# Day09

## Day08回顾

#### selenium+phantomjs/chrome/firefox

■ 设置无界面模式 (chromedriver | firefox)

```
options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()
options.add_argument('--headless')

browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)
browser.get(url)
```

■ browser执行JS脚本

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

time.sleep(2)
```

■ selenium常用操作

```
# 1、键盘操作
1
2
    from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
3
   node.send_keys(Keys.SPACE)
4
   node.send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'a')
   node.send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'c')
6
    node.send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'v')
7
    node.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
8
9
    # 2、鼠标操作
10
   from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains
    mouse_action = ActionChains(browser)
11
12
    mouse_action.move_to_element(node)
13
    mouse_action.perform()
14
15
    # 3、切换句柄
    all_handles = browser.window_handles
16
17
    browser.switch_to.window(all_handles[1])
18
    # 4、iframe子框架
19
20
    browser.switch_to.iframe(iframe_element)
21
```

## execjs模块使用

```
# 1、安装
sudo pip3 install pyexecjs

# 2、使用
with open('file.js','r') as f:
js = f.read()

obj = execjs.compile(js)
result = obj.eval('string')
```

## Day09笔记

## scrapy框架

#### ■ 定义

1 异步处理框架,可配置和可扩展程度非常高,Python中使用最广泛的爬虫框架

#### ■ 安装

```
# Ubuntu安装
1
2 1、安装依赖包
3
     1, sudo apt-get install libffi-dev
4
     2、sudo apt-get install libssl-dev
5
    3 sudo apt-get install libxml2-dev
    4、sudo apt-get install python3-dev
6
    5, sudo apt-get install libxslt1-dev
    6、sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dev
8
9
    7、sudo pip3 install -I -U service_identity
10 2、安装scrapy框架
11
    1、sudo pip3 install Scrapy
```

```
# Windows安装
cmd命令行(管理员): python -m pip install Scrapy
# Error: Microsoft Visual C++ 14.0 is required xxx
```

#### ■ Scrapy框架五大组件

#### ■ scrapy爬虫工作流程

```
1 # 爬虫项目启动
1、由引擎向爬虫程序索要第一个要爬取的URL,交给调度器去入队列
2、调度器处理请求后出队列,通过下载器中间件交给下载器去下载
3、下载器得到响应对象后,通过蜘蛛中间件交给爬虫程序
4、爬虫程序进行数据提取:
1、数据交给管道文件去入库处理
2、对于需要继续跟进的URL,再次交给调度器入队列,依次循环
```

#### ■ scrapy常用命令

```
1
# 1、创建爬虫项目

2
scrapy startproject 项目名

3
# 2、创建爬虫文件

4
scrapy genspider 爬虫名 域名

5
# 3、运行爬虫

6
scrapy crawl 爬虫名
```

#### ■ scrapy项目目录结构

```
Baidu
1
                 # 项目文件夹
                   # 项目目录
  --- Baidu
    ├─ items.py # 定义数据结构
3
     ├─ middlewares.py # 中间件
4
     ├── pipelines.py # 数据处理
5
6
     ├── settings.py # 全局配置
7
    └── spiders
        ├─ baidu.py # 爬虫文件
8
  └─ scrapy.cfg
9
                   # 项目基本配置文件
```

#### ■ 全局配置文件settings.py详解

```
1 # 1、定义User-Agent
2 USER_AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
3 # 2、是否遵循robots协议,一般设置为False
4 ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
5 # 3、最大并发量,默认为16
6 CONCURRENT_REQUESTS = 32
7 # 4、下载延迟时间
8 DOWNLOAD_DELAY = 1
9 # 5、请求头,此处也可以添加User-Agent
10 DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS={}
11 # 6、项目管道
```

```
12 | ITEM_PIPELINES={
13 | '项目目录名.pipelines.类名':300
14 | }
```

#### ■ 创建爬虫项目步骤

```
1 1、新建项目: scrapy startproject 项目名
2 2、cd 项目文件夹
3 3、新建爬虫文件: scrapy genspider 文件名 域名
4 4、明确目标(items.py)
5 5、写爬虫程序(文件名.py)
6 6、管道文件(pipelines.py)
7 7、全局配置(settings.py)
8 8、运行爬虫: scrapy crawl 爬虫名
```

#### ■ pycharm运行爬虫项目

```
1 (创建begin.py(和scrapy.cfg文件同目录)
2 (begin.py中内容:
3 from scrapy import cmdline
4 cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl maoyan'.split())
```

### 小试牛刀

#### 目标

