In [2]: import pandas as pd data_world = pd.read_csv('https://labfile.oss.aliyuncs.com/courses/2791/data_world.csv') data_world.head(5)

Out[2]:

	国家名称	确诊人数	治愈人数	死亡人数
0	法国	27626578	368023	144130
1	德国	23376879	4328400	132929
2	韩国	16212751	336548	20889
3	英国	21819851	6491069	171560
4	西班牙	11662214	150376	103266

Out[3]:

	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	交通运 输、仓 储和邮 政业增 加值	住宿和 餐饮业 增加值	金融业增加值	房地产 业增加 值	信息传 输、软 件和信 息技术 服务业 增加值	租赁和 商务服 务业增 加值	其他名 业增加 值
2016- 03-31	162410.0	8312.7	61106.8	92990.5	8665.5	53666.4	45784.0	7763.0	16847.5	7180.5	3181.6	15340.4	11283.0	5128.8	4985.3	28368.
2016- 06-30	181408.2	12555.9	73416.5	95435.8	13045.5	60839.2	52378.3	12943.8	17679.8	8295.0	3112.3	14811.7	12209.7	5130.7	5075.1	28265.
2016- 09-30	191010.6	17542.4	75400.5	98067.8	18162.2	61902.5	52468.3	13870.6	18513.0	8591.6	3473.2	14945.4	12615.3	4662.3	5452.4	28822.
2016- 12-31	211566.2	21728.2	85504.1	104334.0	22577.8	68998.4	58878.4	16921.5	20684.1	8961.6	3840.7	14866.4	13861.4	5202.3	6015.8	29636.
2017- 03-31	181867.7	8205.9	69315.5	104346.3	8595.8	60909.3	51419.7	8725.3	18608.9	8094.5	3536.5	16758.8	13047.0	5915.2	5811.9	31864.
2017- 06-30	201950.3	12644.9	82323.0	106982.4	13204.2	68099.8	58172.1	14574.4	19473.6	9397.7	3440.9	15856.3	14059.0	5977.9	5868.4	31998.
2017- 09-30	212789.3	18255.8	84574.1	109959.5	18944.2	69327.2	58632.6	15590.1	20342.9	9688.7	3838.5	16290.4	14054.9	5539.8	6464.6	32708.
2017- 12-31	235428.7	22992.9	95368.0	117067.8	23915.8	76782.9	65652.1	19015.8	22731.1	9940.9	4240.1	15938.8	15925.1	6376.0	7128.4	33433.
2018- 03-31	202035.7	8575.7	76598.2	116861.8	9005.8	66905.6	56631.9	10073.8	20485.5	8806.5	3887.8	18050.6	14863.5	7212.2	6879.5	35864.
2018- 06-30	223962.2	13003.8	91100.6	119857.8	13662.2	75122.1	64294.9	16404.3	21374.2	10174.9	3779.6	17401.0	16176.1	7309.6	6885.3	35673.
2018- 09-30	234474.3	18226.9	93112.5	123134.9	18961.8	76239.6	64348.2	17294.5	22334.1	10582.3	4212.6	17780.6	15914.0	6690.9	7533.3	36930.
2018- 12-31	258808.9	24938.7	104023.9	129846.2	25929.0	82822.1	70662.1	21720.4	24710.0	10773.5	4640.6	17378.1	17669.5	7520.8	8170.4	37474.

	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	交通运 输、仓 储和邮 政业增 加值	住宿和 餐饮业 增加值	金融业增加值	房地产 业增加 值	信息传 输、件 件和信 息 形 服 分 加 值	租赁和 商务服 务业增 加值	其他行 业增加 作
2019- 03-31	218062.8	8769.4	81806.5	127486.9	9249.4	71064.5	60357.1	11143.1	21959.2	9386.6	4234.9	19650.1	15979.2	8424.8	7665.1	39306.
2019- 06-30	242573.8	14437.6	97315.6	130820.6	15108.7	79820.7	68041.8	17954.2	23097.0	10861.3	4123.0	19064.9	17484.4	8395.6	7596.7	39067.
2019- 09-30	252208.7	19798.0	97790.4	134620.4	20629.0	79501.8	66823.8	18734.6	23993.6	11310.2	4610.5	19388.3	17369.0	7528.1	8409.1	40734.
2019- 12-31	278019.7	27461.6	109252.8	141305.2	28579.9	86721.6	73952.4	23072.4	26795.9	11244.0	5071.2	18973.8	18798.9	8341.3	9262.5	41158
2020- 03-31	206504.3	10186.2	73638.0	122680.1	10708.4	64642.0	53852.0	9377.8	18749.6	7865.1	2820.9	21346.8	15268.3	8928.0	7137.9	39659.
2020- 06-30	250110.1	15866.8	99120.9	135122.3	16596.4	80402.4	69258.8	19156.8	23696.1	10650.0	3481.3	20954.7	18593.6	9573.0	7174.4	39831.

