Day8 3月7日

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Spring Boot学习

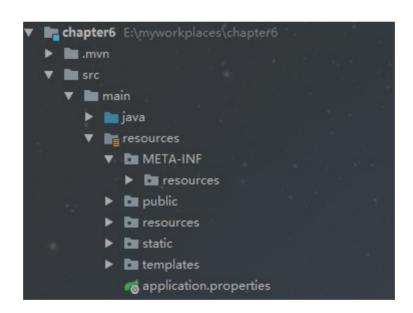
静态资源和拦截器处理

SpringBoot对静态资源的支持以及很重要的一个类WebMvcConfigurerAdapter

默认资源映射

Spring Boot 默认为我们提供了静态资源处理,使用 WebMvcAutoConfiguration 中的配置各种属性。 使用Spring Boot的默认配置方式,提供的静态资源映射如下:

- classpath:/META-INF/resources
- classpath:/resources
- classpath:/static
- classpath:/public



这几个都是静态资源的映射路径,优先级顺序为: META-INF/resources > resources > static > public 大家可以自己在上面4个路径下都放一张同名的图片,访问一下即可验证。

还有,你可以随机在上面一个路径下面放上index.html,当我们访问应用根目录http://lcoalhost:8080 时,会直接映射到index.html页面。

配置文件

默认值为 /**
spring.mvc.static-path-pattern=

默认值为 classpath:/META-

INF/resources/,classpath:/resources/,classpath:/static/,classpath:/public/spring.resources.static-locations=这里设置要指向的路径,多个使用英文逗号隔开

自定义资源映射addResourceHandlers

只需重写addResourceHandlers方法

```
@Configuration
public class MyWebMvcConfigurerAdapter extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter {
    /**
    * 配置静态访问资源
    * @param registry
    */
    @Override
    public void addResourceHandlers(ResourceHandlerRegistry registry) {
        registry.addResourceHandler("/my/**").addResourceLocations("classpath:/my/");
        super.addResourceHandlers(registry);
    }
}
```

通过addResourceHandler添加映射路径,然后通过addResourceLocations来指定路径

指定外部目录:

```
@Override
    public void addResourceHandlers(ResourceHandlerRegistry registry) {
        registry.addResourceHandler("/my/**").addResourceLocations("file:E:/my/");
        super.addResourceHandlers(registry);
}
```

addResourceLocations指的是文件放置的目录,addResoureHandler指的是对外暴露的访问路径

页面跳转addViewControllers

以前写SpringMVC的时候,如果需要访问一个页面,必须要写Controller类,然后再写一个方法跳转到页面,感觉好麻烦,其实重写WebMvcConfigurerAdapter中的addViewControllers方法即可达到效果了

```
@Override
public void addViewControllers(ViewControllerRegistry registry) {
    registry.addViewController("/toLogin").setViewName("login");
    super.addViewControllers(registry);
}
```

在这里重写addViewControllers方法,并不会覆盖WebMvcAutoConfiguration中的addViewControllers(在此方法中,Spring Boot将"/"映射至index.html)

拦截器addInterceptors

要实现拦截器功能需要完成以下2个步骤:

- 创建我们自己的拦截器类并实现 HandlerInterceptor 接口
- 其实重写WebMvcConfigurerAdapter中的addInterceptors方法把自定义的拦截器类添加进来即可 自定义拦截器代码:

```
public class MyInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor {
```

```
@Override
    public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object
handler) throws Exception {
       boolean flag =true;
       User user=(User)request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
        if(null==user){
            response.sendRedirect("toLogin");
           flag = false;
        }else{
           flag = true;
        }
        return flag;
   }
    @Override
    public void postHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object
handler, ModelAndView modelAndView) throws Exception {
   }
    @Override
    public void afterCompletion(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Object
handler, Exception ex) throws Exception {
   }
}
```

重写WebMvcConfigurerAdapter中的addInterceptors方法如下:

```
@Override
public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
    // addPathPatterns 用于添加拦截规则
    // excludePathPatterns 用户排除拦截
    registry.addInterceptor(new

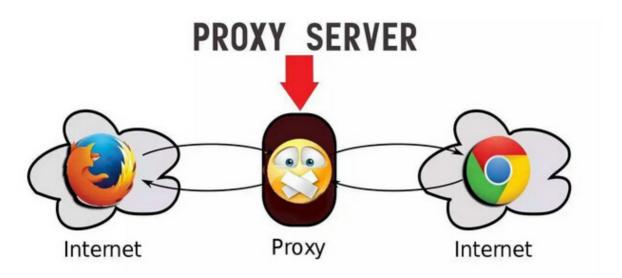
MyInterceptor()).addPathPatterns("/**").excludePathPatterns("/toLogin","/login");
    super.addInterceptors(registry);
}
```

addPathPatterns("/**") 对所有请求都拦截,但是排除了 /toLogin 和 /login 请求的拦截。

爬虫复习

```
# # import requests
# # from lxml import etree
# import time
# # # for a in range(10):
# # # url = 'https://book.douban.com/top250?start={}'.format(a*25)
# # data = requests.get(url).text
# # data = requests.get(url).text
# # s=etree.HTML(data)
# # file=s.xpath('//*[@id="content"]/div/div[1]/div/table')
```

```
#print (file)
# # #
         for div in file :
# # #
# # #
             title = div.xpath("./tr/td[2]/div[1]/a/@title")[0]
             score=div.xpath("./tr/td[2]/div[2]/span[2]/text()")[0]
# # #
             print("{} {}".format(title,score))
# # #
# # url= "http://cd.xiaozhu.com/"
# # data=requests.get(url).text
# # s=etree.HTML(data)
# # file=s.xpath('//*[@id="page list"]/ul/li/div[2]/div/a/span/text()')
# # time.sleep(20)
# # for title in file:
# #
       print (title)
# #-*- coding:utf-8 -*-
# from lxml import etree
# import requests
# import time
# with open('D:\\crawler\\xzzf.txt','w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
      for a in range(1,6):
#
          url = 'http://cd.xiaozhu.com/search-duanzufang-p{}-0/'.format(a)
#
         data = requests.get(url).text
#
          s=etree.HTML(data)
         file=s.xpath('//*[@id="page list"]/ul/li')
         time.sleep(3)
         for div in file:
#
             title=div.xpath("./div[2]/div/a/span/text()")[0]
             price=div.xpath("./div[2]/span[1]/i/text()")[0]
             scrible=div.xpath("./div[2]/div/em/text()")[0].strip()
             pic=div.xpath("./a/img/@lazy_src")[0]
             print ("{},{},{},{}\n".format(title,price,scrible,pic))
             f.write("{},{},{},{}\n".format(title,price,scrible,pic))
import requests
import json
import time
with open('D:\\crawler\\xzzf.txt','w',encoding='utf-8') as f:
    for a in range(3):
        url visit = 'https://movie.douban.com/j/new search subjects?
sort=T&range=0,10&tags=&start={}'.format(a*20)
        file = requests.get(url_visit).json() #这里跟之前的不一样,因为返回的是 json 文件
       time.sleep(2)
        for i in range(20):
           dict=file['data'][i] #取出字典中 'data' 下第 [i] 部电影的信息
            urlname=dict['url']
           title=dict['title']
            rate=dict['rate']
           cast=dict['casts']
           print('{} {} {} {}\n'.format(title,rate,' '.join(cast),urlname))
            f.write('{} {} {} {}\n'.format(title,rate,' '.join(cast),urlname))
```



建立爬虫代理ip池

在爬取网站信息的过程中,有些网站为了防止爬虫,可能会限制每个ip的访问速度或访问次数。对于限制访问速度的情况,我们可以通过time.sleep进行短暂休眠后再次爬取。对于限制ip访问次数的时候我们需要通过代理ip轮换去访问目标网址。所以建立并维护好一个有效的代理ip池也是爬虫的一个准备工作。



第一步: 构造请求代理ip网站链接

```
def get_url(url): # 国内高匿代理的链接
url_list = []
for i in range(1,100):
    url_new = url + str(i)
    url_list.append(url_new)
return url_list
```

get_url: 生成要爬取目标网址的链接

第二步: 获取网页内容

```
def get_content(url): # 获取网页内容
    user_agent = 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)

Chrome/49.0.2623.22 Safari/537.36 SE 2.X MetaSr 1.0'
    headers = {'User-Agent': user_agent}
    req = urllib.request.Request(url=url, headers=headers)
    res = urllib.request.urlopen(req)
    content = res.read()
    return content.decode('utf-8')
```

get_content:接受的参数是传入的目标网站链接

第三步: 提取网页中ip地址和端口号信息

```
def get_info(content): # 提取网页信息 / ip 端口 datas_ip = etree.HTML(content).xpath('//table[contains(@id,"ip_list")]/tr/td[2]/text()') datas_port = etree.HTML(content).xpath('//table[contains(@id,"ip_list")]/tr/td[3]/text()') with open("data.txt", "w") as fd:
    for i in range(0,len(datas_ip)):
        out = u""
        out += u"" + datas_ip[i]
        out += u":" + datas_port[i]
        fd.write(out + u"\n") # 所有ip和端口号写入data文件
```

get_info:接收从get_content函数传来的网页内容,并使用etree解析出ip和端口号,将端口号和ip写入data.

第四步:验证代理ip的有效性

```
def verif ip(ip,port):
                         # 验证ip有效性
    user agent = 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/49.0.2623.22 Safari/537.36 SE 2.X MetaSr 1.0'
    headers = {'User-Agent':user agent}
    proxy = {'http':'http://%s:%s'%(ip,port)}
    print(proxy)
    proxy handler = urllib.request.ProxyHandler(proxy)
    opener = urllib.request.build opener(proxy handler)
    urllib.request.install_opener(opener)
    test url = "https://www.baidu.com/"
    req = urllib.request.Request(url=test url,headers=headers)
    time.sleep(6)
    try:
        res = urllib.request.urlopen(req)
        time.sleep(3)
        content = res.read()
        if content:
           print('that is ok')
           with open("data2.txt", "a") as fd:
                                                   # 有效ip保存到data2文件夹
                fd.write(ip + u":" + port)
                fd.write("\n")
        else:
            print('its not ok')
    except urllib.request.URLError as e:
        print(e.reason)
```

verif_ip:使用ProxyHandler建立代理,使用代理ip访问某网址,查看是否得到响应。如数据有效,则保存到data2.txt文件

最后: 调用各个函数

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    url = 'http://www.xicidaili.com/nn/'
    url_list = get_url(url)
```

```
for i in url_list:
    print(i)
    content = get_content(i)
    time.sleep(3)
    get_info(content)

with open("dali.txt", "r") as fd:
    datas = fd.readlines()
    for data in datas:
        print(data.split(u":")[0])
    # print('%d : %d'%(out[0],out[1]))
    verif_ip(data.split(u":")[0],data.split(u":")[1])
```

Hadoop序列化

简单来说,序列化就是将对象(实例)转换为字符流(字符数组)的过程,转换后的字符流可用于网络传输或写入磁盘;相对的,反序列化就是将字符流转换成对象的过程。Hadoop有自己的序列化实现,并已提取为Avro子项目。序列化要求具有字符流紧凑,处理快速,可扩展,多语言支持特性。

Hadoop并没有采用Java的序列化,而是引入了它自己的系统。

Hadoop中定义了两个序列化相关的接口: Writable接口和Comparable接口,这两个接口可以合成一个接口WritableComparable.

Writable接口,所有实现了Writable接口的类都可以被序列化和反序列化

```
import java.io.DataOutput;
import java.io.DataInput;
import java.io.IOException;

public interface Writable {
    /**
    * 将对象转换为字节流并写入到输出流out中
    */
    void write(DataOutput out) throws IOException;
    /**
    * 从输入流in中读取字节流反序列化为对象
    */
    void readFields(DataInput in) throws IOException;
}
```

Comparable接口

所有实现了Comparable的对象都可以和自身相同类型的对象比较大小。该接口定义为:

```
public interface Comparable<T> {
    /**
    * 将this对象和对象o进行比较,约定: 返回负数为小于,零为大于,整数为大于
    */
    public int compareTo(T o);
}
```

实现了WritableComparable接口的类:

- 基础: BooleanWritable | ByteWritable
- 数字: IntWritable | VIntWritable | FloatWritable | LongWritable | VLongWritable | DoubleWritable
- 高级: NullWritable | Text | BytesWritable | MDSHash | ObjectWritable | GenericWritable

仅实现了Writable接口的类:

- 数组: ArrayWritable | TwoDArrayWritable
- 映射: AbstractMapWritable | MapWritable | SortedMapWritable

首先写3个实用的静态方法,serialize方法將Writable对象转换成字节流,deserialize方法将字节流转换为对象,printBytesHex方法打印byte[]数组对象。并通过最简单的IntWritable类,将int变量序列化,再反序列化。

```
public class Serialize {
    /**
    * 将Writable对象转换成字节流
    */
   public static byte[] serialize(Writable writable) throws IOException {
       ByteArrayOutputStream out = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
       DataOutputStream dataOut = new DataOutputStream(out);
       writable.write(dataOut);
       dataOut.close();
       return out.toByteArray();
   }
     * 将字节流转换成Writable对象
   public static void deserialize(Writable writable, byte[] bytes)
            throws IOException {
       ByteArrayInputStream in = new ByteArrayInputStream(bytes);
       DataInputStream dataIn = new DataInputStream(in);
       writable.readFields(dataIn);
       dataIn.close();
   }
    * 打印字节流
    */
    public static void printBytesHex(byte[] bytes) {
       for (int i = 0; i < bytes.length; i++) {</pre>
           System.out.print(StringUtils.byteToHexString(bytes, i, i + 1)
                    .toUpperCase());
           if (i % 16 == 15)
               System.out.print('\n');
           else if (i % 1 == 0)
               System.out.print(' ');
       }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       IntWritable intWritable = new IntWritable(99999);
```

```
// 序列化
byte[] bytes = serialize(intWritable);
printBytesHex(bytes);

IntWritable intWritable2 = new IntWritable();
// 反序列化
deserialize(intWritable2, bytes);
System.out.println(intWritable2);
}
```

ObjectWritable相对于其他对象,它有不同的地位。当我们讨论Hadoop的RPC时,我们会提到RPC上交换的信息,必须是Java的基本类型,String和Writable接口的实现类,以及元素为以上类型的数组。ObjectWritable对象保存了一个可以在RPC上传输的对象和对象的类型信息。这样,我们就有了一个万能的,可以用于客户端/服务器间传输的Writable对象。例如,我们要把上面例子中的对象作为RPC请求,需要根据MyWritable创建一个ObjectWritable,ObjectWritable往流里会写如下信息

(对象类名长度,对象类名,对象自己的串行化结果)

这样,到了对端,ObjectWritable可以根据对象类名创建对应的对象,并解串行。应该注意到,ObjectWritable依赖于WritableFactories,那存储了Writable子类对应的工厂。我们需要把MyWritable的工厂,保存在WritableFactories中(通过WritableFactories.setFactory)