

# Web Scraping with Python

```
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```

## Description of the project

*That is a Script for Webscraping. The main goal of this script is to demonstrate the variety of possibilities of how to collect data with python.*

### Explanation of the content:

- **1) Web Scraping with Beautiful Soup:**

The code grabs all "li" elements from the HTML, navigates to all "a" tags, extracts the text from that element, transforms it into a pandas dataframe and saves it into a "h\_terms.csv" file.

- **2) Web Scraping with lxml:**

Parse data (S&P 500) from yahoo finance and save it as a dataframe. Second example is similar, but with an XML file. It is navigated to a tag and all child elements of that tag are printed out.

- **3) Interaction with HTML and Web APIs:**

in the last example, the code grabs data from a JSON file through an API and puts out the content.

## 1) Web Scraping with Beautiful Soup

Data source: <https://www.computer-dictionary-online.org> (<https://www.computer-dictionary-online.org>)

In [57]:

```
# Import requests for getting the URL and BeautifulSoup for webscraping.
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

# Get the URL here.
r = requests.get("https://www.computer-dictionary-online.org/glossary/h.html")
# Get the content.
c = r.content

# Get the HTML element.
soup = BeautifulSoup(c, "html.parser")
```

In [58]:

```
# Find all list-elements in HTML.
all = soup.find_all("li")
```

In [59]:

```
# Create a list and iterate through all a-elements.
# Then get the text of that element and list it out
list = []
for item in all:
    list.append(str(item.find_all("a")[0].text))
```

In [60]:

```
# Import pandas and create namespace pd.
import pandas as pd
```

In [61]:

```
# Create a Pandas dataframe object.
df = pd.DataFrame(list)
```

In [62]:

```
# Creates a *.csv file in saves it within the scrapped data.
df.to_csv('h_terms.csv', index=False)
```

## 2) ... with lxml

### 2.1) Parsing HTML

In this example it is tried to get information about the previous close, open and the volume of the S&P 500. The data source is <https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/%5EGSPC?p=%5EGSPC>. Parsing HTML should be demonstrated by that example.

## 2.2) Parsing XML

Exmple number two shows how to parse XML data from

## 2.1) Parsing HTML

Data source: <https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/%5EGSPC?p=%5EGSPC>  
(<https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/%5EGSPC?p=%5EGSPC>)

In [63]:

```
# Import the packages.  
from lxml.html import parse  
from urllib.request import urlopen
```

In [64]:

```
# Parse the data.  
parsed = parse(urlopen('https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/%5EGSPC?p=%5EGSPC'))  
parsed
```

Out[64]:

```
<lxml.etree._ElementTree at 0x22308bc1d48>
```

In [65]:

```
# Return the HTML element object.  
doc = parsed.getroot()  
doc
```

Out[65]:

```
<Element html at 0x22307274ef8>
```

In [66]:



```
# Get the objects that display "a" elements.
links = doc.findall('.//a')
links[15:30]
```

Out[66]:

```
[<Element a at 0x2230727a318>,
 <Element a at 0x2230727a228>,
 <Element a at 0x2230727a4f8>,
 <Element a at 0x2230727a188>,
 <Element a at 0x2230727a138>,
 <Element a at 0x22308ad5638>,
 <Element a at 0x22308ad5548>,
 <Element a at 0x22308ad55e8>,
 <Element a at 0x22308ad54a8>,
 <Element a at 0x22308ad5598>,
 <Element a at 0x22309c59728>,
 <Element a at 0x22309c59598>,
 <Element a at 0x22309c592c8>,
 <Element a at 0x22309c594a8>,
 <Element a at 0x22309c59778>]
```

In [67]:



```
# Get a link out of the list.
lnk = links[18]
```

In [68]:



```
# Give the URL back of the link.
lnk.get('href')
```

Out[68]:

```
'/news/us-stock-market-overview-stocks-230045758.html'
```

In [69]:



```
# Finally get the content back.
lnk.text_content()
```

Out[69]:

```
'US Stock Market Overview - Stocks Slide on Profit Taking Despite Strong Jobs Data'
```

In [70]:



```
# Now a list will be created, that show all URLs conected to that site.
urls = [lnk.get('href') for lnk in doc.findall('.//a')]
urls[-10:]
```

Out[70]:

```
['/watchlists',
 '/portfolios',
 '/screener',
 '/premium?ncid=navbarprem_fqbo1nu0ks0',
 '/calendar',
 '/industries',
 'https://money.yahoo.com',
 '/videos/',
 '/news/',
 '/tech']
```

In [71]:



```
# Now find the calls and puts data of the site.
tables = doc.findall('.//table')
calls = tables[0]
puts = tables[-40:]
```

In [72]:



```
# Find all header lines of the elements.
rows = calls.findall('.//tr')
rows
```

Out[72]:

```
[<Element tr at 0x22309c5dc28>,
 <Element tr at 0x22309c5dcc8>,
 <Element tr at 0x22309c5da98>]
```

In [73]:



```
# Extract the data out of the headers.
def _unpack(row, kind='td'):
    elems = row.findall('.//%s' % kind)
    return [val.text_content() for val in elems]
```

In [74]:



```
_unpack(rows[2], kind='td')
```

Out[74]:

```
['Volume', '1,851,359,693']
```

In [75]:

```
# Combine steps to get a dataframe. To do that first of all import libraries.
from pandas.io.parsers import TextParser
```

In [76]:

```
# Define a function for conversion of types automatically.
def parse_options_data(table):
    rows = table.findall('...tr')
    header = _unpack(rows[0], kind='th')
    data = [_unpack(r) for r in rows[0:]]
    return TextParser(data, names=header).get_chunk()
```

In [77]:

```
# Call the function to get the Output.
call_data = parse_options_data(calls)
call_data
```

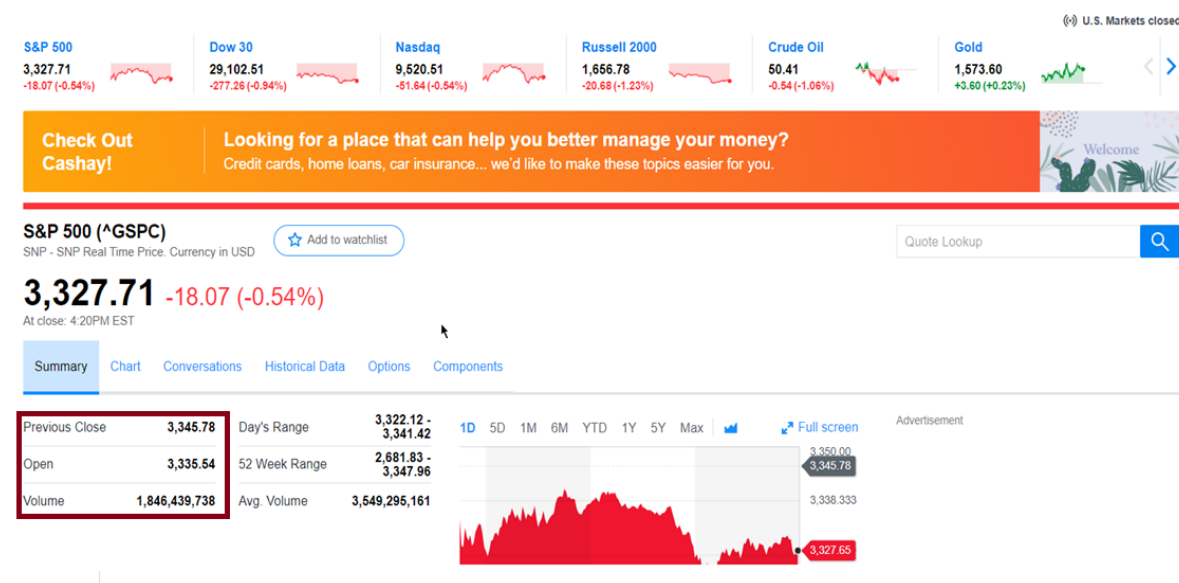
Out[77]:

	0	1
0	Previous Close	3,345.78
1	Open	3,335.54
2	Volume	1,851,359,693

In [78]:

```
# Online site shown to prove that the file worked.
from IPython.display import Image
Image("online_site.png")
```

Out[78]:



## 2.2) Parsing XML

In [79]:

```
# Import objectify.  
from lxml import objectify
```

In [80]:

```
# Set the path, ...  
path = 'letterVanGogh.xml'  
# ... parse the object ...  
parsed = objectify.parse(open(path))  
# ... and get reference to the root element.  
root = parsed.getroot()
```

In [81]:

```
# Put out the whole content of the first "listPerson" tag in the document,  
# and rint out all child elements of that tag.  
for elem in root.teiHeader.fileDesc.sourceDesc.listPerson.person:  
    for child in elem.getchildren():  
        data = []  
        data.append(child.text)  
        print(data)
```

```
['Vincent van Gogh']  
['Theo van Gogh']  
['Harry Gladwell']  
['18']  
['described as a "young Englishman" in the letter, obviously V. Van\n  
Gogh\'s roommate']  
['Mr Tersteeg']
```

### 3) Interaction with HTML and Web APIs

Data source: <https://samples.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London,uk&appid=b6907d289e10d714a6e88b30761fae22>  
(<https://samples.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London,uk&appid=b6907d289e10d714a6e88b30761fae22>)

In [82]:

```
import requests
```

In [83]:

```
# Assigning the API to the "url" variable.  
url = 'https://samples.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London,uk&appid=b6907d289e10d714a6e88b30761fae22'
```

In [89]:



```
# Get the webpage
resp = requests.get(url)
# Response 200 is the expected output. It is the request for a successful HTTP request.
resp
```

Out[89]:

&lt;Response [200]&gt;

In [90]:



```
# Get parsed object back.
data = resp.json()
print(data)
```

```
{'coord': {'lon': -0.13, 'lat': 51.51}, 'weather': [{'id': 300, 'main': 'Drizzle', 'description': 'light intensity drizzle', 'icon': '09d'}], 'base': 'stations', 'main': {'temp': 280.32, 'pressure': 1012, 'humidity': 81, 'temp_min': 279.15, 'temp_max': 281.15}, 'visibility': 10000, 'wind': {'speed': 4.1, 'deg': 80}, 'clouds': {'all': 90}, 'dt': 1485789600, 'sys': {'type': 1, 'id': 5091, 'message': 0.0103, 'country': 'GB', 'sunrise': 1485762037, 'sunset': 1485794875}, 'id': 2643743, 'name': 'London', 'cod': 200}
```