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PYTHON编写知乎爬虫实践

- ▶ 2014.12~2017.2 淘宝,闲鱼拍卖
- ▶ 2017.2 ~ 至今 腾讯,Now直播
- ▶ 博客: http://www.cnblogs.com/cpselvis
- ▶ Github: https://github.com/cpselvis

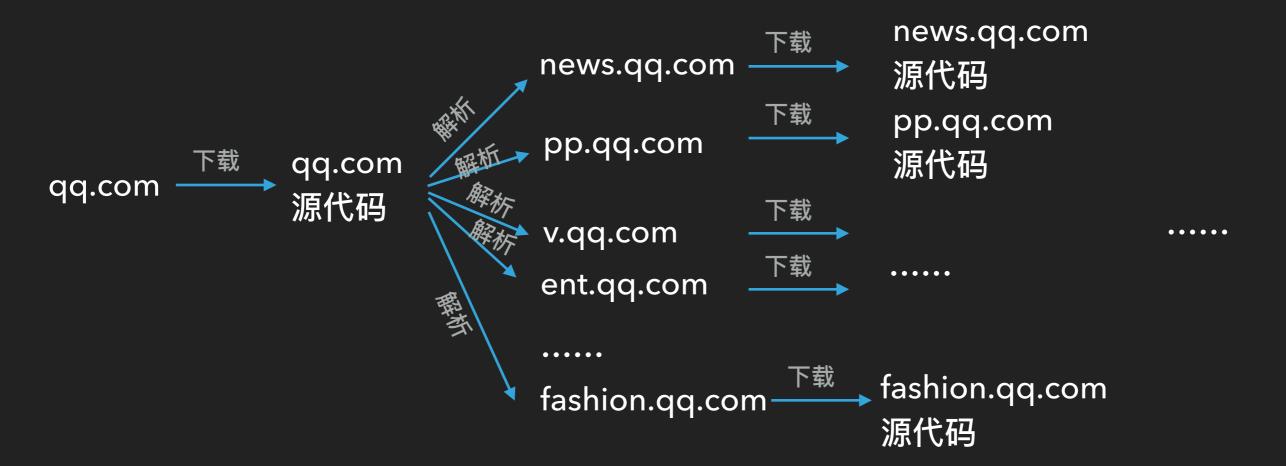
分享大纲

- ▶ 爬虫工作原理
- 网页抓取、去重、解析和存储相关技术栈
- ▶ Bloom Filter算法介绍
- ▶ 使用redis queue实现大规模网页抓取
- 反爬虫策略及应对措施
- QA

从种子URL获取HTML源代码说起

```
# 基本demo, 获取html源代码
import requests
def send_request(url):
    # 通过requests库来发送一个http请求,并且获取
   # 网页内容
   try:
        r = requests.get(url)
    except Exception as e:
       print e
       return
   html_source = r.text
    return html_source
# 调用
html_source = send_request("http://www.qq.com/")
print html_source
```

