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# 旅游

意义: 用户广泛&意义持久

解决的问题: 路线规划与及时调整









### 实现代码: 爬取城市介绍

```
#搜索城市信息
108
109
    pclass CityInfo (models.Model):
110
         def init (self, city name):
111
              self.city name=city name
                                             Beautifulsoup: 百度百科城市介绍
          def getCityinfo(self):
112
              #生成网址
113
114
              url = 'https://baike.baidu.com/item/{}'.format(parse.quote(self.city name))
115
              header = {"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.3
116
              r = requests.get(url, headers=header)
              #提取城市简介所在部分的html
117
118
              soup = soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, "html.parser")
              html = soup.select(".lemma-summary")
119
              # 提取文字并转为字符串
120
121
              raw string = "".join([x.get text() for x in html])
              #去除所有空白字符
122
123
              new string = raw string.split()
              #去除百度百科内容的脚注符号并重组回字符串
124
125
              clear = re.compile(r'' \setminus [d* \setminus W* \setminus d* \setminus ]'')
              city intro = "".join([i for i in new string if not clear.search(i)])
126
127
              return city intro
128
```

## 实现代码: 爬取热门景点

```
#从马蜂窝搜集热门景点游记与点评
□class HotDestination (models.Model):
    def init (self,city,path svg,path html):
                                                        Requests: 马蜂窝
        self.city = city
        self.path svq = path svq
        self.path html = path html
        #准备一个url模板
        self.url pattern="http://www.mafengwo.cn/search/q.php?q="+self.city+"&p={0}&t=pois&kt=1"
        #准备请求头
        self.headers={"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
    #获取前page number页的url列表
    def get url list(self,page number):
        url list=[]
        for i in range(1,page number+1):
            url=self.url pattern.format(i)
            url list.append(url)
        return url list
    #根据url发送请求,获取数据
    def get page(self,url):
        response = requests.get(url,headers=self.headers)
        return response.content.decode()
```

## 实现代码: 爬取热门景点

```
#解析页面数据
                                                         Xpath:解析页面数据
def get datas(self,page):
   element = etree.HTML(page)
   #定义空列表,保存后面的数据
                                                           (景点名称、评论数量、游记数量)
   data list=[]
   #1.获取标签列表
   lis=element.xpath("//*[@id=' j search result left']/div/div/ul/li")
   #2.遍历标签列表
   for li in lis:
       #提取景点名称
       #定义一个字典用于保存数据
       item={}
       name="".join(li.xpath("./div/div[2]/h3/a//text()"))
       if name.find("景点")==-1:
          continue
       #删除景点括号内的英文名
       name = re.sub("\\ (.*?\\) ", "", name)
                                                              #获取游记数量
       item["name"]=name.replace("景点 - ","")
                                                              article=li.xpath("./div/div[2]/ul/li[3]/a//text()")[0]
                                                              #截取其中的数字
       #获取点评数量
                                                              article 1=article.lstrip("游记(")
       comment=li.xpath("./div/div[2]/ul/li[2]/a//text()")[0]
                                                              article 2=article 1.rstrip(")")
       #截取其中的数字
                                                              item["article number"]=int(article 2)
       comment 1=comment.lstrip("蜂评(")
       comment 2=comment 1.rstrip(")")
                                                              #保存在一开始定义的空列表中
       item["comment number"]=int(comment 2)
                                                              data list.append(item)
                                                           return data list
```

## 实现代码: 热门景点可视化

```
#排序与制图
def present(self,data list,destination number):
   #3.根据评论数量进行排序
   se list=sorted(data list, key=lambda x:x['comment number'], reverse=True)
   #4.做出柱状图
  #定义图表形式与框架
  #使用NeonStyle,渐变特效多
   my style=pygal.style.RotateStyle("#FF7F00",base style=NeonStyle)
   my style.title font size=20
   my style.label font size=10
   my style.major label font size=12
   my style.legend font size=16
   my style.tooltip font size=24
   #tooltip border radius使得tip框四个角变圆滑
   destination bar=pygal.Bar(style=my_style,tooltip_border_radius=10)
   destination bar.title=self.city+"热门景点点评与游记数量"
   destination bar.width=1200
   #X轴景点名向右旋转30度
   destination bar.x label rotation=30
   #X轴景点名最多显示5个字,省略者鼠标移至上方会显示全名
   destination bar.truncate label=5
   #主标签间隔
   destination bar.x labels major every=1
   destination bar.y labels major every=3
   #添加数据
   destinations=[]
   comments=[]
   articles=[]
```

对景点排序(用点评数量反映热门程度)

NeonStlye: 画图

(景点名称、评论数量、

游记数量)

### 实现代码: 热门景点可视化

```
#搜到的景点大于等于destination number个时
if len(se list)>=destination number:
                                                                     加入百度地图链接
   i = 0
   while i<destination number:</pre>
       #加入百度地图链接
       comments.append({"value":se list[i]['comment number'], "xlink":self.getLocation(se list[i]['name'])})
       articles.append({"value":se list[i]['article number'], "xlink":self.getLocation(se list[i]['name'])})
       destinations.append(se list[i]['name'])
       i += 1
   #使用双纵坐标
   #标签部分还加入提示
   destination bar.add({"title":"点评数","tooltip":"Comments"},comments)
   destination bar.add({"title":"游记数", "tooltip":"Travels"}, articles, secondary=True)
   destination bar.x labels=destinations
#搜到的景点不足destination number个时
else:
   for i in range(0,len(se list)):
       #加入百度地图链接
       comments.append({"value":se list[i]['comment number'], "xlink":self.getLocation(se list[i]['name'])})
       articles.append({"value":se list[i]['article number'], "xlink":self.getLocation(se list[i]['name'])})
       destinations.append(se list[i]['name'])
   #使用双纵坐标
   #标签部分还加入提示
   destination bar.add({"title":"点评数","tooltip":"Comments"},comments)
   destination bar.add({"title":"游记数", "tooltip":"Travels"}, articles, secondary=True)
   destination bar.x labels=destinations
#保存图表
destination bar.render to file(self.path svg)
```

## 实现代码: 最短路径的计算

### 1、对选定景点进行全排列→

```
#生成景点的全排列
                                                                           array = list(range(len(chosen location)))
for x in pailie:
                                                                           all path = []
   path1 = []
                                                                          pailie = list(itertools.permutations(array))
   #对用户是否输入起点和终点进行判断
   if self.startpoint in self.chosen spots and self.endpoint in self.chosen spots:
       startpoint num = self.chosen spots.index(self.startpoint) # 起点
       endpoint num = self.chosen spots.index(self.endpoint) # 终点
       if x[0] ==  startpoint num and x[len(chosen location) - 1] ==  endpoint num:
           for y in x:
              path1.append(y)
                                                                                         ←2、筛选(考虑到
           all path.append(path1)
   elif self.startpoint in self.chosen spots and self.endpoint not in self.chosen spots:
       startpoint num = self.chosen spots.index(self.startpoint) # 起点
                                                                                         起点和终点的限制)
       if x[0] == startpoint num:
           for y in x:
              path1.append(y)
           all path.append(path1)
   elif self.endpoint in self.chosen spots and self.startpoint not in self.chosen spots:
       endpoint num = self.chosen spots.index(self.endpoint) # 终点
       if x[len(chosen location) - 1] == endpoint num:
           for y in x:
              path1.append(y)
           all path.append(path1)
   else:
       for y in x:
           path1.append(y)
       all path.append(path1)
```

#计算最短路径

def getPath(self,chosen location):

#景点名形式的最短路径 bestway num = []

bestway = []

## 实现代码: 最短路径的计算

return bestway

```
i = 0
distance2 = 10000000000000 # 只需要规定一个足够大的数就行
while i < len(all path):</pre>
   distance1 = 0
   for j in range(len(chosen location) - 1):
       # 计算两点间距离
       sight1 = chosen location[all path[i][j]]
       sight2 = chosen_location[all_path[i][j + 1]]
       distance = (float(sight1[0]) - float(sight2[0])) ** 2 + (float(sight1[1]) - float(sight2[1])) ** 2
       distance = math.sqrt(distance)
       # 计算整条路径距离
       distance1 += distance
   # 选取最短路径
   if distance1 < distance2:</pre>
                                                  3、计算最短路径输出
       distance2 = distance1
      bestway num = all path[i]
                                                    (利用经纬度作为坐标, 计算
   i += 1
# 对应景点名
                                                  每条满足要求路线的总距离)
for i in bestway num:
   bestway.append(self.chosen spots[i])
#返回最佳路线
```

