

- \* Requests文档
- \* Beautiful Soup文档

## 配置

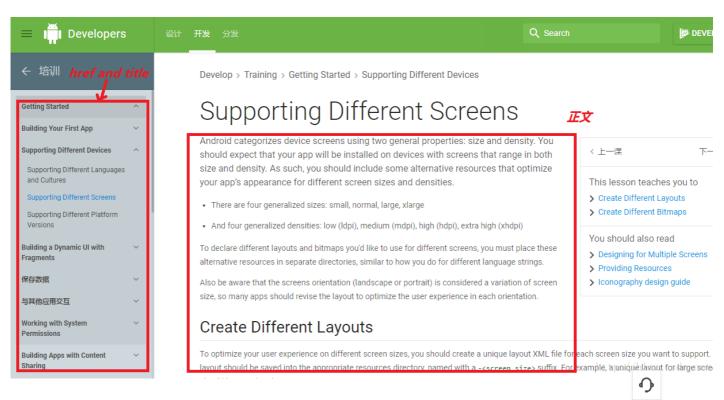
在Ubuntu下使用Pycharm运行成功 转PDF需要下载wkhtmltopdf

### 具体过程

### 网页分析

这样一个网页https://developer.android.com/training/basics/supporting-devices/screens.html,要做的是获取该网页的正文和标题,以及左边导射址

如下所示:



接下来的工作就是找到这些标签喽...

### 关于Requests的使用

详细参考文档,这里只是简单的使用Requests获取html以及使用代理翻墙(网站无法直接访问,需要VPN)

举报

```
CSDN
          首页 博客 学院 下载 论坛 问答 活动 专题 招聘 APP VIP会员<sub>续费8折</sub> 博客之星
                                                                                                                Q
                   -...p.,,, vp.,,,,....,po...,
   3
              "https": "https://vpn的IP:port",
                                                                                                              凸
   4
   5
                                                                                       你的浏览器目前处于缩放状态,页面 🖸 LI现错 🗡
     response=requests.get(url,proxies=proxies)
                                                                                      位现象,建议100%大小显示。
                                                                                                              :
Beautiful Soup的使用
                                                                                                              \blacksquare
参考资料里面有Beautiful Soup文档,将其看完后,可以知道就讲了两件事:一个是查找标签,一个是修改标签。
本文需要做的是:
                                                                                                              ☆
1. 获取标题和所有的网址,涉及到的是查找标签
                                                                                                              1 #对标签进行判断,一个标签含有href而不含有description,则返回true
                                                                                                               <
   2 #而我希望获取的是含有href属性而不含有description属性的<a>标签, (且只有a标签含有href)
      def has_href_but_no_des(tag):
   4
                                                                                                               >
          return tag.has_attr('href') and not tag.has_attr('description')
   5
   6
      #网页分析,获取网址和标题
   7
      def parse_url_to_html(url):
   8
   9
          response=requests.get(url,proxies=proxies)
  10
          soup=BeautifulSoup(response.content, "html.parser")
  11
          s=[]#获取所有的网址
  12
         title=[]#获取对应的标题
  13
          tag=soup.find(id="nav")#获取第一个id为"nav"的标签,这个里面包含了网址和标题
  14
          for i in tag.find_all(has_href_but_no_des):
  15
             s.append(i['href'])
  16
             title.append(i.text)
  17
  18
          #获取的只是标签集,需要加html前缀
  19
          htmls = "<html><head><meta charset='UTF-8'></head><body>"
  20
          with open("android_training_3.html", 'a') as f:
  21
             f.write(htmls)
  22
  1. 对上面获取的网址分析,获取正文,并将图片取出存于本地;涉及到的是查找标签和修改属性
      #网页操作,获取正文及图片
   2
      def get_htmls(urls,title):
   3
   4
          for i in range(len(urls)):
   5
             response=requests.get(urls[i],proxies=proxies)
   6
             soup=BeautifulSoup(response.content, "html.parser")
   7
             htmls="<div><h1>"+str(i)+"."+title[i]+"</h1></div>"
   8
             tag=soup.find(class ='jd-descr')
   9
             #为image添加相对路径,并下载图片
  10
             for img in tag.find_all('img'):
  11
                 im = requests.get(img['src'], proxies=proxies)
  12
                 filename = os.path.split(img['src'])[1]
  13
                 with open('image/' + filename, 'wb') as f:
  14
                     f.write(im.content)
  15
                 img['src']='image/'+filename
  16
             htmls=htmls+str(tag)
  17
             with open("android_training_3.html", 'a') as f:
  18
                 f.write(htmls)
  19
             print(" (%s) [%s] download end"%(i,title[i]))
  20
          htmls="</body></html>"
  21
          with open("android_training_3.html", 'a') as f:
  22
             f.write(htmls)
  1. 转为PDF
    这一步需要下载wkhtmltopdf,在Windows下执行程序一直出错..Ubuntu下可以
                                                                                                             举报
   1
      def save pdf(html):
   2
        把所有html文件转换成pdf文件
```



### Run on a real device

Set up your device as follows:

- Connect your device to your development machine with a USB cable. If you're developing
  on Windows, you might need to install the appropriate USB driver for your device. For help
  installing drivers, see the <u>OEM USB Drivers</u> document.
- Enable USB debugging on your device by going to Settings > Developer options.

**Note:** On Android 4.2 and newer, **Developer options** is hidden by default. To make it available, go to **Settings > About phone** and tap **Build number** seven times. Return to the previous screen to find **Developer options**.

Run the app from Android Studio as follows:

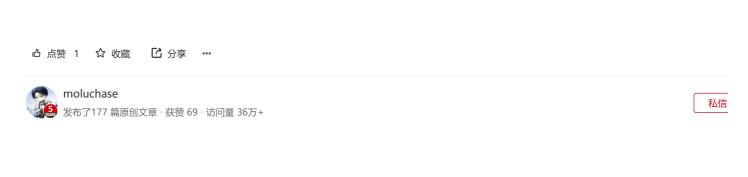
- In Android Studio, click the app module in the Project window and then select Run > Run (or click Run in the toolbar).
- 2. In the Select Deployment Target window, select your device, and click OK.

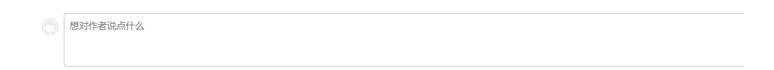
Android Studio installs the app on your connected device and starts it.

That's "hello world" running on your device! To start developing, continue to the <u>next lesson</u>.

# Run on an emulator

http://blog.csdn.net/molu\_chase





# 利用Python把网页内容转换为pdf格式文件,批量下载到本地! 使用Google浏览器的打印命令时,保存下来的pdf文件中包含网页中的所有内容(左右边框和广告等),想仅把当前… 博文 来自: Python达人 使用Python将HTML转成PDF 主要使用的是wkhtmltopdf的Python封装——pdfkit安装1. Install python-pdfkit:\$ pip install pdfkit2. Install wk... 博文 来自: weixin\_341925 へ

