Day08回顾

scrapy框架

■ 五大组件+工作流程+常用命令

```
【1】五大组件
1
2
       1.1) 引擎 (Engine)
3
       1.2) 爬虫程序 (Spider)
       1.3) 调度器 (Scheduler)
       1.4) 下载器 (Downloader)
5
       1.5) 管道文件 (Pipeline)
6
       1.6) 下载器中间件 (Downloader Middlewares)
       1.7) 蜘蛛中间件 (Spider Middlewares)
8
9
    【2】工作流程
10
11
       2.1) Engine向Spider索要URL,交给Scheduler入队列
       2.2) Scheduler处理后出队列,通过Downloader Middlewares交给Downloader去下载
12
13
       2.3) Downloader得到响应后,通过Spider Middlewares交给Spider
       2.4) Spider数据提取:
14
          a) 数据交给Pipeline处理
15
          b) 需要跟进URL,继续交给Scheduler入队列,依次循环
16
17
    【3】常用命令
18
19
       3.1) scrapy startproject 项目名
       3.2) scrapy genspider 爬虫名 域名
20
21
       3.3) scrapy crawl 爬虫名
```

完成scrapy项目完整流程

■ 完整流程

```
[1] crapy startproject Tencent
    [2] cd Tencent
3
    [3] scrapy genspider tencent tencent.com
    【4】items.py(定义爬取数据结构)
4
        import scrapy
        class TencentItem(scrapy.Item):
6
7
            name = scrapy.Field()
            address = scrapy.Field()
8
9
     【5】tencent.py (写爬虫文件)
10
        import scrapy
11
```

```
12
        from ..items import TencentItem
13
14
        class TencentSpider(scrapy.Spider):
15
            name = 'tencent'
            allowed_domains = ['tencent.com']
16
17
            start urls = ['http://tencent.com/']
            def parse(self, response):
18
                 item = TencentItem()
19
20
                XXX
21
                yield item
22
23
     【6】pipelines.py(数据处理)
24
        class TencentPipeline(object):
25
            def process_item(self,item,spider):
26
                 return item
27
     【7】settings.py(全局配置)
28
        LOG LEVEL = '' # DEBUG < INFO < WARNING < ERROR < CRITICAL
29
        LOG FILE = ''
30
        FEED EXPORT ENCODING = ''
31
32
33
     [8] run.py
34
        from scrapy import cmdline
35
        cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl tencnet'.split())
```

我们必须记住

■ 熟练记住

```
1
    【1】响应对象response属性及方法
2
       1.1) response.text : 获取响应内容 - 字符串
3
       1.2) response.body: 获取bytes数据类型
4
       1.3) response.xpath('')
       1.4) response.xpath('').extract():提取文本内容,将列表中所有元素序列化为Unicode字符串
5
       1.5) response.xpath('').extract_first():序列化提取列表中第1个文本内容
6
       1.6) response.xpath('').get(): 提取列表中第1个文本内容(等同于extract_first())
7
8
9
    【2】settings.py中常用变量
10
       2.1) 设置日志级别
           LOG_LEVEL = ''
11
       2.2) 保存到日志文件(不在终端输出)
12
           LOG FILE = ''
13
14
       2.3) 设置数据导出编码(主要针对于json文件)
           FEED EXPORT ENCODING = 'utf-8'
15
       2.4) 设置User-Agent
16
           USER AGENT = ''
17
       2.5) 设置最大并发数(默认为16)
18
19
           CONCURRENT REQUESTS = 32
       2.6) 下载延迟时间(每隔多长时间请求一个网页)
20
           DOWNLOAD DELAY = 1
21
22
       2.7) 请求头
           DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/'}
23
       2.8) 添加项目管道
24
```

```
25
            ITEM PIPELINES = {'项目目录名.pipelines.类名':优先级}
26
       2.9) cookie(默认禁用,取消注释-True|False都为开启)
27
            COOKIES ENABLED = False
28
       2.10) 非结构化数据存储路径
29
            IMAGES_STORE = '/home/tarena/images/'
            FILES STORE = '/home/tarena/files/'
30
31
       2.11) 添加下载器中间件
           DOWNLOADER MIDDLEWARES = { '项目名.middlewares.类名':200}
32
33
34
    【3】日志级别
       DEBUG < INFO < WARNING < ERROR < CRITICAL
35
```

