物聯網作業5

HW5-1

question

Use Python and the requests library to send a GET request to the Central Weather Bureau (CWB) website: https://opendata.cwa.gov.tw/dataset/forecast/F-A0010-001. Retrieve the HTML content of the webpage. Save the HTML content as a file named "datapage.html".

解決辦法

```
使用它(氣象局網站)給的api解決 like below url = 'https://opendata.cwb.gov.tw/fileapi/v1/opendataapi/F-A0010-001?Authorization= here is where to place&downloadType=WEB&format=JSON' 注意 因為氣象局升格為氣象屬所以網域不一樣了!! cwb -> cwa
```

```
import requests
def dowload(url, save path):
        headers = {
        'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10 13 6)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36'
        response = requests.get(url)
        if response.status_code == 200:
                with open(save path, 'wb') as f:
                        f.write(response.content)
                        print("Image downloaded successfully!")
        else:
               print("Failed to download image.")
        return response
url = 'https://opendata.cwa.gov.tw/fileapi/v1/opendataapi/F-A0010-001?
Authorization=??????&downloadType=WEB&format=JSON'
r = dowload(url, 'datapage.html')
r.encoding = 'utf-8'
print(r.text)
```

```
Image downloaded successfully!
"cwaopendata": {
"@xmlns": "urn:cwa:gov:tw:cwacommon:0.1",
"identifier": "472c7047-eb48-4aa1-8fc0-9be46a234889",
"datasetName": "一週農業氣象預報",
"dataid": "F-A0010-001",
"sender": "shchiang@cwa.gov.tw",
"sent": "2024-04-26T18:15:02+08:00",
"status": "Actual",
"scope": "Public"
"msgType": "Issue",
"resources": {
"resource": {
 "metadata": {
 "resourceName": "中央氣象署氣候服務_農業氣象一週預報",
 "resourceDescription": "提供氣象署預報資料和農事建議,供農業相關單位及農民參考",
 "language": "zh",
 "homepage": "https://www.cwa.gov.tw/V8/C/L/agriculture.html",
 "sources": {
  "source": [
   "title": "1週預報",
   "path": "https://www.cwa.gov.tw/V8/C/W/week.html"
```

HW5-2

question

- 1. Analyze the "datapage.html" file to extract the temperature information for the upcoming week.
- 2. Process the HTML content to extract the relevant temperature data.
- 3. Organize the temperature data in a suitable data structure for further processing.

咒言



You

- 1. Analyze the "datapage.html" file to extract the temperature information for the upcoming week.
- 2. Process the HTML content to extract the relevant temperature data.
- 3. Organize the temperature data in a suitable data structure for further processing. i give you datapage.html later,remeber to provide code

< 2/2 >

ChatGPT

當然,等你提供了 "datapage.html" 檔案後,我們就可以開始分析了。請提供該檔案,我們可以開始處理。

分析結構

```
cwaopendata
 @xmlns
 identifier
 datasetName
  dataid
 sender
  sent
  status
 scope
 msgType
  resources
   resource
     metadata
       resourceName
       resourceDescription
       language
       homepage
       sources
         source
       temporal
         issueTime
         validTime
           startTime
           endTime
       weatherElements
                  description
                  minimum
                  maximum
              location
Output is truncated. View as a scrollable element or open in a
```

