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I purchased the Hikvision 360 camera model DS-2CD6362F-IVS with 2-way audio. I will install above the front door of my parents home. To allow them to communicate with people at the door. Anyone has an opinion on this model? ASUSTOR AS7004T NAS - Surveillance App - Milesight NVR and IP cameras ...Anyone has an opinion on this model?... I have an opinion regarding your English grammar; it's bad. Real bad. It so bad me no think you from New Jersey. BI5 Server: OptiPlex 7040MT|i7-6700|16GB Ram|500GB SSD System Drive | 12TB WD Purple BI Video Drive | Along with a boatload of Hikvision & Dahua IP Cameras | But it does appear that I do need j u s t o n e m o r e c a m e r a ASUSTOR AS7004T NAS - Surveillance App - Milesight NVR and IP cameras I agree it is really bad. ASUSTOR AS7004T NAS - Surveillance App - Milesight NVR and IP cameras Tap on the live view page to enter the quality switching panel. Note: The icon may vary according to the actual video quality. Tap Custom to enter the customized panel as shown below. Configure the parameters according to actual needs, including Stream Type, Resolution, Frame Rate and Bitrate. Tap Confirm to save the settings. Note: The live view effect is related to the performance of your network and phone hardware. If the live view is not fluent or the screen appears blurred, you should reduce the resolution, frame rate and bitrate of the camera in Custom mode, or set the image quality to the Fluent mode. The following table shows the recommended frame rate and bitrate configuration for different resolution at H.264, H.264+ and H.265 video compression by Moto X Pro (CPU: Snapdragon805, Android 5.0.2). Capital of Zhejiang, China Prefecture-level and sub-provincial city in Zhejiang, ChinaHangzhou 杭州市HangchowPrefecture-level and sub-provincial cityHangzhou CBD skylineChenghuang PavilionLingyin TempleWest LakeLeifeng PagodaXixi National Wetland ParkYue Fei Temple LogoLocation of Hangzhou City jurisdiction in ZhejiangHangzhouLocation of the city center in ZhejiangShow map of ZhejiangHangzhouLocation of the city center in ChinaShow map of ChinaCoordinates (Zhejiang Municipal People's Government): 30°16′01″N 120°09′11″E / 30.267°N 120.153°E / 30.267; 120.153Country ChinaProvinceZhejiangMunicipal seatShangcheng DistrictGovernment • TypeSub-provincial city • BodyHangzhou Municipal People's Congress • CCP SecretaryLiu Jie • Congress ChairmanLi Huolin • MayorYao Gaoyuan • CPPCC ChairmanMa WeiguangArea • City16,821.1 km2 (6,494.7 sq mi) • Urban8,259.9 km2 (3,189.2 sq mi) • Metro8,107.9 km2 (3,130.5 sq mi)Population (2020 census)[1] • City11,936,010 • Density710/km2 (1,800/sq mi) • Urban10,711,238 • Urban density1,300/km2 (3,400/sq mi) • Metro13,035,329 • Metro density1,600/km2 (4,200/sq mi) • National rank5thDemonym(s)Hangzhounese[2][3][4](杭州人, Hángzhōurén)GDP[5] • CityCN¥ 2.186 trillionUS$ 306.9 billion • Per capitaCN¥ 183,143US$ 25,716Time zoneUTC+8 (China Standard)Postal code310000ISO 3166 codeCN-ZJ-01Licence plate prefixes浙ARegional varietyWu: Hangzhou dialectWebsiteHangzhou.gov.cnCity tree Camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)City flower Sweet Osmanthus (Osmanthus fragrans) Hangzhou"Hangzhou" in Chinese charactersChinese杭州Wuhaŋ-tsei (Hangzhou dialect) PostalHangchowLiteral meaning"Hang Prefecture"TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinHángzhōuWade–GilesHang2-chou1IPA[xǎŋ.ʈʂóʊ]WuRomanizationhaŋ-tsei (Hangzhou dialect)Yue: CantoneseJyutpingHong4-zau1IPA[hɔŋ˨.tsɐw˥]Southern MinHokkien POJHâng-chiuQiantangSimplified Chinese钱塘Traditional Chinese錢塘TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinQiántángWade–GilesCh'ien-t'angIPA[tɕʰjɛ̌n.tʰɑ̌ŋ] Hangzhou[a] is a sub-provincial city in East China and the capital of Zhejiang province.[9]:86 With a population of 13 million,[10] the municipality comprises ten districts, two counties, and one county-level city in northwestern Zhejiang. It is situated at the head of Hangzhou Bay and the estuary of the Qiantang River.[11] Established as a county seat in 221 BC, Hangzhou later served as the capital of the Wuyue Kingdom (923–997) and the Southern Song dynasty (1138–1276).[12] The city has three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which are the West Lake Cultural Landscape, the Grand Canal, and the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City.[13] Hangzhou is designated as a sub-provincial city.[14] Hangzhou ranked ninth in GDP among mainland Chinese cities and 14th according to the Global Innovation Index.[15][16] The city hosts the headquarters of Alibaba Group, Ant Group, DeepSeek, Geely, and NetEase.[17] According to the Nature Index, it ranks 13th globally in scientific research output.[18] See also: Timeline of Hangzhou A ceremonial jade cong of the Liangzhu culture. The celebrated neolithic culture of Hemudu is known to have inhabited Yuyao, 100 km (62 mi) south-east of Hangzhou, as far back as seven thousand years ago.[19] It was during this time that rice was first cultivated in southeast China.[20] Excavations have established that the jade-carving Liangzhu culture (named for its type site just northwest of Hangzhou) inhabited the area immediately around the present city around five thousand years ago.[21] The first of Hangzhou's present neighborhoods to appear in written records was Yuhang, which probably preserves an old Baiyue name.[22] In 222 BC, Emperor Qin Shi Huang established Qiantang County, located in the area of Wulin Mountains and Wulin Lakes, Hangzhou's aliases Qiantang (錢唐) and Wulin (武林) began to appear during the Qin and Han dynasties.[23] Hangzhou was made the seat of the prefecture of Hang in AD 589, entitling it to a city wall which was constructed two years later. By a longstanding convention also seen in other cities like Guangzhou and Fuzhou, the city took on the name of the area it administered and became known as Hangzhou. Hangzhou was at the southern end of China's Grand Canal which extends to Beijing. The canal evolved over centuries but reached its full length by 609.[24] In the Tang dynasty, Bai Juyi, a renowned poet, was appointed governor of Hangzhou.[25] He noticed that the farmland nearby depended on the water of West Lake, but due to negligence the old dyke had collapsed, and the lake so dried out that the local farmers were suffering from severe drought. He ordered the construction of a stronger and taller dyke, with a dam to control the flow of water, mitigating the drought problem. The livelihood of local people of Hangzhou improved over the following years. Bai Juyi used his leisure time to enjoy the West Lake, visiting it almost daily. He then had willows and other trees planted along the dyke, making it a landmark. It is listed as one of the Seven Ancient Capitals of China. It was first the capital of the Wuyue Kingdom from 907 to 978[9]:86 during the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. Named Xifu (西府) at the time,[26] it was one of the three great bastions of culture in southern China during the tenth century[according to whom?], along with Nanjing and Chengdu.[27] Leaders of Wuyue were noted patrons of the arts, particularly of Buddhist temple architecture and artwork. The dyke built to protect the city by King Qian Liu gave the Qiantang its modern name.[28] Hangzhou also became a cosmopolitan center, drawing scholars from throughout China and conducting diplomacy with neighboring Chinese states, and also with Japan, Goryeo, and the Khitan Liao dynasty. In 1089, another renowned poet governor Su Shi (Su Dongpo) used 200,000 workers to construct a 2.8 km (1.7 mi) long causeway across West Lake made of mud dredged from the lake bottom. The lake is surrounded by hills on the northern and western sides. The Baochu Pagoda sits on the Baoshi Hill to the north of the lake. Hangzhou was chosen as the new capital of the Southern Song dynasty in 1132,[29] when most of northern China had been conquered by the Jurchens in the Jin–Song wars.[30] The surviving imperial family had retreated south from its original capital in Kaifeng after it was captured by the Jurchens in the Jingkang Incident of 1127.[31][32] Emperor Gaozong moved to Nanjing, then to modern Shangqiu, then to Yangzhou in 1128, and finally to Hangzhou in 1129.[31][33] Once the prospect of retaking northern China had diminished, buildings in Hangzhou were extended and renovated to become a permanent imperial capital. The imperial palace in Hangzhou, modest in size, was expanded in 1133 with new roofed alleyways, and in 1148 with an extension of the palace walls.[34] The city walls were built with tamped earth and stone and was 30 feet high and 10 feet thick at its base. There were 13 gates and several towers on the walls. The walls covered the city by four miles north to south and only one mile east to west.[35] According to the Italian explorer Odoric of Pordenone, Hangzhou was the greatest city in the world. It was heavily populated and filled with large family estates. It had 12,000 bridges. Bread, pork, rice, and wine were abundant despite the large population.[36] Arab merchants lived in Hangzhou during the Song dynasty, due to the fact that the oceangoing trade passages took precedence over land trade during this time.[37] The Phoenix Mosque was constructed by a Persian settler in Hangzhou at this time.[38] From 1132 until the Mongol invasion of 1276, Hangzhou remained the capital of the Southern Song dynasty and was known as Lin'an (臨安). It served as the seat of the imperial government, a center of trade and entertainment, and the nexus of the main branches of the civil service. During that time the city was a gravitational center of Chinese civilization as what used to be considered "central China" in the north was taken by the Jin, an ethnic minority dynasty ruled by Jurchens. Numerous philosophers, politicians, and men of literature, including some of the most celebrated poets in Chinese history such as Su Shi, Lu You, and Xin Qiji came here to live and die. Hangzhou is also the birthplace and final resting place of the scientist Shen Kuo (1031–1095 AD), his tomb being located in the Yuhang district.[39] During the Southern Song dynasty, commercial expansion, an influx of refugees from the conquered north, and the growth of the official and military establishments, led to a corresponding population increase and the city developed well outside its 9th-century ramparts. According to the Encyclopædia Britannica, Hangzhou had a population of over 2 million at that time, while historian Jacques Gernet has estimated that the population of Hangzhou numbered well over one million by 1276. (Official Chinese census figures from the year 1270 listed some 186,330 families in residence and probably failed to count non-residents and soldiers.) It is believed that Hangzhou was the largest city in the world from 1180 to 1315 and from 1348 to 1358.[40][41] Because of the large population and densely crowded (often multi-story) wooden buildings, Hangzhou was particularly vulnerable to fires. Major conflagrations destroyed large sections of the city in 1208, 1229, 1237, and 1275. The 1237 fire alone destroyed 30,000 dwellings. However, the worst was the 1208 fire which burned for 4 days in a 3-mile diameter and burnt 58,097 houses as well as killing 59 people. To combat this threat, the city constructed storage buildings that were rented out to merchants where watchmen patrolled by night and was enclosed by water on all sides.[35] Besides this, the government established an elaborate system for fighting fires, erected watchtowers, devised a system of lantern and flag signals to identify the source of the flames and direct the response, and charged more than 3,000 soldiers with the task of putting out fire. Hangzhou was besieged and captured by the advancing Mongol armies of Kublai Khan in 1276, three years before the final collapse of the Southern Song.[42] Historian Patricia Buckley Ebrey noted that the Mongol Yuan dynasty killed the Jurchen Wanyan royal family by the hundreds in the Siege of Kaifeng (1232), while sparing the city of Hangzhou including the Chinese Zhao royal family of the Southern Song. The Mongols rehired Southern Song government officials and had Han Chinese artisans in Shangdu marry the palace women.[43] The capital of the new Yuan dynasty was established in the city of Dadu (Beijing), but Hangzhou remained an important commercial and administrative center for their southern territory. Leifeng Pagoda Xi Hu Landscape by Li Song (1190–1264), showing the Leifeng Pagoda in the Southern Song Dynasty "Moon over the Peaceful Lake in Autumn", one of the Ten Scenes of the Xi Hu Dreaming of the Tiger Spring, the burial place of monk Jigong Yuan China was very open to foreign visitors, and several returned west describing Hangzhou—under the names Khinzai,[44] Campsay,[45] etc.[note 1]—as one of the foremost cities in the world. The Venetian merchant Marco Polo supposedly visited Hangzhou in the late 13th century. In his book, he records that the city was "greater than any in the world"[33] and that "the number and wealth of the merchants, and the amount of goods that passed through their hands, was so enormous that no man could form a just estimate thereof". Polo's account greatly exaggerates the city's size, although it has been argued that the "hundred miles" of walls would be plausible if Chinese miles were intended instead of Italian ones[48] and that the "12,000 stone bridges" might have been a copyist error born from the city's 12 gates.[49] In the 14th century, the Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta arrived; his later account concurred that al-Khansā was "the biggest city I have ever seen on the face of the earth."[50][51][52] He visited Hangzhou in 1345 and noted its charm and described how the city sat on a beautiful lake and was surrounded by gentle green hills.[53] He was particularly impressed by the large number of well-crafted and well-painted Chinese wooden ships with colored sails and silk awnings in the canals. He attended a banquet held by Qurtai, the Yuan Mongol administrator of the city, who according to Ibn Battuta, was fond of the skills of local Chinese conjurers.[54] West Lake Hangzhou CBD The city remained an important port until the middle of the Ming dynasty era, when its harbor slowly silted up. Under the Qing, it was the site of an imperial army garrison.[55] In 1856 and 1860, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom occupied Hangzhou. The city was heavily damaged during its conquest, occupation, and eventual reconquest by the Qing army. Hangzhou was ruled by the Republic of China government under the Kuomintang from 1927 to 1937. From 1937 to 1945, the city was occupied by Japan. The Kuomintang returned in 1945, and governed until 1949. On May 3, 1949, the People's Liberation Army entered Hangzhou and the city came under Chinese Communist Party (CCP) control. After Deng Xiaoping's reformist policies began in the end of 1978, Hangzhou took advantage of being situated in the Yangtze Delta to bolster its development. It is now one of China's most prosperous major cities. During the Cultural Revolution, Hangzhou was stage to a series of labor unrest and factional fighting known as the Hangzhou incident. Hangzhou was the third city in China to host the Asian Games after Beijing 1990 and Guangzhou 2010.[56] It also hosted the eleventh G20 summit in 2016.[57] In February 2020, the city was under curfew measures due to the outbreak of coronavirus beginning in Wuhan that spread across China.[58][59] A satellite image of the Yangtze River Delta. The Yangtze's natural sediment discharge can be seen. Hangzhou is located in northwestern Zhejiang province, at the southern end of the Grand Canal of China, which runs to Beijing, in the south-central portion of the Yangtze River Delta. Its administrative area (sub-provincial city) extends west to the mountainous parts of Anhui province, and east to the coastal plain near Hangzhou Bay.[9]:86 The city center is built around the eastern and northern sides of the West Lake, just north of the Qiantang River.[9]:86 The Qiantang River is the largest river in Zhejiang Province, China. Every year during August 15 to August 18 of the lunar month in China, the Qiantang Tide occurs. It is called "the Biggest Tide in the World". The world's largest tidal bore races up the Qiantang River through Hangzhou reaching up to 12 m (39 ft) in height. Further information: List of hills in Hangzhou Hangzhou Climate chart (explanation) J F M A M J J A S O N D 75 8 1 91 10 3 130 14 6 125 21 12 153 26 17 223 29 21 153 33 25 154 33 25 150 28 21 79 23 15 65 17 9 53 11 3 Average max. and min. temperatures in °C Precipitation totals in mmSource: The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Imperial conversion JFMAMJJASOND 3 47 34 3.6 50 37 5.1 58 44 4.9 69 54 6 78 63 8.8 84 70 6 92 77 6.1 91 77 5.9 82 69 3.1 73 58 2.6 63 48 2.1 52 38 Average max. and min. temperatures in °F Precipitation totals in inches Hangzhou's climate is humid subtropical (Köppen Cfa) with four distinct seasons, characterised by long, very hot, humid summers and chilly, cloudy and drier winters, albeit with occasional snow. The mean annual temperature is 17.0 °C (62.6 °F), with monthly daily averages ranging from 5 °C (41.0 °F) in January to 29.3 °C (84.7 °F) in July. The city receives an average annual rainfall of 1,438 mm (56.6 in) and is affected by the plum rains of the Asian monsoon in June. In late summer (August to September), Hangzhou suffers typhoon storms, but typhoons seldom strike it directly. Generally they make landfall along the southern coast of Zhejiang, and affect the area with strong winds and stormy rains.[60] Extremes since 1951 have ranged from −9.6 °C (15 °F) on 6 February 1969 up to 41.9 °C (107 °F) on 3 August 2024;[61][62] unofficial readings have reached −10.5 °C (13 °F), set on 29 December 1912 and 24 January 1916, up to 42.1 °C (108 °F), set on 10 August 1930.[63] With monthly percent possible sunshine ranging from 30% in March to 51% in August, the city receives 1,709.4 hours of sunshine annually. Climate data for Hangzhou, elevation 42 m (138 ft), (1991–2020 normals, extremes 1951–present) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 25.4(77.7) 28.5(83.3) 34.0(93.2) 35.1(95.2) 37.6(99.7) 39.7(103.5) 41.3(106.3) 41.9(107.4) 38.8(101.8) 38.4(101.1) 31.5(88.7) 26.5(79.7) 41.9(107.4) Mean maximum °C (°F) 17.4(63.3) 21.3(70.3) 25.7(78.3) 30.6(87.1) 33.8(92.8) 35.3(95.5) 37.9(100.2) 37.3(99.1) 34.4(93.9) 30.3(86.5) 25.1(77.2) 19.5(67.1) 38.2(100.8) Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 8.6(47.5) 11.1(52.0) 15.9(60.6) 22.1(71.8) 26.9(80.4) 29.2(84.6) 34.0(93.2) 33.4(92.1) 28.7(83.7) 23.6(74.5) 17.7(63.9) 11.3(52.3) 21.9(71.4) Daily mean °C (°F) 5.0(41.0) 7.0(44.6) 11.1(52.0) 17.0(62.6) 22.0(71.6) 25.0(77.0) 29.3(84.7) 28.7(83.7) 24.5(76.1) 19.3(66.7) 13.3(55.9) 7.4(45.3) 17.5(63.4) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) 2.2(36.0) 4.0(39.2) 7.6(45.7) 13.0(55.4) 18.0(64.4) 21.8(71.2) 25.6(78.1) 25.4(77.7) 21.4(70.5) 15.8(60.4) 10.0(50.0) 4.3(39.7) 14.1(57.4) Mean minimum °C (°F) −3.9(25.0) −2.3(27.9) 0.8(33.4) 5.8(42.4) 12.1(53.8) 16.9(62.4) 21.5(70.7) 21.4(70.5) 16.0(60.8) 9.0(48.2) 2.5(36.5) −2.8(27.0) −4.6(23.7) Record low °C (°F) −8.6(16.5) −9.6(14.7) −3.5(25.7) 0.2(32.4) 7.3(45.1) 12.8(55.0) 17.3(63.1) 18.2(64.8) 12.0(53.6) 1.0(33.8) −3.6(25.5) −8.4(16.9) −9.6(14.7) Average precipitation mm (inches) 93.3(3.67) 89.9(3.54) 135.7(5.34) 116.8(4.60) 126.8(4.99) 258.2(10.17) 167.5(6.59) 176.8(6.96) 113.3(4.46) 74.1(2.92) 75.2(2.96) 64.2(2.53) 1,491.8(58.73) Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm) 12.4 11.7 14.9 13.8 13.3 15.4 12.2 13.7 11.2 8.1 10.6 9.7 147 Average snowy days 4.2 2.8 0.8 0.1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.2 1.4 9.5 Average relative humidity (%) 74 73 72 70 71 79 73 75 76 73 75 72 74 Mean monthly sunshine hours 95.6 97.7 120.4 144.7 158.9 120.0 204.6 187.9 139.9 141.6 118.9 112.6 1,642.8 Percentage possible sunshine 30 31 32 37 38 28 48 46 38 40 38 36 37 Source: China Meteorological Administration[64][65][66] Historical populationYearPop.±%1990 1,845,055— 2000 3,662,054+98.5%2010 5,849,537+59.7%2020 9,236,032+57.9%sources: (census dates, urban area qu 区)[67] Historical populationYearPop.±%2000 6,878,722— 2010 8,700,373+26.5%2020 11,936,010+37.2%2022 12,376,000+3.7%2023 12,522,000+1.2%sources: (census dates, administrative division)[68] and (yearend est.) [69] 2023年杭州市人口主要数据公报: (website only visible inside China) 2023年末全市常住人口中，男性为652.1万人，占总人口的52.1%；女性为600.1万人，占总人口 的47.9%。性别比（以女性为100，男性对女性的比例）为108.7。 As of 2023, Hangzhou had a permanent population of 12.522 million (including Xiaoshan and Yuhang), of which 10.543 million (84.2%) lived in urban areas.[70][71] The encompassing metropolitan area was estimated by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) to have, as of 2010[update], a population of 13.4 million,[72] although other sources put the figure at over 21 million. The Hangzhou metropolitan area includes the major cities of Shaoxing, Jiaxing and Huzhou.[73][74] Hangzhou has a life expectancy of 83.18 years for the city's registered population as of 2021[update], one of the highest in China.[75] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (April 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In 1848, during the Qing dynasty, Hangzhou was described as the "stronghold" of Islam in China, the city containing several mosques with Arabic inscriptions.[76] A Hui from Ningbo also told an Englishman that Hangzhou was the "stronghold" of Islam in Zhejiang province, containing multiple mosques, compared to his small congregation of around 30 families in Ningbo for his mosque.[77] Within the city of Hangzhou are two notable mosques: New Hangzhou Great Mosque and the Phoenix Mosque. As late as the latter part of the 16th and early 17th centuries, the city was an important center of Chinese Jewry, and may have been the original home of the Kaifeng Jewish community.[78] There was formerly a Jewish synagogue in Ningbo, as well as one in Hangzhou, but no traces of them are now discoverable, and the only Jews known to exist in China were in Kaifeng.