[4]: 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')

```
[5]: data area = data area.loc[data area['countryName'] == data area['provinceName']]
In
        data area times = data area[['countryName', 'province confirmedCount',
                                     'province curedCount', 'province deadCount', 'updateTime']]
        time = pd. DatetimeIndex(data area times['updateTime']) # 根据疫情的更新时间来生成时间序列
        data area times.index = time # 生成索引
        data area times = data area times.drop('updateTime', axis=1)
        data area times. head(5)
        data area times. isnull(). any() # 查询是否有空值
Out[5]: countryName
                                  False
        province confirmedCount
                                  False
        province curedCount
                                  False
        province deadCount
                                  False
        dtype: bool
   [6]: 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[6]:
```

title

pubDate	
2020-07-17	或至美东时间7月16日17:33时(北京时间17日
05:40:08 美国新增71434例新冠肺炎确诊病例,累计确诊超354万例 据美国约翰斯·霍普金斯大学统计数据显示,截	0
2020-07-17 巴西新冠肺炎确诊病例破201万,近六成大城市确诊病例 06:06:49	市炎确诊病例45403例,累计确诊2012151例
2020-07-16	军部发布消息,在过去24小时内,阿塞拜疆新
22:31:00 阿塞拜疆新增493例新冠肺炎确诊病例 累计确诊26165例 当地时间7月16日,阿塞拜疆国家疫情防控指挥	增新冠肺
2020-07-16	认过去24小时境内新增791例新冠肺炎确诊病
22:29:48 科威特新增791例新冠肺炎确诊病例 累计确诊57668例 科威特卫生部当地时间16日下午发布通告,确	例,同
2020-07-16	4小时对19097人进行新冠病毒检测,确诊777
21:26:54 罗马尼亚新增777例新冠肺炎确诊病例 累计确诊35003例 据罗马尼亚政府7月16日公布的数据,过去24	例

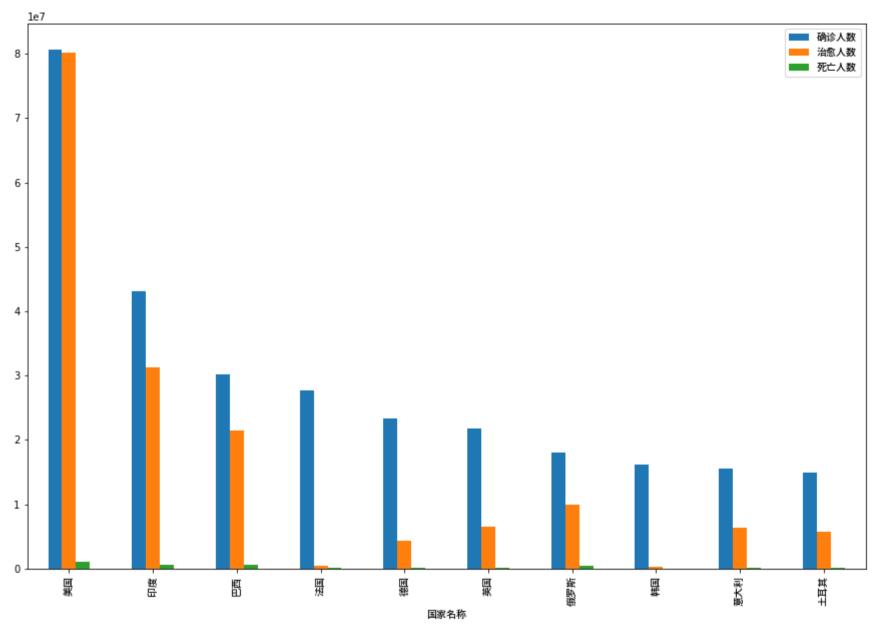
summary

```
[7]: print (data world. isnull().any())
In
       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
                              False
       第一产业增加值
                              False
       第二产业增加值
                               False
       第三产业增加值
                              False
       农林牧渔业增加值
                               False
       工业增加值
                             False
       制造业增加值
                              False
       建筑业增加值
                              False
       批发和零售业增加值
                                False
       交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值
                                    False
       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
       countryName
                             False
       province confirmedCount
                             False
       province curedCount
                             False
       province deadCount
                             False
       dtype: bool
       title
                False
                False
       summary
```

dtype: bool

```
In
   [8]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import matplotlib
        import os
        %matplotlib inline
        # 指定中文字体
        fpath = os. path. join("D:\桌面./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. xticks (fontproperties=myfont)
        plt.legend(fontsize=30, prop=myfont) # 设置图例
```

Out[8]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x177a50d95b0>



```
In [9]: pip install pyecharts==1.7.1

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

Requirement already satisfied: prettytable in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (3.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (2.11.3)

Requirement already satisfied: simplejson in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyecharts==1.7.1) (3.17.6)

Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.23 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jinja2->pyecharts==1.7.1) (1.1.1)

Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from prettytable->pyecharts==1.7.1) (0.2.5)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
In [10]: 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': '布降油'.
            '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',
'Guvana': '圭亚那',
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'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',
'Irag': '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',
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'Malawi': '马拉维',
'Malaysia': '马来西亚',
'Namibia': '纳米比亚',
'New Caledonia': '新喀里多尼亚',
'Niger': '尼目尔',
'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',
```

```
'Svria': '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")) # 获得世界地图数据
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
```

Out[10]:

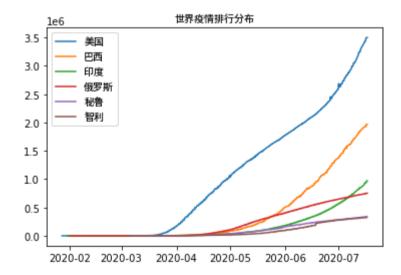


Out[11]: ['美国', '巴西', '印度', '俄罗斯', '秘鲁', '智利']

```
In [12]: 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
         time index = time index, floor('D') # 对于日期索引,只保留具体到哪一天
          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序列
          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[12]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x177ab9f6220>



```
In [13]: pip install wordcloud==1.8.0
          Requirement already satisfied: wordcloud==1.8.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.8.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wordcloud==1.8.0) (3.3.4)
          Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.6.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wordcloud==1.8.0) (1.20.1)
          Requirement already satisfied: pillow in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wordcloud==1.8.0) (8.2.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.3 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplot
          1ib \rightarrow wordcloud == 1.8.0) (2.4.7)
          Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0)
          (1.3.1)
          Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.
          0) (2.8.1)
          Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0) (0.1
          (0,0)
          Requirement already satisfied: six in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from cycler>=0.10->matplotlib->wordcloud==1.8.0)
           (1.15.0)
          Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

jupyter-echarts-pypkg	0.1.2	A
jupyter-packaging	0. 7. 12	
jupyter-server	1. 4. 1	
jupyterlab	3. 0. 14	
jupyterlab-pygments	0. 1. 2	
jupyterlab-server	2. 4. 0	
jupyterlab-widgets	1. 0. 0	
keyring	22. 3. 0	
kiwisolver	1.3.1	
lazy-object-proxy	1.6.0	
libarchive-c	2.9	
11vmlite	0. 36. 0	
1m1	0. 0. 2	
locket	0. 2. 1	
1 xm 1	4. 6. 3	
macropy3	1.1.0b2	
MarkupSafe	1.1.1	
matplotlib	3. 3. 4	
mccabe	0. 6. 1	

