

Where are data from?

网络数据获取入门

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网络数据爬取

用Python获取网络数据



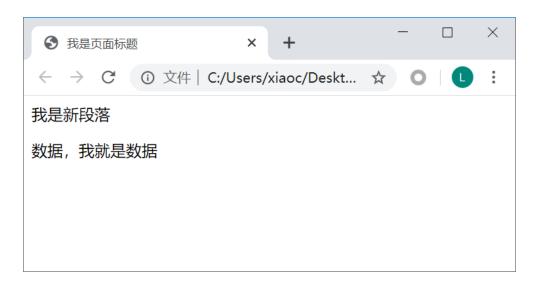
API获取数据

网络数据如何获取(爬取)?

抓取网页,解析网页内容

- 抓取
 - Requests第三方库
 - Scrapy框架
- 解析
 - Beautiful Soup库
 - re模块

html页面

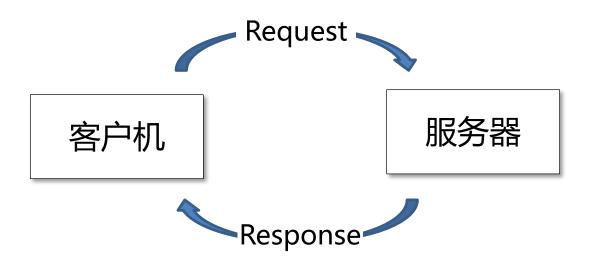


```
<html>
<head>
<title>我是页面标题</title>
</head>
<br/>body>
教是新段落
数据, 我就是数据
</body>
</html>
```

参考:

http://www.w3school.com.cn/html/html_backgrounds.asp

网页抓取

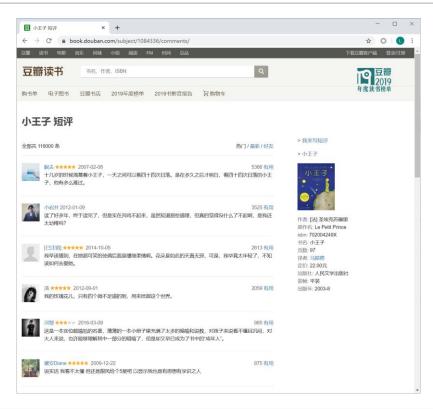


- Requests库是更简单、 方便和人性化的Python HTTP第三方库
- Requests 官网:
 http://www.python-requests.org/

\$ pip install requests

(Anaconda中预装)





豆瓣读书 《小王子》短评

requests.get()

请求获取指定URL位置的资源,对应HTTP协议的GET方法,返回一个Response对象

```
>>> import requests
>>> r = requests.get('https://www.nju.edu.cn')
>>> r.status code
200
>>> print(r.text)
>>> r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/')
>>> r.status code
418
```

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```
>>> headers = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh: Intel Mac OS X 10_14_0) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.98 Safari/537.36'}
>>> r = requests.get(url, headers = headers) #定制请求头
>>> payload = {'key1': 'value1', 'key2': 'value2'}
>>> r = requests.get('http://httpbin.org/get', params = payload)
>>> r = requests.post(url, data = payload)
```

```
#根据HTTP头部自动推测
>>> r.encoding
'UTF-8'
>>> r.encoding = 'gb2312'
>>> r.encoding = r.apparent encoding
                 #以字节方式访问Response对象
>>> r.content
>>> r.json()
```

r.content

#以字节方式访问Response对象

```
r = requests.get('http://...sample.jpg')
with open('pic.jpg', 'wb') as f:
f.write(r.content)
```

JSON格式

JSON格式

– JavaScript Object Notation, JS对象标记)

r.json()

- 一种轻量级的数据交换格式

```
'{"name":"Niuyun", "address":{"city": "Beijing", "street": "Chaoyang Road"}}'
```

```
解析后
```

JSON文件

```
6 https://api.github.com/events × +
               api.github.com/events
  "id": "10960686036".
  "type": "ForkEvent",
  "actor": {
   "id": 158052.
   "login": "DavidFeng",
   "display_login": "DavidFeng",
    "gravatar id": "",
    "url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng",
    "avatar_url": "https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/158052?"
  "repo":
    "id": 168815289,
    "name": "hishamhm/tl",
   "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/hishamhm/tl"
  "payload":
    "forkee":
      "id": 224444071.
      "node_id": "MDEw01J1cG9zaXRvcnkyMjQ0NDQwNzE=",
      "name": "t1",
      "full name": "DavidFeng/tl",
      "private": false,
      owner":
        "login": "DavidFeng",
        "id": 158052,
        "node_id": "MDQ6VXNlcjE10DA1Mg==",
        "avatar_url": "https://avatars0.githubusercontent.com/u/158052?v=4",
        "gravatar id": "",
        "url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng",
        "html url": "https://github.com/DavidFeng",
        "followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/followers",
        "following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/following{/other_user}",
        "gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/gists{/gist_id}",
        "starred_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/starred{/owner} {/repo}",
        "subscriptions_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/subscriptions",
        "organizations_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/orgs",
        "repos_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/repos",
        "events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/DavidFeng/events{/privacy}",
```

```
>>> r =
requests.get('https://ap
i.github.com/events')
>>> data = r.json()
>>> data[0]['id']
```

Robots协议

- Robots协议也称为爬虫协议,全称为爬虫排除协议 (The Robots Exclusion Protocol)
- 检查站点根目录下是否存在robots.txt

Robots协议-豆瓣网

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /subject search
Disallow: /amazon search
Disallow: /search
Disallow: /link2/
Disallow: /recommend/
Disallow: /doubanapp/card
Disallow: /update/topic/
Allow: /ads.txt
Sitemap: https://www.douban.com/sitemap_index.xml
Sitemap: https://www.douban.com/sitemap_updated_index.xml
# Crawl-delay: 5
User-agent: Wandoujia Spider
Disallow: /
```

- Beautiful Soup是一个可以从 HTML或XML文件中提取数据的 Python库
- 官方网站:

https://www.crummy.com/soft ware/BeautifulSoup/bs4/doc/



Beautiful Soup

- \$ pip install beautifulsoup4 (Anaconda中预装)
- >>> import requests
- >>> from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
- >>> r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/', headers = headers)
- >>> soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')

lxml: HTML解析器 \$ pip install lxml Python內置的HTML解析器 BeautifulSoup(markup, 'html.parser')

Beautiful Soup

- BeautifulSoup对象
 - Tag
 - NavigableString
 - BeautifulSoup
 - Comment

```
>>> markup = '<b>The
Little Prince</b>'
>>> soup = BeautifulSoup(markup, 'lxml')
>>> soup.b
<b>The Little Prince</b>
```

标签内容访问方式 BeautifulSoup对象.Tag

Beautiful Soup

```
>>> markup = '<b>The Little Prince</b>'
>>> soup = BeautifulSoup(markup, 'lxml')
>>> tag = soup.p
>>> tag
<b>The Little Prince</b>
>>> tag.name
>>> tag['class']
['title']
>>> tag.attrs
{'class': ['title']}
>>> tag.string
'The Little Prince'
>>> soup.find_all('b')
[<b>The Little Prince</b>]
```

不知道第几次重读。每过一段时间再读,都有新的收获。心变得很柔软,脑里的迷雾被驱散。更多的关注他人,关心这个世界,自私是多么无趣的事情啊。我想,写一本能温暖人心,帮助困难的人们的书,比世界上很多事情都有意义。

```
pattern = soup.find_all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
    print(item.string)
```

```
r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/',
headers=headers)
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
pattern = soup.find all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
    print(item.string)
```



豆瓣读书 《小王子》推荐星级

- 正则表达式是对字符串(包括普通字符和特殊字符)操作的一种逻辑公式
- re正则表达式模块进行各类正则 表达式处理
- 参考网站:
 https://docs.python.org/3.5/library/re.html



