

python爬虫天气预报_python爬虫-快来邮箱查收天气预报啦_白帽子技术/思路_i春秋社区-分享你的技术, 为安全加点温度....

原创

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本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_36397256/article/details/114446860

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[Python] 纯文本查看 复制代码#! /usr/bin/env python

```
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
```

```
import requests, argparse, codecs
```

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
import smtplib
```

```
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
```

```
from email.header import Header
```

```
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
```

```
parser.add_argument('-c', '--city', dest='cityname')#指定城市
```

```
parser.add_argument('-o', '--outfile', default='w.txt', dest='outfile')#指定保存天气状况的文件, 默认为w.txt
```

```
parser.add_argument('-m', '--mail', dest='receivemail')#指定收件邮箱
```

```
args = parser.parse_args()
```

```
#获取城市编号
```

```
def get_citycode(cityname):
```

```
    city={}
```

```
    with open("city.txt", 'r') as f:
```

```
        for line in f:
```

```
            line=line.strip().split('\t')
```

```
            key=line[1]
```

```
            city[key]=line[0]
```

```
    citycode=city.get(cityname)
```

```
    return citycode
```

```
#获取天气状况
```

```
def get_content():
url=('http://www.weather.com.cn/weather/%s.shtml')%citycode
header={
'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:54.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/54.0',
'Accept':'text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8',
'Accept-Language':'zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3',
'Connection':'keep-alive',
'Accept-Encoding':'gzip, deflate'
}
r=requests.get(url,header)
r.encoding='UTF-8'
#print r.text
soup=BeautifulSoup(r.text,'lxml')
body=soup.body
div=body.find('div', id='7d') #找到id=7d的div
ul = div.find('ul') #获取ul部分
li = ul.find_all('li') #获取所有的li
#print li
final=[]
for day in li: # 对每个li标签中的内容进行遍历
temp=[]
date = day.find('h1').string # 找到日期
temp.append(date) # 添加到temp中
weather = day.find_all('p') # 找到li中的所有p标签
temp.append(weather[0].string) # 第一个p标签中的内容(天气状况)加到temp中
if weather[1].find('span') is None:
temperature_highest = u'无' # 天气预报可能没有当天的最高气温(到了傍晚, 就是这样), 需要加个判断语句,来
输出最低气温
else:
temperature_highest = weather[1].find('span').string # 找到最高温
temperature_lowest = weather[1].find('i').string # 找到最低温
```

```
temp.append(temperature_highest) # 将最高温添加到temp中
temp.append(temperature_lowest) # 将最低温添加到temp中
#print temp
final.append(temp) # 将temp添加到final中
#print final
list=[]
for i in final:
i='*'.join(i)
list.append(i)
f=codecs.open(args.outfile,'w',encoding='utf-8')#使用codecs模块将中文写入文件
f.write(u'您查询的城市未来7天的天气状况: '+'\n\n')
for t in list:
f.write(t+'\n\n')
f.close()
f1=open(args.outfile,'r')
result=f1.read()
return result
#发送邮件
def sendmail(content):
smtpserver="xxx"# 设置smtp服务器
send_mail="xxx"#发送邮箱
send_user="xxx"#用户名
send_pwd="xxx"#口令
mail_suffix="xxx"
sender="Weather"+" "
receiver = [args.receiveemail]#收件邮箱
msg = MIMEText(content, 'plain', 'utf-8')
msg['From'] = sender
msg['To'] = ','.join(receiver)
msg['Subject'] = Header(u'来自中国天气网的问候', 'utf-8').encode()
smtp = smtplib.SMTP_SSL(smtpserver,465)#根据实际情况设置smtp端口
```

```
smtp.connect(smtpserver)
smtp.login(send_mail, send_pwd)
smtp.sendmail(sender, receiver, msg.as_string())
smtp.quit()
if __name__ == '__main__':
citycode=get_citycode(args.cityname)
#print citycode
#get_content()
sendmail(get_content())
```