# Web Scraping With Python

WEB SCRAPING IN PYTHON



**Thomas Laetsch**Data Scientist, NYU



## **Business Savvy**

#### What are businesses looking for?

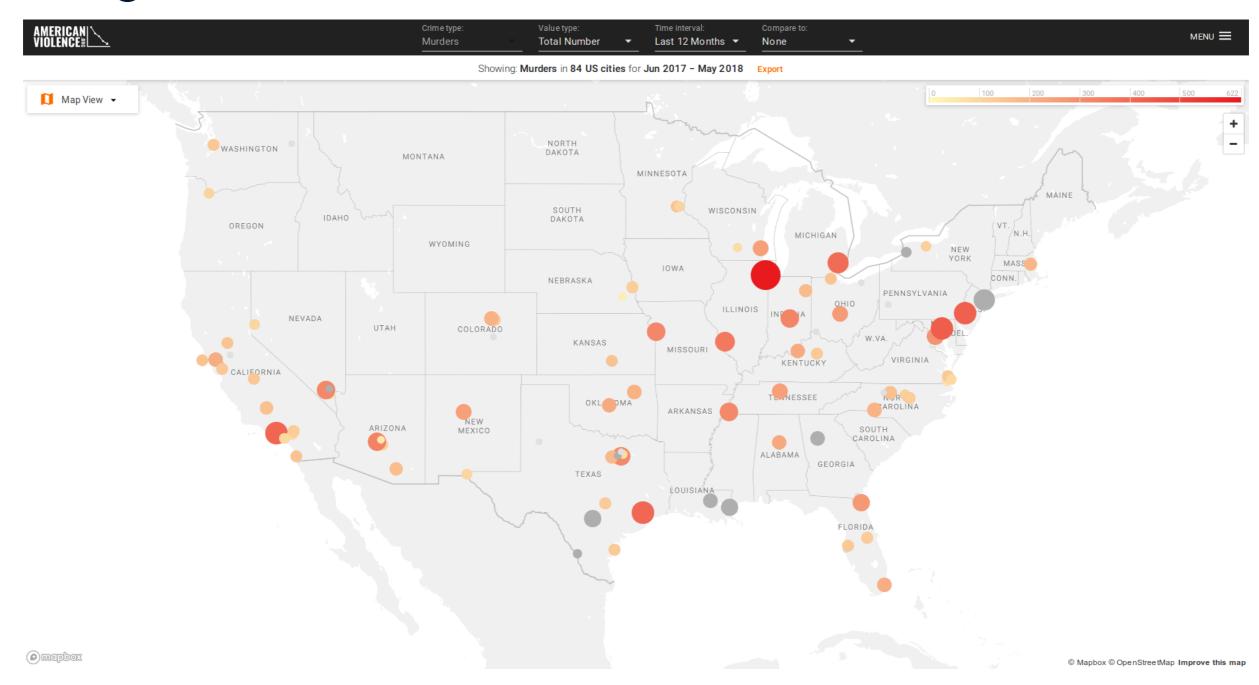
- Comparing prices
- Satisfaction of customers
- Generating potential leads
- ...and much more!

### It's Personal

#### What could you do?

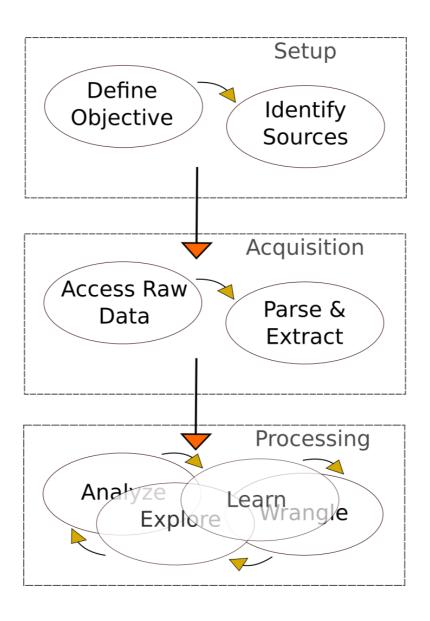
- Search for your favorite memes on your favorite sites.
- Automatically look through classified ads for your favorite gadgets.
- Scrape social site content looking for hot topics.
- Scrape cooking blogs looking for particular recipes, or recipe reviews.
- ...and much more!

## **About My Work**

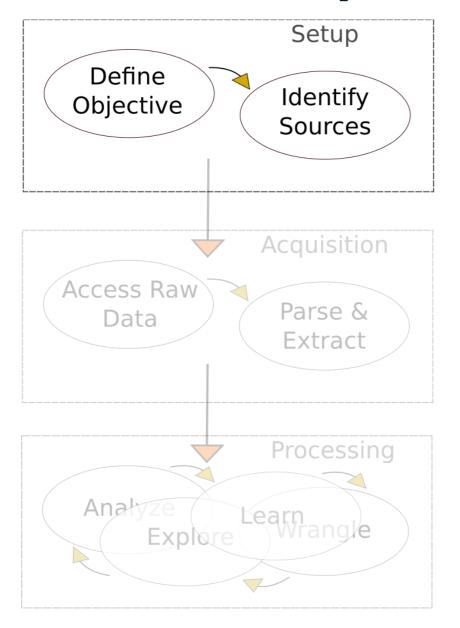




## Pipe Dream



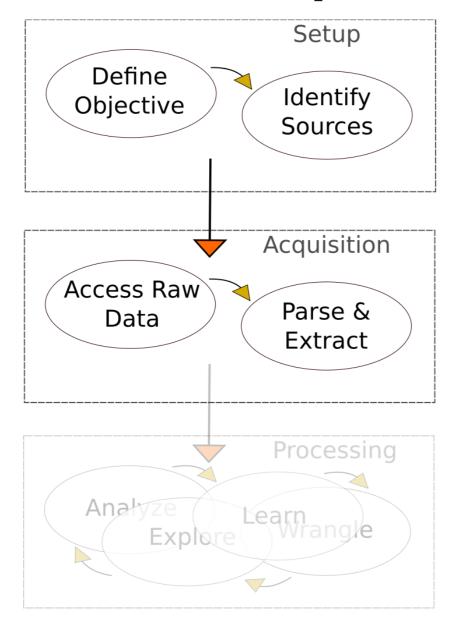
## Pipe Dream: Setup



#### Setup

- Understand what we want to do.
- Find sources to help us do it.

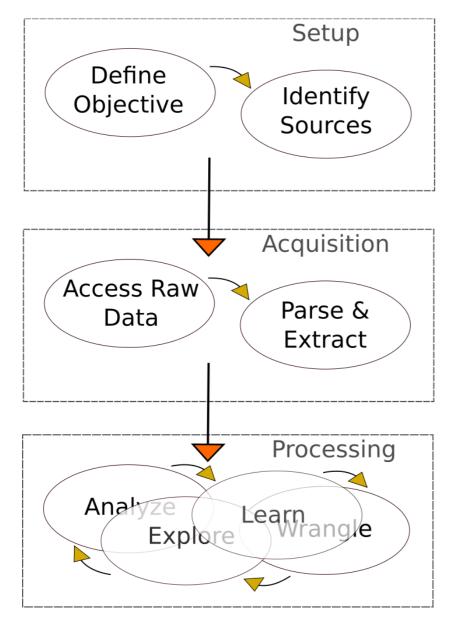
## Pipe Dream: Acquisition



#### **Acquisition**

- Read in the raw data from online.
- Format these data to be usable.

## Pipe Dream: Processing



#### **Processing**

Many options!



## How do you do?

#### **Our Focus**

- Acquisition!
- (Using scrapy via python)

