# Day05回顾

### 动态加载网站数据抓取

- 1 1、F12打开控制台,页面动作抓取网络数据包
- 2 2、抓取json文件URL地址
- 3 # 控制台中 XHR : 异步加载的数据包
- 4 # XHR -> Query String(查询参数)

### 有道翻译流程梳理

- 1. 打开首页 1
- 2 2. 准备抓包: F12开启控制台
- 3. 寻找地址 3
- 页面中输入翻译单词,控制台中抓取到网络数据包,查找并分析返回翻译数据的地址
- 5 4. 发现规律
- 找到返回具体数据的地址,在页面中多输入几个单词,找到对应URL地址,分析对比, Network All(或者XHR)
  - Form Data, 发现对应的规律
- 5. 寻找JS文件 7
- 右上角 ... -> Search -> 搜索关键字 -> 单击 -> 跳转到Sources, 左下角格式化符号{} 8
- 9 6、查看JS代码
- 搜索关键字,找到相关加密方法,分析并用python实现 10
- 11 7、断点调试
- 12 8、完善程序

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### cookie模拟登陆

- 1 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 5 3、方法2 (利用session会话保持) 6 1、登陆,找到POST地址:form -> action对应地址 7 2、定义字典,创建session实例发送请求 8
  - # 字典key : <input>标签中name的值(email,password)
  - # post\_data = {'email':'','password':''}

# Day06笔记

### cookie模拟登录

■ 适用网站及场景

```
抓取需要登录才能访问的页面
```

### ■ 方法一

```
      1
      九、先登录成功1次,获取到携带登陆信息的Cookie

      2
      F12打开控制台,在页面输入用户名、密码,登录成功,找到/home(一般在抓到地址的上面)

      3
      2、携带着cookie发请求

      4
      ** Cookie

      5
      ** Referer(源,代表你从哪里转过来的)

      6
      ** User-Agent
```

```
1
           import requests
  2
             from lxml import etree
  3
  4
           # url为需要登录才能正常访问的地址
            url = 'http://www.renren.com/969255813/profile'
  5
             # headers中的cookie为登录成功后抓取到的cookie
  7
            headers = {
                         "Accept":
              "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,image/webp,im
             tion/signed-exchange; v=b3",
  9
                          "Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate",
10
                          "Accept-Language": "zh-CN, zh; q=0.9",
                          "Connection": "keep-alive",
11
12
                         # 此处注意cookie, 要自己抓取
13
                         "Cookie": "",
                         "Host": "www.renren.com",
14
                          "Referer": "http://www.renren.com/SysHome.do",
15
                          "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests": "1",
16
17
                          "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
             Chrome/74.0.3729.169 Safari/537.36",
18
            }
19
20
           html = requests.get(url,headers=headers).text
21
22
           parse html = etree.HTML(html)
           result = parse html.xpath('//*[@id="operate area"]/div[1]/ul/li[1]/span/text()')[0].strip()
           # result:就读于中央戏剧学院
24
           print(result)
```

### ■ 方法二

1. 知识点

利用requests模块中的session会话保持功能

#### 2. session会话使用流程

```
1 1、实例化session对象
2 session = requests.session()
3 2、让session对象发送get或者post请求
4 res = session.get(url,headers=headers)
```

#### 3. 具体步骤

```
1、寻找登录时POST的地址
查看网页源码,查看form,找action对应的地址: http://www.renren.com/PLogin.do

2、发送用户名和密码信息到POST的地址
* 用户名和密码信息以什么方式发送? -- 字典
键: <input>标签中name的值(email,password)
值: 真实的用户名和密码
post_data = {'email':'','password':''}
```

