Where are data from?

网络数据获取入门

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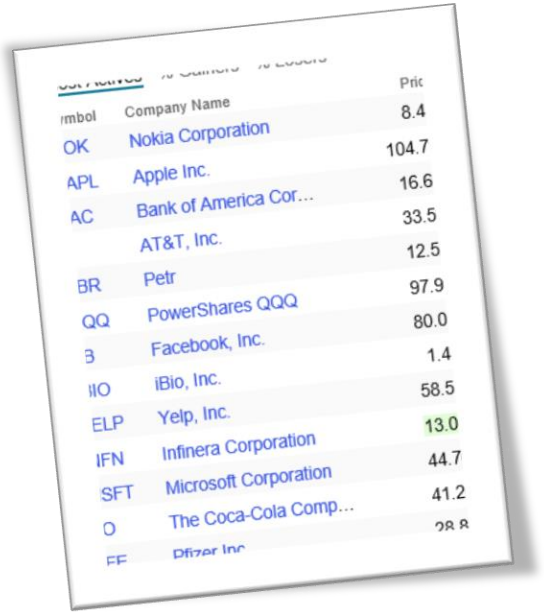
网络数据爬取

用Python获取网络数据



rmbol	Company Name	Pric
OK	Nokia Corporation	8.4
APL	Apple Inc.	104.7
AC	Bank of America Cor…	16.6
	AT&T, Inc.	33.5
BR	Petr	12.5
QQ	PowerShares QQQ	97.9
B	Facebook, Inc.	80.0
IIO	iBio, Inc.	1.4
ELP	Yelp, Inc.	58.5
IFN	Infinera Corporation	13.0
SFT	Microsoft Corporation	44.7
O	The Coca-Cola Comp…	41.2
FE	Pfizer Inc	28.8

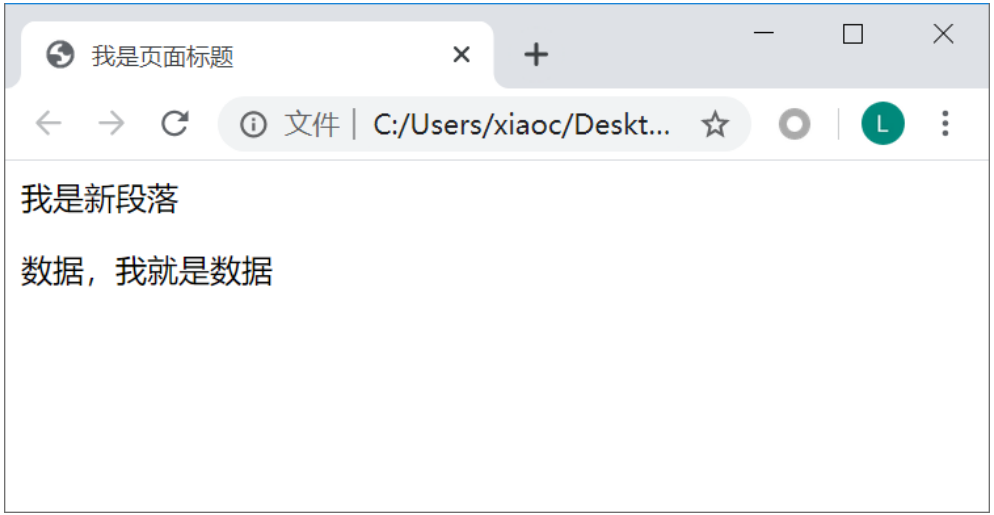
API获取数据

网络数据如何获取（爬取）？

抓取网页，解析网页内容

- 抓取
  - Requests第三方库
  - Scrapy框架
- 解析
  - Beautiful Soup库
  - re模块

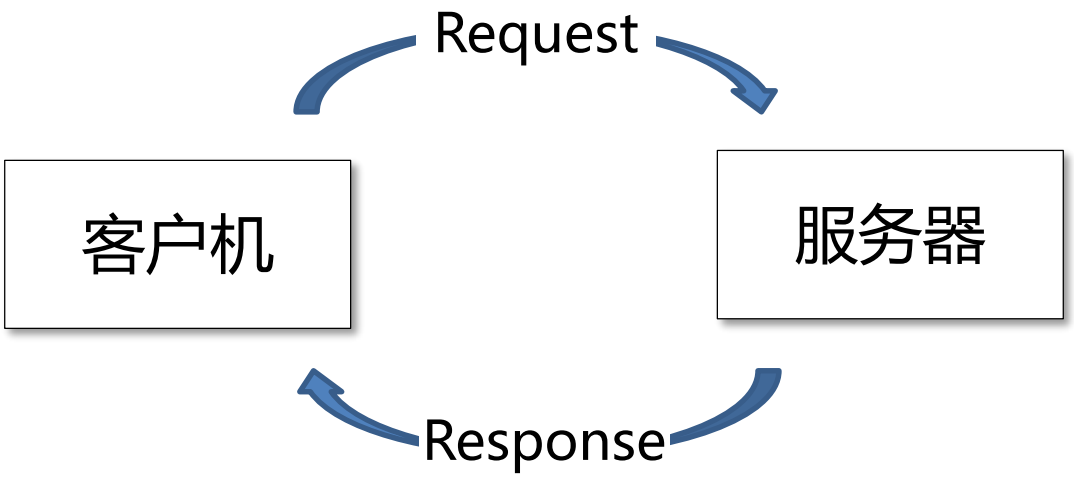
html页面




```
<html>

<head>
<title>我是页面标题</title>
</head>

<body>
<p>我是新段落</p>
数据，我就是数据
</body>

</html>
```

参考：
http://www.w3school.com.cn/html/html_backgrounds.asp

网页抓取



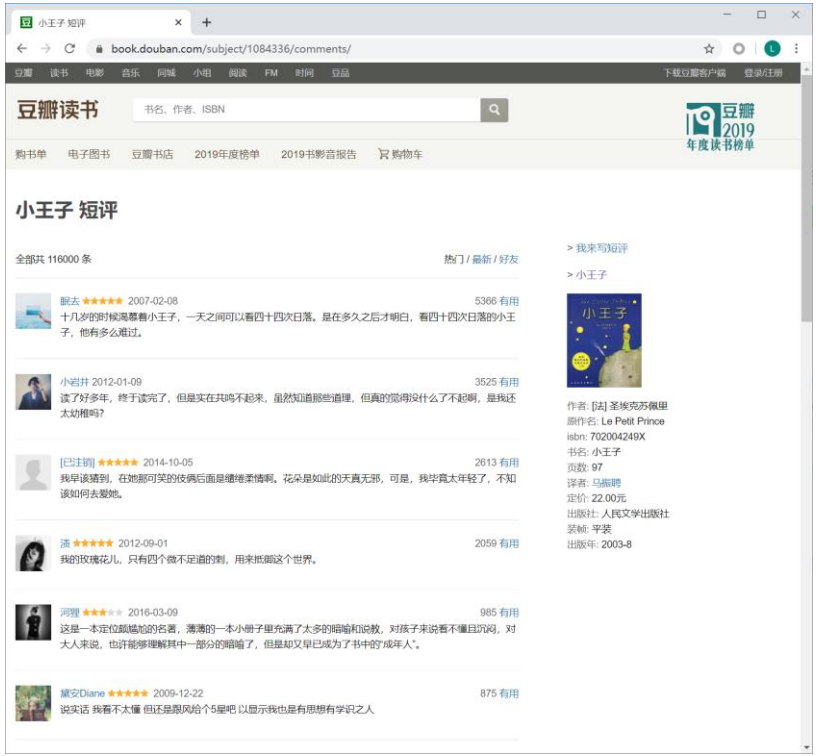
Requests库

- Requests库是更简单、方便和人性化的Python HTTP第三方库
- Requests官网：http://www.python-requests.org/

  $ pip install requests

  （Anaconda中预装）

Requests库



豆瓣读书
《小王子》短评

Requests库

requests.get()	请求获取指定URL位置的资源，对应HTTP协议的GET方法，返回一个Response对象

Source

```
>>> import requests
>>> r = requests.get('https://www.nju.edu.cn')
>>> r.status_code
200
>>> print(r.text)
>>> r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/')
>>> r.status_code
418
```

Requests

Source

```
>>> headers = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh: Intel Mac OS X 10_14_0) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.98 Safari/537.36'}
>>> r = requests.get(url, headers = headers)  #定制请求头
>>> payload = {'key1': 'value1', 'key2': 'value2'}
>>> r = requests.get('http://httpbin.org/get', params = payload)
>>> r = requests.post(url, data = payload)
```

Requests库


```
>>> r.encoding          # 根据HTTP头部自动推测
'UTF-8'
>>> r.encoding = 'gb2312'
>>> r.encoding = r.apparent_encoding
>>> r.content           # 以字节方式访问Response对象
>>> r.json()
```

Requests库

r.content　　*# 以字节方式访问Response对象*


```
r = requests.get('http://...sample.jpg')
with open('pic.jpg', 'wb') as f:
    f.write(r.content)
```

JSON格式

- **JSON格式**
  - JavaScript Object Notation，JS对象标记)
  - 一种轻量级的数据交换格式

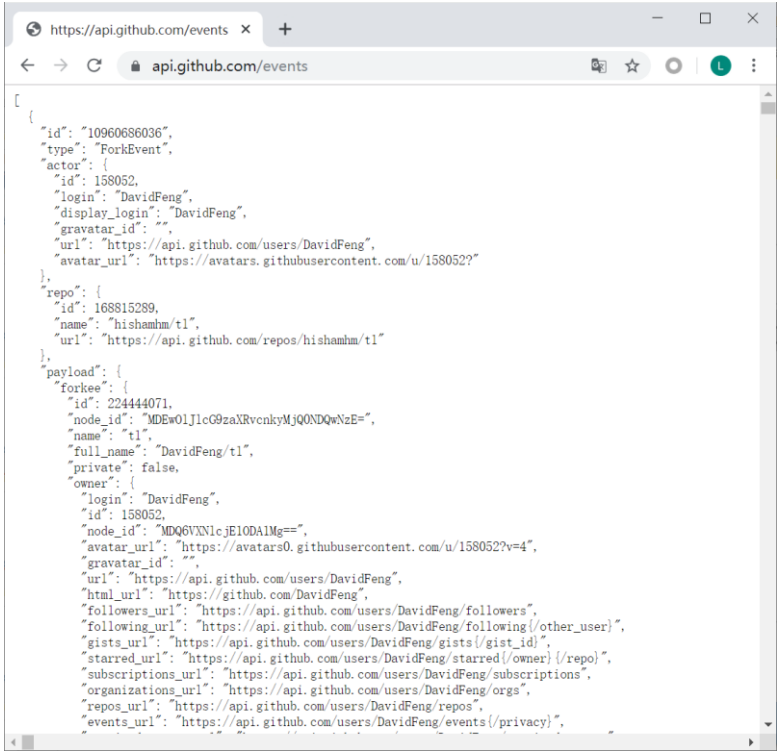
r.json()

```
'{"name":"Niuyun", "address":{"city": "Beijing", "street":
 "Chaoyang Road"}}'
```

解析后

```
>>> x = {"name":"Niuyun",
         "address":{"city":"Beijing","street":"Chaoyang Road"}
        }
>>> x['address']['street']
'Chaoyang Road'
```

JSON文件




```
>>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/events')
>>> data = r.json()
>>> data[0]['id']
```

Robots协议

- Robots协议也称为爬虫协议，全称为爬虫排除协议（The Robots Exclusion Protocol）
- 检查站点根目录下是否存在robots.txt

