URL类的使用

```
import java.net.MalformedURLException;
1
         import java.net.URL;
2
        public class Test5 {
3
            public static void main(String[] args) throws MalformedURLException
4
                URL u = new URL("http://www.google.cn:80/webhp#aa?canhu=33");
5
                System.out.println("获取与此url关联的协议的默认端口:" + u.getDefaultl
6
                System.out.println("getFile:" + u.getFile()); // 端口号后面的内容
7
                System.out.println("主机名:" + u.getHost()); // www.google.cn
8
                System.out.println("路径:" + u.getPath()); // 端口号后,参数前的内容
9
<u>ا</u> 1 م
                // 如果www.google.cn:80则返回80.否则返回-1
111
                System.out.println("端口:" + u.getPort());
12
                System.out.println("协议:" + u.getProtocol());
13
                System.out.println("参数部分:" + u.getQuery());
14
                System.out.println("锚点:" + u.getRef());
15
16
                URL u1 = new URL("http://www.abc.com/aa/");
17
                URL u2 = new URL(u, "2.html"); // 相对路径构建url对象
18
                System.out.println(u2.toString()); // http://www.abc.com/aa/2.ht
19
            }
20
4
```

【示例12-6】最简单的网络爬虫

```
1
         import java.io.BufferedReader;
2
         import java.io.IOException;
         import java.io.InputStream;
3
4
         import java.io.InputStreamReader;
5
         import java.net.MalformedURLException;
6
         import java.net.URL;
7
8
         public class Test6 {
9
             public static void main(String[] args) {
10
                 basicSpider();
11
             }
12
             //网络爬虫
13
             static void basicSpider() {
1 4
                 URL url = null;
15
                 InputStream is = null;
16
                 BufferedReader br = null;
17
                 StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
18
                 String temp = "";
19
                 try {
20
                     url = new URL("http://www.baidu.com");
21
                     is = url.openStream();
22
                     br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(is));
23
24
                      * 这样就可以将网络内容下载到本地机器。
25
                      * 然后进行数据分析,建立索引。这也是搜索引擎的第一步。
26
                      */
27
                     while ((temp = br.readLine()) != null) {
28
                         sb.append(temp);
29
                     }
30
                     System.out.println(sb);
31
                 } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
32
                     e.printStackTrace();
33
                 } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
34
                    e.printStackTrace();
35
                } finally {
36
                    try {
37
                        br.close();
38
                     } catch (IOException e) {
39
                        e.printStackTrace();
40
41
                    try {
42
                        is.close();
43
                     } catch (IOException e) {
44
                        e.printStackTrace();
45
                    }
46
                }
47
            }
48
4
```

•