

import requests kw = {'wd':'中国'} headers = {"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/54.0.2840.99 Safari/537.36"} # params 接收一个字典或者字符串的查询参数,字典类型自动 转换为url编码,不需要urlencode() response = requests.get("http://www.baidu.com/s", params = kw, headers = headers) # 查看响应内容,response.text 返回的是Unicode格式的数据 print(response.text) # 查看响应内容, response.content返回的字节流数据 print(response.content) # 查看完整url地址 print(response.url)

> # 查看响应头部字符编码 print(response.encoding)

print(response.status\_code)

# 查看响应码

response.text: str类型,是requests库将respose.content根据自己的猜测进行解码的字符串。导致乱 码时应采用response.content.decode('utf-8')手动解码