DAY02

Day01回顾

请求模块(urllib.request)

```
req = request.Request(url,headers=headers)
res = request.urlopen(req)
html = res.read().decode('utf-8')
```

编码模块(urllib.parse)

```
1, urlencode({dict})
1
2
      urlencode({'wd':'美女','pn':'20'})
3
      编码后: 'wd=%E8%D5XXX&pn=20'
4
5
   2、quote(string)
6
      quote('织女')
7
      编码后: '%D3%F5XXX'
8
9
  3 unquote('%D3%F5XXX')
```

解析模块(re)

■ 使用流程

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

■ 贪婪匹配和非贪婪匹配

■ 正则表达式分组

抓取步骤

```
# 程序结构
1
2
   class xxxSpider(object):
       def __init__(self):
3
          # 定义常用变量,url,headers及计数等
4
5
6
       def get_html(self):
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
12
       def write_html(self):
           # 将提取的数据按要求保存, csv、MySQL数据库等
13
14
15
       def main(self):
           # 主函数, 用来控制整体逻辑
16
17
   if __name__ == '__main__':
18
19
       # 程序开始运行时间戳
       start = time.time()
20
       spider = xxxSpider()
21
22
       spider.main()
23
       # 程序运行结束时间戳
24
       end = time.time()
25
       print('执行时间:%.2f' % (end-start))
```

Day02笔记

作业讲解

作业1-正则分组练习

页面结构如下:

```
1
   <div class="animal">
2
     3
     <a title="Tiger"></a>
4
     5
     6
     Two tigers two tigers run fast
7
     8
   </div>
9
10
  <div class="animal">
11
     <a title="Rabbit"></a>
12
13
     14
     15
16
     Small white rabbit white and white
17
     18
  </div>
```

从以上html代码结构中完成如下内容信息的提取:

代码实现

```
1
  import re
  html = '''
3
4
  <div class="animal">
5
     <a title="Tiger"></a>
6
7
     8
      9
       Two tigers two tigers run fast
10
      11
  </div>
12
   <div class="animal">
13
14
     15
       <a title="Rabbit"></a>
16
      17
      18
19
      Small white rabbit white and white
20
     21
   </div>
22
```

```
pattern = re.compile(r'<div class="animal">.*?<a title="(.*?)".*?content">(.*?)',re.S)
23
24
    r_list = pattern.findall(html)
   # 问题1
25
   if r_list:
26
27
     print(r_list)
   # r_list: [('Tiger','\n\t\t Two tigers xxx'),()]
28
29
   # 问题2
    if r list:
30
       for r in r_list:
31
32
         print('动物名称:',r[0].strip())
         print('动物描述:',r[1].strip())
33
34
         print('*' * 50)
35
   else:
36
       print('未匹配到数据')
```

猫眼电影top100抓取案例

```
1 猫眼电影 - 榜单 - top100榜
2 电影名称、主演、上映时间
```

数据抓取实现

■ 1、确定响应内容中是否存在所需数据

```
1 右键 - 查看网页源代码 - 搜索关键字 - 存在!!
```

■ 2、找URL规律

```
1 第1页: https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset=0
2 第2页: https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset=10
3 第n页: offset=(n-1)*10
```

■ 3、正则表达式

```
1 | <div class="movie-item-info">.*?title="(.*?)".*?class="star">(.*?).*?releasetime">(.*?)
```

■ 4、编写程序框架,完善程序

```
from urllib import request
1
    import re
    import time
3
   import random
   from useragents import ua_list
6
7
    class MaoyanSpider(object):
8
      def __init__(self):
9
        self.url = 'https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset={}'
10
        # 计数
11
        self.num = 0
```

```
12
13
      # 获取
14
      def get_html(self,url):
15
        headers = {
          'User-Agent' : random.choice(ua_list)
16
17
18
        req = request.Request(url=url,headers=headers)
19
        res = request.urlopen(req)
        html = res.read().decode('utf-8')
20
21
        # 直接调用解析函数
22
        self.parse html(html)
23
      #解析
24
25
      def parse_html(self,html):
26
        re bds = r'<div class="movie-item-info">.*?title="(.*?)".*?class="star">(.*?).*?
    releasetime">(.*?)''
27
        pattern = re.compile(re bds,re.S)
        # film list: [('霸王别姬','张国荣','1993'),()]
28
29
        film list = pattern.findall(html)
        # 直接调用写入函数
30
31
        self.write html(film list)
32
33
      def write html(self,film list):
34
        item = {}
35
        for film in film_list:
36
          item['name'] = film[0].strip()
          item['star'] = film[1].strip()
37
          item['time'] = film[2].strip()[5:15]
38
39
          print(item)
40
41
          self.num += 1
42
      def main(self):
43
44
        for offset in range(0,31,10):
45
          url = self.url.format(offset)
46
          self.get_html(url)
47
          time.sleep(random.randint(1,2))
        print('共抓取数据:',self.num)
48
49
    if __name__ == '__main__':
50
51
      start = time.time()
52
      spider = MaoyanSpider()
53
      spider.main()
54
      end = time.time()
55
      print('执行时间:%.2f' % (end-start))
```

数据持久化存储

数据持久化存储-csv文件

将爬取的数据存放到本地的csv文件中

■ 使用流程

- 示例代码

创建 test.csv 文件, 在文件中写入数据

```
# 单行写入 (writerow([]))
1
    import csv
   with open('test.csv','w',newline='') as f:
3
4
     writer = csv.writer(f)
     writer.writerow(['步惊云','36'])
5
6
     writer.writerow(['超哥哥','25'])
7
8
   # 多行写入(writerows([(),(),()]
9
    import csv
   with open('test.csv','w',newline='') as f:
10
11
     writer = csv.writer(f)
     writer.writerows([('聂风','36'),('秦霜','25'),('孔慈','30')])
12
```

- 练习

猫眼电影数据存入本地 maoyanfilm.csv 文件 - 使用writerow()方法实现

```
1
   # 存入csv文件 - writerow()
2
    def write_html(self,film_list):
      with open('film.csv','a') as f:
3
4
        # 初始化写入对象,注意参数f别忘了
5
       writer = csv.writer(f)
6
       for film in film_list:
7
         L = [
8
            film[0].strip(),
9
            film[1].strip(),
10
            film[2].strip()[5:15]
11
12
          # writerow()参数为列表
13
          writer.writerow(L)
```

思考: 使用 writerows()方法实现?

```
1 # 存入csv文件 - writerows()
```

```
2
   def write html(self,film list):
3
     L = []
      with open('film.csv','a') as f:
4
5
        # 初始化写入对象,注意参数f别忘了
6
       writer = csv.writer(f)
7
       for film in film list:
         t = (
8
9
            film[0].strip(),
10
           film[1].strip(),
11
           film[2].strip()[5:15]
12
13
         L.append(t)
14
        # writerows()参数为列表
15
       writer.writerows(L)
```

数据持久化存储-MySQL数据库

1、在数据库中建库建表

```
# 连接到mysql数据库
mysql -h127.0.0.1 -uroot -p123456
# 建库建表
create database maoyandb charset utf8;
use maoyandb;
create table filmtab(
name varchar(100),
star varchar(300),
time varchar(50)
) charset=utf8;
```

■ 2、回顾pymysql基本使用

```
1
   import pymysql
2
   # 创建2个对象
3
   db = pymysql.connect('localhost','root','123456','maoyandb',charset='utf8')
5
   cursor = db.cursor()
7
   # 执行SQL命令并提交到数据库执行
   # execute()方法第二个参数为列表传参补位
   ins = 'insert into filmtab values(%s,%s,%s)'
9
10
   cursor.execute(ins,['霸王别姬','张国荣','1993'])
11
   db.commit()
12
   # 关闭
13
   cursor.close()
14
   db.close()
```

■ 来试试高效的executemany()方法?

```
1 import pymysql
```

```
2
3
   # 创建2个对象
   db = pymysql.connect('192.168.153.137','tiger','123456','maoyandb',charset='utf8')
4
   cursor = db.cursor()
6
   # 抓取的数据
7
   film_list = [('月光宝盒','周星驰','1994'),('大圣娶亲','周星驰','1994')]
8
10
   # 执行SQL命令并提交到数据库执行
11
   # execute()方法第二个参数为列表传参补位
   cursor.executemany('insert into filmtab values(%s,%s,%s)',film list)
12
13
   db.commit()
14
15
   # 关闭
16
   cursor.close()
17
   db.close()
```

■ 3、将电影信息存入MySQL数据库(尽量使用executemany方法)

```
# mysql - executemany([(),(),()])
   def write_html(self, film_list):
 2
 3
     ins = 'insert into filmtab values(%s,%s,%s)'
4
5
     for film in film list:
       t = (
6
          film[0].strip(),
8
         film[1].strip(),
9
          film[2].strip()[5:15]
10
        )
11
       L.append(t)
12
13
       self.cursor.executemany(ins, L)
        # 千万别忘了提交到数据库执行
14
15
        self.db.commit()
```

■ 4、做个SOL查询

数据持久化存储-MongoDB数据库

pymongo操作mongodb数据库

```
import pymongo
1
2
3
   # 1.数据库连接对象
   conn=pymongo.MongoClient('localhost',27017)
4
5
   # 2.库对象
   db = conn['库名']
6
7
   # 3.集合对象
8
   myset = db['集合名']
9
   # 4.插入数据
10 myset.insert one({字典})
```

思考

1 1、能否到电影详情页把评论抓取下来? 2 2、能否到电影详情页把电影图片抓取下来? - 并按照电影名称分别创建文件夹

代码实现

```
from urllib import request
    import re
2
3
   import time
   import random
4
    from useragents import ua list
   import os
6
8
    class MaoyanSpider(object):
9
      def __init__(self):
10
        self.url = 'https://maoyan.com/board/4?offset={}'
11
        # 计数
        self.num = 0
12
13
      # 获取
14
      def get_html(self,url):
15
16
        headers = {
          'User-Agent' : random.choice(ua_list)
17
18
        req = request.Request(url=url,headers=headers)
19
20
        res = request.urlopen(req)
        html = res.read().decode('utf-8','ignore')
21
22
23
        return html
24
25
      def re func(self,re bds,html):
26
        pattern = re.compile(re_bds,re.S)
27
        r_list = pattern.findall(html)
28
29
        return r list
30
      #解析
31
      def parse_html(self,url):
32
33
        re_bds = r'<div class="movie-item-info">.*?href="(.*?)".*?title="(.*?)".*?class="star">
    (.*?).*?releasetime">(.*?)'
34
        # html获取 + re解析
35
        html = self.get html(url)
```

```
film list = self.re func(re bds,html)
36
37
        # 直接调用写入函数
38
        self.write_html(film_list)
39
40
      def write_html(self,film_list):
41
        film dict = {}
        for film in film_list:
42
          film dict['name'] = film[1].strip()
43
          film_dict['star'] = film[2].strip()
44
45
          film dict['time'] = film[3].strip()[5:15]
46
          two url = 'https://maoyan.com{}'.format(film[0].strip())
47
          film dict['comment'] = self.get comment(two url)
48
          self.save image(two url,film)
49
          print(film dict)
50
          self.num += 1
51
52
53
      def get comment(self, two url):
54
        # 获取 + 解析
        html = self.get_html(two_url)
55
56
        re bds = r'<div class="comment-content">(.*?)</div>'
57
        comment list = self.re func(re bds,html)
58
59
        return comment list
60
61
      def save image(self, two url, film):
        re_bds = r'<div class="img.*?"><img class="default-img" data-src="(.*?)" alt=""></div>'
62
        html = self.get html(two url)
63
        img link list = self.re func(re bds,html)
64
65
66
67
        for img_link in img_link_list:
68
          req = request.Request(img link)
69
          res = request.urlopen(req)
70
          html = res.read()
          # 处理文件名
71
72
          directory = 'D:\\猫眼\\{}\\'.format(film[1].strip())
73
          if not os.path.exists(directory):
74
            os.makedirs(directory)
75
76
          filename=directory + img_link.split('/')[-1].split('@')[0]
          with open(filename,'wb') as f:
77
78
            f.write(html)
79
80
81
      # 入口函数
82
      def run(self):
83
        for offset in range(0,31,10):
          url = self.url.format(offset)
84
85
          self.parse html(url)
86
          time.sleep(random.randint(1,2))
87
        print('共抓取数据:',self.num)
88
89
    if __name__ == '__main__':
90
      start = time.time()
91
      spider = MaoyanSpider()
92
      spider.run()
```

电影天堂二级页面抓取案例

领取任务

```
# 地址
1
  电影天堂 - 2019年新片精品 - 更多
2
3
  # 目标
  电影名称、下载链接
4
5
6
  # 分析
   *******一级页面需抓取*******
7
8
        1、电影详情页链接
9
10
  *******二级页面需抓取********
        1、电影名称
11
12
        2、电影下载链接
```

实现步骤

- 1、确定响应内容中是否存在所需抓取数据
- 2、找URL规律

```
1 第1页:https://www.dytt8.net/html/gndy/dyzz/list_23_1.html
2 第2页:https://www.dytt8.net/html/gndy/dyzz/list_23_2.html
3 第n页:https://www.dytt8.net/html/gndy/dyzz/list_23_n.html
```

■ 3、写正则表达式

■ 4、代码实现

```
from urllib import request
import re
from useragents import ua_list
import time
import random

class FilmSkySpider(object):
```

```
def __init__(self):
8
9
       #一级页面url地址
10
       self.url = 'https://www.dytt8.net/html/gndy/dyzz/list_23_{}.html'
11
     # 获取html功能函数
12
13
     def get html(self,url):
       headers = {
14
15
          'User-Agent':random.choice(ua list)
16
       }
17
       req = request.Request(url=url,headers=headers)
18
       res = request.urlopen(reg)
19
       # 通过网站查看网页源码,查看网站charset='gb2312'
20
       # 如果遇到解码错误,识别不了一些字符,则 ignore 忽略掉
21
       html = res.read().decode('gb2312','ignore')
22
       return html
23
24
     # 正则解析功能函数
25
26
     def re func(self,re bds,html):
       pattern = re.compile(re bds,re.S)
27
28
       r list = pattern.findall(html)
29
30
       return r list
31
     # 获取数据函数 - html是一级页面响应内容
32
33
     def parse page(self,one url):
34
       html = self.get_html(one_url)
       re bds = r'.*?'
35
       # one page list: ['/html/xxx','/html/xxx']
36
37
       one_page_list = self.re_func(re_bds,html)
38
39
       for href in one_page_list:
40
         two url = 'https://www.dytt8.net' + href
         self.parse two page(two url)
41
42
         # uniform: 浮点数,爬取1个电影信息后sleep
43
         time.sleep(random.uniform(1, 3))
44
45
46
      #解析二级页面数据
     def parse_two_page(self,two_url):
17
48
       item = {}
49
       html = self.get_html(two_url)
50
       re_bds = r'<div class="title_all"><h1><font color=#07519a>(.*?)</font></h1></div>.*?<td
    style="WORD-WRAP.*?>.*?>(.*?)</a>'
51
       # two_page_list: [('名称1','ftp://xxxx.mkv')]
52
       two page list = self.re func(re bds,html)
53
54
       item['name'] = two_page_list[0][0].strip()
55
       item['download'] = two_page_list[0][1].strip()
56
57
       print(item)
58
59
60
     def main(self):
61
       for page in range(1,201):
62
         one_url = self.url.format(page)
63
         self.parse page(one url)
```

```
# uniform: 浮点数
time.sleep(random.uniform(1,3))

if __name__ == '__main__':
spider = FilmSkySpider()
spider.main()
```

■ 5、练习

把电影天堂数据存入MySOL数据库 - 增量爬取

```
1 # 思路
2 # 1、MySQL中新建表 urltab,存储所有爬取过的链接的指纹
3 # 2、在爬取之前,先判断该指纹是否爬取过,如果爬取过,则不再继续爬取
```