DEMO解释



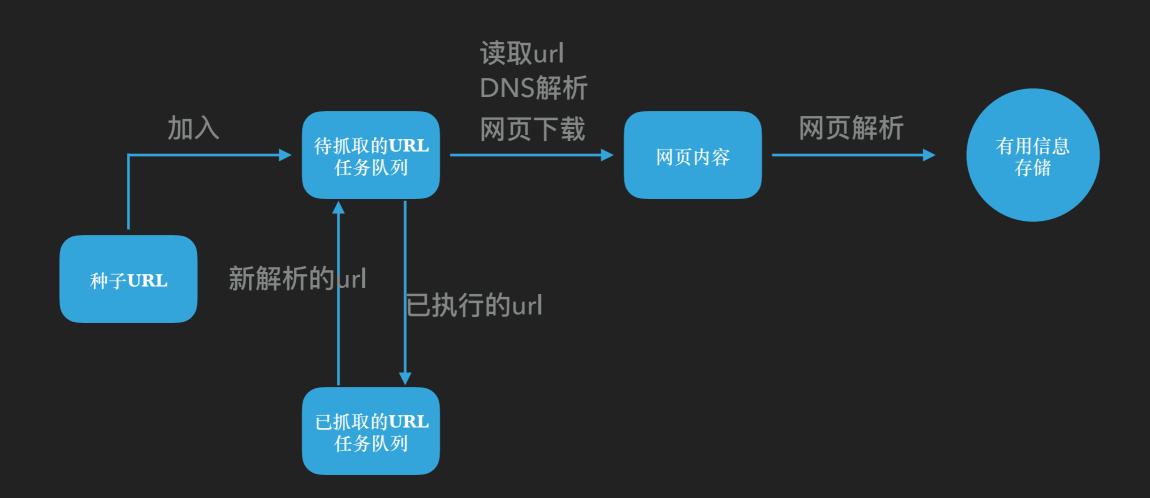
引入URL队列模型



通俗易懂的伪代码

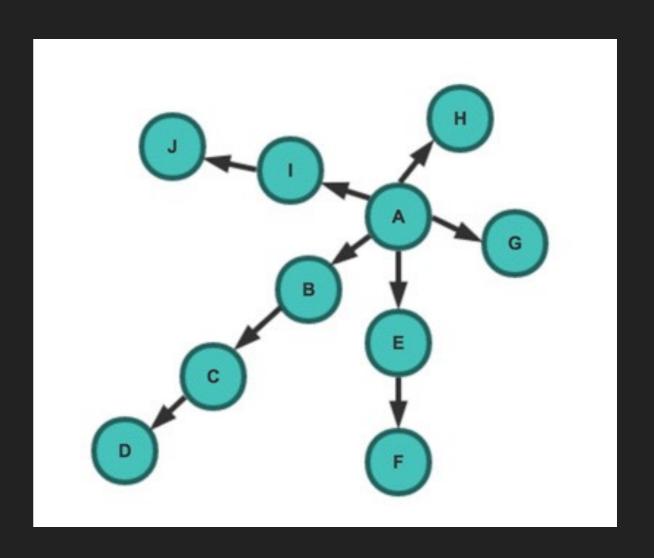
```
import Queue
   seed_url = "http://www.qq.com/"
  url_queue = Queue.Queue()
                                  # url任务队列
  seen = set()
                                  # 存储已经执行过的url任务
   seen.insert(seed_url)
                                  # 加入初始的种子url
   url_queue.put(seed_url)
9 v while(True): #一直进行
      if url_queue.size() > 0 :
          curr_url = url_queue.get()
                                                  #拿出队例中第一个的url
          store(curr_url)
                                                  #把这个url代表的网页存储好
          for next_url in extract_urls(curr_url):
                                                  #提取把这个url里链向的url
              if next_url not in seen:
                 seen.put(next_url)
                 url_queue.put(next_url)
                                                  #将提取出的url加入到任务队列
      else:
          break
```

爬虫的基本流程总结



爬虫的抓取策略

- > 深度优先策略
- 广度优先策略



复杂点的例子: 图片抓取程序

```
3 import urllib2
 4 import re
    from os.path import basename
    from urlparse import urlsplit
8 def get_page(url):
        url = url + "?see_lz=1"
        url_content = urllib2.urlopen(url).read()
         page = '<span class="red">(.*?)</span>'
         the_page = re.findall(page, url_content)
         return int(the_page[0])
15 def download_img(url):
         url_content = urllib2.urlopen(url).read()
         spans = '<cc>(.*?)</cc>'
         ss = re.findall(spans, url_content)
         ob_imgs = ','.join(ss)
         img_urls = re.findall('img .*?src="(.*?)"', ob_imgs)
         for img_url in img_urls:
             try:
                 img_data = urllib2.urlopen(img_url).read()
                 file_name = 'images/' + basename(urlsplit(img_url)[2])
                 output = open(file_name,'wb')
                 output.write(img_data)
                 output.close()
             except Exception as e:
                 print e
31 def start(url):
        numb = get_page(url)
        cont = 0
        print "总共有" + str(numb) + " 页."
        while cont < numb:
             cont += 1
             print "Downloading " + url + "?see_lz=1&pn=" + str(cont) + "..."
             download_img(url + "?see_lz=1&pn=" + str(cont))
         print 'Completed!'
41 start("<a href="http://tieba.baidu.com/p/2166231880")">http://tieba.baidu.com/p/2166231880"</a>)
```

技术栈

- ▶ 网页抓取: urllib2、urllib3、requests
- ▶ 去重: set、Bloom Filter
- ▶解析: re、XPath、BeautifulSoup
- ▶ 存储: MySQL、Mongodb、Redis
- ▶ 并发抓取: rq、scrapy、celery、thread、multiprocess

几个比较常见的例子

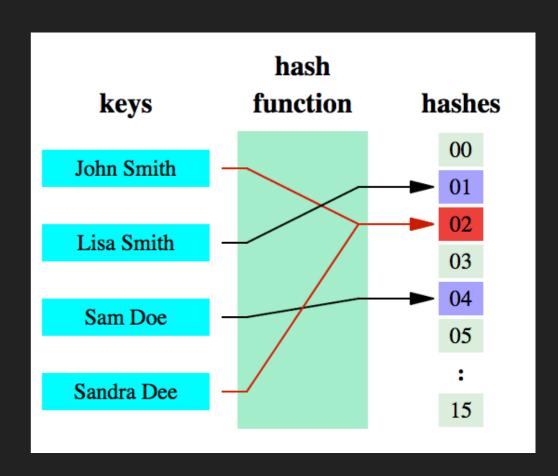
- ▶ 字处理软件中,需要检查一个英语单词是否拼写正确
- ▶ 在 FBI,一个嫌疑人的名字是否已经在嫌疑名单上
- ▶ 在网络爬虫里,一个网址是否被访问过
- ▶ yahoo, gmail等邮箱垃圾邮件过滤功能

如何判断一个元素是否存在一个集合中?

- > 数组
- > 链表
- ▶ 树、平衡二叉树
- Trie
- ▶ 哈希表

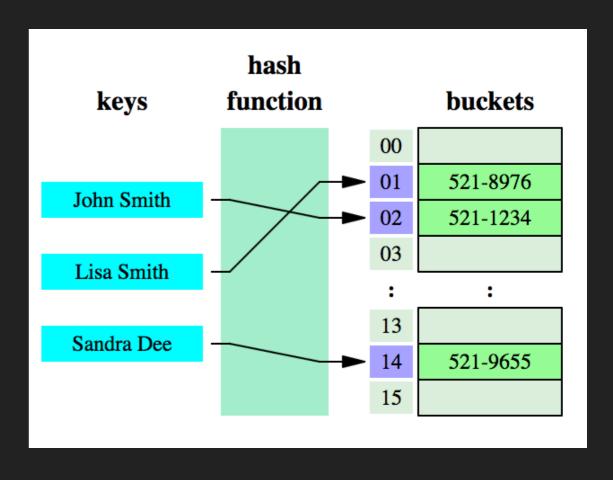
哈希函数

- > 将任意大小的数据转换成特定大小的数据的函数
- 转换后的数据称为哈希值或哈希编码
- 特点:
 - 如果两个散列值是不相同的(根据同一函数),那么这两个散列值的原始输入也是不相同的
 - 不同的输入可能对应相同的输出(哈希碰撞)



哈希表

- ▶ 根据关键码值(Key value)而直接进行访问的数据结构
- 拉链法解决哈希冲突



使用哈希表存储一亿个垃圾 EMAIL 地址的消耗?

- ▶ 哈希函数将一个email地址映射成8字节信息指纹
- ▶ 哈希表存储效率通常小于50%(哈希冲突)
- ▶ 消耗的内存: 8 * 2 * 1亿 字节 = 1.6G 内存

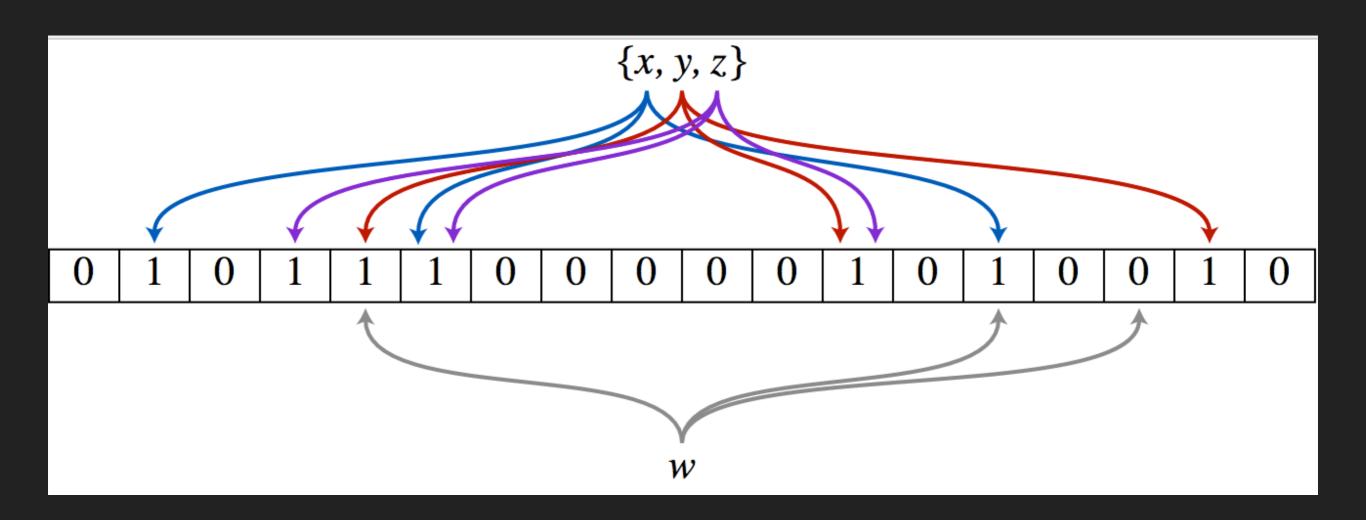
布隆过滤器(BLOOM FILTER)

- ▶ 巴顿.布隆于一九七零年提出
- ▶ 一个很长的二进制向量 (位数组)
- ▶ 一系列随机函数(哈希)
- > 空间效率和查询效率高
- ▶ 有一定的误判率(哈希表是精确匹配)

布隆过滤器的实现要求

- ▶ 长度为m的位数组
- ▶ k个独立的良好的哈希函数
 - 均匀的随机分布
 - ▶ 哈希冲突低
- ▶ k远小于m
- ▶ m和容纳的元素之间存在比例
- ▶ m和k的值取决于误判率

直观的描述



布隆过滤器添加元素

- ▶ 将要添加的元素给k个哈希函数
- ▶ 得到对应于位数组上的k个位置
- ▶ 将这k个位置设为1

布隆过滤器查询元素

- ▶ 将要查询的元素给k个哈希函数
- ▶ 得到对应于位数组上的k个位置
- ▶ 如果k个位置有一个为0,则肯定不在集合中
- ▶ 如果k个位置全部为1,则可能在集合中 误判率存在的原因

布隆过滤器高效的原因

- 普通数据结构都存取元素
- ▶ Bloom filter只需存取要一个位数组
- ▶ 查询效率O(k)

url=row[1]
mapf(url);

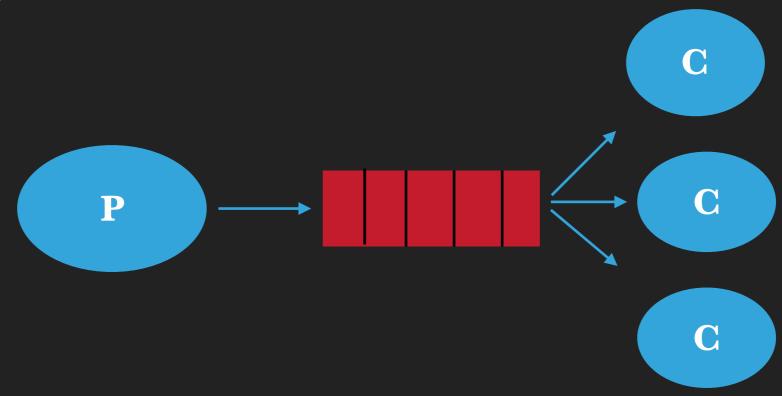
#print line[1]

布隆过滤器的简单实现

```
mport csv
import mmh3
                                                    def check(url):
from bitarray import bitarray
                                                             global disk_accesses
                                                             b1 = mmh3.hash(url, 41) % size
                                                             b2 = mmh3.hash(url, 42) % size
size = 5000000;
                                                             b3 = mmh3.hash(url, 43) % size
bit_array = bitarray(size)
                                                             b4 = mmh3.hash(url, 44) % size
bit_array.setall(0)
                                                             b5 = mmh3.hash(url, 45) % size
                                                             b6 = mmh3.hash(url, 46) % size
def mapf(url):
      b1 = mmh3.hash(url, 41) % size
                                                             b7 = mmh3.hash(url, 47) % size
       bit_array[b1]=1
                                                             if ba[b1]==True and
                                                             ba[b2]==True and
       b2 = mmh3.hash(url, 42) % size
      bit_array[b2]=1
                                                             ba[b3]==True and
                                                             ba[b4]==True and
      b3 = mmh3.hash(url, 43) % size
                                                             ba[b5] == True and
       bit_array[b3]=1
                                                             ba[b6]==True and
       b4 = mmh3.hash(url, 44) % size
                                                             ba[b7]==True:
      bit_array[b4]=1
                                                                       print "maybe malicious...making disc access now to be safe...
                                                                       disk accesses=disk accesses+1;
       b5 = mmh3.hash(url, 45) % size
       bit_array[b5]=1
                                                             else:
                                                                  print "definitely not malicious...can proceed without disc lookup
       b6 = mmh3.hash(url, 46) % size
       bit_array[b6]=1
      b7 = mmh3.hash(url, 47) % size
       bit_array[b7]=1
#r = csv.reader(open("C:\\Users\\tarun_000\\Desktop\\top1m.csv"));
r = csv.reader(open("top1m.csv"));
for row in r:
```

消息队列-生产者消费者模式介绍

- > 元素: 生产者、消费者、任务队列
- ▶ 调度: round-robin、权重调度
- ▶ 消息ack确认



rq示例

worker.py 后台执行进程

```
# worker.py
import os

import redis
from rq import Worker, Queue, Connection

listen = ['high', 'default', 'low']

redis_url = os.getenv('REDISTOGO_URL', 'redis://localhost:6379')

conn = redis.from_url(redis_url)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    with Connection(conn):
    worker = Worker(map(Queue, listen))
    worker.work()
```

my_module.py 工具函数

```
1 # my_module.py
2
3 import requests
4
5 v def count_words_at_url(url):
6    resp = requests.get(url)
7    return len(resp.text.split())
```

main.py 主入口

```
# main.py

from my_module import count_words_at_url
from rq import Queue, use_connection

use_connection()
q = Queue()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    result = q.enqueue(count_words_at_url, 'http://qq.com')
```

第四部分:使用REDIS QUEUE实现大规模网页抓取

截图

```
om') (29df42cd-3c0d-4cba-80fc-91b7e3f2eb0c)
                                                            → 07-rq python main.py
16:11:48 default: Job OK (29df42cd-3c0d-4cba-80fc-91b7e3f2e → 07-rq python main.py
                                                             → 07-rq python main.py
                                                             → 07-rq python main.py
16:11:48 Result is kept for 500 seconds
                                                             → 07-rq
16:11:48
16:11:48 *** Listening on high, default, low...
16:11:57 default: my
    (78a847ee-5fd5-4d4d-b7e0-fb57b6944366)
16:11:58 default: Job OK (78a847ee-5fd5-4d4d-b7e0-fb57b6944
16:11:58 Result is kept for 500 seconds
16:11:58
16:11:58 *** Listening on high, default, low...
16:12:37 default: my_module.count_words_at_url('http://gq.d
    (1838407a-5011-4654-8406-e8825296cd79)
16:12:38 default: Job OK (1838407a-5011-4654-8406-e8825296c
16:12:38 Result is kept for 500 seconds
16:12:38 *** Listening on high, default, low...
× python (Python)
   ) (9a795067-7dae-48dd-8243-7188a1c9568c)
16:11:49 default: Job OK (9a795067-7dae-48dd-8243-7188a1c95
16:11:49 Result is kept for 500 seconds
16:11:49
16:11:49 *** Listening on high, default, low...
    (3293b023-6dda-41e8-8bb5-261459c77970)
16:12:00 default: Job OK (3293b023-6dda-41e8-8bb5-261459c77
16:12:00 Result is kept for 500 seconds
16:12:00 *** Listening on high, default, low...
    (165b09e5-9f5d-4c28-8158-11feb7df7db6)
16:12:38 default: Job OK (165b09e5-9f5d-4c28-8158-11feb7df7
16:12:38 Result is kept for 500 seconds
16:12:38 *** Listening on high, default, low...
```

常见站点爬虫攻防

- ▶ 用户代理检测: 通过设置User-Agent header
- ▶ Referer检测: 通过设置Referer header
- > 登陆限制: 通过模拟登陆解决
- > 访问频率限制:
 - 同一账号的频率限制,则可以使用多个账号轮流发请求
 - ▶ 如果针对IP,可通过IP代理池

各种浏览器的user-agent

- ▶ IE 8: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 6.0)
- ▶ IE 7: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.2)
- ▶ IE 6: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)
- chrome: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/ 59.0.3071.115 Safari/537.36
- safari: "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_1) AppleWebKit/602.2.14 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/10.0.1 Safari/602.2.14"

网站反"反盗链"

- ▶ referer: 用于告知服务器用户的来源页面
- ▶ 某些站点会检测是否存在referer
- ▶ 资源站点反盗链

```
cookies = {
    "d_c0": "AECA7v-aPwqPTilbemmIQ8abhJy7bdD2VgE=|1468847182",
    "login": "N2M5ZDc2M2JkYzYwNDZlOGJlYWQ1YmI4OTg5NDhmMTY=|1480901173|9c296f424b32f241d1471203244eaf30729420f0",
    "n_c": "1",
    "q_c1": "395b12e529e541cbb400e9718395e346|1479808003000|1468847182000",
    "l_cap_id": "NzIOMTQwZGY2NjQyNDQ1NThmYTY0MjJhYmU2NmExMGY=|1480901160|2e7a7faee3b3e8d0afb550e8e7b38d86c15a31bc",
    "d_c0": "AECA7v-aPwqPTilbemmIQ8abhJy7bdD2VgE=|1468847182",
    "cap_id": "N2U1NmQwODQ1NjFiNGI2Yzg2YTE2NzJkOTU5N2E0NjI=|1480901160|fd59e2ed79faacc2be1010687d27dd559ec1552a"
    }

headers = {
    "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/54.0.284
    "Referer": "https://www.zhihu.com/"
}

r = requests.get(url, cookies = cookies, headers = headers)
```

代理IP池

```
import requests
import random
class Proxy:
   def __init__(self):
       self.cache_ip_list = []
   # 从代理的IP池子里面获取某个ip
   def get_random_ip(self):
       if not len(self.cache_ip_list):
           api_url = 'http://api.xicidaili.com/free2016.txt'
           try:
               r = requests.get(api_url)
               ip_list = r.text.split('\r\n')
               self.cache_ip_list = ip_list
           except Exception as e:
               # 异常情况不返回任何ip, 这个时候即不使用代理
               print e
               return {}
       proxy_ip = random.choice(self.cache_ip_list)
       proxies = {'http': 'http://' + proxy_ip}
       return proxies
```

Thanks for attending.