```
1 打开百度首页,把 '<mark>百度一下,你就知道</mark>' 抓取下来,从终端输出
2 /html/head/title/text()
```

#### ■ 实现步骤

#### 1、创建项目Baidu 和 爬虫文件baidu

```
1  1. scrapy startproject Baidu
2  2. cd Baidu
3  3. scrapy genspider baidu www.baidu.com
```

#### 2、编写爬虫文件baidu.py, xpath提取数据

```
1
    # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
    import scrapy
3
    class BaiduSpider(scrapy.Spider):
4
        name = 'baidu'
5
        allowed_domains = ['www.baidu.com']
6
7
        start_urls = ['http://www.baidu.com/']
8
9
        def parse(self, response):
10
            result = response.xpath('/html/head/title/text()').extract first()
            print('*'*50)
11
12
            print(result)
13
            print('*'*50)
```

3、全局配置settings.py

```
USER_AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
   'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
   'Accept-Language': 'en',
}
```

4、创建run.py (和scrapy.cfg同目录)

```
from scrapy import cmdline
cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl baidu'.split())
```

5、启动爬虫

```
1 | 直接运行 run.py 文件即可
```

#### 思考运行过程

### 猫眼电影案例

目标

```
1 URL: 百度搜索 -> 猫眼电影 -> 榜单 -> top100榜
2 内容:电影名称、电影主演、上映时间
```

- 实现步骤
- 1、创建项目和爬虫文件

```
# 创建爬虫项目
scrapy startproject Maoyan
cd Maoyan
# 创建爬虫文件
scrapy genspider maoyan maoyan.com

# https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset=0
```

#### 2、定义要爬取的数据结构 (items.py)

```
1    name = scrapy.Field()
2    star = scrapy.Field()
3    time = scrapy.Field()
```

#### 3、编写爬虫文件 (maoyan.py)

```
1 【基准xpath,匹配每个电影信息节点对象列表
dd_list = response.xpath('//dl[@class="board-wrapper"]/dd')

2、for dd in dd_list:
电影名称 = dd.xpath('./a/@title')
电影主演 = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="star"]/text()')

上映时间 = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="releasetime"]/text()')
```

#### 代码实现一

```
1
   # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
    import scrapy
3
    from ..items import MaoyanItem
4
5
    class MaoyanSpider(scrapy.Spider):
6
        name = 'maoyan'
7
        allowed domains = ['maoyan.com']
8
        start_urls = ['https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset=0']
9
        offset = 0
10
11
        def parse(self, response):
12
13
            # 给items.py中的类:MaoyanItem(scrapy.Item)实例化
            item = MaoyanItem()
14
15
16
            # 基准xpath
            dd_list = response.xpath('//dl[@class="board-wrapper"]/dd')
17
18
            # 依次遍历
            for dd in dd_list:
19
20
                # 是在给items.py中那些类变量赋值
                item['name'] = dd.xpath('./a/@title').get().strip()
21
                item['star'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="star"]/text()').get().strip()
22
                item['time'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="releasetime"]/text()').get().strip()
23
24
                # 把item对象交给管道文件处理
25
26
                yield item
27
            self.offset += 10
28
29
            if self.offset <= 91:</pre>
```

```
30url = 'https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset={}'.format(self.offset)31# 交给调度器入队列32yield scrapy.Request(33url = url,34callback = self.parse35)
```

#### 代码实现二

```
1
    import scrapy
2
    from ..items import MaoyanItem
3
4
    class MaoyanSpider(scrapy.Spider):
5
        name = 'maoyan3'
        allowed_domains = ['maoyan.com']
6
7
        # 去掉start urls变量
8
9
        # 重写start_requests()方法
10
        def start_requests(self):
11
            for offset in range(0,91,10):
                url = 'https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset={}'.format(offset)
12
13
                yield scrapy.Request(url=url,callback=self.parse)
14
        def parse(self, response):
15
16
            # 给items.py中的类:MaoyanItem(scrapy.Item)实例化
            item = MaoyanItem()
17
18
            # 基准xpath
19
            dd_list = response.xpath('//dl[@class="board-wrapper"]/dd')
20
21
            # 依次遍历
22
            for dd in dd_list:
23
                # 是在给items.py中那些类变量赋值
                item['name'] = dd.xpath('./a/@title').get().strip()
24
25
                item['star'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="star"]/text()').get().strip()
                item['time'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="releasetime"]/text()').get().strip()
26
27
                # 把item对象交给管道文件处理
28
29
                yield item
```

#### 4、定义管道文件 (pipelines.py)

