

信息检索

题目: _ 搭建小型全文检索系统_

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一、实验目标

本次实验的目标是搭建一个完整、可运行的小型全文检索实验系统。通过该系统,用户可以自定义输入需要查询的博客关键字信息,系统后台自动根据关键字进行检索和倒排索引,最终以 WEB 的形式输出索引数据信息。

二、相关原理与工具

整体系统的数据流程分述如下。

首先自己搭建爬虫模块,将爬取的博客数据存储在本地的 mysql 数据库中,通过数据同步将数据同步到 ElasticSearch 中,再通过 Flask 搭建前后端,完成最终用户数据检索交互。

整体系统搭建用到的工具有:

数据库可视化工具: Navicat

ElasticSearch 数据可视化工具: ElasticSearch-head

Web 开发工具: Pycharm 专业版

三、开发环境和运行环境

本项目开发环境与运行环境保持相同:

编译器: Python3.7

前端: HTML + JQuery + Bootstrap

后端: Django3.1.2

数据库: Mysq15.7

分布式检索: ElasticSearch7.15.2

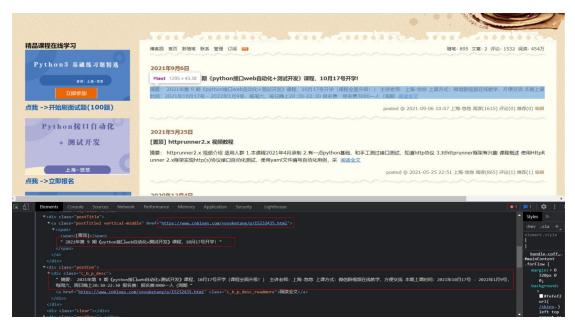
爬虫: requests + BeatifulSoup

四、工作分工

张展瑞: 主要负责网站结构分析、爬虫部分与数据持久化

(1) 网站结构分析

通过分析目标博客网站结构,根据节点递归解析发现如下图规则:



(2) 爬虫模块开发

爬虫部分采用 requests 对目标网站发送请求, 获取该博主所有博客页数后递归请求每一页数据, 并结合 BeautifulSoup 库进行节点解析, 提取对应的链接与博客 title 与摘要数据。核心爬虫代码如下:

```
| class ArticleScrawl(object):
| def __init__(self):
| self.conn = pymysql.connect(hosi='localhost',
| uset='root',
| password='125225',
| dh='dj_search',
| clastset='utf8')
| self.cursor = self.conn.cursor()

| def get_bs(self, author, page=1):
| r = requests.get(f'https://www.cnblogs.com/{author}/default.html?page={page}')
| soup = BeautifulSoup(r.content, 'html5lib')
| print(f'第{page}页:')
| self.data_print(soup)
| if soup.select(f'alhref='https://www.cnblogs.com/{author}/default.html?page={page + 1}"]'):
| self.get_bs(author, page + 1)

| def data_print(self, soup):
| for day in soup.select('div.day'):
| for riqi in day.select('div.day')tle a'):
| for wenzhang in day.select('a.postTitle2'):
| title = str(wenzhang.text).strip()
| abstract = str(day.select('div.c_b_p_desc')[0].text).strip()
| release_time = str(riqi.text).strip()
| detail_href = str(day.select('a.vertical=middle')[0].get('href')).strip()
| item = {'title': title, 'abstract': abstract, 'release_time': release_time, 'detail_href': detail_href}
| print(item)
| self.save_data(item)
```

(3) 数据持久化

将爬虫爬取到的每篇博客的标题、发布时间、摘要以及详情链接等字段存入本地 mysql 数据库做数据持久化处理。核心代码如下:

```
def save_data(self, item):
    sql = "insert into search_article(title, abstract, release_time, detail_href) values(%s, %s, %s)"
    self.cursor.execute(sql, [item["title"], item["abstract"], item["release_time"], item["detail_href"]])

def __del__(self):
    self.conn.commit()
    self.cursor.close() # 关闭游标
    self.conn.close()
```

Mysql 入库数据展示如下:



胡泷文:主要负责全文检索系统的前后端设计与开发、Mysql与 es的数据同步

(1) 首先启动本地 es 环境

先启动 es 服务, 然后启动 es-head 服务运行截图如下:

```
(base) PS D:\elasticsearch-7.15.2-windows-x86_64\elasticsearch-7.15.2\bin>.\elasticsearch
'warning: usage of JAVA_HOME is deprecated, use ES_JAVA_HOME
'ruture versions of Elasticsearch will require Java 11; your Java version from [D:\Huawei\jdk1.8.0_262\jre] does not meet
this requirement. Consider switching to a distribution of Elasticsearch with a bundled JDK. If you are already using a
distribution with a bundled JDK ensure the JAVA_HOME environment variable is not set.

Future versions of Elasticsearch will require Java 11; your Java version in the bundled JDK. If you are already using a
distribution with a bundled JDK, ensure the JAVA_HOME environment variable is not set.

Warning: with JDK 80 on Windows. Elasticsearch may be unable to derive correct
ergonomic settings due to a JDK issue (JDK-8074459). Please use a newer
version of Java.

Warning: MaxDirectMemorySize may have been miscalculated due to JDK-8074459.

Please use a newer version of Java or set MaxDirectMemorySize explicitly.

Please use a newer version of Java.

Warning: MaxDirectMemorySize may have been miscalculated due to JDK-8074459.

Please use a newer version of Java.

Warning: MaxDirectMemorySize may have been miscalculated due to JDK-807459.

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Please use a newer version of Java.

Warning: MaxDirectMemorySize May have been miscalculated to JDK-807459.

Please use a n
```

```
(base) PS D:\elasticsearch-head-master\elasticsearch-head-master> npm start
> elasticsearch-head@0.0.0 start D:\elasticsearch-head-master\elasticsearch-head-master
> grunt server

>> Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-jasmine" not found. Is it installed?

Running "connect:server" (connect) task
Waiting forever...
Started connect web server on http://localhost:9100
```

(2) 搭建 Django 项目,编写配置文件 settings.py,将数据库,es 等第三方服务接口导入并配置对应驱动与相应的端口号,然后根据mysql 表结构编写博客对应的实体类,与 es 的索引类,部分核心代码如下:

(3) 命令行输入命令,完成 mysql 与 es 的数据迁移

```
(django_env) D:\PycharmProjects\djangoSearch\djangoSearch\tearchopython ../../manage.py search_index --rebuild
Are you sure you want to delete the 'dj_search' indexset' [y/M]: y
Deleting index 'dj_search' dj_search' indexset' [y/M]: y
D:\Amacondalenvs\django_env\]ibisite_packages\elasticsearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\tearch\t
```

(4)编写前端页面与后端业务逻辑接口,完成用户交互全文检索功能。

五、实验结果展示

GOGO SEARCH

please input your key words here.

python3 使用OpenCV计算滑块拼图验证码缺口位置

摘要: 前言 滑块拼图验证码的失败难度在于每次图片上缺口位置不一样,需识别图片上拼图的缺口位置,使用python的OpenCV库来识别到 环境准备 pip 安装 opency-python pip installi opency-python OpenCV(Open Source Computer Visi 阅读全文

python测试开发django-83.Dockerfile部署django项目

摘要: 前言 现在流行用 docker 部署环境,python 开发的 django 项目也可以写个 Dockefile 文件,方便docker部署,django 是依赖于python环境的,所有镜像制作是用一个python的镜像基础上把我们需要的环境添加过去就可以了。 Dockefile 文件 Dock 阅读全文

python笔记40-环境迁移freeze生成requirements.txt

摘要: 前言 我们用python在本地电脑上开发完成一个python自动化项目用例,或者开发完成一个django项目。 需要部署到另外一台电脑或者服务器上的时候,需要导入python相关的依赖包,可以用freeze一键生成 requirements.txt文件 pip freeze requirements.阅读全文

httprunner学习25-文件上传multipart/form-data

摘要:前言 httprunner上传文件接口,其实跟requests上传文件的接口是一样的,之前在python接口系列里面有案例 python接口自动化16-multipart/form-data上传图片 文件上传multipart/form-data 用fiddler抓包,直看抓到的接口,以下这种接口就 阅读全文

面试题-python 垃圾回收机制?

摘要: 前言 简历上写着熟悉 python 面试自上来就问: 说下python 垃圾回收机制? 一盆冷水泼过来,瞬间感觉python 不香了。 Python中,主要通过引用计数(Reference Counting)进行垃圾回收。 引用计数 在Python中每一个对象的核心就是一个结构体PyObject,它的 阅读全文

面试题-python 什么是迭代器(Iterator)?

摘要: 前言 python 里面有 3 大神陽· 迭代器,生成器,装饰器。在了解迭代器之前,需弄清楚2个概念: 1.什么是 迭代 2.什么是可迭代对象 迭代 如果给定一个list或tuple,我们可以通过for循环来遍历这个list或tuple,这种遍历我 们称为迭代(Iteration) 在Python中,迭代 阅读全文

Python3 收集100+练习题(面试题笔试题)



六、总结

本次实验涉及知识点较多,包含了 django 的前后端开发、爬虫模块编写、mysql 的持久化操作、ElasticSearch 的数据迁移与全文检索,通过完成整个项目的开发,对所学知识有了更加深刻的理解与应用。