# DAY10

# Day09回顾

## scrapy框架

#### ■ 五大组件

```
1
引擎 (Engine)

2
爬虫程序 (Spider)

3
调度器 (Scheduler)

4
下载器 (Downloader)

5
管道文件 (Pipeline)

6
# 两个中间件

7
下载器中间件 (Downloader Middlewares)

8
蜘蛛中间件 (Spider Middlewares)
```

#### ■ 工作流程

- 1 1、Engine向Spider索要URL,交给Scheduler入队列
- 2、Scheduler处理后出队列,通过Downloader Middlewares交给Downloader去下载
- 3、Downloader得到响应后,通过Spider Middlewares交给Spider
- 4、Spider数据提取:
  - 1、数据交给Pipeline处理
- 2、需要跟进URL,继续交给Scheduler入队列,依次循环

#### ■ 常用命令

5

# 创建爬虫项目
scrapy startproject 项目名

# 创建爬虫文件
cd 项目文件夹
scrapy genspider 爬虫名 域名

# 运行爬虫
scrapy crawl 爬虫名

#### ■ scrapy项目目录结构

```
1
  Baidu
                      # 项目目录
2
   ├─ Baidu
3
      ├─ items.py
                   # 定义数据结构
      ├─ middlewares.py # 中间件
4
      ├─ pipelines.py # 数据处理
5
                     # 全局配置
6
      -- settings.py
7
      └─ spiders
         ├─ baidu.py # 爬虫文件
8
9
                     # 项目基本配置文件
    - scrapy.cfg
```

#### ■ settings.py全局配置

### 创建项目流程

```
1
    1, scrapy startproject Tencent
2
    2, cd Tencent
    3、scrapy genspider tencent tencent.com
3
4
   4、items.py(定义爬取数据结构)
5
      import scrapy
       class TencentItem(scrapy.Item):
6
7
           job name = scrapy.Field()
8
    5、tencent.py (写爬虫文件)
9
       import scrapy
10
       class TencentSpider(scarpy.Spider):
          name = 'tencent'
11
          allowed_domains = ['tencent.com']
12
13
          start_urls = ['http://tencent.com/']
14
          def parse(self, response):
15
           XXX
16
            yield item
    6、pipelines.py(数据处理)
17
18
       class TencentPipeline(object):
19
          def process_item(self,item,spider):
              return item
20
21
    7、settings.py(全局配置)
      LOG LEVEL = ''
22
     LOG_FILE = ''
23
24
     FEED_EXPORT_ENCODING = ''
25
   8、终端: scrapy crawl tencent
```

### 响应对象属性及方法

```
# 属性
1
2
   1、response.text : 获取响应内容 - 字符串
   2、response.body : 获取bytes数据类型
4
  3 response.xpath('')
   # response.xpath('')调用方法
6
7
  1、结果: 列表,元素为选择器对象
    # <selector xpath='//article' data=''>
8
9
   2、.extract():提取文本内容,将列表中所有元素序列化为Unicode字符串
10 3、.extract first():提取列表中第1个文本内容
11 4、.get(): 提取列表中第1个文本内容
```

### 爬虫项目启动方式

#### ■ 方式一

```
    从爬虫文件(spider)的start_urls变量中遍历URL地址,把下载器返回的响应对象 (response) 交给爬虫文件的 parse()函数处理
    # start_urls = ['http://www.baidu.com/']
```

#### ■ 方式二

```
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

1、去掉start_urls变量

2、def start_requests(self):
    # 生成要爬取的URL地址,利用scrapy、Request()方法交给调度器 **
```

### 日志级别

```
1 DEBUG < INFO < WARNING < ERROR < CRITICAL
```

数据持久化存储(MySQL、MongoDB)

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

### 保存为csv、json文件

#### ■ 命令格式

```
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.csv
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.json
# settings.py FEED_EXPORT_ENCODING = 'utf-8'
```

### settings.py常用变量

```
# 1、设置日志级别
1
2
   LOG LEVEL = ''
   # 2、保存到日志文件(不在终端输出)
3
   LOG FILE = ''
   # 3、设置数据导出编码(主要针对于json文件)
5
   FEED EXPORT ENCODING = ''
6
7
   # 4、非结构化数据存储路径
8
   IMAGES STORE = '路径'
   # 5、设置User-Agent
9
   USER_AGENT = ''
10
11
   # 6、设置最大并发数(默认为16)
   CONCURRENT_REQUESTS = 32
12
   # 7、下载延迟时间(每隔多长时间请求一个网页)
13
   # DOWNLOAD DELAY 会影响 CONCURRENT REQUESTS, 不能使并发显现
14
   # 有CONCURRENT_REQUESTS,没有DOWNLOAD_DELAY: 服务器会在同一时间收到大量的请求
15
   # 有CONCURRENT_REQUESTS, 有DOWNLOAD_DELAY 时, 服务器不会在同一时间收到大量的请求
16
17
   DOWNLOAD DELAY = 3
18
   # 8、请求头
19
   DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {}
20
   # 9、添加项目管道
  ITEM_PIPELINES = {}
21
22
   # 10、添加下载器中间件
23 | DOWNLOADER_MIDDLEWARES = {}
```

## scrapy.Request()参数

```
1 | 1、url
2 | 2、callback
3 | 3、meta : 传递数据,定义代理
```

# Day10笔记

# 作业讲解 - 腾讯招聘

#### ■ 1、创建项目+爬虫文件

```
1
   scrapy startproject Tencent
2
  cd Tencent
3
  scrapy genspider tencent hr.tencent.com
5
  # 一级页面(postId):
  https://careers.tencent.com/tencentcareer/api/post/Query?
   timestamp=1566266592644&countryId=&cityId=&bgIds=&productId=&categoryId=&parentCategoryId=&attr
   Id=&keyword=&pageIndex={}&pageSize=10&language=zh-cn&area=cn
7
8
  # 二级页面
  https://careers.tencent.com/tencentcareer/api/post/ByPostId?timestamp=1566266695175&postId=
   {}&language=zh-cn
```

#### ■ 2、定义爬取的数据结构

```
1
# 名称+类別+职责+要求+地址+时间

2
job_name = scrapy.Field()

3
job_type = scrapy.Field()

4
job_duty = scrapy.Field()

5
job_require = scrapy.Field()

6
job_address = scrapy.Field()

7
job_time = scrapy.Field()
```

#### ■ 3、爬虫文件

```
import scrapy
import json
from ..items import TencentItem
from urllib import parse
import requests

class TencentSpider(scrapy.Spider):
    name = 'tencent'
    allowed_domains = ['careers.tencent.com']
```

```
10
                  one url = 'https://careers.tencent.com/tencentcareer/api/post/Ouerv?
         \verb|timestamp=1566266592644& countryId=&cityId=&bgIds=&productId=&categoryId=&parentCategoryId=&attologies and the control of 
          rId=&keyword={}&pageIndex={}&pageSize=10&language=zh-cn&area=cn'
11
                  two_url = 'https://careers.tencent.com/tencentcareer/api/post/ByPostId?
         timestamp=1566266695175&postId={}&language=zh-cn'
12
                  user input = input('请输入工作类型:')
13
                  # 重写start requests()方法,把一级页面所有地址交给调度器
14
                  def start requests(self):
15
16
                           # 给user input进行编码
17
                           user input = parse.quote(self.user input)
                           # 获取到总页数:total
18
19
                           total = self.get total(user input)
20
                           for index in range(1,total):
21
                                    url = self.one url.format(user input,index)
22
                                   yield scrapy.Request(
23
                                            url = url,
                                            callback = self.parse one page
24
25
                                    )
                  # 获取总页数
26
27
                  def get total(self,user input):
28
                           url = self.one url.format(user input,1)
29
                           html = requests.get(url=url).json()
30
                           count = html['Data']['Count']
31
                           if count % 10 == 0:
32
                                    total = count // 10
33
                           else:
                                   total = count // 10 + 1
34
35
36
                           return total
37
38
                  def parse_one_page(self, response):
39
                           html = response.text
40
                           html = json.loads(html)
41
                           for job in html['Data']['Posts']:
42
43
                                    post id = job['PostId']
                                   url = self.two_url.format(post_id)
44
45
                                   yield scrapy.Request(
                                            url = url,
46
47
                                            callback = self.parse two page
48
                                    )
49
50
                  #解析二级页面
                  def parse_two_page(self, response):
51
52
                           item = TencentItem()
53
                           html = json.loads(response.text)['Data']
54
                           item['job name'] = html['RecruitPostName']
                           item['job_type'] = html['CategoryName']
55
                           item['job duty'] = html['Responsibility']
56
                           item['job require'] = html['Requirement']
57
                           item['job_address'] = html['LocationName']
58
59
                           item['job_time'] = html['LastUpdateTime']
60
61
                           yield item
```

#### ■ 4、管道文件

```
create database tencentdb charset utf8;
use tencentdb;
create table tencenttab(
job_name varchar(500),
job_type varchar(100),
job_duty varchar(1000),
job_require varchar(1000),
job_address varchar(100),
job_time varchar(100)
)charset=utf8;
```

#### 管道文件pipelines实现

```
1
    class TencentPipeline(object):
2
        def process_item(self, item, spider):
3
             print(dict(item))
             return item
4
    import pymysql
6
7
8
    class TencentMysqlPipeline(object):
9
        def open_spider(self,spider):
10
             self.db = pymysql.connect(
               'localhost', 'root', '123456', 'tencentdb', charset='utf8'
11
12
13
             self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
14
        def process_item(self,item,spider):
15
             ins='insert into tencenttab values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)'
16
             L = [
17
                 item['job_name'],
18
                 item['job_type'],
19
20
                 item['job_duty'],
21
                 item['job require'],
22
                 item['job_address'],
23
                 item['job_time']
24
             ]
25
             self.cursor.execute(ins,L)
             self.db.commit()
26
27
             return item
28
29
        def close_spider(self, spider):
30
31
             self.cursor.close()
32
             self.db.close()
```

#### ■ 5, settings.py

```
1 # 定义常用变量,添加管道即可
```

## 图片管道(360图片抓取案例)

目标

```
1 | www.so.com -> 图片 -> 美女
```

■ 抓取网络数据包

```
1 2、F12抓包,抓取到json地址 和 查询参数(QueryString)
2 url = 'http://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'.format(sn)
3 ch: beauty
4 sn: 90
5 listtype: new
6 temp: 1
```

#### ■ 项目实现

1、创建爬虫项目和爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject So
cd So
scrapy genspider so image.so.com
```

2、定义要爬取的数据结构(items.py)

```
img_link = scrapy.Field()
img_title = scrapy.Field()
```

3、爬虫文件实现图片链接+名字抓取

```
1
    import scrapy
    import json
2
    from ..items import SoItem
3
4
5
    class SoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
6
        name = 'so'
7
        allowed domains = ['image.so.com']
8
        url = 'http://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'
9
10
        def start requests(self):
11
            for sn in range(0,100,30):
                url = self.url.format(sn)
12
13
                yield scrapy.Request(
14
                     url = url,
15
                     callback = self.parse_page,
16
                     dont_filter=False
                 )
17
18
19
        def parse page(self, response):
20
            html = json.loads(response.text)
21
            item = SoItem()
22
            for img in html['list']:
```

#### 4、管道文件 (pipelines.py)

```
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(
8
              url = item['img_link'],
9
              meta = {'item':item['img title']}
10
11
12
        # 重写 file path()方法
        def file_path(self,request,response=None,info=None):
13
14
            title = request.meta['item']
            filename = title+'.'+request.url.split('.')[-1]
15
16
            return filename
```

#### 5、设置settings.py

```
1 | IMAGES_STORE = '/home/tarena/images/'
```

#### 6、创建run.py运行爬虫

#### 字符串方法总结

# scrapy shell的使用

#### ■ 基本使用

```
# scrapy shell URL地址

*1、request.url : 请求URL地址

*2、request.headers : 请求头(字典)

*3、reqeust.meta : item数据传递,定义代理(字典)

4、response.text : 字符串

5、response.body : bytes

6、response.xpath('')
```

■ scrapy.Request()参数

```
11、url22、callback3headers44、meta: 传递数据,定义代理55、dont_filter: 是否忽略域组限制6默认False,检查allowed_domains['']
```

# 设置中间件(随机User-Agent)

## 少量User-Agent切换

■ 方法一

```
1  # settings.py
2  USER_AGENT = ''
3  DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {}
```

■ 方法二

```
1  # spider
2  yield scrapy.Request(url,callback=函数名,headers={})
```

### 大量User-Agent切换(中间件)

■ middlewares.py设置中间件

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

## 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
```

# Fiddler抓包工具

#### ■ 配置Fiddler

```
1
#添加证书信任

2
1、Tools - Options - HTTPS

3
勾选 Decrypt Https Traffic 后弹出窗口, 一路确认

4
#设置只抓取浏览器的数据包

5
2、...from browsers only

6
#设置监听端口(默认为8888)

7
3、Tools - Options - Connections

8
#配置完成后重启Fiddler(重要)

9
4、关闭Fiddler,再打开Fiddler
```

#### ■ 配置浏览器代理

#### ■ Fiddler常用菜单

```
1、Inspector : 查看数据包详细内容
1
     整体分为请求和响应两部分
2
3
  2、常用菜单
    Headers : 请求头信息
4
5
     WebForms
      # 1. POST请求Form表单数据 : <body>
6
      # 2. GET请求查询参数: <QueryString>
8
     Raw
9
     将整个请求显示为纯文本
```