温州大学瓯江学院理工分院

爬虫与数据分析 实验报告

实验名称:		爬虫						
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•	实验	- 1 131

学习 python

二、实验环境:

Pycharm, python3.7

三、实验内容和要求:

- 1.redis分布式爬虫
- 2.12306验证码
- 3.scrapy框架
- 4.反爬虫策略
- 5.百度百科词条

四、实验步骤:

1. 目录

第一章	redis 分布式爬虫	2
2. 代码如	下:	3
3. 截图如	下:	6
第二章	12306 验证码	7
4. 代码	如下:	7
	下:	
6. 笔记部	分:	ç
第三章	scrapy 框架	9
	下:1	
8. 截图如	下:1	3
第四章	反爬虫策略1	4
9. 修改请	求 header1	4
10. 修改	爬虫的时间间隔1	4
11. 使用	代理1	5
第五章	百度百科词条1	5
12. 代码	如下:	5
13. 截图	如下:	6
14. 代码	如下:1	7
15. 截图	如下:	C

五、实验结果与分析(含程序、数据记录及分析和实验总结等):

第一章 redis 分布式爬虫

安装试验如下:

第一台机器

```
D:\360down1oads\Redis-x64-3.0.504>redis-server.exe redis.windows.conf
                                                      Redis 3.0.504 (00000000/0) 64 bit
                                                      Running in standalone mode
Port: 6379
PID: 7984
                                                              http://redis.io
        04 Jun 19:27:27.757 \# Server started, Redis version 3.0.504 04 Jun 19:27:27.759 * The server is now ready to accept connections on port 6379
```

第二台机器

```
D:\360down1oads\Redis-x64-3.0.504>redis-c1i.exe -h 127.0.0.1 -p 6379
127.0.0.1:6379> set mykey 123
127.0.0.1:6379> get πykey
```

```
Master.py
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import re
import time
from redis import Redis
headers={ 'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/52.0.2743.116
Safari/537.36' }
def push_redis_list():
     r = Redis(host='127.0.0.1', port=6379)
     print (r.keys('*'))
     link_list = []
     with open('1.txt', 'r') as file:
          file_list = file.readlines()
          for eachone in file_list:
               link = each one.split('\t')[1]
               link = link.replace('\n',")
               link_list.append(link)
               if len(link list) == 100:
                    break
```

```
for url in link_list:
         response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, timeout=20)
          soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'lxml')
         img_list = soup.find_all('img')
         for img in img_list:
              img_url = img['src']
              if img_url != ":
                   print ("加入的图片 url: ", img_url)
                   r.lpush('img_url',img_url)
         print ('现在图片链接的个数为', r.llen('img_url'))
     return
def get_img():
    r = Redis(host='127.0.0.1', port=6379)
     while True:
         try:
              url = r.lpop('img_url')
              url = url.decode('ascii')
              try:
                   response = requests.get(url, headers=headers,timeout = 20)
                   name = int(time.time())
                   f = open(str(name)+ url[-4:], 'wb')
                   f.write(response.content)
                   f.close()
                   print ('已经获取图片', url)
              except Exception as e:
                   print ('爬取图片过程出问题', e)
              time.sleep(3)
         except Exception as e:
              print (e)
              time.sleep(10)
              break
     return
if __name__ == '__main__':
    this_machine = 'master'
     print ('开始分布式爬虫')
     if this_machine == 'master':
         push_redis_list()
    else:
         get_img()
slave.py
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import re
```

```
import time
from redis import Redis
headers={ 'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/52.0.2743.116
Safari/537.36' }
def push_redis_list():
     r = Redis(host='127.0.0.1', port=6379)
     print (r.keys('*'))
     link_list = []
     with open('1.txt', 'r') as file:
          file_list = file.readlines()
          for eachone in file list:
               link = each one.split('\t')[1]
               link = link.replace('\n',")
               link_list.append(link)
               if len(link\_list) == 100:
                    break
     for url in link_list:
          response = requests.get(url, headers=headers, timeout=20)
          soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'lxml')
          img_list = soup.find_all('img')
          for img in img_list:
               img_url = img['src']
               if img_url != ":
                    print ("加入的图片 url: ", img_url)
                    r.lpush('img_url',img_url)
          print ('现在图片链接的个数为', r.llen('img_url'))
     return
def get_img():
     r = Redis(host='127.0.0.1', port=6379)
     while True:
          try:
               url = r.lpop('img_url')
               url = url.decode('ascii')
               if url[:2] == '//':
                    url = 'http:' + url
               print (url)
               try:
                    response = requests.get(url, headers=headers,timeout = 20)
                    name = int(time.time())
                    f = open(str(name) + url[-4:], 'wb')
                    f.write(response.content)
                    f.close()
```

```
print ('已经获取图片', url)
                     except Exception as e:
                             print ('爬取图片过程出问题', e)
                     time.sleep(3)
              except Exception as e:
                     print (e)
                     time.sleep(10)
                     break
       return
if __name__ == '__main__':
       this_machine = 'slave'
       print ('开始分布式爬虫')
       if this_machine == 'master':
              push_redis_list()
       else:
              get_img()
3. 截图如下:
获取图片 url
=== RESTART: D:\360downloads\PythonScraping-master\Cha 12 -分布式爬生
---
开始分布式爬虫
[b'mykey']
加入的图片url: //www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png
加入的图片url: //www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png?qua=high
加入的图片url: //www.baidu.com/img/baidu_jgylogo3.gif
加入的图片url: //www.baidu.com/img/baidu_resultlogo@2.png
现在图片链接的个数为 4
下载第一步获取的 url 的图片在默认文件夹下
 === RESTART: D:\360downloads\PythonScraping-master\Cha 12 -分布式爬虫\slave.py =
---

开始分布式爬虫

http://www.baidu.com/img/baidu_resultlogo@2.png

已经获取图片 http://www.baidu.com/img/baidu_resultlogo@2.png

http://www.baidu.com/img/baidu_jgylogo3.gif

已经获取图片 http://www.baidu.com/img/baidu_jgylogo3.gif

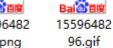
http://www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png?qua=high

已经获取图片 http://www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png?qua=high
 http://www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png
已经获取图片 http://www.baidu.com/img/bd_logo1.png
'NoneType' object has no attribute 'decode'
```

获取的图片:









15596482 99high



第二章 12306 验证码

```
import requests
from PIL import Image
import json
import config
#cookie 保持
#第一步: 请求首页面, 获取 cookie
UA = "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/49.0.2623.13 Safari/537.36"
header = {"User-Agent": UA,
         "Referer": "http://www.v2ex.com/signin"
session=requests. Session()
ur I="https://kyfw. 12306. cn/otn/login/userLogin"
response=session.get(url)
#第二步: 下载验证码
captcha_url="https://kyfw.12306.cn/passport/captcha/captcha-image?login_site=E&module=login&rand=sjrand&0.5604448691516117"
cap_response=session.get(captcha_url)
#保存验证码
with open('1.jpg', 'wb') as f:
   f.\ write (cap\_response.\ content)
img=Image.open('1.jpg')
img. show()#将图片表示出来,用画图工具打开,然后就能看见像素
ver=input("请输入验证码>>>")#从验证码中得知的像素
f. close()
#第三步:校验验证码
check_ur I="https://kyfw. 12306. cn/passport/captcha/captcha-check"
data={
    "answer":ver,
    "login_site":"E",
    "rand": "sjrand"
check_response=session. post(check_url, data=data, headers = header)
```

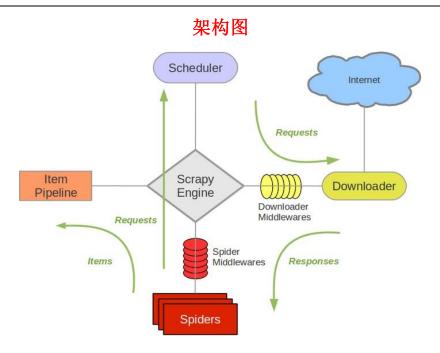
```
print(check_response.text)
#判断校验结果
#if not check_response["result_code"]=="4":
   # exit("验证码校验失败, 请重新登陆")
#第四步: 登录
login_url="https://kyfw.12306.cn/passport/web/login"
login_data={
    "username": config. username,
    "password":config.password,
    "appid": "otn"
login_response=session.post(login_url, data=login_data, headers = header)
print(login_response)
#第五步: 获取权限 token
f_url="https://kyfw. 12306. cn/passport/web/auth/uamtk"
f_data={
    "appid": "otn"
{\tt res=session.\,post}\,({\tt f\_url,\,data=f\_data})
print(res)
#第六步: 获取权限
#auth_url="https://kyfw. 12306. cn/otn/uamauthclient"
#auth_data={
   # "tk":token['newapptk']
   # }
#res=session. post(auth_url, data=auth_data, headers = header)
#print(res. text)
#最后一步: 跳转登录
login_redirect="https://kyfw.12306.cn/otn/index/initMy12306Api"
response=session.get(login_redirect)
print(response.text)
```

