



链滴

golang+elasticsearch 爬取网易云音乐评论 (整理版本 1)

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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稍微整理了一下的爬取，在文件V2.0中

入口文件main.go

```
package main

import (
    "go-wyy/models"
    "go-wyy/v2.0/engin"
    "io"
    "github.com/PuerkitoBio/goquery"
    "sync"
    "go-wyy/v2.0/fetcher"
    "go-wyy/v2.0/parse"
)

func main() {
    //ticker := time.Tick(200 * time.Millisecond)

    engin.Run(
        engin.Request{
            Url:        "",
            ParserComment: engin.NilParser,
            ParserSong: func(reader io.Reader) engin.ParseResult {
                doc, err := goquery.NewDocumentFromReader(reader)

                if err != nil {
                    panic(err)
                }

                wg := &sync.WaitGroup{}
                result := engin.ParseResult{}
                doc.Find("ul[class=f-hide] a").Each(func(i int, selection *goquery.Selection) {
                    /*开启协程插入数据库，并且开启协程请求每首歌的评论*/
                    songIdUrl, _ := selection.Attr("href")
                    title := selection.Text()
                    var song models.Song
                    //歌曲id
                    songId := songIdUrl[9:len(songIdUrl)]
                    song.SongId = songId

                    ///song?id=歌曲id
                    song.SongUrlId = songIdUrl

                    //歌曲标题
                    song.Title = title
                    //fmt.Printf("歌曲题目:%s\n", title)
                    result.Items = append(result.Items, "歌曲信息:", song)
                    offset := 0
                    songComment := make(chan [][]byte, 100)
                    go func(offset int) {
                        for {
                            fetcher.GetComments(songId, offset, offset+40, songComment, wg)
                        }
                    }(offset)
```

```

        offset += 40
    }

    }(offset)
    go parse.ReceiveComment(songComment, wg)
    wg.Add(2)
})
wg.Wait()
return result
},
})
}

```

这里写的很不简洁

本来ParseSong后面的闭包函数应该写在parse文件中的，进行抽象化

这里很明显的是在engine中传入了用户id

然后获取到页面reader 然后解析进行goquery遍历

获取歌曲id

最后fetcher评论数据

关于网易云的其他逻辑知乎上一抓一大把的最难部分还是加密破解那一块，

现在仍然存在请求过多ip被封的情况

v2.0文件夹中直接运行main.go就能看到测试获取数据情况，如果需要存入数据库则需要在receivecomment函数中进行处理

[参考简书部分](https://www.jianshu.com/p/bb719f6f0979)

</br>

[Github](https://github.com/xhaoxiong/go-wyy/tree/v2.0)

-----分割线（以下是整理版本1）-----

目的和准备

目的：

为了知道自己歌单中每首歌的评论，然后通过歌曲id来检索这首歌的所有评论，并且想熟悉运用golan中的channel以及整个爬虫架构

准备：

语言：golang

编辑器：goland

处理: goquery/正则

存储: mysql (elasticsearch)

V1版本 (单机版, mysql存储)

models

评论struct[comment.go]

首先通过查看<https://music.163.com/#/song?id=340394> > 某一首音乐 的请求获取到ajax((eg: https://music.163.com/weapi/v1/resource/comments/R_SO_4_340394?csrf_token=)

请求的 json, 通过返回的json数据构造出struct

```
//每首歌的评论
type Commentt struct {
    Id          int64
    IsMusician  bool   `json:"isMusician"`
    UserId      int32  `json:"userId"`
    //TopComments []string `json:"topComments";gorm:"- "`
    MoreHot     bool   `json:"moreHot"`
    HotComments []*HotComments `json:"hotComments"`
    Code        int    `json:"code"`
    Comments    []*Comments `json:"comments"`
    Total       int64    `json:"total"`
    More        bool     `json:"more"`
    SongId      string
}

//具体到每条评论 (普通评论)
type Comments struct {
    Id          int64
    User        *User    `json:"user"`
    BeReplied   []*BeReplied `json:"- "`
    Time        int64    `json:"time"`
    LikedCount  int      `json:"likedCount"`
    Liked       bool     `json:"liked"`
    CommentId   int64    `json:"commentId"`
    Content     string   `json:"content";gorm:"type:longtext"`
    IsRemoveHotComment bool   `json:"isRemoveHotComment"`
    Commentt    *Commentt
    CommenttID  int64
}

//热门评论
type HotComments struct {
    Id          int64
    User        *User    `json:"user"`
```

```

BeReplied []*BeReplied `json:"- "`
Time      int64      `json:"time"`
LikedCount int       `json:"likedCount"`
Liked     bool       `json:"liked"`
CommentId int64      `json:"commentId"`
Content   string     `json:"content";gorm:"type:longtext"`
Commentt  *Commentt
CommenttID int64
}

```

//评论的用户信息

```

type User struct {
    Id      int64
    LocationInfo *LocationInfo `json:"- "`
    UserType  int          `json:"userType"`
    ExpertTags *ExpertTag   `json:"- "`
    UserId    int64        `json:"userId"`
    NickName  string       `json:"nickName"`
    Experts   *Expert      `json:"- "`
    AuthStatus int         `json:"authStatus"`
    RemarkName *RemarkName  `json:"- "`
    AvatarUrl string      `json:"avatarUrl"`
    VipType   int         `json:"vipType"`
    Comments  *Comments
    CommentsID int64
}

```

//答复用户的评论信息

```

type BeReplied struct {
    Id      int64
    User    *User `json:"- "`
    UserID  int64
    Content string `json:"content"`
    Status  int   `json:"status"`
    CommentsID int64
    HotCommentsID int64
}

```

```

type LocationInfo struct {
}

```

```

type ExpertTag struct {
}

```

```

type Expert struct {
}

```

```

type RemarkName struct {
}

```

然后又查看了歌单信息看了一下网页Dom结构构造出如下struct

歌曲列表struct[songList.go]

```
type Song struct {
    Id      int64
    SongUrlId string
    SongId   string
    Title    string
    DownloadUrl string
    UserId   string
}
```

```
type PlayList struct {
    Id      int64
    UserId  string
    Songs   []Song
}
```

然后又找了一下歌曲下载的接口发现只能在pc端下载，于是在一篇博客中找到了一些关于golang爬网易云音乐的具体实现<https://www.jianshu.com/p/bb719f6f0979>>点击此处

歌曲下载struct[download.go]

```
type DownloadData struct {
    Data []*Data `json:"data"`
    Code int    `json:"code"`
}
```

```
type Data struct {
    Id      int64 `json:"id"`
    Url     string `json:"url"`
    Br      int64 `json:"br"`
    Md5     string `json:"md_5"`
    Code    int    `json:"code"`
    Expi    int    `json:"expi"`
    Type    string `json:"type"`
    Gain    float64 `json:"gain"`
    Fee     int    `json:"fee"`
    Uf      *Uf    `json:"- "`
    Payed   int    `json:"payed"`
    Flag    int    `json:"flag"`
    CanExtend bool   `json:"can_extend"`
}
```

```
type Uf struct {
}
```

推荐一个很好用的[json转struct](https://goolibs.com/tools)

工具

以上就是所有数据库表

连接数据库[base.go]

