

网络知识

数据库连接

连接 mysql 需要下载 mysql 驱动

MySQLdb

仅支持python2

```
Python
1 import MySQLdb
   # 创建连接
   con = MySQLdb.connect(host, port, username, password, params)
6 con.commit() # 提交事务
   con.rollback() # 回滚事务
8
                  # 关闭连接
   con.close()
10 # 游标操作
11 cu = con.cursor()
12 cu.execute(sql)
                                                            # 创建游标
                                                            # 执行sql
13 cu.execute("insert into user values(%s,%s)",[(1,2),(2,3)]) # 执行sql:插入多条
14 cu.close()
                                                            # 关闭游标
cu.fetchone()
cu.fetchall()
                                                            # 取下一个查询结果
                                                            # 获取所有记录列表
17 cu.rowcount
                                                            # sql影响的行数
```

pymysql

支持 python3

```
import pymysql

# 建立连接
con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')
```

创建数据库

```
Python

def createDatabase(dbname):
    con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')
    cur = conn.cursor()

    cur.execute("create database if not exists " + dbname)

    cur.close()
    conn.close()
```

创建表

```
Python

def createTable(sql):
    con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')
```

```
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute(sql)
rows = cur.fetchall()

cur.close()
conn.close()
return rows
```

新增记录: 事务提交

```
Python

def insert(sql):
    con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')

    cur = conn.cursor()
    cur.execute(sql)
    conn.commit()

    cur.close()
    conn.close()
```

删除/修改记录:事务提交、sql传参

```
Python

def delete(sql,*params):
    con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')

    cur=conn.cursor()
    cur.execute(sql,params)
    conn.commit()

    cur.close()
    conn.close()
```

查询记录: 获取结果集

```
def select(self, sql):
    con = pymysql.connect(host, port, username, password,dbname,charset='utf8')

    cur = conn.cursor()
    cur.execute(sql)
    rows = cur.fetchall()

    cur.close()
    conn.close()
    return rows
```

网络连接

网络请求

```
Python

import urllib

request.urlopen("http://www.baidu.com")
```

示例

```
Python

from urllib.request import urlopen
from urllib.parse import urlencode

# 请求地址、请求参数:转为url编码
requrl = "http://www.xxx.com/xxx"
params = urlencode({"username":"admin","password":123456})

"''GET请求'''
res = urlopen(requrl + '?' + params)

"''POST请求'''
res = Request(requrl, params.encode('ascii')) # 将url编码转bytes

# 将响应内容转换为文本
```

```
15 resStr = res.read().decode()
16
```

webSocket

套接字的建立

```
Python
1 import socket
   # 创建套接字
   sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
4
5
6 '''服务端套接字'''
   sock.bind((localhost,8080)) # 绑定地址
                 # 并妇tup......
# 接收连接,阻塞式
  sock.listen()
8
                            # 开始tcp监听:可设置允许挂起的数量
9 sock.accept()
10
   '''客户端套接字'''
12 sock.connect((localhost,8080)) # 连接,出错抛出异常
13 sock.connect_ex((localhost,8080))# 连接,出错返回错误码
```

套接字的使用

Internet 模块

```
[Internet 概決] (出版用比) -- (独口号) -- (Python 既於) -- (北口号) -- (Python 既於) -- (北口号) -- (Python 既於) -- (北口号) -- (北口号)
```

电子邮件

创建邮件

```
Python
   import email
3 # 参数2为内容类型,可为plain、html、base64
4 mail = MIMEText('内容','plain','utf-8') # 邮件内容
5 mail['From'] = Header('u1','utf-8') # 发送者
6 mail['To'] = Header('u2','utf-8') # 接收者
    mail['Subject'] = Header('u3','utf-8') # 主题
7
8
9
   # 附件
10
   mail1 = MIMEText('内容','base64','utf-8') # 邮件内容
mail1['Content-type'] = 'application/octet-stream'
12 mail1['Content-Disposition'] = 'attachment;filename="文件名"'
13 mail.attach(mail1)
15 # 图片
16
   mail2 = MIMEMultipar('related')
    mail.attach(mail2)
```

邮件发送服务

```
Python

import smtplib # qq发件

sm = smtplib.SMTP('localhost')
sm.sendmail('发件人地址','收件人地址列表',邮件)

# 使用第三方服务器
```

```
8 sm.connect('smtp.xx.com',8888) # ssl端口 sm.login('用户名','口令')
```

网络爬虫

请求源码

```
Python

import request

head = {

'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/41.0.2272.118 Safari/537.36'

res = request.get(url,head)
res.encoding = 'gn2312'
str = res.text
```

解析源码:安装pip install bs4

```
Python

# lxml是解析器

dom = bs4.BeautifulSoup(html文本,"lxml")

# select查询:响应一个set集合

set = dom.select('#main > .photo')[0]['src']

# 如果select指定了一个具体的Tag,获取值的办法

val = set[0]['属性名']
```

文档解析

JSON 解析

示例

```
12 print ("JSON 对象:", json_str)
13
14 # 将 JSON 对象转换为 Python 字典
15 data2 = json.loads(json_str)
16 print ("data2['name']: ", data2['name'])
17 print ("data2['url']: ", data2['url'])
```

XML 解析

示例

```
Python
    import xml.sax
    class MovieHandler( xml.sax.ContentHandler ):
4
      def __init__(self):
5
         self.CurrentData = ""
6
           self.type = ""
           self.format = ""
          self.year = ""
8
          self.rating = ""
9
           self.stars = ""
10
           self.description = ""
       # 元素开始调用
       def startElement(self, tag, attributes):
          self.CurrentData = tag
           if tag == "movie":
16
               print ("****Movie****")
                title = attributes["title"]
               print ("Title:", title)
19
20
       # 元素结束调用
       def endElement(self, tag):
          if self.CurrentData == "type":
               print ("Type:", self.type)
           elif self.CurrentData == "format":
26
               print ("Format:", self.format)
            elif self.CurrentData == "year":
28
               print ("Year:", self.year)
29
            elif self.CurrentData == "rating":
               print ("Rating:", self.rating)
            elif self.CurrentData == "stars":
               print ("Stars:", self.stars)
            elif self.CurrentData == "description":
              print ("Description:", self.description)
            self.CurrentData = ""
        # 读取字符时调用
        def characters(self, content):
39
          if self.CurrentData == "type":
               self.type = content
41
            elif self.CurrentData == "format":
               self.format = content
43
            elif self.CurrentData == "year":
               self.year = content
            elif self.CurrentData == "rating":
               self.rating = content
47
            elif self.CurrentData == "stars":
               self.stars = content
            elif self.CurrentData == "description":
               self.description = content
```

```
51
    if ( __name__ == "__main__"):
53
       # 创建一个 XMLReader
      parser = xml.sax.make_parser()
# 关闭命名空间
55
56
57
      parser.setFeature(xml.sax.handler.feature_namespaces, 0)
58
59
        # 重写 ContextHandler
        Handler = MovieHandler()
60
61
        parser.setContentHandler( Handler )
63
        parser.parse("movies.xml")
```

INI 解析

ini 文件格式

```
[user]
name=zhangsan
age=10

[account]
name=lisi
height=180
```

解析

```
python
import configparser
import os

def get_ini()
    # 当前路径
    current_path = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
    ini_file = os.path.join(current_path, '../conf/test.ini')
    con = configparser.ConfigParser()
    con.read(ini_file)
    # 获取配置
    username = con.get("user","name")
```

正则表达式

示例: