In [1]:

```
import requests
import pandas as pd
from 1xml import etree
html = 'https://ncov.dxy.cn/ncovh5/view/pneumonia'
html data = requests.get(html)
html_data.encoding = 'utf-8'
html data = etree.HTML(html data.text, etree.HTMLParser())
html data = html data.xpath(
    '//*[@id="getListByCountryTypeService2true"]/text()')                         # xpath方法选择疫情的数据集合
ncov_world = html_data[0][49:-12]
ncov_world = ncov_world.replace('true', 'True')
ncov_world = ncov_world.replace('false', 'False')
ncov world = eval(ncov world)
country = []
confirmed = []
lived = []
dead = []
for i in ncov world: # 分离国家名称,确诊人数,治愈人数和死亡人数并存入dataframe里备用
    country.append(i['provinceName'])
    confirmed.append(i['confirmedCount'])
    lived.append(i['curedCount'])
    dead. append(i['deadCount'])
data_world = pd. DataFrame()
data_world['国家名称'] = country
data_world['确诊人数'] = confirmed
data_world['治愈人数'] = lived
data_world['死亡人数'] = dead
data world. head (5)
```

Out[1]:

	国家名称	确诊人数	治愈人数	死亡人数
0	法国	29583616	368023	149044
1	德国	26244107	4328400	138864
2	韩国	18086462	336548	24167
3	英国	22455392	6491069	178880
4	西班牙	12326264	150376	106341

In [2]:

```
data_economy = pd. read_csv(
    "https://labfile.oss.aliyuncs.com/courses/2791/gpd_2016_2020.csv", index_col=0)
time_index = pd. date_range(start='2016', periods=18, freq='Q')
data_economy.index = time_index
data_economy
```

Out[2]:

	国内生产 总值	第一产 业增加 值	第二产业 增加值	第三产业 增加值	农林牧 渔业增 加值	工业增加值	制造业 增加值	建筑业增加值	批发和 零售业 增加值	交 输、 储 政 !
2016- 03-31	162410.0	8312.7	61106.8	92990.5	8665.5	53666.4	45784.0	7763.0	16847.5	718
2016- 06-30	181408.2	12555.9	73416.5	95435.8	13045.5	60839.2	52378.3	12943.8	17679.8	829
2016- 09-30	191010.6	17542.4	75400.5	98067.8	18162.2	61902.5	52468.3	13870.6	18513.0	859
2016- 12-31	211566.2	21728.2	85504.1	104334.0	22577.8	68998.4	58878.4	16921.5	20684.1	896
2017- 03-31	181867.7	8205.9	69315.5	104346.3	8595.8	60909.3	51419.7	8725.3	18608.9	809
2017- 06-30	201950.3	12644.9	82323.0	106982.4	13204.2	68099.8	58172.1	14574.4	19473.6	939
2017- 09-30	212789.3	18255.8	84574.1	109959.5	18944.2	69327.2	58632.6	15590.1	20342.9	968
2017- 12-31	235428.7	22992.9	95368.0	117067.8	23915.8	76782.9	65652.1	19015.8	22731.1	994
2018- 03-31	202035.7	8575.7	76598.2	116861.8	9005.8	66905.6	56631.9	10073.8	20485.5	880
2018- 06-30	223962.2	13003.8	91100.6	119857.8	13662.2	75122.1	64294.9	16404.3	21374.2	1017
2018- 09-30	234474.3	18226.9	93112.5	123134.9	18961.8	76239.6	64348.2	17294.5	22334.1	1058
2018- 12-31	258808.9	24938.7	104023.9	129846.2	25929.0	82822.1	70662.1	21720.4	24710.0	1077
2019- 03-31	218062.8	8769.4	81806.5	127486.9	9249.4	71064.5	60357.1	11143.1	21959.2	938
2019- 06-30	242573.8	14437.6	97315.6	130820.6	15108.7	79820.7	68041.8	17954.2	23097.0	1086
2019- 09-30	252208.7	19798.0	97790.4	134620.4	20629.0	79501.8	66823.8	18734.6	23993.6	113 ⁻
2019- 12-31	278019.7	27461.6	109252.8	141305.2	28579.9	86721.6	73952.4	23072.4	26795.9	1124
2020- 03-31	206504.3	10186.2	73638.0	122680.1	10708.4	64642.0	53852.0	9377.8	18749.6	78€
2020- 06-30	250110.1	15866.8	99120.9	135122.3	16596.4	80402.4	69258.8	19156.8	23696.1	106

In [3]:

```
data_area = pd.read_csv('https://labfile.oss.aliyuncs.com/courses/2791/DXYArea.csv')
data_news = pd.read_csv('https://labfile.oss.aliyuncs.com/courses/2791/DXYNews.csv')
```

In [4]:

Out [4]:

countryName False
province_confirmedCount False
province_deadCount False
dtype: bool

In [5]:

```
data_news_times = data_news[['pubDate', 'title', 'summary']]
time = pd. DatetimeIndex(data_news_times['pubDate'])
data_news_times. index = time # 生成新闻数据的时间索引
data_news_times = data_news_times. drop('pubDate', axis=1)
data_news_times. head(5)
```

Out[5]:

pubDate 2020-07-美国新增71434例新冠肺炎确诊病 据美国约翰斯·霍普金斯大学统计数据显示,截至美东时间 17 例,累计确诊超354万例 7月16日17:33时 (北京时间17日0... 05:40:08 2020-07-巴西新冠肺炎确诊病例破201万,近 截至当地时间7月16日18时,巴西新增新冠肺炎确诊病例 17 六成大城市确诊病例加速增长 45403例,累计确诊2012151例... 06:06:49 2020-07-阿塞拜疆新增493例新冠肺炎确诊病 当地时间7月16日,阿塞拜疆国家疫情防控指挥部发布消 16 例 累计确诊26165例 息,在过去24小时内,阿塞拜疆新增新冠肺... 22:31:00 2020-07-科威特新增791例新冠肺炎确诊病例 科威特卫生部当地时间16日下午发布通告,确认过去24小 累计确诊57668例 时境内新增791例新冠肺炎确诊病例,同... 22:29:48 2020-07-罗马尼亚新增777例新冠肺炎确诊病 据罗马尼亚政府7月16日公布的数据,过去24小时对 16

title

例 累计确诊35003例

21:26:54

summary

19097人进行新冠病毒检测,确诊777例...

In [6]:

```
print(data_world.isnull().any())
print(data_economy.isnull().any())
print(data_area_times.isnull().any())
print(data_news_times.isnull().any()) # 确认各个数据集是否空集
```

国家名称 False 确诊人数 False 治愈人数 False 死亡人数 False

dtype: bool 国内生产总值 第一产业增加值 第二产业增加值 第三产业增加值 农林牧渔业增加值

False False False False False False False False

交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值 住宿和餐饮业增加值 False 金融业增加值 False 房地产业增加值 False

信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业增加值 False

租赁和商务服务业增加值 False 其他行业增加值 False

dtype: bool

工业增加值

制造业增加值

建筑业增加值

批发和零售业增加值

countryName False
province_confirmedCount False
province_curedCount False
province_deadCount False

dtype: bool
title False
summary False
dtype: bool

In [7]:

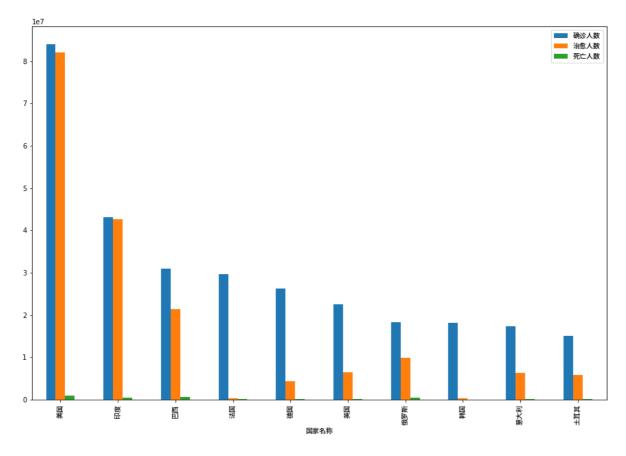
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
import os

%matplotlib inline
# 指定中文字体

fpath = os. path. join("./NotoSansCJK.otf")
myfont = matplotlib.font_manager.FontProperties(fname=fpath)
# 绘图
data_world = data_world.sort_values(by='确诊人数', ascending=False) # 按确诊人数进行排序
data_world_set = data_world[['确诊人数', '治愈人数', '死亡人数']]
data_world_set.index = data_world['国家名称']
data_world_set.head(10).plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15, 10)) # 对排序前十的国家数据进行绘图
plt.xlabel('国家名称', fontproperties=myfont)
plt.txicks(fontproperties=myfont)
plt.legend(fontsize=30, prop=myfont) # 设置图例
```

Out[7]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1bd59422940>



In [8]:

!pip install pyecharts==1.7.1

Requirement already satisfied: pyecharts==1.7.1 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.7.1)

Requirement already satisfied: prettytable in c:\users\12131\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (3.3.0)

Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in c:\users\12131\appdata\roaming\python\python\python n39\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (3.1.2)

Requirement already satisfied: simple json in c:\users\12131\appdata\roaming\python\python\python39\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (3.17.6)

Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in c:\users\12131\appdata\roaming\pyt hon\python39\site-packages (from jinja2->pyecharts==1.7.1) (2.1.1)

Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\users\12131\appdata\roaming\python\pyth on39\site-packages (from prettytable->pyecharts==1.7.1) (0.2.5)

WARNING: There was an error checking the latest version of pip.

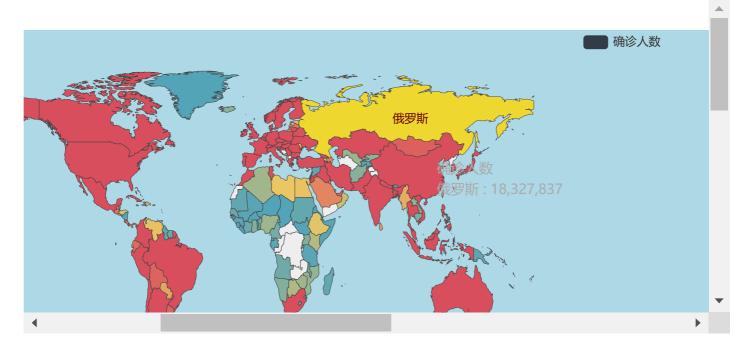
In [9]:

```
from pyecharts.charts import Map
from pyecharts import options as opts
from pyecharts.globals import CurrentConfig, NotebookType
CurrentConfig. NOTEBOOK TYPE = NotebookType. JUPYTER NOTEBOOK
name_map = { # 世界各国数据的中英文对比
   'Singapore Rep.': '新加坡',
   'Dominican Rep.': '多米尼加',
   'Palestine': '巴勒斯坦',
   'Bahamas': '巴哈马',
   'Timor-Leste': '东帝汶',
   'Afghanistan': '阿富汗',
   'Guinea-Bissau': '几内亚比绍',
   "Côte d'Ivoire": '科特迪瓦',
   'Siachen Glacier': '锡亚琴冰川',
   "Br. Indian Ocean Ter.": '英属印度洋领土',
   'Angola': '安哥拉',
   'Albania': '阿尔巴尼亚',
   'United Arab Emirates': '阿联酋',
   'Argentina': '阿根廷',
   'Armenia': '亚美尼亚',
   'French Southern and Antarctic Lands': '法属南半球和南极领地',
   'Australia': '澳大利亚',
   'Austria': '奥地利',
   'Azerbaijan': '阿塞拜疆',
   'Burundi': '布隆迪',
   'Belgium': '比利时',
   'Benin': '贝宁'
   'Burkina Faso': '布基纳法索',
   'Bangladesh': '孟加拉国',
   'Bulgaria': '保加利亚',
   'The Bahamas': '巴哈马',
   'Bosnia and Herz.': '波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那',
   'Belarus': '白俄罗斯',
   'Belize': '伯利兹',
   'Bermuda': '百慕大'
   'Bolivia': '玻利维亚',
   'Brazil': '巴西',
'Brunei': '文莱',
   'Bhutan': '不丹',
   'Botswana': '博茨瓦纳',
   'Central African Rep.': '中非',
   'Canada': '加拿大',
   'Switzerland': '瑞士',
   'Chile': '智利',
   'China': '中国',
   'Ivory Coast': '象牙海岸',
   'Cameroon': '喀麦隆',
   'Dem. Rep. Congo': '刚果民主共和国',
   'Congo': '刚果',
   'Colombia': '哥伦比亚',
   'Costa Rica': '哥斯达黎加',
   'Cuba': '古巴',
   'N. Cyprus': '北塞浦路斯',
   'Cyprus': '塞浦路斯',
   'Czech Rep.': '捷克',
   'Germany': '德国',
   'Djibouti': '吉布提',
   'Denmark': '丹麦',
```

'Algeria': '阿尔及利亚', 'Ecuador': '厄瓜多尔', 'Egypt': '埃及', 'Eritrea': '厄立特里亚', 'Spain': '西班牙', 'Estonia': '爱沙尼亚', 'Ethiopia': '埃塞俄比亚', 'Finland': '芬兰', 'Fi ji': '斐', 'Falkland Islands': '福克兰群岛', 'France': '法国', 'Gabon': '加蓬', 'United Kingdom': '英国', 'Georgia': '格鲁吉亚', 'Ghana': '加纳', 'Guinea': '几内亚', 'Gambia': '冈比亚', 'Guinea Bissau': '几内亚比绍', 'Eq. Guinea': '赤道几内亚', 'Greece': '希腊', 'Greenland': '格陵兰', 'Guatemala': '危地马拉', 'French Guiana': '法属圭亚那', 'Guyana': '圭亚那', 'Honduras': '洪都拉斯', 'Croatia': '克罗地亚', 'Haiti': '海地', 'Hungary': '匈牙利', 'Indonesia': '印度尼西亚', 'India': '印度', 'Ireland': '爱尔兰', 'Iran': '伊朗', 'Iraq': '伊拉克', 'Iceland': '冰岛' 'Israel': '以色列', 'Italy': '意大利', 'Jamaica': '牙买加', 'Jordan': '约旦', 'Japan': '日本', 'Kazakhstan': '哈萨克斯坦', 'Kenya': '肯尼亚', 'Kyrgyzstan': '吉尔吉斯斯坦', 'Cambodia': '柬埔寨', 'Korea': '韩国', 'Kosovo': '科索沃', 'Kuwait': '科威特', 'Lao PDR': '老挝', 'Lebanon': '黎巴嫩', 'Liberia': '利比里亚', 'Libya': '利比亚', 'Sri Lanka': '斯里兰卡', 'Lesotho': '莱索托', 'Lithuania': '立陶宛', 'Luxembourg': '卢森堡', 'Latvia': '拉脱维亚', 'Morocco': '摩洛哥', 'Moldova': '摩尔多瓦', 'Madagascar': '马达加斯加', 'Mexico': '墨西哥', 'Macedonia': '马其顿', 'Mali': '马里',

```
'Myanmar': '缅甸',
'Montenegro': '黑山',
'Mongolia': '蒙古',
'Mozambique': '莫桑比克',
'Mauritania': '毛里塔尼亚',
'Malawi': '马拉维',
'Malaysia': '马来西亚',
'Namibia': '纳米比亚',
'New Caledonia': '新喀里多尼亚',
'Niger': '尼日尔'
'Nigeria': '尼日利亚',
'Nicaragua': '尼加拉瓜',
'Netherlands': '荷兰',
'Norway': '挪威',
'Nepal': '尼泊尔',
'New Zealand': '新西兰',
'Oman': '阿曼',
'Pakistan': '巴基斯坦',
'Panama': '巴拿马',
'Peru': '秘鲁',
'Philippines': '菲律宾',
'Papua New Guinea': '巴布亚新几内亚',
'Poland': '波兰',
'Puerto Rico': '波多黎各',
'Dem. Rep. Korea': '朝鲜',
'Portugal': '葡萄牙',
'Paraguay': '巴拉圭',
'Qatar': '卡塔尔',
'Romania': '罗马尼亚',
'Russia': '俄罗斯',
'Rwanda': '卢旺达',
'W. Sahara': '西撒哈拉',
'Saudi Arabia': '沙特阿拉伯',
'Sudan': '苏丹',
'S. Sudan': '南苏丹',
'Senegal': '塞内加尔',
'Solomon Is.': '所罗门群岛',
'Sierra Leone': '塞拉利昂',
'El Salvador': '萨尔瓦多',
'Somaliland': '索马里兰',
'Somalia': '索马里',
'Serbia': '塞尔维亚',
'Suriname': '苏里南',
'Slovakia': '斯洛伐克'
'Slovenia': '斯洛文尼亚',
'Sweden': '瑞典',
'Swaziland': '斯威士兰',
'Syria': '叙利亚',
'Chad': '乍得',
'Togo': '多哥',
'Thailand': '泰国',
'Tajikistan': '塔吉克斯坦',
'Turkmenistan': '土库曼斯坦',
'East Timor': '东帝汶',
'Trinidad and Tobago': '特里尼达和多巴哥',
'Tunisia': '突尼斯',
'Turkey': '土耳其',
'Tanzania': '坦桑尼亚',
'Uganda': '乌干达',
'Ukraine': '乌克兰
'Uruguay': '乌拉圭',
```

```
'United States': '美国',
   'Uzbekistan': '乌兹别克斯坦',
   'Venezuela': '委内瑞拉',
   'Vietnam': '越南',
   'Vanuatu': '瓦努阿图',
   'West Bank': '西岸',
   'Yemen': '也门',
   'South Africa': '南非',
   'Zambia': '赞比亚',
   'Zimbabwe': '津巴布韦',
   'Comoros': '科摩罗'
map = Map(init_opts=opts.InitOpts(width="1900px", height="900px",
                              bg_color="#ADD8E6", page_title="全球疫情确诊人数")) # 获得世界地。
map. add("确诊人数", [list(z) for z in zip(data world['国家名称'], data world['确诊人数'])],
       is_map_symbol_show=False, # 添加确诊人数信息
       # 通过name map来转化国家的中英文名称方便显示
       maptype="world", label_opts=opts.LabelOpts(is_show=False), name_map=name_map,
       itemstyle_opts=opts. ItemStyleOpts(color="rgb(49,60,72)"),
       ).set global opts(
   visualmap_opts=opts. VisualMapOpts (max_=1000000), # 对视觉映射进行配置
map. render notebook() # 在notebook中显示
```



In [10]:

```
country = data_area_times.sort_values('province_confirmedCount', ascending=False).drop_duplicates(
    subset='countryName', keep='first').head(6)['countryName']
country = list(country) # 对于同一天采集的多个数据,只保留第一次出现的数据也就是最后一次更新的数据
country
```

Out[10]:

['美国', '巴西', '印度', '俄罗斯', '秘鲁', '智利']

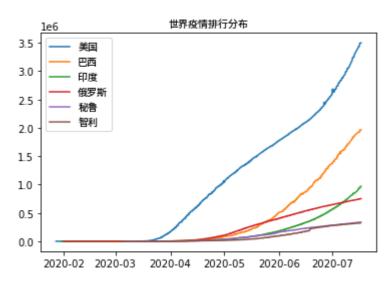
In [11]:

```
data America = data area times[data area times['countryName'] == '美国']
data_Brazil = data_area_times[data_area_times['countryName'] == '巴西']
data_India = data_area_times[data area times['countryName'] == '印度']
data Russia = data area times[data area times['countryName'] == '俄罗斯']
data_Peru = data_area_times[data_area_times['countryName'] == '秘鲁']
data_Chile = data_area_times[data_area_times['countryName'] == '智利']
timeindex = data_area_times.index
                                # 对于日期索引,只保留具体到哪一天
timeindex = timeindex.floor('D')
data area times.index = timeindex
timeseries = pd. DataFrame (data America. index)
timeseries.index = data_America.index
data America = pd.concat([timeseries, data America], axis=1)
data_America.drop_duplicates(
   subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True) # 对美国数据进行处理,获得美国确诊人数的时间/
data_America.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
timeseries = pd. DataFrame (data_Brazil.index)
timeseries.index = data_Brazil.index
data_Brazil = pd. concat([timeseries, data_Brazil], axis=1)
# 对巴西数据进行处理,获得巴西确诊人数的时间序列
data_Brazil.drop_duplicates(subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True)
data_Brazil.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
timeseries = pd. DataFrame(data_India.index)
timeseries.index = data_India.index
data India = pd. concat([timeseries, data India], axis=1)
# 对印度数据进行处理,获得印度确诊人数的时间序列
data_India.drop_duplicates(subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True)
data_India.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
timeseries = pd. DataFrame(data_Russia.index)
timeseries.index = data Russia.index
data_Russia = pd. concat([timeseries, data_Russia], axis=1)
# 对俄罗斯数据进行处理,获得俄罗斯确诊人数的时间序列
data Russia.drop duplicates(subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True)
data_Russia.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
timeseries = pd. DataFrame (data Peru. index)
timeseries.index = data Peru.index
data Peru = pd. concat([timeseries, data Peru], axis=1)
# 对秘鲁数据进行处理,获得秘鲁确诊人数的时间序列
data_Peru.drop_duplicates(subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True)
data_Peru.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
timeseries = pd. DataFrame (data Chile. index)
timeseries.index = data Chile.index
data Chile = pd. concat([timeseries, data Chile], axis=1)
# 对智利数据进行处理,获得智利确诊人数的时间序列
data Chile.drop duplicates(subset='updateTime', keep='first', inplace=True)
data Chile.drop('updateTime', axis=1, inplace=True)
plt.title("世界疫情排行分布", fontproperties=myfont)
plt.plot(data_America['province_confirmedCount'])
plt.plot(data_Brazil['province_confirmedCount'])
plt.plot(data_India['province_confirmedCount'])
plt.plot(data Russia ['province confirmedCount'])
plt.plot(data Peru['province confirmedCount'])
```

```
plt.plot(data_Chile['province_confirmedCount'])
plt.legend(country, prop=myfont)
```

Out[11]:

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1bd5d9b4ac0>



In [12]:

pip install wordcloud==1.8.0

```
Collecting wordcloud==1.8.0
  Using cached wordcloud-1.8.0. tar. gz (217 kB)
  Preparing metadata (setup.py): started
  Preparing metadata (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.6.1 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fr
om wordcloud==1.8.0) (1.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wor
dc1oud==1.8.0) (8.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
wordcloud==1.8.0) (3.4.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.2.1 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages
(from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-pack
ages (from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-package
s (from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (fr
om matplotlib\rightarrowwordcloud==1.8.0) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six in e:\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from cycler
```

In [14]:

```
import jieba
import re
from wordcloud import WordCloud
def word cut(x): return jieba. lcut(x)
news = []
reg = "[^\lambda u4e00-\lambda u9fa5]"
for i in data_news['title']:
    if re. sub (reg, '', i) != '':
        news.append(re.sub(reg, '', i))
words = []
counts = \{\}
for i in news:
    words.append(word cut(i))
for word in words:
    for a word in word:
        if len(a_word) == 1:
            continue
        else:
            counts[a_word] = counts.get(a_word, 0)+1
words sort = list(counts.items())
words_sort.sort(key=lambda x:[1],reverse=True)
newcloud = WordCloud(font_path="./NotoSansCJK.otf",
                     background_color="white", width=600, height=300, max_words=50)
newcloud.generate_from_frequencies(counts)
image = newcloud.to image()
image
```

Out[14]:

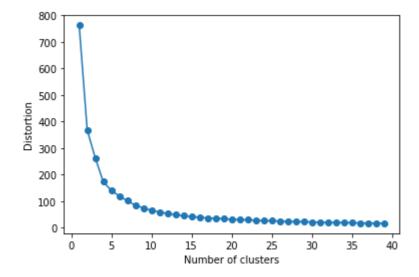


In [15]:

```
from gensim. models import Word2Vec
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import warnings
warnings. filterwarnings ('ignore')
words = []
for i in news:
   words.append(word cut(i))
model = Word2Vec(words, sg=0, vector_size=300, window=5, min_count=5) # 词向量进行训练
keys = model. wv. key to index. keys() # 获取词汇列表
wordvector = []
for key in keys:
   wordvector.append(model.wv[key]) # 对词汇列表里的所有的词向量进行整合
distortions = []
for i in range (1, 40):
   word kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=i,
                       init='k-means++',
                       n init=10,
                       max_iter=300,
                       random state=0) # 分别聚成1-40类
   word kmeans. fit (wordvector)
   distortions.append(word kmeans.inertia) # 算出样本距离最近的聚类中心的距离总和
plt.plot(range(1, 40), distortions, marker='o') # 绘图
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt. ylabel('Distortion')
```

Out[15]:

Text(0, 0.5, 'Distortion')



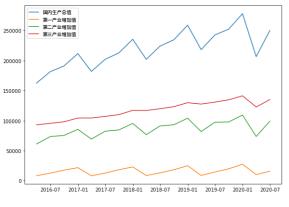
In [16]:

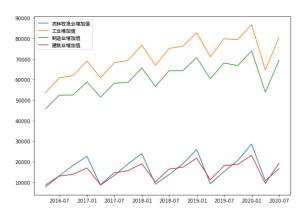
In [17]:

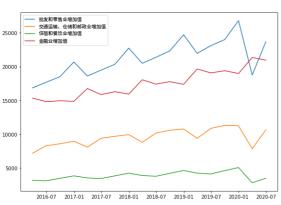
Out[17]:

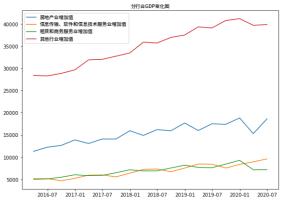
Text (0.5, 1.0, '分行业GDP变化图')

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>









In [18]:

Out[18]:

[0.8273539514507257]

In [19]:

Out[19]:

第一季度国民生产总值实际值与预测值比



In [20]:

```
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
data_arma = pd.DataFrame(data_economy['工业增加值'][:-2])
a, b = arma_order_select_ic(data_arma, ic='hqic')['hqic_min_order']
arma = ARMA(data_arma, order=(a, b)).fit()
rate2 = list(data_economy['工业增加值'][-2]/arma.forecast(steps=1)[0])
c = (
    Liquid()
    .add("实际值/预测值", rate2, is_outline_show=False)
    .set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="工业增加值比例", pos_left="center"))
)
c.render_notebook()
```

Out[20]:

工业增加值比例



In [21]:

```
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
data_arma = pd.DataFrame(data_economy['制造业增加值'][:-2])
a, b = arma_order_select_ic(data_arma, ic='hqic')['hqic_min_order']
arma = ARMA(data_arma, order=(a, b)).fit()
rate3 = list(data_economy['制造业增加值'][-2]/arma.forecast(steps=1)[0])
c = (
    Liquid()
    .add("实际值/预测值", rate3, is_outline_show=False)
    .set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="制造业增加值", pos_left="center"))
)
c.render_notebook()
```

Out[21]:

制造业增加值



In [22]:

```
data_arma = pd. DataFrame(data_economy['金融业增加值'][:-2])
a, b = arma_order_select_ic(data_arma, ic='hqic')['hqic_min_order']
arma = ARMA(data_arma, order=(a, b)).fit()
rate = list(data_economy['金融业增加值'][-2]/arma.forecast(steps=1)[0])
c = (
    Liquid()
    .add("实际值/预测值", rate, is_outline_show=False)
    .set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="金融业增加值", pos_left="center"))
)
c.render_notebook()
```

Out[22]:

金融业增加值



In []: