# Programming for Al

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## Web Scrapping

- Process to automatically extract the data from websites, web pages or online documents.
- Navigate websites, locate data and store it in a structured format

## Web Scrapping Techniques

### HTML Parsing:

Analyze html structure of a web page to extract data

#### CSS Selectors:

Use CSS selectors to target specific HTML elements

### JavaScript Rendering:

Executing java scripting code to access dynamic content

#### API Calls:

Accessing website data through official APIs

## Web Scrapping Tools

### Beautiful Soup:

- Popular python library for HTML parsing
- Used for small scale scrapping on static websites (don't rely on js)

### Scrapy:

- Full fledged web scrapping framework in python
- Used for large scale scrapping

#### Selenium:

- Multi language
- Automation tool for web browsers
- Scrapping data from websites which rely heavily on dynamic content (js)

## Import Beautiful Soup

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

## Let's Read HTML File

 with open("website.html") as file: contents=file.read()

## Creating a BeautifulSoup Instance

soup=BeautifulSoup(contents, "html.parser")

## Working with soup object

- print(soup.title)
- print(soup.title.string)
- print(soup)

## Indented code

• print(soup.prettify())

# Accessing the first tag of each type of element

print(soup.a) #First anchor tag

print(soup.li) #First li tag

How to access all the p tags, all the a tags????

## Use find\_all()

anchortags=soup.find\_all(name="a")

Returns a list of tags

## getText()

for tag in anchortags: print(tag.getText())

## get

for tag in anchortags: print(tag.get("href"))

# Finding a unique element with a particular id

headings= soup.find(name="h1", class?="name")

You can also search by class using class\_parameter of find.

## Selecting using CSS Selectors

Company\_url=soup.select\_one(selector="p a")

## Selecting using CSS Selectors

- Selecting via id
- Company\_url=soup.select\_one(selector="#name")

## Selecting using CSS Selectors

- Selecting via class
- Company\_url=soup.select(".heading")
  - Will select all the tags with a class named heading and will return a list

## Scrapping a Live Website

- Let's head over to:
  - https://news.ycombinator.com/news

# Try this code

```
response = requests.get("https://news.ycombinator.com/news")
yc_web_page = response.text
soup = BeautifulSoup(yc_web_page, "html.parser")
articles = soup.find_all(name="a", class_="storylink")
article_texts = []
article_links = []
for article_tag in articles:
    text = article_tag.getText()
    article_texts.append(text)
    link = article_tag.get("href")
    article_links.append(link)
article_upvotes = [score.getText() for score in soup.find_all(name="span", class_="score")]
print(article_texts)
print(article_links)
print(article_upvotes)
```

## Excercise

Print the title and link for the story

## Ethics in Web Scrapping

### Web scraping is now legal

Here's what that means for Data Scientists





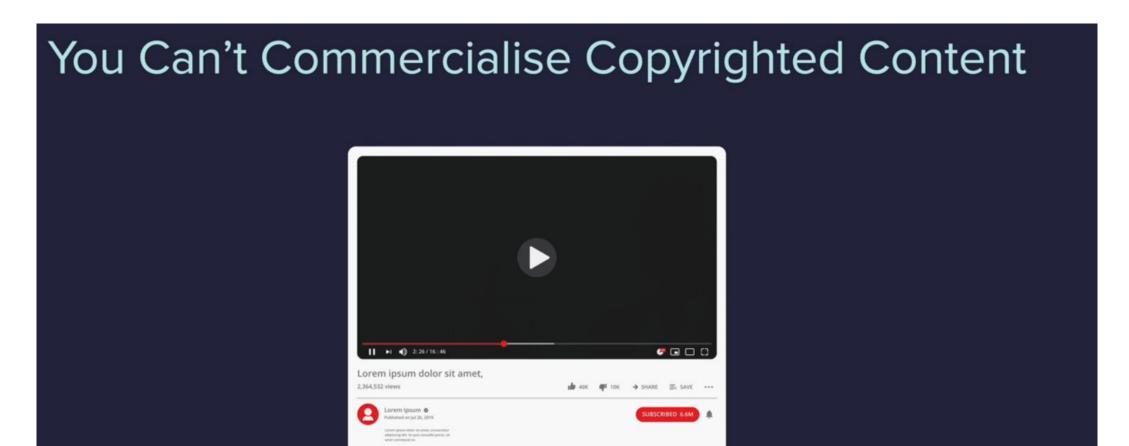
This story was sponsored by https://www.corbettanalytics.com.

In late 2019, the US Court of Appeals denied <u>LinkedIn's request</u> to prevent HiQ, an analytics company, from scraping its data.

The decision was a historic moment in the data privacy and data regulation era. It showed that any data that is *publicly available* and *not copyrighted* is fair game for web crawlers.

Top highlight

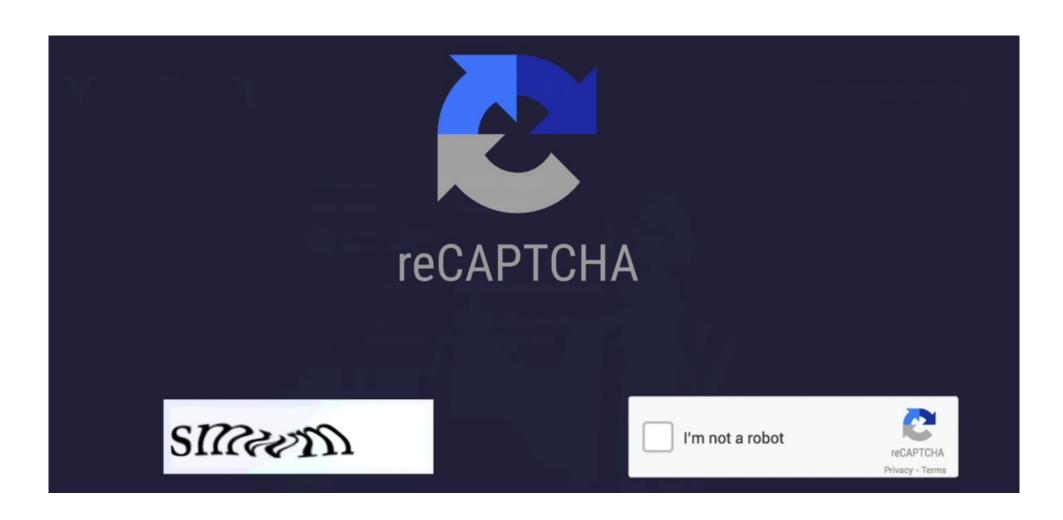
# You can't use copyrighted video as your own



## After Login you can't scrape



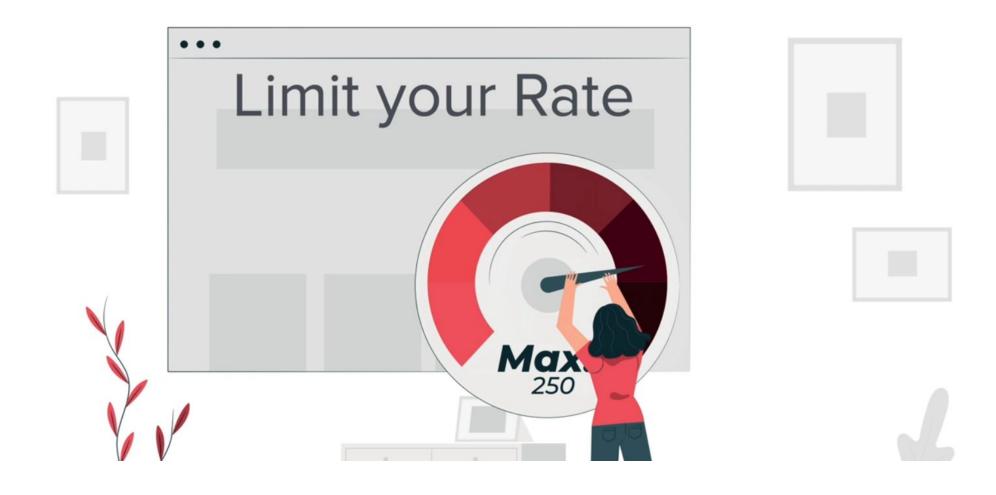
## Prevent code/bot from scrapping



## If there is an API, Go for it



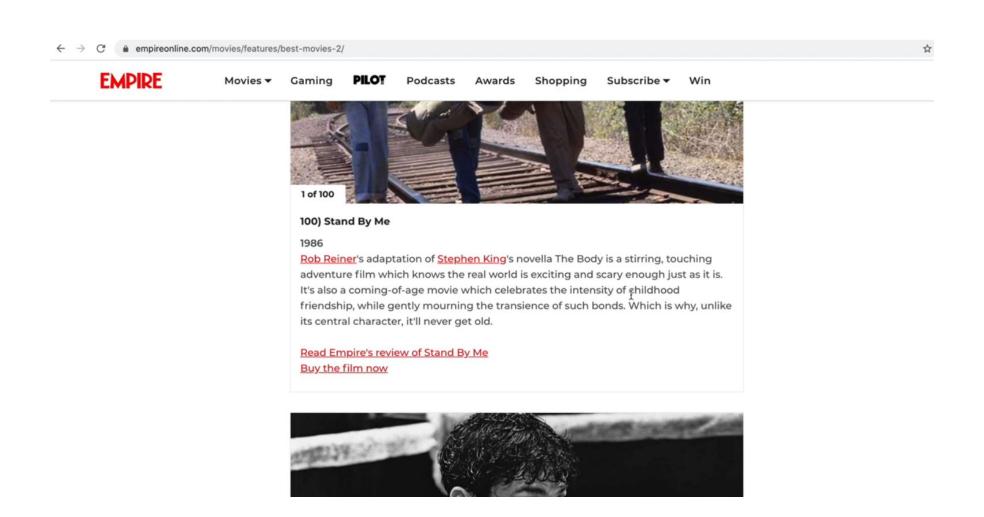
# In a minute scrape only for once



# At the end place robots.txt, to see what they allow and what they don't

Linkedin.com/robots.txt

### 100 best movies of all the time



# Web Scrapping using Beautiful Soup, Final Task

 Scrape the Title and Year of each movie and store it in a file called movies.txt