(1) 第一次调试时, 创建 TCP server socker 的代码段

```
listen_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

出现了错误,报错原因如下:

```
PS F:\SCU\每学期\大2下册\计算机网络\Webserver> python webserver.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "F:\SCU\每学期\大2下册\计算机网络\Webserver\webserver py" line 12, in <module>
    listen socket = socket.socket(socket.AF INET, socket.SOCK STREAM)
AttributeError: type object socket has no attribute socket

PS F:\SCU\每字期\大2下册\计算机网络\Webserver>
```

后发现代码

```
from socket import *
```

没有引入 socket,添加 import socket 如下,

```
import socket
```

没有报错

关于 from socket import * 和 import socket 的区别,查阅资料后得知:

Why are they so different?

The outputs of dir(socket) are different because socket is not the same object in the two cases.

>>> import socket
>>> type(socket)
<class 'module'>
>>> type(socket.socket)
<class 'type'>

VS.

>>> from socket import *

```
>>> from socket import *
>>> type(socket)
<class 'type'>
```

import socket does not enter the socket module's definitions in the current symbol table; it only enters the module socket there. Using the leading module name you can access the definitions, e. g. socket.socket (where the trailing socket is the socket objects' type).

from socket import * enters all the socket module's definitions not beginning with an underscore in the current symbol table, so, just socket is the socket objects' type.

From socket import * 引入了 socket 的所有定义和形式,而 import socket 会引入 socket module。

(2) 在调试时发现:

```
AttributeError: 'bytes' object has no attribute 'encode
```

找到对应的代码段:

```
client_connection.send(output_data[0:1000].encode())
```

在 stackoverflow 上找到一个类似的问题:

Check out this working implementation:

```
import bcrypt

password = "asd123"
hashed_password_encoded = bcrypt.hashpw(password.encode('utf8'), bcrypt.gensalt())
hashed_password = hashed_password_encoded.decode("utf8")

is_valid = bcrypt.checkpw(password.encode('utf8'), hashed_password.encode('utf8'))
print(is_valid)
```

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Friend, im gettin my password from SQLite database. - Andres Hernandez Mar 18 '20 at 18:46

@AndresHernandez If you are (and should) storing your password encrypted and in unicode instead of bytes, then you will need to do password.encode('utf8') to convert it to bytes. Whereas, if you are storing the password in bytes, then you do not need to encode it again. – Seleme Mar 19 '20 at 14:05

Add a common

上面的 encode('utf-8')和我的代码中 encode()一样,答案给出的解释是,密码就是以 bytes 方式保存的,所以不需要将 byte 转换为 byte。所以我将代码中的 '.encode()'删除,代码如下:

client_connection.send(output_data[0:1000])

后此段代码运行没有问题。

(3) 显示问题,最初的代码段为:

```
# Server should be up and running and listening to the incoming connections
while True:
print('Serving HTTP on port serverPort) ...')

# Set up a new connection from the client
client_connection, client_address = listen_socket.accept()

# If an exception occurs during the execution of try clause
# the rest of the clause is skipped
# If the exception type matches the word after except
# the except class is executed
# try:

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

Windows PowerShell
Liktoria (Microsoft Corporation. 保留所有权利。
PS F:\SOU\每学期\大了下赴\计算机网络\Webserver> & C:/Users/48907/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python39/python.exe f:/SOU/每学期/大2下赴\计算机网络\Webserver/webserver.py
perving HTTP on port (serverPort) ...
```

一开始想将 serverPort 的内容输出到 terminal 当中,就用了 python 字典 {serverPort},后面发现字典语法用错。后面改成:

```
print('Serving HTTP on port ' + serverPort + '...')
```

依旧报错,报错如下:

```
File "f:\SCU\每学期\大2下册\计算机网络\Webserver\webserver.py", line 29, in <modul print('Serving HTTP on port ' + serverPort + '...')
TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

serverPort 被赋值为一个 int 类型(8080),报错内容显示 int 类型不能和 str 类型串接,于是将代码做成如下改变:

```
while True:
    print('Serving HTTP on port ' + str(serverPort) + '...')
```

```
# Server should be up and running and listening to the incoming connections while True:

print('Serving HTTP on port' | str(serverPort) | '...')

# Set up a new connection from the client

client_connection, client_address = listen_socket.accept()

# If an exception occurs during the execution of try clause

# If an exception type matches the word after except

# the rest of the clause is skipped

# If the except class is executed

# Try:

# Receives the request message from the client

redust date = client_connection.recv(1824).decode()

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

* C:/Users/48997/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python39/python.exe f:/SOU/哲学期/大2下册/计算机网络/Mebserver/webserver.py

# F:\SOU/哲学期/大2下册/计算机网络/Webserver/webserver.py", line 29, in cmodule>

print('Serving HTTP on port' ' + serverPort + '...')

TypeError: can only consciented str (not "int") to str

PS F:\SOU/哲学期/大工册计算机网络/Webserver> python webserver.py

Serving HTTP on port | 8388...
```

serverPort 成功被显示出来。

(4) PC 局域网 IP 地址查询:

一种方法是:左键 wifi,右键连接的 wifi,并点击属性,如下:



然后往下翻,找到 IP 地址:

属性

SSID: 你眼睛有春与秋,

协议: 802.11n

安全类型: WPA2-个人

网络频带: 2.4 GHz

网络通道: 6

IPv6 地址: 2409:8962:29e:991a:2c32:665b:7017:ad43

本地链接 IPv6 地址: fe80::2c32:665b:7017:ad43%2

IPv6 DNS 服务器: 2409:8962:29e:991a::b4

IPv4 地址: 192.168.43.177

IPv4 DNS 服务器: 192.168.43.1

制造商: Intel Corporation

描述: Intel(R) Wireless-AC 9560

驱动程序版本: 21.110.2.1

物理地址(MAC): 58-A0-23-11-E9-DC

复制

另一种方法是:

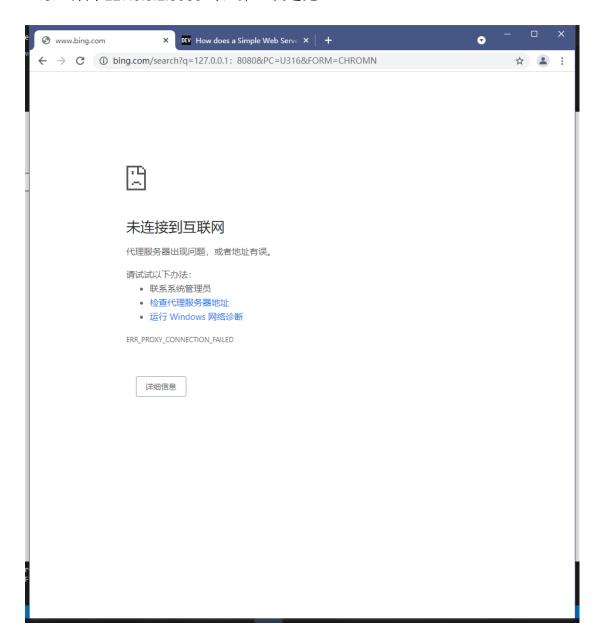
Win+r, 输入 cmd, 然后输入 ipconfig:

亡线局域网适配器 WLAN:	/	2	HARTHON BENEFA
连接特定的 DNS 后缀		: 2409:8962:29e:991a:2c32:665b:7017:ad	I) Pythoniks 1931 7) Krissaks Italian 1) Postaksian Olemis
		: 2409: 8962: 29e: 991a: 2c32: 6656: 7017: ad : 2409: 8962: 29e: 991a: c894: b3d: d2fd: de0	
大地链接 IPv6 地址		• fe80 • 2c32 • 665b • 7017 : ad43%2	HOME WESTER.
1Pv4 地址		: 192, 168, 43, 177	
于 网 雅 物		: 255, 255, 255, 0 : fe80::922b:d2ff:fe46:9f7e%2	
p.		192,168,43,1	

因为我是连的 wifi,所以只需要在无线局域网里面的 subnet mask 上面即可找到 IP 地址。

而我之前用 ipconfig 时一直是用的以太网里的 ip,后面注意到了 ipconfig 出现的几个网络:以太网,局域网才恍然大悟,最后在代理服务器上 ip 换为 192.168.43.177 也可以显示 webserver 的网页

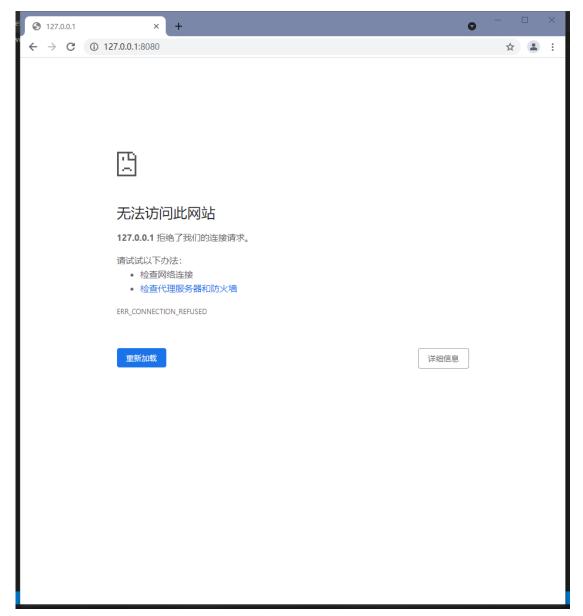
(5) 访问 127.0.0.1:8080 时,第一次遇见



一开始没找出问题所在,后面发现":"错误,应该改成半角的":"。

即将 127.0.0.1: 8080 改为 127.0.0.1:8080

改完过后,又出现如下问题:



当时开了两个 webserver.py, 后面查阅资料,发现问题可能是 port 冲突导致网页不能显示,当我关闭一个 webserver.py 过后,网页可以正常显示;

出现这种情况还有另一种原因:

当我运行程序时,如果先在 python 上运行 webserver.py,再打开我的代理服务器,网页也会无法访问。当我先打开我事先配置好的代理服务器,然后再运行我的 python 文件,网页也可以正常显示。

正常显示的结果如下:

