# Day08回顾

# scrapy框架

#### ■ 五大组件+工作流程+常用命令

```
【1】五大组件
1
2
       1.1) 引擎 (Engine)
3
       1.2) 爬虫程序 (Spider)
       1.3) 调度器 (Scheduler)
       1.4) 下载器 (Downloader)
5
       1.5) 管道文件 (Pipeline)
6
       1.6) 下载器中间件 (Downloader Middlewares)
       1.7) 蜘蛛中间件 (Spider Middlewares)
8
9
    【2】工作流程
10
11
       2.1) Engine向Spider索要URL,交给Scheduler入队列
       2.2) Scheduler处理后出队列,通过Downloader Middlewares交给Downloader去下载
12
13
       2.3) Downloader得到响应后,通过Spider Middlewares交给Spider
       2.4) Spider数据提取:
14
          a) 数据交给Pipeline处理
15
          b) 需要跟进URL,继续交给Scheduler入队列,依次循环
16
17
    【3】常用命令
18
19
       3.1) scrapy startproject 项目名
       3.2) scrapy genspider 爬虫名 域名
20
21
       3.3) scrapy crawl 爬虫名
```

# 完成scrapy项目完整流程

#### ■ 完整流程

```
[1] crapy startproject Tencent
    [2] cd Tencent
3
    [3] scrapy genspider tencent tencent.com
    【4】items.py(定义爬取数据结构)
4
        import scrapy
        class TencentItem(scrapy.Item):
6
7
            name = scrapy.Field()
            address = scrapy.Field()
8
9
     【5】tencent.py (写爬虫文件)
10
        import scrapy
11
```

```
12
        from ..items import TencentItem
13
14
        class TencentSpider(scrapy.Spider):
15
            name = 'tencent'
            allowed_domains = ['tencent.com']
16
17
            start urls = ['http://tencent.com/']
            def parse(self, response):
18
                 item = TencentItem()
19
20
                XXX
21
                yield item
22
23
     【6】pipelines.py(数据处理)
24
        class TencentPipeline(object):
25
            def process_item(self,item,spider):
26
                 return item
27
     【7】settings.py(全局配置)
28
        LOG LEVEL = '' # DEBUG < INFO < WARNING < ERROR < CRITICAL
29
        LOG FILE = ''
30
        FEED EXPORT ENCODING = ''
31
32
33
     [8] run.py
34
        from scrapy import cmdline
35
        cmdline.execute('scrapy crawl tencnet'.split())
```

### 我们必须记住

#### ■ 熟练记住

```
1
    【1】响应对象response属性及方法
2
       1.1) response.text : 获取响应内容 - 字符串
3
       1.2) response.body: 获取bytes数据类型
4
       1.3) response.xpath('')
       1.4) response.xpath('').extract():提取文本内容,将列表中所有元素序列化为Unicode字符串
5
       1.5) response.xpath('').extract_first():序列化提取列表中第1个文本内容
6
       1.6) response.xpath('').get(): 提取列表中第1个文本内容(等同于extract_first())
7
8
9
    【2】settings.py中常用变量
10
       2.1) 设置日志级别
           LOG_LEVEL = ''
11
       2.2) 保存到日志文件(不在终端输出)
12
           LOG FILE = 'xxx.log'
13
       2.3) 设置数据导出编码(主要针对于json文件)
14
           FEED EXPORT ENCODING = 'utf-8'
15
       2.4) 设置User-Agent
16
           USER AGENT = 'Mozilla/5.0'
17
       2.5) 设置最大并发数(默认为16)
18
19
           CONCURRENT REQUESTS = 32
       2.6) 下载延迟时间(每隔多长时间请求一个网页)
20
           DOWNLOAD DELAY = 0.1
21
22
       2.7) 请求头
           DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {'Cookie':'', 'User-Agent':''}
23
       2.8) 添加项目管道
24
```

```
25
            ITEM PIPELINES = {'项目目录名.pipelines.类名': 200}
26
       2.9) cookie(默认禁用,取消注释-True False都为开启)
27
            COOKIES ENABLED = False
28
       2.10) 非结构化数据存储路径
29
            IMAGES_STORE = '/home/tarena/images/'
            FILES STORE = '/home/tarena/files/'
30
31
       2.11) 添加下载器中间件
            DOWNLOADER_MIDDLEWARES = {'项目目录名.middlewares.类名': 200}
32
33
34
    【3】日志级别
       DEBUG < INFO < WARNING < ERROR < CRITICAL
35
```

### 爬虫项目启动方式

#### ■ 启动方式

```
1
   【1】方式一:基于start urls
2
     1.1) 从爬虫文件(spider)的start urls变量中遍历URL地址交给调度器入队列,
3
     1.2) 把下载器返回的响应对象 (response) 交给爬虫文件的parse(self,response)函数处理
4
5
   【2】方式二
6
     重写start requests()方法,从此方法中获取URL,交给指定的callback解析函数处理
7
     2.1) 去掉start urls变量
8
     2.2) def start_requests(self):
9
             # 生成要爬取的URL地址, 利用scrapy.Request()方法交给调度器
```

### 数据持久化存储

#### ■ MySQL-MongoDB-Json-csv

```
1
3
   【1】在setting.py中定义相关变量
4
   【2】pipelines.py中新建管道类,并导入settings模块
5
     def open spider(self, spider):
        # 爬虫开始执行1次,用于数据库连接
6
7
8
     def process_item(self,item,spider):
9
        # 用于处理抓取的item数据
        return item
10
11
     def close_spider(self,spider):
12
        # 爬虫结束时执行1次,用于断开数据库连接
13
14
   【3】settings.py中添加此管道
15
16
     ITEM_PIPELINES = {'':200}
17
18
   【注意】 process_item() 函数中一定要 return item
19
   20
```

```
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.csv
scrapy crawl maoyan -o maoyan.json

[注意]
存入json文件时候需要添加变量(settings.py) : FEED_EXPORT_ENCODING = 'utf-8'
```

### 多级页面抓取之爬虫文件

#### ■ 多级页面攻略

```
1
    【场景1】只抓取一级页面的情况
2
3
    一级页面: 名称(name)、爱好(likes)
4
5
    import scrapy
    from ...items import OneItem
6
    class OneSpider(scrapy.Spider):
8
       name = 'One'
9
        allowed domains = ['www.one.com']
        start_urls = ['http://www.one.com']
10
11
       def parse(self, response):
           dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
12
           for dd in dd list:
13
               # 创建item对象
14
15
               item = OneItem()
16
               item['name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
17
               item['likes'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
18
19
               yield item
20
21
    【场景2】二级页面数据抓取
22
23
24
    一级页面: 名称(name)、详情页链接(url)-需要继续跟进
    二级页面: 详情页内容(content)
25
26
27
    import scrapy
    from ..items import TwoItem
28
29
30
    class TwoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
31
       name = 'two'
        allowed_domains = ['www.two.com']
32
        start_urls = ['http://www.two.com/']
33
        def parse(self,response):
34
           """一级页面解析函数,提取 name 和 url(详情页链接,需要继续请求)"""
35
36
           dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
37
           for dd in dd list:
               # 有继续交给调度器入队列的请求,就要创建item对象
38
39
               item = TwoItem()
               item['name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
40
41
               item['url'] = dd.xpath('./@href').get()
42
43
               yield scrapy.Request(
                   url=item['url'],meta={'item':item},callback=self.detail_page)
```

```
45
        def detail_page(self,response):
46
47
            item = response.meta['item']
48
            item['content'] = response.xpath('//text()').get()
49
50
            yield item
51
52
     【场景3】三级页面抓取
53
54
     一级页面: 名称(one name)、详情页链接(one url)-需要继续跟进
55
     二级页面: 名称(two_name)、下载页链接(two_url)-需要继续跟进
56
57
     三级页面:具体所需内容(content)
58
59
     import scrapy
60
     from ..items import ThreeItem
61
     class ThreeSpider(scrapy.Spider):
62
63
        name = 'three'
64
         allowed_domains = ['www.three.com']
65
         start urls = ['http://www.three.com/']
66
67
        def parse(self,response):
            """一级页面解析函数 - one_name、one_url"""
68
            dd_list = response.xpath('//dd')
69
70
            for dd in dd list:
                # 有继续发往调度器的请求,创建item对象的时刻到啦!!!
71
72
                item = ThreeItem()
                item['one_name'] = dd.xpath('./text()').get()
73
74
                item['one_url'] = dd.xpath('./@href').get()
75
                yield scrapy.Request(
76
                    url=item['one_url'],meta={'meta_1':item},callback=self.parse_two)
77
78
         def parse two(self, response):
79
            """二级页面解析函数: two name、two url"""
80
            meta1_item = response.meta['meta_1']
81
            li list = response.xpath('//li')
            for li in li list:
82
83
                # 有继续交给调度器入队列的请求啦, 所以创建item对象的时刻来临了!!!
84
                item = ThreeItem()
85
                item['two_name'] = li.xpath('./text()').get()
86
                item['two_url'] = li.xpath('./@href').get()
87
                item['one_name'] = meta1_item['one_name']
88
                item['one url'] = meta1 item['one url']
                # 交给调度器入队列
89
90
                yield scrapy.Request(
                    url=item['two_url'], meta={'meta_2':item}, callback=self.detail_page)
91
92
        def detail_page(self,response):
93
            """三级页面解析: 具体内容content"""
94
95
            item = response.meta['meta 2']
            #太好了!提具体内容了,没有继续交给调度器的请求了!所以,我不用再去创建item对象啦
96
97
            item['content'] = response.xpath('//text()').get()
98
            # 交给管道文件处理
99
            yield item
100
```

# Day09笔记

### 文件管道使用方法

```
1
     【1】爬虫文件:将文件链接yield到管道
2
    【2】管道文件:
       from scrapy.pipelines.files import FilesPipeline
3
       class XxxPipeline(FilesPipeline):
4
5
            def get media requests(self,xxx):
6
               pass
7
8
            def file path(self,xxx):
9
               return filename
10
     【3】settings.py中:
11
12
       FILES STORE = '路径'
```

## 图片管道使用方法

```
【1】爬虫文件:将图片链接yield到管道
1
2
     【2】管道文件:
3
       from scrapy.pipelines.images import ImagesPipeline
4
       class XxxPipeline(ImagesPipeline):
5
           def get media requests(self,xxx):
6
               pass
7
           def file_path(self,xxx):
8
9
10
     【3】settings.py中:
11
       IMAGES STORE = '路径'
12
```

### 第一PPT模板下载 - 文件管道

#### ■ 项目概述

```
【1】URL地址
1
2
       1.1) http://www.1ppt.com/xiazai/
3
           抓取所有栏目分类的所有页的PPT文件
4
5
    【2】文件保存路径
6
       /home/tarena/ppt/xxx/xxx.rar
7
    【3】思路
8
       3.1) 主页提取数据: 所有分类名称、所有分类链接
9
10
           基准xpath: //div[@class="col_nav clearfix"]/ul/li
```

```
分类名称: ./a/text()
11
           分类链接: ./a/@href
12
13
       3.2) 获取每个分类下的PPT总页数
14
           获取'未页'节点,想办法提取 : //ul[@class="pages"]/li[last()]/a/@href
            total = int(last_page_a.split('.')[0].split('_')[-1])
15
       3.3) 获取一页中所有PPT的名称、链接
16
            基准xpath: //ul[@class="tplist"]/li
17
            PPT名称:
18
                     ./h2/a/text()
           PPT链接:
19
                     ./a/@href
20
       3.4) 获取具体ppt下载链接
            下载链接: //ul[@class="downurllist"]/li/a/@href
21
```

### 项目实现

#### ■ 1-创建项目和爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Ppt
cd Ppt
scrapy genspider ppt www.1ppt.com
```

#### ■ 2-定义抓取的数据结构

```
import scrapy

class PptItem(scrapy.Item):
    # pipelines.py中所需数据: 大分类名称、具体PPT文件名、PPT下载链接
    parent_name = scrapy.Field()
    ppt_name = scrapy.Field()
    download_url = scrapy.Field()
```

#### ■ 3-爬虫文件提取数据

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 1
    import scrapy
 3
    from ..items import PptItem
 4
 5
    class PptSpider(scrapy.Spider):
 6
        name = 'ppt'
 7
        allowed_domains = ['www.1ppt.com']
 8
        start_urls = ['http://www.1ppt.com/xiazai/']
 9
10
        def parse(self, response):
            """一级页面解析函数:提取大分类名称和链接"""
11
            li_list = response.xpath('//div[@class="col_nav clearfix"]/ul/li')
12
13
            for li in li_list[1:]:
14
               item = PptItem()
15
               # 大分类名称、链接
               item['parent_name'] = li.xpath('./a/text()').get()
16
               parent_url = 'http://www.1ppt.com' + li.xpath('./a/@href').get()
17
18
               # 依次将大分类链接交给调度器入队列
19
```

```
yield scrapy.Request(url=parent url, meta={'meta1':item},
20
    callback=self.get_total_page)
21
22
        def get_total_page(self, response):
            """二级页面解析函数:获取总页数,并交给调度器入队列"""
23
24
            meta1 = response.meta['meta1']
25
            try:
26
                # last_page_a : ppt_jihua_12.html
                last_page_a = response.xpath('//ul[@class="pages"]/li[last()]/a/@href').get()
27
28
                total = int(last_page_a.split('.')[0].split('_')[-1])
                url name = last page a.split('.')[0].split(' ')[-2]
29
30
31
                page url = 'http://www.1ppt.com/xiazai/{}/ppt {} {}.html'
32
                for page in range(1, total+1):
33
                    # 拼接此类别下的所有页的URL地址
34
                    url = page_url.format(url_name, url_name, page)
35
                    yield scrapy.Request(url=url, meta={'meta2': meta1},
    callback=self.get ppt info)
36
            except Exception as e:
                # 如果捕捉到异常,说明只有1页
37
38
                yield scrapy.Request(url=response.url, meta={'meta2': meta1},
    callback=self.get ppt info)
39
40
        def get ppt info(self, response):
            """提取PPT详情页链接,以及PPT名字"""
41
42
            meta2 = response.meta['meta2']
            li_list = response.xpath('//ul[@class="tplist"]/li')
43
            for li in li list:
44
                item = PptItem()
45
                ppt_info_url = 'http://www.1ppt.com' + li.xpath('./a/@href').get()
46
47
                item['ppt_name'] = li.xpath('./h2/a/text()').get()
48
                item['parent_name'] = meta2['parent_name']
49
50
                yield scrapy.Request(url=ppt info url, meta={'meta3': item},
    callback=self.download ppt)
51
52
        def download ppt(self, response):
            """获取PPT下载链接"""
53
54
            item = response.meta['meta3']
55
            item['download url'] =
    response.xpath('//ul[@class="downurllist"]/li/a/@href').get()
56
57
            vield item
```

#### ■ 4-管道文件

```
import scrapy
2
    from scrapy.pipelines.files import FilesPipeline
3
4
    class PptPipeline(FilesPipeline):
5
        def get_media_requests(self, item, info):
            yield scrapy.Request(url=item['download_url'], meta={'item':item})
6
7
        def file path(self, request, response=None, info=None):
9
            item = request.meta['item']
            filename = '{}/{}.rar'.format(item['parent name'], item['ppt name'])
10
11
12
            return filename
```

#### ■ 5-全局配置

```
ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
DOWNLOAD_DELAY = 1
DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
    'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
    'Accept-Language': 'en',
    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/81.0.4044.122 Safari/537.36',
}
ITEM_PIPELINES = {
    'Ppt.pipelines.PptPipeline': 300,
}
FILES_STORE = '/home/tarena/ppt/'
```

# scrapy - post请求

#### ■ 方法+参数

```
1 | scrapy.FormRequest(
2          url=posturl,
3          formdata=formdata,
4          callback=self.parse
5     )
```

### 抓取全国所有城市肯德基门店信息

#### ■ 目标说明

```
1
    【1】主页URL地址
2
       http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/storelist/index.aspx
3
    【2】抓取所有城市的肯德基门店信息
4
      2.1) 门店编号
5
      2.2) 门店名称
6
7
      2.3) 门店地址
8
      2.4) 所属城市
9
   【3】将所抓数据存储到MySOL数据库中
10
11 <a href=".*?rel="(.*?)">
```

#### ■ 步骤1 - 创建项目+爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Kfc
cd Kfc
scrapy genspider kfc www.kfc.com.cn
```

#### ■ 步骤2 - 定义要抓取的数据结构(items.py)

```
import scrapy

class KfcItem(scrapy.Item):

# 门店编号 + 门店名称 + 门店地址 + 所属城市

row_num = scrapy.Field()

store_name = scrapy.Field()

address_detail = scrapy.Field()

city_name = scrapy.Field()
```

#### ■ 步骤3 - 写爬虫程序(kfc.py)

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
   import scrapy
   import requests
   import json
    import re
   from ..items import KfcItem
6
7
8
9
   class KfcSpider(scrapy.Spider):
10
        name = 'kfc'
11
        allowed_domains = ['www.kfc.com.cn']
12
        index url = 'http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/storelist/index.aspx'
        post_url = 'http://www.kfc.com.cn/kfccda/ashx/GetStoreList.ashx?op=cname'
13
14
        headers = {'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
15
        # 经过分析为POST请求,故使用start requests()方法
16
        def start requests(self):
17
           """拼接多页地址,进行数据抓取"""
18
19
           # 获取所有的城市
20
           all_city = self.get_all_city()
21
           for city in all_city:
22
               # 获取每个城市的门店页数
23
               total = self.get total page(city)
```

```
24
                for i in range(1,total+1):
25
                    # 此为抓包抓到的Form表单数据
                    formdata = {
26
                        "cname": city,
27
                         "pid": "",
28
29
                         "pageIndex": str(i),
30
                         "pageSize": "10"
31
                    }
32
                    yield
    scrapy.FormRequest(url=self.post url,formdata=formdata,callback=self.parse)
33
        def get all city(self):
34
            """获取所有的城市列表"""
35
36
            html = requests.get(url=self.index_url,headers=self.headers).text
37
            pattern = re.compile('<a href=".*?rel="(.*?)">',re.S)
            all_city = pattern.findall(html)
38
39
            return all city
40
41
42
        def get_total_page(self,city):
43
            """获取某个城市的肯德基总数 - 向第1页发请求即可获取"""
44
            data = {
                "cname": city,
45
46
                "pid": "",
                "pageIndex": "1",
47
48
                "pageSize": "10"
49
            }
            html = requests.post(url=self.post url,data=data,headers=self.headers).json()
50
51
            kfc count = html['Table'][0]['rowcount']
52
            total = kfc count//10 if kfc count%10==0 else kfc count//10 + 1
53
54
            return total
55
56
        def parse(self, response):
57
            html = json.loads(response.text)
58
            kfc_shop_list = html['Table1']
            for kfc_shop in kfc_shop_list:
59
                item = KfcItem()
60
61
                item['row num'] = kfc shop['rownum']
                item['store_name'] = kfc_shop['storeName']
62
                item['address_detail'] = kfc_shop['addressDetail']
63
64
                item['city_name'] = kfc_shop['cityName']
65
66
                yield item
```

#### ■ 步骤4 - 管道文件实现(pipelines.py)

```
1 # 存入MySQL管道
2 """
3 create database kfcdb charset utf8;
4 use kfcdb;
5 create table kfctab(
6 row_num int,
7 store_name varchar(100),
8 address_detail varchar(200),
9 city_name varchar(100)
```

```
)charset=utf8:
10
11
12
    import pymysql
13
    from .settings import *
14
15
    class KfcMysqlPipeline(object):
16
        def open_spider(self, spider):
17
             self.db = pymysql.connect(MYSQL HOST, MYSQL USER, MYSQL PWD, MYSQL DB, charset=CHARSET)
             self.cursor = self.db.cursor()
18
             self.ins = 'insert into kfctab values(%s,%s,%s,%s)'
19
20
21
        def process item(self, item, spider):
22
             shop li = [
23
                 item['row_num'],
24
                 item['store name'],
25
                 item['address_detail'],
                 item['city name']
26
27
28
            self.cursor.execute(self.ins,shop li)
29
            self.db.commit()
30
            return item
31
32
33
        def close spider(self, spider):
            self.cursor.close()
34
35
             self.db.close()
```

#### ■ 步骤5 - 全局配置(settings.py)

```
[1] ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
     [2] DOWNLOAD DELAY = 0.1
3
    [3] DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
4
      'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
      'Accept-Language': 'en',
5
6
      'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
    Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.149 Safari/537.36',
7
8
     [4] ITEM PIPELINES = {
9
       'Kfc.pipelines.KfcMysqlPipeline': 300,
10
     [5] MYSQL HOST = 'localhost'
11
12
    [6] MYSQL_USER = 'root'
    [7] MYSQL_PWD = '123456'
13
     [8] MYSQL DB = 'kfcdb'
14
15
     [9] CHARSET = 'utf8'
```

#### ■ 步骤6 - 运行爬虫(run.py)

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

#### 练习

### 有道翻译案例实现

#### ■ 步骤1 - 创建项目+爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject Youdao
cd Youdao
scrapy genspider youdao fanyi.youdao.com
```

#### ■ 步骤2 - items.py

```
1 | result = scrapy.Field()
```

#### ■ 步骤3 - youdao.py

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
1
2
    import scrapy
3
   import time
    import random
5
    from hashlib import md5
    import ison
7
    from ..items import YoudaoItem
9
    class YoudaoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
10
        name = 'youdao'
        allowed domains = ['fanyi.youdao.com']
11
        word = input('请输入要翻译的单词:')
12
13
14
        def start_requests(self):
            post_url = 'http://fanyi.youdao.com/translate_o?smartresult=dict&smartresult=rule'
15
            salt, sign, ts = self.get_salt_sign_ts(self.word)
16
17
            formdata = {
                       'i': self.word,
18
                       'from': 'AUTO',
19
                       'to': 'AUTO',
20
21
                       'smartresult': 'dict',
22
                       'client': 'fanyideskweb',
23
                       'salt': salt,
24
                       'sign': sign,
                       'ts': ts,
25
26
                       'bv': 'cf156b581152bd0b259b90070b1120e6',
27
                       'doctype': 'json',
                       'version': '2.1',
28
                       'keyfrom': 'fanyi.web',
29
                       'action': 'FY_BY_REALT1ME'
30
31
32
           # 发送post请求的方法
33
            yield scrapy.FormRequest(url=post url,formdata=formdata)
34
35
        def get_salt_sign_ts(self, word):
```

```
# salt
36
            salt = str(int(time.time() * 1000)) + str(random.randint(0, 9))
37
38
39
            string = "fanyideskweb" + word + salt + "n%A-rKaT5fb[Gy?;N5@Tj"
40
            s = md5()
41
            s.update(string.encode())
            sign = s.hexdigest()
42
43
            # ts
            ts = str(int(time.time() * 1000))
44
45
            return salt, sign, ts
46
        def parse(self, response):
47
48
            item = YoudaoItem()
            html = json.loads(response.text)
49
50
            item['result'] = html['translateResult'][0][0]['tgt']
51
            vield item
52
```

#### ■ 步骤4 - pipelines.py

```
1 class YoudaoPipeline(object):
2 def process_item(self, item, spider):
3 print('翻译结果:',item['result'])
4 return item
```

#### ■ 步骤5 - settings.py

```
1 ROBOTSTXT OBEY = False
2
   LOG LEVEL = 'WARNING'
    COOKIES ENABLED = False
3
    DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {
4
          "Cookie": "OUTFOX_SEARCH_USER_ID=970246104@10.169.0.83;
    OUTFOX_SEARCH_USER_ID_NCOO=570559528.1224236;
    ntes nnid=96bc13a2f5ce64962adfd6a278467214,1551873108952;
    JSESSIONID=aaae9i7plXPlKaJH gkYw; td cookie=18446744072941336803;
    SESSION_FROM_COOKIE=unknown; ___rl__test__cookies=1565689460872",
          "Referer": "http://fanyi.youdao.com/",
          "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
7
    like Gecko) Chrome/76.0.3809.100 Safari/537.36",
8
9
    ITEM PIPELINES = {
       'Youdao.pipelines.YoudaoPipeline': 300,
10
11
```

#### ■ 步骤6 - run.py

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

### scrapy添加cookie的三种方式

```
【1】修改 settings.py 文件
1
2
        1.1) COOKIES_ENABLED = False -> 取消注释,开启cookie,检查headers中的cookie
3
        1.2) DEFAULT REQUEST HEADERS = {} 添加Cookie
4
     【2】利用cookies参数
5
        1.1) settings.py: COOKIES_ENABLED = True # 修改为TRUE后, 检查 Request()方法中cookies
6
7
        1.2) def start requests(self):
                yield scrapy.Request(url=url,cookies={},callback=xxx)
8
9
                yield scrapy.FormRequest(url=url,formdata=formdata,cookies={},callback=xxx)
10
11
     【3】DownloadMiddleware设置中间件
        3.1) settings.py: COOKIES ENABLED = TRUE # 找Request()方法中cookies参数
12
13
        3.2) middlewares.py
14
            def process request(self,request,spider):
                request.cookies={}
15
```

### scrapy shell的使用

#### ■ 定义

- 1 【1】调试蜘蛛的工具 2 【2】交互式shell,可在不运行spider的前提下,快速调试 scrapy 代码(主要测试xpath表达式)
- 基本使用

```
1 # scrapy shell URL地址
   *1、request.url : 请求URL地址
   *2、request.headers : 请求头(字典)
   *3、request.meta : item数据传递, 定义代理(字典)
   *4、request.cookies : Cookie
6
   4、response.text : 字符串
8
   5、response.body : bytes
   6、response.xpath('')
   7、response.status : HTTP响应码
10
11
12 # 可用方法
13 shelp(): 帮助
  fetch(request): 从给定的请求中获取新的响应,并更新所有相关对象
14
   view(response): 在本地Web浏览器中打开给定的响应以进行检查
```

#### ■ scrapy.Request()参数

```
1 1、url
2 2、callback
3 3、headers
4 4、meta: 传递数据,定义代理
5 5、dont_filter: 是否忽略域组限制
   默认False,检查allowed_domains['']
7 6、cookies
```

