先构造出获得经纬度函数便于调用

In [1]:

```
import requests, json
# 返回经纬度
def gain_location(adress):
    api_url=f'https://restapi.amap.com/v3/geocode/geo?city=北京市&address={adress}&key=自己的key&out
    r = requests.get(api_url)
    r = r.text
    r = r.strip('showLocation(')#高德
    r = r.strip(')')
    jsonData = json.loads(r)['geocodes'][0]['location'] # 将json字符串转换为字典类型转为字典格式类型
    return jsonData
```

构造路径规划函数

https://lbs.amap.com/api/webservice/guide/api/direction/ (https://lbs.amap.com/api/webservice/guide/api/direction/)

In [5]:

```
from PIL import Image
# import String
image1 = Image.open("1.png")
image1.show()
```

• 请求参数

参数名	含义	规则说明	是否必须	缺省值
key	请求服务权限 标识	用户在高德地图官网申请Web服务API类型KEY	必填	无
origin	出发点	规则: lon, lat (经度, 纬度) , "," 分割, 如117.500244, 40.417801 经纬度小数点不超过6位	必填	无
destination	目的地	规则: lon, lat (经度, 纬度) , "," 分割, 如117.500244, 40.417801 经纬度小数点不超过6位	必填	无
sig	数字签名	数字签名获取和使用方法	可选	无
output	返回数据格式 类型	可选值: JSON, XML	可选	JSON
callback	回调函数	callback值是用户定义的函数名称,此参数只在output=JSON时有效	可选	无

步行路径规划

• 接口简介:

步行路径规划 API 可以规划100KM以内的步行通勤方案,并且返回通勤方案的数据。最大支持 100km 的步行路线规划。

• 步行路径规划API URL

URL	https://restapi.amap.com/v3/direction/walking?parameters	
请求方式	GET	

parameters 代表的参数包括必填参数和可选参数。所有参数均使用和号字符(&)进行分隔。下面的列表枚举了这些参数及其使用规则。

在高德地图上面申请一个key -> 协作开发者



通过上面可以看出key是65a3a30da6a815fdf2dc1fc98bd48ba1

经纬度转换

In [27]:

In [28]:

```
get_location("北京")
```

Out[28]:

'116. 407526, 39. 904030'

两地之间驾车距离的计算

In [11]:

In [13]:

```
import requests
import json
import time

start = time.process_time() #程序开始计时

# def get_location(county); # 设置函数转换计算经纬度
# def get_distance(origin, destination):#设置函数计算两经纬度间驾车距离
result=int(get_distance(get_location('北京工业大学'), get_location('北京工业大学通州校区')))/1000 #5

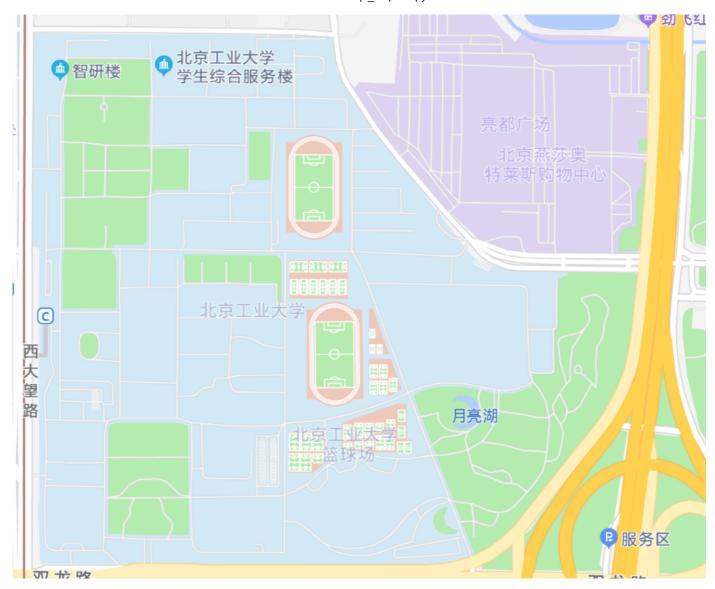
end = time.process_time() #程序结束计时

duration=end-start #程序运行所需时间

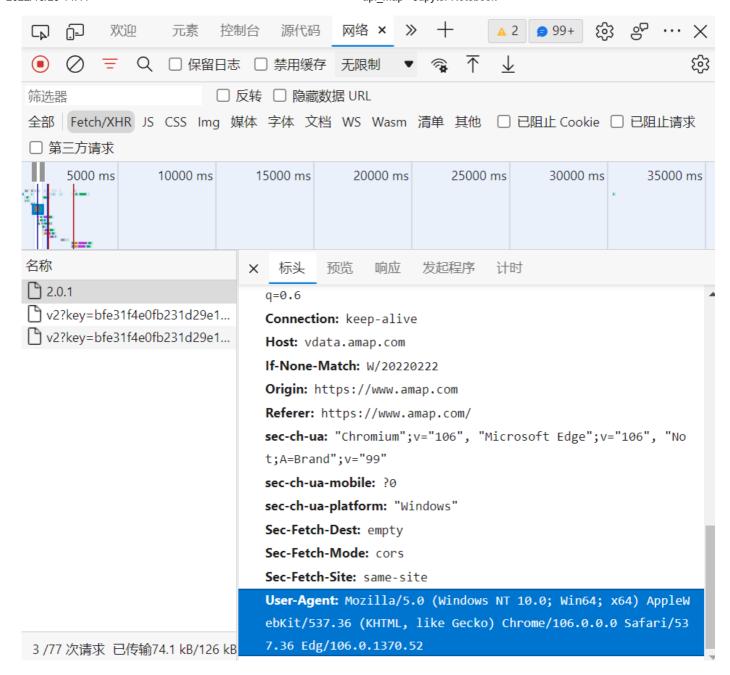
print('两地距离为:'+str(result)+'公里') #显示两地间距离
print('计算耗时:'+str(duration)+'秒') #显示程序运行所需时间
```

两地距离为: 22. 264公里 计算耗时: 0. 109375秒

看一下北工大的图片



然后进行爬虫,第一步是找我的user-agent



复制一下User-Agent的值

Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/106.0.1370.52

XHR分类找到下面数据



得到对应的url的值为

https://www.amap.com/service/weather?adcode=110000 (https://www.amap.com/service/weather?adcode=110000)

各城市对应code的url:

https://www.amap.com/service/cityList?version=20207 (https://www.amap.com/service/cityList?version=20207)

```
("status":"1", "data": ("cityData": ("cities": {}, "hotCitys": [("adcode":"100000", "name": "全国", "label": "全国", "spell":"", "x":"116.3683244", "y":"39.915085", "citycode":"total"), ("short":"BJ", "areacode":"010", "adcode":"110000", "name_en":"Beijing", "name": "北京", "x":"116.407387", "y":"39.904179", "label": "北京市", "spell": "BeijingShi", "cities": [], "index":"B"), ("short":"TJ", "areacode":"022", "adcode":"120000", "name_en":"ThinJinShi", "name":"大津市", "x":"117.201509", "y":"39.085318", "label":"大津市", "spell":"ThinJinShi", "cities": [], "index":"T), ("short": "SY", "areacode":"024", "adcode":"210100", "name_en":"Shenyang", "name:"大津門", "x":"123.464675", "y:"41.677576", "label":"大津市", "spell":"Spell":"ShenYangShi", "cities": [], "index":"S"),
```

查询所有城市的名称和编号

In [15]:

```
url city = "https://www.amap.com/service/cityList?version=20207"
headers = {
     "user-agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
city = []
response = requests.get(url=url city, headers=headers)
content = response. json()
print(content)
{'status': '1', 'data': {'cityData': {'cities': {}, 'hotCitys': [{'adcode': '1000 00', 'name': '全国', 'label': '全国', 'spell': '', 'x': '116.3683244', 'y': '39.9
15085', 'citycode': 'total'}, {'short': 'BJ', 'areacode': '010', 'adcode': '11000
0', 'name_en': 'Beijing', 'name': '北京', 'x': '116.407387', 'y': '39.904179', '1 abel': '北京市', 'spell': 'BeiJingShi', 'cities': [], 'index': 'B'}, {'short': 'T
J', 'areacode': '022', 'adcode': '120000', 'name_en': 'Tianjin', 'name': '天津',
 x': '117.201509', 'y': '39.085318', 'label': '天津市', 'spell': 'TianJinShi', 'c
ities': [], 'index': 'T'}, {'short': 'SY', 'areacode': '024', 'adcode': '210100', 'name_en': 'Shenyang', 'name': '沈阳', 'x': '123.464675', 'y': '41.677576', 'labe
l': '沈阳市', 'spell': 'ShenYangShi', 'cities': [], 'index': 'S'}, {'short': 'D
L', 'areacode': '0411', 'adcode': '210200', 'name_en': 'Dalian', 'name': '大连',
'x': '121.614786', 'y': '38.913962', 'label': '大连市', 'spell': 'DaLianShi', 'ci ties': [], 'index': 'D'}, {'short': 'SH', 'areacode': '021', 'adcode': '310000',
'name_en': 'Shanghai', 'name': '上海', 'x': '121.473667', 'y': '31.230525', 'labe
l': '上海市', 'spell': 'ShangHaiShi', 'cities': [], 'index': 'S'}, {'short': 'N J', 'areacode': '025', 'adcode': '320100', 'name_en': 'Nanjing', 'name': '南京', 'x': '118.796624', 'y': '32.059344', 'label': '南京市', 'spell': 'NanJingShi', 'c
ities': [], 'index': 'N'}, {'short': 'SZ', 'areacode': '0512', 'adcode': '32050
0', 'name_en': 'Suzhou', 'name': '苏州', 'x': '120.585294', 'y': '31.299758', '1a
```

In [18]:

```
def get_city():
    """查询所有城市名称和编号"""
    city = []
    response = requests.get(url=url_city, headers=headers)
    content = response.json()

if "data" in content:
    cityByLetter = content["data"]["cityByLetter"]
    for k, v in cityByLetter.items():
        city.extend(v)
    return city
```

In [20]:

```
def get_weather(adcode, name):
    """根据编号查询天气"""
    item = {}
    item["adcode"] = str(adcode)
    item["name"] = name

response = requests.get(url=url_weather.format(adcode), headers=headers)
    content = response.json()
    item["weather_name"] = content["data"]["data"][0]["forecast_data"][0]["weather_name"]
    item["min_temp"] = content["data"]["data"][0]["forecast_data"][0]["min_temp"]
    item["max_temp"] = content["data"]["data"][0]["forecast_data"][0]["max_temp"]
    return item
```

In [21]:

```
def save(item):
    """保存"""
    print(item)
    with open("weather.txt", "a", encoding="utf-8") as file:
        file.write(", ".join(item.values()))
        file.write("\n")
```

In [22]:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
   city_list = get_city()
   for city in city list:
       item = get weather(city["adcode"], city["name"])
       save(item)
{'adcode': '152900', 'name': '阿拉善盟', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9',
'max temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '210300', 'name': '鞍山', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'max_
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '340800', 'name': '安庆', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'max_
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '410500', 'name': '安阳', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'max_
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '513200', 'name': '阿坝藏族羌族自治州', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_tem
p': '9', 'max_temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '520400', 'name': '安顺', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'max_
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '542500', 'name': '阿里', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'max_
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '610900', 'name': '安康', 'weather name': '阴', 'min temp': '9', 'max
temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '652900', 'name': '阿克苏', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'ma
x_temp': '14'}
{'adcode': '654300', 'name': '阿勒泰', 'weather_name': '阴', 'min_temp': '9', 'ma
```

In [26]:

```
from urllib.parse import quote
from urllib import request
import json
```



In []: