requests 库

1.requests 库的 get()用法

R = requests.get(url)

右边:构造一个向服务器请求资源的 Requests 对象左边:返回一个包含服务器资源的 Response 对象

Response 对象包含爬虫返回的内容

1.1 Response 对象

```
>>> import requests
>>> r = requests.get("http://www.baidu.com")
>>> type(r)
<class 'requests.models.Response'>
>>> r.status_code
200
```

这里的r即为Response对象(参见type(r))

status_code 为 Response 对象的一个属性,表示 HTTP 请求的返回状态,200 表示连接成功,404 表示失败

1.1.1 Response 对象的属性

属性	说明	
r.status_code	HTTP 请求的返回状态, 200 表示连接成功, 404 表示失败	
r.text	HTTP 相应内容的字符串形式,即 url 对应的页面内容	
r.encoding	从 HTTP header 中猜测的响应内容编码方式	
r.apparent_coding	从内容中分析出的响应内容编码方式	
r.content	HTTP 响应内容的二进制形式	

>>> r.text

'<!DOCTYPE html>\r\n<!--STATUS OK--><html> <head><meta http-equiv=content-type c ontent=text/html;charset=utf-8><meta http-equiv=X-UA-Compatible content=IE=Edge> <meta content=always name=referrer><link rel=stylesheet type=text/css href=http:</pre> //s1.bdstatic.com/r/www/cache/bdorz/baidu.min.css><title>ç\x99¾åº¦ä_\x80ä_\x8bï¾ \x8cä%\xa0å°±c\x9f¥é\x81\x93</title></head> <body link=#0000cc> <div id=wrapper> <div id=head> <div class=head_wrapper> <div class=s_form> <div class=s_form_wra</pre> pper> <div id=lg> </div> <form id=form name=f action=//www.baidu.com/s class=fm> <input type=hidden name=bdorz_come value=1> <input type=hidden name=ie value=utf</pre> -8> <input type=hidden name=f value=8> <input type=hidden name=rsv_bp value=1> < input type=hidden name=rsv_idx value=1> <input type=hidden name=tn value=baidu>< span class="bg s_ipt_wr"><input id=kw name=wd class=s_ipt value maxlength=255 au tocomplete=off autofocus><input type=submit id= su value=ç\x99¾åº¦ä,\x80ä,\x8b class="bg s_btn"> </form> </div> </div> <d iv id=u1> æ\x96°é\x97»</ a> hao123 å\x9c°å\x9b% <a href=http://v.

```
>>> r.encoding
'ISO-8859-1'
>>> r.apparent_encoding
'utf-8'
```

注意: r.encoding 只是从 header 中猜测响应内容的编码方式, r.text 根据 r.encoding 显示网页内容,则此时可能出现不了中文

而 r.apparent_coding 是根据网页内容分析出编码方式,所以将 r.encoding 改为'utf-8'后,可以显示出中文

```
>>> r.encoding='utf-8'
>>> r.text
'<!DOCTYPE html>\r\n<!--STATUS OK--><html> <head><meta http-equiv=content-type c
ontent=text/html;charset=utf-8><meta http-equiv=X-UA-Compatible content=IE=Edge>
<meta content=always name=referrer><link rel=stylesheet type=text/css href=http:</pre>
//s1.bdstatic.com/r/www/cache/bdorz/baidu.min.css><title>百度一下, 你就知道</title
></head> <body link=#0000cc> <div id=wrapper> <div id=head> <div class=head wrap
per> <div class=s_form> <div class=s_form_wrapper> <div id=lg> <img hidefocus=tr
ue src=//www.baidu.com/img/bd logo1.png width=270 height=129> </div> <form id=fo
rm name=f action=//www.baidu.com/s class=fm> <input type=hidden name=bdorz_come
value=1> <input type=hidden name=ie value=utf-8> <input type=hidden name=f value
=8> <input type=hidden name=rsv bp value=1> <input type=hidden name=rsv idx valu
e=1> <input type=hidden name=tn value=baidu><span class="bg s ipt wr"><input id=
kw name=wd class=s ipt value maxlength=255 autocomplete=off autofocus></span><sp
an class="bg s btn wr"><input type=submit id=su value=百度一下 class="bg s btn">
</span> </form> </div> </div> <div id=u1> <a href=http://news.baidu.com name=tj_
trnews class=mnav>新闻</a> <a href=http://www.hao123.com name=tj trhao123 class=
```

2.爬取网页的通用代码框架

```
import requests

def get_HTML_Text(url):
    try:
        r = requests.get(url,timeout=30)
        r.raise_for_status()
        r.encoding = r.apparent_encoding
        return r.text
    except:
        return "产生异常"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    url = "http://www.baidu.com"
    print(get_HTML_Text(url))
```

HTTP 协议

HTTP: Hpertext Transfer Protocol,超文本传输协议
HTTP是一个基于"请求与响应"模式的、无状态的应用层协议,HTTP协议采用 URL 作为定

位网络资源的标识

URL: URL 是通过 HTTP 协议存取资源的 Internet 路径,一个 URL 对应一个数据资源

HTTP 协议对资源的操作

方法	说明		
GET	请求获取 URL 位置的资源		
HEAD	请求获取 URL 位置资源的相映消息报告,即获得该资源的头部信息		
POST	请求向 URL 位置资源后附加新的数据		
PUT	请求向 URL 位置存储一个资源,覆盖原 URL 位置的资源		
PATCH	请求局部更新 URL 位置的资源,即改变该处资源的部分内容		
DELETE	请求删除 URL 位置存储的资源		

HTTP 协议与 Requests 库

HTTP 协议方法	Requests 库方法	功能一致性
	-	
GET	requests.get()	一致
HEAD	requests.head()	一致
POST	requests.post()	一致
PUT	requests.put()	一致
PATCH	requests.patch()	一致
DELETE	requests.delete()	一致

1.requests 库的 get()用法(续)
get(url, params=None, **kwargs)
 Sends a GET request.

:param(参数) url: URL for the new :class:`Request` object.

:param params: (optional) Dictionary or bytes to be sent in the query(问

号) string for the :class:`Request`.

:param **kwargs: Optional arguments that ``request`` takes.

:return: :class:`Response <Response>` object

:rtype: requests.Response

None

param **kwargs:的12个可选参数

:param data: (optional) Dictionary, bytes, or file-like object to send in the body of the :class:`Request`.

:param json: (optional) json data to send in the body of the :class:`Request`.

:param headers: (optional) Dictionary of HTTP Headers to send with

the :class:`Request`.

:param cookies: (optional) Dict or CookieJar object to send with
the :class:`Request`.

```
:param files: (optional) Dictionary of ``'name': file-like-objects`` (or
``{'name': file-tuple}``) for multipart encoding upload.
       ``file-tuple`` can be a 2-tuple ``('filename', fileobj)``, 3-tuple
``('filename', fileobj, 'content_type')``
       or a 4-tuple ``('filename', fileobj, 'content_type',
custom_headers)``, where ``'content-type'`` is a string
       defining the content type of the given file and ``custom headers``
a dict-like object containing additional headers
       to add for the file.
:param auth: (optional) Auth tuple to enable Basic/Digest/Custom HTTP Auth.
:param timeout: (optional) How long to wait for the server to send data
       before giving up, as a float, or a :ref:`(connect timeout, read
       timeout) <timeouts>` tuple.
    :type timeout: float or tuple
:param allow_redirects: (optional) Boolean. Enable/disable
GET/OPTIONS/POST/PUT/PATCH/DELETE/HEAD redirection. Defaults to ``True``.
    :type allow redirects: bool
:param proxies: (optional) Dictionary mapping protocol to the URL of the
proxy.
:param verify: (optional) whether the SSL cert will be verified. A CA_BUNDLE
path can also be provided. Defaults to ``True``.
:param stream: (optional) if ``False``, the response content will be
immediately downloaded.
:param cert: (optional) if String, path to ssl client cert file (.pem). If
Tuple, ('cert', 'key') pair.
1.2 各个参数使用方法
```

:param params: (optional) Dictionary or bytes to be sent in the query(问号) string for the :class:`Request`.