元字符	描述
•	匹配除换行符外的任意字符 25
*	重复前面的子表达式0次或多次
+	重复前面的子表达式1次或更多次
?	重复前面的子表达式0次或1次
^	匹配字符串的开始
\$	匹配字符串的结束
{n}	重复n次
{n, }	重复n次或更多次
{n, m}	重复n到m次
\b	匹配单词的开始或结尾即单词边界, "\B" 匹配非单词边界
\d	匹配数字,"\D"匹配任意非数字字符
\s	匹配任意空白符, "\S"匹配任意非空白符
\w	匹配任意字母、数字或下划线的标识符字符, "\W"匹配任
	意非标识符字符
[a-z]	匹配指定范围内的任意字符
[^a-z]	匹配任何不在指定范围内的任意字符 Nanjing University



<span class="user-stars
allstar50 rating" title="力荐
">

'<span class="user-stars allstar(.*?) rating"

pattern = re.compile('<span class="user-stars allstar(.*?) rating"')
p = re.findall(pattern, r.text)</pre>

```
r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments', headers = headers)
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
pattern = soup.find all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
   print(item.string)
pattern s = re.compile('<span class="user-
stars allstar(.*?) rating"')
p = re.findall(pattern s, r.text)
```

思考: 抓取图书短评前5页



https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/

r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/hot?p=' + str(i+1))

抓取例1



http://money.cnn.com/data/dow30/ 抓取道指成分股数据并将30家公司的代码、公司 名称和最近一次成交价放到一个列表中输出

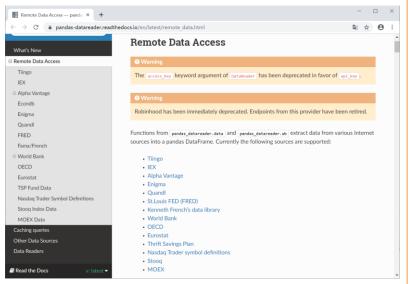
抓取例2



http://www.volleyball.world/en/vnl/2018/women/results-and-ranking/round1 抓取TEAMS and TOTAL, WON, LOST of MATCHES

▲DI 获取数据

pandas

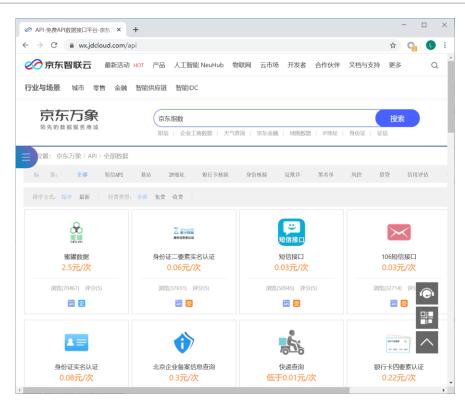


```
>>> import pandas datareader.data as web
>>> f = web.DataReader('AXP', 'stoog')
>>> f.head(5)
                   High
                                Close Volume
           Open
                          low
Date
2019-10-04 112.62 114.530 112.60 114.41 2753195
2019-10-03 112.52 112.955 111.06 112.55 3549232
2019-10-02 115.76 115.810 112.75 112.86 4931560
2019-10-01 118.70 119.500 116.61 116.70 2857528
2019-09-30 119.05 119.240 118.14 118.28 2353731
```

tushare



京东万象API



https://wx.jdcloud.com/api

网络爬虫案例



新浪滚动新闻标题热点挖掘





结巴分词和词云

・ 结巴分词器

\$ pip install -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple jieba

・词云包

\$ pip install -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple wordcloud

或\$ conda install -c conda-forge wordcloud (推荐)

补充: JSON模块与JSON格式文件存取

json格式字符串转换

```
import json
data = {
         'name' : 'xiaohua',
         'age' : 18,
         'id': 11121
json_str = json.dumps(data)
data = json.loads(json str)
```

json格式文件存取

```
with open('data.json', 'w') as f: json.dump(data, f)
```

```
with open('data.json', 'r') as f:
data = json.load(f)
```

n01001 = json.load(open('01001.json'))

ndb数据集

```
>>> import json
>>> n01001 = json.load(open('01001.json'))
     path =...
     files = os.listdir(path)
     for file in files:
        file_name = path + file
        data = json.load(open(file name))
```