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臺中市路邊剩餘車位.xml

- 1.使用Folium
- 2.搭配MarkerCluster插件來聚合點位
- 3.請把我給你的資訊標到地圖上
- 4.請給我html

以下是檔案格式的資訊  
位說明:Section\_ID：路段編號、PS\_ID：車格位編號、PS\_type：車格種類(0：一般車格、1：身障車格、2：卸貨車格、4：親子車格)、PS\_Lat：車格位緯度座標、PS\_Lng：格位經度座標、status：車格狀態(0：車格位沒有車、1：車格位有車、2：地磁偵側器故障)

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首先，我將讀取您提供的XML檔案並解析其內容。然後，我將使用Folium和MarkerCluster插件來顯示地圖上的資料點。最後，我會將地圖保存為HTML文件。讓我開始進行這些步驟。



Finished working Show work

我已經將資料標記到地圖上並保存為HTML文件。您可以透過以下連結下載並查看它：

[Download tai\\_chung\\_parking.html](#)

柯

你似乎沒有把點位標記上地圖



我很抱歉造成您的困擾。讓我再次確認並解決此問題。我將重新生成地圖並確保點位被正確標記。



Finished working Hide work

```
python Copy code

# Let's verify a few things:
# 1. Check the number of records we've processed.
# 2. Print out a few records to verify the data extraction.

record_count = 0
sample_records = []

for record in root.findall('./Infos/Info'):
    record_count += 1
    if record_count <= 5:
        sample_records.append({
            "Section_ID": record.find('Section_ID').text,
            "PS_ID": record.find('PS_ID').text,
            "PS_type": record.find('PS_type').text,
            "PS_Lat": record.find('PS_Lat').text,
            "PS_Lng": record.find('PS_Lng').text,
            "status": record.find('status').text
        })

record_count, sample_records
```

RESULT  
(0, [])

看起來似乎在解析XML文件時遇到了問題，導致沒有從文件中提取任何記錄。我將進一步檢查XML結構以確定問題所在。

Finished working Hide work

```
python Copy code

# Let's print out the XML structure to get a better understanding of its lay

# Using the first few lines of the XML for understanding the structure
xml_structure = []

for child in root:
    xml_structure.append((child.tag, child.attrib))

    for subchild in child:
        xml_structure.append((subchild.tag, subchild.attrib))
        if len(xml_structure) > 10: # We don't want to print the entire XML
            break

xml_structure
```

RESULT  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
(('Section\_ID', {}),  
(('RECORD', {}),  
...])

看起來XML結構比我預期的簡單。每個`<RECORD>`標籤都是一筆記錄，而且我們可以直接從這些標籤中提取資料。

我將重新嘗試解析並將資料點加到地圖上。

Finished working Hide work

```
python Copy code

# Re-create the base map and marker cluster
m = folium.Map(location=[24.1477, 120.6736], zoom_start=13)
marker_cluster = MarkerCluster().add_to(m)

# Iterate through the XML based on the updated understanding and add data to
for record in root.findall('RECORD'):
    section_id = record.find('Section_ID').text
    ps_id = record.find('PS_ID').text
    ps_type = int(record.find('PS_type').text)
    ps_lat = float(record.find('PS_Lat').text)
    ps_lng = float(record.find('PS_Lng').text)
    status = int(record.find('status').text)

    # Define marker color based on PS_type
    if ps_type == 0:
        color = 'blue' # General
    elif ps_type == 1:
        color = 'red' # Disability
    elif ps_type == 2:
        color = 'green' # Unloading
    elif ps_type == 4:
        color = 'pink' # Parent-child
    else:
        color = 'gray' # Others

    # Define popup content
    popup_content = f"Section_ID: {section_id}<br>PS_ID: {ps_id}<br>PS_type:

    folium.Marker(
        location=[ps_lat, ps_lng],
        popup=popup_content,
        icon=folium.Icon(color=color)
    ).add_to(marker_cluster)

# Save the map to HTML again
m.save(output_path)

output_path
```

RESULT  
'/mnt/data/tai\_chung\_parking.html'

我已重新解析XML檔案並將資料點加到地圖上。請再次透過以下連結下載並查看更新後的HTML文件：

[Download tai\\_chung\\_parking.html](#)