# 計算機網路 Project 1

B1029006 唐芳婷

# 一、操作說明

- 1. 執行程式,分兩種執行方法
- (1) 互動模式

```
PS C:\Users\翁芳婷\桌面\作業\大三上\新增資料夾\computer_network\project1\test_code> ./website_2
Enter the URL: http://hsccl.us.to/index.htm
Enter the output directory: demo
```

## (2) 參數模式

```
./website_2 http://hsccl.us.to/index.htm dic
```

2. 執行結束,列出下載時間和總共下載檔案

#### 包括基本題

- a. 檢查使用者輸入的參數是否有誤,並且輸出適當的說明訊息
- b. 後顯示狀態 (URL 是否有效)
- c. 統計資訊(檔案數量、下載容量、下載時間)

#### 進階功能:

a. 下載過程顯示各物件的下載狀況(物件資訊、進度、速度)。

```
URL is valid.
Output directory created: ./new1
Downloaded image: ./img/httphscclustoimagesanimalscatsimagejpg.jpg
Download speed: 5848.84 KB/s
Download size: 221353 bytes
Downloading progress: 1 / 3
Downloaded image: ./img/httphscclustoimagejpg.jpg
Download speed: 8471.73 KB/s
Download size: 320729 bytes
Downloading progress: 2 / 3
Downloaded image: ./img/httphscclustoimagesimagejpg.jpg
Download speed: 8194.71 KB/s
Download size: 243102 bytes
Downloading progress: 3 / 3
Total execution time: 0.111 seconds
Total downloaded files: 3
HTML file modified successfully.
```

3. 打開資料夾,有剛剛下載的三個檔案

名稱	日期	類型	大小標籤
httphscclustoimag	2023/11/26 下午 08:32	图片文件(.jpg)	314 KB
httphscclustoimag	2023/11/26 下午 08:32	图片文件(.jpg)	217 KB
httphscclustoimag	2023/11/26 下午 08:32	图片文件(.jpg)	238 KB

# 4. 離線瀏覽網站(到剛剛輸入的目錄)



**Test Website for Computer Networks** 

Image 1



Image 2



```
test_code > demo > ♦ httphscclustoindexhtm.html > ♦ html > ♦ body > ♦ img.s1
      <!DOCTYPE html>
          <title>Computer Networks (Term Project: Part 1)</title>
              body {
                  font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
              img.s1 {
                  height: 25%;
                  width: 25%;
          <h1>Test Website for Computer Networks</h1>
          <h3>Image 1</h3>
          <img class="s1" src=".../img/httphscclustoimagesimagejpg.jpg" alt="cat1">
          <h3>Image 2 </h3>
          <img class="s1" src="../img/httphscclustoimagejpg.jpg" alt="cat2">
          <h3>Image 3 </h3>
          <img class="s1" src="../img/httphscclustoimagesimagejpg.jpg" alt="cat3">
          <m>Images on this site were downloaded from Pixabay.
```

# 二、程式碼說明

# 1. 首先引入會使用到的函式庫

題目規定不能使用 http request/response 相關函式庫,所以這裡使用"WinSock2.h",來做相關處理。首先初始化Winsock。

```
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <time.h>
#include <queue>
#include <direct.h>
#include <unordered set>
#include <regex>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <chrono>
using namespace std;
using namespace std::chrono;
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2 32.lib")
#define DEFAULT PAGE BUF SIZE 1048576
queue<string> hrefUrl;
unordered set<string> visitedUrl;
unordered_set<string> visitedImg;
unordered_map<string, string> originalImgUrls;
```

2. 透過使用者執行的檔案的方式,做相對應處理。

假如輸入>=3,使用命令列模式;假設輸入==1,使用互動模式,在這裡會先用 IsURLValid 函式,判斷輸入的 url 是否符合格式,並且創建使用者輸入的目錄,如果無法建立,則輸出"Failed to create output directory."。

#### (1) maim 函式

```
(argc >= 3)
             string userURL = argv[1];
             string outputDir = argv[2];
             if (IsURLValid(userURL))
432
                 cout << "URL is valid." << endl;</pre>
                 cout << "Invalid URL format." << endl;</pre>
             _mkdir("./img");
             userOutputDir = "./" + outputDir;
             if (_mkdir(userOutputDir.c_str()) == 0)
                 cout << "Output directory created: " << userOutputDir << endl;</pre>
                 cout << "Failed to create output directory." << endl;</pre>
             urlStart = userURL;
             dirfile = userOutputDir;
             else if (argc == 1)
                  string userURL, outputDir;
                  cout << "Enter the URL: ";</pre>
                  getline(cin, userURL);
                  cout << "Enter the output directory: ";</pre>
                  getline(cin, outputDir);
                  if (IsURLValid(userURL))
                       cout << "URL is valid." << endl;</pre>
                       cout << "Invalid URL format." << endl;</pre>
```

#### (2) IsURLValid 函式

# 3. 初始化參數後,對使用者輸入的 url 進行 http get

## (1) main 函式

假設得到 HTTP GET,其中包含網站的 source code,將 response 寫入使用者輸入的目錄裡。

```
492
          char *response;
          int bytes;
          int totalDownloadedFiles = 0;
          int totalDownloadSize = 0;
          string outputdir;
          if (GetHttpResponse(urlStart, response, bytes))
              string httpResponse = response;
              const char *htmlContentStart = strstr(response, "\r\n\r\n");
              if (htmlContentStart != nullptr)
                  htmlContentStart += strlen("\r\n\r\n");
                  // Save only the HTML content to the file
                  string htmlContent = htmlContentStart;
                  filename = ToFileName(urlStart);
                  outputdir = dirfile.c str();
                  ofstream ofile(outputdir + "/" + filename);
512
                  if (ofile.is_open())
                      ofile << htmlContent << endl;
515
                      ofile.close();
```

# (2) GetHttpResponse 函式

首先判斷 url 是否為相對 url,透過 ParseURL 函式解析 url,建立 socket 後設置連接地址,並與主機建立連接,發送 HTTP GET 請求,最後得到 HTTP response,而得到的 response 包括網頁 source code,在這裡只輸出 source code, html 標頭資訊不輸出,只記錄,這個是透過參考資料在重寫的函式庫。

```
bool GetHttpResponse(const string &url, char *&response, int &bytesRead)
    string fullUrl;
    string host, resource;
    if (url.find("http://") == string::npos)
        // 如果是相對 URL
        fullUrl = "http://" + host + "/" + url;
        fullUrl = url;
    // 解析 URL
    if (!ParseURL(fullUrl, host, resource))
        cout << "Can not parse the url" << endl;</pre>
        return false;
    // 建立 socket
    struct hostent *hp = gethostbyname(host.c_str());
    if (hp == NULL)
        cout << "Can not find host address" << endl;</pre>
        return false;
    SOCKET sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
    if (sock == -1 || sock == -2)
        cout << "Can not create sock." << endl;</pre>
        return false;
```

```
// 設置 Socket 連接的地址
          SOCKADDR IN sa;
          sa.sin_family = AF_INET;
         sa.sin_port = htons(80);
         memcpy(&sa.sin_addr, hp->h_addr, 4);
         // 通過 connect 函數與主機建立連接
         if (0 != connect(sock, (SOCKADDR *)&sa, sizeof(sa)))
101
         {
             cout << "Can not connect: " << fullUrl << endl;</pre>
             closesocket(sock);
          // 構建 HTTP GET 請求並通過 send 函數發送 HTTP GET請求
          string request = "GET " + resource + " HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:" + host + "\r\nConnection:Close\r\n\r\n";
          if (SOCKET_ERROR == send(sock, request.c_str(), request.size(), 0))
             cout << "send error" << endl;</pre>
113
             closesocket(sock);
```

```
// 接收 HTTP response
          int m_nContentLength = DEFAULT_PAGE_BUF_SIZE;
          char *pageBuf = (char *)malloc(m_nContentLength);
120
          memset(pageBuf, 0, m_nContentLength);
          bytesRead = 0;
122
          int ret = 1;
124
          while (ret > 0)
125
              ret = recv(sock, pageBuf + bytesRead, m_nContentLength - bytesRead, 0);
128
              if (ret > 0)
                  bytesRead += ret;
132
              if (m_nContentLength - bytesRead < 100)</pre>
134
                  cout << "\nRealloc memorry" << endl;</pre>
                  m_nContentLength *= 2;
                  pageBuf = (char *)realloc(pageBuf, m_nContentLength); // 重新分配內存
          cout << endl;</pre>
          pageBuf[bytesRead] = '\0';
          response = pageBuf;
          closesocket(sock);
          return true;
```

## (3) ParseURL 函式

解析 url 並解析 url 的主機名和 resource, 並儲存解析結果

```
bool ParseURL(const string &url, string &host, string &resource)
         if (strlen(url.c str()) > 2000)
             return false;
         const char *pos = strstr(url.c_str(), "http://");
         if (pos == NULL)
             pos = url.c_str();
             pos += strlen("http://");
         if (strstr(pos, "/") == NULL)
             return false;
         char pHost[100];
         char pResource[2000];
         sscanf(pos, "%[^/]%s", pHost, pResource);
51
         host = pHost;
         resource = pResource;
         return true;
```

