SPIDER-DAY03

1. lxml解析库

1.1 安装适用流程

```
【1】安装
1
2
       sudo pip3 install lxml
3
    【2】使用流程
4
5
       2.1》导模块:
          from lxml import etree
6
       2.2》创建解析对象:
8
           eobj = etree.HTML(html)
9
       2.3》解析对象调用xpath:
           r_list = eobj.xpath('xpath表达式')
10
```

1.2 lxml+xpath 使用

```
【1】基准xpath: 匹配所有电影信息的节点对象列表
1
2
       //dl[@class="board-wrapper"]/dd
3
       [<element dd at xxx>,<element dd at xxx>,...]
4
    【2】遍历对象列表,依次获取每个电影信息
5
6
       item = {}
7
       for dd in dd list:
8
           item['name'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="name"]/a/text()').strip()
9
           item['star'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="star"]/text()').strip()
           item['time'] = dd.xpath('.//p[@class="releasetime"]/text()').strip()
10
```

2. 豆瓣图书爬虫

2.1 需求分析

```
1
    【1】抓取目标 - 豆瓣图书top250的图书信息
2
       https://book.douban.com/top250?start=0
3
       https://book.douban.com/top250?start=25
4
       https://book.douban.com/top250?start=50
5
       . . . . . . .
6
7
    【2】抓取数据
8
       2.1) 书籍名称: 红楼梦
       2.2) 书籍描述: [清] 曹雪芹 著 / 人民文学出版社 / 1996-12 / 59.70元
9
       2.3) 书籍评分: 9.6
10
       2.4) 评价人数 : 286382人评价
11
12
       2.5) 书籍类型: 都云作者痴, 谁解其中味?
13
14
    【课上小练习1】
15
   抓取第1页:https://book.douban.com/top250?start=0
    【不用类、不用函数】
16
17
       第一步: [<element table at xxx>, .....]
       第二步: for循环遍历,提取每本书的数据
18
19
    【提示】
20
21
       table_list = eobj.xpath('....')
       for table in table list:
22
23
          title = table.xpath('.//....')[0]
24
          . . . . . . .
25
    【课上小练习2】
26
27
   1、评价: nums = '(\n 80320人评价\n)'
28
            nums = '80320'
29
            nums[1:-1].strip()[:-3]
30
   2、描述 :
      中国作者: 吴念真 / 译林出版社 / 2011-9 / 28.00元
31
32
      国外作者:
        (法)阿尔贝·加缪 / 刘方 / 上海译文出版社 / 2013-8 / 34.00元
33
34
      li = info.split('/')
35
      作者: ''.join(li[:-3])
36
      出版社: li[-3]
37
      出版时间: li[-2]
38
39
      价格: li[-1]
```

2.2 实现流程

```
【1】确认数据来源 - 响应内容存在
1
2
    【2】分析URL地址规律 - start为0 25 50 75 ...
3
    【3】xpath表达式
       3.1) 基准xpath, 匹配每本书籍的节点对象列表
4
5
           //div[@class="indent"]/table
6
       3.2) 依次遍历每本书籍的节点对象, 提取具体书籍数据
7
8
          书籍名称: .//div[@class="pl2"]/a/@title
9
          书籍描述: .//p[@class="pl"]/text()
10
          书籍评分: .//span[@class="rating_nums"]/text()
          评价人数 : .//span[@class="pl"]/text()
11
12
          书籍类型: .//span[@class="inq"]/text()
```

2.3 代码实现

```
1
    import requests
    from lxml import etree
3
    import time
    import random
    from fake useragent import UserAgent
6
7
    class DoubanBookSpider:
        def __init__(self):
8
9
            self.url = 'https://book.douban.com/top250?start={}'
10
11
        def get html(self, url):
            headers = { 'User-Agent':UserAgent().random }
12
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).content.decode('utf-8','ignore')
13
            # 直接调用解析函数
14
15
            self.parse_html(html)
16
17
        def parse_html(self, html):
18
            p = etree.HTML(html)
19
            #基准xpath,匹配每本书的节点对象列表
20
            table_list = p.xpath('//div[@class="indent"]/table')
            for table in table list:
21
22
                item = {}
                # 书名
23
                name_list = table.xpath('.//div[@class="pl2"]/a/@title')
24
                item['book_name'] = name_list[0].strip() if name_list else None
25
26
                #信息
                info list = table.xpath('.//p[@class="pl"]/text()')
27
28
                item['book_info'] = info_list[0].strip() if info_list else None
29
                score_list = table.xpath('.//span[@class="rating_nums"]/text()')
30
31
                item['book_score'] = score_list[0].strip() if score_list else None
32
33
                number list = table.xpath('.//span[@class="pl"]/text()')
                item['book_number'] = number_list[0].strip()[1:-1].strip() if number_list else
34
    None
                # 描述
35
36
                comment_list = table.xpath('.//span[@class="inq"]/text()')
```

```
37
                item['book comment'] = comment list[0].strip() if comment list else None
38
39
                print(item)
40
41
        def run(self):
            for i in range(10):
42
43
                start = i * 25
44
                page url = self.url.format(start)
45
                self.get_html(url=page_url)
46
                # 控制数据抓取的频率,uniform生成指定范围内浮点数
                time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 3))
47
48
49
    if __name__ == '__main__':
50
        spider = DoubanBookSpider()
51
52
        spider.run()
```

os模块补充

```
【1】os模块使用
1
2
      1.1》os.path.exists('路径')
3
           路径存在: True
           路径不存在: False
4
      1.2》os.makedirs('路径')
5
            递归地创建指定的路径
6
7
      1.3》平时爬虫使用
            if not os.path.exists('路径'):
8
9
                 os.makedirs('路径')
    【2】保存文件
10
      with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
11
            f.write(html)
12
      filename: 普通文件名,则文件保存到当前路径
13
      filename: 文件名的绝对路径,则文件保存到绝对路径
14
```

3. 链家二手房爬虫

3.1 需求分析

```
【1】官网地址:进入链家官网,点击二手房
1
2
      https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/
3
    【2】目标
4
      抓取100页的二手房源信息,包含房源的:
5
6
      2.1》名称
7
      2.2》 地址
8
      2.3》户型、面积、方位、是否精装、楼层、年代、类型
9
      2.4》总价
      2.5》单价
10
```

3.2 实现流程

```
【1】确认数据来源 : 静态!!!
1
2
3
    【2】观察URL地址规律
4
      第1页: https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/pg1/
5
      第2页: https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/pg2/
      第n页: https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/pgn/
6
7
8
    【3】xpath表达式
      3.1》基准xpath (匹配每个房源的的li节点对象列表)
9
10
          '此处滚动鼠标滑轮时,li节点的class属性值会发生变化,通过查看网页源码确定xpath表达式'
          '//ul/li[@class="clear LOGVIEWDATA LOGCLICKDATA"]'
11
12
13
      3.2》每个房源具体信息的xpath表达式
          A) 名称: './/div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[1]/text()'
14
          B) 地址: './/div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[2]/text()'
15
          c) 户型、面积、方位、是否精装、楼层、年代、类型
16
17
            info_list: './/div[@class="houseInfo"]/text()' -> [0].strip().split('|')
          D) 总价: './/div[@class="totalPrice"]/span/text()'
18
          E) 单价: './/div[@class="totalPrice"]/span/text()'
19
20
   ### 重要: 页面中xpath不能全信, 一切以响应内容为主
21
22
   ### 重要: 页面中xpath不能全信, 一切以响应内容为主
   ### 重要: 页面中xpath不能全信, 一切以响应内容为主
23
24
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
25
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
26
27
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
28
   ### 重要: 页面中xpath不能全信, 一切以响应内容为主
29
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
30
   ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
31
```

3.3 示意代码

```
2
    from lxml import etree
3
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
4
5
    # 1.定义变量
   url = 'https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/pg1/'
6
    headers = {'User-Agent':UserAgent().random}
   # 2.获取响应内容
9
    html = requests.get(url=url,headers=headers).text
    # 3.解析提取数据
10
    parse obj = etree.HTML(html)
11
    # 3.1 基准xpath,得到每个房源信息的li节点对象列表,如果此处匹配出来空,则一定要查看响应内容
12
    li_list = parse_obj.xpath('//ul/li[@class="clear LOGVIEWDATA LOGCLICKDATA"]')
13
    for li in li list:
14
        item = {}
15
16
        # 名称
        name_list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[1]/text()')
17
        item['name'] = name list[0].strip() if name list else None
18
        # 地址
19
20
        add_list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[2]/text()')
        item['add'] = add_list[0].strip() if add_list else None
21
22
        # 户型 + 面积 + 方位 + 是否精装 + 楼层 + 年代 + 类型
        house info list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="houseInfo"]/text()')
23
        item['content'] = house_info_list[0].strip() if house_info_list else None
24
25
        total_list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="totalPrice"]/span/text()')
26
27
        item['total'] = total_list[0].strip() if total_list else None
        # 单价
28
        unit list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="unitPrice"]/span/text()')
29
        item['unit'] = unit_list[0].strip() if unit_list else None
30
31
32
        print(item)
33
```

3.4 完整代码

```
1
    import requests
2
    from lxml import etree
    import time
4
    import random
5
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
6
7
    class LianjiaSpider(object):
8
        def __init__(self):
9
            self.url = 'https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/pg{}/'
10
        def parse html(self,url):
11
            headers = {'User-Agent':UserAgent().random}
12
13
            html = requests.get(url=url,headers=headers).content.decode('utf-8','ignore')
14
            self.get_data(html)
15
16
17
        def get_data(self,html):
```

```
p = etree.HTML(html)
18
19
            # 基准xpath: [<element li at xxx>,<element li>]
20
            li_list = p.xpath('//ul[@class="sellListContent"]/li[@class="clear LOGVIEWDATA
    LOGCLICKDATA"]')
            # for遍历,依次提取每个房源信息,放到字典item中
21
22
            item = {}
23
            for li in li_list:
                # 名称+区域
24
                name list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[1]/text()')
25
26
                item['name'] = name_list[0].strip() if name_list else None
                address list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="positionInfo"]/a[2]/text()')
27
                item['address'] = address list[0].strip() if address list else None
28
29
                # 户型+面积+方位+是否精装+楼层+年代+类型
30
                # h list: ['']
31
                h list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="houseInfo"]/text()')
32
                try:
                    info list = h list[0].split('|')
33
                    item['model'] = info list[0].strip()
34
35
                    item['area'] = info_list[1].strip()
                    item['direct'] = info_list[2].strip()
36
37
                    item['perfect'] = info list[3].strip()
                    item['floor'] = info list[4].strip()
38
39
                    item['year'] = info_list[5].strip()[:-2]
40
                    item['type'] = info list[6].strip()
                except Exception as e:
41
42
                    print('get data error', e)
                    item['model'] = item['area'] = item['direct'] = item['perfect'] =
43
    item['floor'] = item['year'] = item['type'] = None
11
                # 总价+单价
45
46
                total_list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="totalPrice"]/span/text()')
47
                item['total'] = total_list[0].strip() if total_list else None
                unit list = li.xpath('.//div[@class="unitPrice"]/span/text()')
48
49
                item['unit'] = unit list[0].strip() if unit list else None
50
51
                print(item)
52
        def run(self):
53
54
            for pg in range(1,101):
55
                url = self.url.format(pg)
56
                self.parse html(url)
57
                time.sleep(random.randint(1,2))
58
    if __name__ == '__main ':
59
60
        spider = LianjiaSpider()
61
        spider.run()
62
```

```
      1
      【1】将链家二手房数据存入MongoDB数据库

      2
      【2】将链家二手房数据存入MySQL数据库

      3
      【3】将链家二手房数据存入本地csv文件
```

4. 代理参数

4.1 代理IP概述

```
1
   【1】定义
      代替你原来的IP地址去对接网络的IP地址
2
3
   【2】作用
4
      隐藏自身真实IP,避免被封
5
6
7
    【3】获取代理IP网站
8
      快代理、全网代理、代理精灵、.....
9
10
    【4】参数类型
11
      proxies
      proxies = { '协议':'协议://IP:端口号' }
12
      proxies = { '协议':'协议://用户名:密码@IP:端口号' }
13
14
```

4.2 代理分类

4.2.1 普通代理

```
【1】代理格式
1
       proxies = { '协议':'协议://IP:端口号' }
2
3
4
    【2】使用免费普通代理IP访问测试网站: http://httpbin.org/get
5
   import requests
   url = 'http://httpbin.org/get'
7
8
   headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
9
   # 定义代理,在代理IP网站中查找免费代理IP
   proxies = {
10
        'http':'http://112.85.164.220:9999',
11
        'https':'https://112.85.164.220:9999'
12
13
14
   html = requests.get(url,proxies=proxies,headers=headers,timeout=5).text
15
   print(html)
16
```

4.2.2 私密代理和独享代理

```
1
     【1】代理格式
2
        proxies = { '协议':'协议://用户名:密码@IP:端口号' }
3
    【2】使用私密代理或独享代理IP访问测试网站: http://httpbin.org/get
4
6
    import requests
7
    url = 'http://httpbin.org/get'
8
    proxies = {
9
        'http': 'http://309435365:szayclhp@106.75.71.140:16816',
        'https':'https://309435365:szayclhp@106.75.71.140:16816',
10
11
12
    headers = {
13
        'User-Agent' : 'Mozilla/5.0',
14
15
    html = requests.get(url,proxies=proxies,headers=headers,timeout=5).text
16
17
    print(html)
18
```

4.3 建立代理IP池

```
0.00
1
    建立开放代理的代理ip池
2
3
4
    import requests
5
    class ProxyPool:
6
        def __init__(self):
8
            self.api_url = 'http://dev.kdlapi.com/api/getproxy/?
    orderid=999955248138592&num=20&protocol=2&method=2&an ha=1&sep=1'
9
            self.test url = 'http://httpbin.org/get'
            self.headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
10
    AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.83 Safari/537.36'}
11
12
        def get_proxy(self):
            html = requests.get(url=self.api url, headers=self.headers).text
13
14
            # proxy list: ['1.1.1.1:8888','2.2.2.2:9999,...]
15
            proxy_list = html.split('\r\n')
            for proxy in proxy list:
16
17
                # 测试proxy是否可用
18
                self.test_proxy(proxy)
19
20
        def test proxy(self, proxy):
            """测试1个代理ip是否可用"""
21
22
            proxies = {
                'http' : 'http://{}'.format(proxy),
23
                'https': 'https://{}'.format(proxy),
24
25
            }
26
            try:
                resp = requests.get(url=self.test url, proxies=proxies, headers=self.headers,
    timeout=3)
28
                if resp.status_code == 200:
```

```
29
                    print(proxy,'\033[31m可用\033[0m')
30
                else:
                    print(proxy,'不可用')
31
32
            except Exception as e:
33
                print(proxy, '不可用')
34
35
        def run(self):
            self.get proxy()
36
37
    if __name__ == '__main__':
38
        spider = ProxyPool()
39
40
        spider.run()
41
```

5. requests.post()

