# python 中的数据爬取

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## 1 概述

### 1.1 实验内容

1. 爬取学堂在线的计算机类课程页面内容

https://www.xuetangx.com/search?query=&org=&classify=1&type=&status=&page=1 要求将课程名称、老师、所属学校和选课人数信息,保存到一个 csv 文件中。

2. 爬取链家官网二手房的数据

https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/

要求爬取北京市东城、西城、海淀和朝阳四个城区的数据(每个区爬取 5 页),将楼盘名称、总价、平米数、单价保存到 json 文件中。

## 1.2 开发环境

- Windows10
- PyCharm 2023.2.4 (Professional Edition)

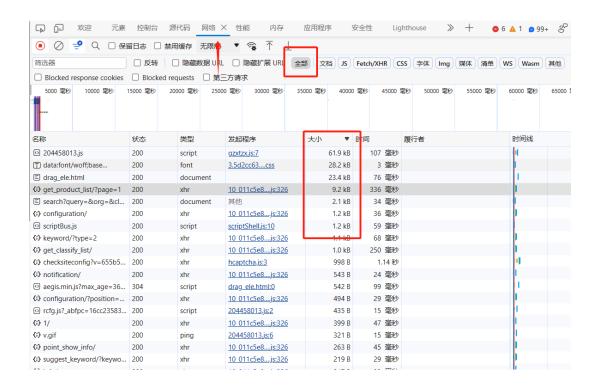
## 2 实验过程

## 2.1 学堂在线计算机类课程内容爬取

### 2.1.1 介绍

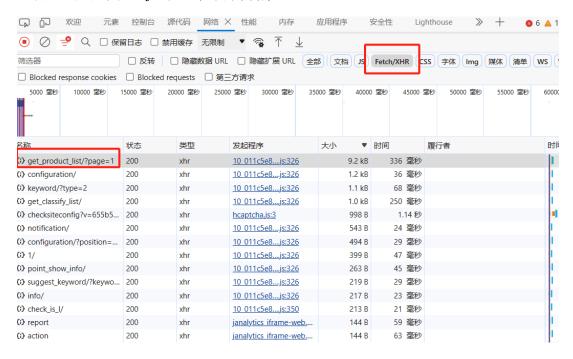
首先,按照 PPT 上的方法,用静态页面的方式进行爬取,但是发现爬虫关闭后,也没有爬取到任何数据

考虑网页是动态加载的,进入网页审查,发现以下结果

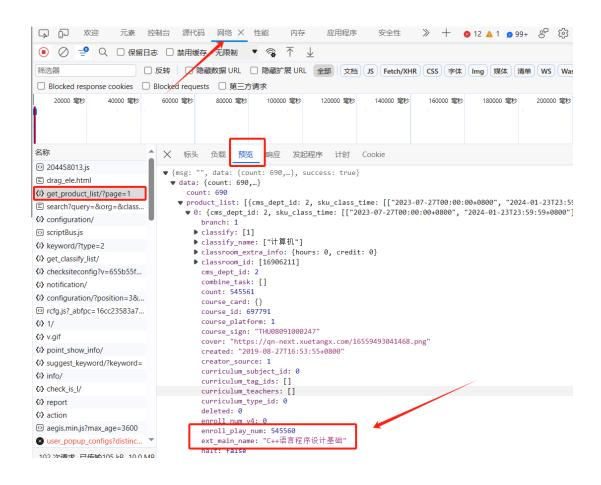


现在明确确实是动态页面。

然后进一步发现是 Ajax 类型,以下为截图



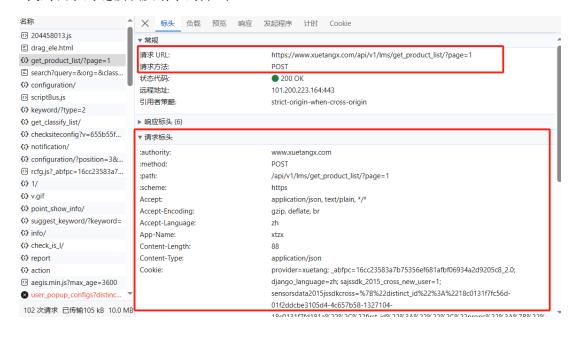
点击打开 page 里的 product\_lists 可以看见课程的相关信息,正是我们需要爬取的内容,如下所示



基于以上的发现明确进行动态页面的爬取

#### 2.1.2 爬取方法

1. 找到爬取的链接以及请求的方式



- 2. 构造 header, 找到 Headers 选项, 查看请求头
- 3. 将此代码赋值下来,填充 headers 的构造,代码如下所示

```
# 请求头
headers = {
    "authority": "www.xuetangx.com",
    "method": "POST",
   "scheme": "https",
   "accept": "application/json, text/plain, */*",
    "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate, br",
   "accept-language": "zh",
    "content-type": "application/json",
    "cookie": "provider=xuetang; django_language=zh",
   "django-language": "zh",
    "origin": "https://www.xuetangx.com",
    "Referer": "https://www.xuetangx.com/search?query=&org=&classify=1&type=&
       status=&page=1",
   "sec-fetch-dest": "empty",
    "sec-fetch-mode": "cors",
    "sec-fetch-site": "same-origin",
    "user-agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit
       /537.36 "
    "(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/119.0.0.0 Safari/537.36",
    "X-Client": "web",
    "Xtbz": "xt",
}
```

4. 除了请求头此外, 还需要 post 的提交表格数据



#### 代码如下

```
data = {
    "query": "",
    "chief_org": [],
    "classify": ["1"],
    "selling_type": [],
    "status": [],
    "appid": 10000,
}
```

5. 在前面第一步已经分析,采取的是 post 的页面的请求方法,那么借助FormRequest函数即可实现 post 请求。重写tart\_request(self)函数,然后经过这个函数不断的循环发送请

求, 该函数代码实现如下

6. 接着就是解析内容的阶段根据我们的需求,需要爬取课程名称,老师,所属学校以及课程 人数,那么将 items.py 文件如下实现:

```
class XuetangxItem(scrapy.Item):
# 课程名称、教师、学校、学生人数
course_name = scrapy.Field()
teacher = scrapy.Field()
school = scrapy.Field()
student_num = scrapy.Field()
```

7. 那么对于 response 返回的内容,使用 json.loads 处理获取到的 json 文件, json.loads() 函数 是将 json 格式数据转换为字典。网页 product\_list 部分显示如下:

```
▶ classify_name: ["计算机"]
▶ classroom_extra_info: {hours: 0, credit: 0}
▶ classroom_id: [16906211]
  cms_dept_id: 2
  combine_task: []
count: 545561
  course_card: {}
  course id: 697791
  course_platform: 1
  course_sign: "THU08091000247"
  cover: "https://qn-next.xuetangx.com/16559493041468.png"
  created: "2019-08-27T16:53:55+0800"
creator_source: 1
  curriculum_subject_id: 0
  curriculum_tag_ids: []
  curriculum_teachers: []
  curriculum_type_id: 0
  deleted: 0
  enroll num v4: 0
  enroll_play_num: 545560
ext_main_name: "C++语言程序设计基础"
  halt: false
  id: 4333
  is_train_valid: 0
  lecture: []
  live_status: {}
  mobile cover:
  modified: "2023-11-24T02:02:26+0800"
name: "C++语言程序设计基础"
▼ org: {big_logo_name: "https://qn-next.xuetangx.com/15676613232012.png",...}
    hig logo: "https://dn-next xuetangx com/15675957781755 nng"
```

那么对进行 product\_list 内容如下方式进行提取

```
def parse(self, response):
    for product in json.loads(response.body)["data"]["product_list"]:
        item = XuetangxItem()
        item["course_name"] = "课程名称: " + product["name"]
        item["teacher"] = "课程讲师: "
        for teacher in product["teacher"]: # 一个课程可能有多个讲师
            item["teacher"] += teacher["name"] + " "
        item["school"] = "开课学校: " + product["org"]["name"]
        item["student_num"] = "学生人数: " + str(product["count"])
```

8. 然后 pipelines 进行将数据写入 csv 文件, 那么 pipelines.py 文件如下所示

9. 最后当然需要将管道打开,那么 settings.py 文件如下所示

```
ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
# ITEM_PIPELINES = {'myproject.pipelines.MyPipeline': 300}

ITEM_PIPELINES = {'myproject.pipelines.XuetangxPipeline': 300}
```

#### 2.1.3 爬取结果

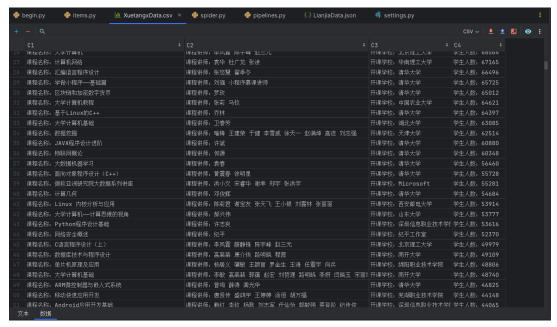


图 1: 学堂在线爬取结果

### 2.2 链家官网北京二手房数据爬取

#### 2.2.1 介绍

链家的官网是静态页面,相比之下要容易处理 审查页面,找到想提取的楼盘名称、总价、平米数、单价的 xpath,进行提取即可 此外,对于第 1 页,第 2 页,网页的 url 具有相似特征/pg1,/pg2;这使得爬取较为方便

## 2.2.2 爬取方法

1. 构造 spider

```
class LianjiaSpider(scrapy.spiders.Spider):
   name = "lianjia"
   allowed_domains = ["lianjia.com"]
   start_urls = [
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/dongcheng/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/xicheng/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/chaoyang/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
```

2. 需要爬取的信息有:楼盘名称、总价、平米数、单价。那么 items.py 中的代码如下

```
class LianjiaItem(scrapy.Item):
    # 楼盘名称、总价、平米数、单价
    name = scrapy.Field()
    price = scrapy.Field()
    area = scrapy.Field()
```

```
unit_price = scrapy.Field()
```

#### 3. 审查页面, 筛选想提取的信息, 如下

```
▼ 
▼ 
▼ 
▼ 
▼ 
            (li class="sellListContent" log-mod="list")
            ▼ 
                  (li class="sellListContent" log-mod="list")
                  (lick_event="SearchClick" data-lj_action_source_type="链家_PC_二手列表页卡片" data-lj_action_fb_query_id="7808108" log-mod="list" log-mo
               4/208799232" data-lj_action_resblock_id="1111027380567" data-lj_action_housedel_id="101122011479"
               ▶ <a class="noresultRecommend img LOGCLICKDATA" href="https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/101122011479.html"
                    target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-el="ershoufang" \ data-housecode="101122011479" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-el="ershoufang" \ data-housecode="101122011479" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-el="ershoufang" \ data-housecode="101122011479" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-el="ershoufang" \ data-housecode="101122011479" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-is\_focus \ data-sl> target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-sl= target="\_blank" \ data-log\_index="1" \ data-sl= target="\_blank" \ data-sl= target="\_
                     ....</a>
              ▼ <div class="info clear">
                     ▼ <div class="title">
                                  <a class href="https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/101122011479.html" ta</pre>
                                  data-el="ershoufang" data-housecode="101122011479" data-is_focus data_sl>新奥洋房 近地铁 满五唯一东西通透两
                                  居</a>
                                 <!-- 拆分标签 只留一个优先级最高的标签-->
                                  <span class="goodhouse_tag tagBlock">必看好房</span>
                                  ::after
                          </div>
                     ▶ <div class="flood"> ···· </div>
                     ▼ <div class="address">
                          ▼ <div class="houseInfo"> == $0
                                        </div>
                           </div>
                     ▶ <div class="followInfo"> ••• </div>
                      ▶ <div class="tag"> •• </div>
                      ▼ <div class="priceInfo">
                            ▼ <div class="totalPrice totalPrice2"> flex
                                           <i>> </i>
                                         <span class>828</span>
                                        .
<i>万</i>
                                    </div>
                            </div
                           </div>
                           ::after
                    </div>
               ▶ <div class="listButtonContainer"> --- </div>
```

## 在每个 sellListContent 类下面,每个 li 代表一个房子的信息。进行提取的代码如下

```
def parse(self, response):
   item = LianjiaItem()
    distinct = response.url.split("/")[4]
   page = response.url.split("/")[5]
   for each in response.xpath('//ul[@class="sellListContent"]/li'):
        item["name"] = "楼盘名称: " + each.xpath("div/div/a/text()").get()
        price_value = each.xpath(
            "div/div[@class='priceInfo']/div[@class='totalPrice totalPrice2']/
                span/text()"
       ).get()
        price_unit = each.xpath(
            "div/div[@class='priceInfo']/div[@class='totalPrice totalPrice2']/
               i[last()]/text()"
        ).get()
        item["price"] = "总价: " + f"{price_value}{price_unit}"
        area_text = each.xpath(
            ".//div[@class='address']/div[@class='houseInfo']/text()"
        match = re.search(r''(d+(\cdot,d+)?)) \# \#", area_text)
```

```
if match:
    item["area"] = "平米数: " + match.group(1) + "平米"

else:
    item["area"] = "平米数: " + "unknown"

item["unit_price"] = "单价: " + each.xpath(
    "div/div[@class='priceInfo']/div[@class='unitPrice']/span/text()"

).get()

if item["name"] and item["price"] and item["area"] and item["
    unit_price"]:
    yield item
```

为了便于提取平米数,使用了正则表达式 re 库

4. 因为需要提取前 5 页的内容,所以需要构造下一页的 URL,并发送一个新的请求,回调函数为自身的parse方法,实现翻页功能

5. 然后 pipelines 进行将数据写入 json 文件, 那么 pipelines.py 文件如下所示

```
class LianjiaPipeline:
    def __init__(self):
        self.file = open("LianjiaData.json", "w+", encoding="utf-8")
        self.writer = csv.writer(self.file)

def process_item(self, item, spider):
    dict_item = dict(item)
    json_str = json.dumps(dict_item, ensure_ascii=False) + "\n"
        self.file.write(json_str)
        return item

def close_spider(self, spider):
        self.file.close()
```

6. 最后需要将管道打开,那么 settings.py 文件如下所示

```
ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
# ITEM_PIPELINES = {'myproject.pipelines.MyPipeline': 300}
# ITEM_PIPELINES = {'myproject.pipelines.XuetangxPipeline': 300}
ITEM_PIPELINES = {'myproject.pipelines.LianjiaPipeline': 300}
```

#### 2.2.3 爬取结果

图 2: 链家爬取结果

## 3 附录: spider.py 完整代码

#### 3.1 爬取学堂在线

```
import scrapy
from ..items import XuetangxItem
import json
class XuetangxSpider(scrapy.spiders.Spider):
   name = "xuetangx"
    allowed_domains = ["xuetangx.com"]
    # 请求头
   headers = {
        "authority": "www.xuetangx.com",
        "method": "POST",
        "scheme": "https",
        "accept": "application/json, text/plain, */*",
        "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate, br",
        "accept-language": "zh",
        "content-type": "application/json",
        "cookie": "provider=xuetang; django_language=zh",
        "django-language": "zh",
        "origin": "https://www.xuetangx.com",
```

```
"Referer": "https://www.xuetangx.com/search?query=&org=&classify=1&type=&
       status=&page=1",
    "sec-fetch-dest": "empty",
    "sec-fetch-mode": "cors",
    "sec-fetch-site": "same-origin",
    "user-agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
    "(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/119.0.0.0 Safari/537.36",
    "X-Client": "web",
    "Xtbz": "xt",
}
data = {
   "query": "",
   "chief_org": [],
    "classify": ["1"],
    "selling_type": [],
    "status": [],
    "appid": 10000,
}
download_delay = 1
def start_requests(self):
    for page_num in range(1, 70):
        yield scrapy.FormRequest(
            url="https://www.xuetangx.com/api/v1/lms/get_product_list/?page={}"
                .format(
               page_num
           ),
            headers=self.headers,
           method="POST",
           body=json.dumps(self.data),
            callback=self.parse,
       )
def parse(self, response):
    for product in json.loads(response.body)["data"]["product_list"]:
        item = XuetangxItem()
        item["course_name"] = "课程名称: " + product["name"]
        item["teacher"] = "课程讲师:"
        for teacher in product["teacher"]: # 一个课程可能有多个讲师
            item["teacher"] += teacher["name"] + " "
        item["school"] = "开课学校: " + product["org"]["name"]
        item["student_num"] = "学生人数: " + str(product["count"])
       if (
           item["course_name"]
            and item["teacher"]
```

```
and item["school"]
and item["student_num"]
):
    yield item
```

### 3.2 爬取链家

```
import scrapy
from ..items import LianjiaItem
import re
class LianjiaSpider(scrapy.spiders.Spider):
    name = "lianjia"
    allowed_domains = ["lianjia.com"]
    start_urls = [
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/dongcheng/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/xicheng/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/chaoyang/pg1/",
        "https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/haidian/pg1/",
   ]
    def parse(self, response):
        item = LianjiaItem()
        distinct = response.url.split("/")[4]
        page = response.url.split("/")[5]
        for each in response.xpath('//ul[@class="sellListContent"]/li'):
            item["name"] = "楼盘名称: " + each.xpath("div/div/a/text()").get()
            price_value = each.xpath(
                "div/div[@class='priceInfo']/div[@class='totalPrice totalPrice2']/
                   span/text()"
            ).get()
            price_unit = each.xpath(
                "div/div[@class='priceInfo']/div[@class='totalPrice totalPrice2']/i
                    [last()]/text()"
            ).get()
            item["price"] = "总价: " + f"{price_value}{price_unit}"
            area_text = each.xpath(
                ".//div[@class='address']/div[@class='houseInfo']/text()"
           ).get()
            match = re.search(r''(d+(\cdot,d+)?) + *'', area_text)
            if match:
                item["area"] = "平米数: " + match.group(1) + "平米"
                item["area"] = "平米数: " + "unknown"
            item["unit_price"] = "单价: " + each.xpath(
```