在擷取資料

```
import json

# 讀取 JSON 檔案
with open("datapage.json", "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
    json_data = f.read()
```

```
# 解析 JSON 資料
parsed_data = json.loads(json_data)
json_data1 = parsed_data["cwaopendata"]["resources"]["resource"]["data"]
# 提取氣溫資料
for location in json_data1["agrWeatherForecasts"]["weatherForecasts"]
["location"]:
       location name = location["locationName"]
       wx_daily = location["weatherElements"]["Wx"]["daily"]
       MaxT_daily = location["weatherElements"]["MaxT"]["daily"] # 提取最
高氣溫資料
       MinT_daily = location["weatherElements"]["MinT"]["daily"] # 提取最
低氣溫資料
       print(f"地區: {location_name}")
       for wx data, max data, min data in zip(wx daily, MaxT daily,
MinT_daily):
               date = wx_data['dataDate']
               weather = wx data['weather']
               weather_id = wx_data['weatherid']
               max temp = max data['temperature'] # 最高氣溫
               min_temp = min_data['temperature'] # 最低氣溫
               print(f"日期: {date}, 天氣: {weather} (天氣編號:
{weather_id}), 最高溫: {max_temp}°C, 最低溫: {min_temp}°C")
       print()
```

```
地區:北部地區
日期: 2024-04-27, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 29°C, 最低溫: 22°C
日期: 2024-04-28, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 30°C, 最低溫: 23°C
日期: 2024-04-29, 天氣: 多雲時晴 (天氣編號: 3), 最高溫: 31°C, 最低溫: 23°C
日期:2024-04-30, 天氣:多雲短暫陣雨 (天氣編號:8), 最高溫:31°C, 最低溫:24°C
日期: 2024-05-01, 天氣: 陰短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 18), 最高溫: 28°C, 最低溫: 22°C
日期: 2024-05-02, 天氣: 多雲時陰短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 16), 最高溫: 25°C, 最低溫: 21°C
日期:2024-05-03, 天氣:晴時多雲 (天氣編號:2), 最高溫:27°C, 最低溫:21°C
地區:中部地區
日期: 2024-04-27, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 30°C, 最低溫: 21°C
日期: 2024-04-28, 天氣: 多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 15), 最高溫: 32°C, 最低溫: 22°C
日期:2024-04-29, 天氣:多雲短暫陣雨 (天氣編號:8), 最高溫:33°C, 最低溫:23°C
日期: 2024-04-30, 天氣: 多雲短暫陣雨 (天氣編號: 8), 最高溫: 33°C, 最低溫: 24°C
日期: 2024-05-01, 天氣: 多雲時陰短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 16), 最高溫: 30°C, 最低溫: 24°C
日期: 2024-05-02, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 28°C, 最低溫: 23°C
日期: 2024-05-03, 天氣: 多雲時晴 (天氣編號: 3), 最高溫: 31℃, 最低溫: 22℃
地區:南部地區
日期: 2024-04-27, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 31°C, 最低溫: 22°C
日期: 2024-04-28, 天氣: 多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 15), 最高溫: 33°C, 最低溫: 24°C
日期: 2024-04-29, 天氣: 晴時多雲 (天氣編號: 2), 最高溫: 33°C, 最低溫: 25°C
日期:2024-04-30, 天氣:多雲短暫陣雨 (天氣編號:8), 最高溫:33℃, 最低溫:25℃
日期: 2024-05-01, 天氣: 陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號: 17), 最高溫: 31°C, 最低溫: 25°C
日期:2024-05-02, 天氣:陰時多雲短暫陣雨或雷雨 (天氣編號:17), 最高溫:29℃, 最低溫:24℃
```

HW 5-3

question

HW 5-3: Data Storage

- 1. Create a SQLite database named "data.db" using Python and the sqlite3 library.
- 2. Define an appropriate table structure to store the temperature data.
- 3. Insert the temperature data into the SQLite database.

