DAY07

Day06回顾

多线程爬虫

■ 思路

```
1、将待爬取的URL地址存放到队列中
1
  2、多个线程从队列中获取地址,进行数据抓取
3
  3、注意获取地址过程中程序阻塞问题
   while True:
4
5
      if not q.empty():
         url = q.get()
6
7
          • • • • • •
8
       else:
9
         break
```

■ 将抓取数据保存到同一文件

```
# 注意多线程写入的线程锁问题

from threading import Lock

lock = Lock()

lock.acquire()

python代码块

lock.release()
```

■ 代码实现思路

```
# 1、在 __init__(self) 中创建文件对象, 多线程操作此对象进行文件写入
2
    self.f = open('xiaomi.csv','a',newline='')
3
    self.writer = csv.writer(self.f)
     self.lock = Lock()
4
5
   # 2、每个线程抓取1页数据后将数据进行文件写入,写入文件时需要加锁
     def parse_html(self):
6
7
       app_list = []
8
       for xxx in xxx:
9
          app_list.append([name,link,typ])
10
       self.lock.acquire()
       self.wirter.writerows(app_list)
11
12
       self.lock.release()
   # 3、所有数据抓取完成关闭文件
13
14
     def main(self):
```

解析模块汇总

re, lxml+xpath, json

```
1
    # re
2
   import re
   pattern = re.compile(r'',re.S)
   r_list = pattern.findall(html)
4
6
   # lxml+xpath
7
   from lxml import etree
8
    parse html = etree.HTML(html)
9
   r_list = parse_html.xpath('')
10
11
    # json
12
    # 响应内容由json转为python
   html = json.loads(res.text)
13
   # 所抓数据保存到json文件
14
   with open('xxx.json','a') as f:
15
16
      json.dump(item_list,f,ensure_ascii=False)
17
18
   # 或
    f = open('xxx.json','a')
19
   json.dump(item_list,f,ensure_ascii=False)
20
21
   f.close()
```

Day07笔记

cookie模拟登录

适用网站及场景

抓取需要登录才能访问的页面

cookie和session机制

```
1# http协议为无连接协议2cookie: 存放在客户端浏览器3session: 存放在Web服务器
```

■ 方法一 - 登录网站手动抓取Cookie

```
      1 大登录成功1次,获取到携帯登录信息的Cookie

      2 登录成功 - 个人主页 - F12抓包 - 刷新个人主页 - 找到主页的包(profile)

      3 2、携帯着cookie发请求

      4 ** Cookie

      5 ** User-Agent
```

```
# 1、将self.url改为 个人主页的URL地址
1
   # 2、将Cookie的值改为 登录成功的Cookie值
   import requests
4
   from lxml import etree
5
   class RenrenLogin(object):
6
7
     def init (self):
       self.url = 'xxxxxxx'
8
9
        self.headers = {
10
          'Cookie':'xxxxxx',
          'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
11
    Gecko) Chrome/76.0.3809.100 Safari/537.36'
12
       }
13
14
      def get html(self):
15
        html = requests.get(url=self.url,headers=self.headers).text
        self.parse html(html)
16
17
      def parse html(self,html):
18
19
        parse html = etree.HTML(html)
20
        r_list = parse_html.xpath('//*[@id="operate_area"]/div[1]/ul/li[1]/span/text()')
21
        print(r list)
22
   if name == ' main ':
23
      spider = RenrenLogin()
24
25
      spider.get_html()
```

■ 方法二 - requests模块处理Cookie

原理思路及实现

```
# 1. 思路
1
2
   requests模块提供了session类,来实现客户端和服务端的会话保持
   # 2. 原理
4
5
   1、实例化session对象
     session = requests.session()
6
   2、让session对象发送get或者post请求
8
     res = session.post(url=url,data=data,headers=headers)
9
     res = session.get(url=url, headers=headers)
10
   # 3. 思路梳理
11
   |浏览器原理:访问需要登录的页面会带着之前登录过的cookie
12
13
   程序原理: 同样带着之前登录的cookie去访问 - 由session对象完成
14
   1、实例化session对象
   2、登录网站: session对象发送请求,登录对应网站,把cookie保存在session对象中
15
  3、访问页面: session对象请求需要登录才能访问的页面,session能够自动携带之前的这个cookie,进行请求
```

具体步骤

```
1、寻找Form表单提交地址 - 寻找登录时POST的地址
1
2
      查看网页源码,查看form表单,找action对应的地址: http://www.renren.com/PLogin.do
3
4
   2、发送用户名和密码信息到POST的地址
5
      * 用户名和密码信息以什么方式发送? -- 字典
       键: <input>标签中name的值(email,password)
6
7
       值: 真实的用户名和密码
       post_data = {'email':'','password':''}
8
9
10
   session = requests.session()
   session.post(url=url,data=data)
```

程序实现

```
# 把Formdata中的 email 和 password 的改为自己真实的用户名和密码
2
    import requests
3
    from lxml import etree
4
5
    class RenrenSpider(object):
6
      def init (self):
        self.post_url = 'http://www.renren.com/PLogin.do'
7
        self.get_url = 'http://www.renren.com/967469305/profile'
8
9
        # 实例化session对象
        self.session = requests.session()
10
11
12
      def get html(self):
        # email和password为<input>节点中name的属性值
13
14
        form data = {
          'email' : 'xxxx',
15
16
          'password' : 'xxxx'
        }
17
        # 先session.post()
18
        self.session.post(url=self.post_url,data=form_data)
19
20
        # 再session.get()
21
        html = self.session.get(url=self.get_url).text
22
        self.parse_html(html)
23
24
      def parse_html(self,html):
25
        parse html = etree.HTML(html)
26
        r_list = parse_html.xpath('//li[@class="school"]/span/text()')
27
        print(r_list)
28
29
    if __name__ == '__main__':
30
      spider = RenrenSpider()
31
      spider.get_html()
```

■ 方法三

原理

```
1 1、把抓取到的cookie处理为字典
2 2、使用requests.get()中的参数:cookies
```

处理cookie为字典

```
1 # 处理cookies为字典
2 cookies_dict = {}
3 cookies = 'xxxx'
4 for kv in cookies.split('; ')
5 cookies_dict[kv.split('=')[0]] = kv.split('=')[1]
```

代码实现

```
import requests
2
    from lxml import etree
3
4
   class RenrenLogin(object):
5
      def init (self):
6
        self.url = 'http://www.renren.com/967469305/profile'
7
        self.headers = {
8
          'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
    Gecko) Chrome/76.0.3809.100 Safari/537.36'
9
10
      # 获取字典形式cookie的函数
11
      def get cookie dict(self):
12
13
        cookie dict = {}
14
        cookies = 'anonymid=jy87mc5fx4xvjj; _r01_=1; jebe_key=a04238bc-adc0-4418-a770-
    519d74219f15%7C2e9beece3ead42fe6a26739d515f14df%7C1563911475551%7C1%7C1563911475689;
    ln uact=13603263409; depovince=GW; jebecookies=3720f008-2502-4422-acfe-8b78b4c3611d|||||;
    JSESSIONID=abcUijruA6U375Qz-tHZw; ick login=60cb66a4-e407-4fd5-a2ee-1eae3220a102;
    de=4DBCFCC17D9E50C8C92BCDC45CC5C3B7; p=415429a0f0b3067e9061fd8387c269c45; first login flag=1;
    ln_hurl=http://hdn.xnimg.cn/photos/hdn421/20190815/1435/main_91u0_81d40000ca0d1986.jpg;
    t=da27ae8094836b90d439e88e21ed73ac5; societyguester=da27ae8094836b90d439e88e21ed73ac5;
    id=967469305; xnsid=1eafd54d; ver=7.0; loginfrom=null; jebe_key=a04238bc-adc0-4418-a770-
    519d74219f15%7C2012cb2155debcd0710a4bf5a73220e8%7C1567148226573%7C1%7C1567148227902;
    wp fold=0'
15
        for kv in cookies.split('; '):
16
          # kv: 'td_cookie=184xxx'
17
          key = kv.split('=')[0]
18
          value = kv.split('=')[1]
19
          cookie_dict[key] = value
20
21
        return cookie_dict
22
23
      def get_html(self):
24
        # 获取cookies
25
        cookies = self.get cookie dict()
26
        html = requests.get(
27
          url=self.url,
28
          headers=self.headers,
29
          cookies=cookies,
30
        ).text
        self.parse html(html)
31
```

```
32
33
      def parse_html(self,html):
34
        parse_html = etree.HTML(html)
35
        r_list = parse_html.xpath('//*[@id="operate_area"]/div[1]/ul/li[1]/span/text()')
        print(r_list)
36
37
38
    if __name__ == '__main__':
39
      spider = RenrenLogin()
40
      spider.get_html()
```

json解析模块

json.loads(json)

作用

```
1 把json格式的字符串转为Python数据类型
```

示例

```
1 | html_json = json.loads(res.text)
```

json.dumps(python)

■ 作用

```
1 把 python 类型 转为 json 类型
```

■ 示例

```
import json

import json

# json.dumps()之前

item = {'name':'QQ','app_id':1}

print('before dumps',type(item)) # dict

# json.dumps之后

item = json.dumps(item)

print('after dumps',type(item)) # str
```

json.load(f)

作用

```
将json文件读取,并转为python类型
```

示例

```
import json

with open('D:\\spider_test\\xiaomi.json','r') as f:
    data = json.load(f)

print(data)
```

json.dump(python,f,ensure_ascii=False)

■ 作用

```
1 把python数据类型 转为 json格式的字符串
2 # 一般让你把抓取的数据保存为json文件时使用
```

■ 参数说明

```
1 第1个参数: python类型的数据(字典, 列表等)
2 第2个参数: 文件对象
3 第3个参数: ensure_ascii=False # 序列化时编码
```

■ 示例1

```
import json

item = {'name':'QQ','app_id':1}

with open('小米.json','a') as f:
    json.dump(item,f,ensure_ascii=False)
```

■ 示例2

```
import json

item_list = []
for i in range(3):
    item = {'name':'QQ','id':i}
    item_list.append(item)

with open('xiaomi.json','a') as f:
    json.dump(item_list,f,ensure_ascii=False)
```

json模块总结

```
1
   # 爬虫最常用
2
   1、数据抓取 - json.loads(html)
3
     将响应内容由: json 转为 python
   2、数据保存 - json.dump(item_list,f,ensure_ascii=False)
4
5
     将抓取的数据保存到本地 json文件
6
7
   # 抓取数据一般处理方式
8
   1、txt文件
9
   2、csv文件
10
   3、json文件
   4、MySQL数据库
11
   5、MongoDB数据库
12
13 6、Redis数据库
```

selenium+phantomjs/Chrome/Firefox

selenium

■ 定义

```
1 1、Web自动化测试工具,可运行在浏览器,根据指令操作浏览器
2 2、只是工具,必须与第三方浏览器结合使用
```

■ 安装

```
1 Linux: sudo pip3 install selenium
2 Windows: python -m pip install selenium
```

phantomjs浏览器

■ 定义

1 无界面浏览器(又称无头浏览器),在内存中进行页面加载,高效

■ 安装(phantomjs、chromedriver、geckodriver)

Windows

```
1、下载对应版本的phantomjs、chromedriver、geckodriver
2
   2、把chromedriver.exe拷贝到python安装目录的Scripts目录下(添加到系统环境变量)
3
      # 查看python安装路径: where python
   3、验证
4
5
      cmd命令行: chromedriver
6
   # 下载地址
7
8
   1、chromedriver : 下载对应版本
9
   http://chromedriver.storage.googleapis.com/index.html
   2、geckodriver
10
   https://github.com/mozilla/geckodriver/releases
11
   3、phantomjs
12
13 https://phantomjs.org/download.html
```

Linux

```
1、下载后解压
1
2
     tar -zxvf geckodriver.tar.gz
3
  2、拷贝解压后文件到 /usr/bin/ (添加环境变量)
    sudo cp geckodriver /usr/bin/
4
5
  3、更改权限
     sudo -i
6
7
      cd /usr/bin/
     chmod 777 geckodriver
8
```

■ 使用

示例代码一: 使用 selenium+浏览器 打开百度

```
1
   # 导入seleinum的webdriver接口
   from selenium import webdriver
2
3
   import time
4
5
   # 创建浏览器对象
   browser = webdriver.PhantomJS()
7
   browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
8
9
   time.sleep(5)
10
   # 关闭浏览器
11
12
   browser.quit()
```

示例代码二: 打开百度, 搜索赵丽颖, 点击搜索, 查看

```
from selenium import webdriver
2
   import time
3
   # 1.创建浏览器对象 - 已经打开了浏览器
4
   browser = webdriver.Chrome()
   # 2.输入: http://www.baidu.com/
7
   browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
   # 3.找到搜索框,向这个节点发送文字: 赵丽颖
   | browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="kw"]').send_keys('赵丽颖')
9
   # 4.找到 百度一下 按钮,点击一下
10
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="su"]').click()
```

■ 浏览器对象(browser)方法

```
# from selenium import webdriver

1、browser = webdriver.Chrome(executable_path='path')

2、browser.get(url)

3、browser.page_source # HTML结构源码

4、browser.page_source.find('字符串')

# 从html源码中搜索指定字符串,没有找到返回: -1

5、browser.quit() # 关闭浏览器
```

■ 定位节点

单元素查找(1个节点对象)

```
1   1. browser.find_element_by_id('')
2   2. browser.find_element_by_name('')
3   3. browser.find_element_by_class_name('')
4   4. browser.find_element_by_xpath('')
5   ......
```

多元素查找([节点对象列表])

```
1    1. browser.find_elements_by_id('')
2    2. browser.find_elements_by_name('')
3    3. browser.find_elements_by_class_name('')
4    4. browser.find_elements_by_xpath('')
5    ... ...
```

■ 节点对象操作

目标

```
      1
      1、目标网址 : https://www.jd.com/

      2
      2、抓取目标 : 商品名称、商品价格、评价数量、商品商家
```

■ 思路提醒

```
1 1、打开京东,到商品搜索页
2 2、匹配所有商品节点对象列表
3 3、把节点对象的文本内容取出来,查看规律,是否有更好的处理办法?
4 4、提取完1页后,判断如果不是最后1页,则点击下一页
# 如何判断是否为最后1页? ? ?
```

■ 实现步骤

找节点

执行JS脚本,获取动态加载数据

```
browser.execute_script(
    'window.scrollTo(0,document.body.scrollHeight)'
    )
```

代码实现

```
from selenium import webdriver
1
2
    import time
3
4
   class JdSpider(object):
5
     def __init__(self):
6
       self.url = 'https://www.jd.com/'
7
       # 设置无界面
8
       self.options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()
        self.options.add argument('--headless')
9
       # 正常创建浏览器对象即可
10
       self.browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=self.options)
11
12
      # 计数
       self.i = 0
13
14
      # 获取页面信息 - 到具体商品的页面
15
      def get_html(self):
16
17
        self.browser.get(self.url)
18
        # 找两个节点
19
        self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="key"]').send_keys('爬虫书')
```

```
20
        self.browser.find element by xpath('//*[@id="search"]/div/div[2]/button').click()
21
        # 给商品页面加载时间
22
        time.sleep(3)
23
24
      def parse_html(self):
25
        # 把进度条拉到底部,使所有数据动态加载
26
        self.browser.execute_script(
          'window.scrollTo(0,document.body.scrollHeight)'
27
28
        )
29
        # 等待动态数据加载完成
30
        time.sleep(2)
31
        # 提取所有商品节点对象列表 li列表
32
33
        li_list = self.browser.find_elements_by_xpath('//*[@id="J_goodsList"]/ul/li')
34
        for li in li_list:
35
          # find element: 查找单元素
36
          item['name'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-name"]/a/em').text.strip()
37
          item['price'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-price"]').text.strip()
38
39
          item['comment'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-
    commit"]/strong').text.strip()
          item['shop'] = li.find element by xpath('.//div[@class="p-shopnum"]').text.strip()
40
41
42
          print(item)
          self.i += 1
43
44
45
      def main(self):
46
47
        self.get html()
48
        while True:
49
          self.parse_html()
50
          # 判断是否为最后一页
51
          if self.browser.page source.find('pn-next disabled') == -1:
            self.browser.find_element_by_class_name('pn-next').click()
52
53
            time.sleep(3)
54
          else:
55
        print('商品数量:',self.i)
56
57
        self.browser.quit()
58
59
    if __name__ == '__main__':
60
      spider = JdSpider()
61
62
      spider.main()
```

chromedriver 设置无界面模式

```
from selenium import webdriver

options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()

**添加无界面参数

options.add_argument('--headless')

browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)

browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')

browser.save_screenshot('baidu.png')
```

selenium - 键盘操作

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
1
3
   browser = webdriver.Chrome()
4
   browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
   # 1、在搜索框中输入"selenium"
   |browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys('赵丽颖')
   # 2、输入空格
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.SPACE)
   # 3、Ctrl+a 模拟全选
   browser.find element by id('kw').send keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'a')
10
11
   # 4、Ctrl+c 模拟复制
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'c')
12
   # 5、Ctrl+v 模拟粘贴
13
14
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'v')
   # 6、输入回车,代替 搜索 按钮
browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
```

selenium - 鼠标操作

```
from selenium import webdriver
1
    # 导入鼠标事件类
2
    from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains
4
   driver = webdriver.Chrome()
5
6
    driver.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
    #移动到 设置, perform()是真正执行操作, 必须有
8
9
    element = driver.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="u1"]/a[8]')
10
    ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(element).perform()
11
12
   #单击,弹出的Ajax元素,根据链接节点的文本内容查找
13
   |driver.find_element_by_link_text('高级搜索').click()
```

selenium - 切换页面

■ 适用网站

1 页面中点开链接出现新的页面,但是浏览器对象browser还是之前页面的对象

■ 应对方案

```
      1
      # 获取当前所有句柄 (窗口)

      2
      all_handles = browser.window_handles

      3
      # 切換browser到新的窗口, 获取新窗口的对象

      4
      browser.switch_to.window(all_handles[1])
```

民政部网站案例

目标

1 将民政区划代码爬取到数据库中,按照层级关系(分表 -- 省表、市表、县表)

数据库中建表

```
1
    create database govdb charset utf8;
3
   use govdb;
   # 建表
4
5
   create table province(
   p name varchar(20),
7
   p_code varchar(20)
   )charset=utf8;
9
   create table city(
10
   c name varchar(20),
   c_code varchar(20),
11
12
   c_father_code varchar(20)
13
    )charset=utf8;
14
   create table county(
15
   x name varchar(20),
16 x_code varchar(20),
17
   x_father_code varchar(20)
18 )charset=utf8;
```

思路

```
1 1、selenium+Chrome打开一级页面,并提取二级页面最新链接
2 2、增量爬取: 和数据库version表中进行比对,确定之前是否爬过(是否有更新)
3 3、如果没有更新,直接提示用户,无须继续爬取
4 4、如果有更新,则删除之前表中数据,重新爬取并插入数据库表
5 5、最终完成后: 断开数据库连接,关闭浏览器
```

代码实现

```
1 from selenium import webdriver
```

```
2
    import pymysql
 3
 4
    class GovSpider(object):
 5
      def __init__(self):
 6
       # 设置无界面
 7
        options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()
        options.add_argument('--headless')
 8
 9
        #添加参数
10
       self.browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)
11
        self.one_url = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/'
12
        self.db = pymysql.connect(
          'localhost', 'root', '123456', 'govdb', charset='utf8'
13
14
        )
15
        self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
        # 创建3个列表,用来executemany()往3张表中插入记录
17
        self.province_list = []
18
        self.city list = []
        self.county_list = []
19
20
      def get incr url(self):
21
22
        self.browser.get(self.one url)
23
        # 提取最新链接,判断是否需要增量爬
24
        td = self.browser.find element by xpath(
25
          '//td[@class="arlisttd"]/a[contains(@title,"代码")]'
26
        )
27
        # 提取链接 和 数据库中做比对,确定是否需要怎俩那个抓取
        # get_attribute()会自动补全提取的链接
28
29
        two url = td.get attribute('href')
30
        sel = 'select url from version where url=%s'
31
        # result为返回的受影响的条数
32
        result = self.cursor.execute(sel,[two_url])
33
        if result:
34
          print('无须爬取')
35
        else:
          td.click()
36
37
          # 切换句柄
38
          all handlers = self.browser.window handles
39
          self.browser.switch_to.window(all_handlers[1])
40
          self.get data()
          # 把URL地址存入version表
41
42
          dele = 'delete from version'
43
          ins = 'insert into version values(%s)'
          self.cursor.execute(dele)
44
45
          self.cursor.execute(ins,[two url])
          self.db.commit()
46
47
      def get_data(self):
48
49
        tr_list = self.browser.find_elements_by_xpath(
          '//tr[@height="19"]'
50
51
        )
52
        for tr in tr list:
53
          code = tr.find_element_by_xpath('./td[2]').text.strip()
54
          name = tr.find_element_by_xpath('./td[3]').text.strip()
55
          print(name,code)
56
          # 把数据添加到对应的表中
57
          if code[-4:] == '0000':
            self.province_list.append([name,code])
58
```

```
59
             if name in ['北京市','天津市','上海市','重庆市']:
60
               self.city_list.append([name,code,code])
61
62
           elif code[-2:] == '00':
             self.city_list.append([name,code,(code[:2]+'0000')])
63
64
65
           6156.
             if code[:2] in ['11','12','31','50']:
66
               self.county_list.append([name,code,(code[:2]+'0000')])
67
68
69
               self.county list.append([name,code,(code[:4]+'00')])
70
71
         # 执行数据库插入语句
72
         self.insert_mysql()
73
       def insert_mysql(self):
74
75
         # 1. 先删除原有数据
         del province = 'delete from province'
76
77
         del city = 'delete from city'
78
         del_county = 'delete from county'
79
         self.cursor.execute(del_province)
80
         self.cursor.execute(del city)
         self.cursor.execute(del county)
81
82
         # 2. 插入新数据
         ins_province = 'insert into province values(%s,%s)'
83
         ins city = 'insert into city values(%s,%s,%s)'
         ins_county = 'insert into county values(%s,%s,%s)'
85
         self.cursor.executemany(ins province, self.province list)
86
         self.cursor.executemany(ins_city,self.city_list)
87
88
         self.cursor.executemany(ins county,self.county list)
89
         # 3.提交到数据库执行
90
         self.db.commit()
91
92
       def main(self):
93
         self.get incr url()
94
         self.cursor.close()
95
         self.db.close()
         self.browser.quit()
96
97
     if __name__ == '__main__':
98
99
       spider = GovSpider()
100
       spider.main()
```

SQL命令练习

```
# 1. 查询所有省市县信息(多表查询实现)
select province.p_name,city.c_name,county.x_name from province,city,county where province.p_code=city.c_father_code and city.c_code=county.x_father_code;
# 2. 查询所有省市县信息(连接查询实现)
select province.p_name,city.c_name,county.x_name from province inner join city on province.p_code=city.c_father_code inner join county on city.c_code=county.x_father_code;
```

selenium - Web客户端验证

弹窗中的用户名和密码如何输入?

```
1 不用输入,在URL地址中填入就可以
```

示例: 爬取某一天笔记

```
from selenium import webdriver

url = 'http://tarenacode:code_2013@code.tarena.com.cn/AIDCode/aid1904/15-
spider/spider_day06_note.zip'
browser = webdriver.Chrome()
browser.get(url)
```

selenium - iframe 子框架

特点

```
1 网页中嵌套了网页,先切换到iframe子框架,然后再执行其他操作
```

方法

```
1 | browser.switch_to.iframe(iframe_element)
```

示例 - 登录qq邮箱

```
1
    from selenium import webdriver
    import time
2
3
    driver = webdriver.Chrome()
5
    driver.get('https://mail.qq.com/')
    # 切换到iframe子框架
7
8
    login_frame = driver.find_element_by_id('login_frame')
    driver.switch_to.frame(login_frame)
9
10
    # 用户名+密码+登录
11
    driver.find_element_by_id('u').send_keys('qq号')
12
13
    driver.find element by id('p').send keys('qq密码')
    driver.find_element_by_id('login_button').click()
14
15
    # 预留页面记载时间
16
    time.sleep(5)
17
18
19
20
    ele = driver.find_element_by_id('useralias')
21
   print(ele.text)
```

百度翻译破解案例

目标

```
破解百度翻译接口, 抓取翻译结果数据
```

实现步骤

1、F12抓包,找到ison的地址,观察查询参数

2、抓取相关JS文件

```
1 右上角 - 搜索 - sign: - 找到具体JS文件(index_c8a141d.js) - 格式化输出
```

3、在JS中寻找sign的生成代码

```
1 1、在格式化输出的JS代码中搜索: sign: 找到如下JS代码: sign: m(a),
2 2、通过设置断点,找到m(a)函数的位置,即生成sign的具体函数
3 # 1.a 为要翻译的单词
# 2.鼠标移动到 m(a)位置处,点击可进入具体m(a)函数代码块
```

4、生成sign的m(a)函数具体代码如下(在一个大的define中)

```
function a(r) {
1
2
            if (Array.isArray(r)) {
3
                for (var o = 0, t = Array(r.length); o < r.length; o++)
4
                    t[o] = r[o];
5
                return t
6
7
            return Array.from(r)
8
9
    function n(r, o) {
10
        for (var t = 0; t < o.length - 2; t += 3) {
11
            var a = o.charAt(t + 2);
            a = a >= "a" ? a.charCodeAt(0) - 87 : Number(a),
12
                a = "+" === o.charAt(t + 1) ? r >>> a : r << a,
13
                r = "+" === o.charAt(t) ? r + a & 4294967295 : r ^ a
14
15
16
        return r
17
18
    function e(r) {
19
        var o = r.match(/[\uD800-\uDBFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/g);
        if (null === o) {
20
21
            var t = r.length;
```