Robots协议-豆瓣网


```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /subject_search
Disallow: /amazon_search
Disallow: /search
…
Disallow: /link2/
Disallow: /recommend/
Disallow: /doubanapp/card
Disallow: /update/topic/
Allow: /ads.txt
Sitemap: https://www.douban.com/sitemap_index.xml
Sitemap: https://www.douban.com/sitemap_updated_index.xml
# Crawl-delay: 5

User-agent: Wandoujia Spider
Disallow: /
…
```

网页数据解析

网页数据解析

- **Beautiful Soup**是一个可以从HTML或XML文件中提取数据的Python库
- 官方网站：https://www.crummy.com/software/BeautifulSoup/bs4/doc/

Beautiful Soup

- $ pip install beautifulsoup4 （Anaconda中预装）

```
>>> import requests
>>> from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
>>> r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/', headers = headers)
>>> soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
```

lxml: HTML解析器
$ pip install lxml

Python内置的HTML解析器
BeautifulSoup(markup, 'html.parser')

Beautiful Soup

- BeautifulSoup对象
  - Tag
  - NavigableString
  - BeautifulSoup
  - Comment

```
>>> markup = '<p class="title"><b>The Little Prince</b></p>'
>>> soup = BeautifulSoup(markup, 'lxml')
>>> soup.b
<b>The Little Prince</b>
```

标签内容访问方式
BeautifulSoup对象.Tag

Beautiful Soup


```
>>> markup = '<p class="title"><b>The Little Prince</b></p>'
>>> soup = BeautifulSoup(markup, 'lxml')
>>> tag = soup.p
>>> tag
<p class="title"><b>The Little Prince</b></p>
>>> tag.name
'p'
>>> tag['class']
['title']
>>> tag.attrs
{'class': ['title']}
>>> tag.string
'The Little Prince'
>>> soup.find_all('b')
[<b>The Little Prince</b>]
```

网页数据解析

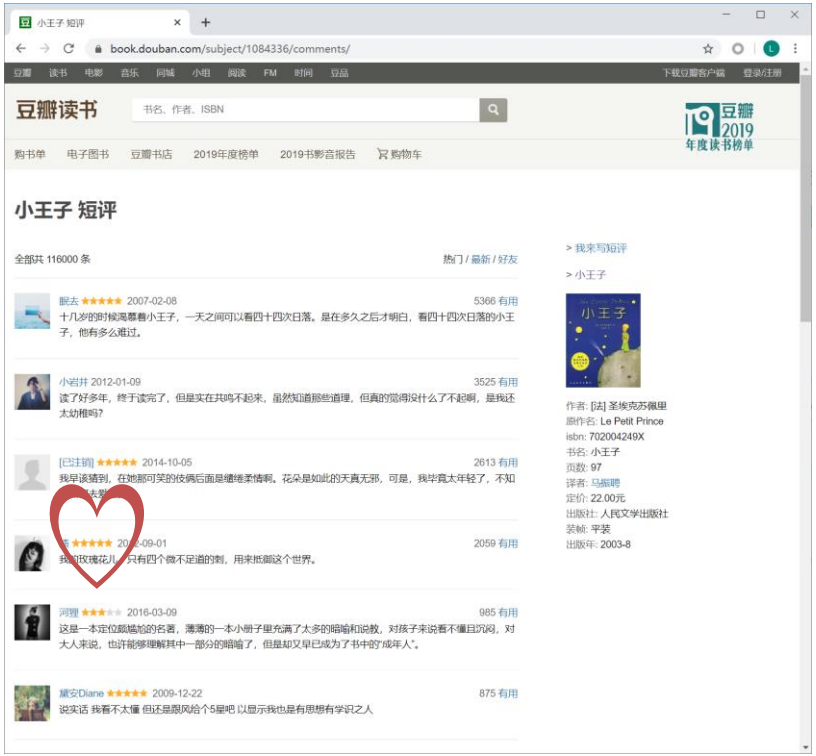
不知道第几次重读。每过一段时间再读，都有新的收获。心变得很柔软，脑里的迷雾被驱散。更多的关注他人，关心这个世界，自私是多么无趣的事情啊。我想，写一本能温暖人心，帮助困难的人们的书，比世界上很多事情都有意义。

```
pattern = soup.find_all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
    print(item.string)
```

