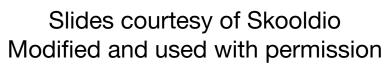
Workshop 2

Web Scraping Part 1





Websites

There are over 1 billion websites on the world wide web today!



Wikipedia

5 million articles in the English Wikipeda



Amazon

400M products sold on amazon.com



TripAdvisor

6.8 million business and properties

Social media

Tons of user-generated content



Facebook

more than 60 million active business Pages



Twitter

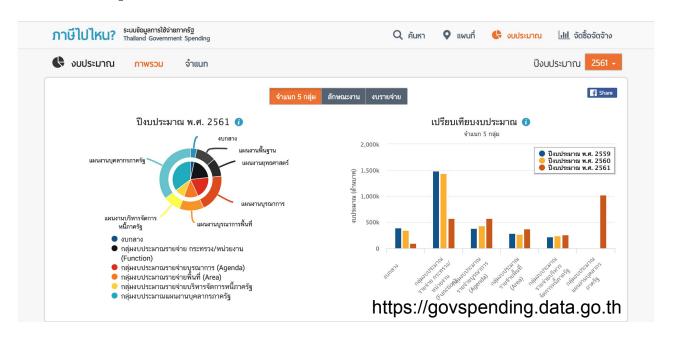
500 million tweets per day



Instagram

80 million photos uploaded every day

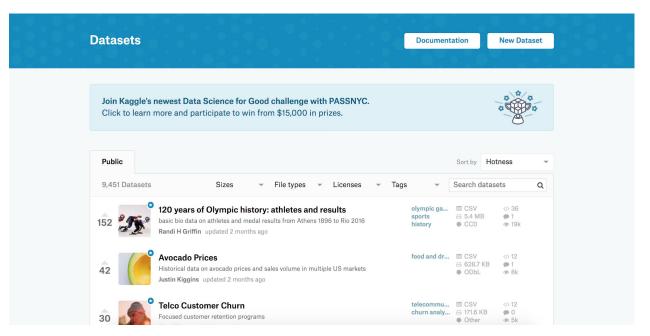
Open data



Governmental Open Data https://govspending.data.go.th/



Kaggle



TOPICS

Web Scraping

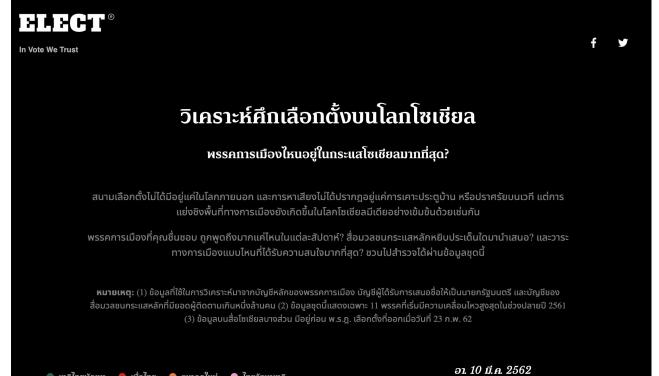
Beautiful soup, APIs (next week)

Web Scraping

What is web scraping?

- A process of extracting information from websites
- It usually refers to an automated program that simulates a person viewing a website
- The process involves downloading a web page, parsing and extracting information from it, and store the target information in a proper format









Web Scraping

Ethics

- Always check a website's Terms and Conditions
- Publishing the scraped data might violate copyright laws
- Act like a human make requests at a reasonable rate
- Check the robots.txt file.

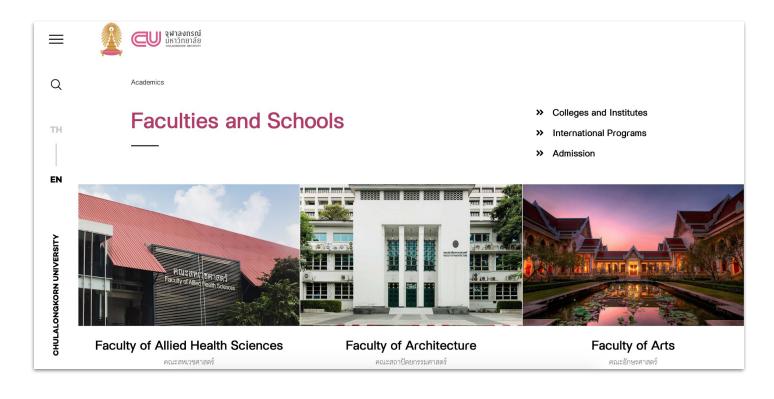
Web Scraping

robot.txt

- The file tells robots which pages on the site they should not visit
- The file is located in the top-level directory of websites
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/robots.txt
- Robots may simply ignore your instructions!

Scraping Workshop:

Web Scraping



HTML Essentials

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                                           Untitled
                                                            X
<html>
  <head>
                                                  i file:///C:/Users/wb121/
     <title>Untitled</title>
  </head>
                                       hello world
  <body>
     hello world
  <body>
</html>
```

Every statement has opening < > and ending </ >

HTML Tags

<div> defines a section

```
<! -- This is a comment -->
                                                    1 Untitled
<div id="group1" class="footnote">
                                                           (i) file:///C:/Users/wb121/[
<h1>heading1</h1>
<h6>heading6</h6>
                                                  heading1
paragraph with a <a href="google.com">link</a>
                                                  heading6
and <br>
                                                  paragraph with a link and
a <span style="color:darkolivegreen">special
                                                  a special formatted text
formatted</span> text
</div>
```

HTML Lists

Unordered list

- item
- item
- item

Ordered list

- 1. first
- 2. second
- 3. third

```
ul>
 item
 item
 item
<0|>
 first
 second
 third
</0|>
```

HTML Tables

Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

starts a row starts a cell

```
A
B
A1
B1
A2
B2
```

HTML Tables

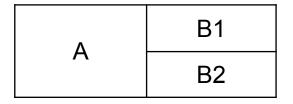
Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

<thead> <tfoot>

Specifies which part is the header or body. Can assign special tricks to each part.

```
<thead>
 A B
 </thead>
A1 B1
 A2 B2
```

HTML Tables



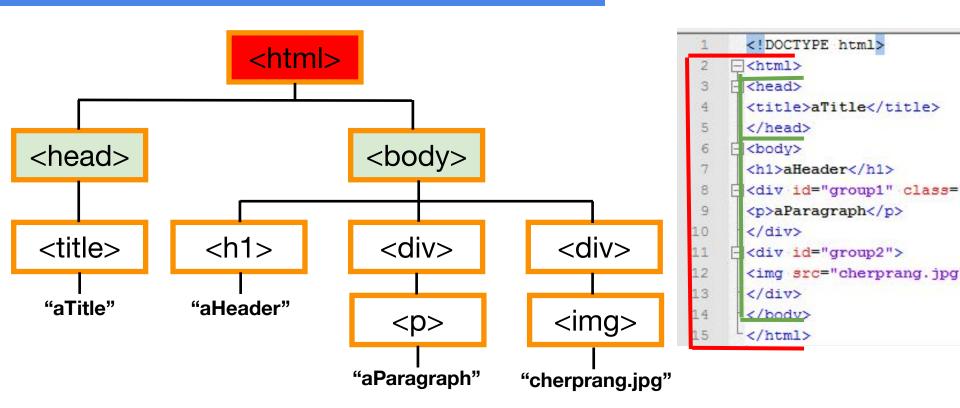
HTML Attributes

 id provides a document-wide unique identifier for an element

class specifics one or more classes for an element

```
<div class="content"></div>
<div class="content highlight"></div>
```

DOM Tree (Document Object Model)



Lab 0 : Inspect a web page

- ทดลอง inspect เว็บไซต์ โดยเข้าไปที่
 https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools/
- เปิด Developer Tools ใน web browser (แนะนำให้ใช้ Chrome)
- Google Chrome:View -> Developer -> Developer Tools

Lab 1 : Crawl a web page

● Part I: แสดงชื่อคณะทั้งหมดของจุฬา บรรทัดละชื่อ

● Part II: โหลดรูปคณะต่างๆ

● Part III: หาเบอร์โทร

Useful things to know

str.find

Find location of text

```
txt = "This is a pen. That is a pencil."
ind = "01234567890123456789012345678901"

x = txt.find("pen")
print(x)
>10

x = txt.find("pen",11)
print(x)
>25

x = txt.find("pens")
print(x)
>-1
```

open

Prepares a file for reading/writing

```
fin = open( "asdf.txt", "r")  # open for reading
line = fin.readline() # read a line
for line in fin: # read until end of file
   ...
fin.close()
```

open

Prepares a file for reading/writing

```
fout = open( "asdf.txt", "w") # open for writing
fout.write("something")
fout.close()
```

urllib

Read a url

```
import urllib
import urllib.request as urq
url = 'https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools'
html = str(urq.urlopen(url).read().decode('utf-8'))

เข้าเว
บไซต์ อ่าน
html
```

read and write images

- ขั้นตอนการอ่านและบันทึกไฟล์ภาพ
 - 1. อ่านภาพจากลิงค์
 - d = url.urlopen([ลิงค์ของภาพ])
 - 2. สร้างไฟล์พร้อมระบุตำแหน่งที่จะเก็บไฟล์ภาพ
 - I = open([ระบุตำแหน่งที่จะเก็บภาพ])
 - 3. บันทึกข้อมูลภาพไปยังตำแหน่งที่เก็บไฟล์ตามที่ระบุไว้ในข้อ (2.)
 - I.write(d.read())
 - 4. ปิดไฟล์
 - l.close()

Next week: beautifulsoup, API

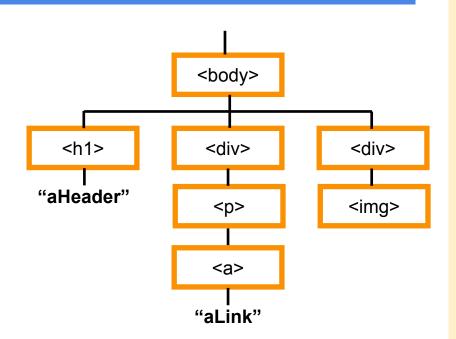
Web Scraping with Python

Setup prerequisite

- Anaconda (Python 3)
- Jupyter Notebook or Jupyter Lab
- 3. BeautifulSoup Library
 - -> Run from bs4 import BeautifulSoup



BeautifulSoup Primer



```
<body>
<h1>aHeader</h1>
<div class="section1">

<a href="#">aLink</a>

</div>
<div class="section2">
<img src="img.jpg/>
</div>
</body>
```

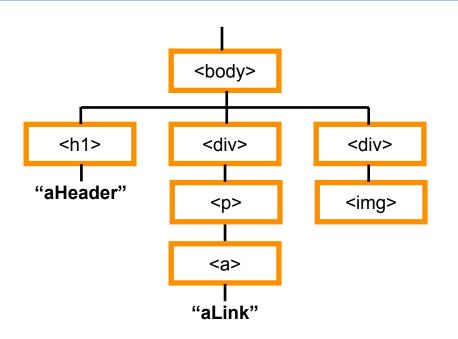


Workshop 2.1 : BeautifulSoup



01-basic_beautifulsoup.ipynb

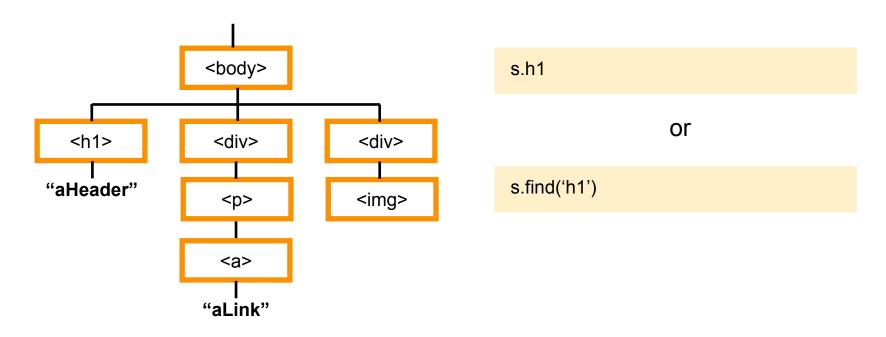
BeautifulSoup Primer: Find the target element

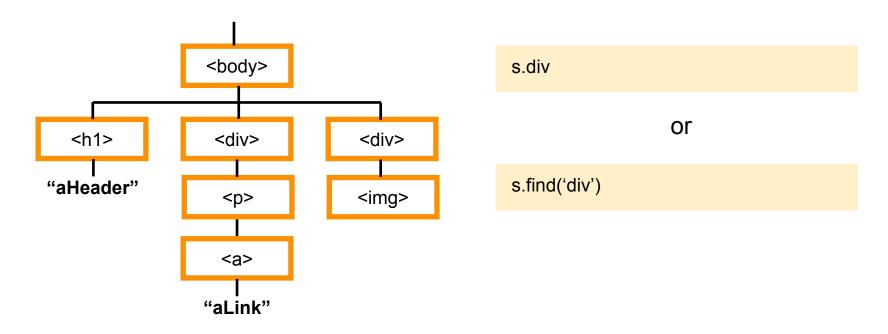


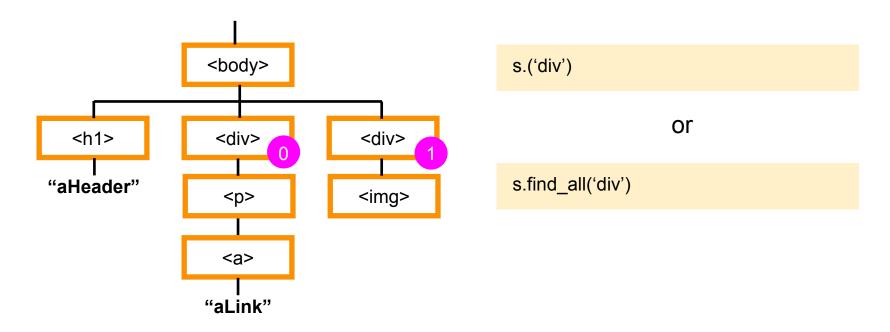
s = BeautifulSoup(html,'html.parser')

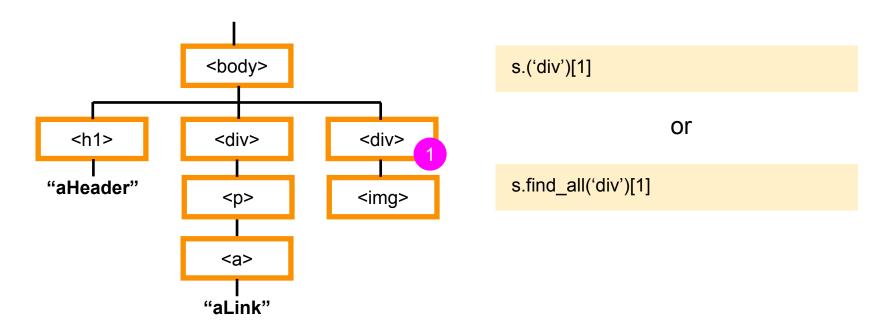
s.body

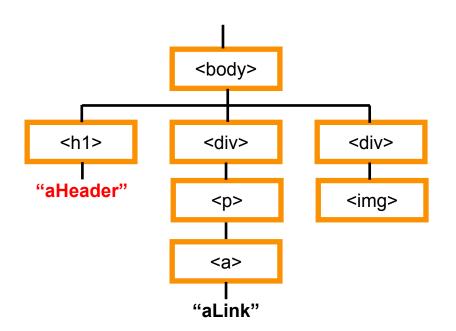
BeautifulSoup Primer: Find the target element



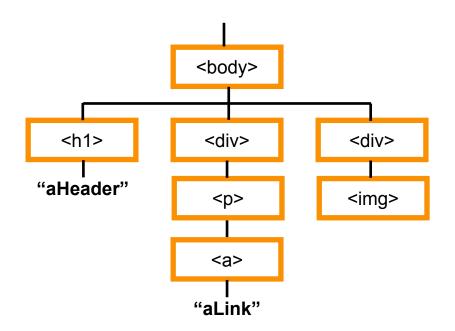




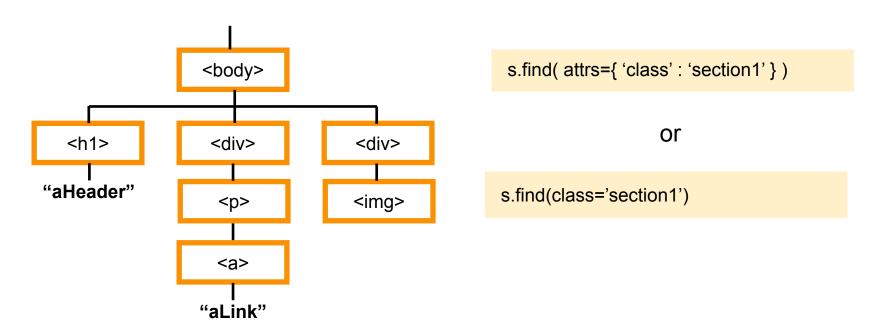




s.find(text='aHeader')



s.find('h1', string='aHeader')



find()

Using : find(name, attrs, recursive, string, **kwargs)

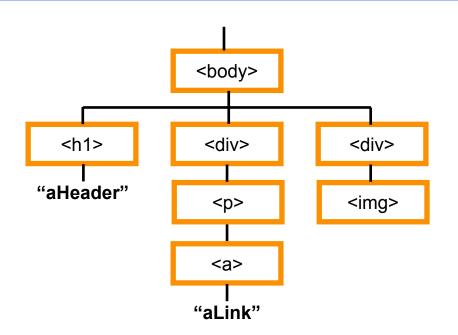
ใช้สำหรับกรองข้อมูลโดยใช้ tag name , attribute และ ข้อความใน string

"b"

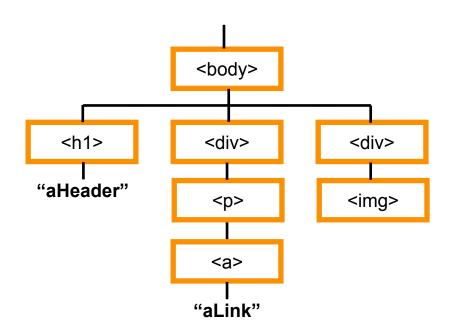
["a","b"]

```
1. string
```

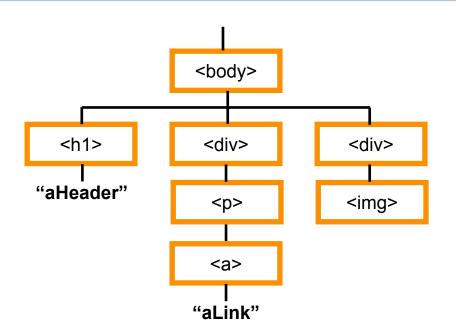
- 2. regular expression re.compile("^b")
- 3. list
- 4. True
- 5. Function ที่มีการคืนค่า True หรือ False



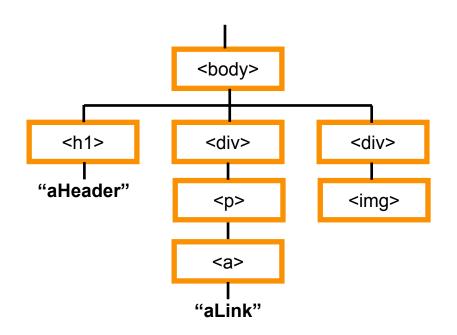
s.div.parent



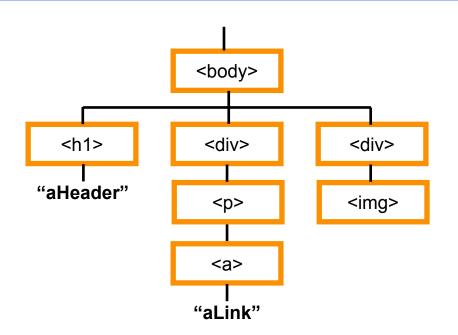
s.div.previous_sibling



s.div.next_sibling



s.div.next_element

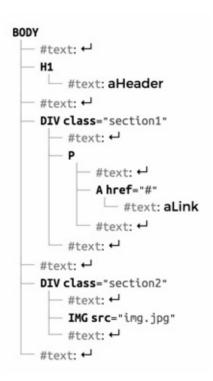


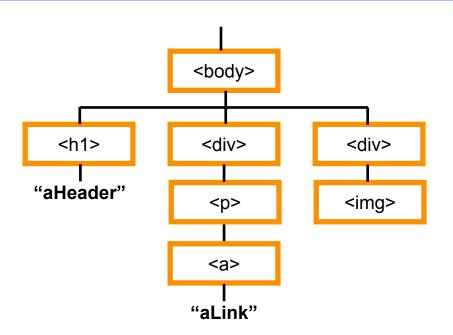
s.div.parent

Warning: for white spaces!!!

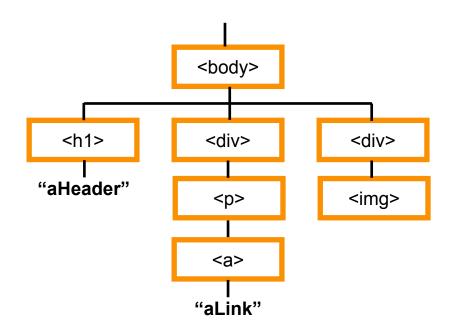
จะเกิด ช่องว่าง (space) และ ขึ้นบรรทัดใหม่ (new lines) ระหว่าง tag

```
<body>
     <h1>aHeader</h1>
     <div class="section1">
          >
               <a href="#">aLink</a>
          </div>
     <div class="section2">
          <img src="img.jpg/>
     </div>
</body>
```

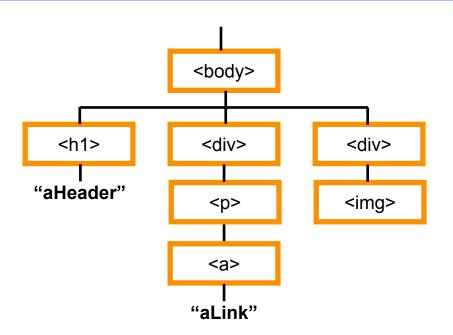




s.a.find_next()



s.a.find_next('img')



s.find('div', class_='section2') \
.find_previous_sibling('h1')



Workshop 2.2: Data Scraping



02-web_scraping.ipynb

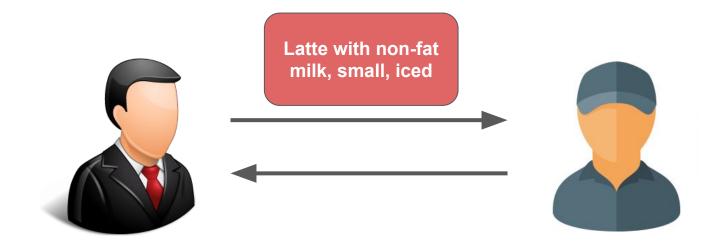
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อบริษัทในเครือปัจจุบันในสังกัด GDH
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อผู้กำกับภาพยนตร์ในสังกัด GDH
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อนักแสดงในสังกัดนาดาวบางกอก
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อภาพยนตร์ในเครือ GDH พร้อมทั้ง วันเปิดตัว , รายได้ และ ผู้กำกับ

APIs

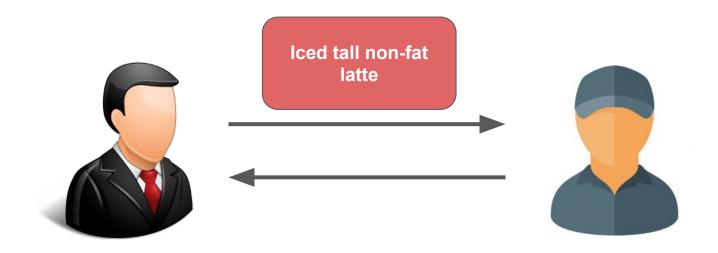
What is an API?

- Application Programming Interface (API)
- It's like a coding contract provided by computer software to another describing the way they can interact:
 - the expected input (request)
 - the expected output (response)

What is an API?

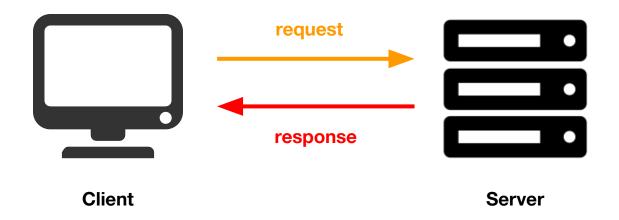


What is an API?

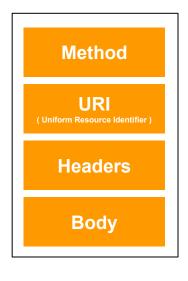


HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- A request–response protocol
- Foundation of data communication for the WWW



HTTP Requests



GET / POST / PUT / DELETE

eg. www.google.co.th

eg. User-agent, Content-type

Additional data

Query strings

- Data can be included as part of a URL instead of inside the request body
- A query string comes after the path and is indicated by ?

https://twitter.com/search?q=data+science&lang=th

HTTP Responses

Status code

Headers

Body

eg. **⊘**200, **⊗**404, **⊗**503, ...

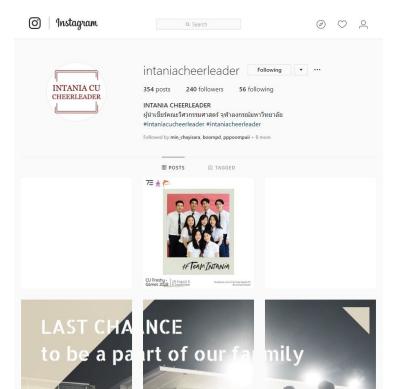
eg. Set-cookie, Last-modified

Additional data

HTTP in action!

- Open a new tab in your web browser
- Go to Developer Tools and select Network tab
- Enter <u>https://www.instagram.com/intaniacheerleader/</u>

HTTP in action!



▼ General

Request URL: https://instagram.fbkk2-4.fna.fbcdn.net/vp/f67cc7600a9b6421c4fa6dc76c8f11f4/5C35FF19/t51.2885-15/e35c180.0.719.719/s320x320/35353464_219510902023358_6962022676919484416_n.jpg

Request Method: GET

Status Code: ● 200 (from disk cache) Remote Address: 27.123.18.160:443

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

▼ Response Headers

access-control-allow-origin: *

cache-control: max-age=1209600, no-transform

content-length: 14156 content-type: image/jpeg

date: Fri, 31 Aug 2018 16:08:11 GMT expires: Sat, 01 Sep 2018 14:58:34 GMT last-modified: Thu, 28 Jun 2018 08:24:28 GMT

status: 200

timing-allow-origin: *

x-fb-config-version-elb-prod: 364 x-fb-config-version-flb-prod: 216

x-fb-config-version-olb-prod: 357

▼ Request Headers

A Provisional headers are shown

Referer: https://www.instagram.com/intaniacheerleader/?hl=en

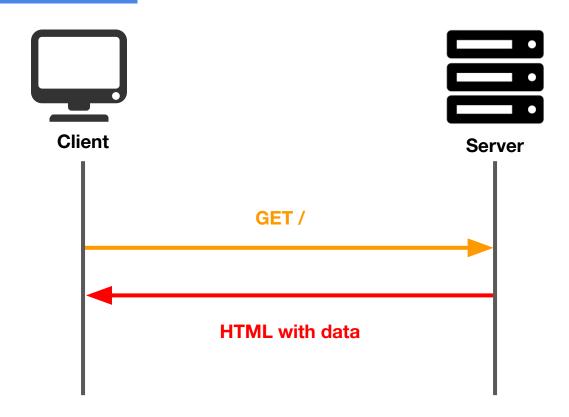
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/68.0.3440.106 Safari/537.36

AJAX Websites

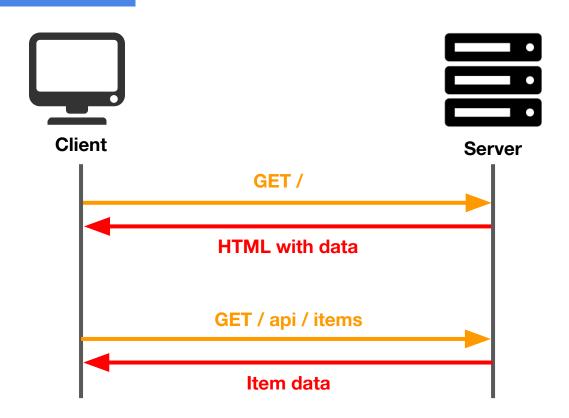
AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

- AJAX enables web pages to be updated asynchronously
- Data are typically requested through APIs

Static Websites



AJAX Websites



Beyond collectiong data

- Google Directions API
 Get directions + estimated travel time
- IBM Watson Translation API Translate text into another language
- FacePlusPlus API
 Detect and locate detects human faces within an image
- And many more!



★ Workshop 2.3 : APIs



03-api.ipynb

Assignment 1: Genie records and BNK48

Assignment_1.ipynb