

Web Scraping Lab

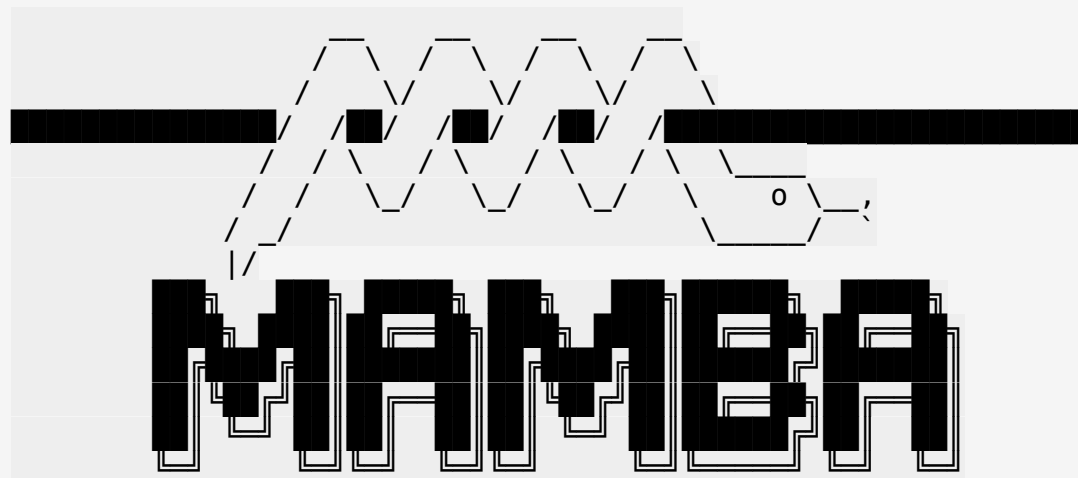
Estimated time needed: **30** minutes

Objectives

After completing this lab you will be able to:

For this lab, we are going to be using Python and several Python libraries. Some of these libraries might be installed in your lab environment or in SN Labs. Others may need to be installed by you. The cells below will install these libraries when executed.

```
!mamba install bs4==4.10.0 -y
!pip install lxml==4.6.4
!mamba install html5lib==1.1 -y
# !pip install requests==2.26.0
```



mamba (1.4.2) supported by @QuantStack

GitHub: <https://github.com/mamba-org/mamba>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/QuantStack>

Looking for: ['bs4==4.10.0']

```
ain/linux-64 - 0.0 B / 0.0 MB @ 0.0 MB/s
0.1s
pkgs/main/noarch 0.0 B / 0.0 MB @ 0.0 MB/s
0.1s
pkgs/r/linux-64 0.0 B / 0.0 MB @ 0.0 MB/s
```

```

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pkgs/r/linux-64 - 0.0 B / ???MB @ ???
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1.0MB/s 0.3s
pkgs/main/noarch - 425.9kB / ???MB @
1.5MB/s 0.3s
pkgs/r/linux-64 - 389.1kB / ???MB @
1.4MB/s 0.3s
pkgs/r/noarch - 311.3kB / ???MB @
1.1MB/s 0.3sain/linux-64 - 704.5kB / ???MB
@ 1.9MB/s 0.4s
pkgs/r/linux-64 - 610.3kB / ???MB @
1.8MB/s 0.4s
pkgs/r/noarch - 446.5kB / ???MB @
1.3MB/s 0.4sain/noarch - 873.1kB @
2.3MB/s 0.4s
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2.4MB/s 0.5s
pkgs/r/linux-64 - 1.2MB / ???MB @
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pkgs/r/linux-64 - 1.5MB / ???MB @
2.7MB/s 0.6s
pkgs/r/noarch - 995.3kB / ???MB @
1.8MB/s 0.6sain/linux-64 - 1.9MB / ???MB
@ 2.9MB/s 0.7s
pkgs/r/noarch - 1.2MB / ???MB @
2.0MB/s 0.7sain/linux-64 - 2.3MB / ???MB
@ 3.0MB/s 0.8s
pkgs/r/noarch - 1.7MB / ???MB @
2.3MB/s 0.8sain/linux-64 - 2.7MB / ???MB
@ 3.2MB/s 0.9s
pkgs/r/noarch - 2.1MB / ???MB @
2.4MB/s 0.9sain/linux-64 - 3.0MB / ???MB
@ 3.3MB/s 1.0sain/linux-64 -
3.7MB / ???MB @ 3.4MB/s 1.1sain/linux-64
- 4.0MB / ???MB @ 3.4MB/s
1.2sain/linux-64 - 4.4MB / ???MB @
3.5MB/s 1.3sain/linux-64 - 4.9MB / ???MB

```

```
@ 3.6MB/s 1.4sain/linux-64 _____
5.4MB / ???.?MB @ 3.6MB/s 1.5sain/linux-64
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3.7MB/s 1.7sain/linux-64 _____ 6.5MB / ???.?MB
@ 3.7MB/s 1.8sain/linux-64 _____
6.9MB / ???.?MB @ 3.7MB/s 1.9sain/linux-64
7.1MB @ 3.7MB/s 2.0s
e/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python
```

