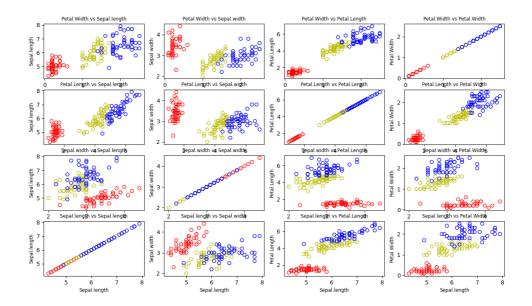
数据可视化作业

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作业1

使用IRIS数据集,在一个figure中绘制出右侧的16个子图。分别使用花瓣长度、花瓣宽度、花萼长度和花萼宽度这四种数据,两两组合,形成散点。

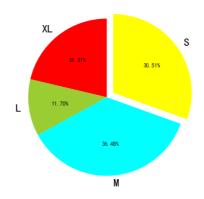
```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
 3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
 5 # 读取数据
 6 BasePath = r'D:\python_repo\homework\11\sample' # cvs文件的保存路径
7
   iris = pd.read_csv(BasePath+'\\iris.csv')
8
    print(iris)
   colors = ['r', 'y', 'b'] # 定义三种散点的颜色
9
10
    Species = iris.Species.unique() # 对类别去重
    print(Species)
11
12
13
    namelz = ['Sepal.length', 'Sepal.width', 'Petal.Length', 'Petal.Width']
14
15
    figure, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=4, ncols=4, figsize=(40,40))
    for i in range(0, 16):
16
17
       r = i // 4
       c = i \% 4
18
       ax[r][c].set_title(namelz[3-r] + ' vs ' + namelz[c],fontsize='small')
19
20
       ax[r][c].set_xlabel(namelz[3-r],fontsize='small')
21
       ax[r][c].set_ylabel(namelz[c],fontsize='small')
22
       for j in range(3):
23
            ax[r][c].scatter(iris.loc[iris.Species == Species[j], namelz[3-r]],
24
                            iris.loc[iris.Species == Species[j], namelz[c]],
    s=35, c='', edgecolors=colors[j], label=Species[j])
25
26
    plt.show()
27
```



- 1. 找一组自己感兴趣的真实数据,绘制出饼图。并看看数据 的项数在什么范围比较合适在饼图中展示;
- 2. 调整数据的顺序或角度,使得第一个扇区在12点方向开始;
- 3. 调整字体的大小、标签的位置等参数。

```
import numpy as np
1
2
    import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
 5
 6
   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #解决中文乱码
7
    plt.figure(figsize=(6,9)) #调节图形大小
    labels = ['XL','L','M','S'] #定义标签
8
9
    sizes = [461,253,789,660] #每块值
    colors = ['red','yellowgreen','cyan','yellow'] #每块颜色定义
10
11
    explode = (0,0,0,0.1) #将某一块分割出来,值越大分割出的间隙越大
    patches,text1,text2 = plt.pie(sizes,
12
13
                         explode=explode,
14
                         labels=labels,
                         colors=colors,
15
16
                         autopct = '%3.2f%%', #数值保留固定小数位
                         startangle =90, #逆时针起始角度设置
17
18
                         pctdistance = 0.6) #数值距圆心半径倍数距离
19
    for t in text1:
       t.set_size(20)
20
21
    plt.title('服装设计',fontsize=30)
22
    plt.axis('equal')
    plt.show()
23
24
```

服装设计



作业3

在中国地图上展示每个省 的高考人数或大学数量。

```
from pyecharts import options as opts
 2
    from pyecharts.charts import Map
 3
    import random
    from pyecharts.render import make_snapshot
 5
    from snapshot_phantomjs import snapshot
 6
    import csv
 7
 8
 9
    def data():
10
        with open(r"D:\python_repo\homework\11\sample\中国大学数量.csv",'r') as f:
11
                reader = csv.reader(f)
12
                head = next(reader)
13
                next(reader)
14
                1z = []
15
                for line in reader:
                    value = float(line[1][:-1])
16
                    lz.append([line[0],value])
17
                    print([line[0],value])
18
                return 1z
19
20
21
22
    def map_visualmap() -> Map:
23
        c = (
24
            Map()
25
            .add("各省2017年考生数量", [z for z in data()], "china")
26
            .set_global_opts(
27
                title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="Map-VisualMap(连续型)"),
28
                visualmap_opts=opts.VisualMapOpts(min_=0, max_=100))
29
            .set_series_opts(label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False))
30
        )
31
        return c
32
    make_snapshot(snapshot, map_visualmap().render(), "map1.png")
33
```

```
for i in range(5):
    map_visualmap().render("map"+str(i)+".html")
    print("done")
```

Map-VisualMap (连续型) 各省2017年考生数量

作业4

展示自己家乡所在城市的温度变化热力图,要求至少有10天的数据。

```
1 from pyecharts import options as opts
 2 from pyecharts.charts import Geo
 3
   from pyecharts.globals import ChartType
   import random
    from pyecharts.render import make_snapshot
    from snapshot_phantomjs import snapshot
7
    import csv
8
9
10
    cities = '合肥市、芜湖市、蚌埠市、淮南市、马鞍山市、淮北市、铜陵市、安庆市、黄山市、滁州
    市、阜阳市、宿州市、六安市、亳州市、池州市、宣城市"
    Anhui_cities = cities.split(', ')
11
12
    tmp = []
    with open(r'D:\python\_repo\homework\11\hw\da.csv','r') as f:
13
        reader = csv.reader(f)
14
15
       for line in reader:
           tmp.append(line)
16
17
18
    def geo_guangdong(title, day) -> Geo:
19
20
       c = (
           Geo()
21
            .add_schema(maptype="安徽")
22
23
            .add(
24
               title,
25
               [list(z) for z in zip(Anhui_cities,tmp[day])],
26
               type_=ChartType.HEATMAP,
```

```
27
28
            .set_global_opts(
29
                visualmap_opts=opts.VisualMapOpts(max_=18), #
    is_piecewise=True),
30
                title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="安徽省11月份各地市温度变化情况"),
31
            )
32
33
        return c
34
35
36
    for i in range(10):
37
        str_date = "11月" + str(i+1) + "目"
38
        make_snapshot(snapshot, geo_guangdong(str_date,i).render(),
39
                      str(i+1)+".png", pixel_ratio=1)
40
        print(str_date)
41
```

数据如下:

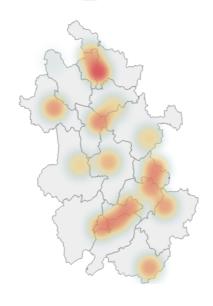
```
16.0 ,16.5 ,10.5 ,15.5 ,15.5 ,15.0 ,16.0 ,16.0 ,16.0 ,10.5 ,18.5 ,17.5 ,10.5
    ,2.5 ,16.5 ,16.5
   15.0, 16.0, 10, 14.5, 16.5, 12.0, 16.0, 16.0, 15.5, 10, 15.0, 17.5, 10
    ,4.0 ,16.5 ,16.0
   13.0 ,13.0 ,10 ,13.0 ,13.0 ,11.5 ,14.0 ,14.5 ,13.5 ,10 ,13.5 ,16.5 ,10
    ,4.5 ,13.5 ,12.5
   14.0 ,14.5 ,8.5 ,14.0 ,14.5 ,13.5 ,15.0 ,15.0 ,15.0 ,8.5 ,15.0 ,16.5 ,8.5
    ,4.0 ,15.5 ,15.0
   15.0 ,16.5 ,9.5 ,14.5 ,17.0 ,13.0 ,18.0 ,17.0 ,18.5 ,9.5 ,18.0 ,14.5 ,9.5
    ,1.5 ,17.5 ,17.0
6 | 15.5 ,17.0 ,11.0 ,17.5 ,17.0 ,17.5 ,19.0 ,11.0 ,20.5 ,14.0 ,11.0
    ,1.0 ,17.0 ,16.0
  14.5 ,16.5 ,10.5 ,17.0 ,17.0 ,17.0 ,17.0 ,17.5 ,10.5 ,18.0 ,14.5 ,10.5
    ,2.5 ,16.0 ,16.0
8 14.0 ,14.5 ,8.0 ,15.0 ,15.0 ,12.0 ,14.5 ,15.0 ,15.5 ,8.0 ,15.5 ,14.5 ,8.0
    ,3.5 ,14.5 ,13.5
9 13.5 ,14.0 ,9.0 ,14.0 ,15.0 ,12.0 ,14.5 ,13.5 ,9.0 ,14.5 ,17.5 ,9.0
    ,2.5 ,14.0 ,13.5
10. 12.5 ,14.0 ,10.0 ,14.5 ,14.5 ,13.0 ,14.0 ,14.5 ,10.0 ,13.5 ,10.0 ,14.0 ,17.5 ,10.0
    ,2.0 ,14.0 ,13.5
11
```



安徽省11月份各地市温度变化情况 11月4日 安徽省11月份各地市温度变化情况 11月5日 安徽省11月份各地市温度变化情况 11月6日

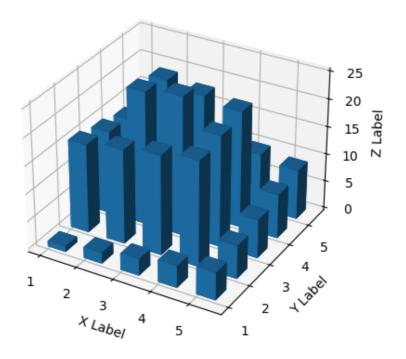






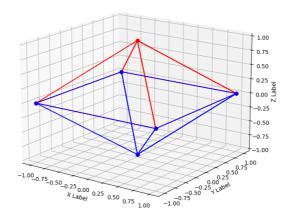
生成一个直方图,有25根直方柱。要求直方柱的最小值是1,最大值是25,要求沿着边缘,从外到内逐步增大

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
2
 3
    import numpy as np
4
5 # 设置画布
6 fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_subplot(projection='3d')
7
    ax.set_xlabel('X Label')
9
    ax.set_ylabel('Y Label')
10
    ax.set_zlabel('z Label')
11
12 # 设置x、y、z的关系
13
   x = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1,
    2, 3, 4, 5])
    y = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5,
14
    5, 5, 5, 5])
    z = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 6, 15, 24, 25, 20, 7, 14, 23,
15
    22, 21, 8, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9])
16
    bottom = np.zeros_like(z)
17
18 # 绘制3D直方图
    width = depth = 0.5
19
20
    ax.bar3d(x, y, bottom, width, depth, z, shade=True)
    ax.set_xticks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
21
22
    ax.set_yticks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
23
24 # 显示图形
25
    plt.show()
```



- 1. 生成一个金字塔的线图
- 2. 生成一上一下两个金字塔,叠放在一起

```
import numpy as np
    from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
3
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
   # 设置画布
5
  fig = plt.figure()
6
7
    ax = fig.add_subplot(projection='3d')
8
    ax.set_xlabel('X Label')
9
    ax.set_ylabel('Y Label')
10
    ax.set_zlabel('Z Label')
11
12
   # 设置x、y、z轴数据
13 x = \text{np.array}([0, -1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, -1, 0, -1, -1])
    y = np.array([0, -1, -1, 0, -1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, -1])
14
15
    z1 = np.array([1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0])
    z2 = -z1
16
17
18
    # 使用plot画3D线图
19
20
    plt.plot(x, y, z1, 'r', marker='o')
    plt.plot(x, y, z2, 'b', marker='o')
21
    ax.set_zticks([-1, -0.75, -0.5, -0.25, 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1])
22
23
    ax.set_xticks([-1, -0.75, -0.5, -0.25, 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1])
    ax.set_yticks([-1, -0.75, -0.5, -0.25, 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1])
24
25
26
    # 显示线图
```



生成一个散点图,如下图所示。 $z=x^2+y^2$

```
1
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
   import numpy as np
    from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
   import math
4
5
6 # 设置画布
7 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(40,40))
   ax = fig.add_subplot(projection='3d')
9
   ax.set_xlabel('X Label')
10 ax.set_ylabel('Y Label')
11 | ax.set_zlabel('Z Label')
12
13 # 设置x、y、z的值
14 \mid x = np.random.randint(-100, 100, 5000)
   y = np.random.randint(-100, 100, 5000)
15
16
  z1 = x**2 + y**2 - 20000
    z2 = -z1
17
18
19
    # 绘制散点图
    ax.scatter(x, y, z1, zdir='z', s=20, c='r', marker='^', depthshade=True)
20
    ax.scatter(x, y, z2, zdir='z', s=20, c='b', marker='v', depthshade=True)
21
22
23
   # 显示图画
24 plt.show()
```