爬虫项目启动方式

■ 启动方式

```
1
   【1】方式一:基于start urls
2
     1.1) 从爬虫文件(spider)的start urls变量中遍历URL地址交给调度器入队列,
3
     1.2) 把下载器返回的响应对象 (response) 交给爬虫文件的parse(self,response)函数处理
4
5
   【2】方式二
6
     重写start requests()方法,从此方法中获取URL,交给指定的callback解析函数处理
7
     2.1) 去掉start urls变量
8
     2.2) def start_requests(self):
9
             # 生成要爬取的URL地址, 利用scrapy.Request()方法交给调度器
```

数据持久化存储

■ MySQL-MongoDB-Json-csv

```
1
3
   【1】在setting.py中定义相关变量
4
   【2】pipelines.py中新建管道类,并导入settings模块
5
     def open spider(self,spider):
        # 爬虫开始执行1次,用于数据库连接
6
7
8
     def process_item(self,item,spider):
9
        # 用于处理抓取的item数据
        return item
10
11
     def close_spider(self,spider):
12
        # 爬虫结束时执行1次,用于断开数据库连接
13
14
   【3】settings.py中添加此管道
15
16
     ITEM_PIPELINES = {'':200}
17
18
   【注意】 process_item() 函数中一定要 return item
19
   20
```

```
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.csv
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.json

[注意]
存入json文件时候需要添加变量(settings.py) : FEED_EXPORT_ENCODING = 'utf-8'
```

多级页面抓取之爬虫文件

■ 多级页面攻略

```
1
    【场景1】只抓取一级页面的情况
2
3
    一级页面: 名称(name)、爱好(likes)
4
5
    import scrapy
    from ..items import OneItem
6
    class OneSpider(scrapy.Spider):
8
       name = 'One'
9
        allowed domains = ['www.one.com']
        start_urls = ['http://www.one.com']
10
11
       def parse(self, response):
           dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
12
           for dd in dd list:
13
               # 创建item对象
14
15
               item = OneItem()
16
               item['name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
17
               item['likes'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
18
19
               yield item
20
21
    【场景2】二级页面数据抓取
22
23
24
    一级页面: 名称(name)、详情页链接(url)-需要继续跟进
    二级页面: 详情页内容(content)
25
26
27
    import scrapy
    from ..items import TwoItem
28
29
30
    class TwoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
31
       name = 'two'
        allowed_domains = ['www.two.com']
32
        start_urls = ['http://www.two.com/']
33
        def parse(self,response):
34
           """一级页面解析函数,提取 name 和 url(详情页链接,需要继续请求)"""
35
36
           dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
37
           for dd in dd list:
               # 有继续交给调度器入队列的请求,就要创建item对象
38
39
               item = TwoItem()
               item['name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
40
41
               item['url'] = dd.xpath('./@href').get()
42
43
               yield scrapy.Request(
                   url=item['url'],meta={'item':item},callback=self.detail_page)
```

```
45
        def detail_page(self,response):
46
47
            item = response.meta['item']
48
            item['content'] = response.xpath('//text()').get()
49
50
            yield item
51
52
     【场景3】三级页面抓取
53
54
     一级页面: 名称(one name)、详情页链接(one url)-需要继续跟进
55
     二级页面: 名称(two_name)、下载页链接(two_url)-需要继续跟进
56
57
     三级页面:具体所需内容(content)
58
59
     import scrapy
60
     from ..items import ThreeItem
61
     class ThreeSpider(scrapy.Spider):
62
63
        name = 'three'
64
         allowed_domains = ['www.three.com']
65
         start urls = ['http://www.three.com/']
66
67
        def parse(self,response):
            """一级页面解析函数 - one_name、one_url"""
68
            dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
69
70
            for dd in dd list:
                # 有继续发往调度器的请求,创建item对象的时刻到啦!!!
71
72
                item = ThreeItem()
                item['one_name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
73
74
                item['one_url'] = dd.xpath('./@href').get()
75
                yield scrapy.Request(
76
                    url=item['one_url'],meta={'meta_1':item},callback=self.parse_two)
77
78
         def parse two(self, response):
79
            """二级页面解析函数: two name、two url"""
80
            meta1_item = response.meta['meta_1']
81
            li list = response.xpath('//li')
            for li in li list:
82
83
                # 有继续交给调度器入队列的请求啦, 所以创建item对象的时刻来临了!!!
84
                item = ThreeItem()
85
                item['two_name'] = li.xpath('./text()').get()
86
                item['two_url'] = li.xpath('./@href').get()
87
                item['one_name'] = meta1_item['one_name']
88
                item['one url'] = meta1 item['one url']
                # 交给调度器入队列
89
90
                yield scrapy.Request(
                    url=item['two_url'], meta={'meta_2':item}, callback=self.detail_page)
91
92
        def detail_page(self,response):
93
            """三级页面解析: 具体内容content"""
94
95
            item = response.meta['meta 2']
            #太好了!提具体内容了,没有继续交给调度器的请求了!所以,我不用再去创建item对象啦
96
97
            item['content'] = response.xpath('//text()').get()
98
            # 交给管道文件处理
99
            yield item
100
```

Day09笔记

新浪新闻全站抓取

■ 目标

```
1 【1】抓取新浪新闻下的所有分类的所有新闻,保存到本地
2 【2】URL: 新浪官网 - 更多 - 导航
3 http://news.sina.com.cn/guide/
4 【3】要求
5 将信息保存到scrapy项目目录的 data 文件夹中,并按照分类名称创建子文件夹
```

实现步骤

■ 步骤1 - 创建项目和爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Sina
cd Sina
scrapy genspider sina news.sina.com.cn
```

■ 步骤2 - 定义要抓取的数据结构 (items.py)

```
class SinaItem(scrapy.Item):
1
2
       # define the fields for your item here like:
       #一级页面:大类名称、大类URL、小类名称、小类URL
3
4
       parent_name = scrapy.Field()
5
       parent url = scrapy.Field()
       son name = scrapy.Field()
6
7
       son url = scrapy.Field()
       # 二级页面: 新闻链接
8
9
       news url = scrapy.Field()
10
       # 三级页面: 新闻标题、新闻内容
11
       news_head = scrapy.Field()
12
       news content = scrapy.Field()
13
       # 路径: ./data/体育/NBA/
       son_directory = scrapy.Field()
```

■ 步骤3 - 爬虫文件进行数据解析提取(sina.py)

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import scrapy
from ..items import SinaItem
import os

class SinaSpider(scrapy.Spider):
    name = 'sina'
allowed_domains = ['sina.com.cn']
```

```
9
        start urls = ['http://news.sina.com.cn/guide/']
10
        def parse(self, response):
11
12
            #基准xpath: 提取所有大分类的节点对象列表
            div_list = response.xpath('//div[@id="tab01"]/div')
13
            for div in div list:
14
                # 大分类名称+URL
15
                # xpath表达式或 | , 匹配地方站(./h3/span/text())
16
                parent name = div.xpath('./h3/a/text() | ./h3/span/text()').get()
17
               parent url = div.xpath('./h3/a/@href').get()
18
19
                # 地方站情况特殊,没有大链接
20
                if not parent url:
21
                    parent url = 'http://'
22
23
                # 小分类的 li 节点对象列表
               li_list = div.xpath('./ul/li')
24
               for li in li list:
25
                    # 创建item对象: 继续交给调度器入队列的请求对象
26
27
                    item = SinaItem()
                    item['son_name'] = li.xpath('./a/text()').get()
28
29
                    item['son_url'] = li.xpath('./a/@href').get()
30
                    item['parent name'] = parent name
31
                    item['parent_url'] = parent_url
32
                    # son directory: ./data/体育/NBA/
33
                    son_directory =
    './data/{}/{}/'.format(item['parent_name'],item['son_name'])
                   item['son_directory'] = son_directory
34
                    # 创建对应的目录结构
35
36
                    if not os.path.exists(son directory):
37
                       os.makedirs(son_directory)
38
                   yield scrapy.Request(url=item['son_url'],meta=
39
    {'meta1':item}, callback=self.parse son url)
40
        def parse son url(self,response):
41
            """解析1个小分类的函数 - 提取新闻链接"""
42
43
            meta1 item = response.meta['meta1']
            # 通过观察URL地址规律,新闻链接基本上都是以 大分类URL开头,且以.shtml结尾
44
45
            news_url_list = response.xpath('//a/@href').extract()
            for news url in news url list:
46
47
                if news_url.startswith(meta1_item['parent_url']) and
    news_url.endswith('.shtml'):
                   # 只要你想把URL地址交给调度器入队列了,说明你创建item对象的时刻到了
48
                    item = SinaItem()
49
50
                    item['news_url'] = news_url
51
                    item['parent name'] = meta1 item['parent name']
                    item['parent_url'] = meta1_item['parent_url']
52
53
                    item['son_name'] = meta1_item['son_name']
                    item['son_url'] = meta1_item['son_url']
54
55
                    item['son directory'] = meta1 item['son directory']
56
                   yield scrapy.Request(url=item['news_url'],meta=
57
    {'meta2':item}, callback=self.get_content)
58
59
        def get content(self,response):
            """提取具体新闻内容的函数"""
60
            item = response.meta['meta2']
61
```

```
# 此处增加了几个类别的xpath匹配,因为有些类别的新闻 xpath 不一样
item['news_head'] = response.xpath('//h1[@class="main-title"]/text() |
//span[@class="location"]/h1/text()').get()
item['news_content'] = '\n'.join(response.xpath('//div[@class="article"]/p/text() |
//div[@id="artibody"]//p/text()').extract())

yield item
```

■ 步骤4 - 数据处理(pipelines.py)

```
1
    class SinaPipeline(object):
        def process item(self, item, spider):
2
3
            # url: http://dl.sina.com.cn/zt/auto/sinadlcyh/index.shtml
4
            # 文件名使用url地址的中间(即去掉协议和后缀.shtml)
           filename = item['news_url'][7:-6].replace('/','-')
           filename_ = item['son_directory'] + filename + '.txt'
6
           # 写入本地文件
7
           with open(filename ,'w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
8
9
                f.write(item['news_content'])
10
11
            return item
12
```

■ 步骤5 - 全局配置(settings.py)

```
"""settings.py"""
    ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
2
    DOWNLOAD DELAY = 1
3
    DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {
4
      'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
      'Accept-Language': 'en',
6
7
      'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0',
8
9
    ITEM PIPELINES = {
10
       'Sina.pipelines.SinaPipeline': 300,
11
```

■ 步骤6 - 运行爬虫(run.py)

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

图片管道(360图片抓取案例)

目标

■ 抓取网络数据包

```
1
   【1】通过分析,该网站为Ajax动态加载
2
   【2】F12抓包, 抓取到json地址 和 查询参数(QueryString)
3
      2.1) url = 'https://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'
4
      2.2) 查询参数
5
           ch: beauty
6
           sn: 0 # 发现sn的值在变,0 30 60 90 120 ... ...
7
           listtype: new
8
           temp: 1
```

项目实现

■ 1、创建爬虫项目和爬虫文件

```
1 scrapy startproject So
2 cd So
3 scrapy genspider so image.so.com
```

■ 2、定义要爬取的数据结构(items.py)

```
1 | img_url = scrapy.Field()
2 | img_title = scrapy.Field()
```

■ 3、爬虫文件实现图片链接+名字抓取

```
1
   import scrapy
    import json
    from ..items import SoItem
3
4
5
    class SoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
6
        name = 'so'
7
        allowed_domains = ['image.so.com']
8
        # 重写start requests()方法
9
        url = 'https://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'
10
        def start_requests(self):
11
            for sn in range(0,91,30):
12
                full_url = self.url.format(sn)
13
14
                # 扔给调度器入队列
15
                yield scrapy.Request(url=full_url,callback=self.parse_image)
16
17
        def parse image(self, response):
```

```
html = json.loads(response.text)

item = SoItem()

for img_dict in html['list']:

item['img_url'] = img_dict['qhimg_url']

item['img_title'] = img_dict['title']

yield item
```

■ 4、管道文件 (pipelines.py)

```
1
    from scrapy.pipelines.images import ImagesPipeline
2
    import scrapy
3
    class SoPipeline(ImagesPipeline):
4
5
        # 重写get_media_requests()方法
6
        def get_media_requests(self, item, info):
7
            yield scrapy.Request(url=item['img_url'],meta={'name':item['img_title']})
8
        # 重写file path()方法,自定义文件名
9
        def file_path(self, request, response=None, info=None):
10
11
            img_link = request.url
12
            # request.meta属性
            filename = request.meta['name'] + '.' + img link.split('.')[-1]
13
14
            return filename
```

■ 5、全局配置(settings.py)

```
ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
1
    DOWNLOAD DELAY = 0.1
2
    DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {
3
      'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
4
5
      'Accept-Language': 'en',
6
     'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0',
7
8
   ITEM PIPELINES = {
9
       'So.pipelines.SoPipeline': 300,
10
11
   IMAGES_STORE = 'D:/AID1910/spider_day09_code/So/images/'
```

■ 6、运行爬虫(run.py)

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

图片管道使用方法总结

```
1
     【1】爬虫文件:将图片链接yield到管道
2
    【2】管道文件:
3
       from scrapy.pipelines.images import ImagesPipeline
4
       class XxxPipeline(ImagesPipeline):
5
           def get_media_requests(self,xxx):
6
               pass
7
8
           def file path(self,xxx):
9
               pass
10
     【3】settings.py中:
11
12
       IMAGES_STORE = '绝对路径'
```

文件管道使用方法总结

```
【1】爬虫文件:将文件链接yield到管道
1
     【2】管道文件:
2
3
       from scrapy.pipelines.files import FilesPipeline
4
       class XxxPipeline(FilesPipeline):
5
           def get_media_requests(self,xxx):
6
               pass
7
8
           def file path(self,xxx):
9
               return filename
10
     【3】settings.py中:
11
       FILES_STORE = '绝对路径'
12
```

scrapy - post请求

■ 方法+参数

```
scrapy.FormRequest(
url=posturl,
formdata=formdata,
callback=self.parse
)
```

抓取全国所有城市肯德基门店信息

■ 目标说明

```
1
   【1】主页URL地址
2
      http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/storelist/index.aspx
3
   【2】抓取所有城市的肯德基门店信息
4
      2.1) 门店编号
5
      2.2) 门店名称
6
7
     2.3) 门店地址
8
      2.4) 所属城市
9
  【3】将所抓数据存储到MySOL数据库中
```

■ 步骤1 - 创建项目+爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Kfc
cd Kfc
scrapy genspider kfc www.kfc.com.cn
```

■ 步骤2 - 定义要抓取的数据结构(items.py)

```
import scrapy

class KfcItem(scrapy.Item):

# 门店编号 + 门店名称 + 门店地址 + 所属城市

row_num = scrapy.Field()

store_name = scrapy.Field()

address_detail = scrapy.Field()

city_name = scrapy.Field()
```

■ 步骤3 - 写爬虫程序(kfc.py)

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
   import scrapy
3
   import requests
4 import json
   import re
    from ..items import KfcItem
7
8
9
   class KfcSpider(scrapy.Spider):
10
        name = 'kfc'
11
        allowed_domains = ['www.kfc.com.cn']
12
        index_url = 'http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/storelist/index.aspx'
13
        post url = 'http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/ashx/GetStoreList.ashx?op=cname'
        headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
14
15
        # 经过分析为POST请求,故使用start_requests()方法
16
        def start requests(self):
17
            """拼接多页地址,进行数据抓取"""
18
           # 获取所有的城市
19
20
           all_city = self.get_all_city()
21
           for city in all_city:
22
               # 获取每个城市的门店页数
23
               total = self.get_total_page(city)
24
               for i in range(1,total+1):
```

```
25
                     # 此为抓包抓到的Form表单数据
26
                     formdata = {
27
                         "cname": city,
                         "pid": "",
28
29
                         "pageIndex": str(i),
30
                         "pageSize": "10"
31
                     }
32
                    vield
    \verb|scrapy.FormRequest(url=self.post\_url,formdata=formdata,callback=self.parse)|\\
33
        def get all city(self):
34
35
            """获取所有的城市列表"""
36
            html = requests.get(url=self.index url,headers=self.headers).text
37
            pattern = re.compile('<a href=".*?rel="(.*?)">',re.S)
38
            all city = pattern.findall(html)
39
            return all city
40
41
42
        def get total page(self,city):
            """获取某个城市的肯德基总数 - 向第1页发请求即可获取"""
43
44
            data = {
                "cname": city,
45
                 "pid": "",
46
47
                "pageIndex": "1",
                 "pageSize": "10"
48
49
            html = requests.post(url=self.post_url,data=data,headers=self.headers).json()
50
            kfc count = html['Table'][0]['rowcount']
51
52
            total = kfc count//10 if kfc count%10==0 else kfc count//10 + 1
53
54
            return total
55
        def parse(self, response):
56
57
            html = json.loads(response.text)
58
            kfc shop list = html['Table1']
59
            for kfc_shop in kfc_shop_list:
60
                item = KfcItem()
                item['row_num'] = kfc_shop['rownum']
61
62
                item['store name'] = kfc shop['storeName']
                item['address detail'] = kfc shop['addressDetail']
63
64
                item['city_name'] = kfc_shop['cityName']
65
                yield item
66
```

■ 步骤4 - 管道文件实现(pipelines.py)

```
1
    # 存入MySQL管道
2
    create database kfcdb charset utf8;
3
   use kfcdb;
4
    create table kfctab(
    row num int,
    store_name varchar(100),
8
    address_detail varchar(200),
9
    city_name varchar(100)
10
    )charset=utf8;
```

```
....
11
12
    import pymysql
13
    from .settings import *
14
15
    class KfcMysqlPipeline(object):
16
        def open spider(self,spider):
17
             self.db = pymysql.connect(MYSQL_HOST,MYSQL_USER,MYSQL_PWD,MYSQL_DB,charset=CHARSET)
             self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
18
             self.ins = 'insert into kfctab values(%s,%s,%s,%s)'
19
20
        def process item(self, item, spider):
21
22
             shop_li = [
23
                 item['row num'],
24
                 item['store_name'],
25
                 item['address detail'],
26
                 item['city_name']
27
            self.cursor.execute(self.ins,shop_li)
28
29
            self.db.commit()
30
31
            return item
32
33
        def close spider(self,spider):
34
             self.cursor.close()
35
             self.db.close()
```

■ 步骤5 - 全局配置(settings.py)

```
[1] ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
2
     [2] DOWNLOAD DELAY = 0.1
3
     [3] DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
4
      'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
5
      'Accept-Language': 'en',
      'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
6
    Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.149 Safari/537.36',
7
     [4] ITEM_PIPELINES = {
8
9
        'Kfc.pipelines.KfcMysqlPipeline': 300,
10
11
    [5] MYSOL HOST = 'localhost'
     [6] MYSQL_USER = 'root'
12
13
     [7] MYSQL PWD = '123456'
14
     [8] MYSQL_DB = 'kfcdb'
     [9] CHARSET = 'utf8'
15
```

■ 步骤6 - 运行爬虫(run.py)

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

练习

1 请使用scrapy框架实现有道翻译案例

有道翻译案例实现

■ 步骤1 - 创建项目+爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Youdao
cd Youdao
scrapy genspider youdao fanyi.youdao.com
```

■ 步骤2 - items.py

```
1 | result = scrapy.Field()
```

■ 步骤3 - youdao.py

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
    import scrapy
3
    import time
    import random
    from hashlib import md5
    import json
    from ..items import YoudaoItem
8
9
    class YoudaoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
        name = 'youdao'
10
        allowed domains = ['fanyi.youdao.com']
11
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
12
13
        def start_requests(self):
14
15
            post url = 'http://fanyi.youdao.com/translate o?smartresult=dict&smartresult=rule'
16
            salt, sign, ts = self.get salt sign ts(self.word)
            formdata = {
17
                       'i': self.word,
18
19
                       'from': 'AUTO',
20
                       'to': 'AUTO',
                       'smartresult': 'dict',
21
                       'client': 'fanyideskweb',
22
                       'salt': salt,
23
24
                       'sign': sign,
25
                       'ts': ts,
26
                       'bv': 'cf156b581152bd0b259b90070b1120e6',
27
                       'doctype': 'json',
                       'version': '2.1',
28
29
                       'keyfrom': 'fanyi.web',
30
                       'action': 'FY_BY_REALT1ME'
31
                 }
           # 发送post请求的方法
32
33
            yield scrapy.FormRequest(url=post url,formdata=formdata)
34
35
        def get_salt_sign_ts(self, word):
36
            # salt
37
            salt = str(int(time.time() * 1000)) + str(random.randint(0, 9))
38
            string = "fanyideskweb" + word + salt + "n%A-rKaT5fb[Gy?;N5@Tj"
39
40
            s = md5()
```

```
41
             s.update(string.encode())
42
             sign = s.hexdigest()
43
            # ts
44
            ts = str(int(time.time() * 1000))
45
            return salt, sign, ts
46
        def parse(self, response):
47
48
             item = YoudaoItem()
49
            html = json.loads(response.text)
50
            item['result'] = html['translateResult'][0][0]['tgt']
51
52
            yield item
```

■ 步骤4 - pipelines.py

```
class YoudaoPipeline(object):
def process_item(self, item, spider):
print('翻译结果:',item['result'])
return item
```

■ 步骤5 - settings.py

```
1
    ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
    LOG LEVEL = 'WARNING'
    COOKIES_ENABLED = False
3
    DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {
          "Cookie": "OUTFOX_SEARCH_USER_ID=970246104@10.169.0.83;
    OUTFOX SEARCH USER ID NCOO=570559528.1224236;
    ntes nnid=96bc13a2f5ce64962adfd6a278467214,1551873108952;
    JSESSIONID=aaae9i7plXPlKaJH gkYw; td cookie=18446744072941336803;
    SESSION_FROM_COOKIE=unknown; ___rl__test__cookies=1565689460872",
          "Referer": "http://fanyi.youdao.com/",
6
          "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
7
    like Gecko) Chrome/76.0.3809.100 Safari/537.36",
8
9
    ITEM PIPELINES = {
       'Youdao.pipelines.YoudaoPipeline': 300,
10
11
```

■ 步骤6 - run.py

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

scrapy添加cookie的三种方式

```
1 【1】修改 settings.py 文件
2 1.1)COOKIES_ENABLED = False -> 取消注释,开启cookie,检查headers中的cookie
3 1.2)DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {} 添加Cookie
```

```
4
5
    【2】利用cookies参数
        1.1) settings.py: COOKIES_ENABLED = True # 修改为TRUE后, 检查 Request()方法中cookies
6
7
        1.2) def start_requests(self):
8
                yield scrapy.Request(url=url,cookies={},callback=xxx)
9
                yield scrapy.FormRequest(url=url,formdata=formdata,cookies={},callback=xxx)
10
     【3】DownloadMiddleware设置中间件
11
        3.1) settings.py: COOKIES_ENABLED = TRUE # 找Request()方法中cookies参数
12
13
        3.2) middlewares.py
14
            def process request(self,request,spider):
15
                request.cookies={}
```

scrapy shell的使用

■ 定义

- 【1】调试蜘蛛的工具
- 【2】交互式shell,可在不运行spider的前提下,快速调试 scrapy 代码(主要测试xpath表达式)

■ 基本使用

```
# scrapy shell URL地址
1 *1、request.url : 请求URL地址
2 *2、request.headers : 请求头(字典)
4 *3、request.meta : item数据传递,定义代理(字典)
5
6 4、response.text : 字符串
7 5、response.body : bytes
8 6、response.xpath('')
9 7、response.status : HTTP响应码
10
11 # 可用方法
12 shelp() : 帮助
13 fetch(request) : 从给定的请求中获取新的响应,并更新所有相关对象
14 view(response) : 在本地Web浏览器中打开给定的响应以进行检查
```

■ scrapy.Request()参数

```
1 1、url
2 2、callback
3 3、headers
4 4、meta: 传递数据,定义代理
5 5、dont_filter: 是否忽略域组限制
    默认False,检查allowed_domains['']
7 6、cookies
```

设置中间件(随机User-Agent)

■ 少量User-Agent切换

■ 大量User-Agent切换 (middlewares.py设置中间件)

```
1
    【1】获取User-Agent方式
2
       1.1) 方法1:新建useragents.py,存放大量User-Agent, random模块随机切换
3
       1.2) 方法2: 安装fake useragent模块(sudo pip3 install fack useragent)
4
           from fake_useragent import UserAgent
5
           agent = UserAgent().random
6
7
    【2】middlewares.py新建中间件类
8
       class RandomUseragentMiddleware(object):
9
           def process_request(self,reugest,spider):
10
               agent = UserAgent().random
11
               request.headers['User-Agent'] = agent
12
    【3】settings.py添加此下载器中间件
13
14
       DOWNLOADER_MIDDLEWARES = {'': 优先级}
```

设置中间件(随机代理)

```
class RandomProxyDownloaderMiddleware(object):
    def process_request(self,request,spider):
        request.meta['proxy'] = xxx

def process_exception(self,request,exception,spider):
        return request
```

练习

1 有道翻译,将cookie以中间件的方式添加的scrapy项目中

今日作业