```
class MaoyanPipeline(object):
1
        # item: 从爬虫文件maoyan.py中yield的item数据
2
3
        def process_item(self, item, spider):
4
           print(item['name'],item['time'],item['star'])
5
6
           return item
7
8
9
    import pymysql
    from .settings import *
10
11
12
    # 自定义管道 - MySQL数据库
    class MaoyanMysqlPipeline(object):
13
        # 爬虫项目开始运行时执行此函数
14
```

```
15
        def open spider(self,spider):
16
            print('我是open spider函数输出')
17
            # 一般用于建立数据库连接
18
            self.db = pymysql.connect(
19
               host = MYSQL_HOST,
20
               user = MYSQL USER,
21
                password = MYSQL_PWD,
                database = MYSQL DB,
22
                charset = MYSQL_CHAR
23
24
25
            self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
26
27
        def process item(self,item,spider):
28
            ins = 'insert into filmtab values(%s,%s,%s)'
29
            # 因为execute()的第二个参数为列表
30
            L = [
                item['name'],item['star'],item['time']
31
32
33
            self.cursor.execute(ins,L)
34
            self.db.commit()
35
36
            return item
37
38
        # 爬虫项目结束时执行此函数
        def close spider(self, spider):
39
40
            print('我是close spider函数输出')
            # 一般用于断开数据库连接
41
            self.cursor.close()
42
43
            self.db.close()
```

#### 5、全局配置文件 (settings.py)

```
1
    USER AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
2
    ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
3
    DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {
4
      'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
      'Accept-Language': 'en',
6
    }
7
    ITEM PIPELINES = {
       'Maoyan.pipelines.MaoyanPipeline': 300,
8
9
       'Maoyan.pipelines.MaoyanMysqlPipeline':200,
10
    # 定义MySQL相关变量
11
12
    MYSQL HOST = '127.0.0.1'
   MYSQL_USER = 'root'
13
   MYSQL PWD = '123456'
   MYSQL_DB = 'maoyandb'
15
   MYSQL CHAR = 'utf8'
```

#### 6. 创建并运行文件 (run.py)

```
from scrapy import cmdline
cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl maoyan'.split())
```

### 知识点汇总

■ 节点对象.xpath('')

```
1 1、列表,元素为选择器 ['<selector data='A'>]
2 2、列表.extract(): 序列化列表中所有选择器为Unicode字符串 ['A','B','C']
3 3、列表.extract_first() 或者 get():获取列表中第1个序列化的元素(字符串)
```

■ pipelines.py中必须有1个函数叫process\_item

```
def process_item(self,item,spider):
return item

# 必须返回item,此返回值会传给下一个管道的此函数继续处理
```

■ 日志变量及日志级别(settings.py)

```
1  # 日志相关变量
2  LOG_LEVEL = ''
3  LOG_FILE = '文件名.log'
4  # 日志级别
6  5  CRITICAL : 严重错误
7  4  ERROR : 普通错误
8  3  WARNING : 警告
9  2  INFO : 一般信息
10  1  DEBUG : 调试信息
11  # 注意: 只显示当前级别的日志和比当前级别日志更严重的
```

■ 管道文件使用

```
1、在爬虫文件中为items.py中类做实例化,用爬下来的数据给对象赋值
from ..items import MaoyanItem
item = MaoyanItem()
2、管道文件 (pipelines.py)
3、开启管道 (settings.py)
ITEM_PIPELINES = { '项目目录名.pipelines.类名':优先级 }
```

数据持久化存储(MySQL)

实现步骤

```
1
   1、在setting.py中定义相关变量
2
   2、pipelines.py中导入settings模块
3
     def open spider(self, spider):
       # 爬虫开始执行1次,用于数据库连接
4
     def close_spider(self,spider):
5
      # 爬虫结束时执行1次,用于断开数据库连接
6
   3、settings.py中添加此管道
7
     ITEM PIPELINES = {'':200}
8
9
10 # 注意 : process item() 函数中一定要 return item ***
```

## 保存为csv、json文件

■ 命令格式

```
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.csv
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.json
# settings.py中设置导出编码
FEED_EXPORT_ENCODING = 'utf-8'
```

### 盗墓笔记小说抓取案例 (三级页面)

■目标

```
# 抓取目标网站中盗墓笔记1-8中所有章节的所有小说的具体内容,保存到本地文件
1、网址: http://www.daomubiji.com/
```

■ 准备工作xpath

```
1 1、一级页面xpath:
   a节点: //li[contains(@id,"menu-item-20")]/a
   title: ./text()
3
   link : ./@href
5
6
   2、二级页面
7
     基准xpath : //article
8
     for循环遍历后:
       name=article.xpath('./a/text()').get()
9
       link=article.xpath('./a/@href').get()
10
11
   3、三级页面xpath: response.xpath('//article[@class="article-content"]//p/text()').extract()
12
13
   |# 结果: ['p1','p2','p3','']
```

- 项目实现
- 1、创建项目及爬虫文件

```
1、创建项目: scrapy startproject Daomu
2、创建爬虫:
3 1、cd Daomu
2、scrapy genspider daomu www.daomubiji.com
```

#### 2、定义要爬取的数据结构 - items.py

```
1
    import scrapy
2
3
    class DaomuItem(scrapy.Item):
4
       # 想想你最终想要什么 - pipelines中用什么
5
6
       # 1. 一级页面标题
7
       title = scrapy.Field()
       # 2. 二级页面标题
8
9
       name = scrapy.Field()
10
       # 3. 三级页面小说内容
11
       content = scrapy.Field()
12
       # 4. 完整文件名
13
       filename = scrapy.Field()
```

#### 3、爬虫文件实现数据抓取 - daomu.py

```
1
    import scrapy
2
    from ..items import DaomuItem
3
    import os
5
    class DaomuSpider(scrapy.Spider):
6
        name = 'daomu'
        allowed domains = ['www.daomubiji.com']
7
8
        start_urls = ['http://www.daomubiji.com/']
9
        basedir = '/home/tarena/novel/'
10
        #解析一级页面函数:链接+名字
11
        def parse(self, response):
12
13
            #基准xpath,匹配所有a节点
            a_list = response.xpath('//li[contains(@id,"menu-item-20")]/a')
14
15
            for a in a_list:
16
17
                item = DaomuItem()
18
                item['title'] = a.xpath('./text()').get()
19
                one_link = a.xpath('./@href').get()
20
                # 创建一级文件夹(11个)
                # onedir: '/home/tarena/novel/盗墓笔记1/'
21
                onedir = self.basedir + item['title'] + '/'
22
23
                print(onedir)
                if not os.path.exists(onedir):
24
25
                    os.makedirs(onedir)
26
                # 交给调度器入队列
27
28
                yield scrapy.Request(
29
                    url=one link,
30
                    meta={'item':item,'onedir':onedir},
31
                    callback=self.parse two html
```

```
32
                )
33
34
        def parse_two_html(self,response):
35
            # 取出上一个函数传递过来的item对象
            item = response.meta['item']
36
37
            onedir = response.meta['onedir']
38
            article list = response.xpath('//article')
39
            for article in article list:
40
                item['name'] = article.xpath('./a/text()').get().replace(' ','-')
41
                # Windows下如果文件名中有特殊字符如何处理
42
                all chars = '*<>|?\/:"'
43
44
                for char in item['name']:
                    if char in all_chars:
45
46
                        item['name'] = item['name'].replace(char,' ')
47
                two link = article.xpath('./a/@href').get()
48
                # 1.创建二级文件夹
19
50
                twodir = onedir + item['name'] + '/'
                if not os.path.exists(twodir):
51
52
                    os.makedirs(twodir)
53
                # 2.交给调度器
54
55
                yield scrapy.Request(
56
                    url=two_link,
57
                    meta={'item':item,'twodir':twodir},
                    callback=self.parse_three_html
58
59
                )
        #解析三级页面:小说内容
60
61
        def parse three html(self,response):
62
            item = response.meta['item']
63
            twodir = response.meta['twodir']
64
65
            # p_list: ['段落1','段落2','段落3']
            p list = response.xpath('//article[@class="article-content"]//p/text()').extract()
66
            item['content'] = '\n'.join(p_list)
67
68
            # 想办法拼接绝对路径文件名 xxx.txt
            item['filename'] = twodir+item['name']+'.txt'
69
70
71
            yield item
```

#### 4、管道文件实现数据处理 - pipelines.py

```
1 class DaomuPipeline(object):
2 def process_item(self, item, spider):
3 filename = item['filename']
4 with open(filename,'w') as f:
5 f.write(item['content'])
6 print('%s下载成功' % filename)
7
8 return item
```

- 5、全局配置 setting.py
- 6、运行文件 run.py

## 今日作业

- 1 scrapy框架有哪几大组件?以及各个组件之间是如何工作的?
- 2 2、腾讯招聘尝试改写为scrapy
- response.text : 获取页面响应内容
- 4 3、豆瓣电影尝试改为scrapy