## Day02回顾

### 请求模块(requests)

```
html = requests.get(url=url,headers=headers).text
html = requests.get(url=url,headers=headers).content.decode('utf-8')

with open('xxx.txt','w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
f.write(html)
```

### 编码模块(urllib.parse)

### 解析模块(re)

### ■ 使用流程

```
1 pattern = re.compile('正则表达式',re.S)
2 r_list = pattern.findall(html)
```

### ■ 贪婪匹配和非贪婪匹配

```
1 | 贪婪匹配(默认) : .*
2 | 非贪婪匹配 : .*?
```

### ■ 正则表达式分组

```
1 【1】想要什么内容在正则表达式中加()
2 【2】多个分组,先按整体正则匹配,然后再提取()中数据。
结果1(未匹配到数据): []
4 结果2(只有一个分组): ['', '', '']
5 结果3(正则多个分组): [(),(),()]
```

### 抓取步骤

```
1 【1】确定所抓取数据在响应中是否存在(右键 - 查看网页源码 - 搜索关键字)
2 【2】数据存在: 查看URL地址规律
3 【3】写正则表达式,来匹配数据
4 【4】程序结构
a>每爬取1个页面后随机休眠一段时间
```

```
# 程序结构
1
2
   class xxxSpider(object):
3
       def __init__(self):
           # 定义常用变量,url,headers及计数等
4
5
       def get_html(self):
6
7
           # 获取响应内容函数,使用随机User-Agent
8
9
       def parse_html(self):
           # 使用正则表达式来解析页面, 提取数据
10
11
       def save_html(self):
12
           # 将提取的数据按要求保存, csv、MySQL数据库等
13
14
15
       def run(self):
           # 程序入口函数, 用来控制整体逻辑
16
17
18
    if __name__ == '__main__':
       # 程序开始运行时间戳
19
20
       start = time.time()
21
       spider = xxxSpider()
22
       spider.run()
23
       # 程序运行结束时间戳
24
       end = time.time()
       print('执行时间:%.2f' % (end-start))
25
```

### 数据持久化-MySQL

```
1
    import pymysql
2
3
   # init (self):
        self.db = pymysql.connect('IP',...)
4
5
        self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
6
7
   # save_html(self,r_list):
8
        self.cursor.execute('sql',[data1])
9
        self.db.commit()
10
   # run(self):
11
        self.cursor.close()
12
13
       self.db.close()
```

# spider-day03笔记

### 瓜子二手车数据抓取 - 二级页面

### ■ 领取任务

```
【1】爬取地址
1
     瓜子网 - 我要买车
2
3
      https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/
4
5
   【2】爬取目标
      所有汽车的 汽车名称、行驶里程、排量、变速箱、价格
6
7
   【3】爬取分析
8
     *******一级页面需抓取*******
9
10
        1、车辆详情页的链接
11
      *******二级页面需抓取*******
12
        1、汽车名称
13
14
        2、行驶里程
        3、排量
15
        4、变速箱
16
        5、价格
17
```

#### ■ 实现步骤

```
1
    【1】确定响应内容中是否存在所需抓取数据 - 存在
2
3
    【2】找URL地址规律
4
       第1页: https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o1/#bread
5
       第2页: https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o2/#bread
6
       第n页: https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o{}/#bread
7
8
    【3】 写正则表达式
9
       一级页面正则表达式:<li data-scroll-track=.*?href="(.*?)"
10
       二级页面正则表达式:<div class="product-textbox">.*?<h2 class="titlebox">(.*?)</h2>.*?
11
    <span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span>(.*?)</span>.*?<li</pre>
   class="last"><span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span class="price-num">(.*?)</span>
12
   【4】代码实现
13
```

#### ■ 代码实现

```
1
    import requests
 2
    import re
 3
    import time
 4
    import random
 5
 6
   class GuaziSpider:
 7
        def init (self):
 8
            self.url = 'https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o{}/#bread'
 9
            self.headers = {
                 'Cookie':'antipas=B643vU290N4423L56048105H5340; uuid=1c286513-a2e1-4d4d-
10
    e9d5-231da3e8ee16; clueSourceCode=%2A%2300; ganji uuid=9858835725989223197831;
    sessionid=5c4c7246-25a1-4a16-8adb-678af786a472; lg=1; lng_lat=116.84757_39.8668;
    gps type=1; close finance popup=2020-10-13; cainfo=%7B%22ca a%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca b%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca s%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca n%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca medium%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca term%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca content%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca campaign%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca kw%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca i%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22scode%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22keyword%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca keywordid%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22display_finance_flag%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22platform%22%3A%221%22%2C%22version%22%3A1%2C%22client ab%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22guid%22%3A%221c286513-a2e1-4d4d-e9d5-
    231da3e8ee16%22%2C%22ca city%22%3A%22langfang%22%2C%22sessionid%22%3A%225c4c7246-25a1-
    4a16-8adb-678af786a472%22%7D; cityDomain=bj; user_city_id=12;
    preTime=%7B%22last%22%3A1602604364%2C%22this%22%3A1602604337%2C%22pre%22%3A1602604337%7
    D',
11
                'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.83 Safari/537.36',
12
            }
13
        def get html(self, url):
14
            """请求功能函数: 获取html"""
15
16
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=self.headers).content.decode('utf-8',
    'ignore')
17
18
            return html
19
20
        def re_func(self, regex, html):
```

```
21
           """解析功能函数:正则解析得到列表"""
22
           pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
23
           r_list = pattern.findall(html)
24
25
           return r_list
26
27
        def parse_html(self, one_url):
           """爬虫逻辑函数"""
28
           one_html = self.get_html(url=one_url)
30
           one regex = '
31
           href list = self.re func(regex=one regex, html=one html)
           for href in href list:
32
33
               two url = 'https://www.guazi.com' + href
34
               # 获取一辆汽车详情页的具体数据
35
               self.get one car info(two url)
               # 控制数据抓取的频率
36
               time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 1))
37
38
39
        def get one car info(self, two url):
           """获取一辆汽车的具体数据"""
40
41
           # 名称、行驶里程、排量、变速箱、价格
           two html = self.get html(url=two url)
42
43
           two regex = '<div class="product-textbox">.*?<h2 class="titlebox">(.*?)</h2>.*?
    <span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span>(.*?)</span>.*?<li</pre>
    class="last"><span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span class="price-num">(.*?)</span>'
44
           car info list = self.re func(regex=two regex, html=two html)
           # 获取具体数据
45
46
           item = {}
           item['name'] = car info list[0][0].strip().split('\r\n')[0].strip()
47
48
           item['km'] = car_info_list[0][1].strip()
49
           item['displace'] = car_info_list[0][2].strip()
50
           item['type'] = car_info_list[0][3].strip()
51
           item['price'] = car info list[0][4].strip()
52
           print(item)
53
54
        def run(self):
55
           for o in range(1, 6):
56
               one_url = self.url.format(o)
57
               self.parse html(one url=one url)
58
59
    if __name__ == '__main__':
60
        spider = GuaziSpider()
61
        spider.run()
```

### ■ 练习 - 将数据存入MySQL数据库

```
create database guazidb charset utf8;
use guazidb;
create table guazitab(
name varchar(200),
km varchar(100),
displace varchar(100),
type varchar(100),
price varchar(100)

charset=utf8;
```

