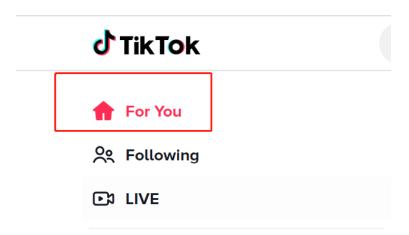
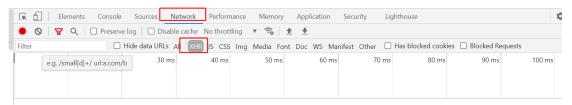
This is the design document for this crawler. I will record the process of how I designed and coded it.

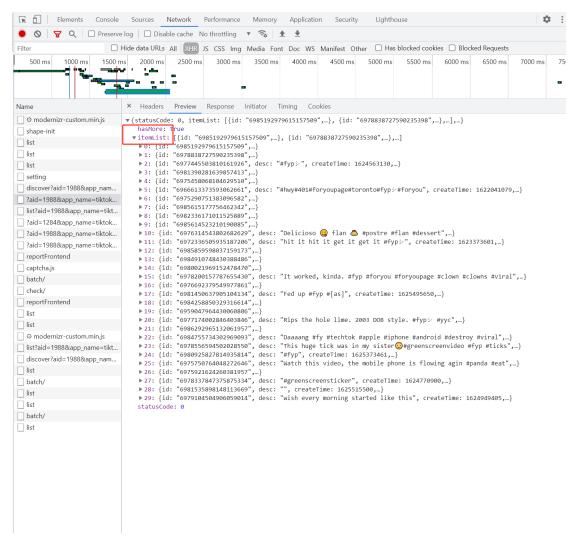
1. Open TikTok in your browser (Chrome prefer) and go to the **For You** page.



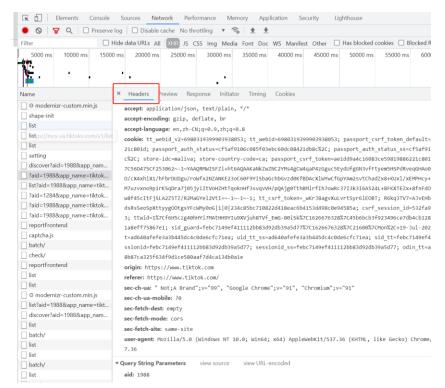
2. Go to Inspect and open the Network tab on top, then click on the XHR.



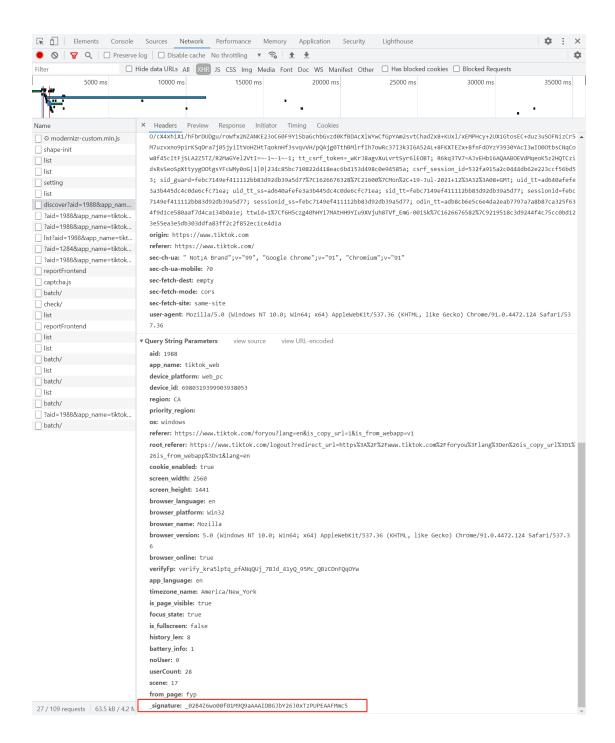
3. Refresh the page to reload. Find the API for the video list. The API is called itemList.

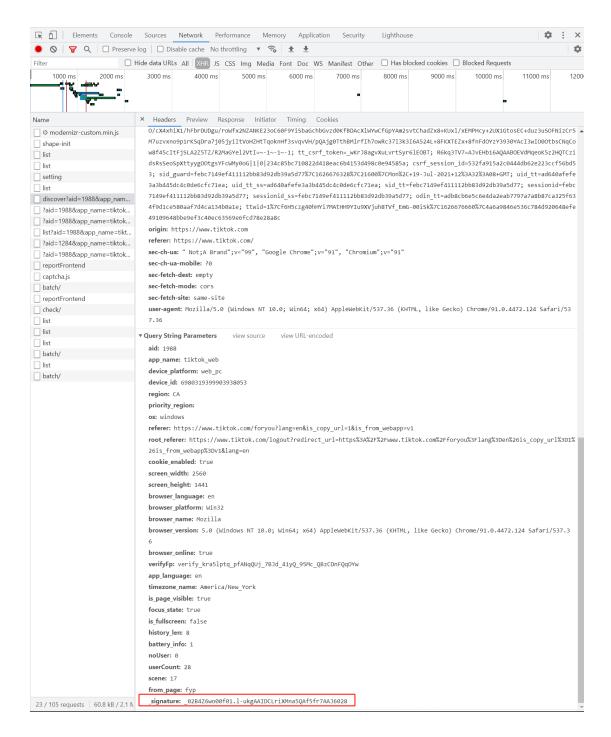


4. However, there are only under 30 videos in this list so what we need to do is to scroll down to the next page. To do this, we need to find the variable related to the page number. This variable usually would be saved in the headers.

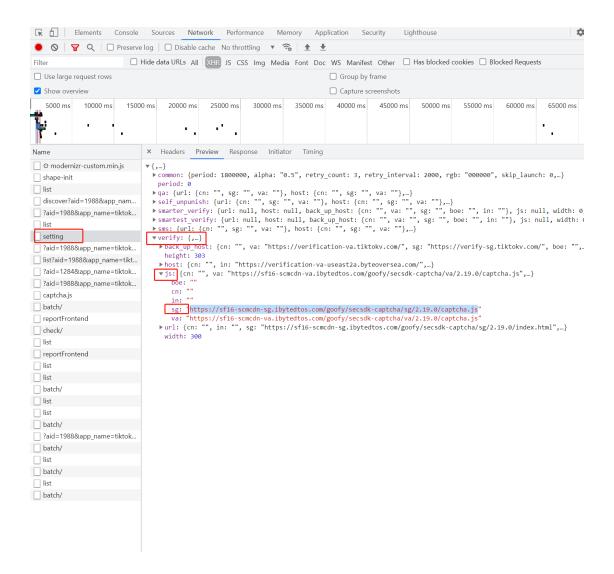


What we need to do now is to scroll your browser to go to the next page and refresh the browser to see which variable is changed. After doing so, I realized that the only variable changing is the one at the end called <u>\_signature</u>





Obviously, this is an encrypted variable. I found the encrypt method under setting->verify->js->sg

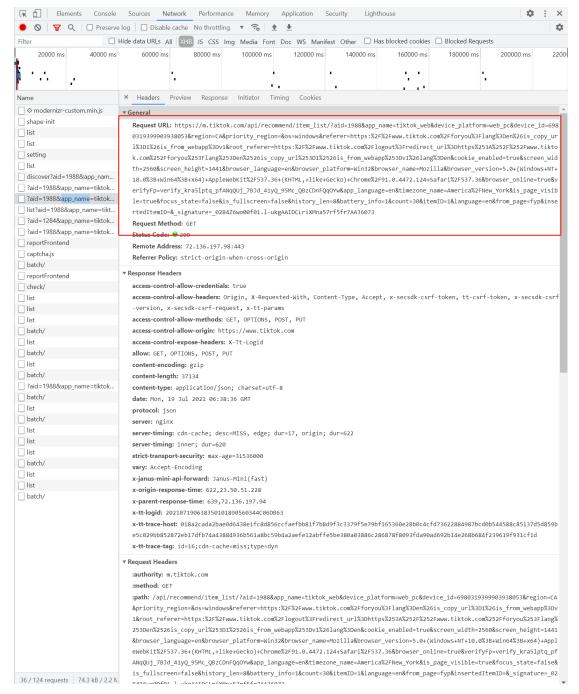


Then we could open that file to see how it's encrypted.

```
The contract and a service of the contract and the contract of the contract of
```

Uhm never mind, this is absolutely out of my ability to decrypted it. Therefore, I choose to find some other way to fetch the data.

5. To do so, I first opened an URL with valid video list. (Notice, you can find it under the one has the itemList, just find that one and click on headers)



It should start with https://m.tiktok.com/api/recommend/item\_list/.....

- 6. Then I tried to open this URL in my browser, and I noticed that videos I am getting from this same \_signature variable are different. Which means I do not need to decrypt that variable to get different videos. However, this could cause a problem I would probably get repeat videos since I am getting them all randomly. (I would discuss this problem later)
- 7. Try to request this URL

As we can see here, this URL is valid, and we could get data from it.

- 8. Then we just need to extract the info we need from these data and write in our csv file.
- 9. There is one problem we need to take care. Sometimes, there are emojis in the username or comment and they cannot be written into our csv file because of Unicode error.



10. To solve this problem, we need to 'clean' the data we got.

If we are dealing with a special character, we just skip them.

11. Then we need to remove the redundant data(mentioned before in step 6).

```
videoidlist=[]
\Box for i in range (1, 100):
     url = 'https://m.tiktok.com/api/recommend/item lis
     # url='https://m.tiktok.com/api/recommend/item_lis
     headers = {
          'upgrade-insecure-requests': '1',
'sec-ch-ua': '" Not:A Brand":v="99", "Microsof
           cookie':'tt webid v2=6980332468541769218; tt
          'user-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; W
     response = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers,
      print(len(response))
     for i in response:
▣
          print(i)
          video_commentCount = i['stats']['commentCount'
          video diggCount = i['stats']['diggCount']
          video_playCount=i['stats']['playCount']
          video_shareCount=i['stats']['shareCount']
          video id = i['id']
          if video id in videoidlist:
              continue
          videoidlist.append(video id)
```

If the video is already fetched, we just skip it, otherwise, add this video's id to our list.

12. It could fetch under 30 videos in this process, so we just add a large for loop outside.