1.4.16

menuinst

```
Collecting jieba
Using cached jieba-0. 42.1.tar.gz (19.2 MB)
Building wheels for collected packages: jieba
Building wheel for jieba (setup.py): started
Building wheel for jieba (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
Created wheel for jieba: filename=jieba-0. 42.1-py3-none-any. whl size=19314477 sha256=b12a52ad8ceb7160eb9dcc62db53898b7bf56481b409
66fd2f3398cb3d277c20
Stored in directory: c:\users\lenovo\appdata\local\pip\cache\wheels\ca\38\d8\dfdfe73bec1d12026b30cb7ce8da650f3f0ea2cf155ea018ae
Successfully built jieba
Installing collected packages: jieba
Successfully installed jieba-0. 42.1
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
In [14]: import jieba
         import re
         from wordcloud import WordCloud
         def word cut(x): return jieba.lcut(x) # 进行结巴分词
         news = []
         reg = "[\] u4e00-\]"
         for i in data news['title']:
            if re. sub(reg, '', i)!= '': # 去掉英文数字和标点等无关字符,仅保留中文词组
                news.append(re.sub(reg, '', i)) # 用news列表汇总处理后的新闻标题
         words = []
         counts = \{\}
         for i in news:
            words.append(word cut(i)) # 对所有新闻进行分词
         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 # 用字典存储对应分词的词频
         words sort = list(counts.items())
         words sort.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
         newcloud = WordCloud(font path="D:\桌面./NotoSansCJK.otf",
                            background color="white", width=600, height=300, max words=50) # 生成词云
         newcloud.generate from frequencies (counts)
         image = newcloud.to image() # 转换成图片
         image
```

```
Building prefix dict from the default dictionary ... Loading model from cache C:\Users\lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\jieba.cache Loading model cost 0.534 seconds.

Prefix dict has been built successfully.
```

Out[14]:



```
In [18]: pip list
          cssselect
                                              1.1.0
          cycler
                                              0.10.0
                                              0. 29. 23
          Cython
          cytoolz
                                              0.11.0
          dask
                                              2021.4.0
          decorator
                                              5.0.6
          defusedxml
                                              0.7.1
          diff-match-patch
                                              20200713
          distributed
                                              2021.4.0
          docutils
                                              0.17
          dukpy
                                              0. 2. 3
                                              0.3
          entrypoints
          et-xmlfile
                                              1.0.1
          fastcache
                                              1.1.0
          filelock
                                              3. 0. 12
          flake8
                                              3.9.0
          Flask
                                              1.1.2
          fsspec
                                              0.9.0
          future
                                              0.18.2
                                              21. 1. 2
          gevent
```

In [1]:	pip list		
	cycler	0. 10. 0	
	Cython	0. 29. 28	
	cytoolz	0. 11. 0	
	dask	2021. 4. 0	
	decorator	5. 0. 6	
	defusedxml	0. 7. 1	
	diff-match-patch	20200713	
	distributed	2021. 4. 0	
	docutils	0. 17	
	dukpy	0. 2. 3	
	entrypoints	0.3	
	et-xmlfile	1. 0. 1	
	fastcache	1. 1. 0	
	filelock	3. 0. 12	
	flake8	3. 9. 0	
	Flask	1. 1. 2	
	fsspec	0. 9. 0	
	future	0. 18. 2	
	gensim	4. 2. 0	
	gevent	21 1 2	

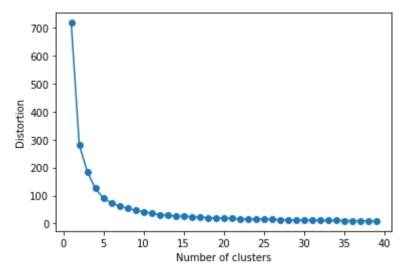
```
In
   [25]: pip install gensim==3.2
          Collecting gensim==3.2
            Downloading gensim-3.2.0. tar. gz (15.3 MB)
          Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.11.3 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim==3.2) (1.20.1)
          Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=0.18.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim==3.2) (1.6.2)
          Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim==3.2) (1.15.0)
          Requirement already satisfied: smart open>=1.2.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim==3.2) (6.0.0)
          Building wheels for collected packages: gensim
            Building wheel for gensim (setup.py): started
            Building wheel for gensim (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
            Created wheel for gensim: filename=gensim-3.2.0-cp38-cp38-win amd64.whl size=15445981 sha256=ca56d8d39c4cbf2fb32589449045770bcc33
          a800e84db3822a1d5c5ff7b51838Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
          ERROR: Could not install packages due to an OSError: [WinError 5] 拒绝访问。: 'C:\\Users\\lenovo\\AppData\\Roaming\\Python\\Python3
          8\\site-packages\\~ensim\\corpora\\ mmreader.cp38-win amd64.pyd'
          Consider using the `--user` option or check the permissions.
```