### 设置中间件(随机User-Agent)

■ 少量User-Agent切换

■ 大量User-Agent切换 (middlewares.py设置中间件)

```
【1】获取User-Agent方式
1
2
        1.1) 方法1:新建useragents.py,存放大量User-Agent, random模块随机切换
        1.2) 方法2 : 安装fake_useragent模块(sudo pip3 install fack_useragent)
3
4
           from fake useragent import UserAgent
5
           agent = UserAgent().random
6
7
    【2】middlewares.py新建中间件类
8
        class RandomUseragentMiddleware(object):
9
           def process_request(self,reugest,spider):
10
               agent = UserAgent().random
               request.headers['User-Agent'] = agent
11
12
    【3】settings.py添加此下载器中间件
13
14
        DOWNLOADER_MIDDLEWARES = {'': 优先级}
```

## 设置中间件(随机代理)

```
class RandomProxyDownloaderMiddleware(object):
    def process_request(self,request,spider):
        request.meta['proxy'] = xxx

def process_exception(self,request,exception,spider):
        return request
```

### 今日作业

```
1
    【1】URL地址
2
       1.1) www.so.com -> 图片 -> 美女
       1.2) 即: https://image.so.com/z?ch=beauty
3
       1.3) 抓取5页即可,共计150张图片
4
5
6
    【2】图片保存路径
7
       ./images/xxx.jpg
8
9
    【提示】: 使用 from scrapy.pipelines.images import ImagesPipeline 管道,并重写方法
10
    settings.py: IMAGES STORE = '路径'
11
```

### 答案

#### ■ 抓取网络数据包

```
1
   【1】通过分析,该网站为Ajax动态加载
2
   【2】F12抓包,抓取到json地址和 查询参数(QueryString)
3
      2.1) url = 'https://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'
4
      2.2) 查询参数
5
          ch: beauty
6
          sn: 0 # 发现sn的值在变,0 30 60 90 120 ... ...
7
          listtype: new
8
          temp: 1
```

### 项目实现

#### ■ 1、创建爬虫项目和爬虫文件

```
scrapy startproject So
cd So
scrapy genspider so image.so.com
```

#### ■ 2、定义要爬取的数据结构(items.py)

```
img_url = scrapy.Field()
img_title = scrapy.Field()
```

#### ■ 3、爬虫文件实现图片链接+名字抓取

```
1
    import scrapy
2
    import json
3
    from ..items import SoItem
5
    class SoSpider(scrapy.Spider):
        name = 'so'
6
7
        allowed_domains = ['image.so.com']
8
        # 重写start requests()方法
        url = 'https://image.so.com/zjl?ch=beauty&sn={}&listtype=new&temp=1'
9
10
11
        def start requests(self):
            for sn in range(0,91,30):
12
13
                full url = self.url.format(sn)
                # 扔给调度器入队列
14
15
                yield scrapy.Request(url=full url,callback=self.parse image)
16
17
        def parse image(self,response):
            html = json.loads(response.text)
18
19
            item = SoItem()
20
            for img dict in html['list']:
                item['img_url'] = img_dict['qhimg_url']
21
22
                item['img_title'] = img_dict['title']
23
24
                vield item
```

#### ■ 4、管道文件 (pipelines.py)

```
1
    from scrapy.pipelines.images import ImagesPipeline
2
    import scrapy
3
    class SoPipeline(ImagesPipeline):
4
5
        # 重写get media requests()方法
6
        def get_media_requests(self, item, info):
            yield scrapy.Request(url=item['img_url'],meta={'name':item['img_title']})
8
9
        # 重写file path()方法,自定义文件名
        def file_path(self, request, response=None, info=None):
10
11
            img link = request.url
12
            # request.meta属性
13
            filename = request.meta['name'] + '.' + img_link.split('.')[-1]
14
            return filename
```

#### ■ 5、全局配置(settings.py)

```
1 ROBOTSTXT_OBEY = False
2 DOWNLOAD_DELAY = 0.1
3 DEFAULT_REQUEST_HEADERS = {
4    'Accept': 'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
5    'Accept-Language': 'en',
6    'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0',
7  }
8  ITEM_PIPELINES = {
9    'So.pipelines.SoPipeline': 300,
10 }
11  IMAGES_STORE = './images/'
```

#### ■ 6、运行爬虫(run.py)

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