



Web Scrapping

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Today: Parsing & Storing Data

There are 3 common data formats in the web: CSV, XML & JSON

Available **here**: bit.ly/ak_ws

CSV

Filename: beers.csv

```
1 "Name","Appearance","Origin"  
2 "Edelweiss","White","Austria"  
3 "Cuv\e des Trolls","Blond","Belgium"  
4 "Choulette Ambr\e","Amber","France"  
5 "Gulden Draak","Dark","Belgium"
```

Comma-Separated Values

- Human readable plain text containing any number of records
- One row per record
- Fields of a record are separated by a comma
- Header row (optional)

CSV (3)

Pro's

- Very flat data
- Can be imported to excel and other working formats (and converted from there)

Con's

- There is a lack of standard:
 - ① Delimiters aren't always commas
 - ② Fields aren't always quoted
 - ③ Easy to make mistakes, hard to spot.

```
1 Name;Appearance;"Origin"  
2 Edelweiss;"White";Austria
```

```
1 Name Appearance Origin  
2 Edelweiss White Austria
```


XML

XML

Filename: beers.xml

```
1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2  <beers>
3    <title>Great beers</title>
4    <beer>
5      <name>Edelweiss</name>
6      <appearance>White</appearance>
7      <origin>Austria</origin>
8    </beer>
9    <beer>
10     <name>Cuve des Trolls</name>
11     <appearance>Blond</appearance>
12     <origin>Belgium</origin>
13   </beer>
14   ...
15 </beers>
```

Extensible Markup Language

- Human/machine readable text
- XML declaration line
- Focus on a document containing elements and nested sub-documents
- Elements composed of a tag and a content
- Several schemas systems on top of XML

JSON

JSON

Filename: beers.json

```
1  {
2    "title": "Great beers",
3    "beers": [
4      {
5        "name": "Edelweiss",
6        "appearance": "White",
7        "origin": "Austria"
8      },
9      {
10       "name": "Cuve des Trolls",
11       "appearance": "Blond",
12       "origin": "Belgium"
13     },
14     # ...
15   ]
16 }
```

JavaScript Object Notation

- Human readable text
- Format derived from JavaScript but completely independent
- Key-value pair datas
- Similar to Python dictionaries

This are web most used formats!

For scrapping, downloading a file, exporting data, sending api requests, it will not be your first time nor your latest.

Parsing

From Data Files into Python Objects

- JSON - Lists, Dictionaries, Beautiful Soup Object
- CSV - Lists, Dictionaries, Beautiful Soup Object
- XML - Lists, Dictionaries, Beautiful Soup Object

From Python Objects into Data Files

- JSON, CSV, XML - Lists
- JSON, CSV, XML - Dictionaries
- JSON, CSV, XML - Beautiful Soup Object

Parsing CSV Python

Filename: beers.csv

```
1  import csv
2
3  with open('beers.csv') as csv_file:
4      csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=',')
5      line_count = 0
6      for row in csv_reader:
7          if line_count == 0:
8              print(f'Column names are {", ".join(row)}')
9              line_count += 1
10         else:
11             print(f'\t{row[0]} works in the {row[1]} department,
12                                     and was born
13                                     in {row[2]}'.')
14
15         line_count += 1
16     print(f'Processed {line_count} lines.')
```

Filename: `beers.csv`

Scrapping

Can you avoid scrapping?

Yes, via API's! Technically, API stands for Application Programming Interface. At some point or another, most large companies have built APIs for their customers, or for internal use.

Sometimes there is no API. We have to scrape the HTML directly

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is a language that web pages are created in. HTML isn't a programming language, like Python — instead, it's a markup language that tells a browser how to layout content.

We can make a simple HTML document just using this tag:

```
1 <html>
2 </html>
```

Since we have no content, we won't see anything in the browser

HTML

Each HTML document is composed of the head tag, and the body tag. The main content of the web page goes into the body tag. The head tag contains metadata about the title of the page, and other information that generally isn't useful in web scraping:

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 </head>
4 <body>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This would still have no content

HelloWorld.HTML

We'll now add our first content to the page, in the form of the p tag. The p tag defines a paragraph, and any text inside the tag is shown as a separate paragraph:

```
1  <html>
2  <head>
3  </head>
4  <body>
5  <p>
6  Here's a paragraph of text!
7  </p>
8  <p>
9  Here's a second paragraph of text!
10 </p>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

Tags have commonly used names that depend on their position in relation to other tags:

- ❶ **child** — a child is a tag inside another tag. So the two `p` tags above are both children of the `body` tag.
- ❷ **parent** — a parent is the tag another tag is inside. Above, the `html` tag is the parent of the `body` tag.
- ❸ **sibling** — a sibling is a tag that is nested inside the same parent as another tag. For example, `head` and `body` are siblings, since they're both inside `html`.

HTML Tags

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 </head>
4 <body>
5 <p>
6 Here's a paragraph of text!
7 <a href="https://www.dataquest.io">Learn Data Science Online</a>
8 </p>
9 <p>
10 Here's a second paragraph of text!
11 <a href="https://www.python.org">Python</a> </p>
12 </body></html>
```

In the above example, we added two a tags. a tags are links, and tell the browser to render a link to another web page. The href property of the tag determines where the link goes.

a and **p** are extremely common html tags. Here are a few others:

- ❶ **div** — indicates a division, or area, of the page.
- ❷ **b** — bolds any text inside.
- ❸ **i** — italicizes any text inside.
- ❹ **table** — creates a table.
- ❺ **form** — creates an input form.

For a full list of tags, look [here](#).

The Requests Library

The first thing we'll need to do to scrape a web page is to download the page. We can download pages using the Python **requests** library. –¿ How would we do this with anaconda?

he requests library will make a GET request to a web server, which will download the HTML contents of a given web page for us. There are several different types of requests we can make using requests, of which GET is just one.

```
1 import requests
2 page =requests.get("http://dataquestio.github.io/web-scraping-
                      pages/simple.html")
3 page
```

Status Codes

- 200: OK
- 300: Resource moved
- 400: Something bad, Your fault
- 500: Something bad, server fault.

We can print out the HTML content of the page using the content property:

```
1 import requests
2 page =requests.get("http://dataquestio.github.io/web-scraping-
                      pages/simple.html")
3
4
5 page.status_code
6 page.content
```


CSS Selector

```
1 .the_class
```

```
1 <div class="the_class">  
2   Some text  
3 </div>
```

Additional documentation for **selectors**.

Parsing Using BeautifulSoup

We can use the BeautifulSoup library to parse this document, and extract the text from the p tag. We first have to import the library, and create an instance of the BeautifulSoup class to parse our document:

```
1  #Code Above
2  ...
3  from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
4  soup =BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')
5  print(soup.prettify())
```

We can now print out the HTML content of the page, formatted nicely, using the prettify method on the BeautifulSoup object:

Playing with soup

As all the tags are nested, we can move through the structure one level at a time. We can first select all the elements at the top level of the page using the children property of soup

```
1  #Code Above
2  ...
3  list(soup.children)
```

We can now select the html tag and its children by taking the third item in the list:

```
1  #Code Above
2  ...
3  html =list(soup.children) [2]
```

Hide yo kids (children)

Now, we can find the children inside the html tag:

```
1  #Code Above
2  ...
3  list(html.children)
```

Also, remember we still have the head and body tags, from which the head is a bit useless:

```
1  ...
2  body =list(html.children) [3]
3  list(body.children)
```

We can now isolate the p tag:

```
1 p =list(body.children)[1]  
2 p.get_text()
```

Additional methods

We can use the `find_all` method to get all the instances of a tag on a page, also, the `find` gets the first instance.

```
1 soup = BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')
2 soup.find_all('p')
3 soup.find('p')
```

Searching by class and ID

We download the page and create a beautiful soup object and use find_all to search for items by class or ID.

```
1  $page =requests.get("http://dataquestio.github.io/web-  
                                scraping-pages/ids\_and  
                                \_classes.html")$  
2  $soup =BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')soup$  
3  $soup.find\_all('p', class\_='outer-text')$  
4  $soup.find\_all(class\_="outer-text")$  
5  $soup.find\_all(id="first")$
```

Using CSS Selectors

They allow us to specify HTML Tags to style. Some examples:

- ❶ **p a**: finds all a tags inside of a p tag.
- ❷ **body p a**: finds all a tags inside of a p tag inside of a body tag.

You should use the method:

```
1  html.select('css_selector')
```


To look for html tags we do the following.

```
1 html.select('tag')
```

To refer to classes we use the . notation. As so:

```
1 html.select('.class')
```

To select ids from elements we have the #.

```
1 html.select('#id')
```

CSS Selectors

We can concatenate these elements with different concatenators:

- No space in between selectors will look for an element full filling all characteristics
- An space means to look for elements below in the hierarchy.
- An `>` will look for an immediate child

```
1      # This will select an elements with all characteristics
2      # <div class="card" id="main-card">
3      html.select('div.card#main-card')
4      # This will look for children in the hierarchy
5      # <div class="wrapper">
6      # ...
7      # <div class="card">
8      html.select('div.wrapper div.class')
9      # <div class="wrapper">
10     # <div class="card">
11     html.select('div.wrapper > div.class')
```

Data Extraction Exercise

Extract the 7 days weather from san francisco **here**.

- ① inspect with the console
- ② target the text within the extended forecast
- ③ Store:
 - The name of the forecast item
 - The description of the conditions
 - A short description of the conditions
 - The temperature low
 - Save all of this into a Pandas dataframe
 - Bonus: Do a plot of the fluctuation of the data

You can learn more about css selectors **here**

More Exercises when done with this one :)

What do you want to explore from the internet? The WWWeb is yours now!!

Additional exercise: What are you interested about? Actors, Books, Food recipes? **Show us what you can scrape!** Some of last years projects:

- Lawyer scrapper
- Amazon reviews scrapper
- Can you scrape "useful" data?