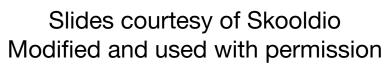
Workshop 2

Web Scraping Part 1





Websites

There are over 1 billion websites on the world wide web today!



Wikipedia

5 million articles in the English Wikipeda



Amazon

400M products sold on amazon.com



TripAdvisor

6.8 million business and properties

Social media

Tons of user-generated content



Facebook

more than 60 million active business Pages



Twitter

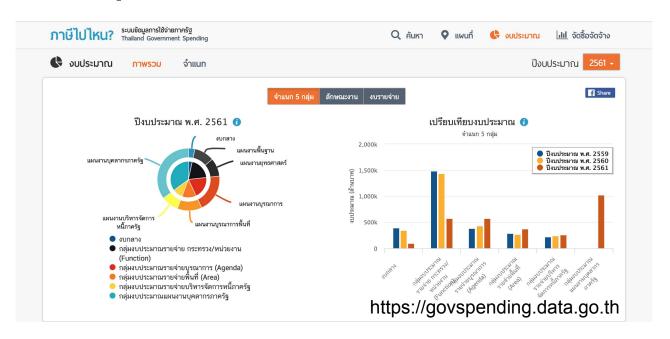
500 million tweets per day



Instagram

80 million photos uploaded every day

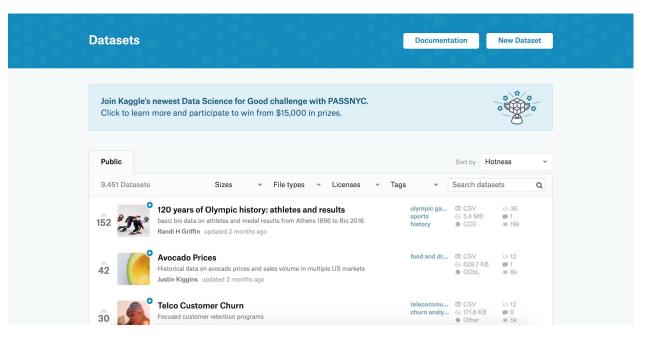
Open data



Governmental Open Data https://govspending.data.go.th/



Kaggle



TOPICS

Web Scraping

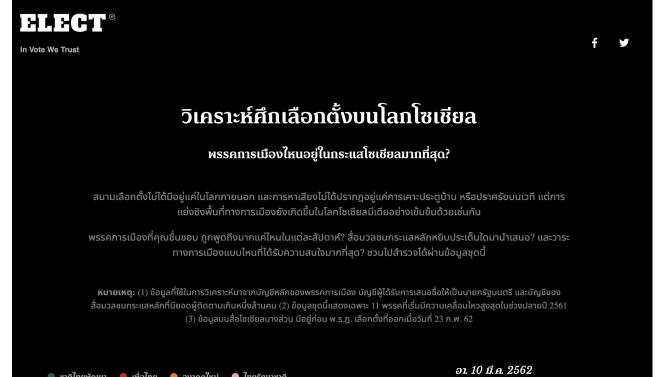
Beautiful soup (next week)

Web Scraping

What is web scraping?

- A process of extracting information from websites
- It usually refers to an automated program that simulates a person viewing a website
- The process involves downloading a web page, parsing and extracting information from it, and store the target information in a proper format









Web Scraping

Ethics

- Always check a website's Terms and Conditions
- Publishing the scraped data might violate copyright laws
- Act like a human make requests at a reasonable rate
- Check the robots.txt file.

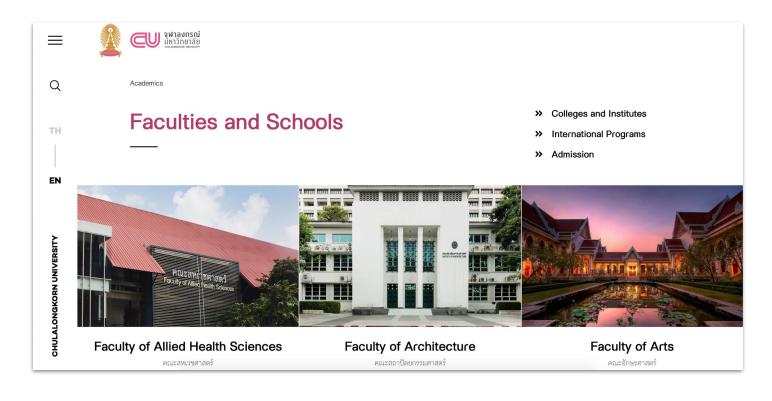
Web Scraping

robot.txt

- The file tells robots which pages on the site they should not visit
- The file is located in the top-level directory of websites
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/robots.txt
- Robots may simply ignore your instructions!

Scraping Workshop:

Web Scraping



HTML Essentials

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                                           Untitled
                                                            X
<html>
  <head>
                                                  i file:///C:/Users/wb121/
     <title>Untitled</title>
  </head>
                                       hello world
  <body>
     hello world
  <body>
</html>
```

Every statement has opening < > and ending </ >

HTML Tags

<div> defines a section

```
<! -- This is a comment -->
                                                    1 Untitled
<div id="group1" class="footnote">
                                                           (i) file:///C:/Users/wb121/[
<h1>heading1</h1>
<h6>heading6</h6>
                                                  heading1
paragraph with a <a href="google.com">link</a>
                                                  heading6
and <br>
                                                  paragraph with a link and
a <span style="color:darkolivegreen">special
                                                  a special formatted text
formatted</span> text
</div>
```

Html ignores "Enter" in the code

Headings <h> and paragraphs automatically enters a new line

HTML Lists

Unordered list

- item
- item
- item

Ordered list

- 1. first
- 2. second
- 3. third

```
item
 item
 item
<0|>
 first
 second
 third
</0|>
```

HTML Tables

Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

starts a row starts a cell

```
A
B
A1
B1
A2
B2
```

HTML Tables

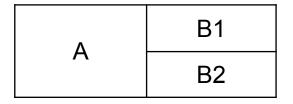
Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

<thead> <tfoot>

Specifies which part is the header or body. Can assign special tricks to each part.

```
<thead>
 A B
 </thead>
A1 B1
 A2 B2
```

HTML Tables



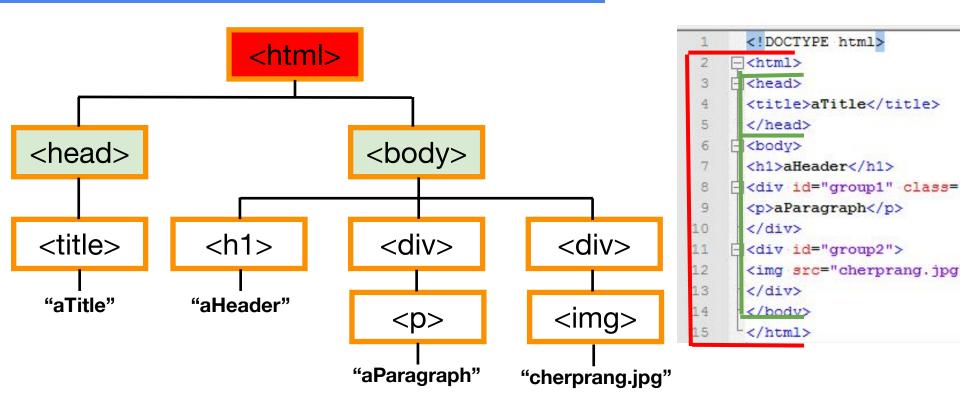
HTML Attributes

 id provides a document-wide unique identifier for an element

class specifics one or more classes for an element

```
<div class="content"></div>
<div class="content highlight"></div>
```

DOM Tree (Document Object Model)



Lab 0 : Inspect a web page

- ทดลอง inspect เว็บไซต์ โดยเข้าไปที่
 https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools/
- เปิด Developer Tools ใน web browser (แนะนำให้ใช้ Chrome)
- Google Chrome:View -> Developer -> Developer Tools

Lab 1 : Crawl a web page

● Part I: แสดงชื่อคณะทั้งหมดของจุฬา บรรทัดละชื่อ

● Part II: โหลดรูปคณะต่างๆ

● Part III: หาเบอร์โทร

Useful things to know

str.find

Find location of text

```
txt = "This is a pen. That is a pencil."
ind = "01234567890123456789012345678901"

x = txt.find("pen")
print(x)
>10

x = txt.find("pen",11)
print(x)
>25

x = txt.find("pens")
print(x)
>-1
```

str.replace

Find location of text

```
txt = "This is a pen. That is a pencil."

x = txt.replace("pen","ben")
print(x)
>This is a ben. That is a bencil.

x = txt.replace("pen","ben",1)
print(x)
>This is a ben. That is a pencil.
```

open

Prepares a file for reading/writing

```
fin = open( "asdf.txt", "r")  # open for reading
line = fin.readline() # read a line
for line in fin: # read until end of file
   ...
fin.close()
```

open

Prepares a file for reading/writing

```
fout = open( "asdf.txt", "w") # open for writing
fout.write("something")
fout.close()
```

When writing binary files, add "b" เช่น "rb" "wb"

urllib

Read a url

```
import urllib
import urllib.request as urq
url = 'https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools'
html = str(urq.urlopen(url).read().decode('utf-8'))

เข้าเว
บไซต์ อ่าน
html
```

read and write images

- ขั้นตอนการอ่านและบันทึกไฟล์ภาพ
 - 1. อ่านภาพจากลิงศ์
 - d = url.urlopen([ลิงค์ของภาพ])
 - 2. สร้างไฟล์พร้อมระบุตำแหน่งที่จะเก็บไฟล์ภาพ
 - I = open([ระบุตำแหน่งที่จะเก็บภาพ])
 - 3. บันทึกข้อมูลภาพไปยังตำแหน่งที่เก็บไฟล์ตามที่ระบุไว้ในข้อ (2.)
 - I.write(d.read())
 - 4. ปิดไฟล์
 - l.close()

Next week: beautifulsoup