# Day06回顾

### 多线程写入同一文件

#### 注意使用线程锁

```
from threading import Lock
lock = Lock()
f = open('xxx.txt','a')

lock.acquire()
f.write(string)
lock.release()

f.close()
```

### 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、方法1 (利用cookie)
2
     1、先登录成功1次,获取到携带登陆信息的Cookie(处理headers)
3
4
      2、利用处理的headers向URL地址发请求
   3、方法2 (利用session会话保持)
6
     1、实例化session对象
7
        session = requests.session()
      2、先post : session.post(post_url,data=post_data,headers=headers)
8
9
        1、登陆,找到POST地址: form -> action对应地址
        2、定义字典, 创建session实例发送请求
10
11
           # 字典key : <input>标签中name的值(email,password)
           # post_data = {'email':'','password':''}
12
      3、再get : session.get(url,headers=headers)
13
```

### 三个池子

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

### 解析模块汇总

#### re, lxml+xpath, json

```
# re
1
2
    import re
   pattern = re.compile(r'',re.S)
   r_list = pattern.findall(html)
   # lxml+xpath
6
   from lxml import etree
    parse_html = etree.HTML(html)
8
9
    r_list = parse_html.xpath('')
10
   # json
11
    # 响应内容由json转为python
12
13
   html = json.loads(res.text)
   # 所抓数据保存到json文件
   with open('xxx.json','a') as f:
15
16
        json.dump(item list,f,ensure ascii=False)
17
18
   f = open('xxx.json','a')
19
   json.dump(item_list,f,ensure_ascii=False)
20 f.close()
```

### 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

#### ■ 使用流程

```
1 from selenium import webdriver
2 # 1、创建浏览器对象
4 # 2、输入网址
5 # 3、查找节点
6 # 4、做对应操作
7 # 5、关闭浏览器
```

#### ■ 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()
```

# Day07笔记

### 京东爬虫案例

#### ■ 目标

```
1 | 1、目标网址 : https://www.jd.com/
2 | 2、抓取目标 : 商品名称、商品价格、评价数量、商品商家
```

#### ■ 实现步骤

#### 1、找节点

```
1 | 1、首页搜索框 : //*[@id="key"]
2 | 2、首页搜索按钮 ://*[@id="search"]/div/div[2]/button
3 | 3、商品页的 商品信息节点对象列表 ://*[@id="J_goodsList"]/ul/li
```

#### 2、执行JS脚本, 获取动态加载数据

```
browser.execute_script(
    'window.scrollTo(0,document.body.scrollHeight)'
]
```

#### 3、代码实现

```
1 from selenium import webdriver
2 import time
3
```

```
class JdSpider(object):
4
5
        def __init__(self):
6
            self.browser = webdriver.Chrome()
7
            self.url = 'https://www.jd.com/
8
            self.i = 0
9
        # 获取商品页面
10
11
        def get page(self):
            self.browser.get(self.url)
12
13
            # 找2个节点
            self.browser.find element by xpath('//*[@id="key"]').send keys('爬虫书籍')
14
            self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="search"]/div/div[2]/button').click()
15
16
17
        #解析页面
18
        def parse_page(self):
19
            # 把下拉菜单拉到底部,执行JS脚本
20
            self.browser.execute script(
21
22
                'window.scrollTo(0,document.body.scrollHeight)'
23
            time.sleep(2)
24
            # 匹配所有商品节点对象列表
25
            li_list = self.browser.find_elements_by_xpath('//*[@id="J_goodsList"]/ul/li')
27
            item = \{\}
            for li in li_list:
28
29
                item['name'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-name"] |
    .//div[@class="p-name p-name-type-2"]').text
                item['price'] = li.find element by xpath('.//div[@class="p-price"]').text
30
                item['commit'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-commit"]').text
31
32
                item['shopname'] = li.find_element_by_xpath('.//div[@class="p-shopnum"]/a |
    .//div[@class="p-shopnum"]/span').text
33
                print(item)
34
                self.i += 1
35
        # 主函数
36
37
        def main(self):
38
            self.get_page()
            while True:
39
40
                self.parse page()
                # 判断是否该点击下一页,没有找到说明不是最后一页
41
42
                if self.browser.page_source.find('pn-next disabled') == -1:
43
                    self.browser.find_element_by_class_name('pn-next').click()
44
                    time.sleep(2)
45
                else:
46
                    break
47
            print(self.i)
48
49
    if __name__ == '__main__':
50
        spider = JdSpider()
51
        spider.main()
```

### 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

#### 示例

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
1
2
3
   browser = webdriver.Chrome()
   browser.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
4
   # 1、在搜索框中输入"selenium"
5
    browser.find element by id('kw').send keys('赵丽颖')
7
    # 2、输入空格
8
   browser.find element by id('kw').send keys(Keys.SPACE)
   # 3、Ctrl+a 模拟全选
9
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'a')
10
    # 4、Ctrl+c 模拟复制
11
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'c')
12
   # 5、Ctrl+v 模拟粘贴
13
14
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, 'v')
15
   |# 6、输入回车,代替 搜索 按钮
16
   browser.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
```

### selenium - 鼠标操作

#### 示例

```
from selenium import webdriver
1
2
    # 导入鼠标事件类
3
   from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains
4
5
    driver = webdriver.Chrome()
6
   driver.get('http://www.baidu.com/')
7
    #输入selenium 搜索
    driver.find_element_by_id('kw').send_keys('赵丽颖')
8
9
    driver.find_element_by_id('su').click()
10
    #移动到 设置, perform()是真正执行操作, 必须有
11
    element = driver.find_element_by_name('tj_settingicon')
12
13
    ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(element).perform()
14
15
    #单击,弹出的Ajax元素,根据链接节点的文本内容查找
```

### 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

```
1 # 获取当前所有句柄 (窗口)
  all handles = browser.window handles
  # 切换browser到新的窗口,获取新窗口的对象
4 browser.switch to window(all handles[1])
```

#### ■ 民政部网站案例

#### 目标

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

```
2
   create database govdb charset utf8;
3
   use govdb;
4
   # 建表
   create table province(
6
   p_name varchar(20),
7
   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),
   x_father_code varchar(20)
17
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、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、如果没有更新,直接提示用户,无须继续爬取
3
 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
```

```
from selenium import webdriver
 1
 2
    import time
 3
    import pymysql
 4
 5
    class GovementSpider(object):
        def __init__(self):
 6
 7
            self.browser = webdriver.Chrome()
            self.one url = 'http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/xzqh/2019/'
 8
 9
            # 创建数据库相关变量
10
            self.db = pymysql.connect(
11
                'localhost', 'root', '123456', 'govdb', charset='utf8'
12
            )
13
            self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
14
            # 定义3个列表,为了excutemany()
15
            self.province_list = []
            self.city list = []
17
            self.county_list = []
19
        # 获取首页,并提取二级页面链接(虚假链接)
20
21
        def get false url(self):
22
            self.browser.get(self.one url)
23
            # 提取二级页面链接 + 点击该节点
24
            td list = self.browser.find elements by xpath(
25
                '//td[@class="arlisttd"]/a[contains(@title,"代码")]'
26
            )
27
            if td list:
                # 找节点对象,因为要click()
28
                two url element = td list[0]
                # 增量爬取,取出链接和数据库version表中做比对
30
31
                two url = two url element.get attribute('href')
                sel = 'select * from version where link=%s'
32
33
                self.cursor.execute(sel,[two_url])
34
                result = self.cursor.fetchall()
35
                if result:
36
                    print('数据已最新,无需爬取')
                else:
37
                    # 点击
                   two_url_element.click()
39
                   time.sleep(5)
                    # 切换browser
41
42
                   all handles = self.browser.window handles
43
                    self.browser.switch_to.window(all_handles[1])
44
                   # 数据抓取
45
                   self.get_data()
                   # 结束之后把two url插入到version表中
46
47
                    ins = 'insert into version values(%s)'
48
                   self.cursor.execute(ins,[two_url])
49
                    self.db.commit()
50
51
        # 二级页面中提取行政区划代码
52
53
        def get data(self):
54
            # 基准xpath
```

