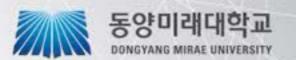


21312321

11주차 3차시

Folium을 활용한 지도 시각화 [2]

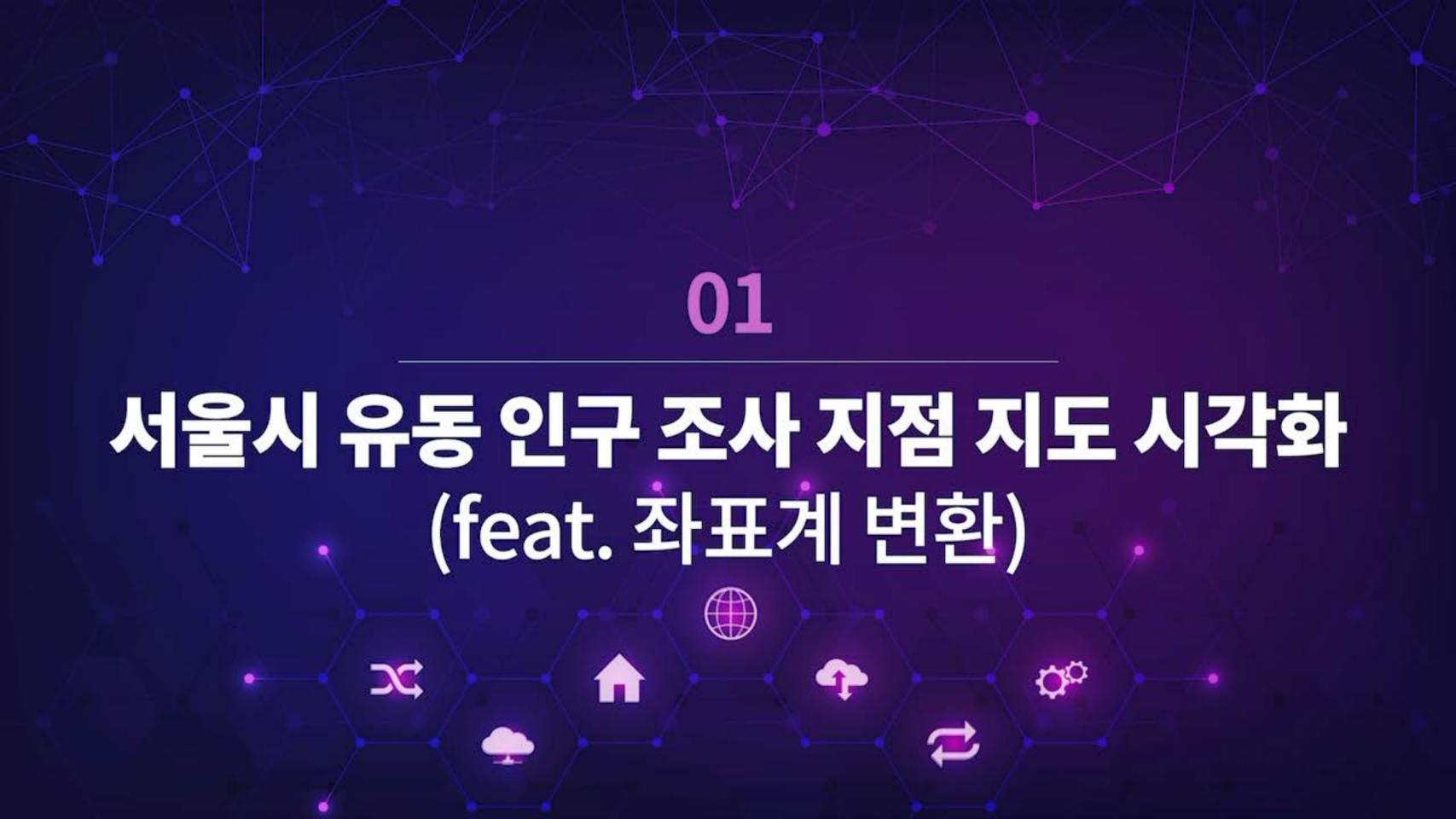


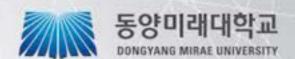
Folium 활용한 지도 시각화



학습개요

- 1/ 서울시 유동 인구 조사 지점 지도 시각화 (feat, 좌표계 변환)
- 2/ GeoJson으로 경계 표현하기
- 3/ Choropleth로 데이터와 GeoJson 결합하기





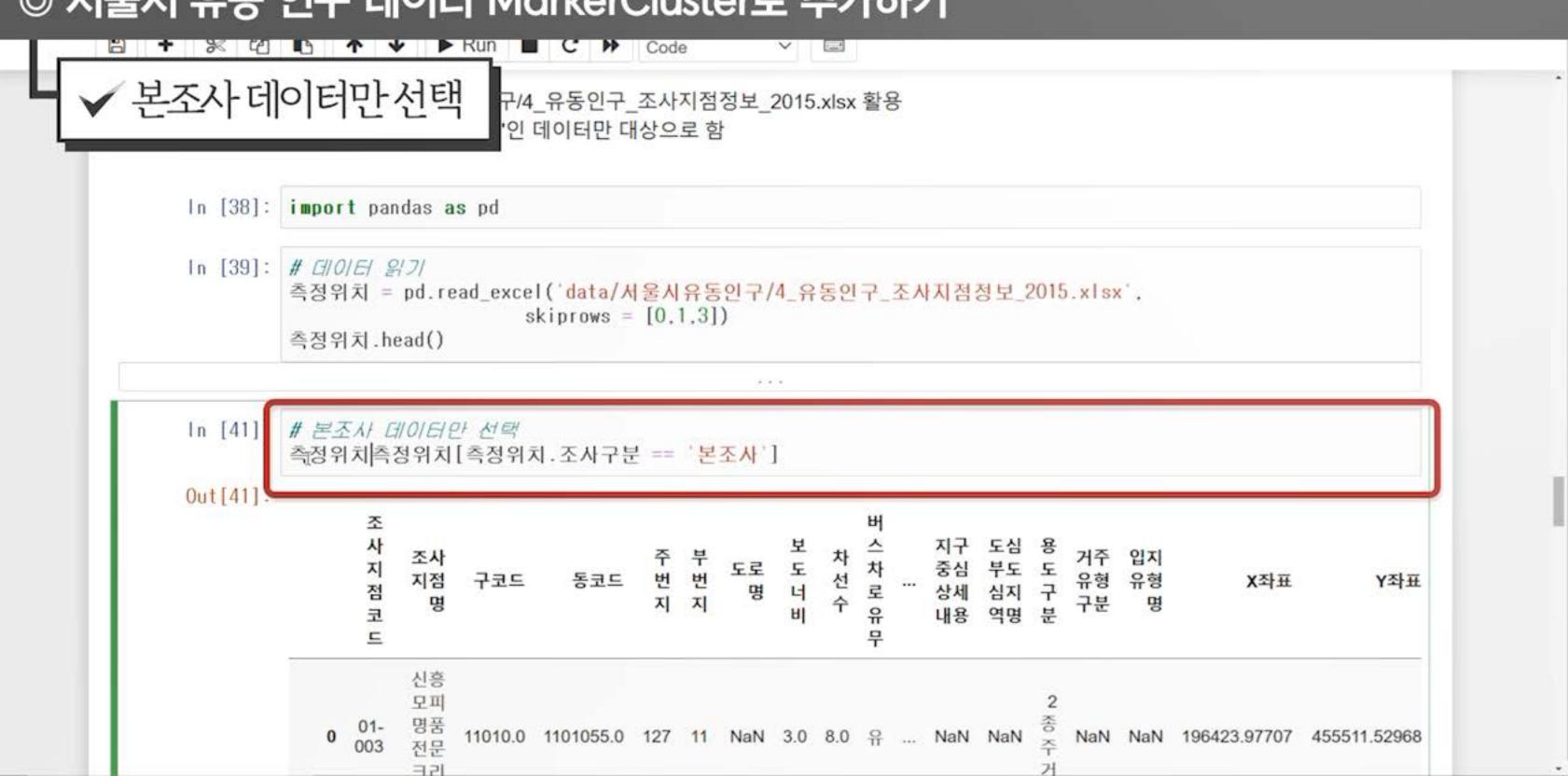


1) 서울시 유동 인구 조사 지점 지도 시각화 (feat 좌표계 변환)

서울시 유동 인구 조사 지점지도시각화

1 F 1.







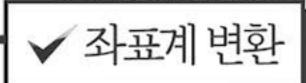


◎ 서울시 유동 인구 데이터 MarkerCluster로 추가하기



시간이 오래 걸릴 수 있기 때문에 맨 앞에 있는 100개만 Marker로 추가합니다.

◎ 서울시 유동 인구 데이터 MarkerCluster로 추가하기



of the control (one of the map corners), can be 'topleft', 'topright',

If true the control will be collapsed into an icon and expanded on

ie) - If true the control assigns zIndexes in increasing order to all of its served when switching them on/off.

 **kwargs – Additional (possibly inherited) options. See https://leafletjs.com/reference-1.6.0.html#control-layers

render (**kwargs)

Renders the HTML representation of the element,

reset()

class to live .eas? Marker (location=None, popup=None, tooltip=None, icon=None, draggable=False, **kwargs)

Bases: branca.element.MacroElement

Create a simple stock Leaflet marker on the map, with optional popup text or Vincent visualization.

- Parameters: location (tuple or list) Latitude and Longitude of Marker (Northing, Easting)
 - popup (string or folium.Popup, default None) Label for the Marker, either an escaped HTML string to initialize folium.Popup or a folium.Popup instance.
 - tooltip (str or folium.Tooltip, default None) Display a text when hovering over the object.
 - icon (Icon plugin) the Icon plugin to use to render the marker.
 - draggable (bool, default False) Set to True to be able to drag the marker around the map.

Returns:

Return type: Marker names and HTML in obj.template_vars

Examples

```
>>> Marker(location=[45.5, -122.3], popup='Portland, OR'
>>> Marker(location=[45.5, -122.3], popup=Popup('Portland, OR'))
# If the popup label has characters that need to be escaped in HTML
>>> Marker(location=[45.5, -122.3],
           popup=Popup('Mom & Pop Arrow Shop >>', parse_html=True))
```

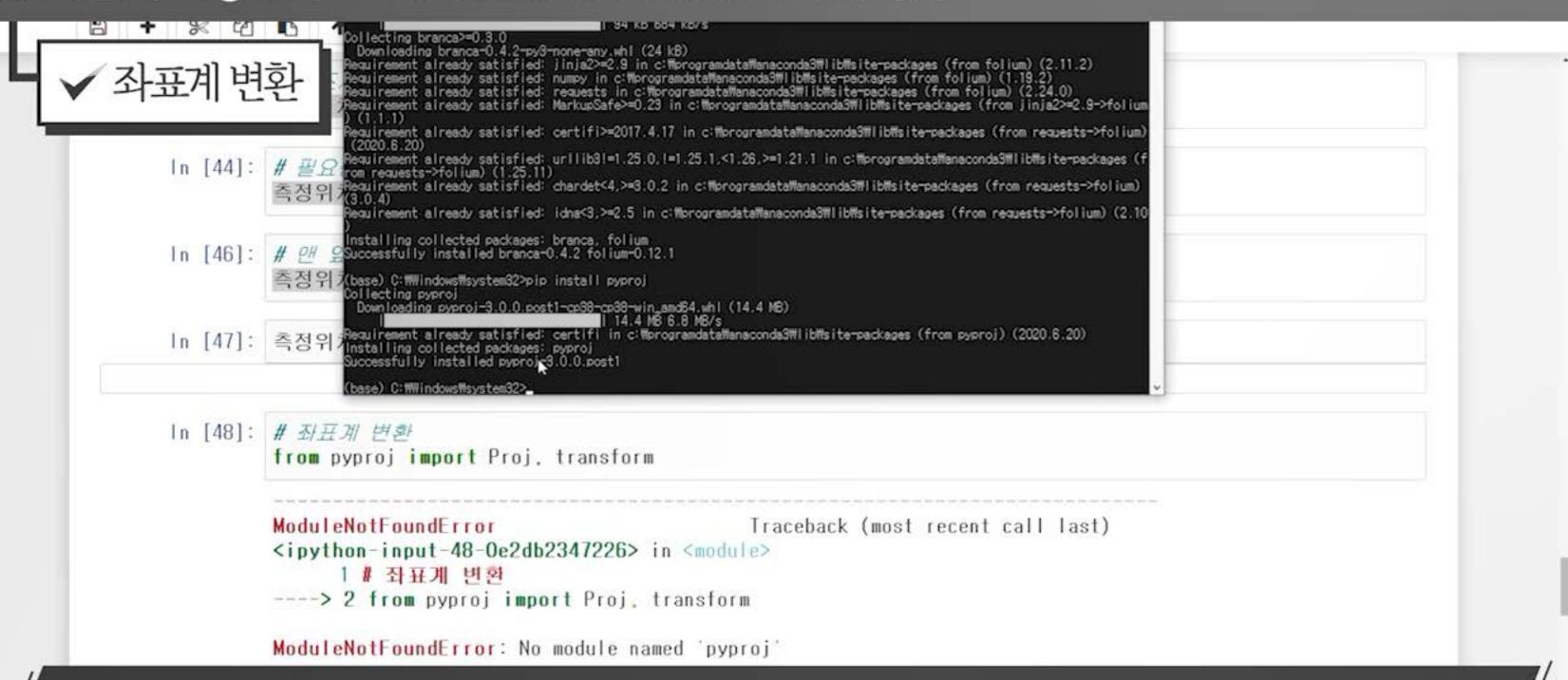
render ()

Marker에는 CRS(좌표계) 지정 인자가 없기 때문에 직접 변환해 주어야 합니다.

Create a Popup instance that can be linked to a Layer.



◎ 서울시 유동 인구 데이터 MarkerCluster로 추가하기

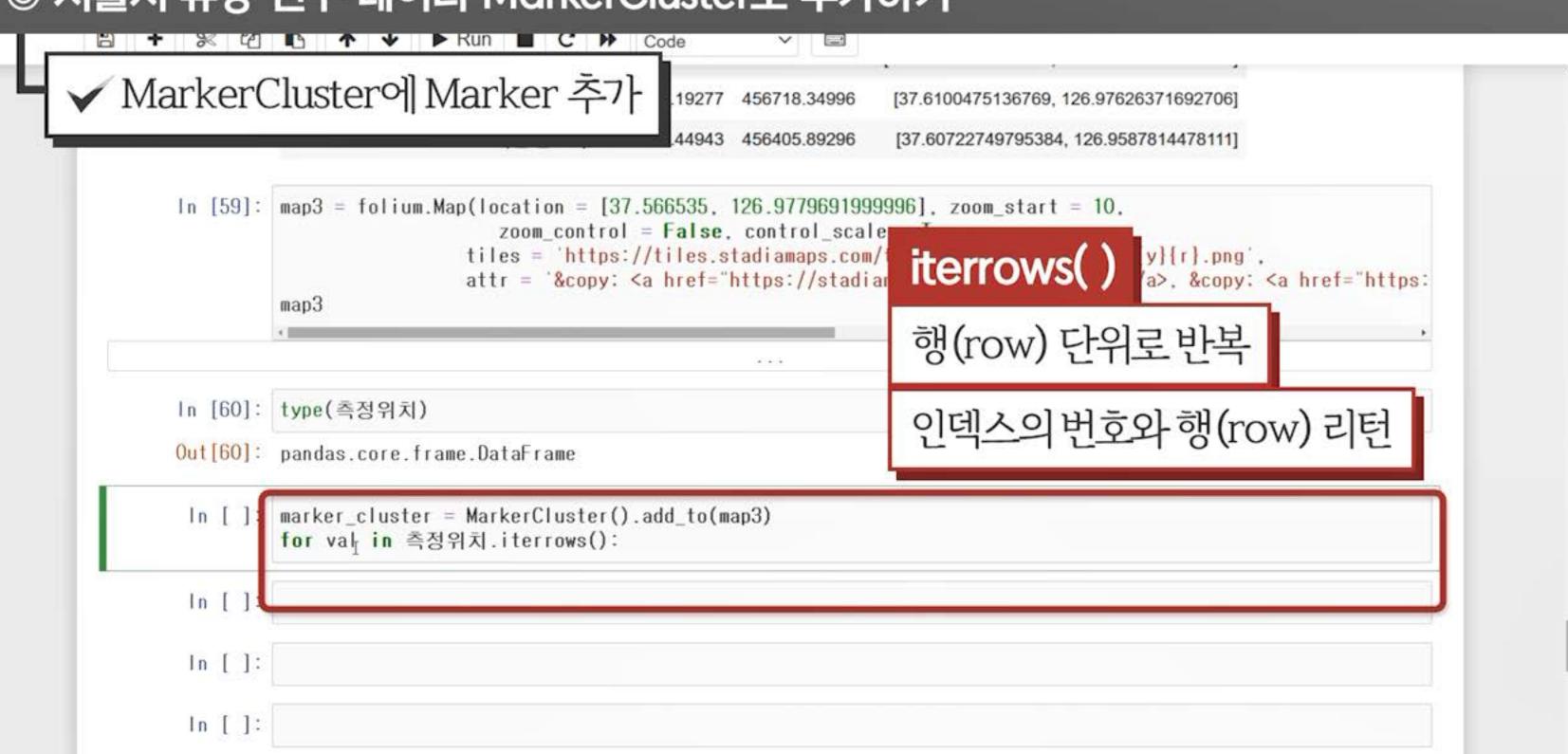


Anaconda 기본 설치에 포함되어 있지 않기 때문에 pip install pyproj를 실행하여 설치합니다.



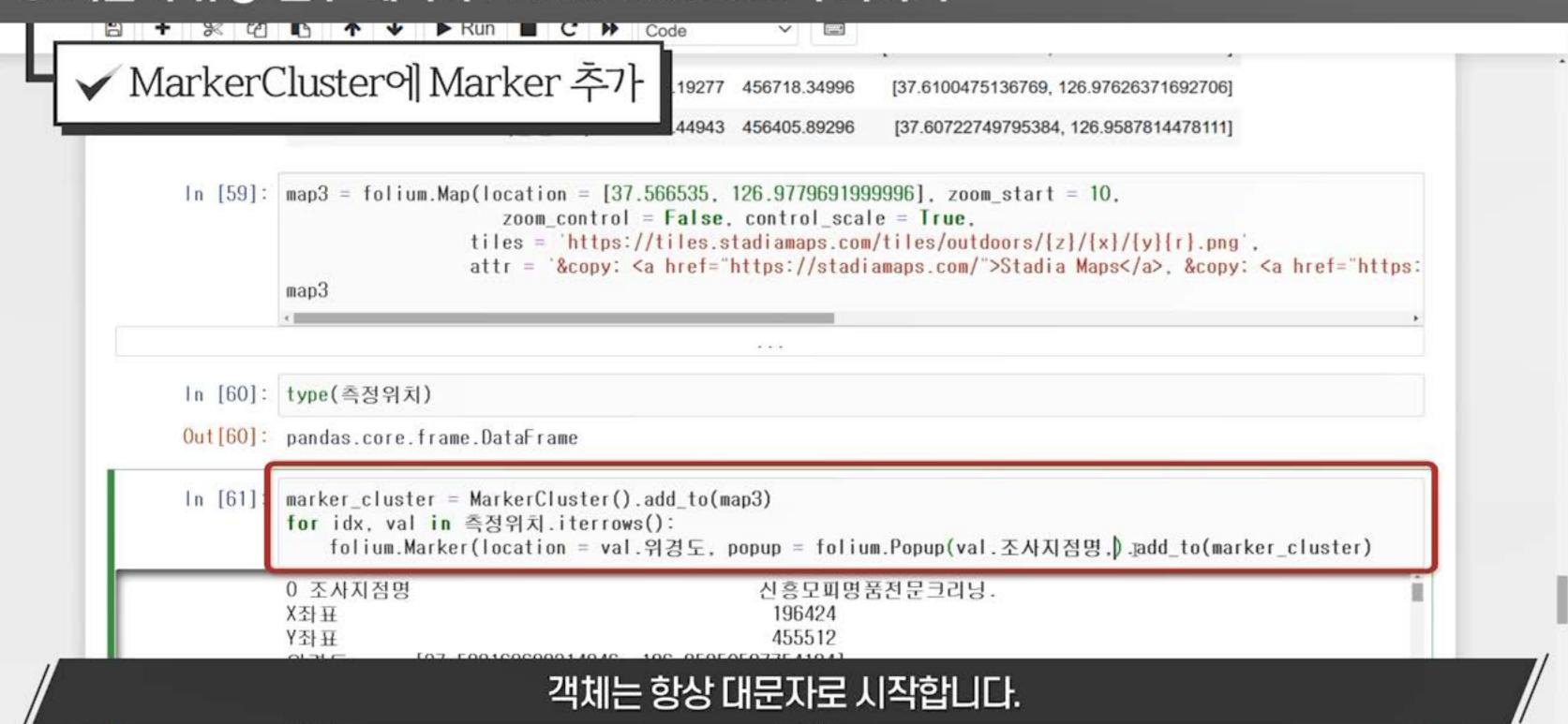






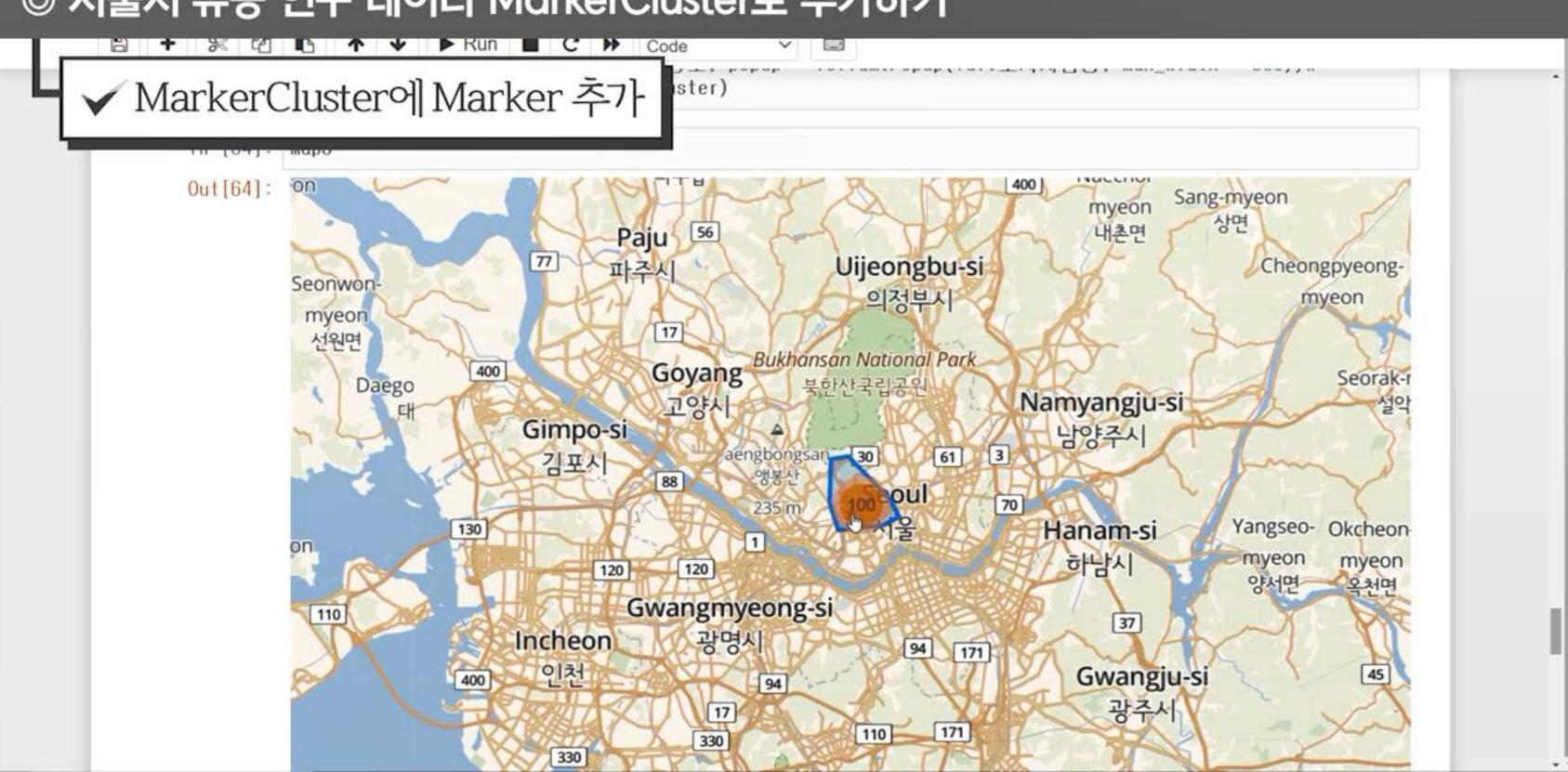
X 와 표

◎ 서울시 유동 인구 데이터 MarkerCluster로 추가하기



455621

```
MarkerCluster에 Marker 추가
                                                                     [37.6100475136769, 126.97626371692706]
                                                                     [37.60722749795384, 126.9587814478111]
      In [59]: map3 = folium.Map(location = [37.566535, 126.9779691999996], zoom_start = 10,
                                  zoom control = False, control scale = True.
                               tiles = 'https://tiles.stadiamaps.com/tiles/outdoors/{z}/{x}/{y}{r}.png'.
                               attr = '&copy: <a href="https://stadiamaps.com/">Stadia Maps</a>, &copy: <a href="https:
               map3
      In [60]: type(측정위치)
     Out [60]: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
      In [62]
               marker_cluster = MarkerCluster().add_to(map3)
               for idx, val in 측정위치.iterrows():
                   folium.Marker(location = val.위경도, popup = folium.Popup(val.조사지점명, max_width = 300)쀠 I
                                .add to(marker cluster)
                 File "<ipython-input-62-5845bb097217>". line 4
                   .add_to(marker_cluster)
               SyntaxError: unexpected EOF while parsing
```

