3.3 HTTP解析与Python实现

- 3.3.1 HTTP协议
- 3.3.2 Python-Requests解析HTTP方法
- 3.3.3 实例

- 模拟登录:
 - 现在许多的网站都是需要登录验证后才能访问的,爬虫也 是需要登录后,才能获取到后面的页面
 - https://www.cnblogs.com/qican/p/11277642.html
 - https://www.jb51.net/article/141305.htm
- Python模拟登录的多种方法(四种)
 - 方法一: 直接使用已知的cookie访问
 - 方法二:模拟登录后再携带得到的cookie访问
 - 方法三: 模拟登录后用session保持登录状态
 - 方法四: 使用无头浏览器访问

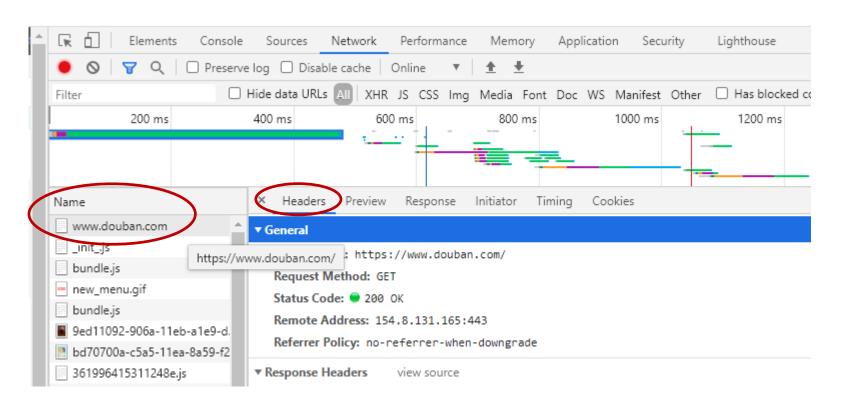
- 方法一.使用已知的cookie模拟登录
- 特点:
 - 简单,但需要先在浏览器登录
- 原理:
 - http是无状态的连接:服务器无法判断出请求是哪个客户端 发起
 - 而"访问登录后才能看到的页面"这一行为,恰恰需要客户端向服务器证明:"我是刚才登录过的那个客户端"
 - 需要cookie来标识客户端的身份
- 使用已知的cookie模拟登录具体步骤:
 - 用浏览器登录,然后使用开发者工具查看cookie。
 - 在程序中携带该cookie向网站发送请求,让程序模拟成刚 才登录的那个浏览器,得到只有登录后才能看到的页面

例1.使用已知的cookie进行模拟登录(豆瓣网https://www.douban.com/) (2021年运行成功!)

1.采用自己的用户名、密码登录



2、进入"开发者工具",点击network+(ctrl+R) 找到Name中的一个地址(www.douban.com),看Headers



3.找到Headers中的Request Header→view source→cookie

```
▼ Request Headers
                    view parsed
  GET / HTTP/1.1
  Host: www.douban.com
  Connection: keep-alive
  Cache-Control: max-age=0
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.418
  3.121 Safari/537.36
  Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,app
  ication/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
  Sec-Fetch-Site: same-site
  Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
  Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
  Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
   Referer: https://www.douban.com/
  Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
   Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
  Cookie: bid=efWg24kL-1s; 11="108288"; __utma=30149280.785759165.1619404287.1619404287.1619404287.1; __utmc=3
  149280; __utmz=30149280.1619404287.1.1.utmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none); dbc12="215075561:eb/2I
  IHDb4"; ck=uNbI; ap_v=0,6.0; push_noty_num=0; push_doumail_num=0; __utmv=30149280.21507; __yadk_uid=EV6I07u0
   ZtAXWVz692ZAIQDOgNIpvjS; _pk_id.100001.8cb4=fd775db44b62c44c.1619404283.1.1619404410.1619404283.
```

#设置请求头, 假装是浏览器→

```
headers = { 'User-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
                               Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36'} ↔
            4.书写代码
import requests ₽
                              #在发送 get 请求时带上请求头和 cookies ↔
                               resp = requests.get(url, headers = headers, cookies = cookies) +
import sys ₽
import io ↔
                               print(resp.content.decode('utf-8')) ↓
#登录后才能访问的网页↓
url = 'https://www.douban.com/'↔
#浏览器登录后得到的 cookie, 也就是刚才复制的字
                                                    加r,其后的引号中的字符串
cookie str = r'复制 cookie到此处<mark>'</mark> →
                                                          可以保留源异类符号
#把 cookie 字符串处理成字典,以便接下来使用→
                                          Cookie: bid=efWg24kL-1s; 11="108288"; __utma=30149280.785759165.1619404287.1619404287.1619404287.1; __utmc=3
cookies = {} ₽
                                          149280; utmz=30149280.1619404287.1.1.utmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none); dbc12="215075561:eb/2I
for line in cookie str.split(';'): ₽
                                          IHDb4"; ck=uNbI; ap_v=0,6.0; push_noty_num=0; push_doumail_num=0; __utmv=30149280.21507; __yadk_uid=EV6I07u0
                                         ZtAXNVz692ZAIQDOgNIpvjS; _pk_id.100001.8cb4=fd775db44b62c44c.1619404283.1.1619404410.1619404283.
    key, value = line.split('=', 1) +
    cookies[key] = value ₽
print(cookies) ₽
```

运行结果

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
>>>
====== RESTART: D: \范\教学\信息表达与智能处理\信息表达与智能处理2021\python代码\monidenglu1.py ====
{'bid': 'efWg24kL-1s', ' 11': '"108288"', ' _pk_ses.100001.8cb4': '*', ' __utma': '30149280.78575916
: '"215075561:eb/2171HDb4"', ' ck': 'uNb1', ' ap_v': '0,6.0', ' _pk_id.100001.8cb4': 'fd775db44b62c4
  'EV6I07u0hZtAXWVz692ZAIQD0gNIpvjS'}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="zh-CN" class="ua-windows ua-webkit">
<head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
    <meta name="renderer" content="webkit">
    <meta name="referrer" content="always">
    <meta name="google-site-verification" content="ok0wCgT20tBBgo9_zat2iAcimtN4Ftf5ccsh092Xeyw" />
    <title>豆瓣</title>
<meta_content="提供图书、电影、音乐唱片的推荐、评论和价格比较,以及城市独特的文化生活。" name="descr
    <link href="https://img3.doubanio.com/f/shire/82404e45cd10dd7fbbfecf58ec7b7af0bee11c8d/css/front</pre>
    <script> head start = new Date():</script>
    <script src="https://img3.doubanio.com/f/shire/dc0a439c9c2da4eacfa6bdf567c83b8f4f2c9037/js/core/</p>
```

```
<div id="db-global-nav" class="global-nav">
 <div class="bd">
<div class="top-nav-info">
 <u1>
   \langle 1i \rangle
   <a id="top-nav-doumail-link" href="https://www.douban.com/doumail/">豆邮</a>
   class="nav-user-account">
                                                 <del>/pas</del>sport/setting/" class="bn-more">
       (span>requests的账号</span>(span class="arrow"></span>
     <div class="more-items">
      说明已经模拟登录成功
        >
             <a href="https://www.douban.com/mine/">个人主页</a>
```

- 例2.Python requests库中文乱码问题
 - Python requests库中文乱码问题 https://www.cnblogs.com/bw13/p/6549248.html
 - Python HTTP库requests中文页面乱码解决方案! https://www.cnblogs.com/bitpeng/p/4748872.html
- Python中文乱码,是一个很大的坑
- Python requests库比Python的官方API接口好用多了
- 美中不足的是: 这个库好像对中文的支持不是很友好 , 有些页面会出现乱码

■ 使用电影天堂的网页,因为网页不太标准

```
import requests
    response = requests.get('http://www.dytt8.net/index.htm')
    print(response.text[200:300])
-Type content="text/html; charset=gb2312">
<title>μçό° ÌìÌÃ_Ãâ•Ñμçό° _Ñ,À×μçό° ΪÂÔØ_μçό° ÌìÌÃÍø</title>
   > response. encoding
```

■ 中文乱码原因: 网站程序定义编码各异

国内的站点一般是utf-8、gbk、gb2312

标准点的网页: 博客园

response header只指定了 type,但是没有指定编 码——可能出乱码

▼Response Headers

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Length: 0

view so

Content-Type: text/html

Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2017 14:43:32 GMT

Etag: "0ade69f749cd21:37d"

Last-Modified: Tue, 14 Mar 2017 03:39:46 GMT

Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0

X-Via: 1.1 localhost.localdomain (random:3176 Fikker/Webcache/3.7.2)

▼Response Headers

view source

Cache-Control: public, max-age=26

Connection: keep-alive Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2017 06:59:28 GMT

Expires: Tue, 14 Mar 2017 06:59:51

Last-Modified: Tue, 14 Mar 2017 06: 21 GMT

Transfer-Encoding: chunked

Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-UA-Compatible: IE=10

response herders的
Content-Type指定了编
码类型——不出乱码

- 中文乱码解决:
- 1.获取真实字符集:

- >>> response.apparent_encoding
- 使用apparent_encoding → 'GB2312'
- 从html的meta中抽取

```
>>> requests.utils.get_encodings_from_content(response.text)
['gb2312']
```

■ 2.设置字符集:

```
# response.encoding = response.apparent_encoding
response.encoding = 'gb2312'
```

先指定字符集

```
>>> response.encoding='gb2312'
>>> print(response.text[200:300])
-Type content="text/html; charset=gb2312">
<title>电影天堂_免费电影_迅雷电影下载_第一电影天堂</title>
<META content="免
```