#### 4. 程序实现

```
      1
      整体思路

      2
      1、先POST: 把用户名和密码信息POST到某个地址中

      3
      2、再GET: 正常请求去获取页面信息
```

```
import requests
1
2
   from lxml import etree
3
   # 定义常用变量
4
5
   post_url = 'http://www.renren.com/PLogin.do'
   post_data = {
6
7
     'email' : 'xxxxxx',
8
      'password' : 'xxxxxx'
9
10
   headers = {
11
     'User-Agent' : 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
    Gecko) Chrome/74.0.3729.169 Safari/537.36',
12
     'Referer': 'http://www.renren.com/SysHome.do'
13
    }
14
    # 实例化session会话保持对象
15
16
   session = requests.session()
    # 先POST,把用户名和密码信息POST到一个地址
17
    session.post(post_url,data=post_data,headers=headers)
18
19
    # 再get个人主页
20
21
    url = 'http://www.renren.com/970294164/profile'
22
   html = session.get(url,headers=headers).text
23
   parse html = etree.HTML(html)
24
    result = parse html.xpath('//*[@id="operate area"]/div[1]/ul/li[1]/span/text()')[0].strip()
25
   print(result)
26
```

### 百度翻译破解案例

#### 目标

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

```
1 1、POST地址: https://fanyi.baidu.com/v2transapi
2 2、Form表单数据(多次抓取在变的字段)
    from: zh
4    to: en
5    sign: 54706.276099 #这个是如何生成的?
6    token: a927248ae7146c842bb4a94457ca35ee # 基本固定,但也想办法获取
```

■ 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)

```
1
    function a(r) {
            if (Array.isArray(r)) {
2
3
                 for (var o = 0, t = Array(r.length); o < r.length; o++)
4
                     t[o] = r[o];
5
                return t
            }
6
            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);
            a = a >= "a" ? a.charCodeAt(0) - 87 : Number(a),
12
13
                 a = "+" === o.charAt(t + 1) ? r >>> a : r << a,
                 r = "+" === o.charAt(t) ? r + a & 4294967295 : r ^ a
14
15
        }
16
        return r
17
18
    function e(r) {
19
        var o = r.match(/[\uD800-\uDBFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/g);
```

```
20
        if (null === o) {
21
            var t = r.length;
22
            t > 30 \& (r = "" + r.substr(0, 10) + r.substr(Math.floor(t / 2) - 5, 10) +
    r.substr(-10, 10))
23
        } else {
24
            for (var e = r.split(/[\uD800-\uDFFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/), C = 0, h = e.length, f = []; h
    > C; C++)
                "" !== e[C] && f.push.apply(f, a(e[C].split(""))),
25
                    C !== h - 1 && f.push(o[C]);
26
27
            var g = f.length;
            g > 30 \& (r = f.slice(0, 10).join("") + f.slice(Math.floor(g / 2) - 5, Math.floor(g / 2) - 6)
28
    2) + 5).join("") + f.slice(-10).join(""))
29
30
    //
        var u = void 0
          , l = "" + String.fromCharCode(103) + String.fromCharCode(116) +
    //
    String.fromCharCode(107);
         u = null !== i ? i : (i = window[1] || "") || "";
32
    //
    // 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
        for (var d = u.split("."), m = Number(d[0]) | 0, s = Number(d[1]) | 0, S = [], c = 0, v
36
    = 0; v < r.length; v++) {</pre>
            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) +
44
    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.toString() + "." + (p ^ m)
51
52
53
    var i = null;
54
    //此行报错,直接注释掉即可
55
    //t.exports = e
```

■ 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

```
import execjs

with open('node.js','r') as f:
    js_data = f.read()

# 创建对象
exec_object = execjs.compile(js_data)
sign = exec_object.eval('e("hello")')
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

```
import requests
    import re
3
    import execjs
4
   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
            self.headers = {
9
10
                'accept':
    'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,appl
    ication/signed-exchange;v=b3',
11
                # 'accept-encoding': 'gzip, deflate, br',
                'accept-language': 'zh-CN,zh;q=0.9',
12
13
                'cache-control': 'no-cache',
```

```
14
                '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%22val
    ue%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=4XAsJeCCxG3DLCbwbJrKDGwjNA0UN I3KhXZ3J;
    H BDCLCKID SF=tRk8oIDaJCvSe6r1Mt0 M4F gxby26nU05neaJ5n0-
    nnhnL4W46bqJKFLtozKMoI3C7fotJJ5nololIRy6CKjjb-jaDqJ5n3bTnjstcS2RREHJrg-
    trSMDCShGRGWlO9WDTm D KfxnkOnc6qJj0-jjXqqo8K5Ljaa5n-
    pPKKRAaqD04bPbZL4DdMa7HLtA03mkjbnczfn020P5P51J e-4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
    b4ncjRcTehoM3xI8LNj405OTt2LEoDPMJKIbMI rMbbfhKC3hqJfaI62aKDs RCMBhcqEIL4eJ0Ib6 w5gcq0T Htti
    tXR0atn7ZSMbSj4Qo5pK95p38bxnDK2rQLb5zah5nhMJS3j7JDMP0-4rJhxby523i5J6vQpnJ8hQ3DRoWXPIqbN7P-
    p5Z5mAqKl0MLIOkbC 6j5DWDTvLeU7J-n8XbI60XRj85-
    ohHJrFMtQ q4tehHRMBUo9WDTm DoTttt5fUj6qJj855jXqqo8KMtHJaFf-pPKKRAashnzWjrkqqQQ5pj-
    WnQr3mkjbn5yfn020pjPX6joht4syPRG2xRnWIvrKfA-
    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%22v
    alue%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',
                'pragma': 'no-cache',
15
16
                'upgrade-insecure-requests': '1',
                'user-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
17
    like Gecko) Chrome/75.0.3770.142 Safari/537.36',
18
            }
19
20
        # 获取token
21
        def get token(self):
            token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
22
23
            # 定义请求头
            r = requests.get(self.token url,headers=self.headers)
24
            token = re.findall(r"token: '(.*?)'",r.text)
25
26
            window gtk = re.findall(r"window.*?gtk = '(.*?)';</script>",r.text)
            if token:
27
28
                return token[0],window gtk[0]
29
        # 获取sign
30
31
        def get_sign(self,word):
            with open('百度翻译.js','r') as f:
32
33
                js data = f.read()
34
35
            exec object = execjs.compile(js data)
            sign = exec_object.eval('e("{}")'.format(word))
36
37
38
            return sign
39
        # 主函数
40
        def main(self,word,fro,to):
41
42
            token,gtk = self.get_token()
43
            sign = self.get_sign(word)
            # 找到form表单数据如下,sign和token需要想办法获取
44
45
            form data = {
                'from': fro,
46
```

```
47
                'to': to.
48
                'query': word,
                'transtype': 'realtime',
49
50
                'simple_means_flag': '3',
51
                'sign': sign,
52
                'token': token
53
            r = requests.post(self.post url,data=form data,headers=self.headers)
54
            print(r.json()['trans_result']['data'][0]['dst'])
55
56
    if __name__ == '__main__':
57
58
        spider = BaiduTranslateSpider()
59
        menu = '1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英'
        choice = input('1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英 : ')
60
61
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
        if choice == '1':
62
            fro = 'en'
63
            to = 'zh'
64
65
        elif choice == '2':
            fro = 'zh'
66
67
            to = 'en'
68
69
        spider.main(word,fro,to)
```

### 民政部网站数据抓取

### 目标

```
1 l、URL: http://www.mca.gov.cn/ - 民政数据 - 行政区划代码
2 即: http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/
3 2、目标: 抓取最新中华人民共和国县以上行政区划代码
```

#### 实现步骤

■ 1、从民政数据网站中提取最新行政区划代码

```
# 特点
1
   1、最新的在上面
2
   2、命名格式: 2019年X月中华人民共和国县以上行政区划代码
   # 代码实现
4
   import requests
5
6
   from lxml import etree
7
   import re
8
9
   url = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/'
10
   headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
    Gecko) Chrome/74.0.3729.169 Safari/537.36'}
11
   html = requests.get(url, headers=headers).text
   parse_html = etree.HTML(html)
12
   article_list = parse_html.xpath('//a[@class="artitlelist"]')
13
```

```
14
15
   for article in article list:
16
       title = article.xpath('./@title')[0]
17
       # 正则匹配title中包含这个字符串的链接
       if re.findall(r'.*?中华人民共和国县以上行政区划代码.*?', title, re.S):
18
19
           # 获取到第1个就停止即可, 第1个永远是最新的链接
20
           two_link = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn' + article.xpath('./@href')[0]
21
           print(two link)
22
           break
```

■ 2、从二级页面链接中提取真实链接(反爬-响应内容中嵌入JS, 指向新的链接)

```
1、向二级页面链接发请求得到响应内容,并查看嵌入的JS代码
2、正则提取真实的二级页面链接
3 # 相关思路代码
4 two_html = requests.get(two_link, headers=headers).text
5 # 从二级页面的响应中提取真实的链接(此处为JS动态加载跳转的地址)
6 new_two_link = re.findall(r'window.location.href="(.*?)"', html2, re.S)[0]
```

■ 3、在数据库表中查询此条链接是否已经爬取,建立增量爬虫

```
1 1、数据库中建立version表,存储爬取的链接
2 2、每次执行程序和version表中记录核对,查看是否已经爬取过
   # 思路代码
   cursor.execute('select * from version')
  result = self.cursor.fetchall()
6
  if result:
      if result[-1][0] == two link:
8
          print('已是最新')
9
      else:
          # 有更新, 开始抓取
10
          # 将链接再重新插入version表记录
11
```

#### ■ 4、代码实现

```
1 '''民政部网站数据抓取(增量爬虫)'''
2
   import requests
3
   from lxml import etree
   import re
   import pymysql
5
6
7
   class Govement(object):
8
        def __init__(self):
9
           self.one_url = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/'
           self.headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64)
10
    AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/74.0.3729.169 Safari/537.36'}
11
           self.db = pymysql.connect('127.0.0.1','root','123456','govdb')
12
           self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
13
        # 获取二级页面真实链接, 并和数据库中比对
14
15
        def get two link(self):
           html = requests.get(self.one url,headers=self.headers).text
16
           # 此处隐藏了真实的二级页面的url链接,通过js脚本生成,保存本地文件查看
17
           parse html = etree.HTML(html)
18
```

```
19
           a list = parse html.xpath('//a[@class="artitlelist"]')
20
           for a in a list:
21
               title = a.xpath('./@title')[0]
22
               # 正则匹配title中包含这个字符串的链接
               if re.findall(r'.*?中华人民共和国县以上行政区划代码.*?',title,re.S):
23
24
                   # 获取到第1个就停止即可, 第1个永远是最新的链接
25
                   two_link = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn' + a.xpath('./@href')[0]
26
                   break
27
           # 从已提取的two link中提取二级页面的真实链接
28
           two_html = requests.get(two_link, headers=self.headers).text
29
30
           # 从二级页面的响应中提取真实的链接(此处为JS动态加载跳转的地址)
31
           real two link = re.findall(r'window.location.href="(.*?)"', two html, re.S)[0]
32
           # 实现增量爬取
33
           self.cursor.execute('select * from version')
           result = self.cursor.fetchall()
34
35
           if result:
               if result[-1][0] == real_two_link:
36
37
                   print('已是最新')
38
           else:
39
               self.get_data(real_two_link)
40
               self.cursor.execute('insert into version values(%s)',[real two link])
               self.db.commit()
41
42
        # 用xpath直接提取数据
43
        def get data(self,real two link):
           real_two_html = requests.get(real_two_link,headers=self.headers).text
45
           parse html = etree.HTML(real two html)
46
           #基准xpath,提取每个信息的节点列表对象
47
48
           tr_list = parse_html.xpath('//tr[@height=19]')
49
           city_info = {}
50
           for tr in tr list:
               city info['code'] = tr.xpath('./td[2]/text()')
51
52
               city_info['name'] = tr.xpath('./td[3]/text()')
53
               print(city info)
54
55
56
57
   if name == ' main ':
        spider = Govement()
58
59
        spider.get_two_link()
```

## 多线程爬虫

### 应用场景

```
1 1、多进程 : CPU密集程序
2 2、多线程 : 爬虫(网络I/O)、本地磁盘I/O
```

### 知识点回顾

■ 队列

```
1 # 导入模块
2 from queue import Queue
3 # 使用
4 q = Queue()
5 q.put(url)
6 q.get() # 当队列为空时,阻塞
7 q.empty() # 判断队列是否为空,True/False
```

#### ■ 线程模块