5.1 POST请求

```
【1】适用场景 : Post类型请求的网站

【2】参数 : data={}

2.1)Form表单数据: 字典

2.2)res = requests.post(url=url,data=data,headers=headers)

【3】POST请求特点 : Form表单提交数据
```

5.2 控制台抓包

■ 打开方式及常用选项

```
【1】打开浏览器,F12打开控制台,找到Network选项卡
2
3
    【2】控制台常用选项
     2.1) Network: 抓取网络数据包
4
5
      a> ALL: 抓取所有的网络数据包
       b> XHR: 抓取异步加载的网络数据包
6
7
      c> JS : 抓取所有的JS文件
     2.2) Sources:格式化输出并打断点调试JavaScript代码,助于分析爬虫中一些参数
8
     2.3) Console: 交互模式,可对JavaScript中的代码进行测试
9
10
   【3】抓取具体网络数据包后
11
12
     3.1) 单击左侧网络数据包地址,进入数据包详情,查看右侧
13
     3.2) 右侧:
       a> Headers:整个请求信息
14
15
         General、Response Headers、Request Headers、Query String、Form Data
       b> Preview: 对响应内容进行预览
16
17
       c> Response: 响应内容
```

6. 今日作业

- 1 【1】完善链家二手房案例,使用 lxml + xpath
- 【2】抓取快代理网站免费高匿代理,并测试是否可用来建立自己的代理IP池(能用的代理IP存入数据库-字段:ipport)
- 3 【注意】: 控制数据抓取的频率 time.sleep(5)
- 4 https://www.kuaidaili.com/free/

SPIDER-DAY04

1. 有道翻译爬虫

1.1 项目需求

破解有道翻译接口, 抓取翻译结果

2

结果展示

4 请输入要翻译的词语: elephant

5 翻译结果:大象

8 翻译结果: mews

1.2 项目分析流程

【1】准备抓包: F12开启控制台, 刷新页面 1 2 【2】寻找地址 3 2.1) 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 F12-Network-XHR-Headers-General-Request URL 4 5 【3】发现规律 3.1) 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 6 3.2) 分析对比 Network - All(或者XHR) - Form Data, 发现对应的规律 7 【4】寻找JS加密文件 8 控制台右上角 ...->Search->搜索关键字->单击->跳转到Sources, 左下角格式化符号{} 9 10 【5】查看JS代码 搜索关键字,找到相关加密方法,用python实现加密算法 11 12 【6】断点调试 JS代码中部分参数不清楚可通过断点调试来分析查看 13 14 【7】Python实现JS加密算法

1.3 项目步骤

1、开启F12抓包,找到Form表单数据如下:

```
1
   i: 喵喵叫
2
   from: AUTO
   to: AUTO
    smartresult: dict
   client: fanyideskweb
5
   salt: 15614112641250
6
   sign: 94008208919faa19bd531acde36aac5d
   ts: 1561411264125
8
   bv: f4d62a2579ebb44874d7ef93ba47e822
9
   doctype: json
10
11
   version: 2.1
12 keyfrom: fanyi.web
13 action: FY BY REALTIME
```

2、在页面中多翻译几个单词,观察Form表单数据变化

```
salt: 15614112641250
sign: 94008208919faa19bd531acde36aac5d
ts: 1561411264125
bv: f4d62a2579ebb44874d7ef93ba47e822
# 但是bv的值不变
```

3、一般为本地js文件加密,刷新页面,找到js文件并分析JS代码

```
      1
      控制台右上角 - Search - 搜索salt - 查看文件 - 格式化输出

      2

      3
      【结果】: 最终找到相关JS文件: fanyi.min.js
```

4、打开JS文件,分析加密算法,用Python实现

```
【ts】经过分析为13位的时间戳,字符串类型
1
      js代码实现) "" + (new Date).getTime()
2
3
      python实现) str(int(time.time()*1000))
4
    [salt]
5
6
      js代码实现) ts + parseInt(10 * Math.random(), 10);
      python实现) ts + str(random.randint(0, 9))
8
9
    【sign】('设置断点调试, 来查看 e 的值, 发现 e 为要翻译的单词')
      js代码实现) n.md5("fanyideskweb" + e + salt + "]BjuETDhU)zqSxf-=B#7m")
10
11
       from hashlib import md5
12
13
       s = md5()
       s.update(''.encode())
14
       sign = s.hexdigest()
15
```

5、pycharm中正则处理headers和formdata

1.4 代码实现

```
import requests
1
2
    import time
3
    import random
4
    from hashlib import md5
6
   class YdSpider(object):
7
     def init (self):
8
        # url一定为F12抓到的 headers -> General -> Request URL
9
        self.url = 'http://fanyi.youdao.com/translate o?smartresult=dict&smartresult=rule'
10
        self.headers = {
          # 检查频率最高 - 3个
11
          "Cookie": "OUTFOX SEARCH USER ID=970246104@10.169.0.83;
12
    OUTFOX SEARCH USER ID NCOO=570559528.1224236;
    ntes nnid=96bc13a2f5ce64962adfd6a278467214,1551873108952; JSESSIONID=aaae9i7p1XP1KaJH gkYw;
    td cookie=18446744072941336803; SESSION FROM COOKIE=unknown;
      _rl__test__cookies=1565689460872",
13
          "Referer": "http://fanyi.youdao.com/",
          "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
14
    Gecko) Chrome/76.0.3809.100 Safari/537.36",
15
        }
16
17
      # 获取salt, sign, ts
      def get_salt_sign_ts(self,word):
18
19
        # ts
        ts = str(int(time.time()*1000))
20
21
        # salt
22
        salt = ts + str(random.randint(0,9))
23
        # sign
        string = "fanyideskweb" + word + salt + "n%A-rKaT5fb[Gy?;N5@Tj"
24
25
        s = md5()
        s.update(string.encode())
26
27
        sign = s.hexdigest()
28
29
        return salt, sign, ts
30
      # 主函数
31
32
      def attack_yd(self,word):
33
        # 1. 先拿到salt, sign, ts
34
        salt,sign,ts = self.get_salt_sign_ts(word)
35
        # 2. 定义form表单数据为字典: data={}
        # 检查了salt sign
36
37
        data = {
38
          "i": word,
          "from": "AUTO",
39
```

```
40
          "to": "AUTO",
41
          "smartresult": "dict",
          "client": "fanyideskweb",
42
          "salt": salt,
43
44
          "sign": sign,
          "ts": ts,
45
          "bv": "7e3150ecbdf9de52dc355751b074cf60",
46
47
          "doctype": "json",
          "version": "2.1",
48
49
          "keyfrom": "fanyi.web",
          "action": "FY BY REALTIME",
50
51
52
        # 3. 直接发请求:requests.post(url,data=data,headers=xxx)
53
        html = requests.post(
54
          url=self.url,
55
          data=data,
56
          headers=self.headers
57
        ).json()
58
        # res.json() 将json格式的字符串转为python数据类型
59
        result = html['translateResult'][0][0]['tgt']
60
        print(result)
61
62
63
      # 主函数
      def run(self):
64
65
        # 输入翻译单词
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
66
67
        self.attack yd(word)
68
    if __name__ == '__main__':
69
70
      spider = YdSpider()
71
      spider.run()
```

2. 百度翻译JS逆向爬虫

2.1 JS逆向详解

```
【1】应用场景
1
2
       当JS加密的代码过于复杂,没有办法破解时,考虑使用JS逆向思想
3
    【2】模块
4
5
       2.1》模块名: execjs
       2.2》安装: sudo pip3 install pyexecjs
6
7
       2.3》使用流程
8
          import execjs
9
          with open('xxx.js', 'r') as f:
10
              js_code = f.read()
11
           js_obj = execjs.compile(js_code)
12
           js obj.eval('函数名("参数")')
13
```

2.2 JS代码调试

■ 抓到 JS 加密文件,存放到 translate.js 文件中

```
// e(r, gtk) 增加了gtk参数
  1
         // i = window[1] 改为了 i = gtk
  2
  3
         function a(r) {
  4
                  if (Array.isArray(r)) {
  5
                           for (\text{var } \circ = 0, t = \text{Array}(r.length); o < r.length; o++)
  6
                                    t[o] = r[o];
  7
                           return t
  8
                  }
  9
                  return Array.from(r)
10
11
         function n(r, o) {
12
                  for (var t = 0; t < o.length - 2; t += 3) {
13
                           var a = o.charAt(t + 2);
                           a = a >= "a" ? a.charCodeAt(0) - 87 : Number(a),
14
                           a = "+" === o.charAt(t + 1) ? r >>> a : r << a,
15
                           r = "+" === o.charAt(t) ? r + a & 4294967295 : r ^ a
16
17
                  }
18
                  return r
19
20
         function e(r,gtk) {
21
                  var o = r.match(/[\uD800-\uDBFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/g);
22
                  if (null === o) {
23
                           var t = r.length;
24
                           t > 30 \& (r = "" + r.substr(0, 10) + r.substr(Math.floor(t / 2) - 5, 10) +
          r.substr(-10, 10))
25
                  } else {
26
                           for (var e = r.split(/[\uD800-\uDBFF][\uDC00-\uDFFF]/), C = 0, h = e.length, f
         = []; h > C; C++)
                                    "" !== e[C] && f.push.apply(f, a(e[C].split(""))),
27
                                    C !== h - 1 && f.push(o[C]);
28
29
                           var g = f.length;
                           g > 30 \& (r = f.slice(0, 10).join("") + f.slice(Math.floor(g / 2) - 5,
30
         Math.floor(g / 2) + 5).join("") + f.slice(-10).join(""))
31
                  }
32
                  var u = void 0
33
                       , 1 = "" + String.fromCharCode(103) + String.fromCharCode(116) +
         String.fromCharCode(107);
                  u = null !== i ? i : (i = gtk || "") || "";
34
                  for (\text{var d} = \text{u.split}("."), m = \text{Number}(d[0]) \mid\mid 0, s = \text{Number}(d[1]) \mid\mid 0, s = [], c
35
          = 0, v = 0; v < r.length; v++) {
36
                           var A = r.charCodeAt(v);
                           128 > A ? S[c++] = A : (2048 > A ? S[c++] = A >> 6 | 192 : (55296 === (64512 &
37
         A) \&\& v + 1 < r.length \&\& 56320 === (64512 \& r.charCodeAt(v + 1)) ? (A = 65536 + ((1023) + 1)) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) + (1023) 
         & A) << 10) + (1023 & r.charCodeAt(++v)),</pre>
                           S[c++] = A >> 18 | 240,
38
39
                           S[c++] = A >> 12 \& 63 | 128) : S[c++] = A >> 12 | 224,
                           S[c++] = A >> 6 & 63 | 128),
40
41
                           S[c++] = 63 \& A | 128)
42
                  }
```

```
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>
44
            p += S[b],
45
            p = n(p, F);
46
        return p = n(p, D),
47
        p ^= s,
        0 > p \& (p = (2147483647 \& p) + 2147483648),
48
49
        p %= 1e6,
        p.toString() + "." + (p ^ m)
50
51
52
    var i = null;
```

■ test translate.py调试JS文件

```
import execjs

with open('translate.js', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    jscode = f.read()

jsobj = execjs.compile(jscode)
sign = jsobj.eval('e("hello","320305.131321201")')
print(sign)
```

2.3 百度翻译代码实现

```
import requests
2
    import execjs
3
    import re
4
5
    class BaiduTranslateSpider:
        def __init__(self):
6
7
            self.url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/v2transapi?from=en&to=zh'
8
            self.index_url = 'https://fanyi.baidu.com/'
9
            self.post_headers = {
                "accept": "*/*",
10
                "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate, br",
11
12
                "accept-language": "zh-CN,zh;q=0.9",
                "cache-control": "no-cache",
13
14
                 "content-length": "135",
15
                "content-type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8",
```

```
"cookie": "PSTM=1607343359: BIDUPSID=537631C02856FFE7766E81A428137630:
16
    BAIDUID=BD4764B5157F4DA011C301C831041961:FG=1; REALTIME TRANS SWITCH=1; FANYI WORD SWITCH=1;
    HISTORY SWITCH=1; SOUND SPD SWITCH=1; SOUND PREFER SWITCH=1;
    BAIDUID BFESS=BD4764B5157F4DA011C301C831041961:FG=1;
    H_PS_PSSID=33213_1455_33126_33060_33261_31254_33183_33181_32845_26350_33198_33238_33217_33216_
    33215 33185; BA HECTOR=80ag2ga5818g242h9s1ftf0kk0q; BDRCVFR[X XKQks0S63]=mk3SLVN4HKm;
    BDRCVFR[dG2JNJb ajR]=mk3SLVN4HKm; BDRCVFR[-pGxjrCMryR]=mk3SLVN4HKm;
    Hm lvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1607421950,1607960594;
    Hm lpvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1607960601;
    ab sr=1.0.0 ZDBkODQ4YWExMTBkMWYzM2ZhODM1OGU0MDc4Yzg1NDlmNjM0N2U2MjdjMjEzY2RhMmYxZmNkNGY3OTMyZm
    VjM2VjYzBlMjFiMjk1ZGExNDJhNmY4YmY4NThjZjZmZmM3;
    yjsv5 shitong=1.0 7 53041fb6476666e15c96dc5687b0b683b387 300 1607960602008 110.251.244.204 3
    74e2e38; yjs js security passport=0ba0cacde2b0d5bffc7c1c2fc7be1c1694369731 1607960602 js",
17
                "origin": "https://fanyi.baidu.com",
18
                "pragma": "no-cache",
                "referer": "https://fanyi.baidu.com/",
19
                "sec-fetch-dest": "empty",
20
                "sec-fetch-mode": "cors",
21
22
                "sec-fetch-site": "same-origin",
                "user-agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
23
    like Gecko) Chrome/86.0.4240.193 Safari/537.36",
                "x-requested-with": "XMLHttpRequest",
24
25
            }
26
27
        def get_gtk_token(self):
28
            """获取gtk和token"""
29
            get headers = {
30
                "accept":
    "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=
    0.8, application/signed-exchange; v=b3; q=0.9",
31
                "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate, br",
32
                "accept-language": "zh-CN,zh;q=0.9",
                "cache-control": "no-cache",
33
34
                "cookie": "PSTM=1607343359; BIDUPSID=537631C02856FFE7766E81A428137630;
    BAIDUID=BD4764B5157F4DA011C301C831041961:FG=1; REALTIME TRANS SWITCH=1; FANYI WORD SWITCH=1;
    HISTORY_SWITCH=1; SOUND_SPD_SWITCH=1; SOUND_PREFER_SWITCH=1;
    BAIDUID BFESS=BD4764B5157F4DA011C301C831041961:FG=1;
    H_PS_PSSID=33213_1455_33126_33060_33261_31254_33183_33181_32845_26350_33198_33238_33217_33216_
    33215 33185; BA HECTOR=80ag2ga5818g242h9s1ftf0kk0q; BDRCVFR[X XKOks0S63]=mk3SLVN4HKm;
    BDRCVFR[dG2JNJb ajR]=mk3SLVN4HKm; BDRCVFR[-pGxjrCMryR]=mk3SLVN4HKm;
    Hm lvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1607421950,1607960594;
    Hm lpvt 64ecd82404c51e03dc91cb9e8c025574=1607960594;
    ab sr=1.0.0 ODI3MThkMDlhzjkwNWZiZThhZTg3Njc2ZWRkNjRhY2MwNjdhYTVhMDY3MjliZGY3NWJjYjkxNzZlZjU1Yj
    M5NTRiM2YyMmVhMDNiZTdiZDU2NmNiODZiNWJiMmRjYzRk;
     yjsv5 shitong=1.0 7 53041fb6476666e15c96dc5687b0b683b387 300 1607960594747 110.251.244.204 b
    b4b61ab; yjs_js_security_passport=fa4d2e13a89ef434f713f2cb621120928516a173_1607960595_js",
                 "pragma": "no-cache",
35
36
                "sec-fetch-dest": "document",
37
                "sec-fetch-mode": "navigate",
                "sec-fetch-site": "none",
38
                "sec-fetch-user": "?1",
39
40
                "upgrade-insecure-requests": "1",
41
                "user-agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
    like Gecko) Chrome/86.0.4240.193 Safari/537.36",
42
43
            html = requests.get(url=self.index_url,
44
                                 headers=get headers).text
```

```
45
            gtk = re.findall("window.gtk = '(.*?)'", html, re.S)[0]
            token = re.findall("token: '(.*?)'", html, re.S)[0]
46
47
48
            return gtk, token
49
50
        def get_sign(self, word):
51
            """功能函数:生成sign"""
            # 先获取到gtk和token
52
53
            gtk, token = self.get_gtk_token()
54
            with open('translate.js', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
55
                js code = f.read()
56
57
            js_obj = execjs.compile(js_code)
58
            sign = js_obj.eval('e("{}","{}")'.format(word, gtk))
59
60
            return sign
61
        def attack_bd(self, word):
62
63
            """爬虫逻辑函数"""
64
            gtk, token = self.get_gtk_token()
            sign = self.get_sign(word)
65
66
                "from": "en",
67
68
                "to": "zh",
                "query": word,
69
70
                "transtype": "realtime",
                "simple_means_flag": "3",
71
                "sign": sign,
72
                "token": token,
73
                "domain": "common",
74
75
76
            # json():把json格式的字符串转为python数据类型
77
            html = requests.post(url=self.url,
78
                                 data=data,
79
                                 headers=self.post_headers).json()
            result = html['trans_result']['data'][0]['dst']
80
81
            return result
82
83
        def run(self):
84
            word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
85
86
            print(self.attack_bd(word))
87
    if __name__ == '__main__':
88
89
        spider = BaiduTranslateSpider()
90
        spider.run()
```

3. 动态加载数据抓取

3.1 AJAX动态加载

- 1 【1】右键 -> 查看网页源码中没有具体数据
- 2 【2】滚动鼠标滑轮或其他动作时加载,或者页面局部刷新

■ 分析流程

```
      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
      2.1)控制台中 XHR: 异步加载的数据包

      4
      2.2) XHR -> QueryStringParameters(查询参数)
```

3.2 豆瓣电影爬虫

3.2.1 项目需求

3.2.2 抓包分析

```
【1】Request URL(基准URL地址) : https://movie.douban.com/j/chart/top_list?
1
2
   【2】Query String(查询参数)
      # 抓取的查询参数如下:
3
4
      type: 13 # 电影类型
5
      interval_id: 100:90
      action: ''
6
7
      start: 0 # 每次加载电影的起始索引值 0 20 40 60
8
      limit: 20 # 每次加载的电影数量
```

3.2.3 代码实现

```
1
2
   抓取豆瓣电影数据 - 全站抓取
3
4
   import requests
5
   import json
   import time
6
    import random
8
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
9
    import re
10
   class DoubanSpider:
11
12
        def __init__(self):
            self.url = 'https://movie.douban.com/j/chart/top_list?type=
13
    {}&interval_id=100%3A90&action=&start={}&limit=20'
14
```

```
15
        def get html(self, url):
            """功能函数1: 获取html"""
16
17
            headers = {'User-Agent':UserAgent().random}
18
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).text
19
20
            return html
21
        def parse html(self, url):
22
            # 提取数据函数
23
24
            # html: [{},{},....]
25
            html = json.loads(self.get html(url=url))
            for one film dict in html:
26
27
                item = {}
                item['rank'] = one_film_dict['rank']
28
29
                item['name'] = one_film_dict['title']
                item['time'] = one_film_dict['release_date']
30
31
                item['score'] = one film dict['score']
32
33
                print(item)
34
35
        def get_total(self, typ):
            """获取电影总数"""
36
37
            total_url = 'https://movie.douban.com/j/chart/top_list_count?type=
    {}&interval id=100%3A90'.format(typ)
38
            total_html = json.loads(self.get_html(url=total_url))
39
40
            return total_html['total']
41
        def get all film dict(self):
42
            """获取所有电影类别及对应的type值的字典"""
43
44
            all_type_url = 'https://movie.douban.com/chart'
            all_type_html = self.get_html(url=all_type_url)
45
            regex = '<span><a href=.*?type name=(.*?)&type=(.*?)&interval id=100:90&action=">'
46
47
            pattern = re.compile(regex, re.S)
            # all list: [('剧情','11'),('喜剧','5'),...]
48
49
            all_list = pattern.findall(all_type_html)
50
            all film dict = {}
            for one in all_list:
51
52
                all film dict[one[0]] = one[1]
53
54
            return all film dict
55
        def run(self):
56
            # {'剧情':'5', '喜剧':'23', '爱情':'13',... ...}
57
            all_film_dict = self.get_all_film_dict()
58
59
            # 生成提示菜单
            menu = ''
60
61
            for key in all_film_dict:
                menu = menu + key + '|'
62
63
            print(menu)
64
            #接收用户输入,并获取对应的type的值
            film_type = input('请输入电影类别:')
65
66
            typ = all_film_dict[film_type]
67
            # 获取此类别下的电影总数
            total = self.get total(typ)
68
69
            for start in range(0, total, 20):
70
                page_url = self.url.format(typ, start)
```