#### ■ 使用redis实现增量爬虫-redis集合实现

```
1
    import requests
 2
    import re
 3
    import time
    import random
 4
 5
    import pymysql
 6
    import redis
    import sys
 7
 8
    from hashlib import md5
 9
10
11
    class GuaziSpider:
12
        def __init__(self):
13
            self.url = 'https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o{}/#bread'
14
            self.headers = {
15
                 'Cookie': 'antipas=B643vU290N4423L56048105H5340; uuid=1c286513-a2e1-4d4d-
    e9d5-231da3e8ee16; clueSourceCode=%2A%2300; ganji uuid=9858835725989223197831;
    sessionid=5c4c7246-25a1-4a16-8adb-678af786a472; lg=1; lng lat=116.84757 39.8668;
    gps type=1; close finance popup=2020-10-13; cainfo=%7B%22ca a%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca b%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca s%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca n%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca medium%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca term%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca content%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca campaign%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca kw%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca i%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22scode%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22keyword%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca keywordid%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22display finance flag%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22platform%22%3A%221%22%2C%22version%22%3A1%2C%22client ab%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22guid%22%3A%221c286513-a2e1-4d4d-e9d5-
    231da3e8ee16%22%2C%22ca city%22%3A%22langfang%22%2C%22sessionid%22%3A%225c4c7246-25a1-
    4a16-8adb-678af786a472%22%7D; cityDomain=bj; user city id=12;
    preTime=%7B%22last%22%3A1602604364%2C%22this%22%3A1602604337%2C%22pre%22%3A1602604337%7
16
                'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.83 Safari/537.36',
17
            # 连接MySQL
18
19
            self.db = pymysql.connect('localhost', 'root', '123456', 'guazidb',
    charset='utf8')
            self.cur = self.db.cursor()
20
            # 连接redis
21
22
            self.r = redis.Redis(host='localhost', port=6379, db=0)
23
24
        def get_html(self, url):
            """请求功能函数: 获取html"""
25
26
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=self.headers).content.decode('utf-8',
    'ignore')
27
            return html
28
29
        def re func(self, regex, html):
30
            """解析功能函数:正则解析得到列表"""
31
            pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
32
33
            r_list = pattern.findall(html)
34
35
            return r list
36
```

```
def md5 url(self, url):
37
            """功能函数3: md5加密生成指纹"""
38
           s = md5()
39
40
            s.update(url.encode())
41
42
            return s.hexdigest()
43
44
        def parse html(self, one url):
            """爬虫逻辑函数"""
45
46
           one html = self.get html(url=one url)
            one regex = '
47
           href list = self.re func(regex=one regex, html=one html)
48
49
           for href in href list:
50
               two url = 'https://www.guazi.com' + href
51
               # 生成指纹
               finger = self.md5_url(url=two_url)
52
               # 如果添加成功说明之前未抓取过
53
               if self.r.sadd('guazi:spider', finger) == 1:
54
55
                   # 获取一辆汽车详情页的具体数据
56
                   self.get one car info(two url)
57
                   # 控制数据抓取的频率
58
                   time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 1))
59
               else:
60
                   # 否则结束程序
                   sys.exit('更新完成')
61
62
63
        def get_one_car_info(self, two_url):
            """获取一辆汽车的具体数据"""
64
            # 名称、行驶里程、排量、变速箱、价格
65
66
           two html = self.get html(url=two url)
67
           two regex = '<div class="product-textbox">.*?<h2 class="titlebox">(.*?)</h2>.*?
    <span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span>(.*?)</span>.*?<li</pre>
    class="last"><span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span class="price-num">(.*?)</span>'
68
           car info list = self.re func(regex=two regex, html=two html)
69
           # 获取具体数据
70
           item = {}
71
            item['name'] = car_info_list[0][0].strip().split('\r\n')[0].strip()
            item['km'] = car_info_list[0][1].strip()
72
73
            item['displace'] = car info list[0][2].strip()
            item['type'] = car_info_list[0][3].strip()
74
75
            item['price'] = car_info_list[0][4].strip()
76
           print(item)
77
78
           li = [item['name'], item['km'], item['displace'], item['type'], item['price']]
79
            ins = 'insert into guazitab values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)'
80
            self.cur.execute(ins, li)
            self.db.commit()
81
82
83
        def run(self):
84
85
           for o in range(1, 2):
86
               one url = self.url.format(o)
87
               self.parse_html(one_url=one_url)
88
           # 断开数据库
89
            self.cur.close()
90
           self.db.close()
91
```

### 汽车之家数据抓取 - 二级页面

#### ■ 领取任务

```
【1】爬取地址
1
2
      汽车之家 - 二手车 - 价格从低到高
3
      https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0 0msdgscncgpi1lto1csp1exx0/
4
5
6
    【2】爬取目标
7
      所有汽车的 型号、行驶里程、上牌时间、档位、排量、车辆所在地、价格
8
9
    【3】爬取分析
      ********一级页面需抓取********
10
         1、车辆详情页的链接
11
12
      *******二级页面需抓取********
13
         1、名称
14
15
         2、行驶里程
         3、上牌时间
16
17
         4、档位
         5、排量
18
         6、车辆所在地
19
20
         7、价格
```

#### ■ 实现步骤

```
【1】确定响应内容中是否存在所需抓取数据 - 存在
1
2
3
    【2】找URL地址规律
4
       第1页: https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0 0msdgscncgpillto1csp1exx0/
5
       第2页: https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0_0msdgscncgpi1lto1csp2exx0/
6
       第n页: https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0_0msdgscncgpi1lto1csp{}exx0/
7
8
    【3】 写正则表达式
       一级页面正则表达式:
9
10
       二级页面正则表达式:<div class="car-box">.*?<h3 class="car-brand-name">(.*?)</h3>.*?
   .*?.*?</hd>(.*?)</hd>.*?<hd>(.*?)</hd>.*?<hd>></hd></hd></rr>
   (.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<span class="price" id="overlayPrice">\( \tau \) (.*?)<b>
11
   【4】代码实现
12
   <div class="car-box">.*?<h3 class="car-brand-name">(.*?)</h3>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>
   (.*?)</hd>.*?<hd>(.*?)</hd>.*?<hd>(.*?)</hd>.*?<span class="price" id="overlayPrice">¥
   (.*?)<b>
```

### ■ 代码实现

```
1 """
```

```
汽车之家二手车数据抓取
2
3
    分析:
       1. 一级页面: 每辆汽车详情页的链接
4
5
       2. 二级页面: 每辆汽车具体的数据
6
7
    import requests
8
    import re
9
    import time
10
    import random
11
    from fake useragent import UserAgent
12
    import pymongo
13
14
    class CarSpider:
15
       def init (self):
16
           self.url = 'https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0 0msdgscncgpi1lto1csp{}exx0/?
    pvareaid=102179#currengpostion'
17
           # 3个对象
           self.conn = pymongo.MongoClient('localhost', 27017)
18
19
           self.db = self.conn['cardb']
           self.myset = self.db['carset']
20
21
       def get_html(self, url):
22
           """功能函数1: 请求功能函数"""
23
24
           headers = {'User-Agent': UserAgent().random}
25
           # ignore参数:解码时遇到不识别的字符直接忽略掉
26
           html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).content.decode('gb2312',
    'ignore')
27
28
           return html
29
30
       def re_func(self, regex, html):
31
           """功能函数2:解析功能函数"""
32
           pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
33
           r list = pattern.findall(html)
34
35
           return r_list
36
37
       def parse_html(self, one_url):
38
           """爬虫逻辑函数"""
39
           one html = self.get html(url=one url)
           one_regex = ''
40
           # href_list: ['/declear/xxx.html', '', '', '', ...]
41
42
           href_list = self.re_func(one_regex, one_html)
43
           for href in href list:
               # 拼接完整URL地址,发请求提取具体汽车信息
44
45
               self.get one car info(href)
               time.sleep(random.randint(1, 2))
46
47
       def get_one_car_info(self, href):
48
           """提取一辆汽车的具体信息"""
49
50
           two url = 'https://www.che168.com' + href
           two_html = self.get_html(url=two_url)
51
           two_regex = '<div class="car-box">.*?<h3 class="car-brand-name">(.*?)</h3>.*?
52
    .*?.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>
    (.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<span class="price" id="overlayPrice">\(.*?)<b>'
53
           # car info list:
54
           # [('宝马','12万公里','2004年','自动/2.5L','北京','4.20')]
```

```
55
            car info list = self.re func(two regex, two html)
56
            item = {}
57
            item['name'] = car_info_list[0][0].strip()
58
             item['km'] = car_info_list[0][1].strip()
59
            item['time'] = car_info_list[0][2].strip()
60
            item['type'] = car info list[0][3].split('/')[0].strip()
            item['displace'] = car_info_list[0][3].split('/')[1].strip()
61
            item['address'] = car_info_list[0][4].strip()
62
            item['price'] = car_info_list[0][5].strip()
63
64
65
            print(item)
            # 数据存入到MongoDB数据库
66
67
            self.myset.insert one(item)
68
69
        def run(self):
70
            for page in range(1, 5):
71
                page url = self.url.format(page)
72
                self.parse_html(page_url)
73
    if __name__ == '__main__':
74
75
        spider = CarSpider()
76
        spider.run()
```

#### ■ 练习 - 将数据存入MvSOL数据库

```
1
   create database cardb charset utf8;
2
   use cardb;
3
   create table cartab(
   name varchar(100),
   km varchar(50),
6
   years varchar(50),
7
   type varchar(50),
8
   displacement varchar(50),
9
   city varchar(50),
10 price varchar(50)
   )charset=utf8;
```