我选择了gorm来操作数据库

```
/**如果缺少某些包则需要自己去go get*/  
  
/**  
    "fmt"  
    "net/url"  
    "github.com/jinzhu/gorm"(需要goget)  
    "os"  
    "time"  
    "log"  
    "crypto/md5"  
    "encoding/hex"  
    "database/sql"  
*/  
  
var DB *gorm.DB  
  
var dbconf *conf.DbConf  
var db_host,db_port,db_name,db_user,db_pass string  
//初始化加载配置文件  
func init() {  
  
    dbconf, err := dbconf.Load("database.json")  
    if err != nil {  
        fmt.Println(err)  
    }  
    db_host = dbconf.DbHost  
    db_port = dbconf.DbPort  
    db_name = dbconf.DbName  
    db_user = dbconf.DbUser  
    db_pass = dbconf.DbPass  
}  
  
//自动建表  
func SyncDB() {  
    createDB()  
    Connect()  
    DB.  
        Set("gorm:table_options", "ENGINE=InnoDB").  
        AutoMigrate(  
            &AdminUser{},  
            &Commenttt{},  
            &Comments{},  
            &HotComments{},  
            &Song{},  
            &User{},
```

```

    )
}

//添加后台admin_user(可以不用)
func AddAdmin() {
    var user AdminUser
    fmt.Println("please input username for system administrator")
    var name string
    fmt.Scanf("%s", &name)
    fmt.Println("please input password for system administrator")
    var password string
    fmt.Scanf("%s", &password)
    user.Username = name
    h := md5.New()
    h.Write([]byte(password))
    user.Password = hex.EncodeToString(h.Sum(nil))
    if err := DB.Create(&user).Error; err != nil {
        fmt.Println("admin create error,please run this application again")
        os.Exit(0)
    } else {
        fmt.Println("admin create finished")
    }
}

//连接数据库
func Connect() {
    dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s:%s)/%s?charset=utf8mb4&loc=%s&parseTime=true",
        db_user,
        db_pass,
        db_host,
        db_port,
        db_name,
        url.QueryEscape("Asia/Shanghai"))

    var err error

    DB, err = gorm.Open("mysql", dsn)
    if err != nil {
        log.Print("master database connect error:", err)
        os.Exit(0)
    }

    DB.SingularTable(true)
    DB.DB().SetMaxOpenConns(2000)
    DB.DB().SetMaxIdleConns(100)
    DB.DB().SetConnMaxLifetime(100 * time.Nanosecond)
}

//创建数据库
func createDB() {

    dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s:%s)/?charset=utf8mb4&loc=%s&parseTime=true", db_u
er, db_pass, db_host, db_port, url.QueryEscape("Asia/Shanghai"))
    sqlstring := fmt.Sprintf("CREATE DATABASE if not exists `%s` CHARSET utf8mb4 COLLATE u

```



```

f8mb4_general_ci", db_name)
db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
if err != nil {
    panic(err.Error())
}
r, err := db.Exec(sqlstring)
if err != nil {
    log.Println(err)
    log.Println(r)
} else {
    log.Println("Database ", db_name, " created")
}
defer db.Close()
}

```

main.go中**initArgs()**函数初始化(通过命令行添加后台用户，同步数据表)

eg: go run main.go -syncdb(这样就可以同步数据库表了)

```

func main() {
    initArgs()
}
func initArgs() {
    args := os.Args

    for _, v := range args {
        if v == "-syncdb" {
            models.SyncDB()
            os.Exit(0)
        }
        if v == "-admin" {
            models.Connect()
            models.AddAdmin()
            os.Exit(0)
        }
    }
}

```

service

encrypt[关于爬取网易云音乐评论的关键，已经有大佬在<https://www.zhihu.com/question/36081767>>知乎解密]

首先在看完知乎的分析之后，于是去了解一下aes加密。

<https://blog.csdn.net/xiaohu50/article/details/51682849>>参考博客

总结来说：就是获得两个加密参数**params**和**encSecKey**

```
// EncParams 传入参数 得到加密后的参数和一个也被加密的秘钥
func EncParams(param string) (string, string, error) {
    // 创建 key
    secKey := createSecretKey(16)

    aes1, err1 := aesEncrypt(param, nonce)

    // 第一次加密 使用固定的 nonce
    if err1 != nil {
        return "", "", err1
    }
    aes2, err2 := aesEncrypt(aes1, secKey)
    // 第二次加密 使用创建的 key
    if err2 != nil {
        return "", "", err2
    }
    // 得到 加密好的 param 以及 加密好的key
    return aes2, rsaEncrypt(secKey, pubKey, modulus), nil
}
```

params获取步骤:

1、构造一个特定**json**参数**param**

```
eg: {"rid": "` + rid + `","offset": "` + strOffset + `","total": "` + total + `","limit": "` + strLimit + `",
csrf_token": ""}`
```

2、对 **param**进行两次 **aes**加密得到 **params**

```
keys = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789+/"
```

- 从该 **keys**中先获得一个16位的随机字符串 **key**密钥**aesKey**

```
// 创建指定长度的key(size=16)
func createSecretKey(size int) string {
    // 也就是从 a~9 以及 +/ 中随机拿出指定数量的字符拼成一个 size长的key
    rs := ""
    for i := 0; i < size; i++ {
        pos := rand.Intn(len([]rune(keys)))
        rs += keys[pos: pos+1]
    }
    return rs
}
```

```
nonce = "0CoJUm6Qyw8W8jud"
```

- 第一次 **aes**加密得到 **aes1**(**param**参数与固定的**nonce**密钥)
- 第二次 **aes**加密(第一次加密**param**后得到的**aes1**与之前得到的16位**aesKey**)

下面是具体的aes加密过程

```
// 通过 CBC模式的AES加密 用 sKey 加密 sSrc
```

```

func aesEncrypt(sSrc string, sKey string) (string, error) {
    iv := []byte(iv)
    block, err := aes.NewCipher([]byte(sKey))
    if err != nil {
        return "", err
    }
    //需要padding的数目
    padding := block.BlockSize() - len([]byte(sSrc))%block.BlockSize()
    //只要少于256就能放到一个byte中，默认的blockSize=16(即采用16*8=128, AES-128长的密钥)
    //最少填充1个byte，如果原文刚好是blocksize的整数倍，则再填充一个blocksize

    src := append([]byte(sSrc), bytes.Repeat([]byte{byte(padding)}, padding)...)

    model := cipher.NewCBCEncrypter(block, iv)
    cipherText := make([]byte, len(src))
    model.CryptBlocks(cipherText, src)
    // 最后使用base64编码输出
    return base64.StdEncoding.EncodeToString(cipherText), nil
}

```

- 获取 **encKey** (模仿python的思路做了一遍)

python:

```

def rsaEncrypt(text, pubKey, modulus):

    text = text[::-1]

    rs = int(text.encode('hex'), 16)**int(pubKey, 16) % int(modulus, 16)

    return format(rs, 'x').zfill(256)

```

// 将 key 也加密

```

func rsaEncrypt(key string, pubKey string, modulus string) string {
    // 倒序 key
    rKey := ""
    for i := len(key) - 1; i >= 0; i-- {
        rKey += key[i+1]
    }
    // 将 key 转 ascii 编码 然后转成 16 进制字符串
    hexRKey := ""
    for _, char := range []rune(rKey) {
        hexRKey += fmt.Sprintf("%x", int(char))
    }
    // 将 16进制 的三个参数 转为10进制的 bigint
    bigRKey, _ := big.NewInt(0).SetString(hexRKey, 16)
    bigPubKey, _ := big.NewInt(0).SetString(pubKey, 16)
    bigModulus, _ := big.NewInt(0).SetString(modulus, 16)
    // 执行幂乘取模运算得到最终的bigint结果
    bigRs := bigRKey.Exp(bigRKey, bigPubKey, bigModulus)
    // 将结果转为 16进制字符串

```

```

hexRs := fmt.Sprintf("%x", bigRs)
// 可能存在不满256位的情况, 要在前面补0补满256位
return addPadding(hexRs, modulus)
}

// 补0步骤
func addPadding(encText string, modulus string) string {
    ml := len(modulus)
    for i := 0; ml > 0 && modulus[i:i+1] == "0"; i++ {
        ml--
    }
    num := ml - len(encText)
    prefix := ""
    for i := 0; i < num; i++ {
        prefix += "0"
    }
    return prefix + encText
}

```

最后得到了params和encKey

最重要的一步就做完了[参考了知乎里许多大佬的代码和分析过程, 收获颇多]

comment(获取评论)

```

/**
 * id:歌曲id
 * limit:每次请求条数
 * offset:请求起始点
 */
func GetComments(id string, offset int, limit int) (comment *models.Commentt, err error) {

    rid := ""
    strOffset := strconv.Itoa(offset)
    strLimit := strconv.Itoa(limit)
    total := "true"
    initStr1 := `{"rid": "` + rid + `","offset": "` + strOffset + `","total": "` + total + `","limit": "` + str
    imit + `","csrf_token": ""}`
    params1, key1, err := encrypt.EncParams(initStr1)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
    // 发送POST请求得到最后包含url的结果
    comment, err = Comments(params1, key1, id)

    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println(err)
        return comment, err
    }
    return comment, err
}

//获取某首歌的评论

```

```

func Comments(params string, encSecKey string, id string) (comment *models.Commentt, err
error) {
    client := &http.Client{}
    form := url.Values{}
    form.Set("params", params)
    form.Set("encSecKey", encSecKey)
    body := strings.NewReader(form.Encode())
    request, _ := http.NewRequest("POST", "http://music.163.com/weapi/v1/resource/comment
/R_SO_4_"+id+"?csrf_token=", body)
    request.Header.Set("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded")
    request.Header.Set("Referer", "http://music.163.com")
    request.Header.Set("Content-Length", (string)(body.Len()))
    request.Header.Set("User-Agent", "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64) AppleWebKit/5
7.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/53.0.2785.101 Safari/537.36")
    request.Header.Set("Cookie", "_ntes_nnid=f2c441d1440900d6daa9611bab3dc027,15151223
5101; _ntes_nuid=f2c441d1440900d6daa9611bab3dc027; __utms=94650624.1515122355.1.1.
tmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none); _iuqxldmzr_ =32; _remember_me=true; JSES
IONID-WYYY=YXZtk7tOBJ4b3gOVrX2hl5%2BBriZyYVR5kNX3D3G5oWFRcY3J1cvGnMJRZx6JX
VSRNhFKO3O%5CmRiRACwWjrhBnkmK3dgGyTawDSAAmF%2Fct5T%2BhYVRy1BnxCgx%5CY
AUrjnQ8jEJQ1VHJTdNhqS4p9jVxHdRcc7iv5cQn649a%5CsBTc46WR%3A1515402120148; __ut
a=94650624.753127024.1515122355.1515218466.1515400320.9; __utmc=94650624; MUSIC_
=0120a3f48157438f759f2034b3925668ae731f8ae462a842927650798e0d663c97d1b459676c0
c693e926b3c390b8ba205ba14613b02d6c02d1ccf53040f6087d9739a0cccf7eebf122d59fa1e
6a2; __csrf=5aa926378397ed694496ebf6486c5dfc; __utmb=94650624.5.10.1515400320")
    // 发起请求
    response, reqErr := client.Do(request)
    // 错误处理
    if reqErr != nil {
        fmt.Println("Fatal error ", reqErr.Error())
        return comment, reqErr
    }
    defer response.Body.Close()

    if response.StatusCode!=http.StatusOK{
        fmt.Println("Error:status code", response.StatusCode)
        return nil, fmt.Errorf("wrong status code:%d", response.StatusCode)
    }

    resBody, _ := ioutil.ReadAll(response.Body)

    err = json.Unmarshal(resBody, &comment)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println(err)
        return comment, err
    }
    return comment, nil
}

```

conf(加载数据库配置文件)

```

type DbConf struct {
    DbHost string `json:"db_host"`
    DbPort string `json:"db_port"`
    DbUser string `json:"db_user"`
    DbPass string `json:"db_pass"`
    DbName string `json:"db_name"`
}

func (this *DbConf) Load(filename string,) (dbconf *DbConf,err error) {
    var dbconff *DbConf
    data, err := ioutil.ReadFile(filename)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("read file error")
        return dbconf,err
    }
    datajson := []byte(data)

    err = json.Unmarshal(datajson, &dbconff)

    if err != nil {

        return dbconff, err

    }
    return dbconff,nil
}

```

songs(歌曲下载和获取用户歌单)

```

/**
ids: [歌曲id]
rate :320000 普通品质
      640000 高级品质
      160000 低级品质
*/
func GetDownloadUrl(id string, rate string) (data *models.DownloadData, err error) {
    var DownloadData *models.DownloadData
    initStr := `{"ids": "` + "[" + id + "]" + `", "br": "` + rate + `", "csrf_token": ""}`
    params, key, err := encrypt.EncParams(initStr)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
    DownloadData, err = Download(params, key)
    return DownloadData, err
}

// Download 根据传入id返回生成的mp3地址
func Download(params string, encSecKey string) (data *models.DownloadData, err error) {
    var DownloadData *models.DownloadData
    client := &http.Client{}
    form := url.Values{}
    form.Set("params", params)
    form.Set("encSecKey", encSecKey)

```

```

body := strings.NewReader(form.Encode())
time.Sleep(500*time.Microsecond)
request, _ := http.NewRequest("POST", "http://music.163.com/weapi/song/enhance/player
url?csrf_token=", body)
request.Header.Set("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded")
request.Header.Set("Content-Length", (string)(body.Len()))
request.Header.Set("Referer", "http://music.163.com")
// 发起请求
response, reqErr := client.Do(request)
// 错误处理
if reqErr != nil {
    fmt.Println("Fatal error ", reqErr.Error())
    return DownloadData, err
}
defer response.Body.Close()
resBody, _ := ioutil.ReadAll(response.Body)
err = json.Unmarshal(resBody, &DownloadData)
if err != nil {
    panic(err)
}
return DownloadData, err
}

```

```

/**
 *  userId  用户Id  该函数用于获取到用户歌单后
 *  获取每首歌的评论
 */

```

```

func Songs(userId string) {
    req, err := http.NewRequest("GET", "http://music.163.com/playlist?id="+userId, nil)

    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
    req.Header.Set("User-Agent", "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/53
.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.84 Safari/537.36")
    req.Header.Set("Referer", "http://music.163.com/")
    req.Header.Set("Host", "music.163.com")

    c := &http.Client{}
    res, err := c.Do(req)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }

    doc, err := goquery.NewDocumentFromReader(res.Body)

    if err != nil {

```

```

    panic(err)
}

g := 0
wg := &sync.WaitGroup{}

doc.Find("ul[class=f-hide] a").Each(func(i int, selection *goquery.Selection) {
    /*开启协程插入数据库，并且开启协程请求每首歌的评论*/
    songIdUrl, _ := selection.Attr("href")
    title := selection.Text()
    var song models.Song
    //歌曲id
    songId := songIdUrl[9:len(songIdUrl)]
    song.SongId = songId

    ///song?id=歌曲id
    song.SongUrlId = songIdUrl

    //歌曲标题
    song.Title = title

    song.UserId = userId

    go comment.GetAllComment(songId, wg)

    g++
    wg.Add(1)
})
wg.Wait()
}

```

以上是之前写爬去网易云音乐评论的第一个版本

项目目录结构为

```

go-wyy
|-models
  admin_user.go
  base.go    (连接数据库，建立数据库，自动建表)
  comment.go(评论的struct)
  download.go(下载的struct)
  songList.go(歌单的struct)
|-service
  |-comment
    comment.go(获取评论的api)
  |-conf
    load.go(加载配置数据库文件)
  |-encrypt
    encrypt.go(params和encKey的加密)
  |-songs
    download.go(下载歌曲的api)
    songs.go(获取歌单列表每首歌id)
main.go (自定义逻辑，如果想要存入数据库必须要有models.connect(),以及initArgs()自动建表

```


者自己手动建表)