Stored in directory: c:\users\lenovo\appdata\local\pip\cache\wheels\47\c1\60\53087a96fa4060b88cc6e286fe9c5374e93d774c78be97ab49
Successfully built gensim
Installing collected packages: gensim
Attempting uninstall: gensim
Found existing installation: gensim 4.2.0
Uninstalling gensim-4.2.0:
Successfully uninstalled gensim-4.2.0

In [26]:			
	jupyter-console	6. 4. 0	_
	jupyter-core	4.7.1	
	jupyter-echarts-pypkg	0. 1. 2	
	jupyter-packaging	0. 7. 12	
	jupyter-server	1. 4. 1	
	jupyterlab	3. 0. 14	
	jupyterlab-pygments	0. 1. 2	
	jupyterlab-server	2. 4. 0	
	jupyterlab-widgets	1. 0. 0	
	keyring	22. 3. 0	
	kiwisolver	1. 3. 1	
	lazy-object-proxy	1. 6. 0	
	libarchive-c	2. 9	
	11vmlite	0. 36. 0	
	1ml	0. 0. 2	
	locket	0. 2. 1	
	1xm1	4. 6. 3	
	macropy3	1. 1. 0b2	
	MarkupSafe	1.1.1	•
	, 1,1+1	9 9 4	

```
In [16]: 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, size=300, window=5, min count=5) # 词向量进行训练
         keys = model. wv. vocab. keys() # 获取词汇列表
         wordvector = []
         for key in keys:
             wordvector.append(model[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[16]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Distortion')



'仪式', '状态', '上调', '酒吧', '波兰', '哈萨克斯坦', 多国', '下跌', '证明 '运营' '停运 '生命' '迎接' '日前', '湖南省', '疫情', '防控', '病毒', '延期' 行', '景区', '五一' '牺牲', '卫生部长', '建议', '澳大利亚', '机构', '结果', '感谢', '伊朗', '菲律宾',

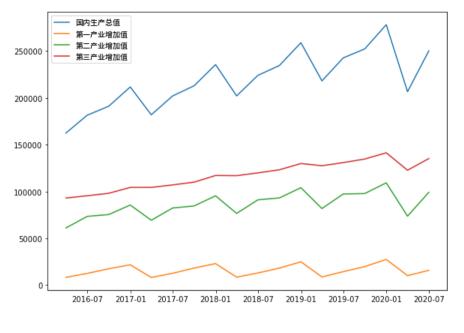
问题', '公司', '至少', '阿联酋' '以外', '居民', '高考' 大规模' '我' '小区'、 '最后', '直播 '蔓延' ' 法到' '加拿大'、'学生'、 '官员', , '官方', '放宽' '疾控中心' 重新'、 '回应' 康复' 通过' 信息', 多名', '接触' '紧急状态', '积极'. '消费' ' 医疗机构' '埃及'. 医务人员' '河南' '海南' '排查', 云南 '湖北省', '同胞', '疑似', '中央', '钟南山', '救助', '约翰逊', '高峰', '广西', '铁路', '口岸', '亿元', '邮轮', '痊愈', '突发', '医护', '浙江', '全省', '贵州', '湖南', '山东省', ' '西藏', '深切'. '钻石', '确诊', '病例', '重庆', '上海' '日本', '德国', '天津', '辽宁', '死亡', '单日', '广 '本地'. '升至', ' 汏例' 疑似病例', '增至' '越南' '国际航班', '引发', 白俄罗斯' 重开'. 酒店' 吉尔吉斯斯坦' '挑战', '疾控' '多数', '通告', '就诊' '供应' ,不断 '赤道几内亚', 金', '近例', '乌拉圭' '尼日利亚', '叙利亚', '卡塔尔', 武汉协和医院' 补贴', '津巴布韦', '办理', '日本政府', 南京', '喀麦降', '出征', '吉布提' 资助' '至例', ' 千例', '增例', '立陶宛' '有名' ' 老挝'. '台湾', 主席', '发展', 部长', '秘鲁' '引', '万名', '毕业生', '抗议', 至时 '同比', 行动', '欧元', '复苏', 食品', 今起' '因新冠' 一季度', 下', '河北', '处于', '海鲜' '逼近', '诊断' '不得', 回家', 试剂' '当地' 黑龙江省', 政策' '可以', '避免' '轨迹' '鄂', '预约', '表明', '护士', '试剂盒', 重庆市', '小汤山', '大臣', ,'全力','诊疗','驰援','金银', 山西', , '安徽省' '全区', ' 云南省' 志哀' 东省', '河南省' '黄冈' 「'巴西', '从', '进入', '部分', '地区', '举行', '悼念', '英国', '年', '发现', '受', '总统', '一', '病毒检测', '重启', '国内', '航

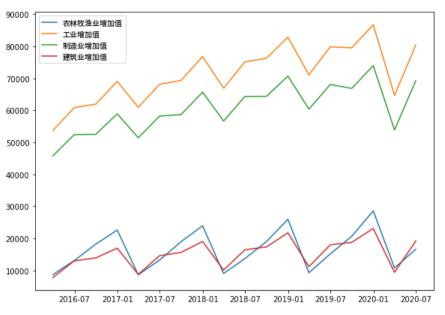
班','全国','首都','进行','首次','情况','超过','可能','连续','天','活动','暴发','卫健委','仍','重症','实施','国','号','开始','传播','意大利','入境','取消','称','了','政府','一','旅客','要求','新型','冠状病毒','北京市','计划','应','要','近','增加','最新','亿','日时','令','总理','新闻','前','市场','目前','健康','最大','完成','疫苗','欧洲','紧急','者','企业','医护人员','居家','卫生','专家组','抗体']
['美国','起','民众','月','驻','患者','人数','北京','向','个','中','风险','影响','至','开放','又','再','延长','出现','后','对','应对','世卫','组织','全球','物资','经济','为','聚集','感染','发布','人','名','宣布','万','所有','或','限制','有','多','工作','是','被','可','等','新','医疗队','启动','专家','返校','期间','暂停','复工','国际','公布','响应','湖北','开学']

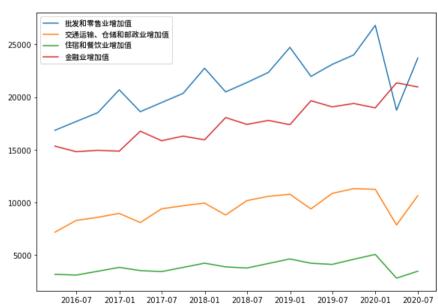
```
In [18]: sum GDP = ['国内生产总值', '第一产业增加值', '第二产业增加值', '第三产业增加值']
        industry_GDP = ['农林牧渔业增加值', '工业增加值', '制造业增加值', '建筑业增加值']
        industry2 GDP = ['批发和零售业增加值', '交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值', '住宿和餐饮业增加值', '金融业增加值']
        industry3 GDP = ['房地产业增加值', '信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业增加值',
                      '租赁和商务服务业增加值','其他行业增加值'] # 对不同行业分四类来展现
        fig = plt.figure()
        fig, axes = plt. subplots (2, 2, figsize=(21, 15)) # 分别用四个子图来展现数据变化情况
        axes[0][0].plot(data economy[sum GDP])
        axes[0][0].legend(sum GDP, prop=myfont)
        axes[0][1].plot(data economy[industry GDP])
        axes[0][1].legend(industry GDP, prop=myfont)
        axes[1][0].plot(data economy[industry2 GDP])
        axes[1][0].legend(industry2 GDP, prop=myfont)
        axes[1][1].plot(data economy[industry3 GDP])
        axes[1][1].legend(industry3 GDP, prop=myfont)
        plt. title('分行业GDP变化图', fontproperties=myfont)
```

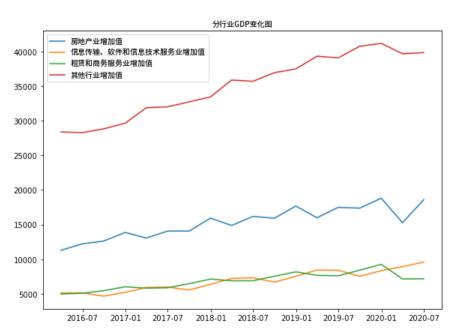
Out[18]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '分行业GDP变化图')

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>





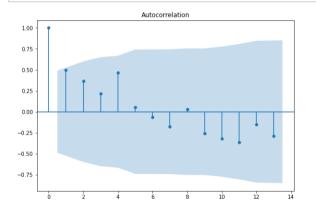


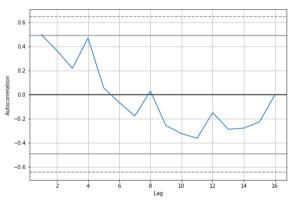


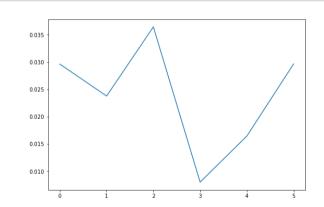
```
In [19]: from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot from statsmodels.sandbox.stats.diagnostic import acorr_ljungbox

GDP_type = ['国内生产总值', '第一产业增加值', '第二产业增加值', '建筑业增加值', '批发和零售业增加值', '交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值', '相适业增加值', '建筑业增加值', '批发和零售业增加值', '产通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值', '住宿和餐饮业增加值', '金融业增加值', '房地产业增加值', '房地产业增加值', '信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业增加值', '租赁和商务服务业增加值', '其他行业增加值']

for i in GDP_type:
    each_data = data_economy[i][:-2]
    plt.figure(figsize=(30, 6))
    ax1 = plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
    ax2 = plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
    ax3 = plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
    LB2, P2 = acorr_ljungbox (each_data) # 进行纯随机性检验
    plot_acf(each_data, ax=ax1)
    autocorrelation_plot(each_data, ax=ax2) # 进行平稳性检验
    ax3.plot(P2)
```



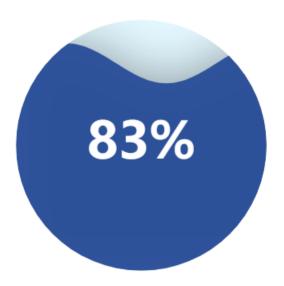




Out[20]: [0.8273539514507257]

Out[21]:

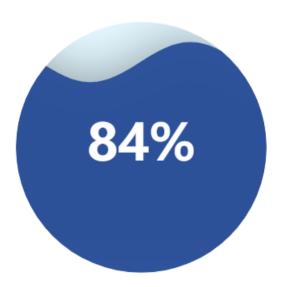
第一季度国民生产总值实际值与预测值比例



```
In [22]: 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[22]:

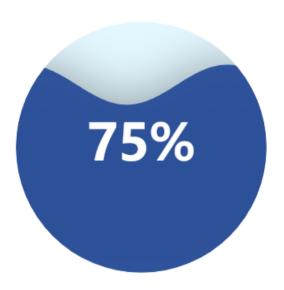
工业增加值比例



```
In [23]: data_arma = pd.DataFrame(data_economy['批发和零售业增加值'][:-2])
a, b = arma_order_select_ic(data_arma, ic='hqic')['hqic_min_order']
arma = ARMA(data_arma, order=(a, b)).fit()
rate4 = list(data_economy['批发和零售业增加值'][-2]/arma.forecast(steps=1)[0])
c = (
    Liquid()
    .add("实际值/预测值", rate4, is_outline_show=False)
    .set_global_opts(title_opts=opts.TitleOpts(title="批发和零售业增加值", pos_left="center"))
)
c.render_notebook()
```

Out[23]:

批发和零售业增加值



```
In [24]: 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[24]:

金融业增加值



Out[25]:

信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业增加值



In []: