DAY08

Day07回顾

cookie模拟登陆

```
1、适用网站类型: 爬取网站页面时需要登录后才能访问, 否则获取不到页面的实际响应数据
2
   2、方法1 (利用cookie)
3
      1、先登录成功1次,获取到携带登陆信息的Cookie (处理headers)
      2、利用处理的headers向URL地址发请求
4
   3、方法2(利用requests.get()中cookies参数)
5
      1、先登录成功1次,获取到cookie,处理为字典
6
7
      2, res=requests.get(xxx,cookies=cookies)
8
   4、方法3 (利用session会话保持)
9
      1、实例化session对象
10
        session = requests.session()
11
      2、先post : session.post(post_url,data=post_data,headers=headers)
        1、登陆, 找到POST地址: form -> action对应地址
12
        2、定义字典, 创建session实例发送请求
13
           # 字典key : <input>标签中name的值(email,password)
14
           # post_data = {'email':'','password':''}
15
16
      3、再get : session.get(url,headers=headers)
```

三个池子

```
1 1、User-Agent池
2 2、代理IP池
3 3、cookie池
```

selenium+phantomjs/chrome/firefox

■ 特点

- 1 1、简单,无需去详细抓取分析网络数据包,使用真实浏览器
- 2 2、需要等待页面元素加载,需要时间,效率低

■ 安装

```
1
   1、下载、解压
2
   2、添加到系统环境变量
3
      # windows: 拷贝到Python安装目录的Scripts目录中
      # Linux : 拷贝到/usr/bin目录中
4
   3、Linux中修改权限
5
      # sudo -i
6
7
      # cd /usr/bin/
8
      # chmod +x phantomjs
9
       改权限前: rwxr--r--
10
       改权限后: rwxr-xr-x
```

■ 使用流程

```
1
   from selenium import webdriver
2
3
   # 1、创建浏览器对象
   browser = webdriver.Firefox(executable path='/xxx/geckodriver')
5
   # 2、输入网址
   browser.get('URL')
   # 3、查找节点
7
   brower.find xxxx
8
   # 4、做对应操作
9
   element.send_keys('')
10
   element.click()
11
   # 5、关闭浏览器
12
13 browser.quit()
```

■ 重要知识点

```
1  1. browser.page_source
2  2. browser.page_source.find('')
3  3. node.send_keys('')
4  4. node.click()
5  5. find_element AND find_elements
6  6. browser.execute_script('javascript')
7  7. browser.quit()
```

Day08笔记

chromedriver 设置无界面模式

```
from selenium import webdriver

options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()

#添加无界面参数

options.add_argument('--headless')

browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)

browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')

browser.save_screenshot('baidu.png')
```

selenium - 键盘操作

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
2
3
   browser = webdriver.Chrome()
   browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
4
    # 1、在搜索框中输入"selenium"
   |browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys('赵丽颖')
   # 2、输入空格
   browser.find element by id('kw').send keys(Keys.SPACE)
8
9
   # 3、Ctrl+a 模拟全选
10
   browser.find element by id('kw').send keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'a')
   # 4、Ctrl+c 模拟复制
11
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'c')
   # 5、Ctrl+v 模拟粘贴
13
   browser.find element by id('kw').send keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'v')
14
   # 6、输入回车,代替 搜索 按钮
15
browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
```

selenium - 鼠标操作

```
1
   from selenium import webdriver
    # 导入鼠标事件类
   from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains
3
   driver = webdriver.Chrome()
5
   driver.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
6
7
    #移动到 设置, perform()是真正执行操作, 必须有
8
    element = driver.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="u1"]/a[8]')
9
10
    ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(element).perform()
11
   #单击,弹出的Ajax元素,根据链接节点的文本内容查找
12
13
   driver.find element by link text('高级搜索').click()
```

selenium - 切换页面

■ 适用网站

1 页面中点开链接出现新的页面,但是浏览器对象browser还是之前页面的对象

■ 应对方案

```
# 获取当前所有句柄(窗口)
all_handles = browser.window_handles
# 切換browser到新的窗口, 获取新窗口的对象
browser.switch_to.window(all_handles[1])
```

民政部网站案例

目标

1 将民政区划代码爬取到数据库中,按照层级关系(分表 -- 省表、市表、县表)

■ 数据库中建表

```
1 # 建库
   create database govdb charset utf8;
3
   use govdb;
   # 建表
4
5
   create table province(
6
   p_name varchar(20),
   p code varchar(20)
8
   )charset=utf8;
9
   create table city(
10
   c name varchar(20),
11
   c_code varchar(20),
12 c_father_code varchar(20)
13 )charset=utf8;
14
   create table county(
15
   x name varchar(20),
16
   x code varchar(20),
17
   x_father_code varchar(20)
18
   )charset=utf8;
```

■ 思路

```
1 1、selenium+Chrome打开一级页面,并提取二级页面最新链接
2 2、增量爬取:和数据库version表中进行比对,确定之前是否爬过(是否有更新)
3 3、如果没有更新,直接提示用户,无须继续爬取
4 4、如果有更新,则删除之前表中数据,重新爬取并插入数据库表
5 5、最终完成后:断开数据库连接,关闭浏览器
```

■ 代码实现

```
1
   from selenium import webdriver
2
    import pymysql
3
4
    class GovSpider(object):
5
    def __init__(self):
6
      # 设置无界面
7
       options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()
       options.add_argument('--headless')
8
9
       #添加参数
10
       self.browser = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)
```

```
11
        self.one url = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/'
12
        self.db = pymysql.connect(
13
          'localhost', 'root', '123456', 'govdb', charset='utf8'
14
        self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
15
        # 创建3个列表,用来executemany()往3张表中插入记录
16
17
        self.province_list = []
18
        self.city list = []
        self.county_list = []
19
20
21
      def get incr url(self):
22
        self.browser.get(self.one url)
23
        # 提取最新链接,判断是否需要增量爬
24
        td = self.browser.find_element_by_xpath(
25
          '//td[@class="arlisttd"]/a[contains(@title,"代码")]'
26
        )
        # 提取链接 和 数据库中做比对,确定是否需要抓取
27
28
        # get attribute()会自动补全提取的链接
29
        two url = td.get attribute('href')
30
        sel = 'select url from version where url=%s'
31
        # result为返回的受影响的条数
32
        result = self.cursor.execute(sel,[two url])
33
        if result:
34
          print('无须爬取')
35
        else:
36
          td.click()
          # 切换句柄
37
38
          all handlers = self.browser.window handles
39
          self.browser.switch to.window(all handlers[1])
40
          self.get data()
41
          # 把URL地址存入version表
42
          dele = 'delete from version'
          ins = 'insert into version values(%s)'
43
44
          self.cursor.execute(dele)
45
          self.cursor.execute(ins,[two url])
46
          self.db.commit()
47
      def get_data(self):
48
49
        tr list = self.browser.find elements by xpath(
          '//tr[@height="19"]'
50
51
        )
52
        for tr in tr list:
53
          code = tr.find_element_by_xpath('./td[2]').text.strip()
54
          name = tr.find_element_by_xpath('./td[3]').text.strip()
55
          print(name, code)
56
          # 把数据添加到对应的表中
          if code[-4:] == '0000':
57
58
            self.province list.append([name,code])
            if name in ['北京市','天津市','上海市','重庆市']:
59
60
              self.city list.append([name,code,code])
61
          elif code[-2:] == '00':
62
63
            self.city_list.append([name,code,(code[:2]+'0000')])
64
65
          else:
            if code[:2] in ['11','12','31','50']:
66
67
              self.county list.append([name,code,(code[:2]+'0000')])
```

```
68
             else:
69
               self.county_list.append([name,code,(code[:4]+'00')])
70
71
         # 执行数据库插入语句
72
         self.insert_mysql()
73
74
       def insert_mysql(self):
75
         # 1. 先删除原有数据
76
         del province = 'delete from province'
77
         del_city = 'delete from city'
         del county = 'delete from county'
78
         self.cursor.execute(del province)
79
80
         self.cursor.execute(del city)
81
         self.cursor.execute(del_county)
         # 2. 插入新数据
         ins_province = 'insert into province values(%s,%s)'
83
         ins city = 'insert into city values(%s,%s,%s)'
         ins county = 'insert into county values(%s,%s,%s)'
85
86
         self.cursor.executemany(ins_province,self.province_list)
87
         self.cursor.executemany(ins_city,self.city_list)
88
         self.cursor.executemany(ins_county,self.county_list)
89
         # 3.提交到数据库执行
         self.db.commit()
90
91
       def main(self):
92
93
         self.get incr url()
         self.cursor.close()
94
         self.db.close()
         self.browser.quit()
96
97
98
     if __name__ == '__main__':
99
       spider = GovSpider()
100
       spider.main()
```

SOL命令练习

```
# 1. 查询所有省市县信息 (多表查询实现)

select province.p_name,city.c_name,county.x_name from province,city,county where province.p_code=city.c_father_code and city.c_code=county.x_father_code;

# 2. 查询所有省市县信息 (连接查询实现)

select province.p_name,city.c_name,county.x_name from province inner join city on province.p_code=city.c_father_code inner join county on city.c_code=county.x_father_code;
```

selenium - iframe 子框架

■ 特点

1 网页中嵌套了网页,先切换到iframe子框架,然后再执行其他操作

■ 方法

```
browser.switch_to.iframe(iframe_element)
```

■ 示例 - 登录qq邮箱

```
1
    from selenium import webdriver
    import time
2
3
    driver = webdriver.Chrome()
5
   driver.get('https://mail.qq.com/')
7
    # 切换到iframe子框架
8
    login_frame = driver.find_element_by_id('login_frame')
9
    driver.switch_to.frame(login_frame)
10
   # 用户名+密码+登录
11
   driver.find_element_by_id('u').send_keys('qq账号')
12
   |driver.find element by id('p').send keys('qq密码')
14 driver.find_element_by_id('login_button').click()
```

百度翻译破解案例

目标

1 破解百度翻译接口,抓取翻译结果数据

实现步骤

1、F12抓包,找到json的地址,观察查询参数

2、抓取相关JS文件

```
1 右上角 - 搜索 - sign: - 找到具体JS文件(index_c8a141d.js) - 格式化输出
```

3、在JS中寻找sign的生成代码

```
      1
      1、在格式化输出的JS代码中搜索: sign: 找到如下JS代码: sign: m(a),

      2
      2、通过设置断点,找到m(a)函数的位置,即生成sign的具体函数

      3
      # 1. a 为要翻译的单词

      4
      # 2. 鼠标移动到 m(a) 位置处,点击可进入具体m(a)函数代码块
```

4、生成sign的m(a)函数具体代码如下(在一个大的define中)

```
function a(r) {
 1
 2
                          if (Array.isArray(r)) {
                                    for (var o = 0, t = Array(r.length); o < r.length; o++)
  3
  4
                                            t[o] = r[o];
  5
                                   return t
  6
  7
                           return Array.from(r)
  8
 9
         function n(r, o) {
10
                  for (var t = 0; t < o.length - 2; t += 3) {
11
                           var a = o.charAt(t + 2);
12
                           a = a >= "a" ? a.charCodeAt(0) - 87 : Number(a),
13
                                    a = "+" === o.charAt(t + 1) ? r >>> a : r << a,
                                   r = "+" === o.charAt(t) ? r + a & 4294967295 : r ^ a
14
15
                  return r
16
17
18
         function e(r) {
19
                  var o = r.match(/[\uD800-\uDBFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/g);
20
                  if (null === o) {
21
                           var t = r.length;
                           t > 30 \& (r = "" + r.substr(0, 10) + r.substr(Math.floor(t / 2) - 5, 10) +
22
          r.substr(-10, 10))
23
                  } else {
                           for (var e = r.split(/[\uD800-\uDFFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/), C = 0, h = e.length, f = []; h
24
          > C; C++)
                                    "" !== e[C] && f.push.apply(f, a(e[C].split(""))),
25
26
                                            C !== h - 1 && f.push(o[C]);
27
                           var g = f.length;
                           g > 30 \& (r = f.slice(0, 10).join("") + f.slice(Math.floor(g / 2) - 5, Math.floor(g / 2)) - 5, Math.floor(g / 2) - 5, Math.floor(g / 2)
28
         2) + 5).join("") + f.slice(-10).join(""))
29
30
                  var u = void 0
                    , 1 = "" + String.fromCharCode(103) + String.fromCharCode(116) +
31
         //
         String.fromCharCode(107);
32
                    u = null !== i ? i : (i = window[1] || "") || "";
         // 断点调试,然后从网页源码中找到 window.gtk的值
33
34
                  var u = '320305.131321201'
35
36
                  for (\text{var d} = \text{u.split}("."), m = \text{Number}(\text{d}[0]) \mid \mid 0, s = \text{Number}(\text{d}[1]) \mid \mid 0, s = [], c = 0, v
          = 0; v < r.length; v++) {
                           var A = r.charCodeAt(v);
37
38
                           128 > A ? S[c++] = A : (2048 > A ? S[c++] = A >> 6 | 192 : (55296 === (64512 & A) & v
          + 1 < r.length && 56320 === (64512 & r.charCodeAt(v + 1)) ? (A = 65536 + ((1023 & A) << 10) +
          (1023 & r.charCodeAt(++v)),
39
                                   S[c++] = A >> 18 \mid 240,
                                   S[c++] = A >> 12 \& 63 | 128) : S[c++] = A >> 12 | 224,
40
                                                                                                                                                              S[c++] = A >> 6 & 63
41
         128),
42
                                                                               S[c++] = 63 \& A | 128
43
                  }
```

