SEP	20
Title	Bulk Item Loader
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SEP-020: Bulk Item Loader

Introduction

Just as Item Loaders "provide a convenient mechanism for populating scraped Items", the Bulk Item Loader provides a convenient mechanism for populating Item Loaders.

Rationale

There are certain markup patterns that lend themselves quite nicely to automated parsing, for example the <table> tag outlines such a pattern for populating a database table with the embedded <tr>
 elements denoting the rows and the further embedded <td>elements denoting the individual fields.

One pattern that is particularly well suited for auto-populating an Item Loader is the definition list:

Within the <dl> each <dt> would contain the Field name and the following <dd> would contain the Field value.

How it works

Without a bulk loader a programmer needs to specifically hardcode all the entries that are needed. With the bulk loader on the other hand, just a seed point is required.

Before

```
xpath = '//div[@class="geeks"]/dl/dt[contains(text(),"%s")]/following-sibling::dd[1]//text()'
gl = XPathItemLoader(response=response, item=dict())
gl.default_output_processor = Compose(TakeFirst(), lambda v: v.strip())
gl.add_xpath('nacker', xpath % 'hacker')
gl.add_xpath('nerd', xpath % 'nerd')
```

After

```
bil = BulkItemLoader(response=response)
bil.parse_dl('//div[@class="geeks"]/dl')
```

Code Proposal

This is a working code sample that covers just the basics.

Example Spider

This spider uses the bulk loader above.

Spider code

```
from scrapy.spider import BaseSpider
from scrapy.contrib.loader.bulk import BulkItemLoader

class W3cSpider(BaseSpider):
    name = "w3c"
    allowed_domains = ["w3.org"]
    start_urls = ('http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/lists.html',)

def parse(self, response):
    el = BulkItemLoader(response=response)
    el.parse_dl('//dl[2]')
    item = el.load_item()

from pprint import pprint
```

pprint(item)

Log Output

```
u'",
u'Pour in wet ingredients.',
u'',
u'Mix for 10 minutes.',
          u'',
u'Bake for one hour at 300 degrees.',
```

Notes

Other parsers can also be dropped in such as:

- parse_table () with column designations for key and value,
- parse_ul () with a key/value separator designation,
- parse_ol () with a key/value separator designation,
- parse () with a designation for key/value tags.

Actually this touches on the subject of embedded intelligence as it would be possible, with a little bootstrapping for what goes where, for a general parser to just go out and grab all of the above.