



CS 329P: Practical Machine Learning (2021 Fall)

1.3 Web Scraping



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https://c.d2l.ai/stanford-cs329p

Web Scraping



- The goal is to extract data from website
 - Noisy, weak labels, can be spammy
 - Available at scale
 - E.g. price comparison/tracking website
- Many ML datasets are obtained by web scraping
 - E.g. ImageNet, Kinetics
- Web crawling VS scrapping
 - Crawling: indexing whole pages on Internet
 - Scraping: scraping particular data from web pages of a website



Image credit: Aaron Zappia

Tools



- "curl" often doesn't work
- Website owners use various ways to stop bots
- Use headless browser: a web browser without a GUI
- You need a lot of new IPs, easy to get through public clouds
 - In all IPv4 IPs, AWS owns 1.75%, Azure 0.55%, GCP 0.25%

```
from selenium import webdriver

chrome_options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()

chrome_options.headless = True

chrome = webdriver.Chrome(

chrome_options=chrome_options)

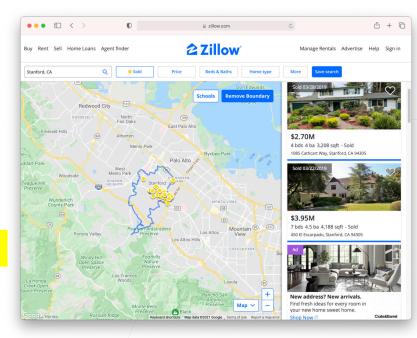
page = chrome.get(url)
```

Case Study





- Query houses sold in near Stanford
 - https://wwww.zillow.com/stanford-ca/sold/
 - https://www.zillow.com/stanford-ca/sold/ 2-p/
 - ...
- You can replace the city and state in the URL for other places



Craw individual pages

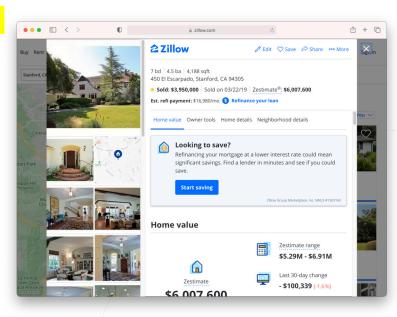




Get the house IDs from the index pages

- The house detail page by ID
 - https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/ 19506780_zpid/





Extract data

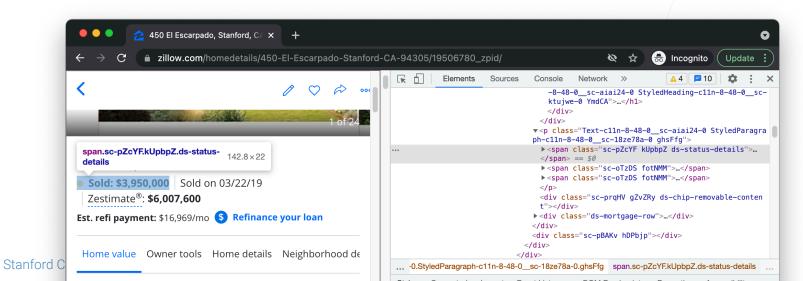


 Identify the HTML elements through

Inspect

```
sold_items = [a.text for a in page.find(
'div', 'ds-home-details-chip').find('p').find_all('span')]
for item in sold_items:
    if 'Sold:' in item:
        result['Sold Price'] = item.split(' ')[1]
if 'Sold on' in item:
    result['Sold On'] = item.split(' ')[-1]
```

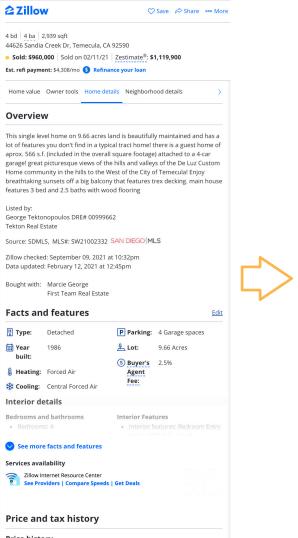


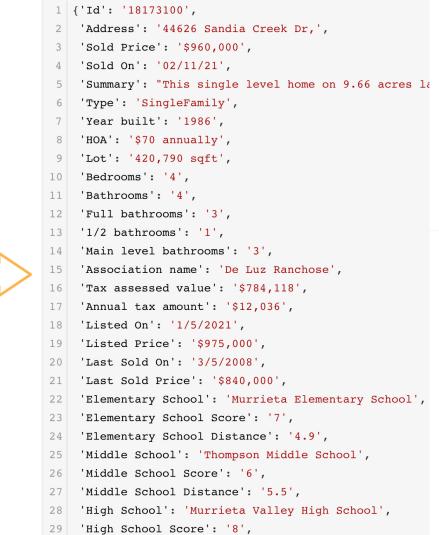


Extract data

Repeat the previous process to extract other field data







Cost



- Use AWS EC2 t3.small (2GB memory, 2 vCPUs, \$0.02 per hour)
 - 2GB is necessary as the browser needs a lot memory, CPU and bandwidth are usually not an issue
 - Can use spot instance to reduce the price
- The cost to crawl 1M houses is \$16.6



- The speed is about 3s per page,
- 8.3 hours if using 100 instances
- The extra cost includes storage, restart instances when IP is banned

Crawl Images





Get all image URLs

```
p = r'https:\\/\\/photos.zillowstatic.com\\/fp\\/([\d\w\-\_]+).jpg'
ids = [a.split('-')[0] for a in re.findall(p, html)]
urls = [f'https://photos.zillowstatic.com/fp/{id}-
uncropped_scaled_within_1536_1152.jpg' for id in ids]
```

- A house listing has ~20 images
 - The crawling cost is still reasonable: ~\$300
 - Storing these images is expensive: ~\$300 per month
 - You can reduce the image resolutions, or send data back

Legal Considerations



- Web scraping isn't illegal by itself
- But you should



- NOT scrape data have sensitive information (E.g. private data involving username/password, personal health/medical information)
- NOT scape copyrighted data (E.g. YouTube videos, Flickr photos)
- Follow the Terms of Service that explicitly prohibits web scraping
- Consult a lawyer if you are doing it for profit

Summary



- Web scraping is a powerful way to collect data at scale when the website doesn't offer a data API
- Low cost if using public clouds
- Use browser's inspection tool to locate the information in HTML
- Be cautious to use it properly