网页数据解析


```
r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/', headers=headers)
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
pattern = soup.find_all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
    print(item.string)
```

网页数据解析



豆瓣读书
《小王子》推荐星级

网页数据解析

- 正则表达式是对字符串（包括普通字符和特殊字符）操作的一种逻辑公式
- **re**正则表达式模块进行各类正则表达式处理
- 参考网站：https://docs.python.org/3.5/library/re.html

元字符	描述
.	匹配除换行符外的任意字符
*	重复前面的子表达式0次或多次
+	重复前面的子表达式1次或更多次
?	重复前面的子表达式0次或1次
^	匹配字符串的开始
$	匹配字符串的结束
{n}	重复n次
{n,}	重复n次或更多次
{n,m}	重复n到m次
\b	匹配单词的开始或结尾即单词边界，“\B”匹配非单词边界
\d	匹配数字，“\D”匹配任意非数字字符
\s	匹配任意空白符，“\S”匹配任意非空白符
\w	匹配任意字母、数字或下划线的标识符字符，“\W”匹配任意非标识符字符
[a-z]	匹配指定范围内的任意字符
[^a-z]	匹配任何不在指定范围内的任意字符

网页数据解析


```
<span class="user-stars
allstar50 rating" title="力荐
"></span>
```

'<span class="user-stars allstar(.*?) rating"'

```
pattern = re.compile('<span class="user-stars allstar(.*?) rating"')
p = re.findall(pattern, r.text)
```

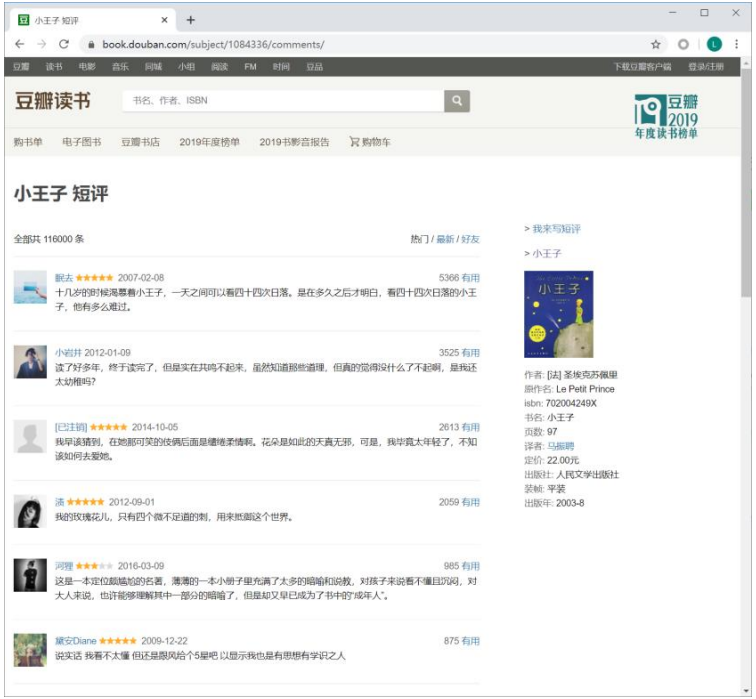
网页数据解析


```
r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments', headers = headers)
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, 'lxml')
pattern = soup.find_all('span', {'class':'short'})
for item in pattern:
    print(item.string)
```

```
pattern_s = re.compile('<span class="user-stars allstar(.*?) rating"')
```

```
p = re.findall(pattern_s, r.text)
```

思考：抓取图书短评前5页



https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/

```
r = requests.get('https://book.douban.com/subject/1084336/comments/hot?p=' + str(i+1))
```

抓取例1

http://money.cnn.com/data/dow30/

抓取道指成分股数据并将30家公司的代码、公司名称和最近一次成交价放到一个列表中输出