## 实现代码: 爬取推荐路线

爬取途牛网上满意度最高的旅游团旅行路线(为用户推荐), 爬取过程与马蜂窝类似, 但考虑到存在许多旅游团的路线相同, 最后多加上了去掉重复路线的代码

```
#去掉重复路线
item=[]
if len(data_list)>2:
    for i in range(len(data_list)-2):
        try:
        trying=data_list.index(data_list[i],i+1)
    except:
        item.append(data_list[i])
    else:
        pass
    item.append(data_list[-1])
else:
    for i in data_list:
        item.append(i)
return item
```

### 实现代码: 爬取经纬度

利用百度地图开放平台爬取景点的经纬度,并与景点名称——对应,装入列表以备调用

```
for i in data lists:
    try:
       ak = "SmC9G6mGN1TNQwrh5R804gT6ccMIxBo1"
       url = "http://api.map.baidu.com/place/v2/search?query={0}&region={1}&output=json&ak={2}".format(
            parse. quote(i["name"]), parse. quote(self. city), ak)
        res = requests.get(url)
        json data = json.loads(res.text)
        lng = float(json data["results"][0]["location"]["lng"])
        lat = float(json data["results"][0]["location"]["lat"])
        sights.append(i["name"])
        values.append(round(i["comment_number"] * 0.1 + i["article_number"] * 0.9, 1))
        locations[i["name"]] = [lng, lat]
        information_list.append((self.city, i["name"]))
```

### 实现代码: 制作景点分布图

利用pyecharts库的城市地图,添加景点标记点,并利用景点的热度值对标记点的颜色进行区分

```
def getMap(self, sights, values, locations)
         labels = zip(sights, values)
         sights_map = Geo(init_opts=opts.InitOpts(width='1140px', height='600px',bg_color = "pink"))
         if self.city=="中西区" or self.city=="东区" or self.city=="九龙城区" or self.city=="南区" or self.city=="深水埗区 or self.city=="清仔区" or self.city=="黄大仙
                   sights_map.add_schema(maptype="香港")
         elif self.city=="圣安多尼堂区" or self.city=="望德堂区" or self.city=="入顺堂区" or self.city=="圣方济各堂区" or self.city=="嘉模堂区" or self.city=="大堂区" or
                    sights map. add schema(maptype="澳门")
         elif self.city=="台北市" or self.city=="高雄市" or self.city=="台北县" or self.city=="台中县" or self.city=="台南县" or self.city=="台南市" or self.city=="他园具" or self.city=="台南县" or self.city=="台南市" or self.city=="台南市" or self.city=="台南克" or self.city=="白南克" or self.city=="台南克" or self.city=="白南克" or 
                   sights map. add schema (maptype="台湾")
                   sights_map.add_schema(maptype=self.city.rstrip("市"))
         for sight in sights:
                   sights map. add coordinate(sight, locations[sight][0], locations[sight][1])
         sights_map.add("热门指数=点评数*10%+游记数*90%", labels, type_="effectScatter")
         sights_map.set_series_opts(label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False),
                                                                           effect_opts=opts. EffectOpts(is_show=True, brush_type="stroke"))
         #全局设置
         sights_map.set_global_opts(
                  visualmap opts=opts. VisualMapOpts(is show=True, max =max(values), min =min(values)),
                 title opts=opts. TitleOpts(
```

# 实现代码: 规划路线可视化

在原本景点分布图的基础上,添加为用户规划的路线的连线展示

### 实现代码: 爬取旅社信息

爬取木鸟民宿网站上的信息,利用while循环进行翻页, 爬取各城市所有旅社的信息

```
class HostelPrice (models. Model)
       self.path=path
   def get pinyin(self):
           city pinyins = {}
           reader = csv. DictReader(csvfile)
           for row in reader:
               city_pinyins[row["city"]] = row["pinyin"]
       return city_pinyins[self.city]
   def get_price(self, city_pinyin):
       page = 1
       prices_list = []
       while True:
           url = "https://www.muniao.com/{0}/null-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-{1}.html?tn=mnl9091015".format(city_pinyin, page)
           header = {"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/78.0,3904.108 Safari/537.36"]
```