```
1 # 导入模块
2
   from threading import Thread
3
  # 使用流程
4
5
   t = Thread(target=函数名) # 创建线程对象
   t.start() # 创建并启动线程
7
   t.join() # 阻塞等待回收线程
9
   # 如何创建多线程, 如下方法你觉得怎么样?????
10
   for i in range(5):
11
      t = Thread(target=函数名)
12
      t.start()
13
      t.join()
```

### 小米应用商店抓取(多线程)

■ 目标

```
1 1、网址 : 百度搜 - 小米应用商店, 进入官网
2 2、目标 : 应用分类 - 聊天社交
3 应用名称
4 应用链接
```

- 实现步骤
- 1. 确认是否为动态加载

```
1 1、页面局部刷新
2 2、右键查看网页源代码,搜索关键字未搜到
3 # 此网站为动态加载网站,需要抓取网络数据包分析
```

2. F12抓取网络数据包

```
1、抓取返回json数据的URL地址(Headers中的Request URL)
http://app.mi.com/categotyAllListApi?page={}&categoryId=2&pageSize=30

2、查看并分析查询参数(headers中的Query String Parameters)
page: 1
categoryId: 2
pageSize: 30
# 只有page再变, 0 1 2 3 .....,这样我们就可以通过控制page的直拼接多个返回json数据的URL地址
```

#### ■ 代码实现

```
1
    import requests
2
    from threading import Thread
   from queue import Queue
3
4
    import json
    import time
5
7
    class XiaomiSpider(object):
8
        def __init__(self):
9
            self.headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
            self.url = 'http://app.mi.com/categotyAllListApi?page={}&categoryId=2&pageSize=30'
10
            # 定义队列,用来存放URL地址
11
12
            self.url_queue = Queue()
13
        # URL入队列
14
15
        def url in(self):
            #拼接多个URL地址,然后put()到队列中
16
17
            for i in range(67):
                self.url.format((str(i)))
18
19
                self.url queue.put(self.url)
20
        # 线程事件函数(请求,解析提取数据)
21
22
        def get_page(self):
23
            # 先get()URL地址,发请求
24
            # json模块做解析
25
            while True:
                # 当队列不为空时,获取url地址
26
27
                if not self.url_queue.empty():
                   url = self.url queue.get()
28
                   html = requests.get(url,headers=self.headers).text
29
30
                    self.parse page(html)
31
                else:
32
                   break
        #解析函数
33
34
        def parse_page(self,html):
35
            app_json = json.loads(html)
            for app in app_json['data']:
36
37
                # 应用名称
               name = app['displayName']
38
39
                link = 'http://app.mi.com/details?id={}'.format(app['packageName'])
40
               d = { '名称' : name, '链接' : link }
41
               print(d)
42
43
44
        # 主函数
```

```
45
        def main(self):
46
            self.url_in()
            # 存放所有线程的列表
47
48
            t_list = []
49
50
            for i in range(10):
51
                t = Thread(target=self.get_page)
52
                t.start()
                t_list.append(t)
53
54
            # 统一回收线程
55
56
            for p in t_list:
57
                p.join()
58
    if __name__ == '__main__':
59
        start = time.time()
60
61
        spider = XiaomiSpider()
        spider.main()
62
63
        end = time.time()
        print('执行时间:%.2f' % (end-start))
64
```

## json解析模块

### json.loads(json格式字符串)

■ 作用

```
1 把json格式的字符串转为Python数据类型
```

■ 示例

```
1 | html_json = json.loads(res.text)
```

### json.dump(python,f,ensure\_ascii=False)

■ 作用

```
1 把python数据类型 转为 json格式的字符串
2 # 一般让你把抓取的数据保存为json文件时使用
```

■ 参数说明

```
1 第1个参数: python类型的数据(字典, 列表等)
2 第2个参数: 文件对象
3 第3个参数: ensure_ascii=False # 序列化时编码
```

■ 示例

```
import json

app_dict = {

'应用名称': 'QQ',

'应用链接': 'http://qq.com'

with open('小米.json','a') as f:

json.dump(app_dict,f,ensure_ascii=False)
```

## 今日作业