

# RED BUS DATA SCRAPING - CODE EXPLANATION

Web Scraping for One Transportation is explained in detail here. Similarly it is done for all 10 Transports.

## 1.IMPORTING LIBRARIES:

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.common.action_chains import ActionChains
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time
import pandas as pd
```

- **Selenium.webdriver:** controls the browser through chrome web driver.
- **By:** Locates elements on a web page via XPATH, ID etc,.
- **Keys:** used for making keyboard simulations
- **ActionChains:** Used for advanced and continuous set of automated actions
- **WebDriverWait :** Waits for an event/ action to take place
- **Expected\_conditions:** gives conditions for when to perform an action
- **Time:** Delays an action for given period of time
- **Pandas:** used to create data frames and to save as csv files.

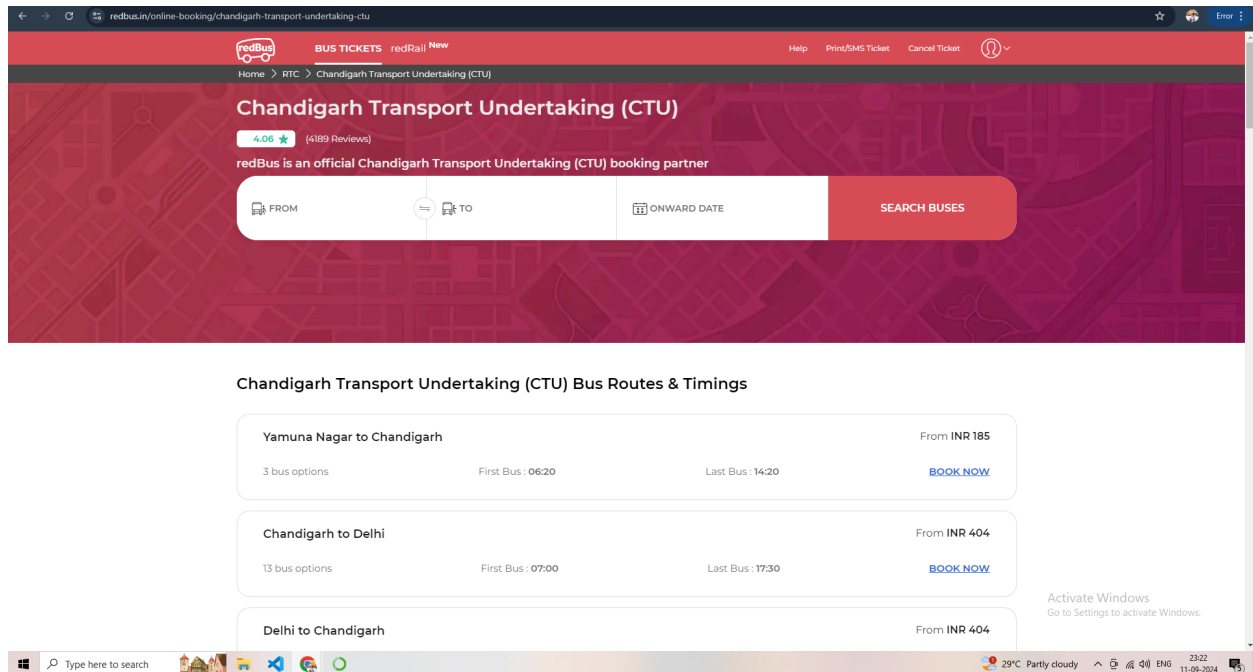
## 2.Opening URL:

```
# Initializing the Chrome driver
driver = webdriver.Chrome()

# Opening the desired URL
driver.get('https://www.redbus.in/online-booking/chandigarh-transport-undertaking-ctu')
```

```
# Maximizing the browser window
driver.maximize_window()
```

***webdriver.Chrome()*** : Opens Chrome web browser, ***driver.get(url)*** connects to the given url and ***driver.maximize\_window()*** maximizes the window to full screen.



## 2.Function to Scrape Links (hrefs) and Route Names:

```
# Function to scrape hrefs on the current page
def scrape_hrefs():
    bus_routes_links = driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
    "//*[@div[contains(@class, 'route_details')]]/a")
    print(f"Found {len(bus_routes_links)} links")
    hrefs = [link.get_attribute('href') for link in bus_routes_links]
    route_names = [link.text for link in bus_routes_links]
    for href, route in zip(hrefs, route_names):
        print(f"Scraped href: {href}, Route: {route}")
    return hrefs, route_names
```

- ***find\_elements()***: finds all elements matching the given conditions , in this case the XPATH
- ***get\_attribute()***: extracts URL from the <a> tag.
- ***text()***:extracts the text inside the xpath
- ***zip()***:combines href and route names

## A.Scraping Through the First Page:

```
# List to store all hrefs
all_hrefs = []
all_route_names = []

# Scrolling the page a specific number of times (e.g., twice) on the first
page only
for _ in range(3):
    body = driver.find_element(By.TAG_NAME, "body")
    ActionChains(driver).send_keys(Keys.PAGE_DOWN).perform()
    time.sleep(3) # Wait for the page to load new content

# Scraping hrefs on the first page
hrefs, route_names = scrape_hrefs()
all_hrefs.extend(hrefs)
all_route_names.extend(route_names)
```

Lists are initialized to store the extracted data, using the for loop scrolling is done with sleeping time of 3 seconds to load the page.

Here the ***find\_element()*** uses TAG\_NAME

ActionChains are used with ***send\_keys()*** to automate scrolling the page by simulating the keyboard “PAGE DOWN” key.

The previously defined function ***scrape\_href()*** is used and ***extend()*** is used to append the extracted data to the defined lists.

## B.Looping Through the Next Pages:

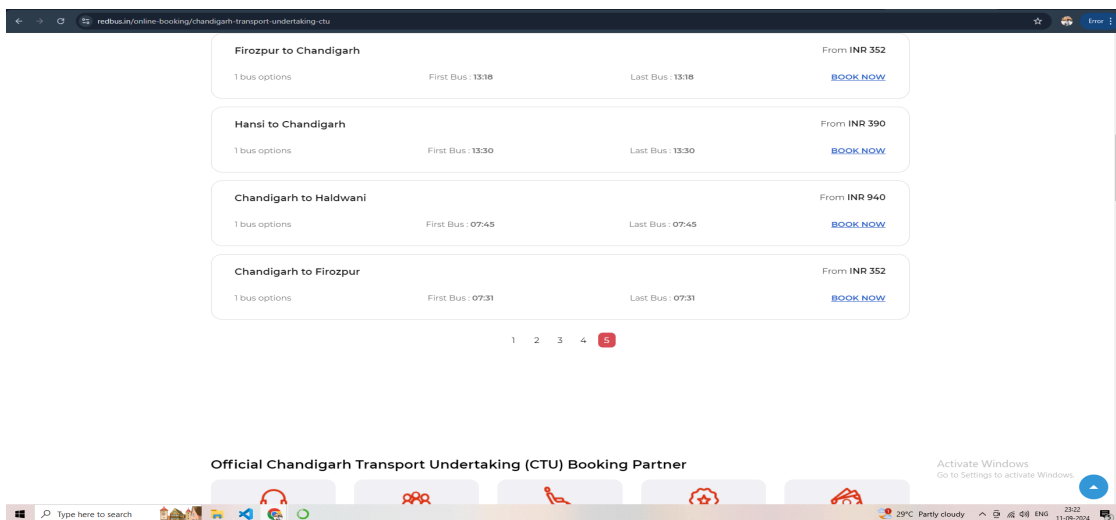
```
# Looping through the next 4 pages
for page_num in range(2, 6):
    # Clicking the page number button to go to the next page
    page_button_xpath = f"//div[contains(@class,'DC_117_pageTabs') and
text()=' {page_num}']"
    page_button = driver.find_element(By.XPATH, page_button_xpath)
    page_button.click()

    # Waiting for the new page to load
    time.sleep(5)

    # Scraping hrefs on the current page
    hrefs, route_names = scrape_hrefs()
    all_hrefs.extend(hrefs)
    all_route_names.extend(route_names)

# Initializing an empty DataFrame for all routes
CTU = pd.DataFrame()
```

As in the taken example there are 5 pages in total, the loop is initiated for the **range (2,6)**. After selecting the next page, the data are scraped, appended to the list and looped through all pages.



## 2.Safety Mechanism:

### A.EMPTY ROWS:

```
# Function to extract text and handle missing ratings
def extract_text_with_default(elements, default_value='new bus'):
    return [element.text if element.text else default_value for element in
elements]

# Function to pad lists to the maximum length
def pad_list(lst, max_length):
    return lst + [''] * (max_length - len(lst))
```

There are few null values in the appended list , particularly in the rating column. The reason is, those are “New Buses” which are yet to be rated. Hence a function is initiated with a default column for empty rows. Another function *pad\_list()* is also defined to ensure that all the lists have the same length by adding empty strings to shorter lists. Fortunately our data has no such necessity, still they are added as a good practice.

## 3.Looping & Extraction Through each Route Link :

### A.Looping Through Each HREF:

```
# Looping through each href and extract data
for href, route in zip(all_hrefs, all_route_names):
    driver.get(href)

    # Waiting for the page to load
    time.sleep(8)
```

### B.Click Buttons if Present:

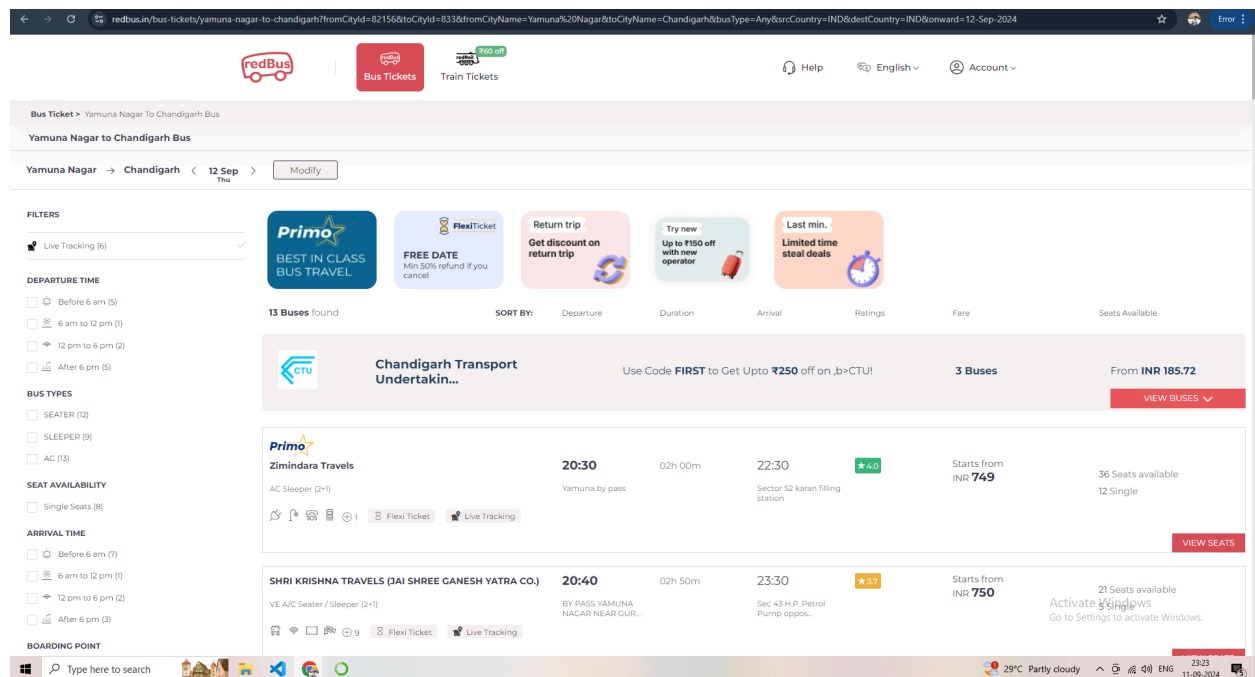
```
# Clicking all the available buttons (if necessary)
click_buttons = driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='button']")
for button in click_buttons:
    try:
        WebDriverWait(driver,
10).until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(button)).click()
    except Exception as e:
```

