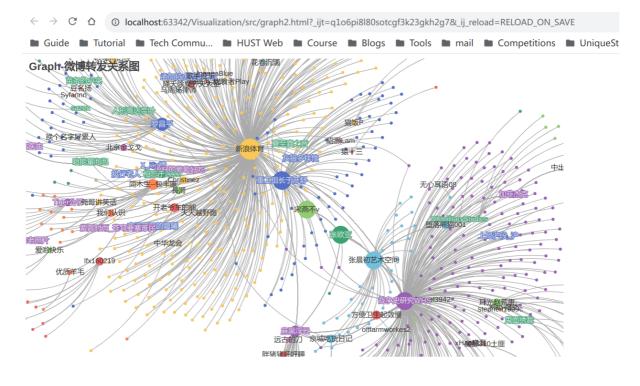
1.



2.

```
# 搜索百度热搜榜(https://top.baidu.com/board?platform=wise)将前20个热搜词条以词云方式进行展示(热搜排名可以做为字体大小的权重,注意顺序)

from pyecharts import options as opts from pyecharts.charts import Page, WordCloud from pyecharts.globals import SymbolType

words = [
    ("年轻人报复性挤爆"3.5分饭店", 40),
    ("男子地铁被诬陷偷拍案一审宣判", 38),
```

```
(""新三样"展现新优势", 36),
    ("周海媚小区保安证实救护车曾来救人", 34),
    ("流感药药店比医院贵百元 多地发文", 32),
    ("一碗30元的网红面馆卖不动了", 30),
    ("2023年流行趋势风格", 28),
    ("降雪能冻死病毒?", 26),
    ("大批空姐转行卖车?多方回应", 24),
    ("女孩回应被男子问5000元玩不玩", 22),
    ("业主欠800万水费 倾家荡产不够交", 20),
    ("小伙定了婚期才知女方一家全是托", 18),
    ("郑爽被强制执行9050万", 16),
    ("万达380亿元对赌危机解除",14),
    ("谭飞发文辟谣:周海媚并未过世",12),
    ("巴西球员比赛中被闪电击中身亡", 10),
    ("薛之谦上上谦火锅仅剩两家", 8),
    ("榜一大哥骗走24名家长1000余万元", 6),
    ("研究发现生两个孩子最有利于长寿", 4),
    ("网传周海媚去世最早爆料者删除内容", 2)
wordcloud = (WordCloud()
      .add("", words, word_size_range=[10, 30])# word_size_range为字体大小范围
      .set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="WordCloud-Baidu Hot
20")) )
wordcloud.render('2-2wordcloud.html')
■ Guide ■ Tutorial ■ Tech Commu... ■ HUST Web ■ Course ■ Blogs ■ Tools ■ mail ■ Competitions ■ UniqueSt
WordCloud-Baidu Hot 20
            覃飞发文辟谣:周海媚并未过世
```

3.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from pyecharts import options as opts
from pyecharts.charts import Bar, Pie, Line, Page

# Load the data
file_path = '../dataset/student.xls'
```

```
data = pd.read_excel(file_path)
# clean the data, if the value is str or null, set it to 0
data = data.fillna(0)
for subject in ['英语', '体育', '军训', '数分', '高代', '解几']:
    data[subject] = data[subject].apply(lambda x: 0 if isinstance(x, str) else x)
data['总分'] = data[['英语', '体育', '军训', '数分', '高代', '解几']].sum(axis=1)
# 1. Bar Chart for Total Scores
bar = Bar()
bar.add_xaxis(data['姓名'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("英语", data['英语'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("体育", data['体育'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("军训", data['军训'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("数分", data['数分'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("高代", data['高代'].tolist())
bar.add_yaxis("解几", data['解几'].tolist())
bar.set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="Total Scores of All
Students"),
                   toolbox_opts=opts.ToolboxOpts(),
xaxis_opts=opts.AxisOpts(axislabel_opts=opts.LabelOpts(rotate=-45))
                   )
# 2. Pie Chart for Top 3 Students
top_students = data.nlargest(3, '总分')
page = Page()
for _, student in top_students.iterrows():
   pie = Pie()
    scores = [student['英语'], student['体育'], student['案训'], student['数分'],
student['高代'], student['解几']]
    pie.add(student['姓名'], list(zip(['英语', '体育', '军训', '数分', '高代', '解
几'], scores)))
    pie.set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title=f"Top 3 Student
{student['姓名']}"))
   page.add(pie)
# 3. Line Chart for Score Distribution
line = Line()
for subject in ['英语', '体育', '军训', '数分', '高代', '解几']:
    hist, bin_edges = np.histogram(data[subject], bins=range(0, 101, 10))
    line.add_xaxis([f'{int(bin_edges[i])}-{int(bin_edges[i+1])}' for i in
range(len(bin_edges)-1)])
    line.add_yaxis(subject, hist.tolist())
    line.set_global_opts(toolbox_opts=opts.ToolboxOpts())
# 4. Comparison of Average Scores
average_scores = data.groupby('性别')[['英语', '体育', '军训', '数分', '高代', '解
L']].mean().round(2).T
bar_gender = Bar()
bar_gender.add_xaxis(average_scores.index.tolist())
for gender in average_scores.columns:
    bar_gender.add_yaxis(gender, average_scores[gender].tolist())
# Rendering the charts
```

```
bar.render("../res/2-3-1bar.html")
page.render("../res/2-3-2pie.html")
line.render("../res/2-3-3line.html")
bar_gender.render("../res/2-3-4bar_gen.html")
```

图表 (按照3.1——3.4顺序依次列出)