5. 截图如下:

```
请输入验证码>>>256, 47
 {"result_message":"验证码校验成功","result_code":"4"}
<Response [200]>
<Response [200]>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
\\ \verb|\disp| xmlns="$\underline{\text{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}}"\\ \verb|\disp| head\\ \verb|\disp| meta & \underline{\text{http-equive}}"\\ X-\underline{\text{UA-Compatible}}" & \text{content="IE-edge}"\\ \verb|\disp| / meta & \underline{\text{http-equive}}"\\ \verb|\disp| xmlns="\underline{\text{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}}"\\ \verb|\disp| xmlns="\underline{\text{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml}}
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
link href="/otn/resources/css/validation.css" rel="stylesheet" />
link href="/otn/resources/merged/common_css.css?cssVersion=1.9051" rel="stylesheet" />
link rel="icon" href="/otn/resources/images/ots/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
rel="shortcut icon" href="/otn/resources/images/ots/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
<script>
/*<![CDATA[*/
   var ctx='/otn/';
   var globalRepeatSubmitToken = null;
    var global_lang = 'zh_CN';
   var sessionInit = '':
   var isShowNotice = null;
   var CLeftTicketUrl = null;
   var isTestFlow = null:
   var isMobileCheck = null;
 var passport_appId = 'otn'
```

6. 笔记部分:

```
3.分析流程
   -。访问登陆页面
       cookie保持
       url='https://kyfw.12306.cn/otn/login/userLogin'
       method=get
    二。下载验证码
      ur1=""
       method=get
   三。验证验证码
       url=""
       method=post
       from data 参数
          answer:254,106
          login site:E
           rand:sjrand
   四。校验用户名和密码
       url=""
       method=post
       from data 参数
          username: 15968919415
          password: 0914Jongsuk
          appid: otn
   五。获取权限token
       url=""
       method=post
       from data 参数 ·
          appid: otn
       获取权限token 数据结构 token['newspptk']
   六。获取权限
          url=""
          method=post
          from data 参数
              "tk":token["newapptk"]
```



Scrapy Engine(引擎): 负责 Spider、ItemPipeline、Downloader、Scheduler 中间的通讯,信号、数据传递等。 **Scheduler(调度器)**: 它负责接受引擎发送过来的 Request 请求,并按照一定的方式进行整理排列,入队,当引擎需要时,交还给引擎。

Downloader(下载器): 负责下载 Scrapy Engine(引擎)发送的所有 Requests 请求,并将其获取到的 Responses 交还给 Scrapy Engine(引擎),由引擎交给 Spider 来处理,

Spider(爬虫):它负责处理所有 Responses,从中分析提取数据,获取 Item 字段需要的数据,并将需要跟进的 UR L 提交给引擎,再次进入 Scheduler(调度器).

Item Pipeline(管道): 它负责处理 Spider 中获取到的 Item,并进行进行后期处理(详细分析、过滤、存储等)的地方。

Downloader Middlewares (下载中间件): 你可以当作是一个可以自定义扩展下载功能的组件。

Spider Middlewares (Spider 中间件): 你可以理解为是一个可以自定扩展和操作引擎和 Spider 中间通信的功能组件 (比如进入 Spider 的 Responses;和从 Spider 出去的 Requests)

7. 过程如下:

一.新建项目

scrapy startproject scrapyspider

```
D:\360downloads\scrapy>scrapy startproject scrapyspider
New Scrapy project 'scrapyspider', using template directory 'c:\users\魏梦信
site-packages\scrapy\templates\project', created in:
                                   D:\360downloads\scrapy\scrapyspider
                   You can start your first spider with:
                                   cd scrapyspider
                                   scrapy genspider example example.com

    scrapyspider D:\360downloads\scrapy\scrapy

    scrapyspider

                                         spiders
                                                      __init_.py
                                                     Litems.py
                                                      amiddlewares.py
                                                      pipelines.py
                                                      📒 settings.py
                                          scrapy.cfg
         scrapy.cfg: 项目的配置文件。
         items.py: 项目的目标文件。
         pipelines.py: 项目的管道文件。
         settings.py: 项目的设置文件。
 二. 明确目标
                    目标url: <a href="https://movie.douban.com/top250">https://movie.douban.com/top250</a>
 三. 代码部分

douban.py 

X

d

<sup>™</sup> run.py ×

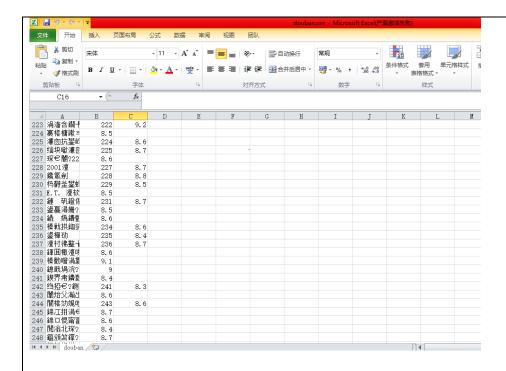
1
                                          from scrapy import cmdline
       3
                                         name = 'douban_movie_top250'
       4
                                          cmed = 'scrapy crawl {0}'. format(name)
      5
                                          cmdline.execute(cmd.split())
       6
```

```
Litems.py X
        # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
         # Define here the models for your scraped items
  4
         # See documentation in:
  6
         # <u>https://doc.scrapy.org/en/latest/topics/items.html</u>
         import scrapy
  9
 10
       □ class DoubanMovieItem(scrapy.Item):
            # 排名
             ranking = scrapy.Field()
             # 电影名称
 14
            movie_name = scrapy.Field()
             # 评分
 16
             score = scrapy.Field()
 17
             # 评论人数
 18
             score_num = scrapy.Field()
 19
pid 1
        from scrapy import Request
         from scrapy.spiders import Spider
         from scrapyspider.items import DoubanMovieItem
   5
class DoubanMovieTop250Spider(Spider):
   7
             name = 'douban_movie_top250'
             headers = {
   9
                'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/53.0.2
  12
             \boldsymbol{\mathsf{def}}\ \mathsf{start\_requests(self)}:
               url = 'https://movie.douban.com/top250'
                yield Request(url, headers=self.headers)
  14
pan.py
- │ 🐌 douban.py ×
pider of
                def parse(self, response):
                    item = DoubanMovieItem()
  18
                    movies = response.xpath('//ol[@class="grid_view"]/li')
  19
                    for movie in movies:
 20
                        item['ranking'] = movie.xpath(
                            './/div[@class="pic"]/em/text()').extract()[0]
  21
                        item['movie_name'] = movie.xpath(
                            './/div[@class="hd"]/a/span[1]/text()').extract()[0]
                        item['score'] = movie.xpath(
  24
                            './/div[@class="star"]/span[@class="rating_num"]/text()'
  26
                        ).extract()[0]
  28
                        yield item
  29
                    next_url = response.xpath('//span[@class="next"]/a/@href').extract()
                    if next_url:
                        next_url = 'https://movie.douban.com/top250' + next_url[0]
  33
                        yield Request(next_url, headers=self.headers)
四.运行
```

```
scrapy crawl douban movie top250 -o douban.csv
#-o 代表输出文件 -t 代表文件格式
# name=douban_movie_top250
8. 截图如下:
                  name': '非常嫌親犯', 'ranking': '242', 'score': '8.6')
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
name': '违憑清单', 'ranking': '243', 'score': '8.6')
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
name': '干钧一发', 'ranking: '244', 'score': '8.7'}
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
name': '卡萨市兰卡', 'ranking': '245', 'score': '8.6'}
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
name': '金山行', 'ranking': '246', 'score': '8.4'}
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
-17 18:15:24 [scrapy.core.scraper] DBBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
                                        出行, 'ranking': '246', 'score': '8.4'}
4 [scrapy.core.scraper] DEBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
世界, ranking': '247', 'score': '8.7'}
4 [scrapy.core.scraper] DEBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
4 [scrapy.core.scraper] DEBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
得水, ranking': '248', 'score': '8.3'}
4 [scrapy.core.scraper] DEBUG: Scraped from <200 https://movie.douban.com/top250?start=225&filter=>
    另知饭
                                                                                                           细织
                                                                                                                                                                                     邪痒
            « scrapy > scrapyspider > scrapyspider > spiders
                                 名称
                                                                                                                                                        修改日期
                                                                                                                                                                                                              类型
                                    pycache
                                                                                                                                                        2019/6/17 下午 ...
                                                                                                                                                                                                             文件夹
                                   __init__.py
                                                                                                                                                        2019/5/14 下午 ...
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Pytho
                                  🐴 douban.csv
                                                                                                                                                        2019/6/17 下午 ... Micro
```

2019/6/17 下午 ... Pytho

douban.py



第四章 反爬虫策略

9. 修改请求 header

```
import requests
link = 'http://www.baidu.com'
headers = {'User-Agent' : 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.1.6) G
ecko/20091201 Firefox/3.5.6'}
r = requests.get(link, headers= headers)
print (r.request.headers)
```

10. 修改爬虫的时间间隔

```
import time
import random
sleep_time = random.randint(0,2) + random.random()
print (sleep_time)
time.sleep(sleep_time)
```

11. 使用代理

```
import requests
link = "http://www.baidu.com/"
proxies = {'http':'http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'}
response = requests.get(link, proxies=proxies)
```

第五章 百度百科词条

第一种

```
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
import requests
import re
import time
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
time1 = time. time()
exist_url = []
g writercount = 0
def scrappy(url, depth = 1):
    global g writercount
    try:
        headers = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows;U;Windows NT 6.1;en-US;rv:1.9.1.6)
Gecko/20091201 Firefox/3.5.6'
        r = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
        #html = r. content. decode ('utf-8')
r. text. encode ('utf-8'). decode (requests. utils. get encodings from content (r. text) [0])
        # print(html)
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('下载失败:' + url)
        return None
    finally:
        exist url.append(url)
    link list = re.findall('.*?\a target= blank href="/item/([^:#=\>]*?)".*?\a>', html)
    unique list = list(set(link list) - set(exist url))
    for eachone in unique_list:
```

```
g_writercount += 1
    output = "No." + str(g_writercount) + "\t Depth:" + str(depth) + "\t" + url + ' - > ' +
eachone + "\n"
    print(output)
    with open('url.txt', "a+") as f:
        f.write(output)
        f.close()
    if depth < 2:
        scrappy("https://baike.baidu.com/item/"+eachone, depth+1)

scrappy("https://baike.baidu.com/item/百度百科")
time2 = time.time()
print("时间:", time2-time1)</pre>
```

13. 截图如下:

第二种

```
88 X

10. 2991 PEP LIT: 2 ILLUS: 7 / USIKE, USIQU. COM/ LEMP OF TOO PROPRESSION OF THE SHOOM PRO
          No. 2992 Depth: 2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/ME74894MB94E84894ME94E849MAF48DNE6449DNA1 - > NE44NBCMAONE7NBBN9FWE6NSANSONESNS9MBANE7NBINBBNE8MAFNSDNE6N9DNA1
 ...
          No. 2993 Depth: 2
                                https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%89%B9%E8%89%B2%E8%AF%8D%E6%9D%A1 - > %E6%88%BF%E5%89%A7%E8%A1%A8%E6%BC%94%E4%BD%9C%E5%93%81%E7%B1%BE
          No. 2994 | Depth: 2 | https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%89%B9%E8%89%B2%E8%AF%8D%E6%9D%A1% B9%E9%B9%E9%B1%BB%E8%AF%8D%E6%9D%A1%E9%B1%BB%E8%AF%8D%E6%9D%A1%E9%B1%BB%E8%AF%8D%E6%9D%A1%E9%B1%BB%E8%AF%BD%E6%9D%A1%B9%E8%BE%91
                                https://baike.baidu.com/item/NE7%89%B9%E8%89%E8%89%E8%AF%89%E6%99%41 - > %E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91%E6%B5%31%E8%A1%8C%E6%96%87%E5%8C%96%E5%B0%8E
          时间: 152.32062077522278
           Process finished with exit code 0
 ■ url.txt - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
                  Depth:1 https://baike.baidu.com/item/百度百科 - > %E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A75 **
No.1
No.2
                  Depth:2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
No 3
                  Depth:2
No.4
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
No.5
                  Depth:2
                                 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
                  Depth:2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
No.6
No.7
                  Depth:2
                                 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
No.8
                  Depth:2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BA%E6%9C%AF%E7%99%BE%E7%A7%91/1808995
                  Depth:2
No.9
No.10
                  Depth:1
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/百度百科 - > %E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015
No.11
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E5%B1%A0%E5
No.12
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > 4%C2%B725%E59
No.13
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E6%8A%97%E6'
No.14
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E7%AC%AC%E4
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E5%AE%81%E6'
No.15
                  Depth:2
No.16
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > MERS
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > 8%C2%B712%E59
No.17
                  Depth:2
                                  https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E4%B8%93%E86
No.18
                                 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > O2O/8564117
No.19
                  Depth:2
                  Depth:2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > %E5%BD%A9%E8
No.20
                  Depth:2 https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%B2%E8%AE%B0%C2%B72015 - > 12%C2%B731%E4
No.21
```

```
#html_downloader.py X
 No Python interpreter configured for the project
          import urllib3
          class HtmlDownloader(object):
              def download(self, url):
                   if url is None:
 6
                       return None
                   response = urllib3.urlopen(url)
 9
                   if response.getcode() !=200:
                       return None
                   return response. read()
# html_outputer.py ×
No Python interpreter configured for the project
       class HtmlOutputer(object):
           \boldsymbol{\mathsf{def}} \ \_\mathtt{init} \_(\mathtt{self}) :
              self.datas = []
           def collect_data(self, data):
              if data is None:
                 return
               self. datas. append(data)
9
10
           def output_html(self):
              fout = open('outputer.html', 'w')
              fout.write("<html>")
              fout.write('<body>')
              fout.write('')
16
             #ascii
              for data in self. datas:
                 fout.write("")
                  fout.write('%s' % data['url'])
19
                  fout.write('%s' % data['title'].encode("utf-8"))
 Land outputer.py X
 No Python interpreter configured for the project
                  fout = open('outputer.html','w')
                  fout.write("<html>")
14
                  fout.write('<body>')
                  fout.write('')
16
                  #ascii
                  for data in self.datas:
                       fout.write("")
 18
                       fout.write('%s' % data['url'])
 19
                       fout.write('%s' % data['title'].encode("utf-8"))
                       fout.write('%s' % data['summary'].encode("utf-8"))
                       fout.write("")
                       fout.write('')
24
                       fout.write('</body>')
                       fout.write("</html>")
26
                       fout.close()
```

```
Land html parser.py X
No Python interpreter configured for the project
        import re
        #import urlparse
        import urllib3
      from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
5
      class HtmlParser(object):
6
8
            def parse(self, page_url, html_cont):
9
                if page_url is None or html_cont is None:
                     return
