News Headline ETL Project

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OVERVIEW

There are a lot of news sources out there, so how do you find which articles are relevant to you? Creating clean ETL pipelines and reports can ensure the clear communication of that data. This project focuses on the ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processing of data and how it can deliver actionable insights.

FTI PROCESS

I. Extraction

We used two different sources that provided data used in our final project. The first was data from allsides.com, a news website that ranks articles based on their political leanings. Our process was creating a python script that would web-scrape relevant headlines on allsides.com based on their CSS tags in the HTML code. The fields of interest included the following:

- Article Name
- Article Sub-heading
- Category
- Source
- Article URL

Data Scrape

```
In [6]: | # URL of page to be scraped
url = 'https://www.allsides.com/unbiased-balanced-news'
response = requests.get(url)
response.status_code

Out[6]: 200

In [7]: | html = response.content
soup = bs(html, "lxml")
    # Sources
    source = soup.find("div", class_="row-fluid bias-trio-wrapper")
    source_name = source.find_all("div", class_="news-source")
    # Articles
    article = soup.find("div", class_="row-fluid bias-trio-wrapper")
    article_name = article.find_all("div", class_="news-title")

    # Category
    category_name = soup.find_all("div", class_="news-topic")

    # Source url
    article_sub_header = soup.find_all("div", class_="topic-description")

# Source url
    article_url = soup.find("div", class_="row-fluid bias-trio-wrapper")
    article_urls = article_url.find_all("div', class_="news-title")

In [8]: | | print(len(article_urls))
    print(len(article_sub_header))
    print(len(article_sub_header))
    print(len(article_sub_header))
    print(len(article_name))
    print(len(article_name))
    print(len(source_name))
    print(len(source_name))
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```

Figure 1: Data Scrape Code

The second data source was from The Guardian's API (Application Programming Interface). The Guardian created a useful API so to deliver the same information as listed above.

API Data Scrape

```
In [11]: > search=["opinion","technology","politics","economy"]
                  for news in search:
                       api_urls = f"https://content.guardianapis.com/search?q={news}&show-fields=trailText,headline&api-key={api_key}"
                       response = requests.get(api_urls)
                       data=response.json()
                       for x in range (0,10):
                            t In Tange (0,10).
title=data["response"]["results"][x]["fields"]["headline"]
webUrl=data["response"]["results"][x]["webUrl"]
subheader=data["response"]["results"][x]["fields"]["trailText"]
section=data["response"]["results"][x]["sectionName"]
source_input="The Guardian"
                            articles.append(title)
                             sub_headers.append(subheader)
                            urls.append(webUrl)
                            categories.append(section)
                            sources.append(source_input)
In [12]: M print(len(sources))
                  print(len(articles))
                  print(len(categories))
                 print(len(sub headers))
                 print(len(urls))
                 85
                  85
```

Figure 2: API Data Scrape Code

II. Transformation

To transform public data and use it in our study, our process was the following:

- a. For the web-scraped data, we put our extracted data into lists to turn this into a dataframe. The same process was done for the data extracted through The Guardian's API.
- b. The Guardian API and web-scraped data were then joined together in a single dataframe. This was the "headlines" dataFrame.
- c. We created two more dataframes for categories of news and a sources dataframe (where the news came from). In order to make sure each source had a *unique identifier*, we created a script that would loop through our data and assign and id number to each respective source/category. This would avoid duplicate entries of unique identifies connected to each article.

Unique Categories/Sources Data Scrape

```
In [13]: M
    categories_unique = []
    for x in categories:
        if x not in categories_unique:
            categories_unique.append(x)
    print(len(categories_unique))

sources_unique = []
    for x in sources:
        if x not in sources_unique:
            sources_unique.append(x)
    print(len(sources_unique))
```

Figure 3: Unique Categories Assignment

III. Load

After all data was loaded into data frame, we connected to PostgreSQL using PG admin. An ERD was created using the quick database diagrams website and the initial code to create our initial table schema in postgres was exported as well.

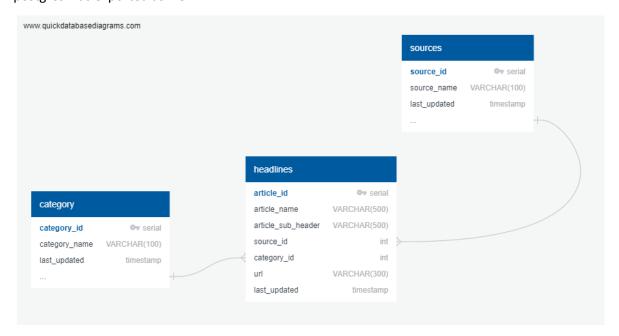


Figure 4: ERD Diagram

We then connected to our postgres database through pandas. The data was then loaded into Postgres using pandas "to_sql" code.

At this point, we could run queries in postgres to deliver the most relevant news articles, or search for a specific article faster than navigating through a website.

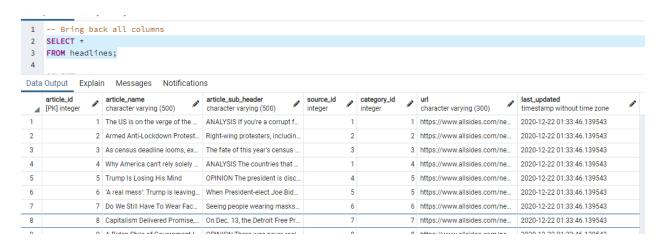


Figure 5: SQL Query #1

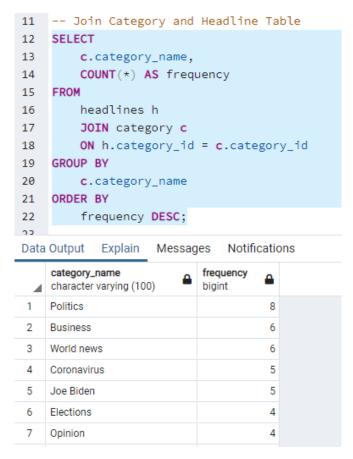


Figure 6: SQL Query #2

```
24 -- Join all tables / Find specific articles
25 SELECT
26
        h.article_id,
27
       h.article_name,
        s.source_name,
28
29
         c.category_name
30 FROM
31
         headlines h
32
         JOIN category c ON h.category_id = c.category_id
33
         JOIN sources s ON h.source_id = s.source_id
34 WHERE
     s.source_name = 'The Guardian' AND c.category_name = 'Business';
35
36
Data Output Explain Messages Notifications
             article_name character varying (500)
                                      ■ source_name character varying (100)
   article_id
                                                                   category_name
 integer
                                                                   character varying (100)
1
             77 Reshape the economy for our ... The Guardian
                                                                   Business
2
             79 Only state investment can revi... The Guardian
                                                                   Business
3
             81 Why low inflation is a worryin... The Guardian
                                                                   Business
4
             85 Families 'facing hardest perio... The Guardian
                                                                  Business
```

Figure 7: SQL Query #3

Works Cited

- **1.** "Allsides | Balanced News Via Media Bias Ratings For An Unbiased News Perspective". *Allsides*, 2019, https://www.allsides.com/unbiased-balanced-news. Accessed 21 Dec 2020.
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