```
t > 30 \& (r = "" + r.substr(0, 10) + r.substr(Math.floor(t / 2) - 5, 10) +
22
    r.substr(-10, 10))
23
        } else {
24
            for (var e = r.split(/[\uD800-\uDFFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/), C = 0, h = e.length, f = []; h = 0
    > C; C++)
                 "" !== e[C] && f.push.apply(f, a(e[C].split(""))),
25
26
                    C !== h - 1 && f.push(o[C]);
            var g = f.length;
27
            g > 30 \& (r = f.slice(0, 10).join("") + f.slice(Math.floor(g / 2) - 5, Math.floor(g / 2) - 6)
28
    2) + 5).join("") + f.slice(-10).join(""))
29
30
         var u = void 0
    //
31
        , l = "" + String.fromCharCode(103) + String.fromCharCode(116) +
    //
    String.fromCharCode(107);
          u = null !== i ? i : (i = window[l] || "") || "";
    // 断点调试,然后从网页源码中找到 window.gtk的值
33
        var u = '320305.131321201'
34
35
36
        for (var d = u.split("."), m = Number(d[0]) | 0, s = Number(d[1]) | 0, S = [], c = 0, v
    = 0; v < r.length; v++) {
37
            var A = r.charCodeAt(v);
            128 > A ? S[c++] = A : (2048 > A ? S[c++] = A >> 6 | 192 : (55296 === (64512 & A) & v
38
    + 1 < r.length && 56320 === (64512 & r.charCodeAt(v + 1)) ? (A = 65536 + ((1023 & A) << 10) +
    (1023 & r.charCodeAt(++v)),
39
                S[c++] = A >> 18 \mid 240,
40
                S[c++] = A >> 12 \& 63 | 128) : S[c++] = A >> 12 | 224,
                                                                          S[c++] = A >> 6 & 63
41
    128),
112
                                     S[c++] = 63 \& A | 128)
43
44
        for (var p = m, F = "" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(97) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(94) + String.fromCharCode(43) +
    String.fromCharCode(54)), D = "" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(51) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(94) + String.fromCharCode(43) +
    String.fromCharCode(98)) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(102)), b = 0; b < S.length; b++)</pre>
45
            p += S[b],
46
                 p = n(p, F);
47
        return p = n(p, D),
48
            p \sim s
49
            0 > p \&\& (p = (2147483647 \& p) + 2147483648),
50
            p %= 1e6,
            p.toString() + "." + (p ^ m)
51
52
```

5、直接将代码写入本地is文件,利用pvexecis模块执行is代码进行调试

```
1
   # 安装pyexecjs模块
2
    sudo pip3 install pyexecjs
3
   # 使用
4
5
   import execjs
6
   with open('translate.js','r') as f:
7
8
        js data = f.read()
9
10
   # 创建对象
   exec_object = execjs.compile(js_data)
11
   sign = exec_object.eval('e("hello")')
12
13 print(sign)
```

获取token

```
token: window.common.token

token: window.common.token

# 在响应中想办法获取此值

token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'

regex: "token: '(.*?)'"
```

具体代码实现

```
import requests
    import re
    import execjs
3
4
5
   class BaiduTranslateSpider(object):
        def __init__(self):
6
            self.token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
7
            self.post url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/v2transapi'
8
9
            self.headers = {
10
                'accept':
    'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,applica
    tion/signed-exchange; v=b3',
                'accept-language': 'zh-CN,zh;q=0.9',
11
12
                'cache-control': 'no-cache',
```

```
'cookie': 'BAIDUID=52920E829C1F64EE98183B703F4E37A9:FG=1;
13
       BIDUPSID=52920E829C1F64EE98183B703F4E37A9; PSTM=1562657403;
       to lang often=%5B%7B%22value%22%3A%22en%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u82F1%u8BED%22%7D%2C%7B%22value%
        22%3A%22zh%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u4E2D%u6587%22%7D%5D; REALTIME TRANS SWITCH=1;
        FANYI WORD SWITCH=1; HISTORY SWITCH=1; SOUND SPD SWITCH=1; SOUND PREFER SWITCH=1; delPer=0;
       BDORZ=B490B5EBF6F3CD402E515D22BCDA1598: BCLID=6890774803653935935:
       BDSFRCVID=4XAsJeCCxG3DLCbwbJrKDGwjNA0UN I3KhXZ3J;
       H BDCLCKID SF=tRk8oIDaJCvSe6r1Mt0 M4F gxby26nU05neaJ5n0-
       nnhnL4W46bqJKFLtozKMoI3C7fotJJ5nololIRy6CKjjb-jaDqJ5n3bTnjstcS2RREHJrg-
       trSMDCShGRGWl09WDTm D KfxnkOnc6qJj0-jjXqqo8K5Ljaa5n-
        pPKKRAaqD04bPbZL4DdMa7HLtA03mkjbnczfn020P5P51J e-4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
        b4ncjRcTehoM3xI8LNj405OTt2LEoDPMJKIbMI rMbbfhKC3hqJfaI62aKDs RCMBhcqEIL4eJOIb6 w5gcq0T HttjtXR
        0atn7ZSMbSj40o5pK95p38bxnDK2rOLb5zah5nhMJS3j7JDMP0-4rJhxby523i5J6v0pnJ8h03DRoWXPIgbN7P-
        p5Z5mAqKl0MLIOkbC 6j5DWDTvLeU7J-n8XbI60XRj85-
        ohHJrFMtQ q4tehHRMBUo9WDTm DoTttt5fUj6qJj855jXqqo8KMtHJaFf-pPKKRAashnzWjrkqqQQ5pj-
       WnQr3mkjbn5yfn020pjPX6joht4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
       b4ncjRcTehoM3xI8LNj405OTt2LEoC0XtIDhMDvPMCTSMt HMxrKetJyaR0JhpjbWJ5TEPnjDUOdLPDW-
        46HBM3xbKQw5CJGBf7zhpvdWhC5y6ISKx- J68Dtf5; ZD ENTRY=baidu; PSINO=2;
       H PS PSSID=26525 1444 21095 29578 29521 28518 29098 29568 28830 29221 26350 29459; locale=zh;
       Hm lvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1563426293,1563996067;
       from lang often=%5B%7B%22value%22%3A%22zh%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u4E2D%u6587%22%7D%2C%7B%22value%22%3A%22xalue%22%3A%22xalue%22xalue%22%3A%22xalue%22%3A%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalue%22xalu
        e%22%3A%22en%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u82F1%u8BED%22%7D%5D;
       Hm lpvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1563999768:
       yjs js security passport=2706b5b03983b8fa12fe756b8e4a08b98fb43022 1563999769 js',
14
                             'pragma': 'no-cache',
15
                             'upgrade-insecure-requests': '1',
                             'user-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
16
       like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36',
17
18
19
              # 获取token和gtk
20
              def get token(self):
                     token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
21
22
                     # 定义请求头
23
                      r = requests.get(self.token url,headers=self.headers)
                     token = re.findall(r"token: '(.*?)'",r.text)
24
25
                     window gtk = re.findall(r"window.*?gtk = '(.*?)';</script>",r.text)
                     if token:
26
27
                            return token[0],window gtk[0]
28
29
              # 获取sign
30
              def get sign(self,word,gtk):
                     with open('translate.js','r') as f:
31
32
                             js data = f.read()
33
34
                     exec object = execjs.compile(js data)
                     sign = exec_object.eval('e("{}","{}")'.format(word,gtk))
35
36
37
                     return sign
38
              # 主函数
39
40
              def main(self,word,fro,to):
41
                     token,gtk = self.get_token()
42
                     sign = self.get_sign(word,gtk)
43
                     # 找到form表单数据如下,sign和token需要想办法获取
44
                     form data = {
                             'from': fro,
45
```

```
'to': to,
46
47
                'query': word,
48
                'transtype': 'realtime',
49
                'simple_means_flag': '3',
50
                'sign': sign,
                'token': token
51
52
53
            r = requests.post(self.post_url,data=form_data,headers=self.headers)
54
            print(r.json()['trans_result']['data'][0]['dst'])
55
    if __name__ == '__main__':
56
57
        spider = BaiduTranslateSpider()
        choice = input('1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英 : ')
58
59
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
        if choice == '1':
60
            fro,to = 'en','zh'
61
62
        elif choice == '2':
            fro, to = 'zh', 'en'
63
64
        spider.main(word,fro,to)
65
```