### 实现代码: 爬取旅社信息

爬取木鸟民宿网站上的信息,利用while循环进行翻页, 爬取各城市所有旅社的信息

```
try:
    r = requests.get(url, headers=header)
    soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, "html.parser")
    #超出范围便报错
    last_page = int(soup.find(class_ = "Lpage_lil")['title'])
except:
    break
else:
    page+=1
    #获取所有价格装入列表
    prices = soup.find_all(class_='s_mn_house_price2')
    prices_list.extend([int(float(re.sub("\D",'', price.get_text()))) for price in prices])
```

## 实现代码: 旅社价格统计

```
range0=0
range1=0
range2=0
range3=0
range4=0
range5=0
for price in prices_list:
    if price<=100:
        range0+=1
    elif price<=200:</pre>
        range1+=1
    elif price<=300:
        range2+=1
    elif price <= 400:
        range3+=1
    elif price<=500:</pre>
        range4+=1
        range5+=1
return range0, range1, range2, range3, range4, range5
```

划分6个价格区间,统计每个价格区间的旅社数量

### 实现代码: 旅社价格统计

```
def create_chart(self, *hotel_numbers):
   my_style=pygal.style.RotateStyle("#FF0000", base_style=NeonStyle)
   my_style.title_font_size=20
   my_style.legend_font_size=16
   my_style.tooltip_font_size=21
   pie_chart=pygal.Pie(style=my_style, inner_radius=0.5, tooltip_border_radius=10)
   pie chart.width=1200
   pie chart.legend at bottom=True
   pie chart.legend at bottom columns=6
   pie chart.title=self.city+"旅社一宿价格分布"
   pie chart.add({'title': "100元(含)以下",'tooltip': 'Below ¥100','xlink': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=0-100"},
   pie chart.add({'title': "100-200元(含)",'tooltip': '\Y100-200','xlink': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=100-200"},
   pie_chart.add({'title': "200-300元(含)",'tooltip': '\Y200-300','xlink': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=200-300"},
   pie_chart.add({'title': "300-400元(含)",'tooltip': '\footstart': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=300-400"},
                 [{"value": hotel_numbers[3], "xlink":"/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=300-400"}])
   pie_chart.add({'title': "400-500元(含)",'tooltip': '\Y400-500','xlink': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=400-500"},
   pie_chart.add({'title': "500元以上",'tooltip': 'Above \text{Y500','xlink': "/hostel-introduction/?city="+self.city+"&price=500-"},
```

利用pygal库制作 饼图,并在饼图 的各个部分加入 链接,用户通过 链接可以查看到 对应区间的旅社 的信息

## 实现代码: 旅社信息分类

```
hotel_list = []
for title, price, intro, address, web in zip(titles_list, prices_list, intro_list, address_list, webs_list)
    if self. price == "0-100":
        if not price <= 100:</pre>
    elif self.price == "100-200":
        if not (price > 100 and price \langle = 200 \rangle:
    elif self.price == "200-300":
        if not (price > 200 and price <= 300):</pre>
    elif self.price == "300-400":
        if not (price > 300 and price \langle = 400 \rangle:
    elif self.price == "400-500":
        if not (price > 400 and price <= 500):
        if not price > 500:
    hotel dict = {}
    hotel_dict["民宿名称"] = title
    hotel_dict["价格"] = price
    hotel_dict["基本信息"] = intro
    hotel dict["地址"] = address.lstrip("地址: ")
    hotel_dict["网址"] = web
    hotel_list.append(hotel_dict)
return hotel list
```

利用if条件判断,将 对应价格区间的旅 社的信息装入字典, 再汇总入列表

## 实现代码: 爬取天气信息

```
def getUrl(self):
    with open ("app/templates/data/weather_city_id.csv", encoding="ANSI") as csvfile:
       city_ids = {}
       reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile)
        for row in reader:
           city_ids[row["city"]] = row["id"]
   address = city_ids[self.city]
   ak = '5n1C61vP4gFprRIojBSvG7uVVb1UA2a6'
   url = 'http://api.map.baidu.com/weather/v1/?district_id={0}&data_type=a11&ak={1}'.format(address, ak)
   return url
def getForecasts(self, url):
   res = requests.get(url)
   json_data = json.loads(res.text)
   dates = []
   high_values = []
```

利用百度地图开放 平台,爬取城市未 来五日的气温和天 气类型信息

## 实现代码: 爬取天气信息

```
high_values = []
low_values = []
weather_day = []
weather night = []
if json_data['status'] == 0:
    for day in json_data["result"]["forecasts"]:
        dates. append (day ['date'])
       # 最高温度
        high_values.append(float(day['high']))
       # 最低温度
        low_values.append(float(day['low']))
        weather_day.append(day['text_day'])
        weather_night.append(day["text_night"])
return dates, high_values, low_values, weather_day, weather_night
```

利用百度地图开放平台,爬取城市未来五日的气温和天 气类型信息

## 实现代码: 天气信息可视化

```
def getChart(self, dates, highs, lows)
   my_style = pygal.style.RotateStyle("#FF69B4", base_style=NeonStyle)
   my_style.title_font_size = 20
   my_style.label_font_size = 12
   my_style.major_label_font_size = 14
   my_style.legend_font_size = 16
   my style.tooltip font size = 21
   temperature_line = pygal.XY(style=my_style, tooltip_border_radius=10, interpolate='hermite')
   temperature_line.width = 1200
   temperature_line. title = self. city + "未来五天气温变化"
   temperature_line.x_title = "日期"
   temperature line.y title = "气温(℃)"
   temperature line.x label rotation = 0
   temperature line.x labels major every = 1
   temperature line.y labels major every = 3
   date high = []
   date_low = []
   x_date = []
```

利用pygal库画城市 未来五日最高温和 最低温的折线图

### 实现代码: 天气信息可视化

### 利用pygal库画城市未来五日最高温和 最低温的折线图

```
for j in range(len(dates)):
   date_high.append({"value": (j + 1, highs[j]), "label": dates[j]})
   date low.append({"value": (j + 1, lows[j]), "label": dates[j]})
   x date.append({"label": dates[j], "value": j + 1})
# stroke意味着连线(即可采用埃尔米特插值法了): 同时自定义连线的虚实交替长度
temperature_line.add({"title": "最高温度", "tooltip": "Highs"}, date_high, stroke=True, dots_size=3.5,
                    stroke style={'width': 1.8, 'dasharray': "15,7,5,5,5,7", 'linecap': 'round',
                                 'linejoin': 'round'})
temperature_line.add({"title": "最低温度", "tooltip": "Lows"}, date_low, stroke=True, dots_size=3.5,
                    stroke style={'width': 1.8, 'dasharray': "10,5", 'linecap': 'round', 'linejoin': 'round'})
temperature line.x labels = x date
temperature line. render to file (self. path)
```

### **Travel Web**

Travel Web is a free website for searching travel destinations while getting useful information.

#### Mafengwo

Mafengwo, the most popular travel website visited by the younger generation in China. Thanks to the core advantage of "content + trading", mafengwo understands the travel preferences of people better.

Learn more »

#### Baidu Map

Baidu Map is a platform to provide travel services including intelligent route planning, precise navigation, real-time traffic and public transportation, adhering to the mission of "technology makes travel easier".

Learn more »

#### Muniao

There are not only quadrangles, holiday apartments, sea view rooms, but also party villas, theme rooms and other special rooms, which not only makes you feel different from the hotel, but also greatly saves the cost of travel.

Learn more »

Travel Web Home About Contact Search

#### Search.

Select a city or region in China which you want to visit

Search

#### 佛山市

佛山, 简称"禅", 是广东省地级市, 国务院批复确定的中国 重要的制造业基地、珠三角地区西翼经贸中心和综合交通 枢纽。截至2018年,全市下辖5个区,总面积3797.72平方 千米, 常住人口790.57万人, 城镇人口750.73万人, 城镇 化率94.96%。佛山地处中国华南地区、广东省中部、珠三 角腹地, 毗邻港澳、东接广州、南邻中山, 与广州共同构 成"广佛都市圈",大力推进广佛同城化合作,打造国际大都 市区,是珠江三角洲城市之一、粤港澳大湾区重要节点城 市,"广佛肇经济圈"、"珠江—西江经济带"的重要组成部 分。佛...

Search »

#### 北京市

北京, 简称"京", 古称燕京、北平, 是中华人民共和国首 都、省级行政区、直辖市、国家中心城市、超大城市,国 务院批复确定的中国政治中心、文化中心、国际交往中 心、科技创新中心。截至2018年,全市下辖16个区,总面 积16410.54平方千米, 2019年末, 常住人口2153.6万人, 城镇人口1865万人,城镇化率86.6%,常住外来人口达 794.3万人。北京地外中国北部、华北平原北部,东与天津 毗连,其余均与河北相邻,中心位置东经116°20′、北纬 39°56′, 是世界著名古都和现代化国际城市, 也是中国 共...

Search »

#### 杭州市

杭州, 简称"杭", 古称临安、钱塘, 是浙江省省会、副省级 市、杭州都市圏核心城市, 国务院批复确定的中国浙江省 省会和全省经济、文化、科教中心、长江三角洲中心城市 之一。截至2019年,全市下辖10个区、2个县、代管1个县 级市,总面积16853.57平方千米,常住人口1036万人,城 镇人口813.26万人,城镇化率78.5%,常住外来人口达 450.44万人。杭州地处中国华东地区、钱塘汀下游、东南 沿海、浙江北部、京杭大运河南端,是环杭州湾大湾区核 心城市、沪嘉杭G60科创走廊中心城市、国际重要的电子 商务中心...

Search »

←首页

页效果展示

←搜索页

Travel Web Home About Contact Search

#### About.

#### Travel Web is a free website for searching travel destinations while getting useful information.

Considering the long-term and practical significance of the project, we chose the theme of tourism. The purpose of "going out for sightseeing" is to travel to a certain destination, that is to say, the purpose of traveling is to travel to a certain destination. As a way for people to broaden their horizons and relax their body and mind, tourism has a high universality. No matter children or middle-aged and old people can find their own tourism mode through different tourism modes, tourist attractions and tourist routes. Therefore, the theme of tourism can be said to be eternal.

We consider that many major tourism websites are about the information collection of scenic spots, hotels, transportation and tourism strategies, which is mainly applicable to the preliminary direction planning. However, due to the excessive information, it will take a long time to screen the information if we want to make a detailed planning. Therefore, our website reduces the presentation of traffic and strategy, adding the information of future weather conditions and the function of route planning, which solves the problem of finding the best route in the process of medium-term detailed planning to save the travel time to the greatest extent, and provides help for checking the weather in the next few days and adjusting the route in the process of later preparation and travel. We have searched and summarized the hotel information with good quality and low price, so as to facilitate users to understand the accommodation information.

There are some advantages of our website:

- 1. All modules are displayed on a website based on Django library, which is easy to operate and practical.
- 2. All information in this website is instant information, which is valuable for the users who are about to travel.
- 3. Hyperlinks are set up in the web pages of hotels and popular scenic spots to facilitate users to enter relevant websites to inquire more detailed information or make purchase decisions.
- 4. We give first priority to the interaction with users. Users can choose to view the relevant content of any city in the country; users can also choose the scenic spots they want to visit, and we provide them with the design of the best route; they can also choose to view the hotel information in a certain price range.

5. We also pay attention to the summary of information and statistics of data. Whether it is hot spots, hotel prices or weather conditions, we use scientific methods to make statistics, and use pygal and pyecharts libraries to design good-looking charts or maps for display.

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#### Contact.

#### Please contact us if you have any questions

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## 城市介绍

Travel Web

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### Search Result.

You are searching: 广州市

### City Introduction

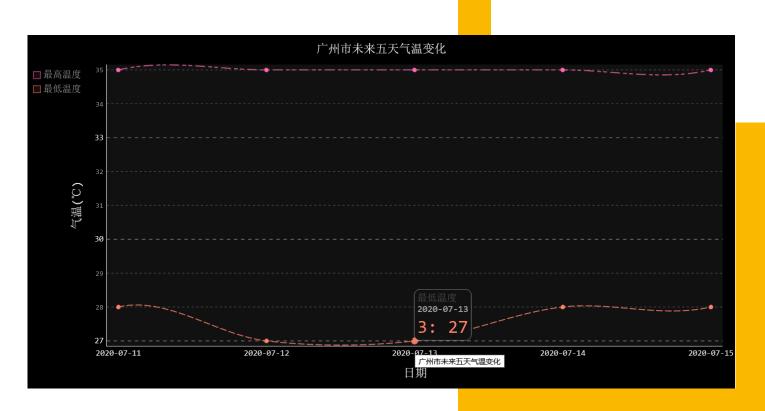
广州,简称"穗",别称羊城、花城,是广东省省会、副省级市、国家中心城市、超大城市,国务院批复确定的中国重要的中心城市、国际商贸中心和综合交通枢纽。截至2018年,全市下辖11个区,总面积7434平方干米,建成区面积1249.11平方干米,常住人口1530.59万人,城镇化率86.46%。广州地处中国南部、珠江下游、濒临南海,是中国南部战区司令部驻地,国家物流枢纽,国家综合性门户城市,首批沿海开放城市,是中国通往世界的南大门,粤港澳大湾区、泛珠江三角洲经济区的中心城市以及一带一路的枢纽城市。广州是首批国家历史文化名城,广府文化的发祥地,从秦朝开始一直是郡治、州治、府治的所在地,华南地区的政治、军事、经济、文化和科教中心。从公元三世纪起成为海上丝绸之路的主港,唐宋时成为中国第一大港,是世界著名的东方港市,明清时是中国唯一的对外贸易大港,也是世界唯一两千多年长盛不衰的大港。广州被全球权威机构GaWC评为世界一线城市,每年举办的中国进出口商品交易会吸引了大量客商以及大量外资企业、世界500强企业的投资,国家高新技术企业达8700多家,总量居全国前三,集结了全省80%的高校、70%的科技人员,在校大学生总量居全国第一。广州人均住户存款均居全国前三位,人均可支配收入居全省第一位。广州人类发展指数居中国第一位,国家中心城市指数居中国第三位。福布斯2017年"中国大陆最佳商业城市排行榜"居第二位;中国百强城市排行榜居第三位。