                soup = BeautifulSoup(html_cont, 'html.parser', from_encoding='utf-8')
11
12
                new_urls = self._get_new_urls(page_url, soup)
13
                new_data = self._get_new_data(page_url,soup)
14
                return new_urls, new_data
16
            def _get_new_urls(self, page_url, soup):
17
                new_urls = set()
18
                # /view/123.htm
                \#links = soup. find_all('a', href=re.compile(r''/view/\d+\.htm''))
19
                links = soup.find_all('a', href=re.compile(r"/item/"))
                for link in links:
        HtmlParser > _get_new_data()
å html_parser.py ×
No Python interpreter configured for the project
                 links = soup. find_all('a', href=re.compile(r"/item/"))
                 for link in links:
                     new_url = link['href']
                      #urljoin 函数可以将new_url 按page_url 的格式拼接成一个全新的url
24
                     new_full_url = urlparse.urljoin(page_url, new_url)
                     new_urls.add(new_full_url)
26
                 return new_urls
             #获取的数据为 title and summary
28
             def _get_new_data(self, page_url, soup):
29
                 res_data = {}
                 #url
                 res_data['url'] = page_url
                 #获取 title
                 #<dd class="lemmaWgt-lemmaTitle-title"> <h1>Python</h1>
                 title_node = soup. find('dd',class_="lemmaWgt-lemmaTitle-title"). find('h1')
34
                 res_data['title'] = title_node.get_text()
36
                 #获取 summary
                 #<div class="lemma-summary" label-module="lemmaSummary">
                 summary_node = soup.find('div',class_="lemma-summary")
38
                 res_data['summary'] = summary_node.get_text()
39
40
                 return res_data
         HtmlParser > _get_new_data()
```

```
spider_main.py ×
No Python interpreter configured for the project
        import html_downloader
         import html_outputer
 3
        import html_parser
        import url_manager
 6
        class SpiderMain(object):
             #爬虫的初始化,管理器、下载器、解析器、输出器
             def __init__(self):
 9
                 self.urls = url_manager.UrlManager()
                 self.downloader = html_downloader.HtmlDownloader()
                 self.parser = html_parser.HtmlParser()
11
                 self.outputer = html_outputer.HtmlOutputer()
             def craw(self, root_url):
14
                 count = 1
15
                 self.urls.add_new_url(root_url)
                 while self.urls.has_new_url():
17
                     #有一些URL已经失效,或者无法访问,所以我们需要添加特殊情况
18
19
                     try:
                         new_url = self.urls.get_new_url()
                         print("craw %d : %s" % (count, new_url))
🏂 spider_main.py
No Python interpreter configured for the project
                count = 1
16
                self.urls.add_new_url(root_url)
17
                while self.urls.has_new_url():
                    #有一些URL已经失效,或者无法访问,所以我们需要添加特殊情况
18
19
                    try:
                       new_url = self.urls.get_new_url()
                       print("craw %d : %s" % (count, new_url))
                       html_cont = self.downloader.download(new_url)
                       new_urls, new_data = self.parser.parse(new_url,html_cont)
                       self.urls.add_new_urls(new_urls)
24
                       self. outputer. collect_data(new_data)
26
                        #只爬取1000个
                        if count ==10:
                           break
29
                        count = count +1
                    except:
31
                       print("craw failed", self. outputer. output_html())
                       _main__":
        if name
            root_url = "http://baike.baidu.com/view/21087.htm"
34
            obj_spider = SpiderMain()
            obj_spider.craw(root_url)
```

```
_url_manager.py →

 No Python interpreter configured for the project
        class UrlManager(object):
 2
             #初始化, 待爬取URL和己爬取URL
             def __init__(self):
                 self.new_urls = set()
 4
                 self.old_urls = set()
             #添加新URL进管理器
 6
             def add_new_url(self, url):
                 if url is None:
 9
                     return
                 if url not in self.new_urls and url not in self.old_urls:
10
                     self.new_urls.add(url)
11
12
             #批量添加URLS
             def add_new_urls(self, urls):
                 if urls is None or len(urls) == 0:
14
15
                     return
                 for url in urls:
16
                     self.add_new_url(url)
17
No Python interpreter configured for the project
                 if url not in self.new_urls and url not in self.old_urls:
10
                     self.new_urls.add(url)
11
12
             #批量添加URLS
13
            def add_new_urls(self, urls):
                 if urls is None or len(urls) == 0:
14
                     return
15
                 for url in urls:
16
                     self.add_new_url(url)
17
18
19
            def has_new_url(self):
                 return len(self.new_urls) != 0
             #pop方法可以把其中的一个URL给弹出,并且移除
21
            def get_new_url(self):
                new_url = self.new_urls.pop()
                 self. old_urls. add(new_url)
24
                return new_url
```

15. 截图如下:



七、教师评语:

实验成绩:

教师: 邱儒 2019年 04 月 08日