[79] Two of the Three Pillars of Chinese Catholicism were from Hangzhou. The Immaculate Conception Cathedral of Hangzhou is one of the oldest Catholic churches in China, dating back 400 years to the Ming dynasty. There was persecution of Christians in the early 21st century in the city.[80]Chenghuangmiao located on Wushan, Hangzhou There are many temples near the West Lake. Lingyin Temple was founded in the first year of Xianhe in the Eastern Jin Dynasty (AD 326). It has a history of about 1,700 years and is the earliest famous temple in Hangzhou. Yuefei Temple, a temple constructed during the Song Dynasty in 1221 to commemorate Yue Fei, is located near the West Lake. Lingyin Temple (Soul's Retreat), located about 2 km (1.2 mi) west of West Lake, is believed to be the oldest Buddhist temple in the city, which has gone through numerous destruction and reconstruction cycles. Yue Fei Temple, on the northwest shore of West Lake, was originally constructed in 1221 in memory of General Yue Fei, who died due to political persecution. There is also the Jingci Temple, the Baochu Pagoda, and the Leifeng Pagoda. The Qiantang River is the largest river in Zhejiang Province, China. Every year during August 15 to August 18 of the lunar month in China, the Qiantang Tide occurs. It is called "the Biggest Tide in the World". Other religious sites in Hangzhou include the Liuhe Pagoda, located on Yuelun Hill on the north bank of Qiantang River and the Hupao Temple (虎跑寺).[81] Title Party Committee Secretary HMPC Chairperson Mayor Hangzhou CPPCC Chairman Name Liu Jie Liu Huolin Yao Gaoyuan Ma Weiguang Ancestral home Danyang, Jiangsu Taizhou, Zhejiang Cixi, Zhejiang Shaoxing, Zhejiang Born January 1970 (age 55) November 1961 (age 63) August 1968 (age 56) October 1962 (age 62) Assumed office December 2021 February 2021 November 2022 January 2022 In 2019, Hangzhou established a pilot program artificial intelligence-based Internet Court to adjudicate disputes related to ecommerce and internet-related intellectual property claims.[82]:124 Parties appear before the court via videoconference and AI evaluates the evidence presented and applies relevant legal standards.[82]:124 Hangzhou is classified as a sub-provincial city[83] and forms the core of the Hangzhou metropolitan area,[73] the fourth-largest in China.[84] It is the capital and most populous city of Zhejiang Province in East China.[9]:86 Hangzhou comprises 10 districts, 1 county-level city, and 2 counties. The ten urban districts occupy 8,292.31 km2 (3,201.68 sq mi) and have a population of 8,241,000, in which there are six central urban districts and four suburban districts. The central urban districts occupy 706.27 km2 (272.69 sq mi) and have a population of 3,780,000 and the suburban districts occupy 7,586.04 km2 (2,928.99 sq mi) and have a population of 4,461,000. The West Lake Scenic Area holds the country-level administrative power, though not formally a county or district.[85] In the early 90s, the urban districts of Hangzhou only comprised Shangcheng, Xiacheng, Gongshu, Jianggan. On December 11, 1996, Binjiang District was established. On March 12, 2001, Xiaoshan and Yuhang, formerly two county-level cities under the administration of Hangzhou prefecture-level city, were re-organized as two districts. On December 13, 2014, and in July 2017, Fuyang and Lin'an, formerly two county-level cities under the administration of Hangzhou prefecture-level city, were re-organized as two districts. On April 9, 2021, Linping District and Qiantang District was established.[86][87] Map Qiandao Lake Shangcheng Gongshu Binjiang Xihu Xiaoshan Yuhang Fuyang Lin'an Qiantang Linping TongluCounty Chun'anCounty Jiande(city) Subdivision Chinese Pinyin Population (2020) Area (km2) Density Central Urban Districts Shangcheng District 上城区 Shàngchéng Qū 1,323,467 119.68 13,238.68 Gongshu District 拱墅区 Gǒngshù Qū 1,120,985 98.58 8,288.81 Xihu District 西湖区 Xīhú Qū 1,112,992 309.41 2,876.44 Binjiang District 滨江区 Bīnjiāng Qū 503,859 72.22 5,427.86 (West Lake Scenic Area) (西湖风景名胜区) Xīhú Fēngjǐng Míngshèng Qū Suburban Districts Xiaoshan District 萧山区 Xiāoshān Qū 2,011,659 1000.64 1,212.42 Yuhang District 余杭区 Yúháng Qū 1,226,673 942.38 1,304.94 Linping District 临平区 Línpíng Qū 1,175,841 286.03 17,933.86 Qiantang District 钱塘区 Qiántáng Qū 769,150 523.57 5,930.00 Fuyang District 富阳区 Fùyáng Qū 832,017 1,821.03 407.46 Lin'an District 临安区 Lín'ān Qū 634,555 3,118.77 190.14 Counties Tonglu County 桐庐县 Tónglú Xiàn 453,106 1,829.59 236.12 Chun'an County 淳安县 Chún'ān Xiàn 328,957 4,417.48 81.04 County-level City Jiande City 建德市 Jiàndé Shì 442,709 2,314.19 192.72 Zhejiang Stock Exchange in the Qianjiang Central Business District Alibaba Group Headquarters City Area km2 Population (2020) GDP (CN¥)[88] GDP (US$) Hangzhou 16,821 11,936,010 CN¥ 1,875.3 billion US$345.593 billion Shaoxing 8,279 5,270,977 CN¥ 735.1 billion US$109.309 billion Jiaxing 4,009 5,400,868 CN¥ 673.9 billion US$100.209 billion Huzhou 5,818 3,367,579 CN¥ 385.0 billion US$57.250 billion Quzhou 8,846 2,276,184 CN¥ 200.3 billion US$29.785 billion Huangshan 9,807 1,470,000 CN¥ 100.2 billion US$14.900 billion Hangzhou metropolitan area 53,582 29,721,618 CN¥ 3.970 trillion US$590.339 billion Hangzhou's economy has rapidly developed since its opening up in 1992. It is an industrial city with many diverse sectors such as light industry, agriculture, and textiles. It is considered an important manufacturing base and logistics hub for coastal China.[89] Additionally, the city is an e-commerce and technology hub.[90] The 2001 GDP of Hangzhou was RMB 156.8 billion, which ranked second among all of the provincial capitals after Guangzhou. The city has more than tripled its GDP since then, increasing from RMB 156.8 billion in 2001 to RMB 1.3509 trillion in 2018 and GDP per capita increasing from US$3,020 to $21,184.[89][91] As of 2019, the Hangzhou metropolitan area was estimated to produce a gross metropolitan product (nominal) of 3.2 trillion yuan ($486.53 billion),[92] making it larger than the economies of Argentina, with a GDP of $452 billion (the 26th biggest in the World) and Nigeria with a GDP of $448 billion (the largest in Africa).[93] A study conducted by PwC and China Development Research Foundation saw Hangzhou ranked first among "Chinese Cities of Opportunity".[94] Hangzhou is also considered a World City with a "Beta+" classification according to GaWC.[95] Hangzhou ranked 89 in the Global Financial Centres Index in 2018.[96] It was also ranked first in the China Emerging City Rankings of the Economist Intelligence Unit, which assesses Chinese cities growth potential, in both 2021 and 2022.[97] Hangzhou ranks 11th in the world and 6th in China (after Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou) in terms of the number of billionaires according to the Hurun Global Rich List 2020.[98] As of August 2023, Hangzhou has the tenth-most Fortune Global 500 headquarters of any city in the world and the fourth-most in China – after Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen – within its city limits.[99] Hangzhou has a smart city initiative and undertakes efforts to digitize the economy and build a cashless city.[100]:122–123 Hangzhou is the headquarters of several technology companies including Alibaba Group, NetEase,[9]:90 Ant Group, Geely, and HikVision. As a result of its internet industry, many programmers from other cities such as Shanghai or Beijing have come to Hangzhou.[101] The city has developed many new industries, including medicine, information technology, heavy equipment, automotive components, household electrical appliances, electronics, telecommunication, fine chemicals, chemical fibre and food processing.[102] The city describes its important industries as "1 + 6" industrial clusters, with the "1" referring to the digital economy and the "6" referring to cultural/creative economy, finance, tourism, fashion manufacturing, and high-end equipment manufacturing.[9]:91 As of at least 2023, Hangzhou's economic growth has been led by the digital sector and the creative/cultural sectors.[9]:91 In March 2013, the Hangzhou Tourism Commission started an online campaign via Facebook, the 'Modern Marco Polo' campaign. Over the next year nearly 26,000 participants applied from around the globe, in the hopes of becoming Hangzhou's first foreign tourism ambassador. In a press conference in Hangzhou on 20 May 2014, Liam Bates was announced as the successful winner and won a $55,000 contract, being the first foreigner ever to be appointed by China's government in such an official role.[103] Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone was established and approved as a national development zone by the State Council in 1993. It covers an area of 104.7 km2 (40.4 sq mi). Encouraged industries include electronic information, biological medicine, machinery and household appliances manufacturing, and food processing.[104] Hangzhou Export Processing Zone was established on April 27, 2000, upon approval of the State Council. It was one of the first zones and the only one in Zhejiang Province to be approved by the government. Its total planned area is 2.92 km2 (1.13 sq mi). It is located close to Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport and Hangzhou Port.[105] Hangzhou Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone was set up with approval from the State Council as a state-level high-tech Industrial Development Zone in March 1991. The HHTZ is composed of three parts, with the main regions being the Zhijiang Sci-Tech Industrial Park and Xiasha Sci-Tech Industrial Park. HHTZ has become one of the most influential high-tech innovation and high-tech industry bases in Zhejiang Province. As of 2013[update], HHTZ hosts more than 1,100 software developers and BPO enterprises. Major companies such as Motorola, Nokia and Siemens have established R&D centers in the zone. In 2011, the GDP of the zone rose by 13.1 percent, amounting to RMB 41.63 billion. This accounted for 5.9 percent of Hangzhou's total GDP. The HHTZ positions itself as the "Silicon Valley" of China. The Alibaba Group is headquartered in the zone.[106][107] The coastline of Hangzhou's West Lake during sunset. December 2023. Aerial panorama of West Lake sunset and its lakeside district. December 2023. Aerial panorama of West Lake and its surrounding mountains. December 2023. This article is in list format but may read better as prose. You can help by converting this article, if appropriate. Editing help is available. (August 2019) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Hangzhou" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) West Lake and Leifeng Pagoda West Lake at night Hu Xueyan Residence, a historic mansion in Hangzhou Although Hangzhou has been through many recent urban developments, it still retains its historical and cultural heritage and natural environment. Today, tourism remains an important factor for Hangzhou's economy.[108] Hangzhou has numerous skyscrapers, making it the 19th city in the world with the most skyscrapers as well as the 9th in China.