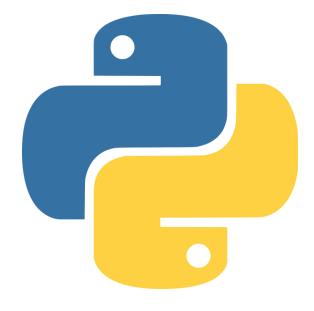
Web Scraping with Python Using Beautiful Soup

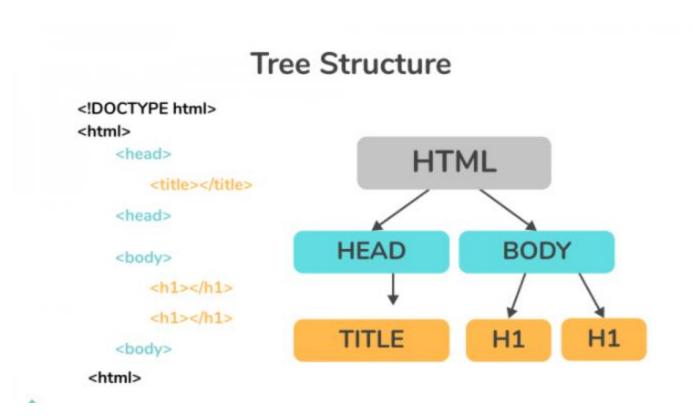
I'll be going over how we can navigate through the HTML tree.

Specifically, how to do this so we can find prices of cryptocurrencies.

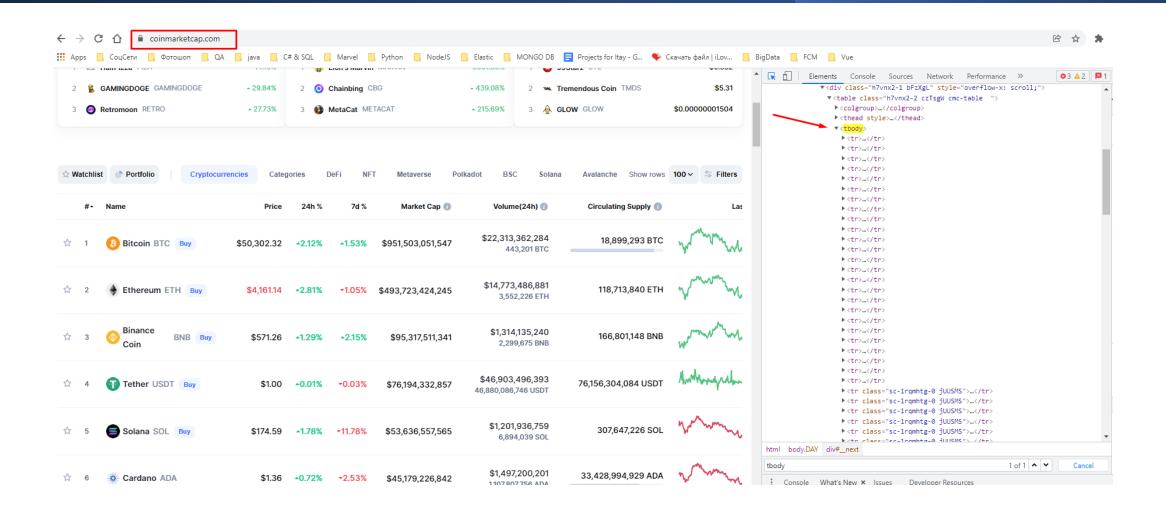




Tree Structure



Tree Structure



Tree Structure

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

print(trs)
```

Tree Siblings

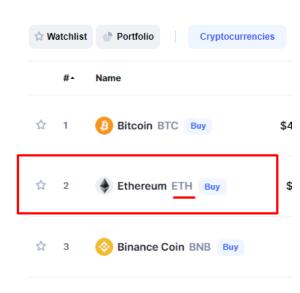
- **previous_sibling** is used to find the previous element of the given element
- **next_sibling** is used to find the next element of the given element
- previous_siblings is used to find all previous element of the given element
- next_siblings is used to find all next element of the given element

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

print(trs[0].next_sibling.prettify())
```



Tree Siblings

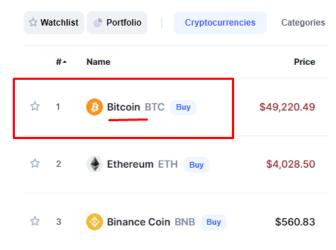
- **previous_sibling** is used to find the previous element of the given element
- next_sibling is used to find the next element of the given element
- previous_siblings is used to find all previous element of the given element
- next_siblings is used to find all next element of the given element

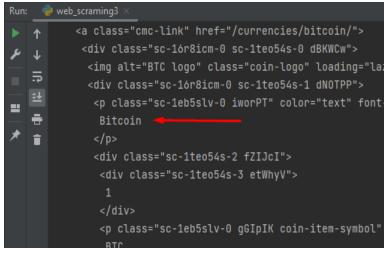
```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

print(trs[1].previous_sibling.prettify())
```





Tree Parents and Descendants

Continuing the "family tree" analogy, every tag and every string has a parent: the tag that contains it.

You can access an element's parent with the .parent attribute.

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

print(trs[1].parent.name)
```

Tree Parents and Descendants

The .contents and .children attributes only consider a tag's direct children

The .descendants attribute lets you iterate over all of a tag's children, recursively: its direct children, the children of its direct children, and so on:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

print(list(trs[0].descendants))
```

Getting Crypto Prices

Looking for all of the table data that's inside of that table

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

prices = {}

for tr in trs:
    for td in tr.contents:
        print(td)
        print()
```

Getting Crypto Prices

Print only name of cryptocurrency that's inside table

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")

tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents

prices = {}

for tr in trs[:10]:
    name, price = tr.contents[2:4]
    print(name.p.string)
    print()
```

Getting Crypto Prices

Print name of cryptocurrency with its price

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
url = "https://coinmarketcap.com/"
result = requests.get(url).text
doc = BeautifulSoup(result, "html.parser")
tbody = doc.tbody
trs = tbody.contents
prices = {}
for tr in trs[:10]:
    name, price = tr.contents[2:4]
   fixed_name = name.p.string
    fixed_price = price.a.string
    prices[fixed_name] = fixed_price
print(prices)
```