#### ■ 使用redis实现增量爬虫

```
1
2
   汽车之家二手车数据抓取
3
   一、分析:
      1. 一级页面: 每辆汽车详情页的链接
4
     2. 二级页面: 每辆汽车具体的数据
5
   二、建立自己的User-Agent池:
6
7
      1. sudo pip3 install fake useragent
8
      2. from fake_useragent import UserAgent
9
        UserAgent().random
10
   三、使用redis中集合实现增量爬虫
      原理:根据sadd()的返回值来确定之前是否抓取过
11
         返回值为1: 说明之前没有抓取过
12
         返回值为0: 说明之前已经抓取过,程序结束
13
14
15
   import requests
   import re
```

```
import time
17
18
    import random
19
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
20
    import pymongo
    import redis
21
22
    from hashlib import md5
23
    import sys
24
25
    class CarSpider:
26
       def __init__(self):
27
           self.url = 'https://www.che168.com/beijing/a0 0msdgscncgpi1lto1csp{}exx0/?
    pvareaid=102179#currengpostion'
28
           # mongodb3个对象
29
           self.conn = pymongo.MongoClient('localhost', 27017)
30
           self.db = self.conn['cardb']
           self.myset = self.db['carset']
31
           # 连接到redis
32
           self.r = redis.Redis(host='localhost', port=6379, db=0)
33
34
       def get html(self, url):
35
           """功能函数1: 请求功能函数"""
36
37
           headers = {'User-Agent': UserAgent().random}
38
           # ignore参数:解码时遇到不识别的字符直接忽略掉
39
           html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).content.decode('gb2312',
    'ignore')
40
           return html
41
42
        def re_func(self, regex, html):
43
           """功能函数2:解析功能函数"""
45
           pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
           r_list = pattern.findall(html)
46
47
48
           return r_list
49
50
        def md5_url(self, url):
           """功能函数:对url进行md5加密"""
52
           s = md5()
53
           s.update(url.encode())
54
55
           return s.hexdigest()
56
57
        def parse_html(self, one_url):
           """爬虫逻辑函数"""
58
59
           one_html = self.get_html(url=one_url)
           one regex = '
           # href_list: ['/declear/xxx.html', '', '', '', ...]
61
62
           href_list = self.re_func(one_regex, one_html)
           for href in href_list:
63
               finger = self.md5 url(href)
64
               # 返回值1:之前没抓过
65
               if self.r.sadd('car:spiders', finger) == 1:
66
                   #拼接完整URL地址,发请求提取具体汽车信息
67
68
                   self.get_one_car_info(href)
69
                   time.sleep(random.randint(1, 2))
70
               else:
                   # 一旦发现之前抓过的,则彻底终止程序
71
```

```
72
                                                         sys.exit('更新完成')
  73
  74
                        def get_one_car_info(self, href):
                                   """提取一辆汽车的具体信息"""
  75
                                   two_url = 'https://www.che168.com' + href
  76
  77
                                   two html = self.get html(url=two url)
  78
                                   two_regex = '<div class="car-box">.*?<h3 class="car-brand-name">(.*?)</h3>.*?
              .*?.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>
              (.*?)</h4>.*?<h4>(.*?)</h4>.*?<span class="price" id="overlayPrice">\( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \
  79
                                   # car info list:
                                   # [('宝马','12万公里','2004年','自动/2.5L','北京','4.20')]
  80
                                   car info list = self.re func(two regex, two html)
  81
  82
  83
                                   item['name'] = car_info_list[0][0].strip()
                                   item['km'] = car info list[0][1].strip()
                                   item['time'] = car_info_list[0][2].strip()
  85
                                   item['type'] = car info list[0][3].split('/')[0].strip()
  86
                                   item['displace'] = car_info_list[0][3].split('/')[1].strip()
  87
  88
                                   item['address'] = car_info_list[0][4].strip()
                                   item['price'] = car_info_list[0][5].strip()
  89
  90
  91
                                   print(item)
                                   # 数据存入到MongoDB数据库
  92
  93
                                   self.myset.insert one(item)
  94
  95
                        def run(self):
                                   for page in range(1, 5):
  96
  97
                                              page url = self.url.format(page)
  98
                                              self.parse html(page url)
  99
100
              if __name__ == '__main__':
101
                        spider = CarSpider()
102
                         spider.run()
```