咒語(就是上次的code加上這次的question)

```
import json

# 讀取 JSON 檔案
with open("datapage.json", "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
        json_data = f.read()

# 解析 JSON 資料
parsed_data = json.loads(json_data)
json_data1 = parsed_data["cwaopendata"]["resources"]["resource"]["data"]

# 提取氣溫資料
```

```
for location in json_data1["agrWeatherForecasts"]["weatherForecasts"]
["location"]:
       location name = location["locationName"]
       wx_daily = location["weatherElements"]["Wx"]["daily"]
       MaxT daily = location["weatherElements"]["MaxT"]["daily"] # 提取最
高氣溫資料
       MinT daily = location["weatherElements"]["MinT"]["daily"] # 提取最
低氣溫資料
       print(f"地區: {location name}")
       for wx_data, max_data, min_data in zip(wx_daily, MaxT_daily,
MinT_daily):
               date = wx data['dataDate']
               weather = wx_data['weather']
               weather id = wx data['weatherid']
               max_temp = max_data['temperature'] # 最高氣溫
               min temp = min data['temperature'] # 最低氣溫
               print(f"日期: {date}, 天氣: {weather} (天氣編號:
{weather_id}), 最高溫: {max_temp}°C, 最低溫: {min_temp}°C")
       print()
```

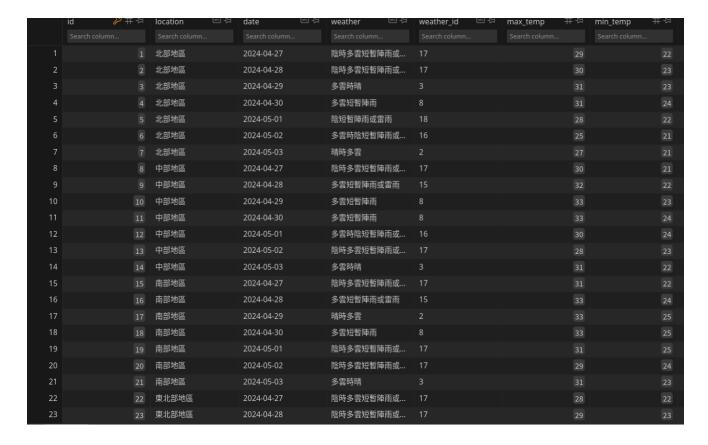
- 1. Create a SQLite database named "data.db" using Python and the sqlite3 library.
- 2. Define an appropriate table structure to store the temperature data.
- 3. Insert the temperature data into the SQLite database.

Result

```
import json
import sqlite3
# 讀取 JSON 檔案
with open("datapage.html", "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
       json_data = f.read()
# 解析 JSON 資料
parsed_data = json.loads(json_data)
json_data1 = parsed_data["cwaopendata"]["resources"]["resource"]["data"]
# 連接到 SQLite 資料庫,如果不存在將會自動建立一個新的
conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')
# 創建一個游標
cursor = conn.cursor()
# 創建氣溫資料表
cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS temperature (
id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
location TEXT,
date TEXT,
weather TEXT,
weather_id TEXT,
```

```
max temp INTEGER,
min temp INTEGER
) ' ' ' )
# 提取氣溫資料並插入資料庫
for location in json_data1["agrWeatherForecasts"]["weatherForecasts"]
["location"]:
       location name = location["locationName"]
       wx daily = location["weatherElements"]["Wx"]["daily"]
       MaxT_daily = location["weatherElements"]["MaxT"]["daily"] # 提取最
高氣溫資料
       MinT_daily = location["weatherElements"]["MinT"]["daily"] # 提取最
低氣溫資料
               for wx data, max data, min data in zip(wx daily,
MaxT_daily, MinT_daily):
                       date = wx data['dataDate']
                       weather = wx_data['weather']
                       weather_id = wx_data['weatherid']
                       max temp = max data['temperature'] # 最高氣溫
                       min_temp = min_data['temperature'] # 最低氣溫
# 插入資料到 temperature 資料表
cursor.execute("INSERT INTO temperature (location, date, weather,
weather id, max temp, min temp) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)",
(location_name, date, weather, weather_id, max_temp, min_temp))
# 確認並儲存變更
conn.commit()
# 關閉連接
conn.close()
print("氣溫資料已成功插入到 SQLite 資料庫中。")
```

氣溫資料已成功插入到 SQLite 資料庫中。



HW5-4

question

HW 5-4: Data Visualization

- 1. Use Highcharts, a JavaScript charting library, to create interactive charts for displaying the temperature data.
- 2. integrate the Highcharts library into a HTML file.
- 3. Fetch the temperature data from the SQLite database using JavaScript.
- 4. Use the fetched data to populate the Highcharts chart with the temperature information.
- 5. Display the chart on a webpage for visualization.

咒語

HW 5-4: Data Visualization

Use Highcharts, a JavaScript charting library, to create interactive charts for displaying the temperature data.

Integrate the Highcharts library into a HTML file.

Fetch the temperature data from the SQLite database using JavaScript.

Use the fetched data to populate the Highcharts chart with the temperature information.

Display the chart on a webpage for visualization.

結果

app.py

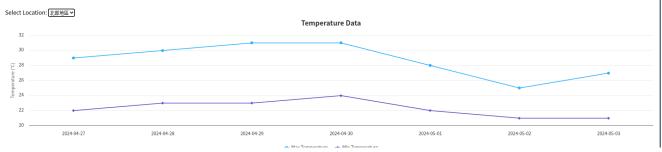
```
from flask import Flask, render_template, g, jsonify,send_file
import sqlite3
import os
app = Flask(__name__)
DATABASE = 'data.db'
# connect to "mydatabase.db"
def get_db():
        if 'db' not in g:
                g.db = sqlite3.connect('data.db')
                g.cursor = g.db.cursor()
        return g.db, g.cursor
# close_db when teardown Flask's application context
def close_db(db):
       if db in g:
                g.db.close()
@app.route('/<path:filename>')
def serve_static(filename):
        root_dir = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))
        static_dir = os.path.join(root_dir, 'template')
        return send_file(os.path.join(static_dir, filename))
# API 路由: 取得指定地區的溫度資料
@app.route('/temperature/<location>')
def temperature(location):
        db,cursor =get db()
        cursor.execute("SELECT date, max_temp, min_temp FROM temperature
WHERE location=?", (location,))
        data = cursor.fetchall()
        result = [{'date': row[0], 'max_temp': row[1], 'min_temp': row[2]}
for row in data]
        print(result)
        close db(db)
        return jsonify(result)
if __name__ == '__main__':
        app.run(debug=True)
```

index.html

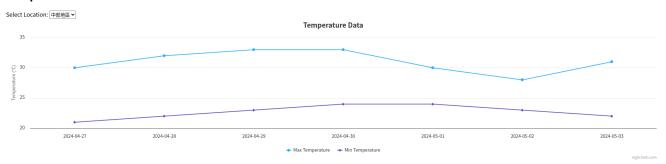
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Temperature Visualization</title>
<script src="https://code.highcharts.com/highcharts.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Temperature Visualization</h1>
<label for="location-select">Select Location:</label>
<select id="location-select" onchange="fetchTemperatureData()">
<option value="北部地區">北部地區</option>
<option value="中部地區">中部地區</option>
<option value="南部地區">南部地區</option>
<option value="東部地區">東部地區</option>
<!-- Add more options for other regions -->
</select>
<div id="temperature-chart"></div>
<script>
function fetchTemperatureData() {
var location = document.getElementById('location-select').value;
fetch('/temperature/' + location)
.then(response => response.json())
.then(data => {
console.log(data);
renderTemperatureChart(data);
.catch(error => console.error('Error fetching temperature data:', error));
}
function renderTemperatureChart(data) {
Highcharts.chart('temperature-chart', {
title: {
text: 'Temperature Data'
},
xAxis: {
categories: data.map(item => item.date)
},
yAxis: {
title: {
text: 'Temperature (°C)'
}
},
series: [{
name: 'Max Temperature',
data: data.map(item => parseFloat(item.max_temp))
}, {
name: 'Min Temperature',
```

```
data: data.map(item => parseFloat(item.min_temp))
}]
});
}
// 初始載入時顯示北部地區的溫度資料
fetchTemperatureData();
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Temperature Visualization



Temperature Visualization



Temperature Visualization

