Country Heads Web Scraping

This project is dedicated to extracting and organizing comprehensive data about country heads and key government officials across various nations. The data was gathered using web scraping techniques in Python and has been structured to ensure accuracy and consistency.

Below is a summary of the fields included in the final dataset.

Fields in the final dataset

Field	Description	
ISO2CODE	The ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code for the country	
Country_Head_Name_EN	The name of the country in English	
Country_Head_Name_AR	The name of the country in Arabic	
Designation_EN	The official title or position (e.g., President, King, Interior Minister,	
	Defense Minister) in English.	
Person_Name_EN	The name of the individual holding the position in English	
Person_Name_AR	The name of the individual holding the position in Arabic.	
Assumed_Office_Date	The date on which the individual assumed office.	
Image_URL	The URL linking to the image of the individual	
ID	A unique identifier for each country	
Designation_ID	A unique identifier for each official title or position	
Person_ID	A unique identifier for each individual holding a position	

Notes:

- Some of these fields were collected from Wikipedia pages, while others were created as unique identifiers to ensure data integrity.
- Not all Arabic names are included due to the absence of Arabic versions on Wikipedia for some entries.

Libraries Used

This project utilizes several Python libraries to handle various tasks such as web scraping, data manipulation, and URL encoding. Below is a brief overview of each library and its role in the project:

Library	Description	
urllib.parse	Specifically, the `quote` function is used to encode URLs by	
	converting special characters into percent-encoded formats,	
	ensuring that the URLs are properly formatted for web requests.	
Pandas (`pd`)	A powerful data manipulation library used to create and manage	
	DataFrames. It plays a crucial role in organizing, analyzing, and	
	exporting the collected data.	
re	The regular expression library is used for string manipulation,	
	allowing for pattern matching and text extraction tasks essential for	
	cleaning and processing data.	
requests	A simple and elegant HTTP library for making web requests. It is used	
	to send requests to web pages and retrieve the HTML content	
	needed for data extraction.	
BeautifulSoup from `bs4`	A library for parsing HTML and XML documents. It is used to navigate	
	and extract data from the HTML content retrieved by `requests`,	
	making the web scraping process more manageable.	

Main Functions Used

This section outlines the key functions used in the project, including their inputs and outputs. All URLs used are from Wikipedia:

Function	Input	Output
get_country_data	A Wikipedia URL containing	Retrieves the country's ISO2CODE,
	country ISO codes.	the name of the country in English
		(`Country_Head_Name_EN`), and
		the URL for the country
		(`Country_URL`).
get_arabic_wikipedia_link	The English Wikipedia link for	Obtains the corresponding Arabic
	a person or a country.	Wikipedia link.
get_country_name_arabic	The Arabic Wikipedia URL for a	Retrieves the Arabic name of the
	person or country.	country or person.
fetch_government_data	The Wikipedia English URL for	Collects government-related data,
	the country.	including the official title in English
		(`Designation_EN`) and the name
		of the person in English
		(`Person_Name_EN`).
get_person_data_main	The Wikipedia URL for the	Retrieves the assumed office date
	person's page.	(`Assumed_Office_Date`) and the
		image URL (`Image_URL`) for the
		person.
extract_defense_ministers_fr	The Wikipedia link for defense	Extracts data about defense
om_table	ministers and the index of the	ministers, including the country
	relevant table.	name (`State`), the name of the
		defense minister
		(`Defense_Minister_Name`), and
		the URL for the defense minister
		page (`Defense_Minister_url`).
get_person_minister_data	The Wikipedia URL for the	Retrieves the image link for the
	defense/interior minister's	defense/interior minister.
	page.	
extract_interior_ministers_fro	The Wikipedia link for interior	Extracts data about interior
m_table	ministers and the index of the	ministers, including the country
	relevant table.	name (`State`), the name of the
		interior minister
		(`Interior_Minister_Name`), and
		the URL for the interior minister
		(`Interior_Minister_url`).

Transformations Functions Used

This section describes the auxiliary functions used in the project, which assist in data processing and manipulation:

Function	Purpose		
assign_country_url	Updates certain country URLs in the dataset as required by the team.		
expand_data	Appends the `Person_Name_EN` list and `Person_URL` list to the		
	DataFrame, expanding it with additional rows for each person.		
assign_designation_id	Adds a `Designation_ID` column to the DataFrame, assigning unique		
	identifiers to each official designation.		
has_date	Checks if the `Assumed_Office_Date` is a valid date, ensuring that the		
	date data is properly formatted and accurate.		
aggregate_designations	Merges duplicated names into a single row. For example, if a person		
	holds multiple titles (e.g., "President: X, Defense Minister: X"), they will		
	be combined into one record (e.g., "President/Defense Minister: X").		
add_defense_ministers	Iterates over the defense ministers' data and appends matching records		
	to the DataFrame. Specifically:		
	It loops through the data of defense ministers and checks for any		
	matches between the `State` (from the first DataFrame) and the		
	`Country_Head_Name_EN` (from the second DataFrame). If a match is		
	found, the corresponding defense minister data is appended to the new		
	DataFrame.		
	The second DataFrame is then combined with the appended data from		
	the new. The combined DataFrame is sorted by `ID` and		
	`Designation_ID`, and finally saved to an Excel sheet.		

Workflow Diagram

The diagram illustrates the workflow of the project, depicting how data is processed and integrated. Each step is represented by a node, with arrows showing the flow of data between them.

- Blue: Indicates fields that are included in the final data.
- Orange: Represents fields that are excluded from the final data.