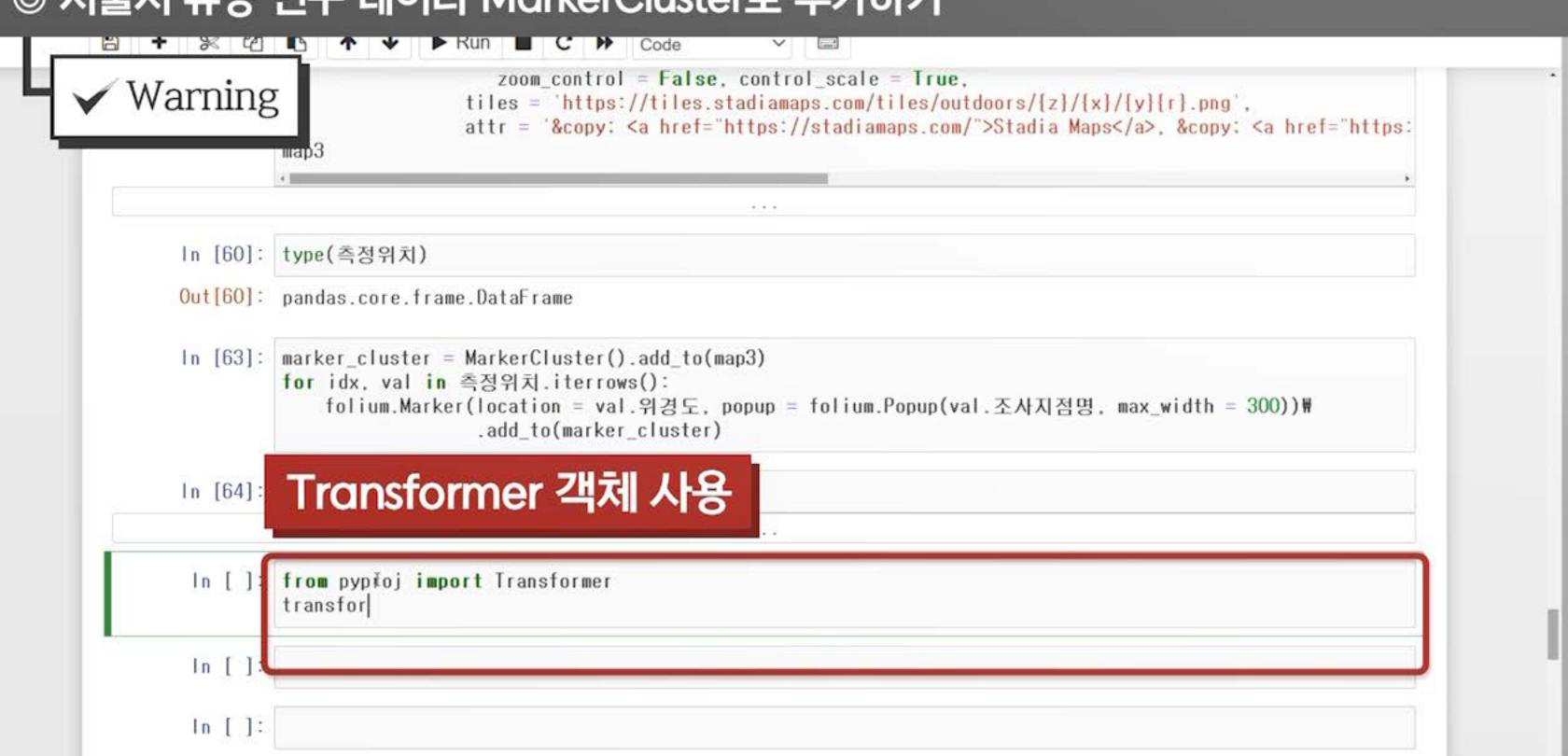


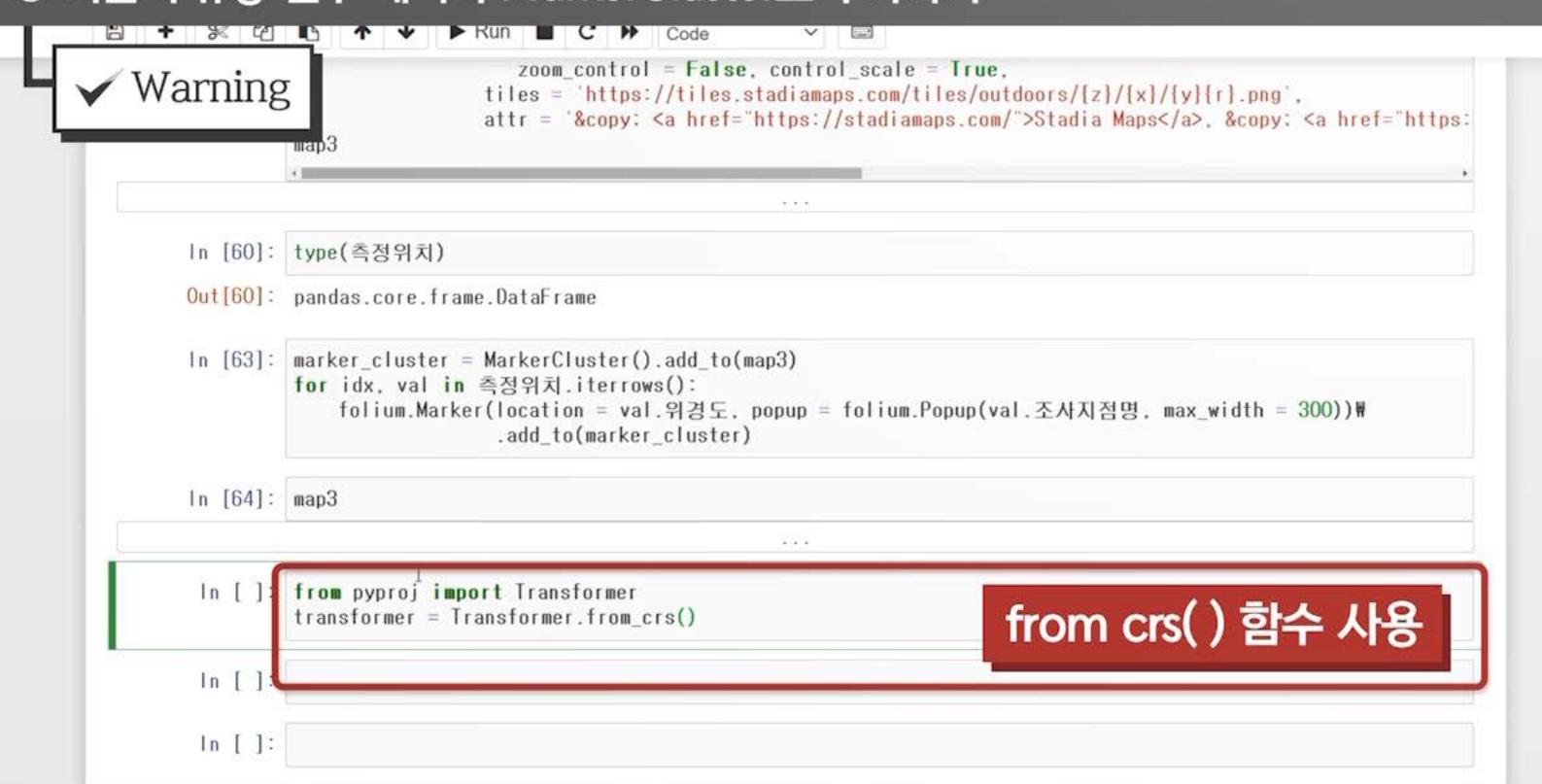
◎ 서울시 유동 인구 데이터 MarkerCluster로 추가하기

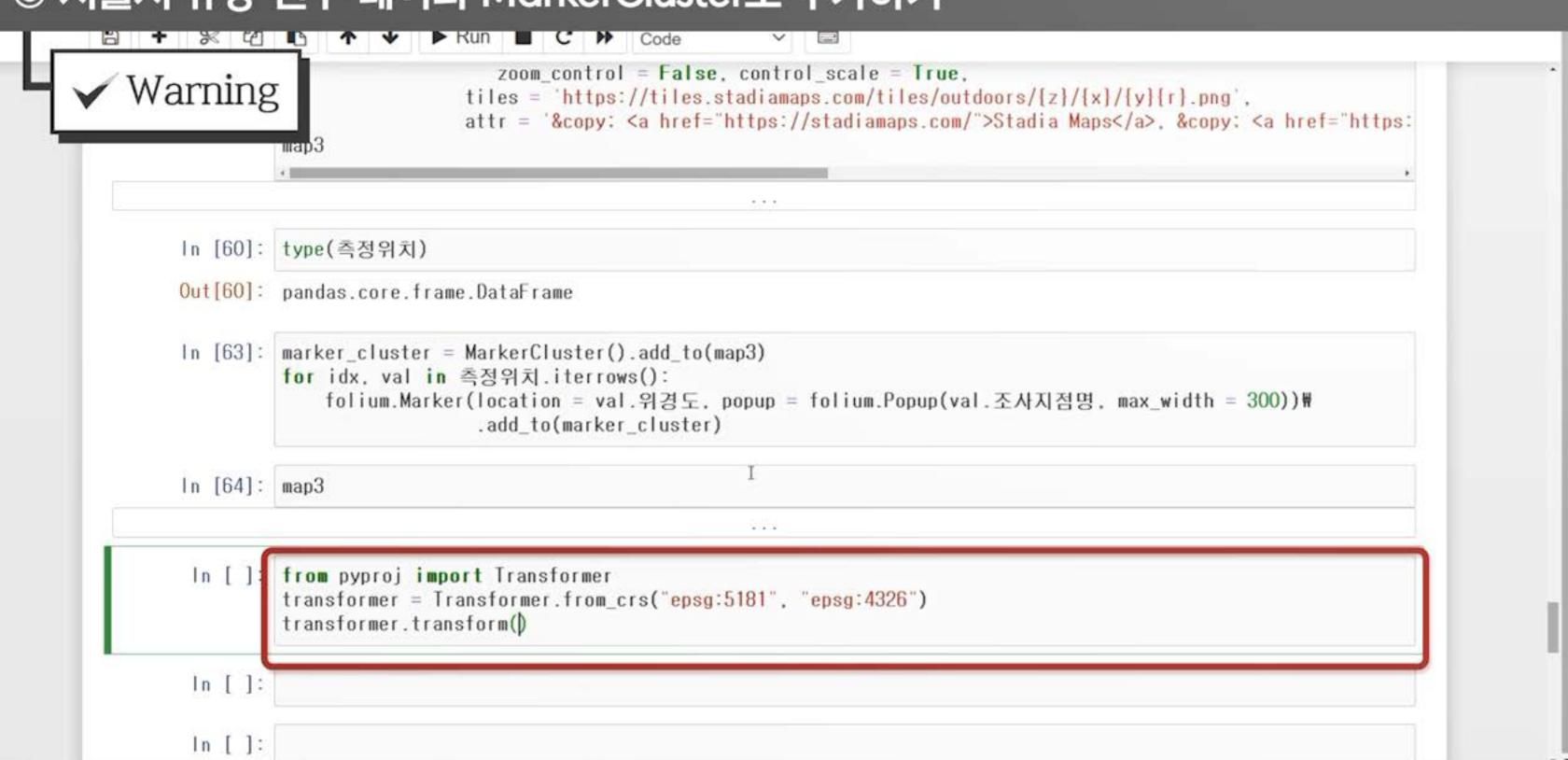
```
xZ, yZ = transform(inProj, outProj, x, y)
Warning
                 return [y2, x2]
    In [54]: convert(196423.97707, 455511.52968)
    In [57]: 즉정위치['위경도'] = 측정위치.apply(lambda 지점: convert(지점.X좌표, 지점.Y좌표), axis = 1)
             er-changes-in-proj-6
               projstring = _prepare_from_string(" ".join((projstring, projkwargs)))
             <ipython-input-53-42793f5a76b6>:4: DeprecationWarning: This function is deprecated. See: https://pyproj
             4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#upgrading-to-pyproj-2-from-pyproj-1
               x2. y2 = transform(inProj, outProj, x, y)
             C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pyproj\crs\crs.py:53: Future\arning: '+init=<authority>:<cod
             e>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method. When making the
             change, be mindful of axis order changes: https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-ord
             er-changes-in-proj-6
               return _prepare_from_string(" ".join(pjargs))
             C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\Iib\site-packages\pyproj\crs\crs.py:294: Future\arning: '+init=<authority>:<co
             de>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method. When making the
             change, be mindful of axis order changes: https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-ord
             er-changes-in-proj-6
               projstring = _prepare_from_string(" ".join((projstring, projkwargs)))
               proj와 transform 함수를 사용하는 방식은 더 이상 지원하지 않으니
```

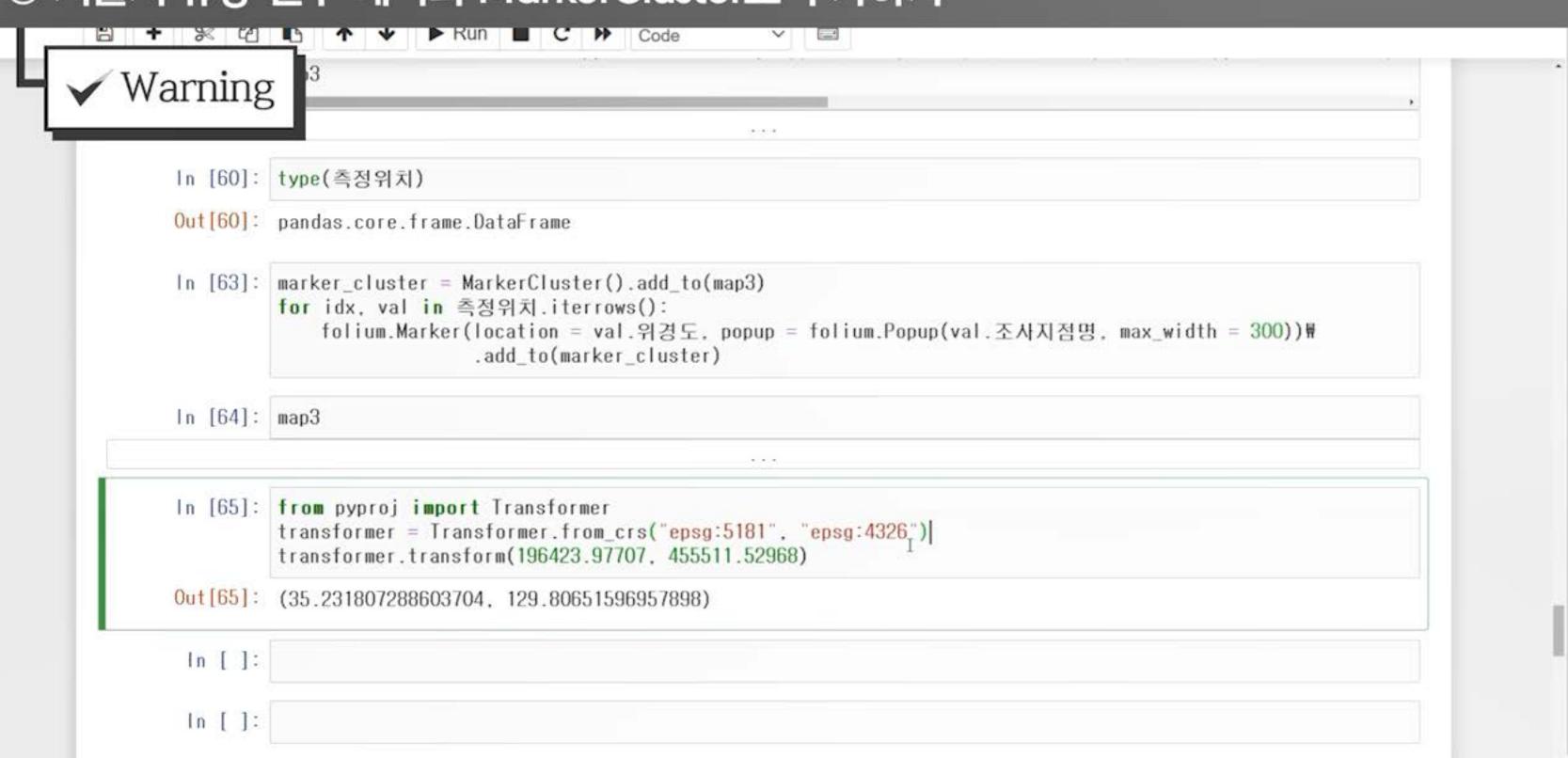
구문으로 작성하라는 의미입니다.

return prepare from string(.join(pjargs)

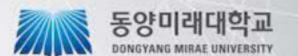


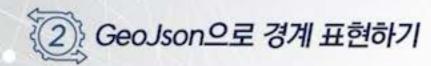












GeoJson과 Choropleth을 활용한 지도 시각화

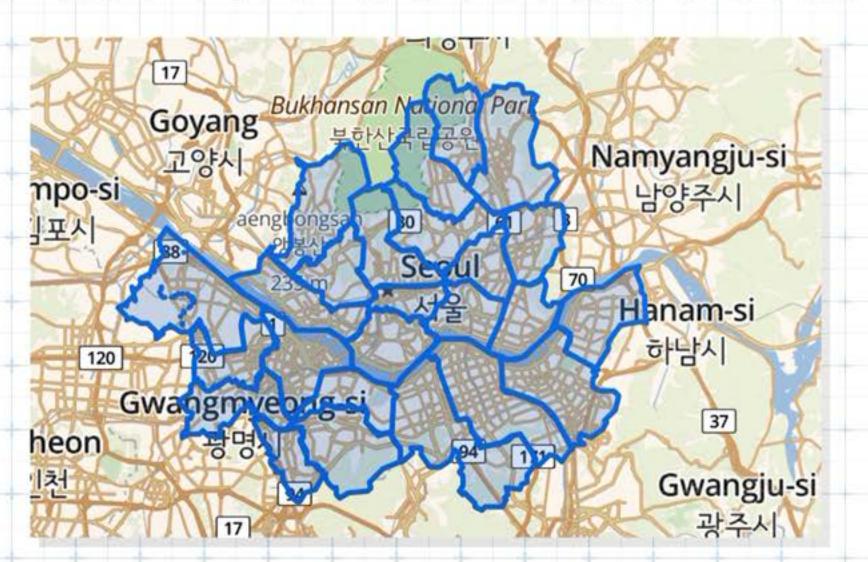




② GeoJson으로 경계 표현하기

フ GeoJson을 활용한 다각형 표현

✓ 행정구역과 같은 경계선이나 경로를 표현하는데 효율적







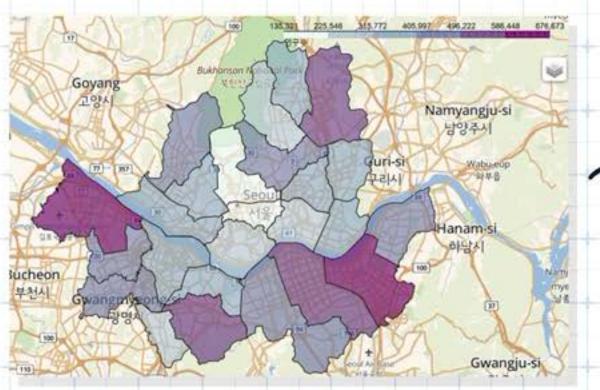
② GeoJson으로 경계 표현하기

フ Choropleth을 활용하여 GeoJson과 데이터 결합

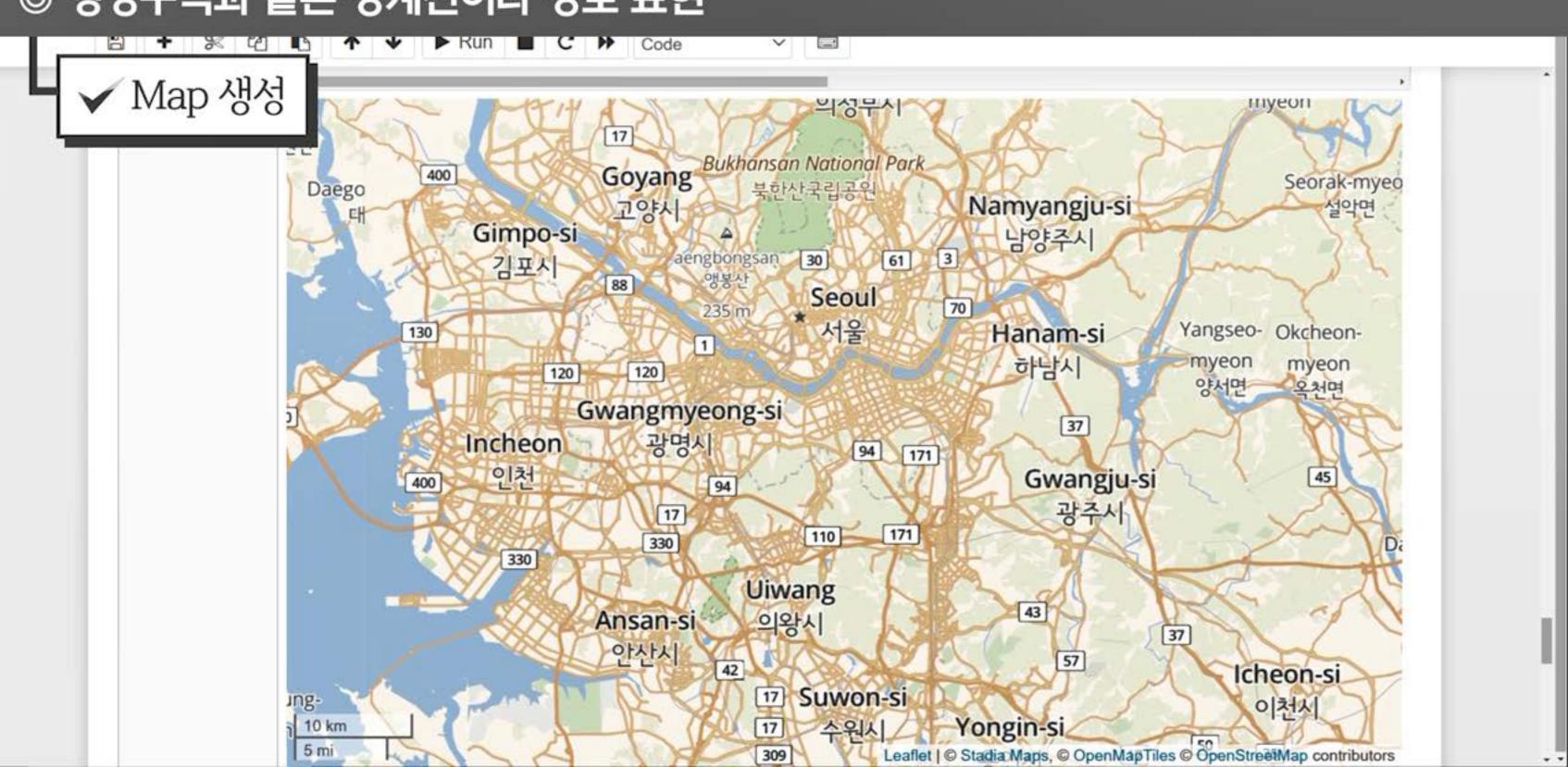
GeoJson 행정구역경계지정하고 표시

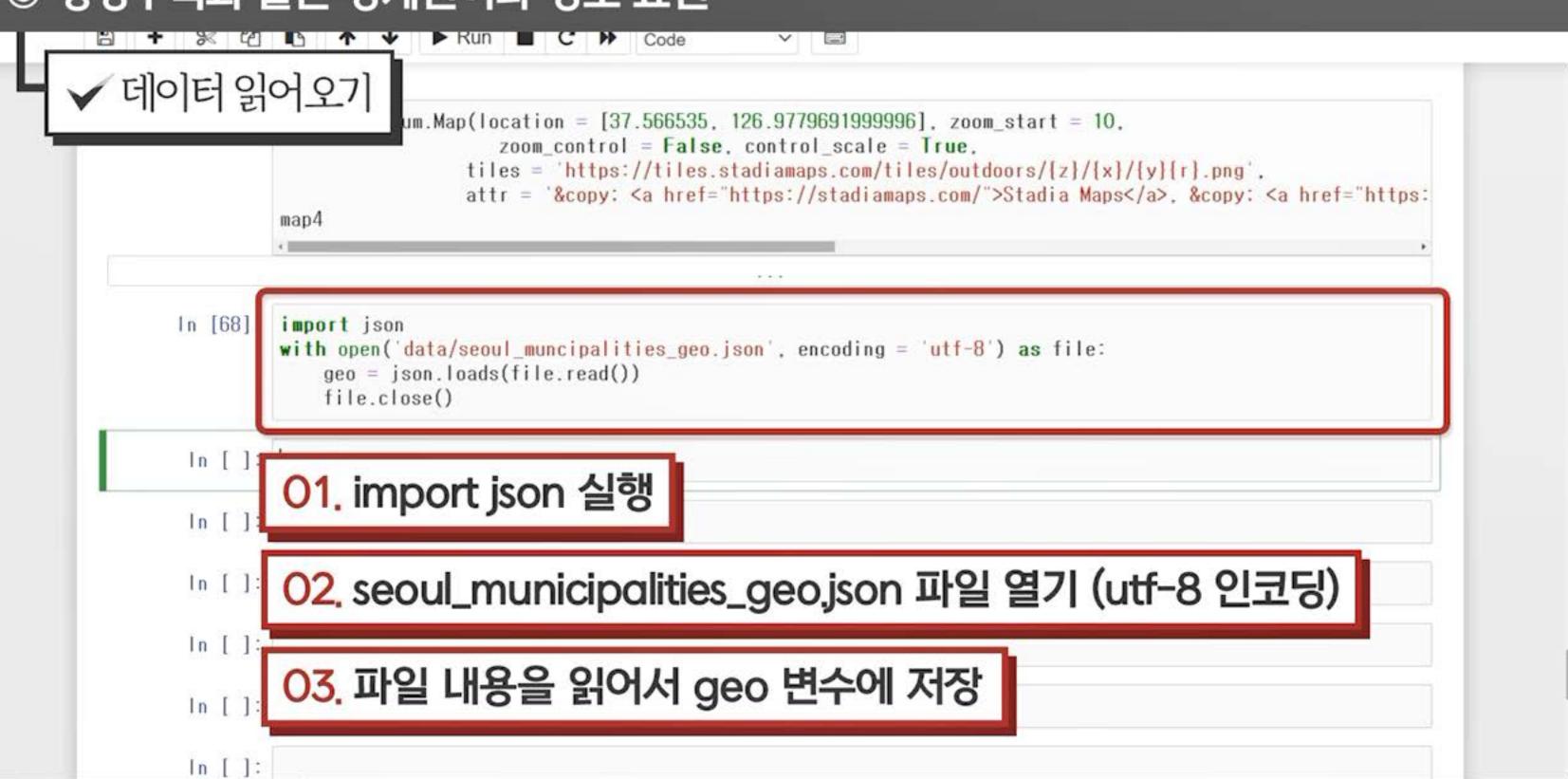


Choropleth 각각의행정구역 별로 다른색상으로 표현

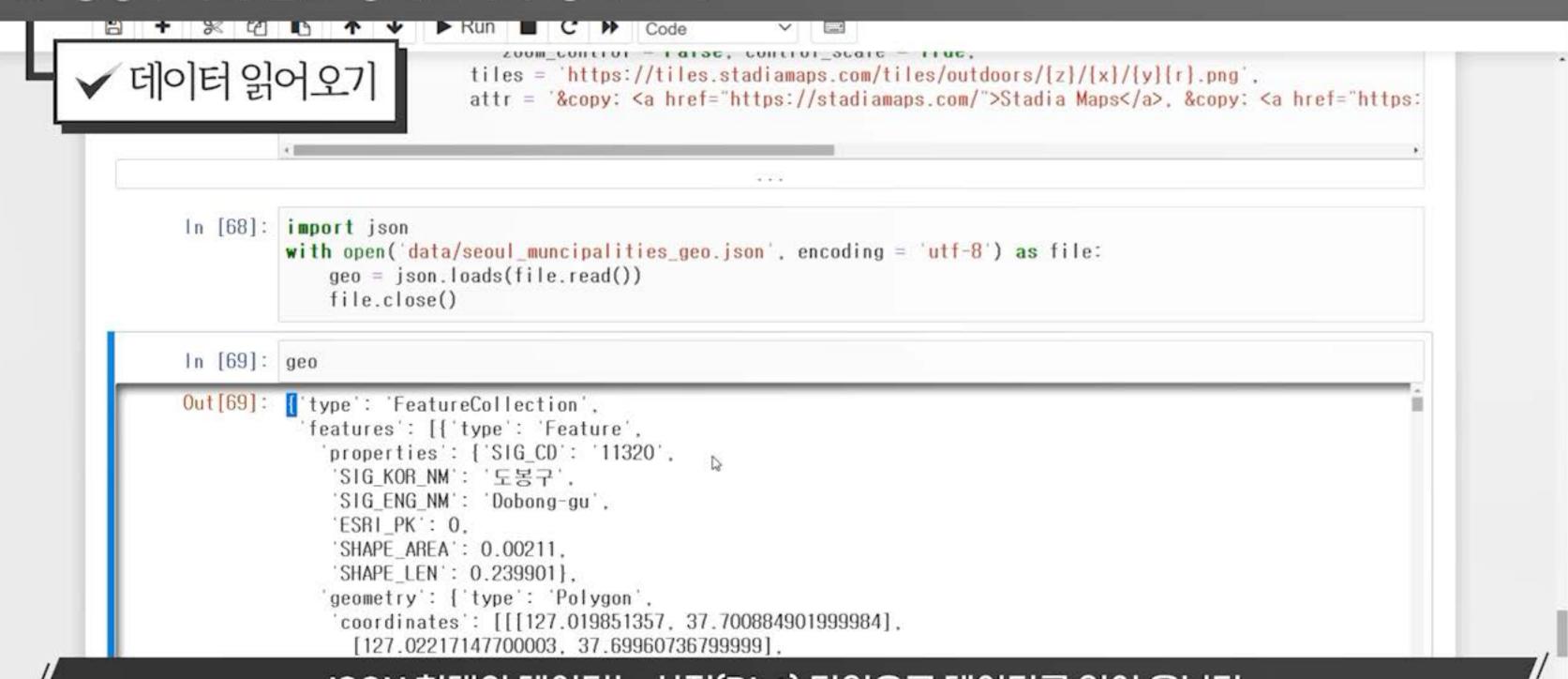


→ 데이터 값이 높을수록 색이 짙어짐





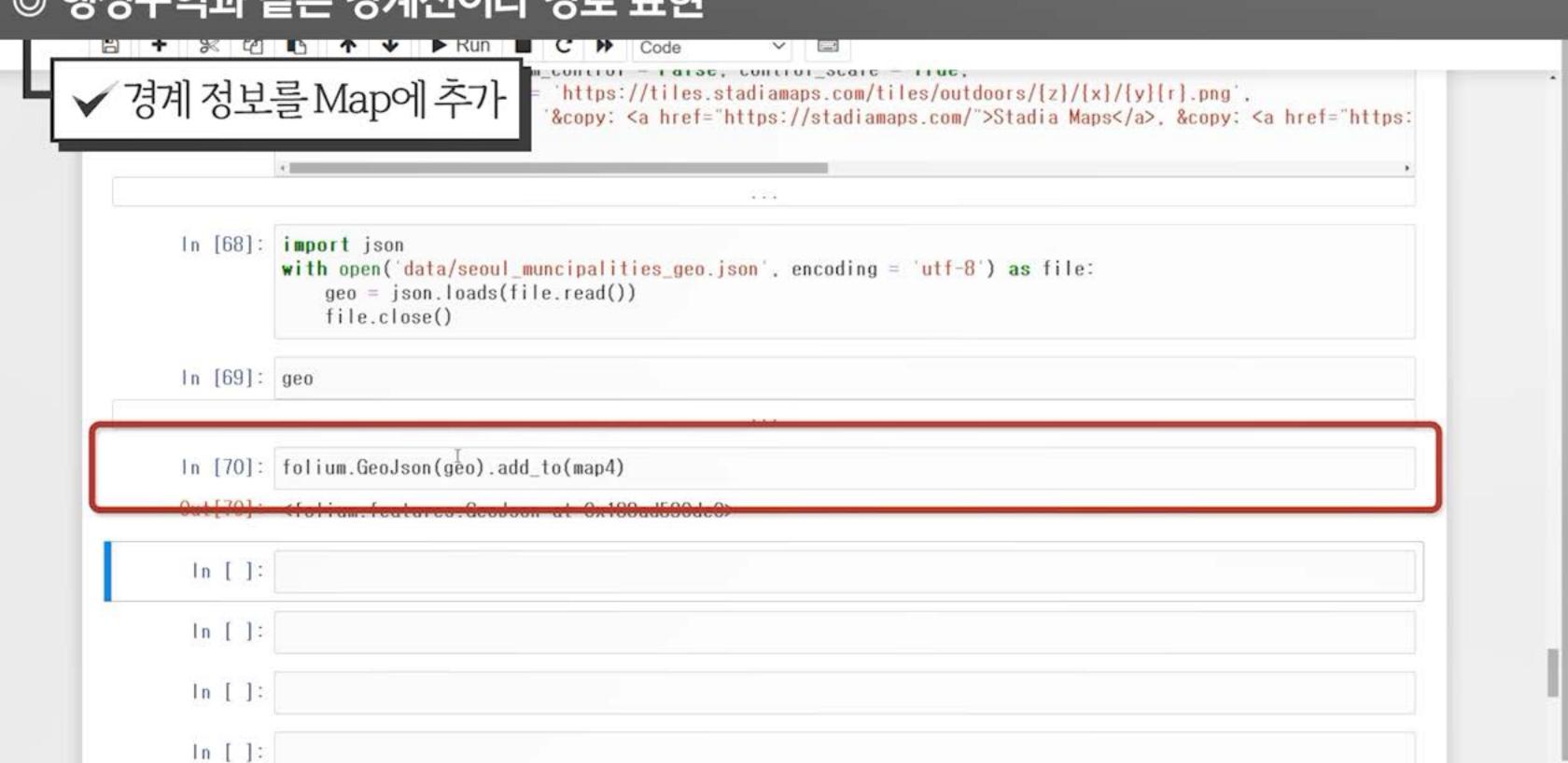
◎ 행정구역과 같은 경계선이나 경로 표현

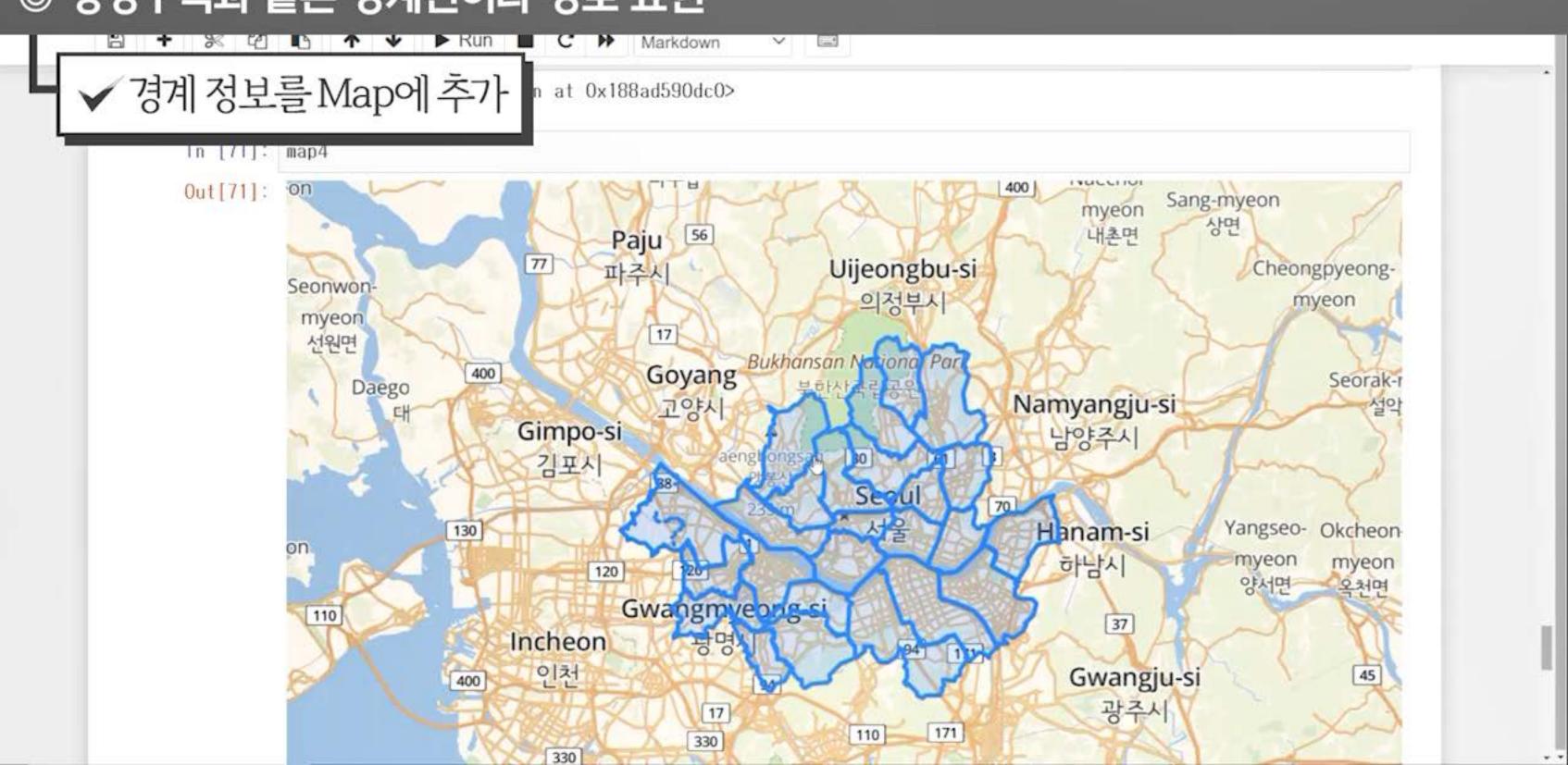


JSON 형태의 데이터는 사전(Dict) 타입으로 데이터를 읽어 옵니다.

[127.02704481599994, 37.701011506999976],

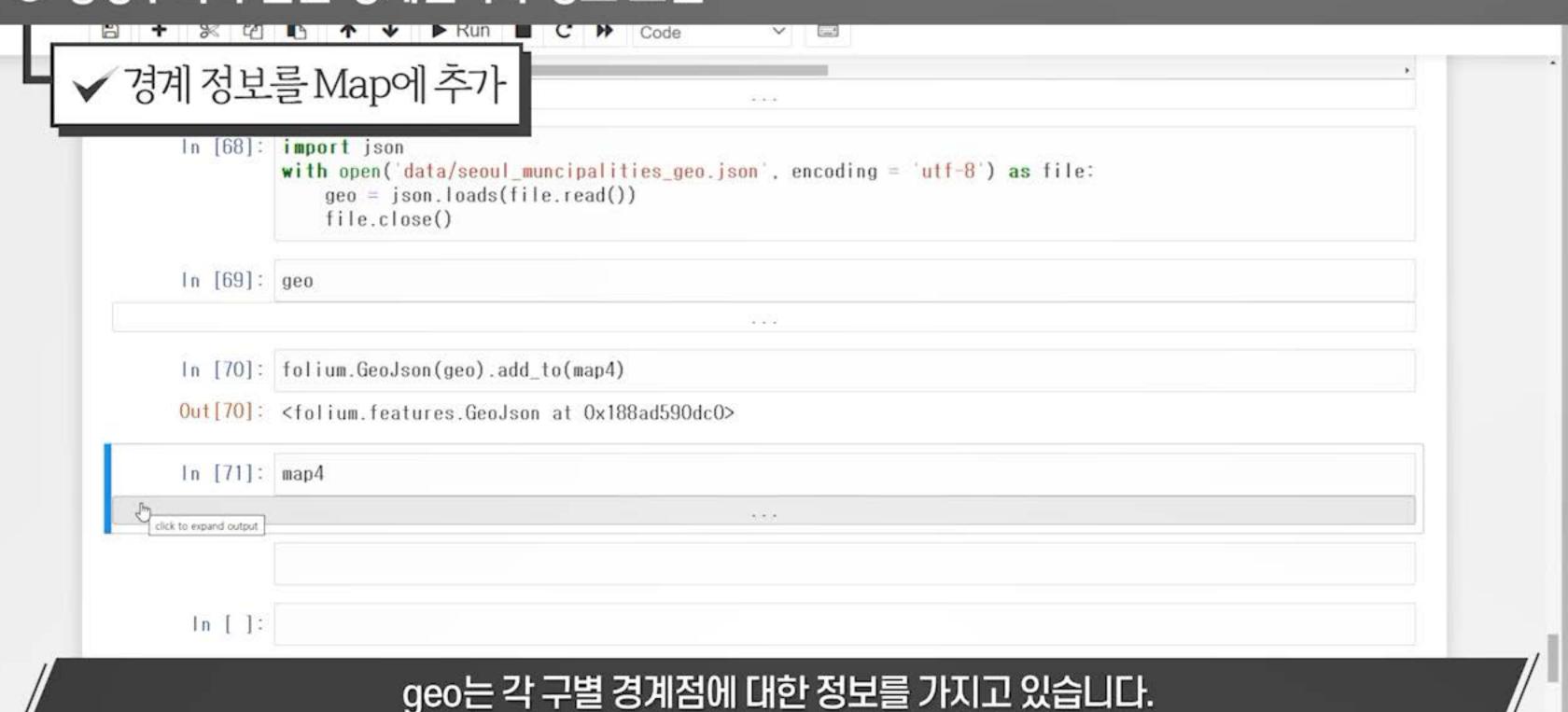
```
ZUUM CUNTIUL - Laise, CUNTIULSCAIE - LIUE,
데이터 읽어오기
                               tiles = 'https://tiles.stadiamaps.com/tiles/outdoors/{z}/(x)/{y}{r}.png'.
                               attr = '&copy: <a href="https://stadiamaps.com/">Stadia Maps</a>, &copy: <a href="https:
     In [68]: import json
              with open ('data/seoul muncipalities geo.json', encoding = 'utf-8') as file:
                  geo = json.loads(file.read())
                  file.close()
     In [69]: geo
                   "SIG_KOR_NM": 도봉구',
                   'SIG ENG NM': 'Dobong-gu'.
                   'ESRI PK': 0.
                   'SHAPE AREA': 0.00211.
                   'SHAPE LEN': 0.239901}.
                  geometry': {'type': 'Polygon'.
                    coordinates': [[[127.019851357, 37.700884901999984]
                     [127.02217147700003, 37.69960736799999]
                     [127.02341184299996, 37.69995983299998]
                     [127.02533791899998, 37.69948105499998]
                     [127.02692041600005. 37.70015310500003]
                     [127.02704481599994. 37.701011506999976]
                     [127.02771004600004. 37.700837447000026]
                     [127.02823835000004, 37.700188083].
                     [127.02833534499996. 37.700068851000026].
                     [127 02901307699995 37 69957318899998]
```

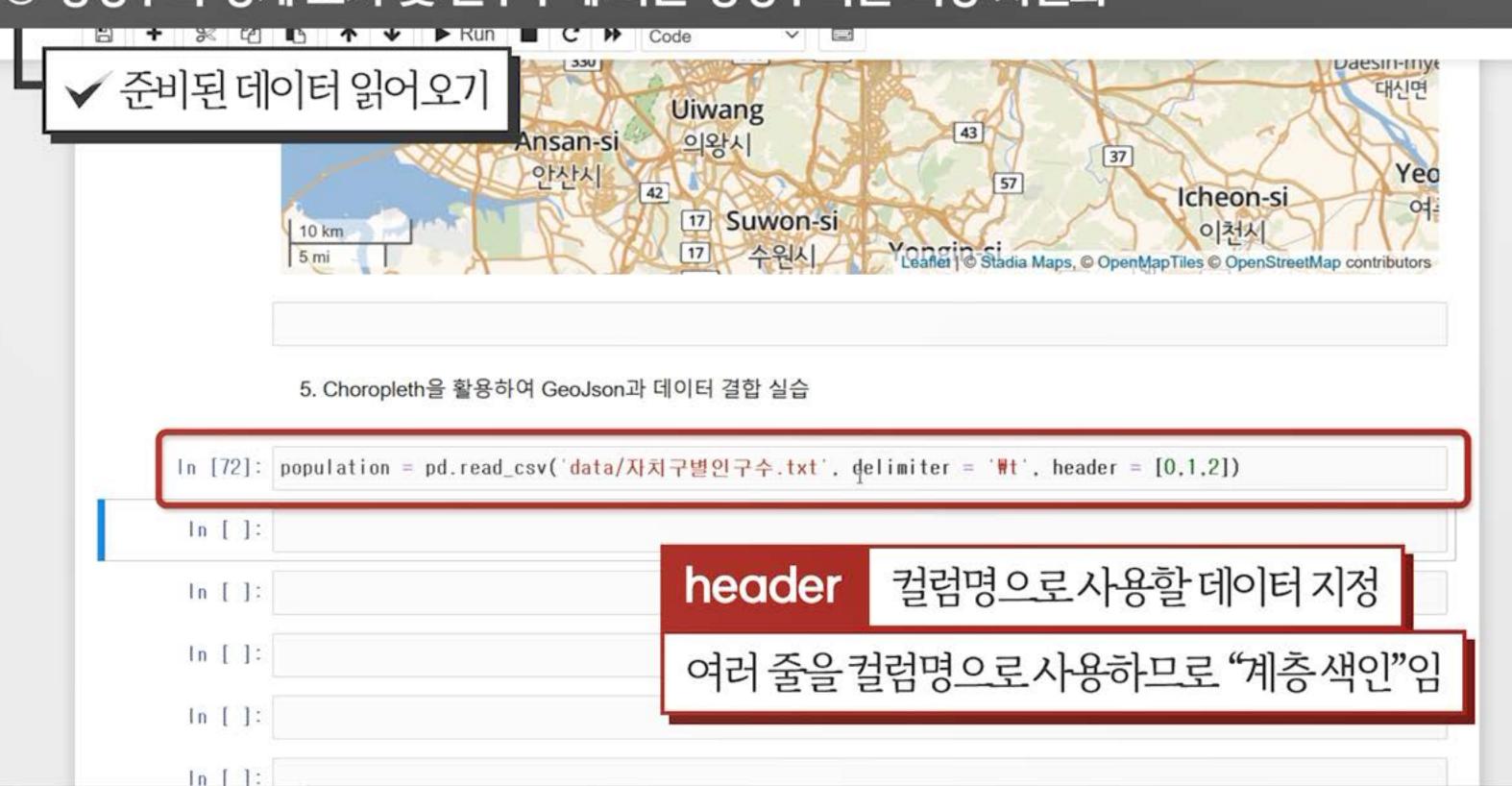




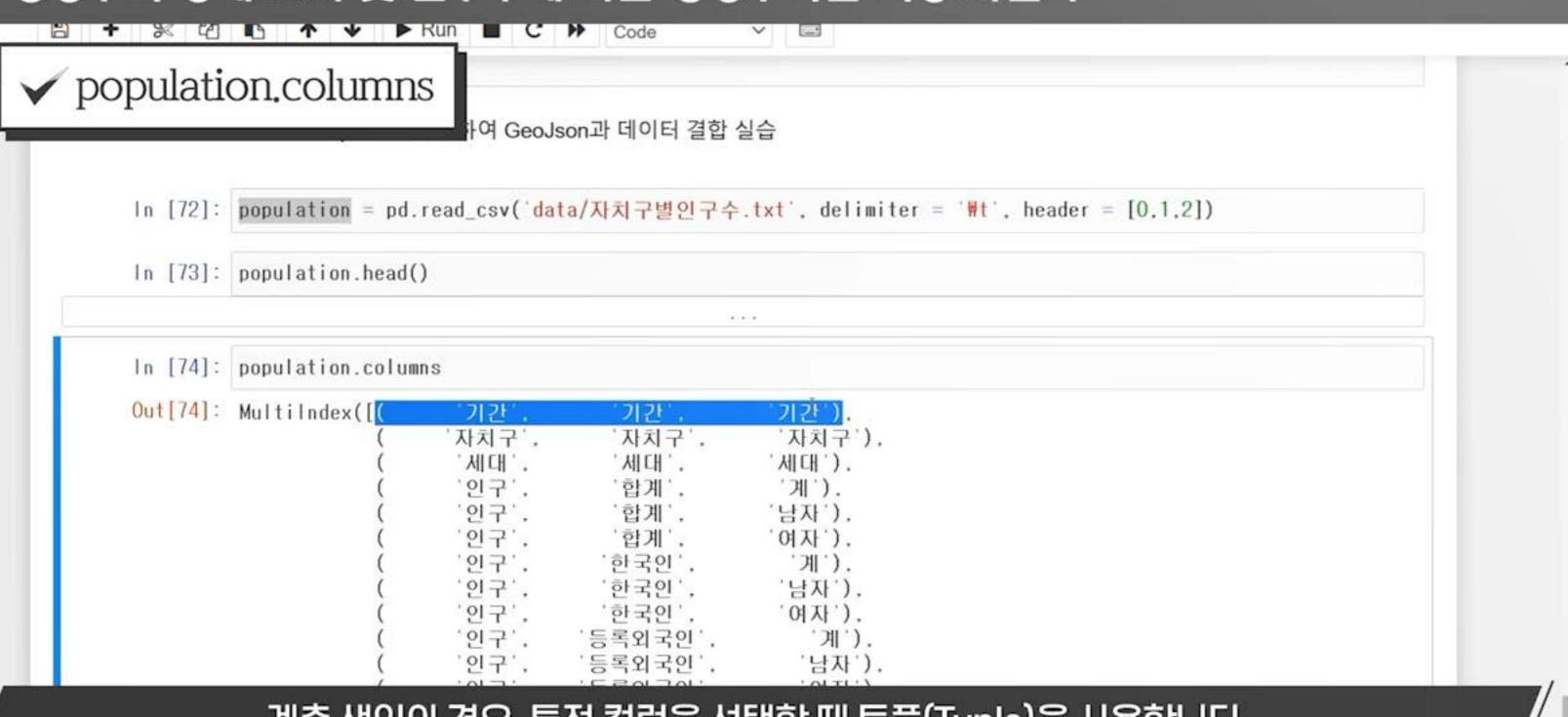
◎ 행정구역과 같은 경계선이나 경로 표현

In []:

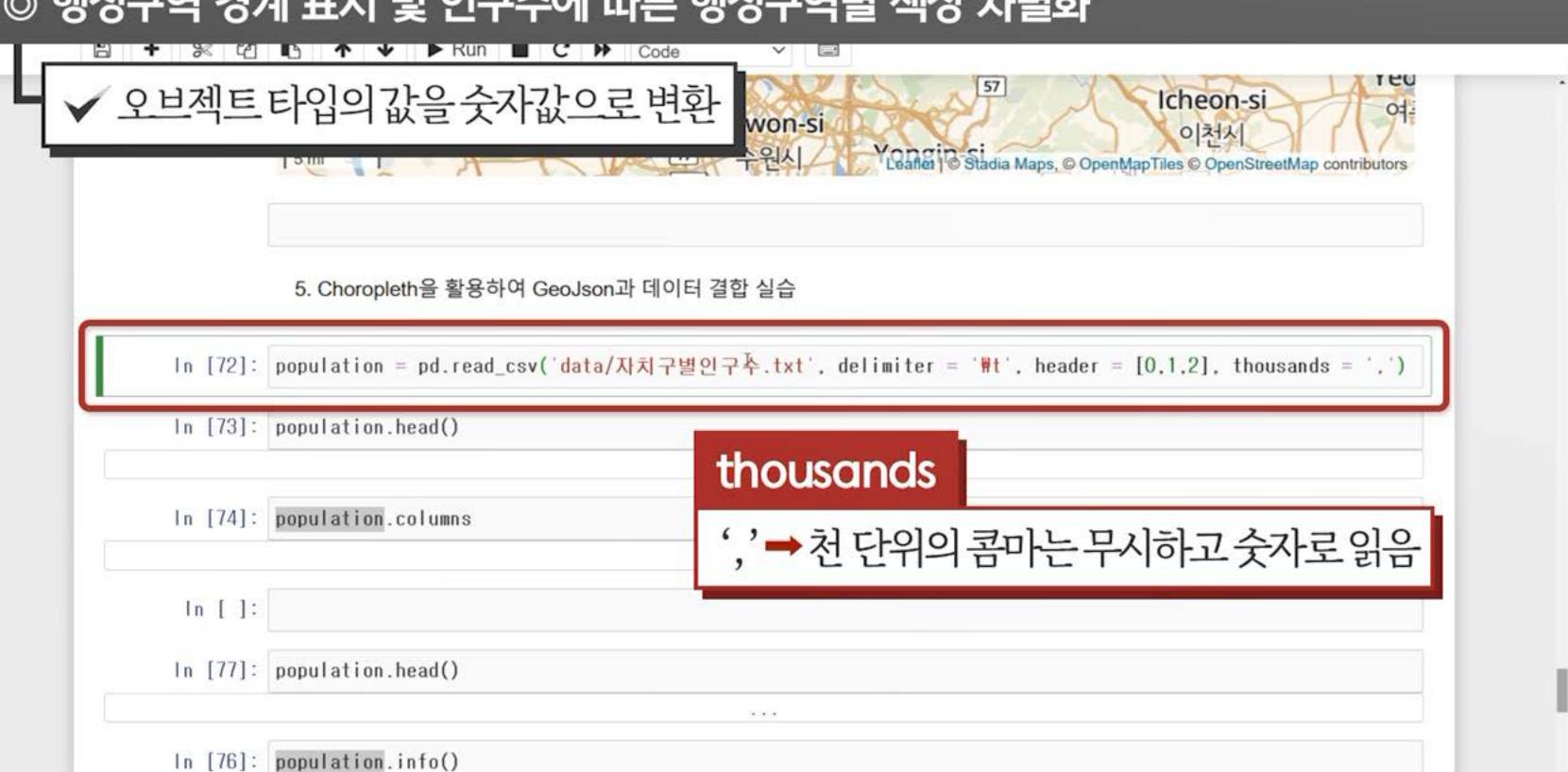




◎ 행정구역 경계 표시 및 인구수에 따른 행정구역별 색상 차별화



계층 색인의 경우, 특정 컬럼을 선택할 때 튜플(Tuple)을 사용합니다.