```
print(f"Could not click button: {e}")

time.sleep(2)
```

In our website there is a necessity to click buttons once every route page is loaded as all the government buses are given inside a dropdown button.

Here Button as a Class is used to find elements and looped through the available buttons.



## C.Scrolling Through the Page:

```
# Scrolling through the page using ActionChains
scrolling = True
max_scroll_attempts = 5 # Maximum number of scroll attempts
scroll_attempts = 0

while scrolling and scroll_attempts < max_scroll_attempts:
    old_page_source = driver.page_source

    # Using ActionChains to perform a PAGE_DOWN
    ActionChains(driver).send_keys(Keys.PAGE_DOWN).perform()

    # Waiting for the page to load new content
```

```

time.sleep(3) # Increased wait time for dynamic content to load

new_page_source = driver.page_source


# Checking if the page source has changed
if new_page_source == old_page_source:
    scroll_attempts += 1
else:
    scroll_attempts = 0 # Resetting the counter if new content is
loaded

if scroll_attempts >= max_scroll_attempts:
    scrolling = False

```

A False proof logic is used to scroll the page and stop scrolling before the next link is selected for the next loop.

***Scroll\_attempts*** is initialized as 0 and then maximum attempts to end the scrolling is initialized as 5. When the scrolling attempt is less than the max scrolling attempt, the pages continue to scroll until new content is loaded. If ***new\_page\_source*** = ***old\_page\_source*** then attempt is increased by 1 until it reaches maximum attempts to stop scrolling.



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Activate Windows  
 Go to Settings to activate Windows.

## D.Extraction of Data:

```
# Collecting data
bus_names = extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='travels lh-24 f-bold d-color']"))
bus_types = extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='bus-type f-12 m-top-16 l-color evBus']"))
departure_times =
extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='dp-time f-19 d-color f-bold']"))
durations = extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='dur l-color lh-24']"))
reaching_times =
extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='bp-time f-19 d-color disp-Inline']"))
prices = extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='fare d-block']"))

rating_elements = driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='rating-sec lh-24']")
ratings = extract_text_with_default(rating_elements)
if len(ratings) < len(bus_names):
    ratings.extend(['new bus'] * (len(bus_names) - len(ratings)))

seat_availability =
extract_text_with_default(driver.find_elements(By.XPATH,
"//div[@class='seat-left m-top-16' or @class='seat-left m-top-30']"))
```

The Data bus\_name, bus\_type, departure\_time, duration, reaching\_time, prices, ratings, seat\_availability(while extraction) are extracted using *find\_element()* and *extract\_text()* function which is previously defined.

## E.Pad The lists:

```
# Finding the maximum length among the lists
max_length = max(len(bus_names), len(bus_types), len(departure_times),
len(durations), len(reaching_times), len(ratings), len(prices),
len(seat_availability))
```



```

# Padding all lists to the same length
bus_names = pad_list(bus_names, max_length)
bus_types = pad_list(bus_types, max_length)
departure_times = pad_list(departure_times, max_length)
durations = pad_list(durations, max_length)
reaching_times = pad_list(reaching_times, max_length)
ratings = pad_list(ratings, max_length)
prices = pad_list(prices, max_length)
seat_availability = pad_list(seat_availability, max_length)

```

The safety function ***pad-list()*** previously defined is used to check if there is any list with shorter length and filled with empty strings. But fortunately in our data set only Bus Ratings have empty strings due to new buses., which are filled as “New Bus” using a previously defined function. ***Pad\_list()*** are done just as a safety mechanism for future usage and as a good practice.

## 4.Data Frame :

### A.creating a DataFrame:

```

# Creating a DataFrame for the current route
route_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Route Name': [route] * max_length,
    'Route Link': [href] * max_length,
    'Bus Name': bus_names,
    'Bus Type': bus_types,
    'Departure Time': departure_times,
    'Duration': durations,
    'Reaching Time': reaching_times,
    'Bus Rating': ratings,
    'Price': prices,
    'Seat Availability': seat_availability
})
# Concatenating the current route DataFrame with the main DataFrame
CTU = pd.concat([CTU, route_df], ignore_index=True)

```

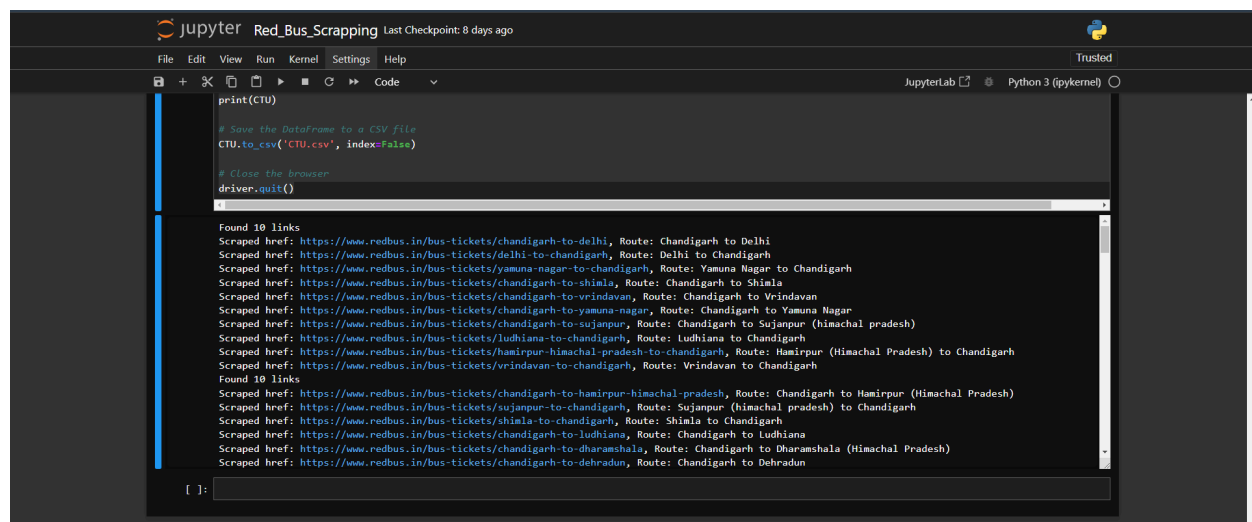
A Data Frame is created with all the scraped data from the website and concat together with the route name and route\_link df ie., CTU in this case.

## B. Save as a CSV File:

```
# Saving the DataFrame to a CSV file
CTU.to_csv('CTU.csv', index=False)

# Closing the browser
driver.quit()
```

Saved as a CSV file and the web browser is closed automatically after all the extraction and data frame formulation is done.



```
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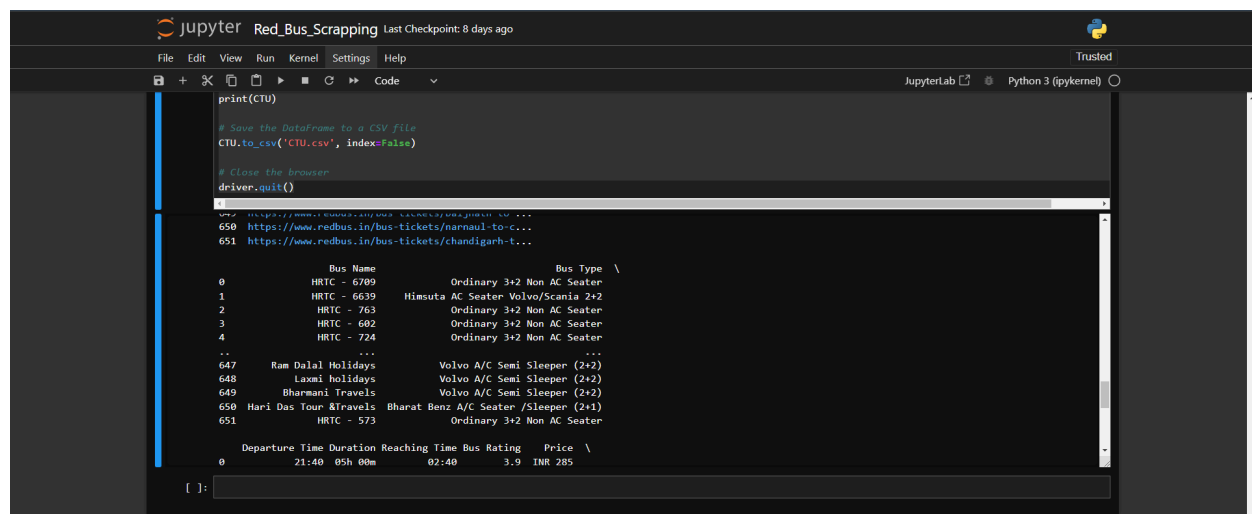
File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

print(CTU)

# Save the DataFrame to a CSV file
CTU.to_csv('CTU.csv', index=False)

# Close the browser
driver.quit()

Found 10 links
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-delhi, Route: Chandigarh to Delhi
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/delhi-to-chandigarh, Route: Delhi to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/yamuna-nagar-to-chandigarh, Route: Yamuna Nagar to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-shimla, Route: Chandigarh to Shimla
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-vrindavan, Route: Chandigarh to Vrindavan
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-sujanpur, Route: Chandigarh to Sujanpur (himachal pradesh)
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/ludhiana-to-chandigarh, Route: Ludhiana to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/hamirpur-himachal-pradesh-to-chandigarh, Route: Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh) to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/vrindavan-to-chandigarh, Route: Vrindavan to Chandigarh
Found 10 links
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-hamirpur-himachal-pradesh, Route: Chandigarh to Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/sujanpur-to-chandigarh, Route: Sujanpur (himachal pradesh) to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/shimla-to-chandigarh, Route: Shimla to Chandigarh
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-ludhiana, Route: Chandigarh to Ludhiana
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-dharamshala, Route: Chandigarh to Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)
Scraped href: https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-to-dehradun, Route: Chandigarh to Dehradun
```



```
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File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

print(CTU)

# Save the DataFrame to a CSV file
CTU.to_csv('CTU.csv', index=False)

# Close the browser
driver.quit()

647 https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/narnaul-to-c...
650 https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/narnaul-to-c...
651 https://www.redbus.in/bus-tickets/chandigarh-t-...

   Bus Name      Bus Type \
0  HRTC - 6709  Ordinary 3+2 Non AC Seater
1  HRTC - 6639  Himsuta AC Seater Volvo/Scania 2+2
2  HRTC - 763   Ordinary 3+2 Non AC Seater
3  HRTC - 602   Ordinary 3+2 Non AC Seater
4  HRTC - 724   Ordinary 3+2 Non AC Seater
..   ...
647 Ram Dalal Holidays  Volvo A/C Semi Sleeper (2+2)
648 Laxmi holidays      Volvo A/C Semi Sleeper (2+2)
649 Bharmani Travels    Volvo A/C Semi Sleeper (2+2)
650 Hari Das Tour & Travels Bharat Benz A/C Seater /Sleeper (2+1)
651 HRTC - 573   Ordinary 3+2 Non AC Seater

   Departure Time Duration Reaching Time Bus Rating   Price \
0          21:40    05h 00m          02:40      3.9  INR 285
```