```
for (var p = m, F = "" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(97) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(94) + String.fromCharCode(43) +
    String.fromCharCode(54)), D = "" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(51) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(94) + String.fromCharCode(43) +
    String.fromCharCode(98)) + ("" + String.fromCharCode(43) + String.fromCharCode(45) +
    String.fromCharCode(102)), b = 0; b < S.length; b++)</pre>
45
            p += S[b],
46
                p = n(p, F);
47
        return p = n(p, D),
48
            p ^= s,
            0 > p \&\& (p = (2147483647 \& p) + 2147483648),
49
50
            p %= 1e6,
51
            p.toString() + "." + (p ^ m)
52
    }
```

5、直接将代码写入本地js文件,利用pyexecjs模块执行js代码进行调试

```
1
    # 安装pyexecjs模块
2
    sudo pip3 install pyexecjs
3
4
   # 使用
5
   import execjs
6
7
    with open('translate.js','r') as f:
8
        js_data = f.read()
9
   # 创建对象
10
    exec object = execjs.compile(js data)
11
    sign = exec_object.eval('e("hello")')
12
13
   print(sign)
```

获取token

```
1
# 在js中

2
token: window.common.token

3
# 在响应中想办法获取此值

4
token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'

5
regex: "token: '(.*?)'"
```

具体代码实现

```
1
   import requests
    import re
3
    import execjs
    class BaiduTranslateSpider(object):
5
6
        def __init__(self):
            self.token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
7
            self.post url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/v2transapi'
8
9
            self.headers = {
                 'accept':
10
    'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,applica
    tion/signed-exchange; v=b3',
                'accept-language': 'zh-CN,zh;q=0.9',
11
```

```
12
                'cache-control': 'no-cache',
13
                'cookie': 'BAIDUID=52920E829C1F64EE98183B703F4E37A9:FG=1;
    BIDUPSID=52920E829C1F64EE98183B703F4E37A9; PSTM=1562657403;
    to lang often=%5B%7B%22value%22%3A%22en%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u82F1%u8BED%22%7D%2C%7B%22value%
    22%3A%22zh%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u4E2D%u6587%22%7D%5D; REALTIME TRANS SWITCH=1;
    FANYI WORD SWITCH=1; HISTORY SWITCH=1; SOUND SPD SWITCH=1; SOUND PREFER SWITCH=1; delPer=0;
    BDORZ=B490B5EBF6F3CD402E515D22BCDA1598; BCLID=6890774803653935935;
    BDSFRCVID=4XAsJeCCxG3DLCbwbJrKDGwiNA0UN I3KhXZ3J;
    H BDCLCKID SF=tRk8oIDaJCvSe6r1MtQ M4F qxby26nUQ5neaJ5n0-
    nnhnL4W46bqJKFLtozKMoI3C7fotJJ5nololIRy6CKjjb-jaDqJ5n3bTnjstcS2RREHJrg-
    trSMDCShGRGW109WDTm D KfxnkOnc6gJi0-jiXggo8K5Ljaa5n-
    pPKKRAaqD04bPbZL4DdMa7HLtAO3mkjbnczfn020P5P5lJ e-4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
    b4ncjRcTehoM3xI8LNj405OTt2LEoDPMJKIbMI rMbbfhKC3hqJfaI62aKDs RCMBhcqEIL4eJOIb6 w5gcq0T HttjtXR
    0atn7ZSMbSj4Qo5pK95p38bxnDK2rQLb5zah5nhMJS3j7JDMP0-4rJhxby523i5J6vQpnJ8hQ3DRoWXPIqbN7P-
    p5Z5mAqKl0MLIOkbC 6j5DWDTvLeU7J-n8XbI60XRj85-
    ohHJrFMtQ_q4tehHRMBUo9WDTm_DoTttt5fUj6qJj855jXqqo8KMtHJaFf-pPKKRAashnzWjrkqqQQ5pj-
    WnOr3mkjbn5yfn020pjPX6joht4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
    b4ncjRcTehoM3xI8LNj405OTt2LEoC0XtIDhMDvPMCTSMt HMxrKetJyaR0JhpjbWJ5TEPnjDUOdLPDW-
    46HBM3xbKQw5CJGBf7zhpvdWhC5y6ISKx- J68Dtf5; ZD ENTRY=baidu; PSINO=2;
    H PS PSSID=26525 1444 21095 29578 29521 28518 29098 29568 28830 29221 26350 29459; locale=zh;
    Hm lvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1563426293,1563996067;
    from lang often=%5B%7B%22value%22%3A%22zh%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u4E2D%u6587%22%7D%2C%7B%22value
    e%22%3A%22en%22%2C%22text%22%3A%22%u82F1%u8BED%22%7D%5D;
    Hm lpvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1563999768;
    yjs_js_security_passport=2706b5b03983b8fa12fe756b8e4a08b98fb43022_1563999769_js',
14
                 'pragma': 'no-cache',
                'upgrade-insecure-requests': '1',
15
                'user-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
16
    like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36',
17
            }
18
19
        # 获取token和gtk
20
        def get token(self):
            token url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
21
            # 定义请求头
22
23
            r = requests.get(self.token_url,headers=self.headers)
24
            token = re.findall(r"token: '(.*?)'",r.text)
            window_gtk = re.findall(r"window.*?gtk = '(.*?)';</script>",r.text)
25
26
            if token:
                return token[0],window_gtk[0]
27
28
29
        # 获取sign
        def get_sign(self,word,gtk):
30
31
            with open('translate.js','r') as f:
32
                js_data = f.read()
33
34
            exec_object = execjs.compile(js_data)
35
            sign = exec_object.eval('e("{}","{}")'.format(word,gtk))
36
37
            return sign
38
39
        # 主函数
40
        def main(self,word,fro,to):
            token,gtk = self.get_token()
41
            sign = self.get sign(word,gtk)
42
            # 找到form表单数据如下,sign和token需要想办法获取
43
44
            form data = {
```