[109] One of Hangzhou's most popular sights is West Lake, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The West Lake Cultural Landscape covers an area of 3,323 ha (8,210 acres) and includes some of Hangzhou's most notable historic and scenic places. Adjacent to the lake is an area which includes historical pagodas, cultural sites, as well as the natural environment of the lake and hills, including Phoenix Mountain. There are two causeways across the lake.[108] The west of the lake contains Dreaming of the Tiger Spring, popular for longjing tea fields.[110] The parts of the Grand Canal in Hangzhou, also a World Heritage Site was built in 610 AD. The core historical sites are accessible by Hangzhou Metro Line 5's The Grand Canal station or East Gongchen Bridge station. The West Lake Cultural Square is located in the Xiacheng District and houses several famous buildings in the city, including the Zhejiang Natural History Museum, Zhejiang Museum of Science and Technology, and the Zhejiang Global Center, one of the tallest buildings in the city center at about 160 m (520 ft). The Xixi National Wetland Park was established with the aim of preserving the wetland ecological system, it covers an area of about 10 km2 (4 sq mi). Fish ponds and reed beds have been restored and it is home to many types of birds. It holds a temple and several historic rural houses. The Qiandao Lake is a man-made lake with the largest number of islands in Chun'an County, under administration of the Hangzhou prefecture-level city. These islands are different in size and shape, and have distinctive scene. The Hangzhou Botanical Garden and the Hangzhou Zoo are located in the Xihu District. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Hangzhou" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Gilt silver Hōkyōintō unearthed from Leifeng Pagoda Site, Zhejiang Provincial Museum The native residents of Hangzhou, including those of Zhejiang and southern Jiangsu, speak the Hangzhou dialect, a Wu dialect unique to the area. Hangzhou's dialect differs from those of regions in southern Zhejiang and southern Jiangsu. As the official language defined by China's central government, Mandarin is the dominant spoken language, though it is mutually unintelligible with the Hangzhou dialect. The Hangzhou dialect has an estimated total of 1.2 to 1.5 million speakers. There are several museums located in Hangzhou including China National Silk Museum, the largest silk museum in the world, China National Tea Museum (中国茶叶博物馆), and Zhejiang Provincial Museum, which has a collection of integrated human studies, exhibition and research with over 100,000 collected cultural relics. Many theaters in Hangzhou host opera shows such as Yue opera. There are several big shows themed with the history and culture of Hangzhou like Impression West Lake and the Romance of Song Dynasty. The landscapes in Hangzhou bridges stories of celebrities in Chinese history and feelings of ordinary people visiting Hangzhou with joy and enthusiasm.[111] Hangzhou is home to the China Academy of Art and prominent painters such as Lin Fengmian and Fang Ganmin. The local government of Hangzhou heavily invests in promoting tourism and the arts, with emphasis placed upon silk production, umbrellas, and Chinese hand-held folding fans. [citation needed] Xihu Longjing (西湖龙井), Longjing tea planted near the West Lake Hangzhou's local cuisine is often considered to be representative of Zhejiang provincial cuisine, one of China's eight fundamental cuisines. The locally accepted consensus among Hangzhou's natives defines dishes prepared in this style to be "fresh, tender, soft, and smooth, with a mellow fragrance". [citation needed] Generally, Hangzhou's cuisines tend to be sweeter rather than savoury. The local people enjoy a light diet incorporating river fishes from the Yangtze River. There are historical stories revolving around the origins of local dishes. Dishes such as Pian Er Chuan Noodles (片儿川), West Lake Vinegar Fish (西湖醋鱼), Dongpo Pork (东坡肉), Longjing Shrimp (龙井虾仁), Beggar's Chicken (叫化鸡), Steamed Rice and Pork Wrapped by Lotus Leaves(荷叶粉蒸肉), Braised Bamboo Shoots (油焖笋), Lotus Root Pudding (藕粉) and Sister Song's Fish Soup (宋嫂鱼羹) are some of the better-known examples of Hangzhou's regional cuisine. Longjing tea is the most famous green tea and rank first among top ten famous teas in China. Those planted by the West Lake is the best Longjing tea. Tea is an important part of Hangzhou's economy and culture. Hangzhou is best known for originating Longjing, a notable variety of green tea.[112] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) An ancient Chinese proverb about Hangzhou and Suzhou is: There is Heaven above, and Suzhou and Hangzhou below. (上有天堂，下有苏杭) This phrase has a similar meaning to the English phrases "Heaven on Earth". Marco Polo in his accounts described Suzhou as "the city of the earth" while Hangzhou is "the city of heaven".[113] The city presented itself as "Paradise on Earth" during the G20 summit held in the city in 2016.[114] Another saying about Hangzhou is: Be born in Suzhou, live in Hangzhou, eat in Guangzh

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Wikisource has the text of the 1905 New International Encyclopedia article "Hang-chow". Hangzhou Government website Arts Crafts Museum Hangzhou in Google Cultural Institute EN.GOTOHZ.COM Archived July 3, 2020, at the Wayback Machine – The Official Website of Hangzhou Tourism Commission TRAVELWESTLAKE[usurped] – The Official Travel Guide of Hangzhou TRAVELZHEJIANG – The Official Travel Guide of Zhejiang Province Geographic data related to Hangzhou at OpenStreetMap Preceded byKaifeng Capital of China (as Lin'an) 1127–1279 Succeeded byDadu (present Beijing) Retrieved from " In this guide, we will show the recommended video settings for Hikvision cameras in the most common scenarios. This will help you increase the performance and efficacy of the camera while getting the best image and optimizing the storage. The Hikvision video settings come in three types: Main Stream: This is the stream that is recorded on the hard drive. The values need to be set higher. Sub Stream: This is the stream that you access when viewing the cameras remotely on the phone. It doesn’t get recorded. Main Stream (Event): This one is used when you record based on events. Leave the default values and you should be okay. The suggestions shown here are valid for Hikvison logo cameras and their OEM versions that are sold under third-party brand names. Actually, these suggestions can be used for any security camera system, regardless of the make and manufacturer. The logic and relations between the settings are universal in surveillance systems. Recommended Video Settings for Hikvision cameras Before you start you need to understand this important relationship between the video settings. The higher the value of these settings, the more space will be occupied in the internal hard drives or your system (which means fewer recording days). Try to find the right balance. Access the Video Settings by navigating to Configuration > Video&Audio > Video. Recommended Main Stream Video Settings Mainstream is the primary video feed that the camera transmits to the recorder. Mainstream provides the highest video quality and is the stream the DVR/NVR uses when saving footage to the internal hard disk drives. As such, the Main Stream settings need to be adjusted properly so you have a high picture quality and optimizing the storage as well. Below we will show the balance that works in most common situations. Mainstream settings can be adjusted to increase or decrease the Recording Resolution, FPS (Frames per Second), and Bitrate, Bitrate Type. These settings will impact recording file size and available recording time. The lower these settings, the more recording days, and the lower the image quality. You may need to go lower, but just not too low. Recommended Main Stream FPS (Frames Per Second) FPS indicated the number of images used by the system to create the motion video. 15 FPS means that the system will use 15 photos per second to create one second of video. The lower this number, the choppier and more robotic the image will be. The higher the FPS, the smoother the image. For example, for license plate reading you need to set the highest FPS. Recommended Main Stream Bit Rate Bit rate is the amount of bandwidth used by the system to create/store the footage. The higher this value, the more information is transmitted, but more storage space will be used on the hard drive. You need to balance these settings to fit your situation. Recommended Sub Stream Video Settings Substream will mainly be used when viewing from a mobile device including tablets. The parameters of the Sub Stream are way lower than Main Stream, otherwise, the phone will struggle to show all the cameras on their highest settings. Sometimes when using substream on your phone you may notice a lag in the video, or it may not show up at all. If this happens you may need to adjust the Frame Rate, I-frame Rate, and the Max Bitrate accordingly. Another thing to know, Sub Stream feed doesn’t get recorded, it’s just for remote viewing, so don’t get concerned about the feed’s image quality. Sub Stream relies mostly on the upload speed in the camera system’s location. If the upload speed is low or not reliable, you may have trouble seeing the cameras remotely. Make sure your internet service can handle all the cameras. Usually, the recommended upload speed is 2Mbps per camera. Recommended Sub Stream Bit Rate Recommended Main Stream (Event) Settings As the other setting explained above, Main Stream (Event) settings can vary from one scenario to another. In most cases, they can be left at default values for the best performance and efficiency. However, in some cases such as recording Events only or recording a mixture of Continuous and Event you may set the settings slightly higher depending on the scene. If the scene is important, set them at higher values. For example, let’s say when something moves into the field of view of the camera it needs to use more resources to capture the movement accurately due to any changes in the scene. If there’s no motion under the camera, then it’s recommended to set the event settings on the lower side. After all, no important event will happen on a spot where the motion is not detected. Recommended Main Stream (Event) Bitrate Conclusion The above video settings are recommended for most common situations. There’s a line where increasing the bitrate won’t improve the image quality, but just waste the resources. Try to follow the guidelines and link your camera’s resolution to the recommended bitrate. Another thing to consider is the FPS (frame rate). Don’t go too low on this setting otherwise, the picture may be choppy or robotic and that’s the last thing you want. Older CCTV systems used to run on 1-2 FPS, on modern surveillance systems you should never go lower than 15 FPS. Additionally, you need to take advantage of your system’s compression codec and use the one that saves you more bandwidth (such as H.265). If you intend to purchase a new security camera system, take a look at our guide: 10 Best IP Security Camera Systems 2021. All the systems recommended are affordable and quite high-end.