Updating specs:

- bs4==4.10.0
- ca-certificates
- certifi
- openssl

Package Size	Version	Build	Channel
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Install:

+ bs4	4.10.0	hd3eb1b0_0	pkgs/main/noarch
10kB			

Upgrade:

- ca-certificates	2023.5.7	hbcca054_0	conda-forge
+ ca-certificates	2024.3.11	h06a4308_0	pkgs/main/linux-64
130kB			
- openssl	1.1.1t	h0b41bf4_0	conda-forge
+ openssl	1.1.1w	h7f8727e_0	pkgs/main/linux-64
4MB			

Downgrade:

- beautifulsoup4	4.11.1	pyha770c72_0	conda-forge
+ beautifulsoup4	4.10.0	pyh06a4308_0	pkgs/main/noarch
87kB			

Summary:

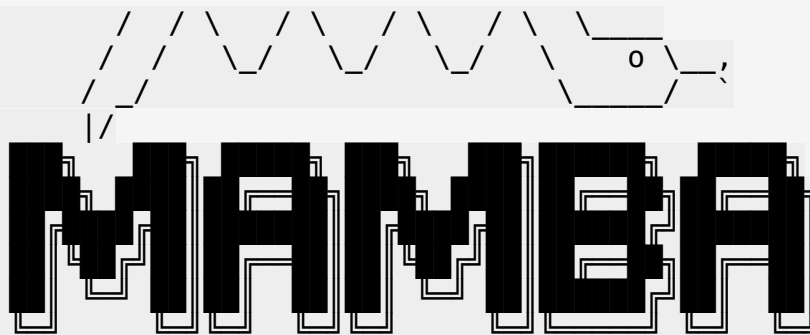
Install: 1 packages
Upgrade: 2 packages
Downgrade: 1 packages

Total download: 4MB

```

0.0 B 0.0s
Extracting 0
0.0s 0.0 B beautifulsoup4 0.0s
Extracting 0
0.0s 435.4kB openssl 0.1s
Extracting (3) 0 beautifulsoup4
0.0s 0 beautifulsoup4
0.1s 0 beautifulsoup4
0.2s 0 beautifulsoup4
0.3s 0 bs4
0.4s 0 bs4
0.5s 0 bs4
0.6s 0 bs4
0.7s 0 ca-certificates
0.8s 0 ca-certificates
0.9s 0 ca-certificates
1.0s 0 ca-certificates
1.1s 0 openssl
1.2s 0 openssl
1.3s 2 openssl 1.4s 3
openssl 1.5s==4.6.4
Downloading lxml-4.6.4-cp37-cp37m-
manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.manylinux_2_24_x86_64.whl
(6.3 MB)
6.3/6.3 MB 56.4 MB/s eta
0:00:00:00:0100:01
l
Attempting uninstall: lxml
Found existing installation: lxml 4.9.2
Uninstalling lxml-4.9.2:
Successfully uninstalled lxml-4.9.2
Successfully installed lxml-4.6.4
```





mamba (1.4.2) supported by @QuantStack

GitHub: <https://github.com/mamba-org/mamba>
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/QuantStack>

Looking for: ['html5lib==1.1']

pkgs/main/linux-64	Using
cache	
pkgs/main/noarch	Using
cache	
pkgs/r/linux-64	Using
cache	
pkgs/r/noarch	Using
cache	

Pinned packages:
- python 3.7.*

Transaction

Prefix: /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python

Updating specs:

- html5lib==1.1
- ca-certificates
- certifi
- openssl

Package	Version	Build	Channel	Size
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Install:

+ html5lib	1.1	pyhd3eb1b0_0	pkgs/main/noarch	93kB
+ webencodings	0.5.1	py37_1	pkgs/main/linux-64	20kB

Summary:

Install: 2 packages

Total download: 113kB

```

0.0 B 0.0s
Extracting 0.0 B html5lib 0.0s
Extracting 0.0 B html5lib 0.1s
Extracting 0.0s
354.2kB/s 0.3s
[+] 0.3s
Downloading 112.6kB
0.2s
Extracting (2) 0 html5lib
0.0s 0 html5lib
0.1s 0 html5lib
0.2s 0 html5lib
0.3s 0 webencodings
0.4s 0 webencodings
0.5s 0 webencodings
0.6s 1 webencodings 0.7s
93.0kB @

```

Import the required modules and functions

```

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup # this module helps in web scrapping.
import requests # this module helps us to download a web page

```

Beautiful Soup is a Python library for pulling data out of HTML and XML files, we will focus on HTML files. This is accomplished by representing the HTML as a set of objects with methods used to parse the HTML. We can navigate the HTML as a tree and/or filter out what we are looking for.

Consider the following HTML:

```

%%html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>

```

```

</head>
<body>
<h3><b id='boldest'>Lebron James</b></h3>
<p> Salary: $ 92,000,000 </p>
<h3> Stephen Curry</h3>
<p> Salary: $85,000, 000 </p>
<h3> Kevin Durant </h3>
<p> Salary: $73,200, 000</p>
</body>
</html>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

```

We can store it as a string in the variable HTML:

```

html="<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><title>Page
Title</title></head><body><h3><b id='boldest'>Lebron James</b></h3><p>
Salary: $ 92,000,000 </p><h3> Stephen Curry</h3><p> Salary: $85,000,
000 </p><h3> Kevin Durant </h3><p> Salary: $73,200,
000</p></body></html>"

```

To parse a document, pass it into the BeautifulSoup constructor, the BeautifulSoup object, which represents the document as a nested data structure:

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

First, the document is converted to Unicode, (similar to ASCII), and HTML entities are converted to Unicode characters. BeautifulSoup transforms a complex HTML document into a complex tree of Python objects. The BeautifulSoup object can create other types of objects. In this lab, we will cover BeautifulSoup and Tag objects that for the purposes of this lab are identical, and NavigableString objects.

We can use the method prettify() to display the HTML in the nested structure:

```

print(soup.prettify())

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      Page Title
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h3>
      <b id="boldest">
        Lebron James
      </b>
    </h3>

```

```

<p>
  Salary: $ 92,000,000
</p>
<h3>
  Stephen Curry
</h3>
<p>
  Salary: $85,000, 000
</p>
<h3>
  Kevin Durant
</h3>
<p>
  Salary: $73,200, 000
</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Tags

Let's say we want the title of the page and the name of the top paid player we can use the Tag. The Tag object corresponds to an HTML tag in the original document, for example, the tag title.

```

tag_object=soup.title
print("tag object:",tag_object)

tag object: <title>Page Title</title>

```

we can see the tag type bs4.element.Tag

```

print("tag object type:",type(tag_object))

tag object type: <class 'bs4.element.Tag'>

```

If there is more than one Tag with the same name, the first element with that Tag name is called, this corresponds to the most paid player:

```

tag_object=soup.h3
tag_object

<h3><b id="boldest">Lebron James</b></h3>

```

Enclosed in the bold attribute b, it helps to use the tree representation. We can navigate down the tree using the child attribute to get the name.

Children, Parents, and Siblings

As stated above the Tag object is a tree of objects we can access the child of the tag or navigate down the branch as follows:


```
tag_child =tag_object.b
tag_child

<b id="boldest">Lebron James</b>
```

You can access the parent with the parent

```
parent_tag=tag_child.parent
parent_tag

<h3><b id="boldest">Lebron James</b></h3>
```

this is identical to

```
tag_object

<h3><b id="boldest">Lebron James</b></h3>
```

tag_object.parent is the body element.

```
tag_object.parent

<body><h3><b id="boldest">Lebron James</b></h3><p> Salary: $
92,000,000 </p><h3> Stephen Curry</h3><p> Salary: $85,000, 000
</p><h3> Kevin Durant </h3><p> Salary: $73,200, 000</p></body>
```

tag_object.sibling is the paragraph element

```
sibling_1=tag_object.next_sibling
sibling_1

<p> Salary: $ 92,000,000 </p>
```

sibling_2 is the header element which is also a sibling of both sibling_1 and tag_object

```
sibling_2=sibling_1.next_sibling
sibling_2

<h3> Stephen Curry</h3>
```

Using the object sibling_2 and the property next_sibling to find the salary of Stephen Curry:

```
sibling_2.next_sibling

<p> Salary: $85,000, 000 </p>
```

HTML Attributes

If the tag has attributes, the tag `id="boldest"` has an attribute `id` whose value is `boldest`. You can access a tag's attributes by treating the tag like a dictionary:

```
tag_child['id']  
'boldest'
```

You can access that dictionary directly as `attrs`:

```
tag_child.attrs  
{'id': 'boldest'}
```

You can also work with Multi-valued attribute check out [1] for more.

We can also obtain the content of the attribute of the tag using the Python `get()` method.

```
tag_child.get('id')  
'boldest'
```

Navigable String

A string corresponds to a bit of text or content within a tag. BeautifulSoup uses the `NavigableString` class to contain this text. In our HTML we can obtain the name of the first player by extracting the string of the Tag object `tag_child` as follows:

```
tag_string=tag_child.string  
tag_string  
'Lebron James'
```

we can verify the type is `NavigableString`

```
type(tag_string)  
bs4.element.NavigableString
```

A `NavigableString` is just like a Python string or Unicode string, to be more precise. The main difference is that it also supports some BeautifulSoup features. We can convert it to string object in Python:

```
unicode_string = str(tag_string)  
unicode_string  
'Lebron James'
```

Filters allow you to find complex patterns, the simplest filter is a string. In this section we will pass a string to a different filter method and BeautifulSoup will perform a match against that exact string. Consider the following HTML of rocket launches:

```
%%html
<table>
  <tr>
    <td id='flight' >Flight No</td>
    <td>Launch site</td>
    <td>Payload mass</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td><a
href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida'>Florida</a></td>
    <td>300 kg</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td><a href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas'>Texas</a></td>
    <td>94 kg</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td><a href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida'>Florida</a>
</td>
    <td>80 kg</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

We can store it as a string in the variable table:

```
table="<table><tr><td id='flight' >Flight No</td><td>Launch
site</td><td>Payload mass</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td><a
href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida'>Florida</a></td><td>300
kg</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td><a
href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas'>Texas</a></td><td>94
kg</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td><a
href='https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida'>Florida</a> </td><td>80
kg</td></tr></table>"

table_bs = BeautifulSoup(table, "html.parser")
```

find All

The find_all() method looks through a tag's descendants and retrieves all descendants that match your filters.

Name

When we set the name parameter to a tag name, the method will extract all the tags with that name and its children.

```
table_rows=table_bs.find_all('tr')
table_rows

[<tr><td id="flight">Flight No</td><td>Launch site</td><td>Payload
mass</td></tr>,
  <tr><td>1</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a></td><td>300
kg</td></tr>,
  <tr><td>2</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a></td><td>94
kg</td></tr>,
  <tr><td>3</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a> </td><td>80
kg</td></tr>]
```

The result is a Python Iterable just like a list, each element is a tag object:

```
first_row =table_rows[0]
first_row

<tr><td id="flight">Flight No</td><td>Launch site</td><td>Payload
mass</td></tr>
```

The type is tag

```
print(type(first_row))

<class 'bs4.element.Tag'>
```

we can obtain the child

```
first_row.td

<td id="flight">Flight No</td>
```

If we iterate through the list, each element corresponds to a row in the table:

```
for i,row in enumerate(table_rows):
    print("row",i,"is",row)

row 0 is <tr><td id="flight">Flight No</td><td>Launch
site</td><td>Payload mass</td></tr>
row 1 is <tr><td>1</td><td><a
```

```

href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a></td><td>300
kg</td></tr>
row 2 is <tr><td>2</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a></td><td>94
kg</td></tr>
row 3 is <tr><td>3</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a> </td><td>80
kg</td></tr>

```

As row is a cell object, we can apply the method `find_all` to it and extract table cells in the object cells using the tag `td`, this is all the children with the name `td`. The result is a list, each element corresponds to a cell and is a Tag object, we can iterate through this list as well. We can extract the content using the string attribute.

```

for i,row in enumerate(table_rows):
    print("row",i)
    cells=row.find_all('td')
    for j,cell in enumerate(cells):
        print('column',j,"cell",cell)

row 0
column 0 cell <td id="flight">Flight No</td>
column 1 cell <td>Launch site</td>
column 2 cell <td>Payload mass</td>
row 1
column 0 cell <td>1</td>
column 1 cell <td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a></td>
column 2 cell <td>300 kg</td>
row 2
column 0 cell <td>2</td>
column 1 cell <td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a></td>
column 2 cell <td>94 kg</td>
row 3
column 0 cell <td>3</td>
column 1 cell <td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a> </td>
column 2 cell <td>80 kg</td>

```

If we use a list we can match against any item in that list.

```

list_input=table_bs .find_all(name=["tr", "td"])
list_input

[<tr><td id="flight">Flight No</td><td>Launch site</td><td>Payload
mass</td></tr>,
 <td id="flight">Flight No</td>,
 <td>Launch site</td>,

```

```

<td>Payload mass</td>,
<tr><td>1</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a></td><td>300
kg</td></tr>,
<td>1</td>,
<td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a></td>,
<td>300 kg</td>,
<tr><td>2</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a></td><td>94
kg</td></tr>,
<td>2</td>,
<td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a></td>,
<td>94 kg</td>,
<tr><td>3</td><td><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a> </td><td>80
kg</td></tr>,
<td>3</td>,
<td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a>
</td>,
<td>80 kg</td>]

```

Attributes

If the argument is not recognized it will be turned into a filter on the tag's attributes. For example the id argument, BeautifulSoup will filter against each tag's id attribute. For example, the first td elements have a value of id of flight, therefore we can filter based on that id value.

```

table_bs.find_all(id="flight")

[<td id="flight">Flight No</td>]

```

We can find all the elements that have links to the Florida Wikipedia page:

```

list_input=table_bs.find_all(href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Florida")
list_input

[<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a>,
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a>]

```

If we set the href attribute to True, regardless of what the value is, the code finds all tags with href value:

```

table_bs.find_all(href=True)

[<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a>,
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas">Texas</a>,
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida">Florida</a>]

```

There are other methods for dealing with attributes and other related methods; Check out the following link

Using the logic above, find all the elements without href value

```
table_bs.find_all('a', href=False)
[]
```

Using the soup object soup, find the element with the id attribute content set to "boldest".

```
soup.find_all(id="boldest")
[<b id="boldest">Lebron James</b>]
```

string

With string you can search for strings instead of tags, where we find all the elements with Florida:

```
table_bs.find_all(string="Florida")
['Florida', 'Florida']
```

find

The find_all() method scans the entire document looking for results, it's if you are looking for one element you can use the find() method to find the first element in the document. Consider the following two table:

```
%%html
<h3>Rocket Launch </h3>

<p>
<table class='rocket'>
  <tr>
    <td>Flight No</td>
    <td>Launch site</td>
    <td>Payload mass</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>Florida</td>
    <td>300 kg</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>Texas</td>
    <td>94 kg</td>
  </tr>
```


We create a BeautifulSoup object two_tables_bs

```
two_tables_bs= BeautifulSoup(two_tables, 'html.parser')
```

We can find the first table using the tag name table

```
two_tables_bs.find("table")
```

```
<table class="rocket"><tr><td>Flight No</td><td>Launch site</td><td>Payload mass</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Florida</td><td>300 kg</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Texas</td><td>94 kg</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Florida </td><td>80 kg</td></tr></table>
```

We can filter on the class attribute to find the second table, but because class is a keyword in Python, we add an underscore.

```
two_tables_bs.find("table",class_='pizza')
```

```
<table class="pizza"><tr><td>Pizza Place</td><td>Orders</td><td>Slices </td></tr><tr><td>Domino's Pizza</td><td>10</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Little Caesars</td><td>12</td><td>144 </td></tr><tr><td>Papa John's</td><td>15 </td><td>165</td></tr></table>
```

We Download the contents of the web page:

```
url = "http://www.ibm.com"
```

We use get to download the contents of the webpage in text format and store in a variable called data:

```
data = requests.get(url).text
```

We create a BeautifulSoup object using the BeautifulSoup constructor

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(data,"html.parser") # create a soup object using the variable 'data'
```

Scrape all links

```
for link in soup.find_all('a',href=True): # in html anchor/link is represented by the tag <a>
```

```
    print(link.get('href'))
```

```
https://www.ibm.com/hybrid-cloud?lnk=hpUSbt1
https://www.ibm.com/consulting
```

Scrape all images Tags

```
for link in soup.find_all('img'):# in html image is represented by the tag <img>
    print(link)
    print(link.get('src'))
```

Scrape data from HTML tables

#The below url contains an html table with data about colors and color codes.

```
url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DA0321EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/datasets/HTMLColorCodes.html"
```

Before proceeding to scrape a web site, you need to examine the contents, and the way data is organized on the website. Open the above url in your browser and check how many rows and columns are there in the color table.

```
# get the contents of the webpage in text format and store in a variable called data
data = requests.get(url).text

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

#find a html table in the web page
table = soup.find('table') # in html table is represented by the tag <table>

#Get all rows from the table
for row in table.find_all('tr'): # in html table row is represented by the tag <tr>
    # Get all columns in each row.
    cols = row.find_all('td') # in html a column is represented by the tag <td>
    color_name = cols[2].string # store the value in column 3 as color_name
    color_code = cols[3].string # store the value in column 4 as color_code
    print("{}--->{}".format(color_name,color_code))
```

```
Color Name--->None
lightsalmon--->#FFA07A
salmon--->#FA8072
darksalmon--->#E9967A
lightcoral--->#F08080
coral--->#FF7F50
tomato--->#FF6347
orangered--->#FF4500
gold--->#FFD700
```

```
orange--->#FFA500
darkorange--->#FF8C00
lightyellow--->#FFFFE0
lemonchiffon--->#FFFACD
papayawhip--->#FFEFD5
moccasin--->#FFE4B5
peachpuff--->#FFDAB9
palegoldenrod--->#EEE8AA
khaki--->#F0E68C
darkkhaki--->#BDB76B
yellow--->#FFFF00
lawngreen--->#7CFC00
chartreuse--->#7FFF00
limegreen--->#32CD32
lime--->#00FF00
forestgreen--->#228B22
green--->#008000
powderblue--->#B0E0E6
lightblue--->#ADD8E6
lightskyblue--->#87CEFA
skyblue--->#87CEEB
deepskyblue--->#00BFFF
lightsteelblue--->#B0C4DE
dodgerblue--->#1E90FF
```

Scrape data from HTML tables into a DataFrame using BeautifulSoup and Pandas

```
import pandas as pd

#The below url contains html tables with data about world population.
url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_population"
```

Before proceeding to scrape a web site, you need to examine the contents, and the way data is organized on the website. Open the above url in your browser and check the tables on the webpage.

```
# get the contents of the webpage in text format and store in a
variable called data
data = requests.get(url).text

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

#find all html tables in the web page
tables = soup.find_all('table') # in html table is represented by the
tag <table>
```

```
# we can see how many tables were found by checking the length of the
tables list
len(tables)
```

30

Assume that we are looking for the 10 most densely populated countries table, we can look through the tables list and find the right one we are look for based on the data in each table or we can search for the table name if it is in the table but this option might not always work.

```
for index,table in enumerate(tables):
    if ("10 most densely populated countries" in str(table)):
        table_index = index
print(table_index)
```

7

See if you can locate the table name of the table, 10 most densely populated countries, below.

```
print(tables[table_index].prettify())
<table class="wikitable sortable" style="text-align:right">
  <caption>
    10 most densely populated countries
    <small>
      (with population above 5 million)
    </small>
    <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-:10_105-0">
      <a href="#cite_note-:10-105">
        [100]
      </a>
    </sup>
  </caption>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th scope="col">
        Rank
      </th>
      <th scope="col">
        Country
      </th>
      <th scope="col">
        Population
      </th>
      <th scope="col">
        Area
        <br/>
        <small>
```

```

(km
<sup>
2
</sup>
)
</small>
</th>
<th scope="col">
Density
<br/>
<small>
(pop/km
<sup>
2
</sup>
)
</small>
</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
1
</td>
<td align="left">
<span class="flagicon">
<span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
<span>

</span>
</span>
</span>
<a href="/wiki/Singapore" title="Singapore">
Singapore
</a>
</td>
<td>
5,921,231
</td>
<td>
719
</td>
<td>

```

```

8,235
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
2
</td>
<td align="left">
<span class="flagicon">
<span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
<span>

</span>
</span>
</span>
<a href="/wiki/Bangladesh" title="Bangladesh">
Bangladesh
</a>
</td>
<td>
165,650,475
</td>
<td>
148,460
</td>
<td>
1,116
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
3
</td>
<td align="left">
<p>
<span class="flagicon">
<span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
<span>

    </span>
    </span>
    </span>
    <a href="/wiki/State_of_Palestine" title="State of Palestine">
    Palestine
    </a>
    <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-106">
    <a href="#cite_note-106">
    [note 3]
    </a>
    </sup>
    <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-107">
    <a href="#cite_note-107">
    [101]
    </a>
    </sup>
    </p>
</td>
<td>
    5,223,000
</td>
<td>
    6,025
</td>
<td>
    867
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    4
</td>
<td align="left">
    <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
    <span>
    
    </span>
    </span>
    </span>
    <a href="/wiki/Taiwan" title="Taiwan">
      Taiwan
    </a>
    <sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-108">
      <a href="#cite_note-108">
        [note 4]
      </a>
    </sup>
  </td>
  <td>
    23,580,712
  </td>
  <td>
    35,980
  </td>
  <td>
    655
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    5
  </td>
  <td align="left">
    <span class="flagicon">
      <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
        <span>
          
        </span>
      </span>
    </span>
    <a href="/wiki/South_Korea" title="South Korea">
      South Korea
    </a>
  </td>
  <td>
    51,844,834
  </td>

```



```

<td>
  99,720
</td>
<td>
  520
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  6
</td>
<td align="left">
  <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
      <span>
        
      </span>
    </span>
  </span>
  <a href="/wiki/Lebanon" title="Lebanon">
    Lebanon
  </a>
</td>
<td>
  5,296,814
</td>
<td>
  10,400
</td>
<td>
  509
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  7
</td>
<td align="left">
  <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
      <span>
        
    </span>
  </span>
</span>
<a href="/wiki/Rwanda" title="Rwanda">
  Rwanda
</a>
</td>
<td>
  13,173,730
</td>
<td>
  26,338
</td>
<td>
  500
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  8
</td>
<td align="left">
  <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
      <span>
        
      </span>
    </span>
  </span>
  <a href="/wiki/Burundi" title="Burundi">
    Burundi
  </a>
</td>
<td>
  12,696,478

```

```

</td>
<td>
  27,830
</td>
<td>
  456
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  9
</td>
<td align="left">
  <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
      <span>
        
      </span>
    </span>
  </span>
  <a href="/wiki/Israel" title="Israel">
    Israel
  </a>
</td>
<td>
  9,402,617
</td>
<td>
  21,937
</td>
<td>
  429
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  10
</td>
<td align="left">
  <span class="flagicon">
    <span class="mw-image-border" typeof="mw:File">
      <span>

```

```


</span>
</span>
</span>
<a href="/wiki/India" title="India">
India
</a>
</td>
<td>
1,389,637,446
</td>
<td>
3,287,263
</td>
<td>
423
</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

```

population_data = pd.DataFrame(columns=["Rank", "Country",
"Population", "Area", "Density"])

```

```

for row in tables[table_index].tbody.find_all("tr"):
    col = row.find_all("td")
    if (col != []):
        rank = col[0].text
        country = col[1].text
        population = col[2].text.strip()
        area = col[3].text.strip()
        density = col[4].text.strip()
        population_data = population_data.append({"Rank":rank,
"Country":country, "Population":population, "Area":area,
"Density":density}, ignore_index=True)

```

```

population_data

```

Rank	Country	Population	Area
Density			
0 1	Singapore	5,921,231	719
8,235			

1	2	Bangladesh	165,650,475	148,460
1,116				
2	3	\n Palestine[note 3][101]\n\n	5,223,000	6,025
867				
3	4	Taiwan[note 4]	23,580,712	35,980
655				
4	5	South Korea	51,844,834	99,720
520				
5	6	Lebanon	5,296,814	10,400
509				
6	7	Rwanda	13,173,730	26,338
500				
7	8	Burundi	12,696,478	27,830
456				
8	9	Israel	9,402,617	21,937
429				
9	10	India	1,389,637,446	3,287,263
423				

Scrape data from HTML tables into a DataFrame using BeautifulSoup and read_html

Using the same `url`, `data`, `soup`, and `tables` object as in the last section we can use the `read_html` function to create a DataFrame.

Remember the table we need is located in `tables[table_index]`

We can now use the `pandas` function `read_html` and give it the string version of the table as well as the `flavor` which is the parsing engine `bs4`.

```
pd.read_html(str(tables[5]), flavor='bs4')
```

[illegible]

on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
 Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
 on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
 Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
 on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
 Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
 on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.

0	NaN
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	NaN
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

Most populous countries \	
Unnamed: 1_level_1	
Unnamed: 1_level_2	
Unnamed: 1_level_3	
Unnamed: 1_level_4	
Unnamed: 1_level_5	
Unnamed: 1_level_6	
Unnamed: 1_level_7	
Unnamed: 1_level_8	
Unnamed: 1_level_9	
Unnamed: 1_level_10	
Unnamed: 1_level_11	
0	Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues...
1	China[B]
2	India
3	United States

```
4 Indonesia
5 Pakistan
6 Brazil
7 Nigeria
8 Bangladesh
9 Russia
10 Mexico
11 World total
12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...
```

```
2000 \
  Unnamed: 2_level_1
  Unnamed: 2_level_2
  Unnamed: 2_level_3
  Unnamed: 2_level_4
  Unnamed: 2_level_5
  Unnamed: 2_level_6
  Unnamed: 2_level_7
  Unnamed: 2_level_8
  Unnamed: 2_level_9
  Unnamed: 2_level_10
  Unnamed: 2_level_11
0 NaN
1 1270
2 1053
3 283
4 212
5 136
6 176
7 123
8 131
9 146
10 103
11 6127
12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...
```

```
2015 \
  Unnamed: 3_level_1
  Unnamed: 3_level_2
  Unnamed: 3_level_3
  Unnamed: 3_level_4
  Unnamed: 3_level_5
  Unnamed: 3_level_6
  Unnamed: 3_level_7
  Unnamed: 3_level_8
  Unnamed: 3_level_9
  Unnamed: 3_level_10
  Unnamed: 3_level_11
0 NaN
```

1	1376
2	1311
3	322
4	258
5	208
6	206
7	182
8	161
9	146
10	127
11	7349
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

	2030[A] \
	Unnamed: 4_level_1
	Unnamed: 4_level_2
	Unnamed: 4_level_3
	Unnamed: 4_level_4
	Unnamed: 4_level_5
	Unnamed: 4_level_6
	Unnamed: 4_level_7
	Unnamed: 4_level_8
	Unnamed: 4_level_9
	Unnamed: 4_level_10
	Unnamed: 4_level_11
0	NaN
1	1416
2	1528
3	356
4	295
5	245
6	228
7	263
8	186
9	149
10	148
11	8501
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.

Unnamed: 5_level_1

Unnamed: 5_level_2

Unnamed: 5_level_3

Unnamed: 5_level_4


```

Unnamed: 5_level_5
Unnamed: 5_level_6
Unnamed: 5_level_7
Unnamed: 5_level_8
Unnamed: 5_level_9
Unnamed: 5_level_10
Unnamed: 5_level_11
0 NaN
1 NaN
2 NaN
3 NaN
4 NaN
5 NaN
6 NaN
7 NaN
8 NaN
9 NaN
10 NaN
11 NaN
12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...
,
0 1
0 NaN Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues...]

```

The function `read_html` always returns a list of DataFrames so we must pick the one we want out of the list.

```

population_data_read_html = pd.read_html(str(tables[5]), flavor='bs4')
[0]
population_data_read_html

```

```

# \
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info
on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
0 NaN
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10
11 NaN
12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

```

```

Most populous countries \
  Unnamed: 1_level_1
  Unnamed: 1_level_2
  Unnamed: 1_level_3
  Unnamed: 1_level_4
  Unnamed: 1_level_5
  Unnamed: 1_level_6
  Unnamed: 1_level_7
  Unnamed: 1_level_8
  Unnamed: 1_level_9
  Unnamed: 1_level_10
  Unnamed: 1_level_11
0  Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues...
1                                     China[B]
2                                     India
3                                     United States
4                                     Indonesia
5                                     Pakistan
6                                     Brazil
7                                     Nigeria
8                                     Bangladesh
9                                     Russia
10                                    Mexico
11                                    World total
12  Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

```

```

2000 \
  Unnamed: 2_level_1
  Unnamed: 2_level_2
  Unnamed: 2_level_3
  Unnamed: 2_level_4
  Unnamed: 2_level_5
  Unnamed: 2_level_6
  Unnamed: 2_level_7
  Unnamed: 2_level_8
  Unnamed: 2_level_9
  Unnamed: 2_level_10
  Unnamed: 2_level_11
0                                     NaN
1                                     1270
2                                     1053
3                                     283
4                                     212
5                                     136
6                                     176
7                                     123
8                                     131
9                                     146
10                                    103
11                                    6127

```

12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

	2015 \
	Unnamed: 3_level_1
	Unnamed: 3_level_2
	Unnamed: 3_level_3
	Unnamed: 3_level_4
	Unnamed: 3_level_5
	Unnamed: 3_level_6
	Unnamed: 3_level_7
	Unnamed: 3_level_8
	Unnamed: 3_level_9
	Unnamed: 3_level_10
	Unnamed: 3_level_11
0	NaN
1	1376
2	1311
3	322
4	258
5	208
6	206
7	182
8	161
9	146
10	127
11	7349
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

	2030[A] \
	Unnamed: 4_level_1
	Unnamed: 4_level_2
	Unnamed: 4_level_3
	Unnamed: 4_level_4
	Unnamed: 4_level_5
	Unnamed: 4_level_6
	Unnamed: 4_level_7
	Unnamed: 4_level_8
	Unnamed: 4_level_9
	Unnamed: 4_level_10
	Unnamed: 4_level_11
0	NaN
1	1416
2	1528
3	356
4	295
5	245
6	228
7	263
8	186
9	149

10	148
11	8501
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.

Unnamed: 5_level_1

Unnamed: 5_level_2

Unnamed: 5_level_3

Unnamed: 5_level_4

Unnamed: 5_level_5

Unnamed: 5_level_6

Unnamed: 5_level_7

Unnamed: 5_level_8

Unnamed: 5_level_9

Unnamed: 5_level_10

Unnamed: 5_level_11

0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN
5	NaN
6	NaN
7	NaN
8	NaN
9	NaN
10	NaN
11	NaN

```
12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...
```

We can also use the `read_html` function to directly get DataFrames from a `url`.

```
dataframe_list = pd.read_html(url, flavor='bs4')
```

We can see there are 25 DataFrames just like when we used `find_all` on the `soup` object.

```
len(dataframe_list)
```

27

27

```
dataframe_list[5]
```

#	\	Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
		Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.
0		NaN
1		1

2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	NaN

12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

	Most populous countries \
	Unnamed: 1_level_1
	Unnamed: 1_level_2
	Unnamed: 1_level_3
	Unnamed: 1_level_4
	Unnamed: 1_level_5
	Unnamed: 1_level_6
	Unnamed: 1_level_7
	Unnamed: 1_level_8
	Unnamed: 1_level_9
	Unnamed: 1_level_10
	Unnamed: 1_level_11
0	Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues...
1	China[B]
2	India
3	United States
4	Indonesia
5	Pakistan
6	Brazil
7	Nigeria
8	Bangladesh
9	Russia
10	Mexico
11	World total
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

2000 \

	Unnamed: 2_level_1
	Unnamed: 2_level_2
	Unnamed: 2_level_3
	Unnamed: 2_level_4
	Unnamed: 2_level_5
	Unnamed: 2_level_6
	Unnamed: 2_level_7
	Unnamed: 2_level_8
	Unnamed: 2_level_9
	Unnamed: 2_level_10
	Unnamed: 2_level_11
0	NaN
1	1270
2	1053
3	283
4	212
5	136
6	176
7	123
8	131
9	146
10	103
11	6127
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...
	2015 \
	Unnamed: 3_level_1
	Unnamed: 3_level_2
	Unnamed: 3_level_3
	Unnamed: 3_level_4
	Unnamed: 3_level_5
	Unnamed: 3_level_6
	Unnamed: 3_level_7
	Unnamed: 3_level_8
	Unnamed: 3_level_9
	Unnamed: 3_level_10
	Unnamed: 3_level_11
0	NaN
1	1376
2	1311
3	322
4	258
5	208
6	206
7	182
8	161
9	146
10	127
11	7349

12 Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

	2030[A] \
	Unnamed: 4_level_1
	Unnamed: 4_level_2
	Unnamed: 4_level_3
	Unnamed: 4_level_4
	Unnamed: 4_level_5
	Unnamed: 4_level_6
	Unnamed: 4_level_7
	Unnamed: 4_level_8
	Unnamed: 4_level_9
	Unnamed: 4_level_10
	Unnamed: 4_level_11
0	NaN
1	1416
2	1528
3	356
4	295
5	245
6	228
7	263
8	186
9	149
10	148
11	8501
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. There is more info on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org.

Unnamed: 5_level_1

Unnamed: 5_level_2

Unnamed: 5_level_3

Unnamed: 5_level_4

Unnamed: 5_level_5

Unnamed: 5_level_6

Unnamed: 5_level_7

Unnamed: 5_level_8

Unnamed: 5_level_9

Unnamed: 5_level_10

Unnamed: 5_level_11

0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN
5	NaN
6	NaN
7	NaN
8	NaN
9	NaN
10	NaN
11	NaN
12	Notes: .mw-parser-output .reflist{font-size:90...

We can also use the `match` parameter to select the specific table we want. If the table contains a string matching the text it will be read.

```
pd.read_html(url, match="10 most densely populated countries",  
flavor='bs4')[0]
```

Rank	Country	Population	Area(km2)
Density(pop/km2)			
0 1	Singapore	5921231	719
8235			
1 2	Bangladesh	165650475	148460
1116			
2 3	Palestine[note 3][101]	5223000	6025
867			
3 4	Taiwan[note 4]	23580712	35980
655			
4 5	South Korea	51844834	99720
520			
5 6	Lebanon	5296814	10400
509			
6 7	Rwanda	13173730	26338

500				
7	8	Burundi	12696478	27830
456				
8	9	Israel	9402617	21937
429				
9	10	India	1389637446	3287263
423				

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Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2021-08-04	0.2	Made changes to markdown of nextsibling	
2020-10-17	0.1	Joseph Santarcangelo	Created initial version of the lab

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