```
45
                 'from': fro,
                 'to': to,
46
47
                 'query': word,
48
                 'transtype': 'realtime',
49
                 'simple_means_flag': '3',
50
                'sign': sign,
51
                 'token': token
52
            }
            r = requests.post(self.post_url,data=form_data,headers=self.headers)
53
54
            print(r.json()['trans_result']['data'][0]['dst'])
55
56
    if __name__ == '__main__':
57
        spider = BaiduTranslateSpider()
58
        choice = input('1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英 : ')
59
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
        if choice == '1':
60
            fro, to = 'en', 'zh'
61
        elif choice == '2':
62
63
            fro, to = 'zh', 'en'
64
65
        spider.main(word,fro,to)
```

scrapy框架

■ 定义

异步处理框架,可配置和可扩展程度非常高,Python中使用最广泛的爬虫框架

■ 安装

```
# Ubuntu安装
1
    1、安装依赖包
     1, sudo apt-get install libffi-dev
3
4
     2, sudo apt-get install libssl-dev
5
     3 sudo apt-get install libxml2-dev
6
     4, sudo apt-get install python3-dev
7
     5, sudo apt-get install libxslt1-dev
     6、sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dev
      7、 sudo pip3 install -I -U service_identity
9
10
    2、安装scrapy框架
    1、sudo pip3 install Scrapy
11
```

```
# Windows安装
cmd命令行(管理员): python -m pip install Scrapy
# Error: Microsoft Visual C++ 14.0 is required xxx
```

■ Scrapy框架五大组件

7 # 下载器中间件(Downloader Middlewares) : 引擎->下载器,包装请求(随机代理等)

8 # 蜘蛛中间件(Spider Middlewares): 引擎->爬虫文件,可修改响应对象属性

■ scrapy爬虫工作流程

1 # 爬虫项目启动

- 1、由引擎向爬虫程序索要第一个要爬取的URL,交给调度器去入队列
- 3 2、调度器处理请求后出队列,通过下载器中间件交给下载器去下载
- 4 3、下载器得到响应对象后,通过蜘蛛中间件交给爬虫程序
- 5 4、爬虫程序进行数据提取:
 - 1、数据交给管道文件去入库处理
- 7 2、对于需要继续跟进的URL,再次交给调度器入队列,依次循环

今日作业

- 1 1、熟练使用 execjs 模块
- 2 2、熟记scrapy框架的组件及工作流程 要求能口头描述清楚