# 1 Python程序设计#2作业

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### 1.1 作业题目

数据文件 (graph.txt) 是一个全球温度年度异常历史数据。基于Sanic实现一个查询服务,服务包括:

- 按起始和结束年份查询历史数据,查询结果支持多种格式: JSON、XML、CSV (用逗号作为间隔符)。
- 按温度高低进行排序,支持升序和降序两种排序方式。

### 1.2 作业内容

#### 程序源代码:

```
from sanic import Sanic, response
import pandas as pd
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
app = Sanic(__name__)
data_file = "graph.txt"
df = pd.read_csv(data_file, sep="\s+", comment="#", names=["Year", "No_Smoothing",
"Lowess(5)"])
# 路由器根目录定义为 /
@app.route("/")
async def query_data(request):
    start_year = int(request.args.get("start_year", 1880))
    end_year = int(request.args.get("end_year", 2022))
    sort_by = request.args.get("sort_by", "year") # 默认按年份排序
    order = request.args.get("order", "asc") # 默认升序
   # 排序
   filtered_data = df[(df['Year'] >= start_year) & (df['Year'] <= end_year)]</pre>
   if sort by == "temperature":
       filtered_data = filtered_data.sort_values(by='No_Smoothing', ascending=
(order == 'asc'))
    else:
       filtered_data = filtered_data.sort_values(by='Year' if order == "asc" else
'-Year')
    # 判断查询结果格式
    result_format = request.args.get("format", "json")
    if result_format == "json":
```

```
result = filtered_data.to_dict(orient="records")
        return response.json(result)
    elif result_format == "xml":
        # 生成XML格式的文本响应
       xml result = "<result>\n"
        for index, row in filtered_data.iterrows():
            year = int(row['Year'])
            no_smoothing = row['No_Smoothing']
            lowess = row['Lowess(5)']
            xml_result += f"\t<entry>\n\t\t<Year>{year}</Year>\n\t\t<No_Smoothing>
{no_smoothing:.2f}</No_Smoothing>\n\t\t<Lowess(5)>{lowess:.2f}
</Lowess(5)>\n\t</entry>\n"
        xml_result += "</result>"
        return response.text(xml_result, content_type="text/plain")
    elif result_format == "csv":
       text_result = ""
       for index, row in filtered_data.iterrows():
            year = int(row['Year'])
           text_result += f"{year},{row['No_Smoothing']:.2f},
{row['Lowess(5)']:.2f}\n"
        return response.text(text_result, content_type="text/plain")
    return response.text("Invalid format requested", status=400)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=8000)
```

## 1.3 代码说明

```
data_file = "graph.txt"

df = pd.read_csv(data_file, sep="\s+", comment="#", names=["Year", "No_Smoothing",
    "Lowess(5)"])
```

这两行代码定义了首先定义了读入的文件名,下一行pd.read\_csv函数将读取data\_file的结果返回给df,其中读取的方式是csv文件格式,其中sep参数表示该文件的分隔符为一个或多个空格,comment表示这个文件的注释格式是以#开头的那一行,names代表表头,读取的每一行数据分别代表Year、No\_Smoothing、Lowess(5)

```
@app.route("/")
```

表示把路由器的根目录定义为 / ,表示我将在我的网页后面直接写入查询语句。比如我的服务器网页是 http://127.0.0.1:8000,那么我的查询语句query就会放在http://127.0.0.1:8000/?query里

```
async def query_data(request):
```

async是异步函数的定义,用于处理 HTTP 请求。async 关键字用于定义异步函数,这允许我这个查询函数在执行可能会耗费一些时间的操作时,让出 CPU 控制权,从而不会阻塞其他任务的执行。HTTP 请求会被传递给这个函数,在函数内部处理请求并生成响应。

```
start_year = int(request.args.get("start_year", 1880))
end_year = int(request.args.get("end_year", 2022))
sort_by = request.args.get("sort_by", "year") # 默认按年份排序
order = request.args.get("order", "asc") # 默认升序
```

这段代码用来获取请求中的起止年份和按哪个参数排序,怎么排序。开始年份如果没有,就默认为1880,结束年份如果没有,就设置成2022。排序的参考如果没有,就设置为year,默认为按年份排序,排序的升降序默认为升序。

```
filtered_data = df[(df['Year'] >= start_year) & (df['Year'] <= end_year)]
  if sort_by == "temperature":
     filtered_data = filtered_data.sort_values(by='No_Smoothing', ascending=
  (order == 'asc'))
     else:
        filtered_data = filtered_data.sort_values(by='Year' if order == "asc" else
     '-Year')</pre>
```

这边先将数据按年份过滤出来,找出从start\_year到end\_year里的所有数据。之后看查询语句里是否有设置 sort\_by参数,如果设置了sort\_by参数为temperature,那么就按照温度排序,否则就按照年份来排序。如果还设置了order参数,order参数如果不是asc的话就按照降序,如果没有设置order参数或者order参数为asc则默认为升序排序。

```
result_format = request.args.get("format", "json")
```

这里我们将查询语句中的format参数提取出来,如果没有设置format的话,默认为json。

```
if result_format == "json":
    result = filtered_data.to_dict(orient="records")
    return response.json(result)
```

这几行代码用来处理format为json的查询结果。将已经过滤排序好的数据通过json封装好,打印出来。

```
elif result_format == "xml":
    # 生成XML格式的文本响应
    xml_result = "<result>\n"
    for index, row in filtered_data.iterrows():
        year = int(row['Year'])
        no_smoothing = row['No_Smoothing']
```

这段代码用来处理format为xml的查询结果。首先查询结果包裹在里面,每行结果都处在单独的子控件,entry里面又包括了、<No\_Smoothing></No\_Smoothing>、<Lowess(5)></Lowess(5)>, 用来存放Year、No\_Smoothing、Lowess(5)的信息。

```
elif result_format == "csv":
    text_result = ""
    for index, row in filtered_data.iterrows():
        year = int(row['Year'])
        text_result += f"{year},{row['No_Smoothing']:.2f},
{row['Lowess(5)']:.2f}\n"
    return response.text(text_result, content_type="text/plain")
```

这段代码用来处理format为csv的格式,将每个信息都加入到文本中,用逗号分隔,最后返回。

```
return response.text("Invalid format requested", status=400)
```

要是不匹配的话就输出错误信息,状态信息设置为400

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=8000)
```

主函数中将sanic服务器运行起来,放在本机的8000端口用来监听http请求。

# 1.4 运行结果

输入查询语句

```
http://localhost:8000/?
```



图1-1 默认搜索结果

### 输入语句

http://localhost:8000/?start\_year=1980&format=xml

# $\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ C (i) localhost:8000/?start\_year=1900&end\_year=1905&format=xml

```
<result>
        <entry>
                <Year>1900</Year>
                <No_Smoothing>-0.08</No_Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.20</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
        <entry>
                <Year>1901</Year>
                <No_Smoothing>-0.16</No_Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.24</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
        <entry>
                <Year>1902</Year>
                <No Smoothing>-0.28</No Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.26</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
        <entry>
                <Year>1903</Year>
                <No_Smoothing>-0.37</No_Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.28</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
        <entry>
                <Year>1904</Year>
                <No_Smoothing>-0.48</No_Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.31</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
        <entry>
                <Year>1905</Year>
                <No_Smoothing>-0.26</No_Smoothing>
                <Lowess(5)>-0.34</Lowess(5)>
        </entry>
</result>
```

图1-2 xml搜索结果

### 输入语句查询从1900到1950,以温度降序的结果,返回csv格式

```
http://localhost:8000/?
start_year=1900&end_year=1950&sort_by=temperature&order=desc&format=csv
```

#### 

1944,0.21,0.08 1941,0.19,0.09 1940,0.13,0.07 1945,0.09,0.04 1943,0.09,0.10 1942,0.07,0.11 1938,0.00,-0.01 1939,-0.02,0.03 1947,-0.02,-0.03 1937,-0.03,-0.06 1946,-0.07,0.01 1900,-0.08,-0.20 1931,-0.09,-0.19 1948,-0.10,-0.07 1949,-0.11,-0.08 1926,-0.11,-0.22 1934,-0.12,-0.15 1915,-0.14,-0.30 1936,-0.14,-0.10 1914,-0.15,-0.31 1901, -0.16, -0.24 1932,-0.16,-0.18 1930, -0.16, -0.19 1950,-0.17,-0.07 1921,-0.19,-0.26 1935,-0.20,-0.14 1928, -0.20, -0.20 1925,-0.22,-0.22 1927,-0.22,-0.21 1906, -0.23, -0.36 1905,-0.26,-0.34 1923,-0.26,-0.24 1924,-0.27,-0.23 1920,-0.27,-0.28 1933, -0.28, -0.17 1919,-0.28,-0.29 1902,-0.28,-0.26 1922, -0.28, -0.25 1918,-0.30,-0.30 1913,-0.34,-0.32 1929,-0.36,-0.19 1916,-0.36,-0.30 1912, -0.36, -0.35 1903,-0.37,-0.28 1907,-0.39,-0.38 1908,-0.43,-0.39 1910,-0.44,-0.41 1911,-0.44,-0.39 1917,-0.46,-0.30 1904,-0.48,-0.31

1909,-0.49,-0.41

图1-3 csv搜索结果