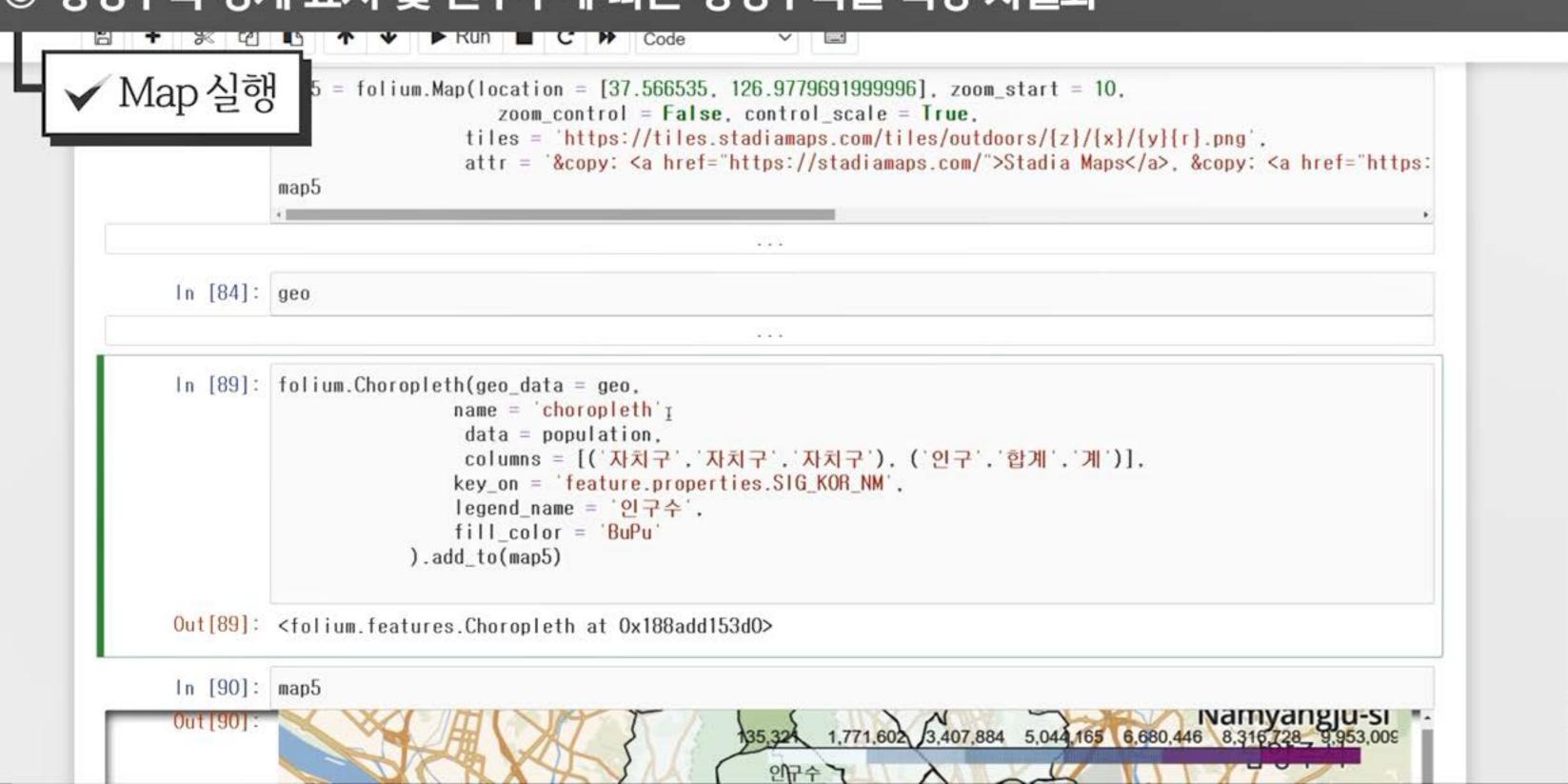


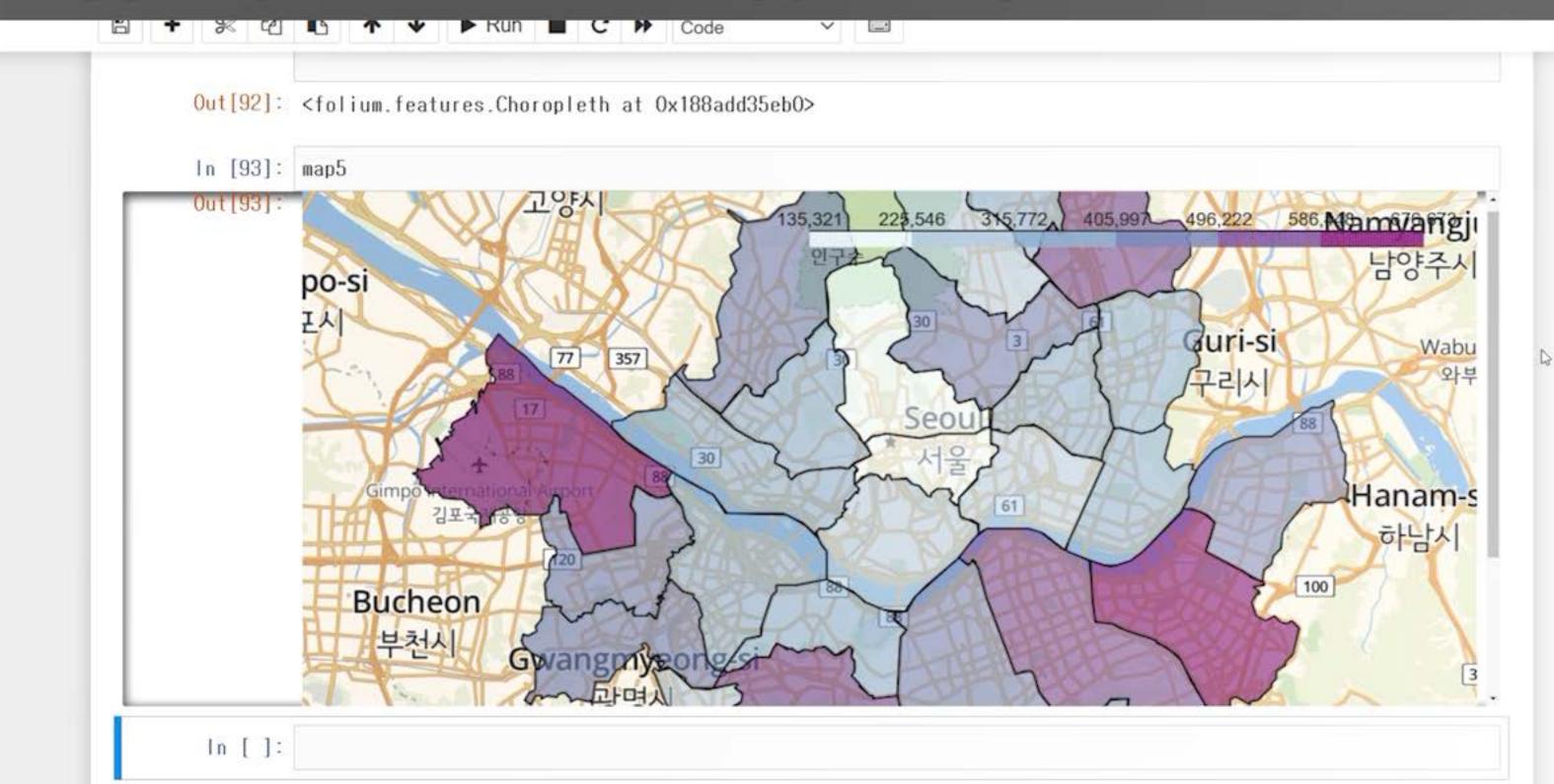
```
26 non-null
                                                               int64
Choropleth 객체 생성 후 Map에 추가
                                                  26 non-null
                                                               int64
                                                   26 non-null
                                                               int64
                                                   26 non-null
                                                                int64
              12 (세대당인구, 세대당인구, 세대당인구)
                                                       26 non-null
                                                                     float64
              13 (65세이상고령자, 65세이상고령자, 65세이상고령자) 26 non-null
                                                                       int64
             dtypes: float64(1), int64(11), object(2)
             memory usage: 3.0+ KB
     In [83]: map5 = folium.Map(location = [37.566535, 126.9779691999996], zoom start = 10.
                              zoom control = False, control scale = True.
                           tiles = 'https://tiles.stadiamans.com/tiles/outdoors/{z}/{x}/{y}{r}.nng'
                                                                                          href="https:
            행정구역별색상을결정해줄수치화된값을가지고있는데이터
 data
      In [ ]: folium.Choropleth(geo_data = geo.
                          name = 'choropleth'.
                           data = population)
      In [ ]:
      In [ ]:
      In [ ]:
```

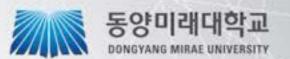
```
26 non-null
                                                         int64
Choropleth 객체 생성 후 Map에 추가
                                                          int64
                                              26 non-null
                                               26 non-null
                                                          int64
                                               26 non-null
                                                           int64
             12 (세대당인구, 세대당인구, 세대당인구)
                                                   26 non-null
                                                               float64
               (65세이상고령자, 65세이상고령자, 65세이상고령자) 26 non-null
                                                                 int64
            dtypes: float64(1), int64(11), object(2)
               rv usage: 3.0+ KB
columns
                 folium Man(location = [37.566535, 126.0779601999996] zoom start = 10.
 시각화에 사용할 컬럼명을 지정. 2개의 컬럼만 사용해야 함
                                                                                <a href="https:
 (1) geojson 데이터와의 결합을 위한 컬럼, 2) 색상 지정에 사용할 컬럼)
      In [ ]: folium.Choropleth(geo_data = geo.
                        name = 'choropleth'.
                         data = population.
                         columns = [])
      In [
      In [ ]:
      In [ ]:
```



```
Choropleth 객체 생성 후 Map에 추가
                                                       6.9779691999996], zoom_start = 10,
                                                        ontrol_scale = True,
                                                        diamaps.com/tiles/outdoors/{z}/{x}/{y}{r}.png'.
                               attr = '&copy: <a href="https://stadiamaps.com/">Stadia Maps</a>, &copy: <a href="https:
               map5
                                                        . . .
      In [84]: geo
               folium.Choropleth(geo_data = geo.
      In [88]
                              name = 'choropleth'.
                               data = population.
                               columns = [('자치구', '자치구', '자치구'), ('인구', '합계', '계')].
                              key_on = 'feature.properties.SIG_KOR_NM'.
                              legend_name = '인구수'.
                              fill_color = 'BuPu'
                          ).add to(map5)
                 File <tokenize> , line 8
                   ).add to(map5)
               IndentationError: unindent does not match any outer indentation level
```







----Folium 활용한 지도 시각화 ----



학습완료

- 1/ 서울시 유동 인구 조사 지점 지도 시각화 (feat, 좌표계 변환)
- 2/ GeoJson으로 경계 표현하기
- 3/ Choropleth로 데이터와 GeoJson 결합하기

