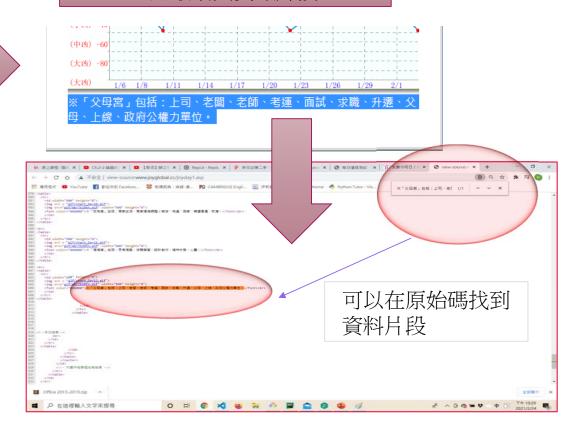


分析

- 網址:http://www.joyglobal.cc/joyday1.asp
- 原始碼分析:經分析後發現所需要的資訊原始碼內有,用html分析即可

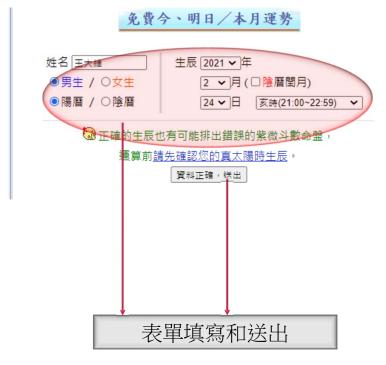


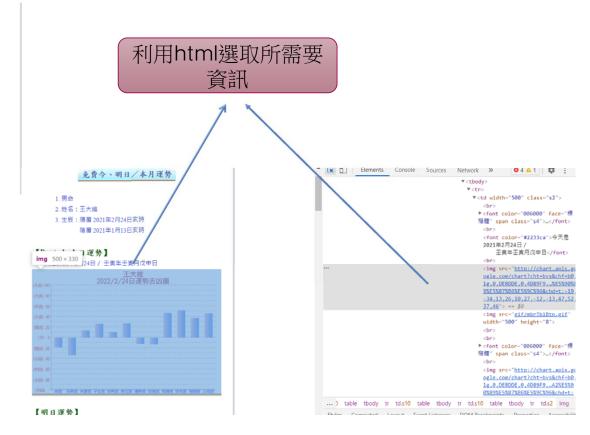
2. 選取網頁資訊片段



分析(續)

●程式原始碼雖然可以找到片段,但是我們需要在表格填入個人資訊並且點 及下一頁,我需要一步一步的點擊表格和操作,所以我需要利用python中的selenium函式庫的功能去模擬表格的操作輸入,最後在利用其內建的函 示庫去做網頁分析。





分析(續)



※ F圍中十一章學授業拳引

所得的重要資訊都為圖檔, 預計將把圖片檔下載下來,



抓取資料

•利用SELENIUM,下拉式選單,

存取資料

• 用月份建立資料夾且用當天日期存取圖片

寄件

•寄送圖片和內文

排程

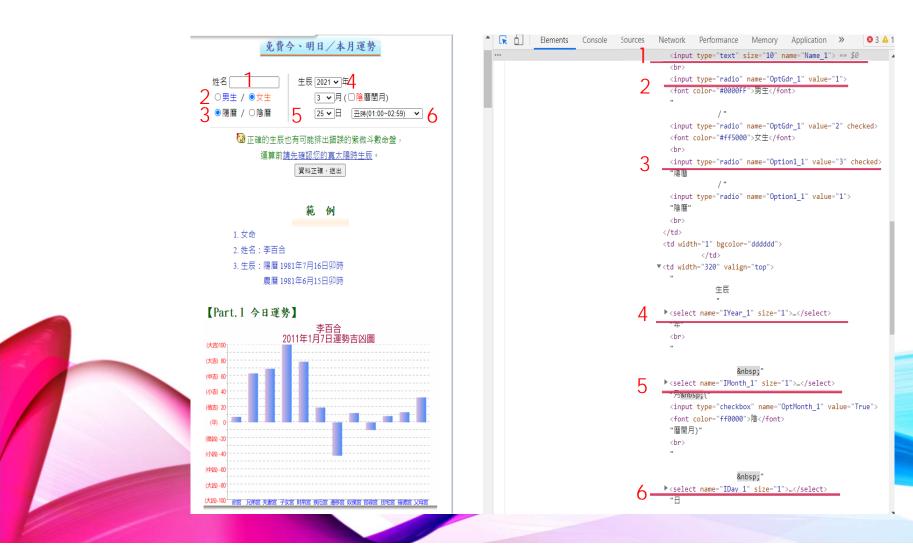
• 每天早上06:00寄出



主程式

```
💪 errorhandler.py × 🚜 practice.py × 🐔 function.py ×
import time
                                                                                引入自訂函數'
import schedule
from function import search_my_fortune_save_my_pic, send_mail
from practice import find_my_fortune
def job():
   my url = search_my_fortune()
   my_url = find_my_fortune()
                                                                                     定義函數
   path = save_my_pic(my_url)
   send_mail(path)
schedule.every(5).seconds.do(job)
                                                                                       主函數
   schedule.run_pending()
   time.sleep(5)
```

找尋所有需要元素節點



from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import Select

```
select_year = Select(driver.find_element_by_name("IYear_1"))
year = select_year.select_by_visible_text("1991")

time.sleep(1)

select_month = Select(driver.find_element_by_name("IMonth_1"))
month = select_month.select_by_index(5)

time.sleep(1)

select_date = Select(driver.find_element_by_name("IDay_1"))
date = select_date.select_by_visible_text("21")

time.sleep(1)

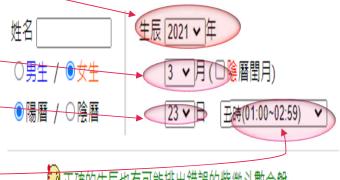
select_hour = Select(driver.find_element_by_name("IHour_1"))
hour = select_hour.select_by_index(4)

time.sleep(2)

submit = driver.find_element_by_name("M10a")
submit.click()

time.sleep(2)
```

免費今、明日/本月運勢



正確的生辰也有可能排出錯誤的紫微斗數命盤,

運算前<u>請先確認您的真太陽時生辰</u>。

資料正確,送出

```
imgs = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector(".s2 img")

pic_1 = imgs[0].get_attribute("src")
print(pic_1)
# response = requests.get(pic_1, headers=headers, stream=True,
verify=False)
# print(response.raw.read())
driver.quit()
```

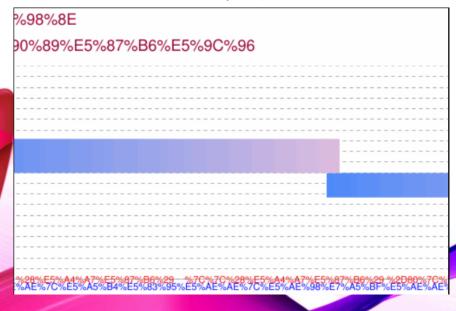
得到了網址,點開來檢查看看吧

C:\Wsers\Casper\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe C:/Wsers/Casper/PycharmProjects/fortune/main.py

<Response [200]:</pre>

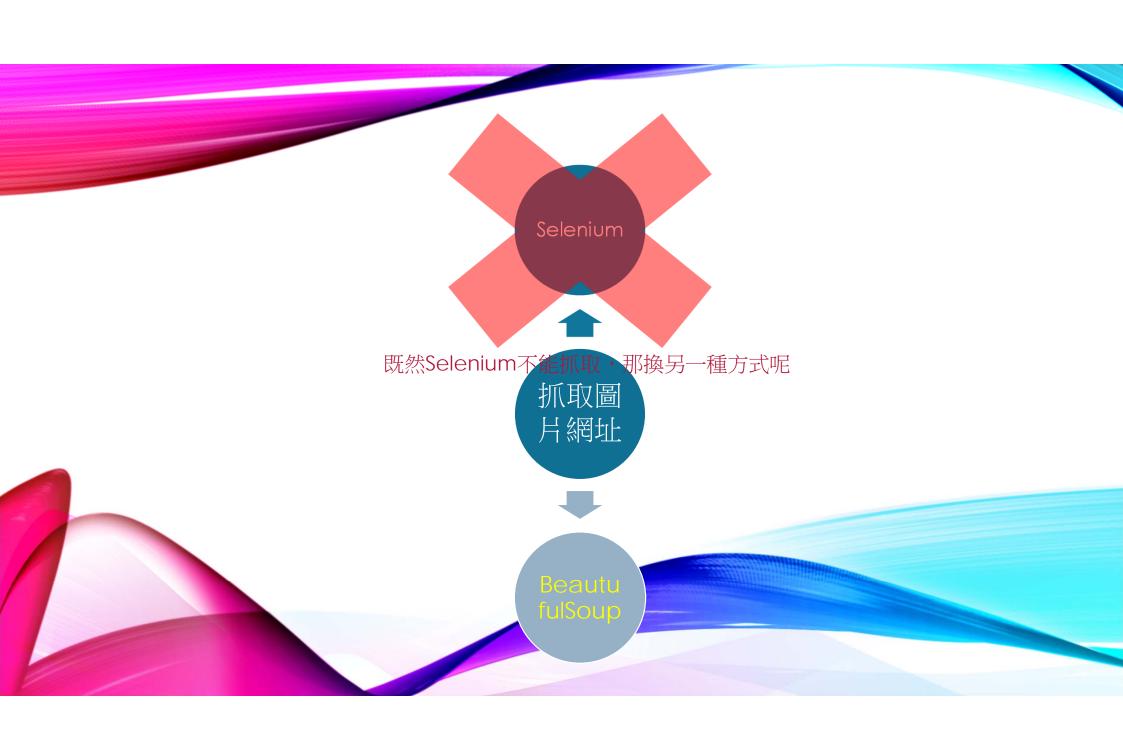
CLINSers/Casper/PycharuProjects/fortune/practice_py:20: GuessedAtParserMarning: 16 parser was explicitly specified, so I'm using the best available HTML parser for this system ("html.parser"). This usually isn't a problem, but if you run this code on an

錯誤狀況



預期狀況





求取目前網址

取得html碼

```
response = requests.post(url=url, data=post_1, headers=headers)

print(response)

html = BeautifulSoup(response.text)

# html = BeautifulSoup(driver.page_source, "html.parser")

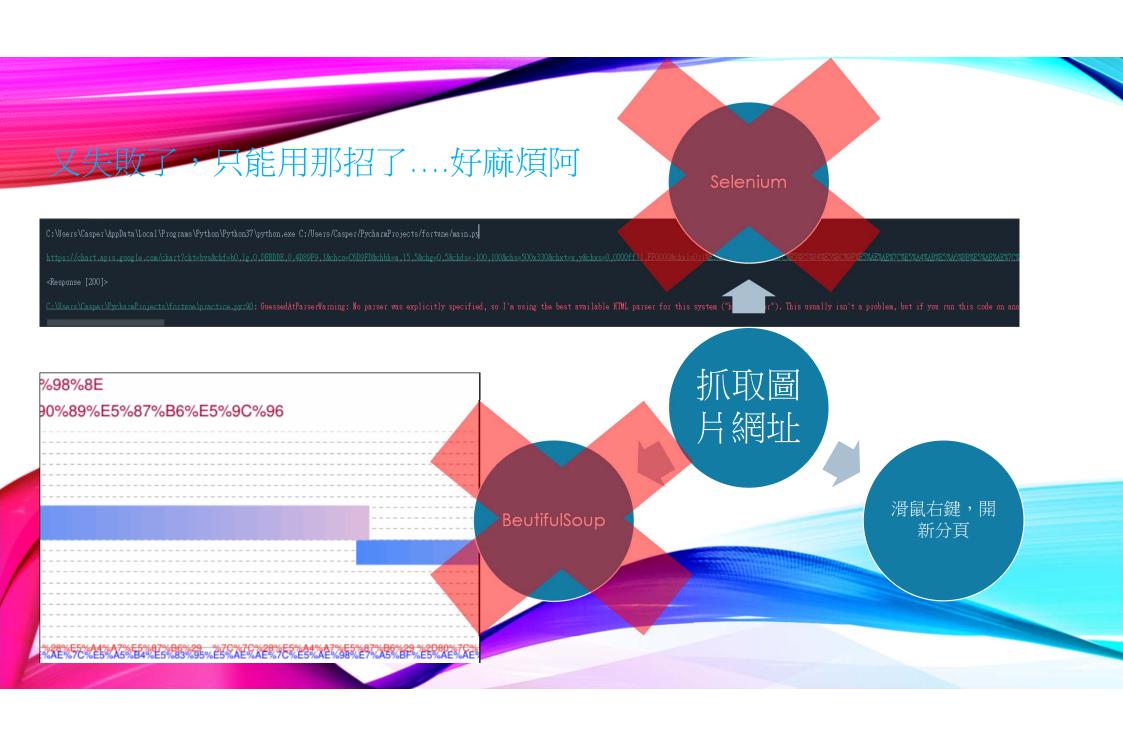
td = html.find("td", class_="s2")

imgs = td.find_all("img")

imgs = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector(".s2 img")

# imgs = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector(".s2 img")
```

```
another_way_1.py
         url = driver.current url
         post_1 = {
             'joyday': 'DAYgbrwoth4',
             'Name_1': '王大明',
             'OptGdr_1': '1',
             'Option1 1': '3',
             'IYear_1': '1991',
             'IDay 1': '21',
             'IHour 1':'辰時(07:00~08:59)',
             'M10a': '資料正確,送出',
         headers={
             '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',
             'Accept-Encoding': 'gzip, deflate',
             'Accept-Language': 'zh-TW,zh;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7',
             'Cache-Control': 'max-age=0',
             'Connection': 'keep-alive',
             'Content-Length': '235',
             'Content-Type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded',
             'Cookie': 'ASPSESSIONIDQARSDCRR=CBNDLGKDNMIJHMIBEDJNDHAE;
             gads=ID=18d236e627e6739c-2272f3ae6dc60077:T=1615868890:RT=1615868890:S=
             ALNI MavgjY8bhr3p1fRcFCptsAJ8AysHg',
             'Host': 'www.joyglobal.cc',
             'Origin': 'http://www.joyglobal.cc',
             'Referer': 'http://www.joyglobal.cc/joyday1.asp',
             'Upgrade-Insecure-Requests': '1',
             'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
             AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.82
             Safari/537.36'
```



from selenium.webdriver *import* ActionChains *import* pyautogui

```
imgs = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector(".s2 img")
   action = ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(pic_1)
   action.context_click(pic_1).perform()
   pyautogui.typewrite(['down', 'enter'], interval=1)
   driver.switch_to.window(driver.window_handles[1])
   print(url)
   driver.quit()
   return url
def save_my_pic(url):
```

引入兩個函式模組,用Selenium模擬滑鼠行為

▶ 在瀏覽器下操作滑鼠,把滑鼠移動到想要的圖片

在圖片點選右鍵,執行

向下,按下enter鑑

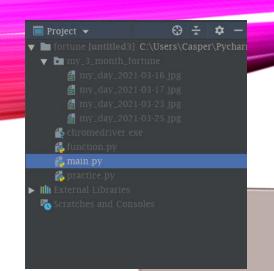
切換到新視窗

獲取當前網址



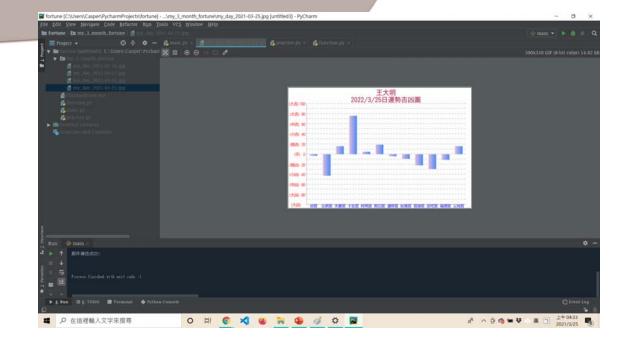
既然沒辦法下或到好圖片,那就把得到的結果下載起來也好

```
def save_my_pic(url):
                                                                                   引入時間函數
  from datetime import datetime as d
  import os
                                                                                       用月份來建立資料夾
  my_dir = f"my_{(d.today().month)}_month_fortune"
  my_pic_dir = f"./{my_dir}/my_day_{d.date(d.today())}.jpg"
                                                                                          用日期來儲存圖片
  if not os.path.exists(my_dir):
      os.mkdir(my dir)
  response = requests.get(url, stream=True, verify=False)
  with open(my_pic_dir, "wb") as f:
      shutil.copyfileobj(response.raw, f)
  return my_pic_dir
```



下載完畢,建立資料來和圖片下載

檢查圖片結果發現



像不會帶入header,所以會失敗,所以我只要 下載我得到的網址就好那我其實這樣寫就好啦

```
imgs = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector(".s2 img")

pic_1 = imgs[0].get_attribute("src")
print(pic_1)
# response = requests.get(pic_1, headers=headers,
stream=True, verify=False)
# print(response.raw.read())

driver.quit()
```

解決了圖片問題,接下來就奇信了,過程有點繁複

規定圖片格 式

內文撰寫

合併

```
def send mail(my pic dir):
  import os
  from datetime import datetime as d
  import smtplib
  from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart # email內容載體
   from email.mime.text import MIMEText #用於製作文字內文
   from email.mime.image import MIMEImage
  account = "raspertest@gmail.com"
  password =
 recepeint = "raspertest@gmail.com"
 mine = MIMEMultipart()
 mine["Content-Type"] = "image/jpeg"
 mine["Content-Disposition"] = f'attachment; filename="{my_pic_dir}" # 寫你的檔案名讓他可以找到,
   mine["Subject"] = f"這是{d.date(d.today())}的運勢" #撰寫郵件標題
   mine["From"] = f"Rasper[{account}]" #撰寫你的暱稱或是信箱
   mine["To"] = f"Rasper[{recepeint}]" #撰寫你要寄的人
   image = MIMEImage(open(rf'{my_pic_dir}', 'rb').read(), _subtype="application")
  image.add header('Content-Disposition', 'attachment', filename='img.jpg')
  mine.attach(image)
   mine.attach(MIMEText("這是今日的運勢圖,請查看", "plain", "utf-8"))
 msg = mine.as string() # 將msg將text轉成str
  print(msg)
 smtp = smtplib.SMTP("smtp.gmail.com") # googl#Jping
  smtp.ehlo() ##
   smtp.starttls() #加密文件,避免私密信息被截取
   smtp.login(account, password)
  status = smtp.sendmail(from addr=account, to addrs=recepeint, msg=msg)
  if status == {}:
    print("郵件傳送成功!")
    print("郵件傳送失敗!")
  smtp.quit()
```

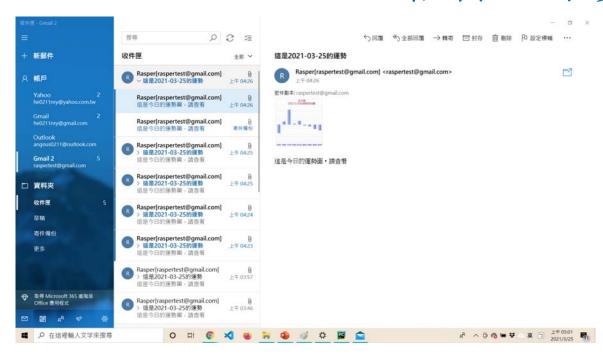
導入相關函式

- 寄件人帳號
- → 密碼**os.environ.get ("environment_variable")
- ▶收件人
- 郵件相關格式

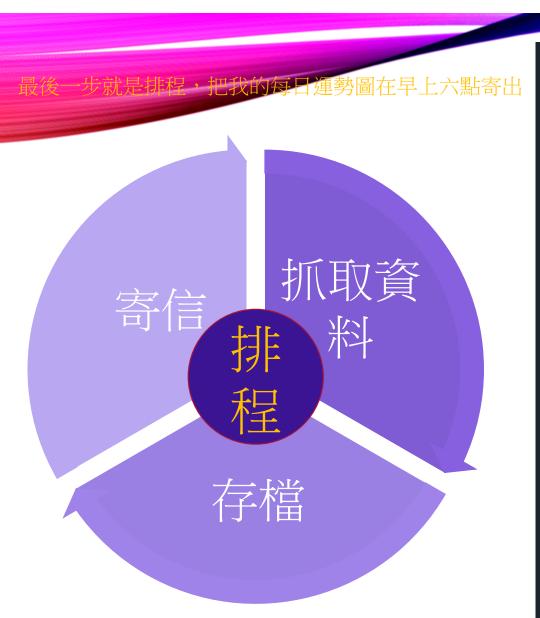
模擬SMTP(Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)協定

寄出信件

信件也確實送出後,



把整段程式碼分成三個,查詢,存檔,寄信



```
import time
import schedule
from function import
search_my_fortune,save_my_pic, send_mail
from practice import find_my_fortune
          定義每日排程工作
def job():
  my_url = search_my_fortune()
  path = save_my_pic(my_url)
  send_mail(path)
schedule.every(5).seconds.do(job) 規定排程頻率
while True: 迴圈一直循環
  schedule.run_pending()
  time.sleep(5)
```

Selenium在執行情況下可以不要有瀏覽器一直跑來嗎?

滑鼠右鍵

不行 必須開著瀏覽器讓它能夠 切換新視窗

用SELENIUM或 BEUTIFULSOUP

- 可以喔
- key in 以下:

from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
options = Options()
options.add_argument("--headless")
driver = webdriver.Chrome("chromedriver", options=options)

1.命理網站:

http://www.joyglobal.cc/joyday1.asp

2. Select 下拉式選單作:

https://jzchangmark.wordpress.com/2015/03/05/%E9%80%8F%E9%81%8E-selenium-%E6%93%8D%E4%BD%9C%E4%B8%8B%E6%8B%89%E5%BC%8F%E9%81%B8%E5%96%AE-select/

3. Pyautogui操作:

https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/articles/10230717

4.視窗切換:

https://www.itread01.com/content/1545450012.html

5.郵件操作: https://medium.com/jeasee%E9%9A%A8%E7%AD%86/pythonemail%E5%AF%84%E4%BF%A1-ba2b5eb05d6b

https://www.itread01.com/content/1550010974.html

6.定時排程:

https://schedule.readthedocs.io/en/stable/examples.html

7.Selenium在不開起瀏覽器下執行:

https://iter01.com/555516.html

8.環境變量設定:

https://cuiqingcai.com/8947-htm

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lolxqkL7cD8