#### 3. 解析 html 檔案裡面的物件 url, 並下載

確定已將使用者輸入的 url 解析完,接下來對 html 內容的物件進行解析,在這裡直接將下載圖片放入/img,並且透過解析完的 html 的 imgurl,知道總共需要下載幾個檔案,並記錄下載的時間,確認下載檔案完,在做 download file 加總。

```
string host;
string resource;
vector<string> originurls;
if (ParseURL(urlStart, host, resource))
   vector<string> imgurls;
   vector<string> pageUrls;
   originurls = HTMLParse(httpResponse, imgurls, pageUrls, host);
   clock_t start = clock();
    for (int i = 0; i < imgurls.size(); i++)</pre>
        string imgFileName = ToIMGFileName(imgurls[i]);
        string imgUrl = imgurls[i];
        string localPath = "./img/" + imgFileName;
        string reoriginurl = originurls[i];
        originalImgUrls[reoriginurl] = localPath;
        if (DownloadImage(imgUrl, "./img/" + imgFileName, originalImgUrls, filename))
            totalDownloadedFiles++;
            cout << "Downloading progress: " << (i + 1) << " / " << imgurls.size() << endl
                 << endl;
    clock_t end = clock();
```

## (2)HTMLParse 函式

因為這次不用做遞迴下載,所以只解析圖檔的 html,在這裡重新定義了圖檔的 url,假設 html 的圖檔 url 不包括" http://",就利用 host 來重新定義圖片的 url。

```
const char *nextQ = strstr(pos, "\"");
if (nextQ)
   char *url = new char[nextQ - pos + 1];
   sscanf(pos, "%[^\"]", url);
   originurls.push_back(url);
    string imgUrl = url;
   const char *lazySrc = strstr(pos0, att2);
    if (lazySrc && lazySrc < nextQ)</pre>
        sscanf(lazySrc + strlen(att2), "%[^\"]", url);
        imgUrl = url;
    if (imgUrl.find("http") != 0)
        if (imgUrl.find("/") == 0)
            imgUrl = "http://" + host + imgUrl;
            // If it doesn't start with "/", it's a relative path; append it to the current page URL
imgUrl = "http://" + host + "/" + imgUrl;
    if (visitedImg.find(imgUrl) == visitedImg.end())
        visitedImg.insert(imgUrl);
        imgurls.push back(imgUrl);
        originurls.push back(url);
```

# (3)DownloadImage 函式

在一次透過 http request 下載圖片,這裡的 url 是透過 HTMLParse 函式解析出的圖檔 url,還加上計算下載檔案的大小、速度。

# (4) ModifyHTMLImagesWithLocalPaths 函式

這個函式是為了修改將 html 的圖檔路徑,以便離線瀏覽,首先透過 unordered\_map 建立 html 的圖檔 url 會與哪個下載圖檔路徑對應,如果 url 有與 html 的圖檔 url 相同,就將其替換成下載本地路徑,這裡主要是透過正規表示式更換,這樣可以確保與圖檔 url 完全一樣,才可以換。

```
void ModifyHTMLImagesWithLocalPaths(const string &filePath, const unordered_map<string, string> &originalImgUrls)
   ifstream inputFile(filePath);
    if (!inputFile.is_open())
       cerr << "Failed to open input file: " << filePath << endl;</pre>
    string fileContent((istreambuf iterator<char>(inputFile)), istreambuf iterator<char>());
    inputFile.close();
    for (const auto &pair : originalImgUrls)
       const string &originurls = pair.first;
       const string &localPath = pair.second;
        string pattern = "(src\\s*=\\s*\")(" + originurls + ")(\")";
        std::regex regexPattern(pattern);
       std::smatch match;
       if (std::regex_search(fileContent, match, regexPattern))
            std::string srcMatch = match[0].str();
            std::string replacedSrc = match[1].str() + "." + localPath + match[3].str();
            fileContent.replace(match.position(), srcMatch.length(), replacedSrc);
```

```
ofstream outputFile(filePath);
if (!outputFile.is_open())

{
cerr << "Failed to open output file: " << filePath << endl;
return;
}

outputFile << fileContent;
outputFile.close();

cout << "HTML file modified successfully." << endl;
}

ofstream outputFile(filePath);
if (!outputFile.is_open())

{
cerr << "Failed to open output file: " << filePath << endl;
endl;

cout << "HTML file modified successfully." << endl;
}
```

#### 4. 整體架構

整體架構主要是透過建立 http request 和 response,得到該網址的 sourcecode,並解析出 html 裡面的所有物件 url,並在做一次 http request,得到允許下載,在解析物件 url 時,因為 html 的 source code 不一定完整的 url,所以要做相對變更,才可下載物件,為了允許線瀏覽,要把 html 裡 source code 的物件路徑位置更改成自己本地位置,利用比對的方式,作相對路徑更改即可離線瀏覽。

主要使用的函式

```
GetHttpResponse -> ParseURL -> HTMLParse -> DownloadImage ->
ModifyHTMLImagesWithLocalPaths
```

# 三、參考資料:

- 1. C++網路爬蟲的實現——WinSock 程式設計 https://www.796t.com/content/1550065531.html
- 2. 手把手教你用 Winsock 创建 socket server 和 client 原创 https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\_38369492/article/details/111032276
- 3. C++编写爬虫脚本爬取网站图片原创 https://blog.csdn.net/NKU\_Yang/article/details/109489127