

A Simple Xunlei VIP Account Fetcher (Python)

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When working on Windows, I often use Xunlei to download files. If the speed is slow or there are no resources—especially for some less popular videos—Xunlei’s VIP membership service always comes in handy. Later, I accidentally discovered a software called "Xunlei VIP Account Fetcher," which can obtain temporary VIP accounts for use. This is a great tool because, while a Xunlei membership isn’t expensive, I don’t download things frequently, so it always felt like a bit of a waste. With this tool, I can use it for free whenever I need to download something.

```
su Jianlin@Air:GUI su Jianlin$ python xl.py

-----简单的迅雷账号获取器-----
By http://spaces.ac.cn

请选择数据源(输入s1或s2, 输入其他则退出): s1
账号      密码
0  377423630:1  1555195
1  yuxiaobie:1  7197731
2  excuseser:2  1771717
3  764535758:2  1557193
4  100405080:1  7731197
5  908930662:1  7597197
6  azrael06:2  9177355
```

Figure 1: Simple Xunlei VIP Account Fetcher

Recently, I moved to Mac, and although Mac also has Xunlei, that account fetcher is an .exe file and cannot run on Mac. I initially thought the structure of the fetcher would be very complex, but after some packet capture analysis, I found that the principle of the account fetcher is extremely simple. To put it bluntly, it is just a simple web crawler. The following two websites provide accounts, and the tool simply scrapes the corresponding accounts from them:

- <http://yunbo.xinjipin.com/>
- <http://www.fenxs.com>

Based on this, I also wrote a simple one in Python, mainly for my convenience on Mac. If readers need it, they can also download and use it. The code is compatible with both Python 2.x and 3.x versions. The main libraries used are `requests` and `re`; the use of `pandas` and `sys` is just to make it more user-friendly. I originally thought about writing a simple GUI using Tkinter, but on second thought, it didn’t seem necessary.

```
1 # -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
2 '''
3 2016.01.21 Update: Modified the regular expression to make it more
   general;
4 added an additional account source.
5 '''
6 import requests as rq
7 import re
```

```

8
9 def get1():
10     source = 'http://yunbo.xinjipin.com/articlelist/?33.html'
11     web = rq.get(source).text
12     url = re.findall('<li><p><a href=\"(.*)\" title=', web)[0]
13     web = rq.get('http://yunbo.xinjipin.com%s'%url)
14     web.encoding = 'gb2312'
15     web = web.text
16     # Searching for Xunlei account and password patterns using Unicode
    escapes
17     return re.findall(u'\u8fc5\u96f7.*?([a-zA-z0-9\:]+?)[\u5bc6\u7801
    ]+?([a-zA-z0-9]+?)</div>', web)
18
19 def get2():
20     source = 'http://www.fenxs.com'
21     web = rq.get(source).text
22     url = re.findall(u'<h2><a href=\"(.*)\" title=.*?\u8fc5\u96f7\
    u4f1a\u5458\u8d26\u53f7\u5206\u4eab.*?</a></h2>', web)[0]
23     web = rq.get(url).text
24     return re.findall(u'\u8fc5\u96f7.*?([a-zA-z0-9\:]+?)[\u5bc6\u7801
    ]+?([a-zA-z0-9]+?)<br />', web)
25
26 def get3():
27     source = 'http://xlfans.com'
28     web = rq.get(source).text
29     url = re.findall(u'<h2><a href=\"(.*)\" title=.*?\u8fc5\u96f7\
    u4f1a\u5458\u8d26\u53f7\u5206\u4eab.*?</a></h2>', web)[0]
30     web = rq.get(url).text
31     return re.findall(u'\u8fc5\u96f7.*?([a-zA-z0-9\:]+?)[\u5bc6\u7801
    ]+?([a-zA-z0-9]+?)<br />', web)
32
33 if __name__ == '__main__':
34     import pandas as pd # For formatted output
35     import sys # To determine system version
36
37     print('\n===== Simple Xunlei Account Fetcher =====\n
    By http://kexue.fm\n')
38     while True:
39         if sys.version_info[0] < 3:
40             s = raw_input('Please select data source (enter s1, s2, or
    s3; enter anything else to exit): ')
41         else:
42             s = input('Please select data source (enter s1, s2, or s3;
    enter anything else to exit): ')
43
44         if s == 's1':
45             print(pd.DataFrame(get1(), columns=['Account', 'Password']))
46         elif s == 's2':
47             print(pd.DataFrame(get2(), columns=['Account', 'Password']))
48         elif s == 's3':
49             print(pd.DataFrame(get3(), columns=['Account', 'Password']))
50         else:
51             break

```

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