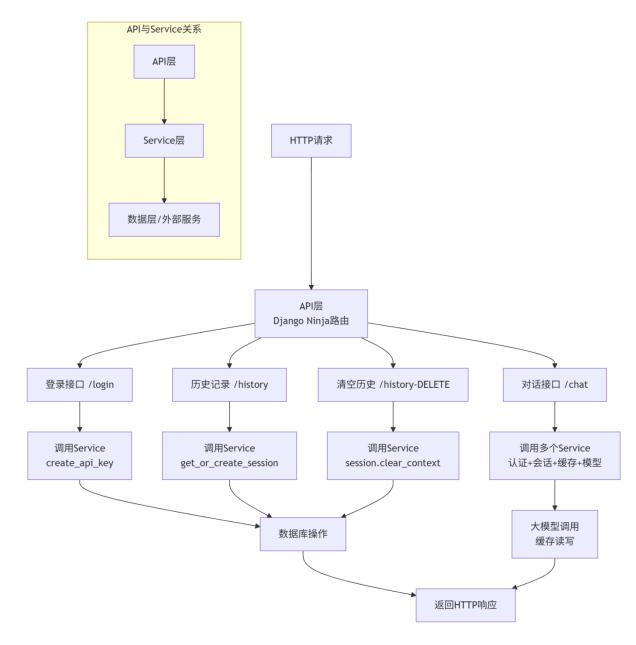
输入日志、问题,等待回复:



# 附录一 Django 框架主要文件说明



基于 Django Ninja 框架构建的现代化 Web 服务的分层架构和请求处理流程



## —、api.py

## 模块一: api\_key\_auth 函数

功能:该函数作为自定义认证逻辑,被挂载到 router 上。当有请求访问该路由器下的任何接口(如 /chat)时, Django Ninja 会首先执行此函数.

#### 工作流程:

- (1) 提取头信息:从 AuthorizationHTTP 头中获取值。
- (2) 解析格式: 检查其是否符合 Bearer <api\_key>的标准格式。
- (3) 验证有效性: 在数据库的 APIKey 模型中查询该密钥是否存在且有效。
- (4) 返回结果:认证成功则返回 APIKey 对象(可通过 request.auth 访
- 问),失败则返回 None (Django Ninja 将自动返回 401 未授权响应)

## 模块二: 登录接口 (/login)

此接口是用户获取访问凭证 (API Key) 的入口。

**路径与方法:** POST /api/login。它被直接注册在 api 实例上,因此无需认证即可访问。

## 工作流程:

- (1) 接收数据: 通过 LoginInSchema (Pydantic 模型) 接收用户名和密码, Django Ninja 会自动进行数据验证。
- (2) 业务逻辑验证:检查用户名和密码是否为空,并验证密码(示例中为固定的 "secret")。(3) 签发密钥:调

用 services.create\_api\_key(username)生成一个与用户绑定的新 API Key 并返回,其中包含密钥和过期时间

#### 模块三:核心对话接口(/chat)

这是整个服务的核心,实现了带上下文记忆的智能对话。

路径与方法: POST /api/chat。此接口位于 router 下, 因此必须携带有效的 API Key 才能访问。

## 工作流程:

- (1) 认证检查:确认 request.auth 存在,即用户已登录。
- (2) 参数处理: 清理 session id 和 user input, 确保输入有效。
- (3) 会话管理:根据 session\_id 和用户身份,获取或创建一个对话会话 (Session)。这是实现多轮对话和上下文隔离的关键。
- (4) 上下文拼接:从会话中获取历史对话记录 (pure\_context),并将其与当前用户输入拼接成一个完整的提示 (prompt)发送给大模型。这确保了模型能理解对话的上下文。
- (5) 调用大模型: 在调用前,先检查是否有缓存回复,以提高响应速度并节约成本。若无缓存,则调用 deepseek r1 api call 函数获取模型回复。
- (6)保存上下文:将本次的"用户输入-模型回复"对追加到会话的历史记录中,并保存到数据库,从而更新对话上下文。

## 模块四:历史记录管理接口 (/history)

这两个接口用于管理用户的对话历史。

- (1) 查看历史 (GET /api/history): 根据提供的 session\_id, 返回该会话的完整对话历史 (即 session.context)。
- (2) 清空历史 (DELETE /api/history): 根据提供的 session\_id, 清空 该会话的对话历史(例如调用 session.clear\_context()方法)。

## 模块五:路由注册

将定义好的路由器挂载到主 API 实例上, 使所有接口生效。

## 二、service.py

模块一: deepseek\_r1\_api\_call(prompt: str) -> str

核心功能: 实际调用 DeepSeek-R1 模型的函数

工作流程: 初始化日志系统,将拼接好的提示词发送给大模型,返回模型生成

的文本回复

模块二: create\_api\_key(user: str) -> str

核心功能: 为用户创建新的 API 密钥

工作流程: 生成随机密钥字符串,设置过期时间,在数据库中创建 APIKey 记

录,并为该密钥创建对应的速率限制记录

关联配置: 使用 settings.TOKEN EXPIRY SECONDS 设置密钥有效期

模块三: validate\_api\_key(key\_str: str) -> bool

核心功能:验证 API 密钥是否有效且未过期

**工作流程:** 检查密钥是否存在,调用 api key.is valid()方法判断是否过

期,自动删除过期密钥

安全机制: 防止使用过期或无效的密钥访问服务

模块四: api\_key\_auth(request)

核心功能: Django Ninja 认证函数,验证请求头中的 API Key

工作流程:解析 Authorization: Bearer <api key>格式,验证密钥有效性

返回值: 认证成功返回 APIKey 对象, 失败返回 None (触发 401 错误)

模块五: check rate limit(key str: str) -> bool

核心功能: 检查 API 密钥的请求频率是否超限

算法实现: 使用令牌桶算法,每分钟最多 RATE LIMIT MAX 次请求

线程安全: 使用 rate lock 确保高并发下的计数准确性

重置机制:超过 RATE LIMIT INTERVAL 时间窗口后重置计数器

模块六: get\_or\_create\_session(session\_id: str, user: APIKey) -> ConversationSession

核心功能: 获取或创建用户的专属会话,实现多轮对话上下文管理

隔离机制:根据 session id 和 user 双重标识隔离不同用户的不同会话

上下文维护: 返回的会话对象包含历史对话记录, 保证对话连贯性

模块七: get cached reply(prompt: str, session id: str, user:

APIKey) -> str | None

核心功能: 从缓存中获取之前相同请求的回复

**缓存键设计:**包含用户、会话 ID 和提示词哈希,避免跨会话缓存冲突

性能优化: 避免重复调用大模型,减少响应时间和 API 成本

模块八: set\_cached\_reply(prompt: str, reply: str, session\_id:

str, user: APIKey, timeout=3600)

核心功能:将模型回复缓存指定时间(默认1小时)

缓存策略: 使用 Django 缓存框架, 支持 Redis 或内存缓存后端

模块九: generate\_cache\_key(original\_key: str) -> str

核心功能: 生成安全的缓存键

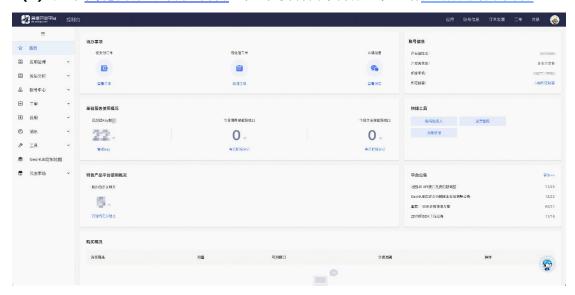
技术实现: 使用 SHA256 哈希算法将任意字符串转换为固定长度安全标识

优势: 避免缓存键过长或包含不安全字符,确保键的唯一性和安全性

# 附录二 LLM 工作流实现

# 一、 申请高德开放平台 API key

(1) 登录高德开放平台控制台,如果没有开发者账号,请注册成为开发者。



(2) 进入**应用管理**,点击页面右上角**创建新应用**,填写表单。



(3) 创建 Key: 进入应用管理,在我的应用中选择需要创建 Key 的应用,点击添加 Key,表单中的服务平台选择 Web 服务、路径规划 API。



(4) 创建成功后,可获取 Key 和安全密钥。



请妥善保管你的 Key。

## 二、 申请 DeepSeek API

(1) 访问 DeepSeek 开放平台, 注册后点击左边的 API keys:



(2) 点击创建 API key 来获取自己的 key,使用时可能要需要小额充值。



(3) DeepSeel API 的帮助文档: <u>首次调用 API | DeepSeek API Docs</u> DeepSeek API 基础调用方法:

```
# Please install OpenAI SDK first: `pip3 install openai`
from openai import OpenAI

client = OpenAI(api_key="<DeepSeek API Key>",
base_url="https://api.deepseek.com")

response = client.chat.completions.create(
    model="deepseek-chat",
```

# 三、工作流的实现

## 3.1 高德地图 API 初步使用

这是一个高德地图的应用示例,打印一个包含了从 (117.314542,38.997899)到(117.170393,39.110190)路径的 json

#### 源代码

```
import requests
import json
def main():
   api key = 'your api key'
   origin = '117.314542,38.997899'
   destination = '117.170393,39.110190'
f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/direction/walking?origin={origin}&destination
={destination}&key={api_key}"
   payload = ""
   headers = {
       'Content-Type': 'application/json',
       'Accept': 'appliction/json'
   }
   access_token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
   print(access token.text)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   main()
```

# 3.2 get\_route() 获取路径

将上面的操作包装为一个函数,得到

#### 源代码

```
import json
import requests

def get_route(origin="117.314542,38.997899",
    destination="117.170393,39.110190"):
        api_key = 'your_api_key'
        url =
    f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/direction/walking?origin={origin}&destination
```

```
={destination}&key={api_key}"

payload = ""
headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    'Accept': 'appliction/json'
}

access_token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
    result = json.loads(access_token.text)['route']
    return result

result = eval(f"get_route()")
print(result)
```

## 3.3 get\_location() 获取经纬度

get\_route() 需要传入的参数是经纬度,很不方便,采用另一个调用来获取地点的经纬度:

#### 源代码

```
import json
import requests
def get_location(address="天津大学北洋园校区"):
   api_key = 'your_api_key'
   url =
f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/geocode/geo?address={address}&key={api_key}"
   payload = ""
   headers = {
       'Content-Type': 'application/json',
       'Accept': 'appliction/json'
   }
   access_token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
   result = json.loads(access_token.text)
   answer = result['geocodes'][0]['location']
   return answer
result = eval(f"get_location()")
# answer = json.loads(result)['geocodes'][0]['location']
print(result)
```

