# **SPIDER-DAY03**

# 1. lxml解析库

#### 1.1 安装使用流程

```
1 【1】安装
2 sudo pip3 install lxml
3 
4 【2】使用流程
5 2.1》导模块: from lxml import etree
6 2.2》创建解析对象: parse_html = etree.HTML(html)
7 2.3》解析对象调用xpath: r_list = parse_html.xpath('xpath表达式')
```

### 1.2 lxml+xpath 使用

```
1
    【1】基准xpath: 匹配所有电影信息的节点对象列表
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 = {}
      for dd in dd list:
7
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
       https://book.douban.com/top250?start=25
3
       https://book.douban.com/top250?start=50
4
5
       . . . . . .
6
    【2】抓取数据
7
8
       2.1) 书籍名称: 红楼梦
9
       2.2) 书籍描述: [清] 曹雪芹 著 / 人民文学出版社 / 1996-12 / 59.70元
       2.3) 书籍评分: 9.6
10
       2.4) 评价人数: 286382人评价
11
       2.5) 书籍类型: 都云作者痴, 谁解其中味?
12
```

#### 2.2 实现流程

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

### 2.3 代码实现

```
1
    import requests
2
    from lxml import etree
    import time
4
    import random
    from fake_useragent import UserAgent
5
6
    class DoubanBookSpider:
7
8
        def __init__(self):
9
            self.url = 'https://book.douban.com/top250?start={}'
10
        def get_html(self, url):
11
            headers = { 'User-Agent':UserAgent().random }
12
            html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).content.decode('utf-8','ignore')
13
14
            # 直接调用解析函数
            self.parse_html(html)
15
16
17
        def parse html(self, html):
            p = etree.HTML(html)
18
```

```
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')
21
            for table in table_list:
22
                item = {}
                # 书名
23
24
                name list = table.xpath('.//div[@class="pl2"]/a/@title')
25
                item['book_name'] = name_list[0].strip() if name_list else None
26
                info_list = table.xpath('.//p[@class="pl"]/text()')
27
28
                item['book_info'] = info_list[0].strip() if info_list else None
29
                # 评分
30
                score_list = table.xpath('.//span[@class="rating_nums"]/text()')
31
                item['book score'] = score list[0].strip() if score list else None
32
                # 人数
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()')
                item['book_comment'] = comment_list[0].strip() if comment_list else None
37
38
39
                print(item)
40
41
        def run(self):
            for i in range(10):
42
43
                start = i * 25
                page_url = self.url.format(start)
44
45
                self.get html(url=page url)
                # 控制数据抓取的频率, uniform生成指定范围内浮点数
46
47
                time.sleep(random.uniform(0, 3))
48
49
    if __name__ == '__main__':
50
51
        spider = DoubanBookSpider()
52
        spider.run()
```

# 3. 百度贴吧小视频爬虫

#### 3.1 需求分析

```
      1
      【1】官网地址: 进入某个百度贴吧, 寻找有视频的帖子, 比如如下帖子链接:

      2
      https://tieba.baidu.com/p/7185877941

      3

      4
      【2】目标

      5
      2.1> 在此帖子中提取中具体视频的链接(src)

      6
      2.2> 将视频抓取保存到本地文件(向src发请求获取bytes数据类型,以wb方式保存到本地)
```

```
【1】确认数据来源 : 静态!!!
1
2
   【2】帖子中视频的xpath表达式
3
   ### 重要: 页面中xpath不能全信, 一切以响应内容为主
4
5
   ### 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
6
7
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
8
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
9
  ### 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
10
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
11
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
12
13
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
14
  ### 重要:页面中xpath不能全信,一切以响应内容为主
```

#### 3.3 代码实现

```
1
    import requests
2
    from lxml import etree
3
    # 向帖子链接发请求
4
5
    url = 'https://tieba.baidu.com/p/7185877941'
    headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
6
    like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.88 Safari/537.36'}
7
    html = requests.get(url=url, headers=headers).text
8
9
    # 视频链接的xpath表达式 - 一切以响应内容为准
10
    x = '//div[@class="video src wrapper"]/embed/@data-video'
    eobj = etree.HTML(html)
11
12
    video_url_list = eobj.xpath(x)
13
    # 将视频抓取保存到本地文件
14
15
    if video url list:
16
        video_url = video_url_list[0]
17
        video_html = requests.get(url=video_url, headers=headers).content
        with open('girl.mp4', 'wb') as f:
18
19
            f.write(video html)
20
    else:
21
        print('提取视频链接失败')
```

# 4. 代理参数

### 4.1 代理IP概述

```
1 【1】定义
2 代替你原来的IP地址去对接网络的IP地址
3 【2】作用
```

```
5
      隐藏自身真实IP, 避免被封
6
    【3】获取代理IP网站
7
      快代理、全网代理、代理精灵、....
8
9
    【4】参数类型
10
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
    【1】代理格式
       proxies = { '协议':'协议://IP:端口号' }
2
3
    【2】使用免费普通代理IP访问测试网站: http://httpbin.org/get
4
5
6
    import requests
    url = 'http://httpbin.org/get'
7
   headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
   # 定义代理,在代理IP网站中查找免费代理IP
9
10
   proxies = {
       'http':'http://112.85.164.220:9999',
11
        'https':'https://112.85.164.220:9999'
12
13
   html = requests.get(url,proxies=proxies,headers=headers,timeout=5).text
14
15
   print(html)
16
```

#### 4.2.2 私密代理和独享代理

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

## 4.3 建立代理IP池

```
.....
1
    建立开放代理的代理ip池
2
3
4
    import requests
6
    class ProxyPool:
7
        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'
10
            self.headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
    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
            # proxy_list: ['1.1.1.1:8888','2.2.2.2:9999,...]
14
15
            proxy_list = html.split('\r\n')
16
            for proxy in proxy list:
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:
27
                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
                    print(proxy,'不可用')
31
            except Exception as e:
32
                print(proxy, '不可用')
33
34
        def run(self):
35
36
            self.get_proxy()
37
    if __name__ == '__main__':
38
39
        spider = ProxyPool()
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
    【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
4
     2.1) Network: 抓取网络数据包
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
     3.1) 单击左侧网络数据包地址,进入数据包详情,查看右侧
12
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
       c> Response: 响应内容
17
18
```

# 6. 今日作业

```
1
   【1】链家二手房爬虫
2
     # 注意: 一切以响应内容为准
3
     1.1> 官网地址: 进入链家官网,点击二手房: https://bj.lianjia.com/ershoufang/
     1.2>目标: 抓取100页的二手房源信息,包含房源的:
4
5
        名称
6
        地址
7
        户型、面积、方位、是否精装、楼层、年代、类型
8
        总价
9
        单价
```

1.3> 数据处理 将数据分别存入: MySQL、MongoDB、csv文件中 12 13 【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 https://www.kuaidaili.com/free/

# **SPIDER-DAY04**

## 1. 有道翻译爬虫

### 1.1 项目需求

### 1.2 项目分析流程

1	【1】准备抓包: F12开启控制台,刷新页面
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
4	F12-Network-XHR-Headers-General-Request URL
5	【3】发现规律
6	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
7	3.2 <mark>)</mark> 分析对比 Network - All(或者XHR) - Form Data, 发现对应的规律
8	【4】寻找JS加密文件
9	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{}
10	【5】查看JS代码
11	搜索关键字,找到相关加密方法,用python实现加密算法
12	【6】断点调试
13	JS代码中部分参数不清楚可通过断点调试来分析查看
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:

```
i: 喵喵叫
2
   from: AUTO
   to: AUTO
3
   smartresult: dict
5
   client: fanyideskweb
   salt: 15614112641250
   sign: 94008208919faa19bd531acde36aac5d
   ts: 1561411264125
   bv: f4d62a2579ebb44874d7ef93ba47e822
9
   doctype: ison
10
   version: 2.1
11
12 keyfrom: fanyi.web
13 action: FY_BY_REALT1ME
```

#### 2、在页面中多翻译几个单词,观察Form表单数据变化

```
1 salt: 15614112641250
2 sign: 94008208919faa19bd531acde36aac5d
3 ts: 1561411264125
4 bv: f4d62a2579ebb44874d7ef93ba47e822
5 # 但是bv的值不变
```

#### 3、一般为本地is文件加密,刷新页面,找到is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

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

#### 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评向详解

```
【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) ? (A = 65536 + (1023) + (10
         & 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
            data = {
                "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. 今日作业

```
【1】肯德基餐厅门店信息抓取 (POST请求练习)

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

1.2) 所抓数据: 餐厅编号、餐厅名称、餐厅地址、城市

1.3) 数据存储: 保存到数据库

1.4) 程序运行效果:
请输入城市名称: 北京
把北京的所有肯德基门店的信息保存到数据库中
```