### 数据持久化 - MySQL

### ■ 瓜子二手车数据存入MySQL数据库

```
1
    import requests
2
    import re
3
    import time
    import random
5
    import pymysql
6
7
    class GuaziSpider:
8
        def __init__(self):
9
            self.url = 'https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o{}/#bread'
10
            self.headers = {
```

```
11
                'Cookie': 'antipas=B643vU290N4423L56048105H5340: uuid=1c286513-a2e1-4d4d-
    e9d5-231da3e8ee16; clueSourceCode=%2A%2300; ganji uuid=9858835725989223197831;
    sessionid=5c4c7246-25a1-4a16-8adb-678af786a472; lg=1; lng lat=116.84757 39.8668;
    gps_type=1; close_finance_popup=2020-10-13; cainfo=%7B%22ca_a%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca b%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca s%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca n%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca medium%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca term%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca content%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca campaign%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca kw%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca i%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22scode%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22keyword%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca keywordid%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22display finance flag%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22platform%22%3A%221%22%2C%22version%22%3A1%2C%22client ab%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22guid%22%3A%221c286513-a2e1-4d4d-e9d5-
    231da3e8ee16%22%2C%22ca city%22%3A%22langfang%22%2C%22sessionid%22%3A%225c4c7246-25a1-
    4a16-8adb-678af786a472%22%7D; cityDomain=bj; user city id=12;
    preTime=%7B%221ast%22%3A1602604364%2C%22this%22%3A1602604337%2C%22pre%22%3A1602604337%7
    D',
                'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36
12
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.83 Safari/537.36',
13
            self.db = pymysql.connect('localhost', 'root', '123456', 'guazidb',
14
    charset='utf8')
15
            self.cur = self.db.cursor()
16
17
        def get html(self, url):
            """请求功能函数: 获取html"""
18
19
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=self.headers).content.decode('utf-8',
    'ignore')
20
            return html
21
22
23
        def re_func(self, regex, html):
24
            """解析功能函数:正则解析得到列表"""
25
            pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
26
            r list = pattern.findall(html)
27
28
            return r_list
29
30
        def parse_html(self, one_url):
31
            """爬虫逻辑函数"""
            one html = self.get html(url=one url)
32
            one regex = '
33
34
            href_list = self.re_func(regex=one_regex, html=one_html)
35
            for href in href list:
                two url = 'https://www.guazi.com' + href
36
               # 获取一辆汽车详情页的具体数据
37
38
               self.get one car info(two url)
39
                # 控制数据抓取的频率
40
               time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 1))
41
42
        def get one car info(self, two url):
            """获取一辆汽车的具体数据"""
43
44
            # 名称、行驶里程、排量、变速箱、价格
45
            two_html = self.get_html(url=two_url)
46
            two_regex = '<div class="product-textbox">.*?<h2 class="titlebox">(.*?)</h2>.*?
    <span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span>(.*?)</span>.*?<li</pre>
    class="last"><span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span class="price-num">(.*?)</span>'
47
            car info list = self.re func(regex=two regex, html=two html)
```

```
48
            # 获取具体数据
49
            item = {}
50
            item['name'] = car_info_list[0][0].strip().split('\r\n')[0].strip()
51
            item['km'] = car_info_list[0][1].strip()
            item['displace'] = car_info_list[0][2].strip()
52
53
            item['type'] = car info list[0][3].strip()
54
            item['price'] = car_info_list[0][4].strip()
55
            print(item)
56
57
            li = [item['name'], item['km'], item['displace'], item['type'], item['price']]
            ins = 'insert into guazitab values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)'
58
59
            self.cur.execute(ins, li)
60
            self.db.commit()
61
62
        def run(self):
63
            for o in range(1, 3):
64
                one url = self.url.format(o)
65
66
                self.parse html(one url=one url)
            # 断开数据库
67
68
            self.cur.close()
            self.db.close()
69
70
71
    if name == ' main ':
72
        spider = GuaziSpider()
73
        spider.run()
```

### 数据持久化 - csv

#### ■ csv描述

```
1
    【1】作用
      将爬取的数据存放到本地的csv文件中
2
3
4
    【2】使用流程
5
       2.1> 打开csv文件
       2.2> 初始化写入对象
6
       2.3> 写入数据(参数为列表)
7
8
    【3】示例代码
9
10
       import csv
11
       with open('sky.csv','w') as f:
12
          writer = csv.writer(f)
13
          writer.writerow([])
```

#### 示例

```
1 【1】题目描述
2 创建 test.csv 文件, 在文件中写入数据

3 【2】数据写入 - writerow([])方法
5 import csv
6 with open('test.csv','w') as f:
7 writer = csv.writer(f)
8 writer.writerow(['超哥哥','25'])
```

### ■ 练习 - 使用 writerow() 方法将瓜子二手车数据存入本地 guazi.csv 文件

```
1 【1】在 __init__() 中打开csv文件,因为csv文件只需要打开和关闭1次即可
2 【2】在 save_html() 中将所抓取的数据处理成列表,使用writerow()方法写入
3 【3】在run() 中等数据抓取完成后关闭文件
```

#### ■ 代码实现

```
1
   import requests
 2
   import re
 3
    import time
    import random
 5
    import csv
 6
 7
   class GuaziSpider:
 8
        def __init__(self):
 9
            self.url = 'https://www.guazi.com/bj/buy/o{}/#bread'
10
            self.headers = {
11
                 'Cookie':'antipas=B643vU290N4423L56048105H5340; uuid=1c286513-a2e1-4d4d-
    e9d5-231da3e8ee16; clueSourceCode=%2A%2300; ganji_uuid=9858835725989223197831;
    sessionid=5c4c7246-25a1-4a16-8adb-678af786a472; lg=1; lng lat=116.84757 39.8668;
    gps type=1; close finance popup=2020-10-13; cainfo=%7B%22ca a%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca b%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca s%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca n%22%3A%22self%22%2C%22ca medium%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca term%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca content%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca campaign%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22ca kw%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca i%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22scode%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22keyword%22%3A%22-%22%2C%22ca keywordid%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22display finance flag%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22platform%22%3A%221%22%2C%22version%22%3A1%2C%22client ab%22%3A%22-
    %22%2C%22guid%22%3A%221c286513-a2e1-4d4d-e9d5-
    231da3e8ee16%22%2C%22ca_city%22%3A%22langfang%22%2C%22sessionid%22%3A%225c4c7246-25a1-
    4a16-8adb-678af786a472%22%7D; cityDomain=bj; user city id=12;
    preTime=%7B%22last%22%3A1602604364%2C%22this%22%3A1602604337%2C%22pre%22%3A1602604337%7
    D',
                'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36
12
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.83 Safari/537.36',
13
            # 打开文件、创建csv写入对象
14
15
            self.f = open('guazi.csv', 'w', newline='')
            self.writer = csv.writer(self.f)
16
17
        def get_html(self, url):
18
            """请求功能函数: 获取html"""
19
20
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=self.headers).content.decode('utf-8',
    'ignore')
21
```

```
22
           return html
23
24
        def re_func(self, regex, html):
            """解析功能函数:正则解析得到列表"""
25
           pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
26
27
           r list = pattern.findall(html)
28
           return r list
29
30
31
       def parse html(self, one url):
            """爬虫逻辑函数"""
32
           one html = self.get html(url=one url)
33
34
           one regex = '
           href_list = self.re_func(regex=one_regex, html=one_html)
35
36
           for href in href list:
               two_url = 'https://www.guazi.com' + href
37
               # 获取一辆汽车详情页的具体数据
38
               self.get one car info(two url)
39
40
               # 控制数据抓取的频率
41
               time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 1))
42
43
        def get one car info(self, two url):
            """获取一辆汽车的具体数据"""
44
45
            # 名称、行驶里程、排量、变速箱、价格
           two_html = self.get_html(url=two_url)
46
47
           two regex = '<div class="product-textbox">.*?<h2 class="titlebox">(.*?)</h2>.*?
    <span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span>(.*?)</span>.*?<li</pre>
    class="last"><span>(.*?)</span>.*?<span class="price-num">(.*?)</span>'
            car info list = self.re func(regex=two regex, html=two html)
48
           # 获取具体数据
49
50
           item = {}
51
            item['name'] = car_info_list[0][0].strip().split('\r\n')[0].strip()
52
            item['km'] = car info list[0][1].strip()
53
            item['displace'] = car_info_list[0][2].strip()
54
            item['type'] = car info list[0][3].strip()
55
           item['price'] = car_info_list[0][4].strip()
56
           print(item)
57
58
           # 将数据处理成列表,并存入csv文件
           li = [item['name'], item['km'], item['displace'], item['type'], item['price']]
59
60
           self.writer.writerow(li)
61
        def run(self):
62
           for o in range(1, 2):
63
               one url = self.url.format(o)
64
65
               self.parse html(one url=one url)
66
67
           # 关闭文件
           self.f.close()
68
69
    if __name__ == '__main__':
70
71
        spider = GuaziSpider()
72
        spider.run()
```

