

# Data 2.0 Hackathon

## Web Scraping Workshop

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# What is web scraping?

- A method of extracting information from websites programmatically
- A way to convert semi-structured web data into usable, structured data that we can analyze

# Why is it useful, and when to use it?

- No API or readily available data
- Programmatically pull data from the web to save time from manual collection
- Useful for projects and capstones!

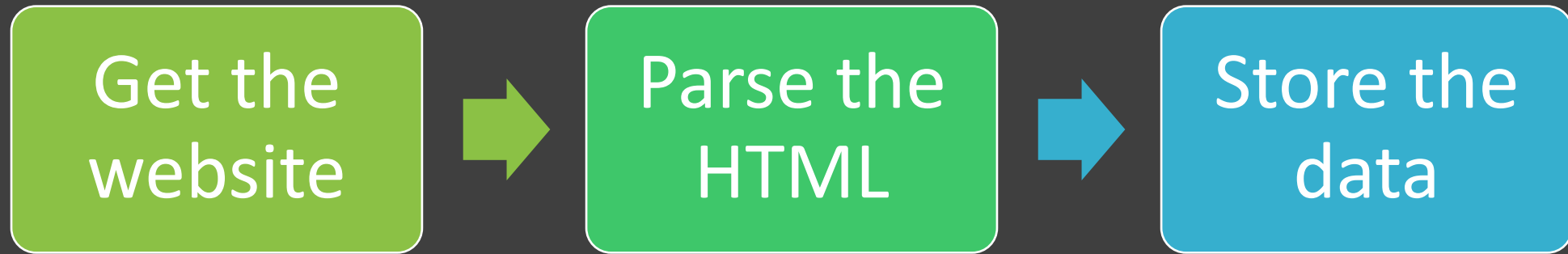
*“The Internet is one giant API – with a really terrible interface.”*

- Ryan Mitchell, author of Web Scraping with Python

# Agenda

1. Scraping workflow
2. HTML Basics
3. Pulling the web page with Requests
4. Parsing the HTML with BeautifulSoup
5. Storing your data
6. Other considerations

# Web Scraping Workflow



# Web Scrapping Workflow



# Web Scraping Workflow



```
import requests  
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup  
import csv
```



# HTML Basics

# HTML

*Hyper Text Markup Language provides structure for web pages.*

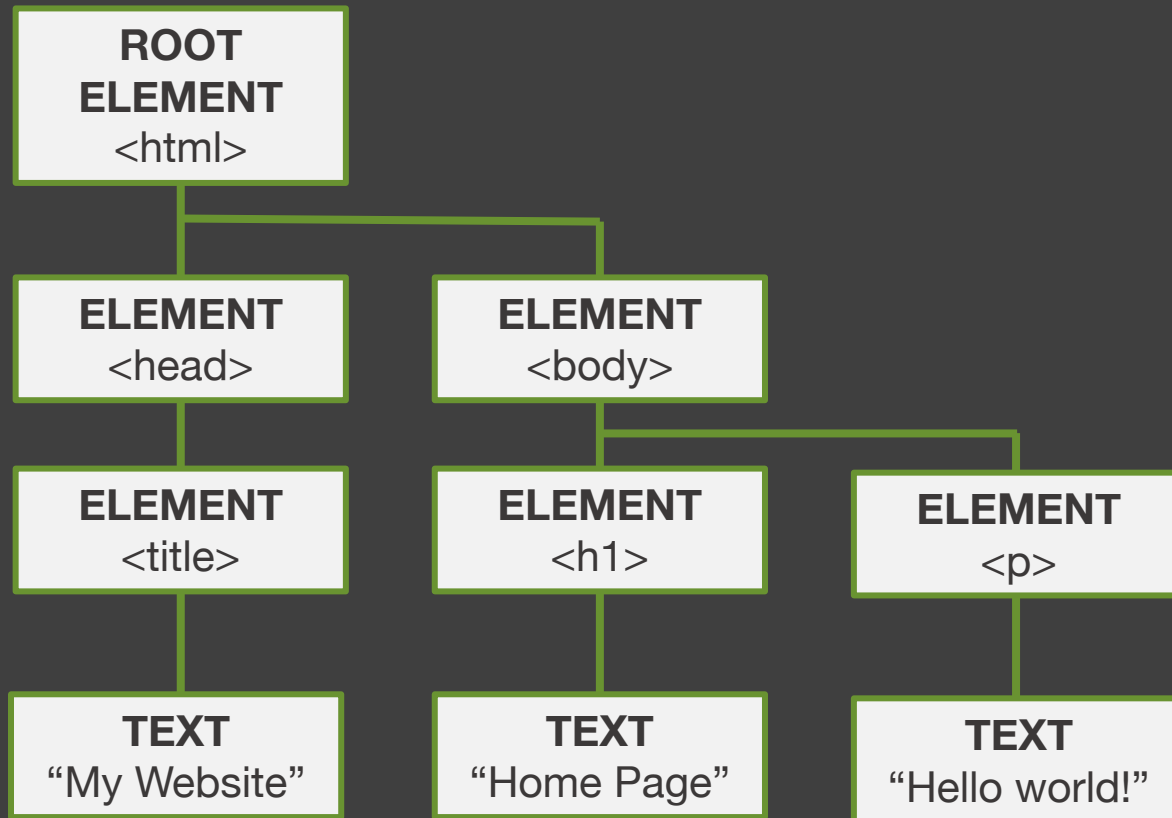
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a smaller heading</h2>
<a href="https://www.google.com">This is a link</a>


</body>
</html>
```

# Document Object Model

*The DOM creates an object-oriented model of the information to enable easier manipulation.*



# Get the website

*Using the Requests library*

# Requests library

- An easy way to send an HTTP request

```
url = "https://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/WSAP/2017/1/1/DailyHistory.html"  
response = requests.get(url)
```

- Access the response's body of content

```
content = response.content
```

# Parse the HTML

*Using the BeautifulSoup library*

# BeautifulSoup

## Make the Soup

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(content, "lxml")
```

## Navigate the Tree

- Using `.title`, `.contents`, `.children`, `.parent`, `.next_sibling`, `.text` etc.

## Search the Tree

- Using `find(tag)`, `find_all(tag)`, etc.

## Modify the Tree

- Using `decompose()`, `insert()`, `NavigableString()`, etc.

# Using Inspect Element

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the weather history for Singapore Payalebar, Singapore, for January 1, 2017. The page includes a navigation bar with tabs for Forecast, History, Calendar, Rain / Snow, and Health. The main content area shows the weather history for WSAP - January, 2017, with a date selector set to January 1, 2017. The weather history table shows the following data:

	Actual	Average (WSSS)	Record (WSSS)
<strong>Temperature</strong>			
Mean Temperature	29 °C	-	-
Max Temperature	32 °C	29 °C	31 °C (2000)
Min Temperature	26 °C	23 °C	22 °C (2013)
Cooling Degree Days	18		
Growing Degree Days	34 (Base 50)		
<strong>Moisture</strong>			
Dew Point	24 °C		
Average Humidity	79		

The Inspect Element tool is open on the right, showing the HTML structure of the page. The selected element is the date selector, with the following HTML structure:

```
<div id="location">...</div>
<div class="row collapse city-nav">...</div>
  <div id="profile_overlay" class="reveal-modal" data-reveal></div>
  <div class="row collapse">...</div>
  <div class="row collapse">
    ::before
    <div class="column large-8 right-spacing">
      <div class="daily-history-select">
        <div class="change-date">Change the Weather History Date:</div>
        <div class="history-date-select">...</div>
        <h2 class="history-date">Sunday, January 1, 2017</h2> == $0
        <div class="previous-link">...</div>
        <div class="next-link">...</div>
        <div id="#history-select-tabs">...</div>
        <script type="text/javascript">...</script>
      </div>
      <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" id="historyTable" class="responsive airport-history-summary-table">...</table>
      <div class="taC red b">Averages and records for this station are not official NWS values.</div>
      <table cellpadding="3" cellspacing="0" class="full" style="border-bottom: 1px solid #CCC;">...</table>
      <div class="taC tm10">...</div>
      <center class="clearfix">...</center>
      <h2>Daily Weather History Graph</h2>
      <div id="history-graph-image">...</div>
    </div>
  </div>
```



# Example 1: Wunderground

*# convert to object model*

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(content, "lxml")
```

*# parse HTML*

```
meantemp = soup.find_all('tr')[2].find_all('td')[1].find_all(attrs={"class": "wx-value"})[0].text
```

```
maxtemp = soup.find_all('tr')[3].find_all('td')[1].find_all(attrs={"class": "wx-value"})[0].text
```

```
mintemp = soup.find_all('tr')[4].find_all('td')[1].find_all(attrs={"class": "wx-value"})[0].text
```

```
precip = soup.find_all('tr')[13].find_all('td')[1].find_all(attrs={"class": "wx-value"})[0].text
```

```
wind = soup.find_all('tr')[17].find_all('td')[1].find_all(attrs={"class": "wx-value"})[0].text
```

## Example 2: Wunderground

```
nextpagelink = soup.find('div', attrs={'class':'daily-history-select'}).find_all('a')[1].get('href')
```

# Store the results

*Using the csv library*

# Example: Wunderground

```
with open("WeatherScrape4.csv", "w") as file:  
    csv_writer = csv.writer(file)  
    csv_writer.writerow(['Date', 'Mean Temp (C)', 'Max Temp (C)', 'Min Temp (C)', 'Precipitation (in)', 'Wind Speed (m/s)'])
```

```
# write results
```

```
csv_writer.writerow([dateString, meantemp, maxtemp, mintemp, precip, wind])
```

Scaling up

# Traversing links

- Handling URL generation / pagination

```
# find next link
nextlink = soup.find('div', attrs={'class': 'daily-history-select'}).find_all('a')[1].get('href')
url = 'https://www.wunderground.com'+nextlink

# GET request next link
response = requests.get(url)
content = response.content
soup = BeautifulSoup(content, "xml")
```

# Handling exceptions

- Try/except and if statements
- Filling in N/A's
- Consider special cases

# Data Cleaning

- Unnecessary characters may be present in your scraped data
- Can use the `.replace()` function to remove these



# Review

Thank you!

# Resources

- [Requests documentation](#)
- [BeautifulSoup documentation](#)
- [csv documentation](#)