20377199 赵芮箐 第7周作业

经济管理中通常有大量的数据以csv等结构化格式存在,如本次作业要用的空气质量数据。数据见在线平台,格式说明如https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Beijing+Multi-Site +Air-Quality+Data。

- 1.至少实现一个数据分析类,以提供数据的读取及基本的时间(如某区域某类型污染物随时间的变化)和空间分析(某时间点或时间段北京空气质量的空间分布态势)方法。
- 2. 至少实现一个数据可视化类,以提供上述时空分析结果的可视化,如以曲线、饼、地图等形式对结果进行呈现。
- 3. 如果数据中包含空值等异常值(可人工注入错误数据以测试异常抛出与处理的逻辑),在进行数据分析以及可视化前需要检查数据。因此需要实现NotNumError类,继承ValueError,并加入新属性region, year, month, day,hour, pollutant, 对数据进行检测,若取到的一列数据中包含空值等明显错误,则抛出该异常,并提供异常信息。在此基础上,利用try except捕获该异常,打印异常信息,并对应位置的数据进行适当的填充。
- 4. (附加) 污染物含量与气象状态本身是否有相关性? 请丰富数据分析类和数据可视化类,增加关于这些相关性探索的方法。
- 5. (附加) 思考不同区域时间变化的趋势及差异的管理意义。

提示: 了解并使用csv (标准库) , openpyxl等来读取csv等结构化文件, 或直接视为一般文本文件读取。

任务准备:数据集介绍

该数据集来自于北京市环境检测中心,包括了2013年3月1日到2017年2月28日,12个国家控制的空气质量监测站每小时的空气污染数据,且每个空气质量站点的气象数据都与中国气象局站相匹配。此空气污染数据集包括12个站点数据集,每个数据集包括了35064个时间数据,共有(35064*12)个样本。

变量包括: PM2.5、PM10、SO2 (二氧化硫) 、NO2 (二氧化氮) 、CO (一氧化碳) 、O3 (臭氧) 为空气污染物; 剩余变量TEMP (温度) 、PRES (大气压) 、DEWP (露点温度) 、RAIN (降雨量) 、WD (风向) 、WSPM (风速) 天气情况。

站点包括:万寿西宫(西城区)、官园(西城区)、万柳(海淀区)、天坛(东城区)、农展馆(朝阳区)、奥体中心(朝阳区)、怀柔、古城(顺义区)、顺义、东寺(平谷区)、定陵(昌平区)、昌平共十二个,其地理位置分布如下:

是的,是我剽窃来的,嘿嘿,在我搜WSPM是啥的时候发现有人用了同样的数据集,说的挺好的就搬过来啦~

PS: 但感觉 "Dongsi" 应该是【东四街道】而非【东寺】

任务一: 实现数据分析类

```
class Data_analyze:
    """
    数据分析类
    """
    数据的读取
        :param dir_path:数据文件所在文件夹
        """
        self._df = [] # 每个csv文件按df格
式储存进列表
        self._region =
["Aotizhongxin","Changping","Dingling","Dongsi","Guanyuan","Gucheng","Huairou","
Nongzhanguan","Shunyi","Tiantan","Wanliu","Wanshouxigong"]
        self._pollutant = ["PM2.5","PM10","S02","N02","C0","03"]
```

```
self._climate = ["TEMP","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","wd","WSPM"]
       print("----数据读取中,请稍后----")
       files = os.listdir(dir_path)
                                                           # 获取目录下所有的文
件
       for path in files:
           with open(dir_path + "/" + path) as f:
              df = pd.read_csv(f)
              df = df.set_index("No")
               self._df.append(df)
       print("----数据读取完成-----")
   def time_analyze(self, pol, region):
       时间分析:某区域某类型污染物随时间的变化(PS:以均值代表每天的污染物含量)
       :param pol:污染物类型
       :param region:某区域
       :return pol_time:某污染物在该地区每一天的含量值
       data_time = []
       df = self._df[self._region.index(region)]
       for n in range(1, len(df)+1, 24):
           time = date(df.at[n,'year'], df.at[n,'month'], df.at[n,'day']) # 获
得该日期
           pol_mean = df[pol][n-1:n+23].mean()
                                                                       # 获
得该天下污染物的均值
           data_time.append([time, pol_mean])
       pol_time = pd.DataFrame(data_time, columns=['Date', pol])
                                                                      # 将
时间存为时间序列索引,方便后续画图
       pol_time = pd.DataFrame(pol_time).set_index('Date')
       pol_time.index = pd.to_datetime(pol_time.index)
       return pol_time
   def space_analyze(self, pol, *time):
       空间分析: 某时间点北京空气质量的空间分布态势(PS:以均值代表某时间点的污染物含量)
       :param pol:污染物类型
       :param *time:某时间点,不定长列表,可以表示年月日
       :return pol_space:某污染物在某时间点各区域的含量值
       data_space = []
       if len(time) == 1:
           for df in self._df:
              region = df.iloc[0,-1]
              df_year = df[df['year'] == time[0]]
              pol_mean = df_year[pol].mean()
              data_space.append([region, pol_mean])
       elif len(time) == 2:
           for df in self._df:
              region = df.iloc[0,-1]
              df_month = df[(df['year'] == time[0]) & (df['month'] ==
time[1])]
              pol_mean = df_month[pol].mean()
```

```
data_space.append([region, pol_mean])
       else:
           for df in self._df:
               region = df.iloc[0,-1]
               df_{day} = df[(df['year'] == time[0]) & (df['month'] == time[1]) &
(df['day'] == time[2])]
               pol_mean = df_day[pol].mean()
               data_space.append([region, pol_mean])
       pol_space = pd.DataFrame(data_space, columns=['Region', pol])
       pol_space = pd.DataFrame(pol_space).set_index('Region')
       return pol_space
   def cor_analyze(self):
       df_all = pd.concat(self._df)
                                             # 拼接所有数据表
       df_pol_cli = df_all.iloc[:,4:-1]
       corr = df_pol_cli.corr().iloc[:-5,6:] # 得到污染物和气候的相关系数矩阵
       return corr
```

结果展示:

• 时间统计:

以 Aotizhongxin地区, PM2.5数据为例

	PM2.5
Date	
2013-03-01	7.125000
2013-03-02	30.750000
2013-03-03	76.916667
2013-03-04	22.708333
2013-03-05	148.875000
2017-02-24	21.541667
2017-02-25	11.208333
2017-02-26	28.125000
2017-02-27	71.954545
2017-02-28	13.166667

• 空间统计:

以 2015年12月, SO2数据为例

```
S02
Region
Aotizhongxin
               23.637108
Changping
               14.098361
Dingling
               15.607192
Dongsi
               23.708277
               22.748982
Guanyuan
Gucheng
              23.259511
Huairou
               9.987738
              23.207880
Nongzhanguan
Shunyi
              14.129760
Tiantan
               12.735135
Wanliu
              25.440977
Wanshouxigong 24.500000
```

• 相关关系:

```
        TEMP
        PRES
        DEWP
        RAIN
        WSPM

        PM2.5
        -0.131127
        0.018566
        0.114656
        -0.014359
        -0.272205

        PM10
        -0.096209
        -0.017971
        0.070310
        -0.026519
        -0.183665

        SO2
        -0.321799
        0.223236
        -0.266781
        -0.040241
        -0.108717

        NO2
        -0.278192
        0.174167
        -0.031599
        -0.043785
        -0.400460

        CO
        -0.326237
        0.188195
        -0.057129
        -0.013342
        -0.297511

        O3
        0.594910
        -0.445961
        0.312074
        0.023320
        0.295743
```

任务二: 实现数据可视化类

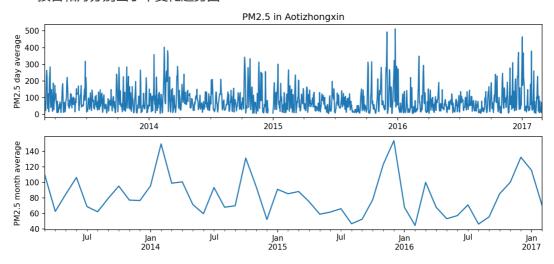
```
class Data_view(Data_analyze):
   数据可视化类
    1.1.1
   def __init__(self, dir_path):
       super().__init__(dir_path)
   def time_view(self, pol, region):
       时间分析可视化: 画折线图以及热力图
       #画折线图
       df = super().time_analyze(pol, region)
       df_month = df.resample("M").mean()
       plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
       df[pol].plot()
       plt.xlabel("")
       plt.ylabel(f'{pol} day average')
       plt.title(f'{pol} in {region}')
       plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
       df_month[pol].plot()
       plt.xlabel("")
       plt.ylabel(f'{pol} month average')
       plt.show()
       #画热力图
       df["year"] = pd.DatetimeIndex(df.index).year
       df["month"] = pd.DatetimeIndex(df.index).month
       df_cal = df.pivot_table(index="month", columns="year", values=pol,
aggfunc=np.mean)
       ax = sns.heatmap(df_cal, cmap='RdYlGn_r', robust=True, fmt='.2f',
                annot=True, linewidths=.5, annot_kws={'size':11},
                cbar_kws={'shrink':.8, 'label':pol})
       ax.set_yticklabels(ax.get_yticklabels(), rotation=0, fontsize=10)
       ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=0, fontsize=10)
       plt.title(f'Average {pol} in {region}', fontdict={'fontsize':18},
pad=14)
       plt.show()
   def space_view(self, pol, *time):
```

```
空间分析可视化: 画饼图以及热力图
       11 11 11
       #画饼图
       df = super().space_analyze(pol, *time)
       data_list = np.array(df[pol])
       cmap = plt.get_cmap("tab20c")
       color=cmap(range(12))
       plt.pie(data_list, colors = color,
               labels=self._region,
               textprops = {'fontsize':7, 'color':'k'},
               autopct='%.2f%%')
       plt.title(f"Beijing {pol} distribution in {str(time)[1:][:-1]}")
       plt.show()
       #画热力图
       g = Geo(init_opts=opts.InitOpts(width='1000px',
                              height='600px',
                               theme=ThemeType.DARK),)
       g.add_schema(maptype='北京')
       region = ['奥体中心', '昌平', '定陵', '东四', '官园', '古城', '怀柔', '农展馆',
'顺义', '天坛', '万柳', '万寿西宫']
       region_loc = [[39.985069, 116.401665],
                   [40.22077,116.23128],
                   [40.286598,116.238896],
                   [39.924995,116.417679],
                   [39.932392,116.355858],
                   [39.911766,116.193359],
                   [40.316,116.63177],
                   [39.939819,116.46846],
                   [40.13012,116.65477],
                   [40.029076,116.311478],
                   [39.967056,116.296959],
                   [39.879616,116.36853]]
       for i in range(len(region)):
           # 定义坐标对应的名称,添加到坐标库中 add_coordinate(name, lng, lat)
           g.add_coordinate(region[i], region_loc[i][1], region_loc[i][0])
       # 将数据添加到地图上
       g.add( series_name = pol,
                                                             # 系列名称
               data_pair = list(zip(region, data_list)), # 数据项 (坐标点名
称,坐标点值)
               blur_size = 20,
               symbol\_size = 15,
                                                             #类型选为热力图
               type_{-} = ChartType.HEATMAP
               #type_ = ChartType.EFFECT_SCATTER
           )
       # 设置样式
       g.set_series_opts(label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False))
       # 设置标题及分段
       g.set_global_opts(
                   visualmap_opts=opts.VisualMapOpts(max_= max(data_list),
is_piecewise=True),
                   title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="北京空气质量分布"))
       g.render(f"week7/Beijing {pol} distribution in {str(time)[1:]
[:-1]}.html")
```

```
def cor_view(self):
    corr = super().cor_analyze()
    heatmap = sns.heatmap(corr, cmap="RdBu_r")
    plt.title('Covariance Matrix', fontdict={'fontsize':18})
    plt.show()
```

结果展示:

- 时间统计:
 - 以 Aotizhongxin地区,PM2.5数据为例
 - 。 按日和月分别画了个变化趋势图



。 热力图

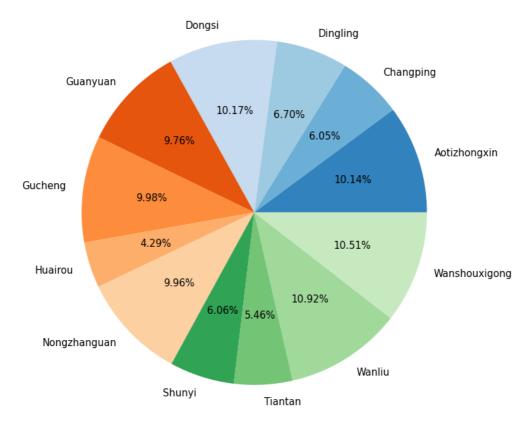
Average PM2.5 in Aotizhongxin

month	1 -		95.49	91.13	67.96	115.59	
	2 -		149.44	85.45	44.78	70.65	
	3 -	110.09	98.94	88.32	100.05		- 140
	4 -	62.75	100.76	75.05	67.98		120
	5 -	85.03	71.53	59.19	53.37		- 120
	6 -	106.33	59.79	61.90	57.37		- 100 5
	7 -	68.91	93.39	66.31	71.17		- 100 S
	8 -	62.31	68.12	46.89	46.46		- 80
	9 -	79.37	70.01	52.77	55.82		
	10 -	95.29	131.26	77.86	85.53		- 60
	11 -	77.30	94.01	123.30	100.21		
	12 -	76.73	52.36	153.58	132.33		
		2013	2014	2015 year	2016	2017	

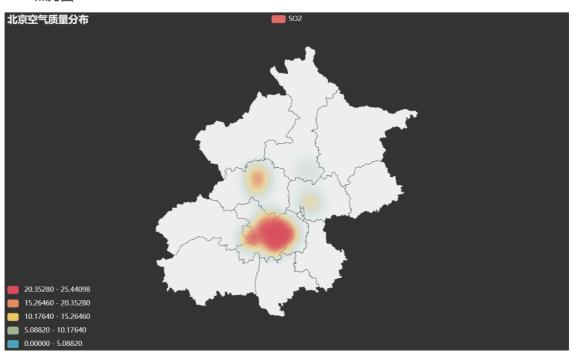
• 空间统计:

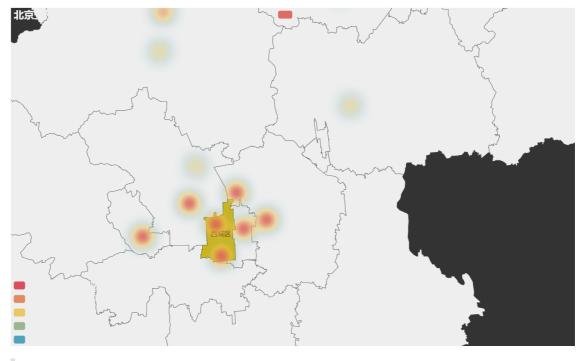
ο 饼图

Beijing SO2 distribution in 2015, 12



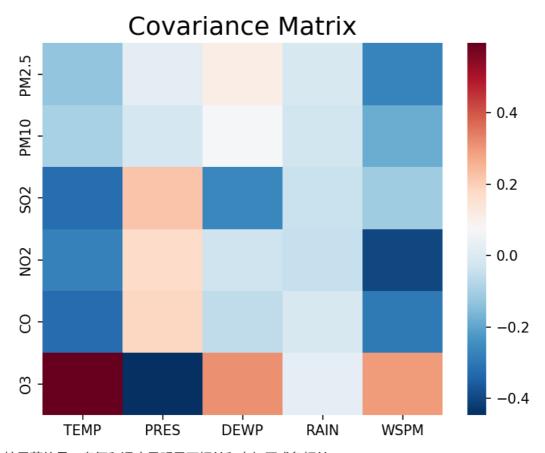
。 热力图





主城区都...明显严重很多

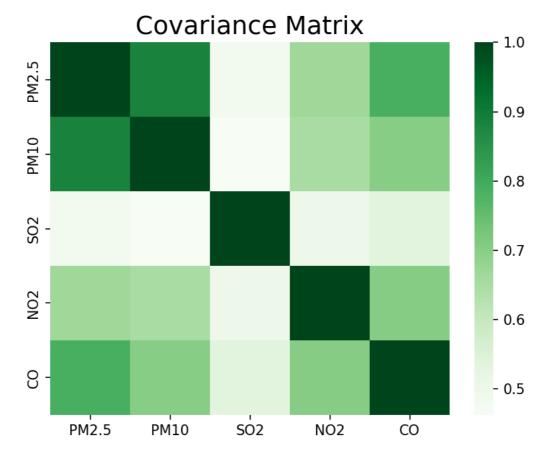
• 相关关系:



比较显著的是: 臭氧和温度呈明显正相关和大气压成负相关

科学上: 高温天气下, 温度越高, 越容易产生臭氧, 同时温度越高, 大气压越低。

感觉相比于给出的污染物与气候之间的关系,污染物本身的相关性其实挺大的:



任务三: 异常值处理

```
class NotNumError(ValueError):
    空值异常值类
    \mathbf{r}_{-}\mathbf{r}_{-}\mathbf{r}_{-}
    def __init__(self, region, year, month, day, hour, pollutant):
        self._region = region
        self._year = year
        self._month = month
        self._day = day
        self._hour = hour
        self._pollutant = pollutant
        self._message = f"{region} Sheet: In {year}-{month}-{day} {hour}h the
{pollutant} data has NotNumError."
class NotNumTest(Data_analyze):
    空值异常测试类
    def __init__(self, dir_path):
        super().__init__(dir_path)
    def examine(self):
        print("----正在检查数据,请稍后----")
        for df in self._df:
            #df = df[:100]
            for No in range(1, len(df)+1):
                 row = np.array(df.loc[No]).tolist()
                try:
```

结果展示:

```
Aotizhongxin Sheet: In 2013-3-4 2h the PM10 data has NotNumError.
Aotizhongxin Sheet: In 2013-3-4 3h the NO2 data has NotNumError.
Aotizhongxin Sheet: In 2013-3-4 4h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Aotizhongxin Sheet finishes examining.
Changping Sheet: In 2013-3-2 2h the PM10 data has NotNumError.
Changping Sheet: In 2013-3-2 3h the NO2 data has NotNumError.
Changping Sheet: In 2013-3-2 4h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Changping Sheet finishes examining.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 0h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 1h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 3h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 4h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 10h the PM2.5 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 11h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 12h the PM2.5 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 14h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 15h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 16h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 17h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 18h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 19h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 20h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 21h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
Dingling Sheet: In 2013-3-1 22h the SO2 data has NotNumError.
```

PS: 为方便结果展示, 每个表就取了前一百行数据

思考:不同区域时间变化的趋势及差异的管理意义

- 更了解污染物及气候的季节性变化,对未来的值进行更好的预测
- 有针对性的对工厂等实施污染物排放的管控政策

代码:

https://github.com/rachhhhing/mp2022_python/blob/master/week7/week7.py

Ref:

• csv标准库: https://docs.python.org/zh-cn/3/library/csv.html

openpyxl: https://www.cnblogs.com/hls-code/p/15674197.html

感觉 pd.read_csv 更好使一些嘿嘿

- datatime: https://www.cnblogs.com/awakenedy/articles/9182036.html
- 时序数据可视化: https://blog.csdn.net/deephub/article/details/109839988
- pyecharts热力图: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/370741946
- 相关性分析: https://blog.csdn.net/BF02jgtRS00XKtCx/article/details/107218146
- 跟我们用同一份数据,但进行的是回归预测:

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin 45529837/article/details/108805415