# HyperText Markup Language

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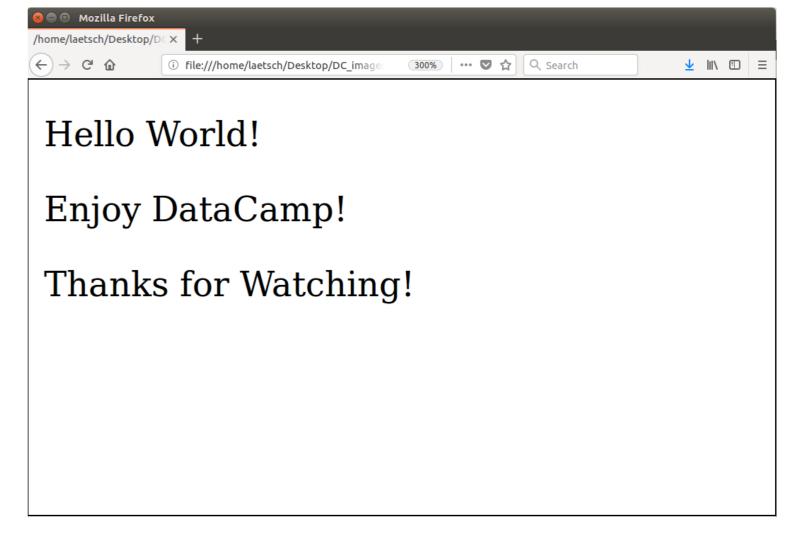


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## The main example

```
<html>
   <body>
      <div>
         Hello World!
         Enjoy DataCamp!
      </div>
      Thanks for Watching!
   </body>
</html>
```



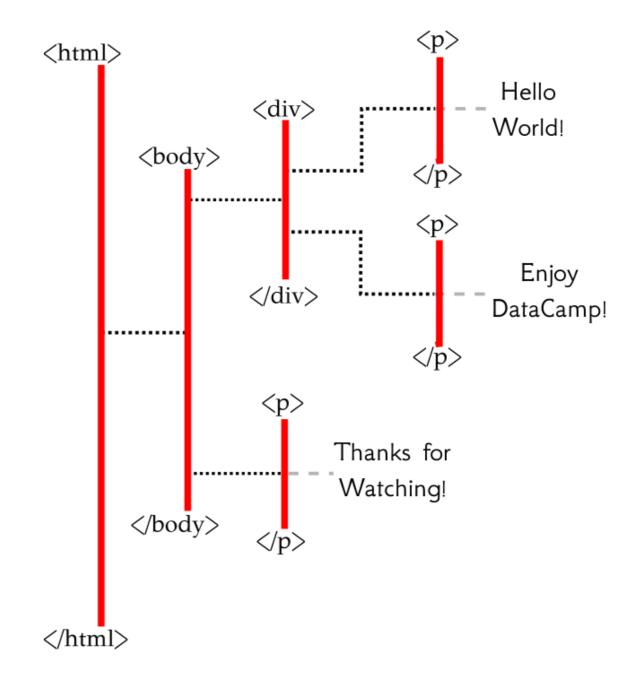
## HTML tags

```
<html>
   <body>
      <div>
         Hello World!
         Enjoy DataCamp!
      </div>
      Thanks for Watching!
   </body>
</html>
```

```
<html> ... </html>
```

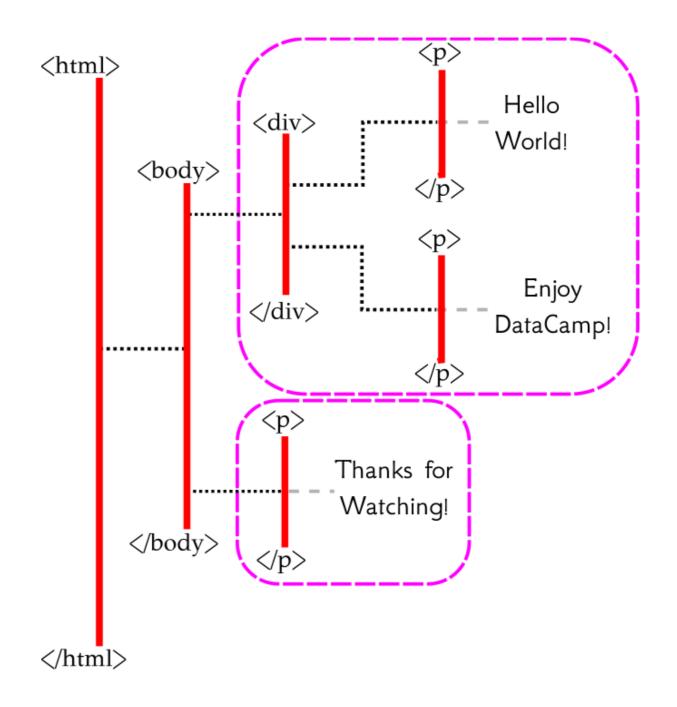
#### The HTML tree

```
<html>
   <body>
      <div>
         Hello World!
         Enjoy DataCamp!
      </div>
      Thanks for Watching!
   </body>
</html>
```



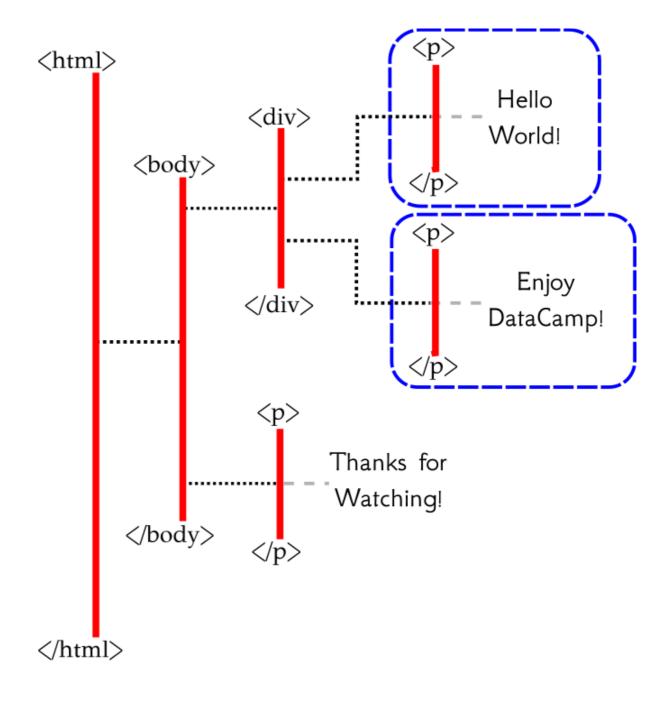
## The HTML tree: Example 1

```
<html>
   <body>
      ∕div>
         Hello World!
         Enjoy DataCamp!
      </div>
      Thanks for Watching!
   </body>
</html>
```



## The HTML tree: Example 2

```
<html>
   <body>
      <div>
          Hello World!
          (p>Enjoy DataCamp!
      </div>
      Thanks for Watching!
   </body>
</html>
```



# HTML Tags and Attributes

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#### Do we have to?

- Information within HTML tags can be valuable
- Extract link URLs
- Easier way to select elements

## Tag, you're it!

<tag-name attrib-name="attrib info">
..element contents..

- We've seen tag names such as html, div, and p.
- The attribute name is followed by = followed by information assigned to that attribute, usually quoted text.

## Let's "div"vy up the tag

```
<div id="unique-id" class="some class">
    ..div element contents..
```

</div>

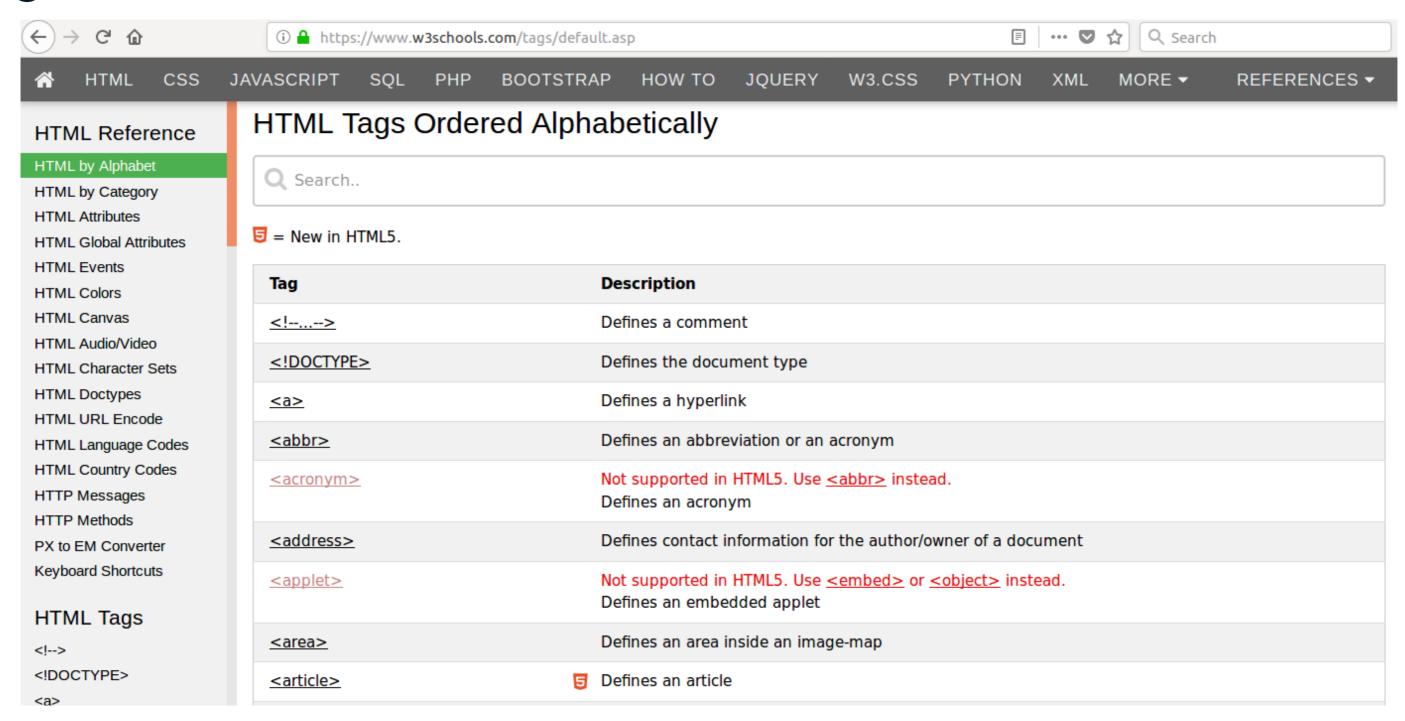
- id attribute should be unique
- class attribute doesn't need to be unique

### "q" be linkin'

```
<a href="https://www.datacamp.com">
    This text links to DataCamp!
    </a>
```

- a tags are for hyperlinks
- href attribute tells what link to go to

## **Tag Traction**





## Et Tu, Attributes?

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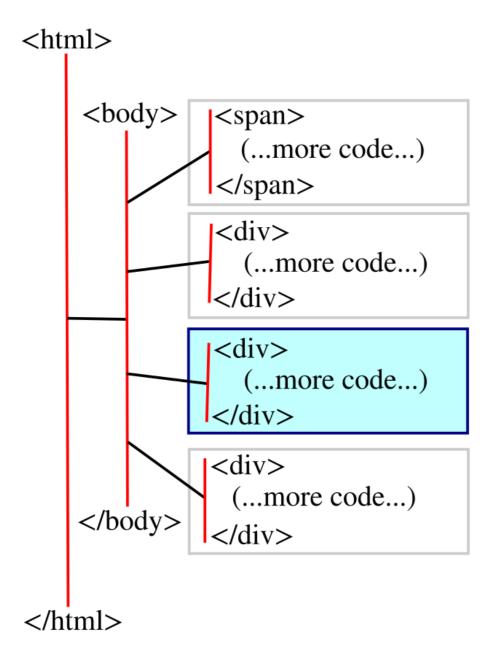
#### **Another Slasher Video?**

```
xpath = '/html/body/div[2]'
```

#### Simple XPath:

- Single forward-slash / used to move forward one generation.
- tag-names between slashes give direction to which element(s).
- Brackets [] after a tag name tell us which of the selected siblings to choose.

#### **Another Slasher Video?**



xpath = '/html/body/div[2]'

#### **Slasher Double Feature?**

• Direct to all table elements within the entire HTML code:

```
xpath = '//table'
```

• Direct to all table elements which are descendants of the 2nd div child of the body element:

```
xpath = '/html/body/div[2]//table`
```