Report

```
#Question 1
#1.1
#读取.tsv 文件
Sig_Eqs = pd.read_csv("D:\ESE_5023\earthquakes-2023-11-01_21-34-06_+0800.tsv", sep='\t')
#根据国家分类并计算各国家死亡人数总和
T_Deaths = Sig_Eqs.groupby("Country")["Deaths"].sum()
print(T_Deaths)
#根据各国家死亡人数总和进行升序排列
Top_ten = T_Deaths.sort_values(ascending=True)
#打印出最大的 10 个数
print(Top_ten.tail(10))
```

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Name: Deaths, dtype: float64	Name: Deaths,	dtype: float64	

#1.2

#建立 Mag 大于 6.0 的 df

T magnitude = Sig Eqs[Sig Eqs["Mag"]>6.0]

#将 df 按照 Year 进行分类并依照时间区分出 Mag 大于 6.0 的数量

T_magnitude_years =T_magnitude.groupby("Year")["Mag"].count() print(T magnitude years)

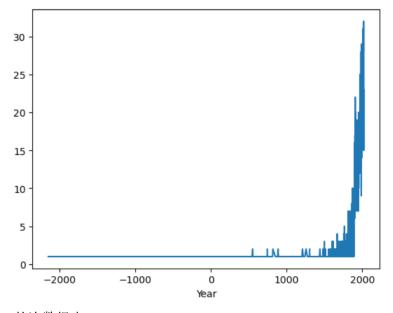
#将时间与震级>6.0 的数量画折线图

T_magnitude_years.plot(x="Year", y="T_magnitude", kind="line") plt.show()

Year	
-2150.0	1
-2000.0	1
-1250.0	1
-1050.0	1
-479.0	1
2019. 0	 27
2019. 0 2020. 0	27 15
2010.0	
2020. 0	15
2020. 0 2021. 0	15 23

Name: Mag, Length: 536, dtype: int64

可以看出地震>6.0 的次数主要出现在 1500-2000 年之间,-2000-500 年间出现地震大于 6.0 级



的次数很少

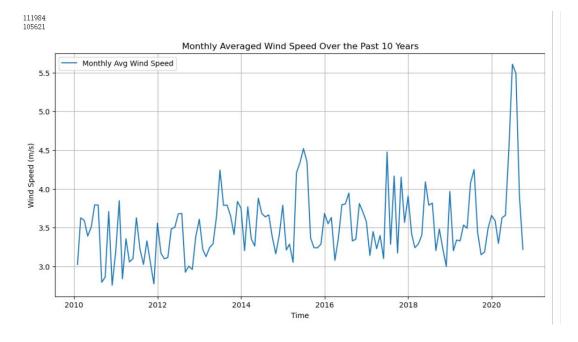
历史地震和现今地震大量资料的统计表明,地震活动在时间上具有一定的周期性,即在一个时间段内发生地震的频次高、强度大,称之为地震活跃期;而在另一个时间段内发生的地震相对频次低、强度小,称之为地震平静期。根据地震发生的特征,又可在活跃期中划出若干"活跃幕"

```
#1.3
def CountEq LargestEq(country):
    # 过滤出指定国家的地震数据
    country data = Sig Eqs[Sig Eqs['Country'] == country]
    total eqs = len(country data)
    # 找到该国家历史上最大的地震的日期
    largest earthquake = Sig Eqs[Sig Eqs['Mag'] == Sig Eqs['Mag'].max()]
# largest earthquake = country data.iloc[country data['Mag'].idxmax()]
                                                                  不明白和上一行有
啥不一样
    date of largest earthquake = largest earthquake['Year']
    #调出总数与日期
    return (total eqs, date of largest earthquake)
#建立一个结果
results = []
# 选定每个国家并调用函数
country = input("Input the country:")
# for country in unique countries:
total eqs, date of largest earthquake = CountEq LargestEq(country)
print(total eqs, date of largest earthquake)
print("====
countries = set(Sig Eqs['Country'])
      date of largest earthquake = CountEq LargestEq(country)
#历遍国家
for country in countries:
    total eqs, date of largest earthquake = CountEq LargestEq(country)
    results.append((country, total eqs, date of largest earthquake))
# 按地震总数降序排列结果
sorted results = sorted(results, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
for country, total eqs, date of largest earthquake in results:
    print(f" 国 家 : {country}, 总 地 震 数 : {total eqs}, 最 大 地 震 日 期 :
{date of largest earthquake}")
       Input the country: CHINA
       620 3845
                1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: NEPAL, 总地震数: 19, 最大地震日期: 3845
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: GUATEMALA, 总地震数: 39, 最大地震日期: 3845
                                                       1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: CUBA, 总地震数: 14, 最大地震日期: 3845
                                                  1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: CHILE, 总地震数: 198, 最大地震日期: 3845
                                                    1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: AZORES (PORTUGAL), 总地震数: 27, 最大地震日期: 3845
                                                              1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
       国家: LAOS, 总地震数: 2, 最大地震日期: 3845
                                                  1960.0
       Name: Year, dtype: float64
```

国家: SOLOMON SEA, 总地震数: 2, 最大地震日期: 3845

1960.0

```
#Question 2
#consult with liu qiming
wind speed = pd.read csv("2281305.csv",low memory = False)
wind data = wind speed[['DATE', 'WND']]
#新建一个表之后加入 df 中
winds = []
#使用,将 WND 中的值分开,并选出 0000 系列的值,并且不是 9999 的 missing
for id,row in wind data.iterrows():
    wind = row["WND"]
    a = wind.split(",")
    #选中真实值是为1的数
    if int(a[4]) == 1 and int(a[0])! = 999:
        winds.append(int(a[3])/10)
    else:
        winds.append(np.nan)
# print(winds)检验 winds
wind data["speed"] = winds
print(len(wind data))
#https://blog.csdn.net/qq_17753903/article/details/89817371
wind data = wind data.dropna()
print(len(wind data))
#判断是否除去空值
#https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/277364792
wind data['DATE'] = pd.to datetime(wind data['DATE'])
#https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/277364792
monthly avg wind speed = wind data.resample('M', on='DATE')['speed'].mean()
# df = wind data[["DATE", "speed"]]
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(monthly avg wind speed.index, monthly avg wind speed, label='Monthly Avg Wind
Speed')
plt.title('Monthly Averaged Wind Speed Over the Past 10 Years')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Wind Speed (m/s)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
WND 中选取 1 为真实值,排除 9999 的 missing
```



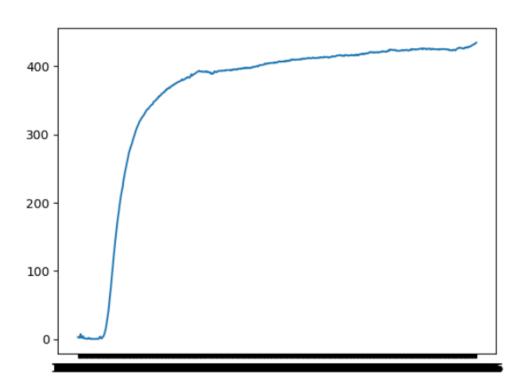
#Question 3
#3.1
#来自课题组外场观测的数据
df = pd.read_excel("20230308_Ozone.xlsx")
#除去因为仪器偏差造成 ozone 浓度小于 0
df = df[df["Conc."]>0]
df

Out[9]:

	Conc.	т	Р	Date	Time
0	2.8	24.0	938.7	2023-03-08	19:52:27
1	2.8	24.6	938.9	2023-03-08	19:53:27
2	2.2	25.1	940.0	2023-03-08	19:54:27
3	1.7	25.6	940.1	2023-03-08	19:55:27
4	5.0	26.1	940.5	2023-03-08	19:56:27
753	432.7	36.1	937.9	2023-03-09	08:27:36
754	432.5	36.1	937.8	2023-03-09	08:28:36
755	433.1	36.2	937.8	2023-03-09	08:29:36
756	433.5	36.2	937.8	2023-03-09	08:30:36
757	434.6	36.2	937.9	2023-03-09	08:31:36

728 rows × 5 columns

#3.2
#以时间序列中 ozone 的浓度变化画图 其中 astype (str)是改变 Time 的数据结构 plt.plot(df["Time"].astype(str), df["Conc."])
plt.show()



#时间点太多,显示不出来

#3.3

a = df["Conc."].describe()

b = df["T"].mean()

c = df["P"].mean()

d = df["T"].max()

e = df["T"].min()

print(a,b,c,d,e)

count	728.000000
mean	358.698214
std	118.287084
min	0.100000
25%	376.400000
50%	405.800000
75%	420.525000
max	434.600000

Name: Conc., dtype: float64 35.29615384615385 938.2508241758242 36.2 24.0

可以看出夜间到清晨时 ozone 的浓度在不断上升,最大值为 434.6,最小值为 0.1 测量的平均值为 358.698214,其中温度也在不断上升,最大值为 36.2 $^{\circ}$,最小值为 24.0 $^{\circ}$,平均温度为 35.3 $^{\circ}$,其中压力的平均值为 938.25hpa