#### 运行结果

117.314542,38.997899

## 3.4 工具流的初步

编写 prompt 来对 LLM 进行知识输入,使用思维链来给大模型提供对应的思考路线

```
from openai import OpenAI
from ds_api_settings import *
import json
import requests
client = OpenAI(api_key=KEY, base_url=URL)
                                              # DeepSeek 的 API key
def send_messages(messages):
   response = client.chat.completions.create(
   model='deepseek-chat',
   messages=messages
   return response.choices[0].message
def get_route(origin="119.300057,26.089245",
destination="119.306711,26.087856"):
   api_key = 'your_api_key'
   url =
f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/direction/walking?origin={origin}&destination
={destination}&key={api key}"
   payload = ""
   headers = {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
       'Accept': 'appliction/json'
   access_token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
   result = json.loads(access token.text)['route']
   return result
system prompt = """
你在运行一个"思考""工具调用""响应"循环。每次只运行一个阶段
1. "思考"阶段: 你要仔细思考用户的问题。
2. "工具调用"阶段:选择可以调用的工具,并且输出对应工具需要的参数。
3. "响应"阶段: 根据工具调用返回的影响, 回复用户问题。
已有的工具如下:
get route:
e.g. get route: 位置坐标, 位置坐标
返回路径
Example:
question: 从 119.300057,26.089245 到 119.306711,26.087856 怎么走?
thought: 我应该调用工具查询这个路径
Action:
   "function name": "get route",
   "function params": "'119.300057,26.089245', '119.306711,26.087856'"
Answer:
{'origin': '119.300057,26.089245', 'destination': '119.306711,26.087856',
'paths': [{'distance': '1056', 'duration': '845', 'steps': [{'instruction': '向北步行 28 米石转
', 'orientation': '北',
```

```
'road': [], 'distance': '28', 'duration': '22', 'polyline':
'119.300004,26.089223;119.300004,26.08924;119.299991,26.089479',
'action': '右转', 'assistant_action': [], 'walk_type': '0'}, {'instruction': '沿鼓东路向东步行
670米右转',
'orientation': '东', 'road': '鼓东路', 'distance': '670', 'duration': '536',
'polyline':
119.299987,26.089479;119.300074,26.089492;119.300074,26.089492;119.300681,26.089553;
119.300681,26.089553;119.301324,26.089644;119.301324,26.089644;119.301606,26.089683;119.301606
,26.089683;119.301719,26.089696;
119.301719,26.089696;119.302305,26.089757;119.302305,26.089757;119.302821,26.089813;119.302821
,26.089813;119.303299,26.08987;
119.303299,26.08987;119.303806,26.089931;119.303806,26.089931;119.303872,26.089935;119.303872,
26.089935;119.30408,26.089935;
119.304484,26.089974;119.304484,26.089974;119.304653,26.089991;119.304653,26.089991;119.304774
,26.090004;119.304774,26.090004;
119.305126,26.090048;119.305126,26.090048;119.305694,26.090152;119.305694,26.090152;119.305846
,26.090178;119.305846,26.090178;
119.306098,26.090221;119.306098,26.090221;119.306693,26.090343', 'action': '右转',
'assistant action': [], 'walk type': '0'},
{'instruction': '沿五四路向南步行 187 米右转', 'orientation': '南', 'road': '五四路', 'distance':
'187', 'duration': '150',
 'polyline':
'119.306693,26.090343;119.30681,26.089965;119.30681,26.089965;119.306858,26.089818;119.306858,
26.089818;
119.306875,26.08977;119.306875,26.08977;119.306901,26.089679;119.306901,26.089679;119.306949,2
6.089553;119.306949,26.089553;
119.30707, 26.089249; 119.30707, 26.089249; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307309, 26.089249; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076; 119.307148, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.089076, 26.08
6.088711', 'action': '右转',
'assistant_action': [], 'walk_type': '0'}, {'instruction': '向西南步行 27 米左转',
 'orientation': '西南', 'road': [], 'distance': '27',
'duration': '22', 'polyline':
'119.307309,26.088707;119.30717,26.088641;119.30717,26.088641;119.307062,26.088598', 'action':
'assistant_action': [], 'walk_type': '0'}, {'instruction': '向东南步行 77 米右转',
'orientation': '东南', 'road': [], 'distance': '77',
'duration': '62', 'polyline': '119.307057,26.088594;119.30737,26.087956', 'action': '右转',
 'assistant action': [], 'walk type': '0'},
{'instruction': '向西步行 67 米到达目的地', 'orientation': '西', 'road': [], 'distance': '67',
'duration': '54',
'polyline':
'119.30737,26.087951;119.30727,26.087951;119.30727,26.087951;119.306836,26.087969;119.306697,2
6.08796;119.306697,26.08796;
119.306697,26.08796', 'action': [], 'assistant_action': '到达目的地', 'walk_type': '0'}]]}
question = """从 119.286612,26.062221 到 119.297300,26.083639 怎么走? """
messages = [
       {'role': 'system', 'content': system_prompt},
       {'role': 'user', 'content': question}
message = send_messages(messages)
response = message.content
try:
       action = response.split("Action:")[1]
except:
       action = response
```

```
action = json.loads(action)
print(f"ModelResponse:\n {action}")

function_name = action["function_name"]
function_params = action["function_params"]
code = f"{function_name}({function_params})"
print(code)

result = eval(code)
print(result)
```

## 运行结果

```
ModelResponse:
{'function_name': 'get_route', 'function_params':
"'119.286612,26.062221', '119.297300,26.083639'"}
get_route('119.286612,26.062221', '119.297300,26.083639')
...具体的路径
```

可以看出 LLM 自动的调用 get\_route() 方法来获取两个坐标间的路径

## 3.5 更进一步

prompt 中涉及多个函数的嵌套调用,给出相应的例子方便 LLM 进行理解。

#### 源代码

```
from openai import OpenAI
from ds_api_settings import *
import json
import requests
client = OpenAI(api_key=KEY, base_url=URL)
def send_messages(messages):
   response = client.chat.completions.create(
   model='deepseek-chat',
   messages=messages
   return response.choices[0].message
def get location(address="福州东街口"):
   api_key = '65285d19de67b34debd054ff18c5c266'
   url =
f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/geocode/geo?address={address}&key={api_key}"
   payload = ""
   headers = {
       'Content-Type': 'application/json',
       'Accept': 'appliction/json'
   }
   access_token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
   result = json.loads(access_token.text)
   answer = result['geocodes'][0]['location']
```

```
return answer
def get_route(origin="119.286612,26.062221",
destination="119.297300,26.083639"):
   api_key = '65285d19de67b34debd054ff18c5c266'
   url =
f"https://restapi.amap.com/v3/direction/walking?origin={origin}&destination
={destination}&key={api key}"
   payload = ""
   headers = {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
      'Accept': 'appliction/json'
   }
   access token = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
data=payload)
   result = json.loads(access_token.text)['route']
   return result
system_prompt = """
你在运行一个"思考""工具调用""响应"循环。每次只运行一个阶段
1. "思考"阶段: 你要仔细思考用户的问题。
2. "工具调用"阶段:选择可以调用的工具,并且输出对应工具需要的参数。
3. "响应"阶段:根据工具调用返回的影响,回复用户问题。
已有的工具如下:
1. get_location:
e.g. get_location: 地点名
返回路径
Example:
question: 福州东街口的位置坐标是什么?
thought: 我应该调用工具查询这个位置坐标
Action:
   "function_name": "get_location",
   "function_params": "'福州东街口'"
Answer:
119.300057,26.089245
2. get route:
e.g. get route: 位置坐标, 位置坐标
返回路径
Example:
question: 从福州东街口到福建省立医院怎么走?
thought: 我应该调用工具查询这个路径
Action:
   "function_name": "get_route",
   "function_params": "eval('get_location("福州东街口")'),
eval('get_location("福建省立医院")')"
```

```
Answer:
{'origin': '119.300057,26.089245', 'destination': '119.306711,26.087856',
 'paths': [{'distance': '1056', 'duration': '845', 'steps': [{'instruction': '向北步行 28 米右转
  ', 'orientation': '北',
 'road': [], 'distance': '28', 'duration': '22', 'polyline':
'119.300004,26.089223;119.300004,26.08924;119.299991,26.089479',
 'action': '右转', 'assistant_action': [], 'walk_type': '0'}, {'instruction': '沿鼓东路向东步行
670米右转',
 'orientation': '东', 'road': '鼓东路', 'distance': '670', 'duration': '536',
'polyline':
'119.299987,26.089479;119.300074,26.089492;119.300074,26.089492;119.300681,26.089553;
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question = """从天津大学北洋园校区到天津大学卫津路校区怎么走? """
messages = [
          {'role': 'system', 'content': system_prompt},
          {'role': 'user', 'content': question}
message = send_messages(messages)
```

```
response = message.content
try:
    action = response.split("Action:")[1]
except:
    action = response
action = json.loads(action)
print(f"ModelResponse:\n {action}")

function_name = action["function_name"]
function_params = action["function_params"]
code = f"{function_name}({function_params})"
print(code)

result = eval(code)
print(result)
```

#### 运行结果

```
ModelResponse:
{'function_name': 'get_route', 'function_params': 'eval(\'get_location("天津大学北洋园校区")\'), eval(\'get_location("天津大学卫津路校区")\')'}
get_route(eval('get_location("天津大学北洋园校区")'), eval('get_location("到天津大学卫津路校区")'))
...具体的路径
```

LLM 学习了我们的范例,根据具体的地名先调用 get\_location() 再调用 get\_route(),并且是用嵌套的方式去实现调用,最终得到具体的路径.