例: 百度、360 搜索引擎的关键词提交 百度关键词接口:

http://www.baidu.com/s?wd=keyword

360 关键词接口:

http://www.so.com/s?q=keyword 这里就是问号表达式,所以使用方法为:

```
import requests
kv = {'wd': 'python'}
r = requests.get("http://www.baidu.com/s", params=kv)
print(r.status code)
print(r.text[:1000])
200
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--STATUS OK-->
<html>
  <head>
     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
     <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=utf-8">
     <meta content="always" name="referrer">
       <meta name="theme-color" content="#2932e1">
       <link rel="shortcut icon" href="/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
       link
                        rel="icon"
                                               sizes="anv"
                                                                       mask
href="//www.baidu.com/img/baidu.svg">
       link
               rel="search"
                              type="application/opensearchdescription+xml"
href="/content-search.xml" title="百度搜索" />
<title>python 百度搜索</title>
...(后面还有很多,就不截取了)
```

所以这里使用 params 后,与之前直接访问百度主界面是不一样的,它跳到了百度搜索关键词 python 的界面

同理用 360 搜索 python

```
import requests

kv = {'q': 'python'}
r = requests.get("http://www.so.com/s", params=kv)
print(r.status_code)
print(r.text[:1000])
200
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--[if lt IE 7 ]><html class="ie6"><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 7 ]><html class="ie7"><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 8 ]><html class="ie8"><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 9 ]><html class="ie9"><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 9 ]><html class="ie9"><![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 9 ]><html class="ie9"><![endif]-->
<!--[if (gt IE 9) |! (IE) ]><!--><html><!--<![endif]-->
<head>
```

**kwargs 里的

:param headers: (optional) Dictionary of HTTP Headers to send with
the :class:`Request`.

```
import requests

r = requests.get("http://www.baidu.com")
print(r.status_code)
print(r.request.headers)
200
{'User-Agent': 'python-requests/2.13.0', 'Accept-Encoding': 'gzip, deflate',
'Accept': '*/*', 'Connection': 'keep-alive'}

Process finished with exit code 0
```

当不使用 headers 参数时,用 r.request.headers 查看向服务器提交请求的头文件,发现'User-Agent': 'python-requests/2.13.0',这相当于告诉服务器这是一个爬虫发送的请求,有的网站会识别,并阻止访问,所以想修改头文件是需要用到 headers 参数

```
import requests
kv = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0'}
r = requests.get("http://www.baidu.com", headers=kv)
print(r.status_code)
print(r.request.headers)
200
{'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0', 'Accept-Encoding': 'gzip, deflate', 'Accept':
'*/*', 'Connection': 'keep-alive'}
Process finished with exit code 0
```

这里的 User-Agent 就相当于被修改了,相当于模仿了一个浏览器的访问

3.requests 库的 head()用法

```
import requests

r = requests.head("http://www.baidu.com")
print(r.headers)
{'Server': 'bfe/1.0.8.18', 'Date': 'Thu, 23 Mar 2017 14:16:38 GMT',
'Content-Type': 'text/html', 'Last-Modified': 'Mon, 13 Jun 2016 02:50:45 GMT',
'Connection': 'Keep-Alive', 'Cache-Control': 'private, no-cache, no-store,
proxy-revalidate, no-transform', 'Pragma': 'no-cache', 'Content-Encoding':
'gzip'}

Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
import requests

r = requests.head("http://www.baidu.com")
print(r.text)

Process finished with exit code 0
```

注意只用 head 方法, r.text 什么都没有

```
import requests

r = requests.head("http://www.baidu.com")
print(r.encoding,r.apparent_encoding)
ISO-8859-1 None

Process finished with exit code 0
```

注意只用 head 方法,r.apparent_encoding 为 None

3.requests 库的 post()用法????

应用实例

1.爬取网上的一张图片,并下载下来

```
import requests

r = requests.get("http://pic.58pic.com/58pic/12/40/48/158PICT58PICEQt.jpg")
print(r.status_code)
f = open('F://123.jpg', 'wb')
f.write(r.content)
f.close()
```

注意网上的图片(以.jpg 格式为例)应当以.jpg 结尾,然后再利用 python 的文件读写知识,将 r 的二进制写进文件里即可。所以如上代码,F 盘根目录下就会有一张 123.jpg 文件