练习代码实现

```
# 建库建表
create database filmskydb charset utf8;
use filmskydb;
create table request_finger(
finger char(32)
)charset=utf8;
create table filmtab(
name varchar(200),
download varchar(500)
)charset=utf8;
```

```
1 from urllib import request
2
   import re
   from useragents import ua list
 3
4 import time
5 import random
 6
    import pymysql
7
    from hashlib import md5
8
9
10
    class FilmSkySpider(object):
       def __init__(self):
11
12
           #一级页面url地址
            self.url = 'https://www.dytt8.net/html/gndy/dyzz/list_23_{}.html'
13
            self.db = pymysql.connect('192.168.153.151', 'tiger', '123456', 'filmskydb',
14
    charset='utf8')
15
           self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
16
17
        # 获取html功能函数
18
        def get html(self, url):
19
            headers = {
20
                'User-Agent': random.choice(ua_list)
21
            }
22
            req = request.Request(url=url, headers=headers)
23
           res = request.urlopen(req)
            # 通过网站查看网页源码,查看网站charset='gb2312'
24
            # 如果遇到解码错误,识别不了一些字符,则 ignore 忽略掉
25
26
            html = res.read().decode('gb2312', 'ignore')
```

```
27
28
           return html
29
30
       # 正则解析功能函数
       def re_func(self, re_bds, html):
31
32
           pattern = re.compile(re bds, re.S)
33
           r_list = pattern.findall(html)
34
35
           return r list
36
       # 获取数据函数
37
       def parse_page(self, one_url):
38
39
           html = self.get html(one url)
40
           re_bds = r'.*?
    '
           # one_page_list: ['/html/xxx','/html/xxx']
41
42
           one page list = self.re func(re bds, html)
113
44
           for href in one page list:
               two url = 'https://www.dytt8.net' + href
45
               # 生成指纹 - md5加密
46
47
               s = md5()
               s.update(two url.encode())
48
49
               two url md5 = s.hexdigest()
               # 判断链接是否需要抓取
50
51
               if self.is go on(two url md5):
                  self.parse_two_page(two_url)
52
                  # 爬取完成此链接后将指纹放到数据库表中
53
                  ins = 'insert into request finger values(%s)'
54
55
                  self.cursor.execute(ins, [two_url_md5])
56
                  self.db.commit()
57
                  # uniform: 浮点数,爬取1个电影信息后sleep
58
                  time.sleep(random.uniform(1, 3))
59
60
61
       def is_go_on(self, two_url_md5):
62
           # 爬取之前先到数据库中查询比对
           sel = 'select finger from request_finger where finger=%s'
63
64
           # 开始抓取之前,先来判断该链接之前是否抓取过
           result = self.cursor.execute(sel, [two_url_md5])
65
66
           if not result:
67
               return True
68
69
       #解析二级页面数据
70
71
       def parse_two_page(self, two_url):
72
           item = {}
           html = self.get_html(two_url)
73
74
           re_bds = r'<div class="title_all"><h1><font color=#07519a>(.*?)</font></h1>
    </div>.*?.*?>(.*?)</a>'
           # two_page_list: [('名称1','ftp://xxxx.mkv')]
75
76
           two_page_list = self.re_func(re_bds, html)
77
78
           item['name'] = two_page_list[0][0].strip()
79
           item['download'] = two page list[0][1].strip()
80
           ins = 'insert into filmtab values(%s,%s)'
81
```

```
82
             film list = [
83
                 item['name'], item['download']
84
85
             self.cursor.execute(ins, film_list)
             self.db.commit()
86
             print(film_list)
87
88
89
90
         def main(self):
             for page in range(1, 201):
91
                 one url = self.url.format(page)
92
93
                 self.parse_page(one_url)
                 # uniform: 浮点数
94
95
                 time.sleep(random.uniform(1, 3))
96
97
98
    if __name__ == ' main ':
         spider = FilmSkySpider()
99
100
         spider.main()
```

今日作业