Learn more about weather »

Learn more about hot destinations »

Learn more about hostels »

# 天气情况 (未来5天)



Travel Web Home About Contact Search

#### Search Result.

You are searching: 广州市

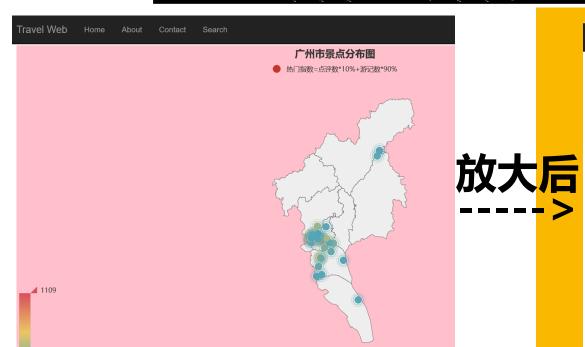
Weather Forecast

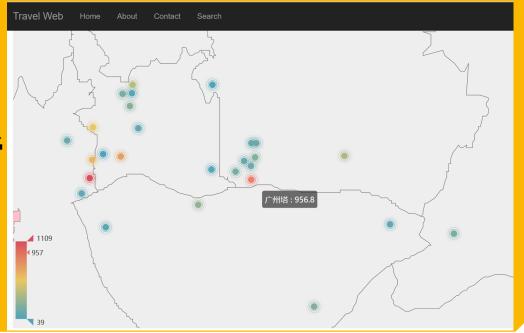
#### 广州市未来五天天气

7 川時本本五人人(						
日期	白天天气	晚间天气				
2020-07-11	多云	晴				
2020-07-12	晴	晴				
2020-07-13	晴	晴				
2020-07-14	晴	多云				
2020-07-15	多云	多云				

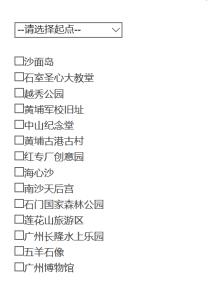


# 热门景点呈现 (柱状图+地图)



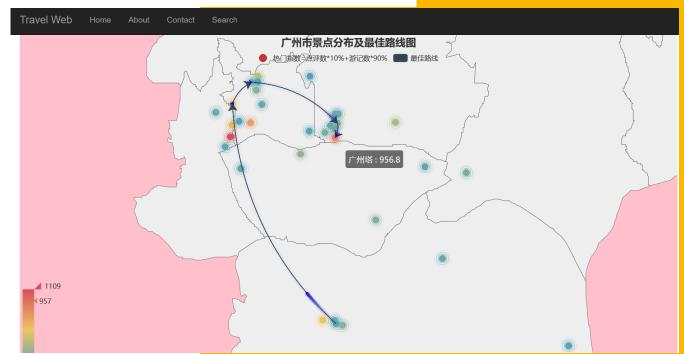


#### Select some Destinations (no more than 8) & Learn more about their Best Route





## 最短路径规划



# 推荐路线

### Learn more about Recommended Routes

--请选择天数-- >

Recommended Routes

Travel Web Home About Contact Search

### Search Result.

You are searching: 广州市

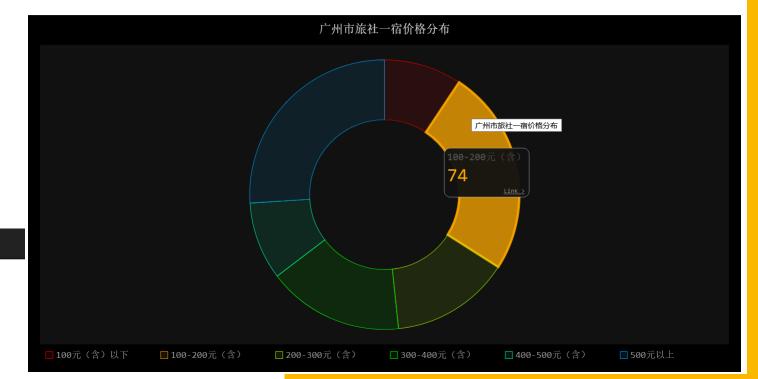
#### Recommended Routes

广州市推荐旅行路线 (来源:途牛网站)

路线景点				
长隆欢乐世界,长隆野生动物世界,珠海长隆国际海洋度假区				
长隆野生动物世界,长隆国际大马戏				
珠海长隆海洋王国,长隆野生动物世界,长隆欢乐世界,长隆旅游度假区,长隆水上乐园				
珠海长隆海洋王国,长隆欢乐世界,长隆野生动物世界,长隆水上乐园				
海心沙,花城广场,长隆野生动物世界,长隆欢乐世界,越秀公园,长隆水上乐园,五羊石雕				

Travel Web Home About Contact Search

#### Hostel Price & Links



# 旅社信息

Travel Web Home About Contact Search

#### Search Result.

You are searching: 广州市

Hostel Introduction (Price: ¥ 100-200)

广州市旅社信息

7 /11/20人工门心				
民宿名称	基本信息	价格	地址	网址
科学城美式乡村复古双人大床房整租	1室 整租 宜住2人	168	华观路	Learn more »
途驿*独栋、南站接送、地铁直达长隆及市区2房2厅	2室 整租 宜住5人	188	南边天路后街	Learn more »
天河五山华师附近(一只火烈鸟)房 一室	1室 整租 宜住2人	168	华观路中	Learn more »
银都公寓团一大地铁站精装一居室	1室 整租 宜住2人	178	德政南路50号	Learn more »
天河五山华观路万科米酷 小清新一居室	1室 整租 宜住2人	168	华观路中	Learn more »
火车站附近西村地铁站可接送电梯套房	1室 整租 宜住2人	139	同德围鹅掌坦西街9巷	Learn more »
临机场近地铁花园小区豪华大床房	1室 整租 宜住2人	188	平龙路19号	Learn more »
广州南站、临近长隆景区、琶洲会馆大床房	1室 整租 宜住2人	138	南站北路5号	Learn more »

- □所有模块集合在一个基于django库网站上进行展示,操作简单, 实用性强。
- □本网站所有信息都是即时信息,对于即将出行的用户来说具有宝贵的价值。
- □ 在旅社和热门景点的网页中都设置了超链接, 方便用户进入相关 网站查询更详细的信息或进行购买决策。
- □注重与用户的交互性。用户自行选择查看全国任何城市的相关内容;用户还可以选择想去的景点,我们为其提供最佳路线的设计(尚未找到获得两地点间最短公里数的方法,因此以直线距离代替);还可以选择查看一定价格区间的旅社信息。
- □注重信息的总结和数据的统计。无论是热门景点、旅社价格还是天气状况,我们都用科学的方式进行统计并采用pygal和 pyecharts等库设计好看的图表或是地图进行展示。

### 亮点

- · 理想很美好,现 实很残酷,不动 手永远都不知道 会发生什么
- 主动出击,寻找 资源
- · 逻辑很重要,细 节决定成败



- 两点之间使用的直线距离, 会存在和实际相差较大的 情况(跨湖跨江?)
- · 可以加入login in,为每一个用户记录历史搜索
- · 更友好的界面(推荐路线 可视化)
- ·加入景点开放时间和客流量、车流量的考虑(避免拥挤、塞车等问题)

• • • • • •

# 谢谢大家

Python2班 第N小组