```
55
             tr list = self.browser.find elements by xpath(
 56
                 '//tr[@height="19"]'
 57
             )
 58
             for tr in tr_list:
 59
                 code = tr.find_element_by_xpath('./td[2]').text.strip()
                 name = tr.find element by xpath('./td[3]').text.strip()
                 print(name,code)
 61
                 # 判断层级关系,添加到对应的数据库表中(对应表中字段)
 62
 63
                 # province: p_name p_code
                        : c_name c_code c_father_code
 64
                 # city
 65
                 # county : x name x code x father code
 66
                 if code[-4:] == '0000':
 67
                     self.province_list.append([name, code])
 68
 69
                     # 单独判断4个直辖市放到city表中
                    if name in ['北京市', '天津市', '上海市', '重庆市']:
 70
 71
                        city = [name, code, code]
 72
                        self.city list.append(city)
 73
                 elif code[-2:] == '00':
 74
 75
                    city = [name, code, code[:2] + '0000']
 76
                     self.city list.append(city)
 77
 78
                 else:
                     # 四个直辖市区县的上一级为: xx0000
 79
                    if code[:2] in ['11','12','31','50']:
                        county = [name,code,code[:2]+'0000']
 81
                     # 普通省市区县上一级为: xxxx00
 82
 83
                     else:
 84
                        county = [name, code, code[:4] + '00']
 85
                     self.county_list.append(county)
 86
 87
             # 和for循环同缩进,所有数据爬完后统一excutemany()
 88
 89
             self.insert mysql()
 90
 91
         def insert mysql(self):
             # 更新时一定要先删除表记录
92
 93
             del province = 'delete from province'
             del city = 'delete from city'
94
 95
             del county = 'delete from county'
96
             self.cursor.execute(del_province)
97
             self.cursor.execute(del_city)
98
             self.cursor.execute(del county)
99
             # 插入新的数据
100
             ins province = 'insert into province values(%s,%s)'
             ins_city = 'insert into city values(%s,%s,%s)'
101
102
             ins county = 'insert into county values(%s,%s,%s)'
             self.cursor.executemany(ins_province,self.province_list)
103
104
             self.cursor.executemany(ins city,self.city list)
105
             self.cursor.executemany(ins_county,self.county_list)
             self.db.commit()
106
107
             print('数据抓取完成,成功存入数据库')
108
109
         def main(self):
110
             self.get_false_url()
             # 所有数据处理完成后断开连接
111
```

#### 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 - Web客户端验证

#### 弹窗中的用户名和密码如何输入?

```
1 不用输入,在URL地址中填入就可以
```

#### 示例: 爬取某一天笔记

```
from selenium import webdriver

url = 'http://tarenacode:code_2013@code.tarena.com.cn/AIDCode/aid1904/15-
spider/spider_day06_note.zip'
browser = webdriver.Chrome()
browser.get(url)
```

### 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

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

#### 示例 - 登录qq邮箱

```
1 from selenium import webdriver
```

```
2
   import time
3
4
    driver = webdriver.Chrome()
5
    driver.get('https://mail.qq.com/')
6
    # 切换到iframe子框架
7
8
    login_frame = driver.find_element_by_id('login_frame')
9
    driver.switch to.frame(login frame)
10
11
   # 用户名+密码+登录
    driver.find element by id('u').send keys('2621470058')
12
13
    driver.find element by id('p').send keys('密码')
14
    driver.find element by id('login button').click()
15
16
    # 预留页面记载时间
17
   time.sleep(5)
18
   # 提取数据
19
   ele = driver.find_element_by_id('useralias')
20
   print(ele.text)
21
```

### 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

```
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、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、通过设置断点,找到m(a)函数的位置,即生成sign的具体函数
# 1. a 为要翻译的单词
# 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],
                 p = n(p, F);
46
47
        return p = n(p, D),
48
             p \stackrel{\wedge}{=} s,
             0 > p \&\& (p = (2147483647 \& p) + 2147483648),
49
50
             p %= 1e6,
             p.toString() + "." + (p ^ m)
51
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

```
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2token: window.common.token3# 在响应中想办法获取此值4token_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'5regex: "token: '(.*?)'"
```

#### ■ 具体代码实现

```
import requests
1
2
    import re
3
    import execjs
4
5
   class BaiduTranslateSpider(object):
        def __init__(self):
6
            self.token url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/?aldtype=16047'
8
            self.post_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/v2transapi'
            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',
                # 'accept-encoding': 'gzip, deflate, br',
11
                 'accept-language': 'zh-CN,zh;q=0.9',
12
                'cache-control': 'no-cache',
13
```

```
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,
                 'query': word,
48
                '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
55
            print(r.json()['trans_result']['data'][0]['dst'])
56
    if __name__ == '__main__':
57
58
        spider = BaiduTranslateSpider()
        menu = '1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英'
59
60
        choice = input('1. 英译汉 2. 汉译英 : ')
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
61
        if choice == '1':
62
            fro, to = 'en', 'zh'
63
        elif choice == '2':
64
65
            fro, to = 'zh', 'en'
66
67
        spider.main(word,fro,to)
```

## scrapy框架

■ 定义

1 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
2
    1、安装依赖包
3
        1, sudo apt-get install libffi-dev
        2、sudo apt-get install libssl-dev
4
5
        3, sudo apt-get install libxml2-dev
        4、 sudo apt-get install python3-dev
6
7
        5, sudo apt-get install libxslt1-dev
8
        6、sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dev
9
        7、 sudo pip3 install -I -U service_identity
    2、安装scrapy框架
10
11
        1, sudo pip3 install Scrapy
```

```
1 # Windows安装
2 cmd命令行(管理员): python -m pip install Scrapy
```

■ Scrapy框架五大组件

#### ■ scrapy爬虫工作流程

```
1 # 爬虫项目启动
2 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
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
```

#### ■ scrapy常用命令

```
1
# 1、创建爬虫项目

2
scrapy startproject 项目名

3
# 2、创建爬虫文件

4
scrapy genspider 爬虫名 域名

5
# 3、运行爬虫

6
scrapy crawl 爬虫名
```

#### ■ scrapy项目目录结构

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

#### ■ 全局配置文件settings.py详解

```
# 1、定义User-Agent
2
   USER AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
   # 2、是否遵循robots协议,一般设置为False
   ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
4
   # 3、最大并发量, 默认为16
   CONCURRENT_REQUESTS = 32
6
   # 4、下载延迟时间
8
   DOWNLOAD_DELAY = 1
   # 5、请求头,此处也可以添加User-Agent
10 DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS={}
   # 6、项目管道
11
```

```
12 | ITEM_PIPELINES={
13 | '项目目录名.pipelines.类名':300
14 | }
```

■ 创建爬虫项目步骤

■ pycharm运行爬虫项目

### 小试牛刀

■目标

```
1 打开百度首页,把'百度一下,你就知道'抓取下来,从终端输出
```

■ 实现步骤

1. 创建项目Baidu 和 爬虫文件baidu

```
1 | 1. scrapy startproject Baidu
2 | 2. cd Baidu
3 | 3. scrapy genspider baidu www.baidu.com
```

2. 编写爬虫文件baidu.py, xpath提取数据

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
1
2
    import scrapy
3
4
    class BaiduSpider(scrapy.Spider):
5
        name = 'baidu'
        allowed domains = ['www.baidu.com']
6
7
        start_urls = ['http://www.baidu.com/']
8
9
        def parse(self, response):
10
            result = response.xpath('/html/head/title/text()').extract_first()
11
            print('*'*50)
```

#### 3. **全局配置settings.py**

```
USER_AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
   'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
   'Accept-Language': 'en',
}
```

#### 4. 创建begin.py (和scrapy.cfg同目录)

```
from scrapy import cmdline
cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl baidu'.split())
```

#### 5. 启动爬虫

```
1 直接运行 begin.py 文件即可
```

#### 思考运行过程

## 今日作业

### 1、熟记如下问题

```
      1
      1、scrapy框架有哪几大组件?

      2
      2、各个组件之间是如何工作的?
```

#### 2、Windows安装scrapy

```
1 Windows: python -m pip install Scrapy
2 # Error: Microsoft Visual C++ 14.0 is required
3 # 解决: 下载安装 Microsoft Visual C++ 14.0
```