4. 多线程爬虫

4.1 应用场景

■ 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
```

4.2 知识点回顾

■ 队列

```
【1】导入模块
1
      from queue import Queue
 2
 3
4
    【2】使用
 5
       q = Queue()
 6
       q.put(url)
7
       q.get() # 当队列为空时, 阻塞
       q.empty() # 判断队列是否为空, True/False
8
9
    【3】q.get()解除阻塞方式
10
11
      3.1) q.get(block=False)
12
      3.2) q.get(block=True,timeout=3)
13
      3.3) if not q.empty():
14
              q.get()
```

■ 线程模块

```
1 # 导入模块
2 from threading import Thread
3 # 使用流程
5 t = Thread(target=函数名) # 创建线程对象
6 t.start() # 创建并启动线程
7 t.join() # 阻塞等待回收线程
8 # 如何创建多线程
```

```
t_list = []
10
11
12
    for i in range(5):
13
        t = Thread(target=函数名)
14
        t_list.append(t)
15
        t.start()
16
17
    for t in t list:
        t.join()
18
```

■ 线程锁

```
1 from threading import Lock
2 lock = Lock()
4 lock.acquire()
5 lock.release()
6 7 【注意】上锁成功后,再次上锁会阻塞
```

4.3 小米商店多线程

```
1
2
    使用多线程爬取小米应用商店聊天社交类别下应用信息
    URL地址: https://app.mi.com/category/2
3
4
5
   import requests
6
    from threading import Thread, Lock
7
    from queue import Queue
8
    import time
9
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
10
    class XiaomiSpider:
11
12
        def init (self):
            self.url = 'http://app.mi.com/categotyAllListApi?page={}&categoryId=2&pageSize=30'
13
14
            # 队列 锁
            self.url_queue = Queue()
15
            self.lock = Lock()
16
17
        def get_html(self, url):
18
            """请求功能函数"""
19
20
            headers = {'User-Agent':UserAgent().random}
21
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).json()
22
            return html
23
24
25
        def get_total_page(self):
            """获取应用总页数"""
26
27
            html = self.get_html(url=self.url.format(0))
28
            count = html['count']
29
            total_page = count//10 if count%30==0 else count//10 + 1
30
```

```
31
            return total_page
32
33
        def url_in(self):
34
            """生成所有要抓取的URL地址,入队列"""
35
            total_page = self.get_total_page()
36
            for page in range(0, total_page):
37
                page_url = self.url.format(page)
38
                # 入队列
39
                self.url_queue.put(page_url)
40
41
        def parse html(self):
            """线程事件函数:获取地址+请求+解析+数据处理"""
42
43
            while True:
                # 加锁
44
                self.lock.acquire()
45
46
                if not self.url_queue.empty():
                    url = self.url_queue.get()
47
                    # 释放锁
48
49
                    self.lock.release()
50
                    html = self.get_html(url=url)
51
                    for one_app_dict in html['data']:
52
53
                        item['name'] = one_app_dict['displayName']
54
                        item['type'] = one_app_dict['level1CategoryName']
55
                        item['link'] = one_app_dict['packageName']
56
                        print(item)
57
                else:
                    # 释放锁
58
                    self.lock.release()
59
60
                    break
61
        def run(self):
62
            """程序入口函数"""
63
            # 先让URL地址入队列
64
65
            self.url in()
            # 创建多线程并执行
66
67
            t_list = []
            for i in range(5):
68
69
                t = Thread(target=self.parse_html)
                t_list.append(t)
70
71
                t.start()
72
73
            for t in t_list:
74
                t.join()
75
76
    if __name__ == '__main__':
77
        start_time = time.time()
78
        spider = XiaomiSpider()
79
        spider.run()
80
        end_time = time.time()
        print('time:%.2f' % (end_time - start_time))
81
```

5. 今日作业

 1
 【1】肯德基餐厅门店信息抓取 (POST请求练习,非多线程)

 2
 1.1) URL地址: http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/storelist/index.aspx

 3
 1.2) 所抓数据: 餐厅编号、餐厅名称、餐厅地址、城市

 4
 1.3) 数据存储: 保存到数据库

 5
 1.4) 程序运行效果: 请输入城市名称: 北京

 6
 市北京的所有肯德基门店的信息保存到数据库中