### Chrome浏览器安装插件

### ■ 安装方法

```
【1】在线安装
1
      1.1> 下载插件 - google访问助手
2
3
     1.2> 安装插件 - google访问助手: Chrome浏览器-设置-更多工具-扩展程序-开发者模式-拖拽(解压
   后的插件)
     1.3> 在线安装其他插件 - 打开google访问助手 - google应用商店 - 搜索插件 - 添加即可
4
5
   【2】离线安装
6
7
     2.1> 网上下载插件 - xxx.crx 重命名为 xxx.zip
     2.2> Chrome浏览器-设置-更多工具-扩展程序-开发者模式
8
9
     2.3> 拖拽 插件(或者解压后文件夹) 到浏览器中
10
     2.4> 重启浏览器, 使插件生效
```

### ■ 爬虫常用插件

```
1 【1】google-access-helper : 谷歌访问助手,可访问 谷歌应用商店
2 【2】Xpath Helper: 轻松获取HTML元素的xPath路径
3 打开/关闭: Ctrl + Shift + x
4 【3】JsonView: 格式化输出json格式数据
5 【4】Proxy SwitchyOmega: Chrome浏览器中的代理管理扩展程序
```

### xpath解析

### ■ 定义

1 XPath即为XML路径语言,它是一种用来确定XML文档中某部分位置的语言,同样适用于HTML文档的检索

### ■ 匹配演示 - 猫眼电影top100

```
1
    【1】查找所有的dd节点
2
      //dd
3
    【2】获取所有电影的名称的a节点: 所有class属性值为name的a节点
4
      //p[@class="name"]/a
5
    【3】获取d1节点下第2个dd节点的电影节点
      //dl[@class="board-wrapper"]/dd[2]
6
7
    【4】获取所有电影详情页链接: 获取每个电影的a节点的href的属性值
8
      //p[@class="name"]/a/@href
9
10
    【注意】
      1> 只要涉及到条件,加 [] : //dl[@class="xxx"] //dl/dd[2]
11
      2> 只要获取属性值,加 @ : //dl[@class="xxx"] //p/a/@href
12
```

#### ■ 选取节点

```
1 【1】//: 从所有节点中查找(包括子节点和后代节点)
2 【2】@: 获取属性值
3 使用场景1(属性值作为条件)
```

```
//div[@class="movie-item-info"]
4
 5
      2.2> 使用场景2 (直接获取属性值)
 6
          //div[@class="movie-item-info"]/a/img/@src
 7
    【3】练习 - 猫眼电影top100
8
9
     3.1> 匹配电影名称
10
         //div[@class="movie-item-info"]/p[1]/a/@title
11
     3.2> 匹配电影主演
         //div[@class="movie-item-info"]/p[2]/text()
12
13
     3.3> 匹配上映时间
         //div[@class="movie-item-info"]/p[3]/text()
14
15
     3.4> 匹配电影链接
16
         //div[@class="movie-item-info"]/p[1]/a/@href
```

### ■ 匹配多路径(或)

```
1 xpath表达式1 xpath表达式2 xpath表达式3
```

### ■ 常用函数

### ■ 终极总结

### ■ 课堂练习

```
1
    【1】匹配汽车之家-二手车,所有汽车的链接:
       //li[@class="cards-li list-photo-li"]/a[1]/@href
2
3
       //a[@class="carinfo"]/@href
    【2】匹配汽车之家-汽车详情页中,汽车的
4
5
        2.1)名称: //div[@class="car-box"]/h3/text()
6
        2.2<mark>)</mark>里程: //ul/li[1]/h4/text()
        2.3)时间: //ul/li[2]/h4/text()
7
        2.4)挡位+排量: //ul/li[3]/h4/text()
8
9
        2.5)所在地: //ul/li[4]/h4/text()
10
        2.6)价格: //div[@class="brand-price-item"]/span[@class="price"]/text()
```

## 作业

4	【4】 工则抓取壳端囱 7.4.4.25.6.7 统信息
Τ	【1】正则抓取豆瓣图书top250书籍信息
2	地址: https://book.douban.com/top250 <mark>?</mark> icn=index-book250-all
3	抓取目标: 书籍名称、书籍信息、书籍评分、书籍评论人数、书籍描述
4	
5	【2】使用xpath helper在页面中匹配豆瓣图书top250的信息,写出对应的xpath表达式
6	书籍名称:
7	书籍信息:
8	书籍评分:
9	评论人数:
10	书籍描述: