



Web Scraping: Infinite Possibilities ★

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```
In [218]: #import libraries
```

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [219]: #connecting to website
```

```
url = 'http://books.toscrape.com/'
html_page = requests.get(url)
```

```
In [220]: # Verifying the successful retrieval of the webpage
```

```
html_page.status_code == requests.codes.ok
```

Out[220]: True

```
In [221]: # Creating a BeautifulSoup object to parse the HTML content and make it more
```

```
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_page.content, 'html.parser')
```

```
In [222]: # Extracting book titles by locating 'h3' HTML tags in the parsed webpage co
```

```
titles = soup.find_all('h3')
titles
```

```
Out[222]: [<h3><a href="catalogue/a-light-in-the-attic_1000/index.html" title="A Light in the Attic">A Light in the ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/tipping-the-velvet_999/index.html" title="Tipping the Velvet">Tipping the Velvet</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/soumission_998/index.html" title="Soumission">Soumission</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/sharp-objects_997/index.html" title="Sharp Objects">Sharp Objects</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/sapiens-a-brief-history-of-humankind_996/index.html" title="Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind">Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/the-requiem-red_995/index.html" title="The Requiem Red">The Requiem Red</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/the-dirty-little-secrets-of-getting-your-dream-job_994/index.html" title="The Dirty Little Secrets of Getting Your Dream Job">The Dirty Little Secrets ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/the-coming-woman-a-novel-based-on-the-life-of-the-infamous-feminist-victoria-woodhull_993/index.html" title="The Coming Woman: A Novel Based on the Life of the Infamous Feminist, Victoria Woodhull">The Coming Woman: A ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/the-boys-in-the-boat-nine-americans-and-their-epic-quest-for-gold-at-the-1936-berlin-olympics_992/index.html" title="The Boys in the Boat: Nine Americans and Their Epic Quest for Gold at the 1936 Berlin Olympics">The Boys in the ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/the-black-maria_991/index.html" title="The Black Maria">The Black Maria</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/starving-hearts-triangular-trade-trilogy-1_990/index.html" title="Starving Hearts (Triangular Trade Trilogy, #1)">Starving Hearts (Triangular Trade ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/shakespeares-sonnets_989/index.html" title="Shakespeare's Sonnets">Shakespeare's Sonnets</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/set-me-free_988/index.html" title="Set Me Free">Set Me Free</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/scott-pilgrims-precious-little-life-scott-pilgrim-1_987/index.html" title="Scott Pilgrim's Precious Little Life (Scott Pilgrim #1)">Scott Pilgrim's Precious Little ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/rip-it-up-and-start-again_986/index.html" title="Rip it Up and Start Again">Rip it Up and ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/our-band-could-be-your-life-scenes-from-the-american-indie-underground-1981-1991_985/index.html" title="Our Band Could Be Your Life: Scenes from the American Indie Underground, 1981-1991">Our Band Could Be ...</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/olio_984/index.html" title="Olio">Olio</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/mesaerion-the-best-science-fiction-stories-1800-1849_983/index.html" title="Mesaerion: The Best Science Fiction Stories 1800-1849">Mesaerion: The Best Science Fiction Stories 1800-1849</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/libertarianism-for-beginners_982/index.html" title="Libertarianism for Beginners">Libertarianism for Beginners</a></h3>,
 <h3><a href="catalogue/its-only-the-himalayas_981/index.html" title="It's Only the Himalayas">It's Only the Himalayas</a></h3>]
```

```
In [223]: # Extracting the title attribute from the first 'a' tag within the first 'h3'
# providing a more specific detail about the book title.
```

```
titles[0].find('a').attrs['title']
```

```
Out[223]: 'A Light in the Attic'
```

```
In [224]: # Iterating over the List of 'h3' tags to extract book titles using the 'tit
```

```
books_list = [title.find('a').attrs['title'] for title in soup.find_all('h3')]
books_list
```

```
Out[224]: ['A Light in the Attic',
 'Tipping the Velvet',
 'Soumission',
 'Sharp Objects',
 'Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind',
 'The Requiem Red',
 'The Dirty Little Secrets of Getting Your Dream Job',
 'The Coming Woman: A Novel Based on the Life of the Infamous Feminist, Victoria Woodhull',
 'The Boys in the Boat: Nine Americans and Their Epic Quest for Gold at the 1936 Berlin Olympics',
 'The Black Maria',
 'Starving Hearts (Triangular Trade Trilogy, #1)',
 "Shakespeare's Sonnets",
 'Set Me Free',
 "Scott Pilgrim's Precious Little Life (Scott Pilgrim #1)",
 'Rip it Up and Start Again',
 'Our Band Could Be Your Life: Scenes from the American Indie Underground, 1981-1991',
 'Olio',
 'Mesaerion: The Best Science Fiction Stories 1800-1849',
 'Libertarianism for Beginners',
 "It's Only the Himalayas"]
```

```
In [225]: # Extracting book ratings by searching for 'p' tags with class containing 's
import re

# Define a regular expression to match the 'star-rating' class
regex = re.compile('star-rating(.*)')

# Find all 'p' tags with the specified class and extract the rating values
ratings = [rating.attrs['class'][1] for rating in soup.find_all('p', {"class": "star-rating"})]
```

```
Out[225]: ['Three',
 'One',
 'One',
 'Four',
 'Five',
 'One',
 'Four',
 'Three',
 'Four',
 'One',
 'Two',
 'Four',
 'Five',
 'Five',
 'Five',
 'Three',
 'One',
 'One',
 'Two',
 'Two']
```

```
In [226]: # Mapping textual star ratings to numerical values using a predefined dictionary
star_dict = {'One': 1, 'Two': 2, 'Three': 3, 'Four': 4, 'Five': 5}
star_rating = [star_dict[s] for s in ratings]
star_rating
```

```
Out[226]: [3, 1, 1, 4, 5, 1, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2]
```

```
In [227]: # Extracting book prices from 'p' tags with the class 'price_color' in the p
soup.find_all('p', class_="price_color")
```

```
Out[227]: [<p class="price_color">£51.77</p>,
<p class="price_color">£53.74</p>,
<p class="price_color">£50.10</p>,
<p class="price_color">£47.82</p>,
<p class="price_color">£54.23</p>,
<p class="price_color">£22.65</p>,
<p class="price_color">£33.34</p>,
<p class="price_color">£17.93</p>,
<p class="price_color">£22.60</p>,
<p class="price_color">£52.15</p>,
<p class="price_color">£13.99</p>,
<p class="price_color">£20.66</p>,
<p class="price_color">£17.46</p>,
<p class="price_color">£52.29</p>,
<p class="price_color">£35.02</p>,
<p class="price_color">£57.25</p>,
<p class="price_color">£23.88</p>,
<p class="price_color">£37.59</p>,
<p class="price_color">£51.33</p>,
<p class="price_color">£45.17</p>]
```

```
In [228]: #using the '.text' attribute to extract textual content within the HTML elem
price_list = [price.text for price in soup.find_all('p', class_="price_color")]
price_list
```

```
Out[228]: ['£51.77',
'£53.74',
'£50.10',
'£47.82',
'£54.23',
'£22.65',
'£33.34',
'£17.93',
'£22.60',
'£52.15',
'£13.99',
'£20.66',
'£17.46',
'£52.29',
'£35.02',
'£57.25',
'£23.88',
'£37.59',
'£51.33',
'£45.17']
```

```
In [229]: # Extracting book availability text from 'p' tags with the class 'instock available' and using strip() to remove leading and trailing whitespaces for cleaner display
available = [avail.text.strip() for avail in soup.find_all('p', class_="instock available")]
```

```
Out[229]: ['In stock',
 'In stock']
```

Scraping Images

```
In [230]: # Extracting all image tags ('img') from the parsed webpage content.
images = soup.find_all('img')

# Previewing an example image by selecting the first image in the list.
ex_image = images[0]
ex_image
```

```
Out[230]: 
```

```
In [231]: # Selecting the URL of the image from the 'src' attribute of the example image
image_url = ex_image.attrs['src']
image_url
```

```
Out[231]: 'media/cache/2c/da/2cdad67c44b002e7ead0cc35693c0e8b.jpg'
```

Saving Image Files Locally

```
In [232]: import shutil

# Base URL for the book images on the website
url_base = "http://books.toscrape.com/"

# Extracting the image URL from the 'src' attribute of the example image
image_url = ex_image.attrs['src']

# Creating the full URL by combining the base URL and the image URL
full_url = url_base + image_url

# Sending a GET request to the image URL and streaming the content
r = requests.get(full_url, stream=True)

# Saving the image Locally with a specified file path
with open('Images/book1cover.jpg', 'wb') as file:
    # Decode the content if needed
    r.raw.decode_content = True

    # Copying the raw content to the local file
    shutil.copyfileobj(r.raw, file)
```

Previewing an Individual Image File

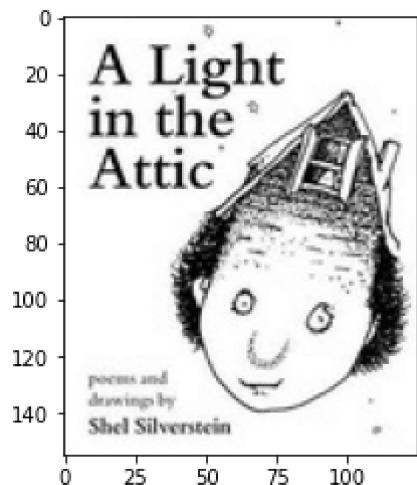
```
In [233]: # Importing necessary libraries for displaying images in Jupyter Notebook
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
from IPython.display import Image, HTML

# Allowing inline rendering of matplotlib plots in Jupyter Notebook
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [234]: # Reading and displaying the image using matplotlib
img = mpimg.imread('Images/book1cover')

# Creating an image plot using imshow
imgplot = plt.imshow(img)

# Displaying the image plot
plt.show()
```



In [235]: # Looping over all the images in the webpage, downloading each image, and creating a DataFrame

```
import pandas as pd

# Initialize an empty list to store data for the DataFrame
data = []

# Iterate over the images on the webpage
for n, img in enumerate(images):
    # Define the base URL and extract the image URL
    url_base = "http://books.toscrape.com/"
    url_ext = img.attrs['src']

    # Create the full URL
    full_url = url_base + url_ext

    # Send a GET request to the image URL and stream the content
    r = requests.get(full_url, stream=True)

    # Define the file path to save the image
    path = 'images/book{}.jpg'.format(n + 1)

    # Extract the title and download the image if the status code is 200
    title = img.attrs['alt']
    if r.status_code == 200:
        with open(path, 'wb') as f:
            r.raw.decode_content = True
            shutil.copyfileobj(r.raw, f)
    # Create a row with title and image tag for the DataFrame
    row = [title, ''.format(path)]
    data.append(row)

# Create a DataFrame from the collected data
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Print the number of rows in the DataFrame
print('Number of rows:', len(df))

# Rename the columns in the DataFrame
df.columns = ['title', 'cover']

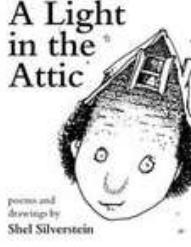
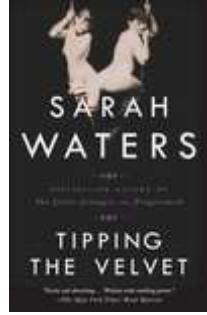
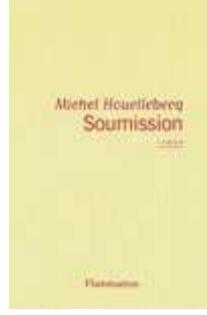
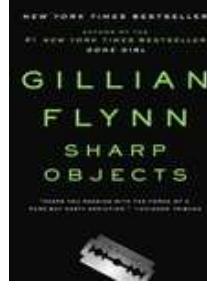
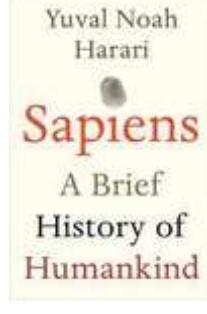
# Display the DataFrame with images using HTML
HTML(df.to_html(escape=False))
```

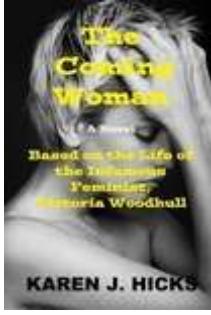
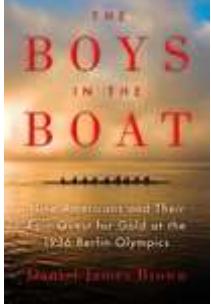
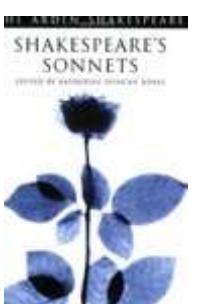
Number of rows: 20

Out[235]:

title

cover

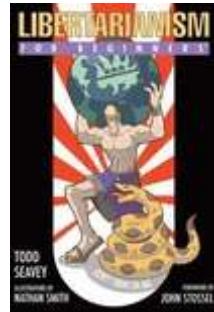
	title	cover
0	A Light in the Attic	
1	Tipping the Velvet	
2	Soumission	
3	Sharp Objects	
4	Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind	
5	The Requiem Red	

		title	cover
6	The Dirty Little Secrets of Getting Your Dream Job		
7	The Coming Woman: A Novel Based on the Life of the Infamous Feminist, Victoria Woodhull		
8	The Boys in the Boat: Nine Americans and Their Epic Quest for Gold at the 1936 Berlin Olympics		
9	The Black Maria		
10	Starving Hearts (Triangular Trade Trilogy, #1)		
11	Shakespeare's Sonnets		

		title	cover
12	Set Me Free		
13	Scott Pilgrim's Precious Little Life (Scott Pilgrim #1)		
14	Rip it Up and Start Again		
15	Our Band Could Be Your Life: Scenes from the American Indie Underground, 1981-1991		
16	Olio		
17	Mesaerion: The Best Science Fiction Stories 1800-1849		

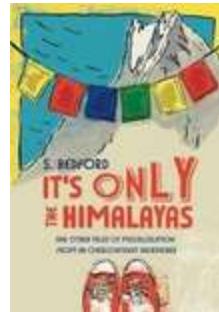
18

Libertarianism for Beginners



19

It's Only the Himalayas



```
In [236]: # Appending additional columns to the existing DataFrame.
```

```
# Adding 'availability', 'rating', and 'price_list' columns to the DataFrame
df['availability'] = availability
df['rating'] = ratings
df['price_list'] = price_list

# Displaying the DataFrame with the new columns
df
```

```
Out[236]:
```

	title	cover	availability	rating	price_list
0	A Light in the Attic		In stock	Three	£51.77
1	Tipping the Velvet		In stock	One	£53.74
2	Soumission		In stock	One	£50.10
3	Sharp Objects		In stock	Four	£47.82
4	Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind		In stock	Five	£54.23
5	The Requiem Red		In stock	One	£22.65
6	The Dirty Little Secrets of Getting Your Dream...		In stock	Four	£33.34
7	The Coming Woman: A Novel Based on the Life of...		In stock	Three	£17.93
8	The Boys in the Boat: Nine Americans and Their...		In stock	Four	£22.60
9	The Black Maria		In stock	One	£52.15
10	Starving Hearts (Triangular Trade Trilogy, #1)		In stock	Two	£13.99
11	Shakespeare's Sonnets		In stock	Four	£20.66
12	Set Me Free		In stock	Five	£17.46
13	Scott Pilgrim's Precious Little Life (Scott Pi...		In stock	Five	£52.29
14	Rip it Up and Start Again		In stock	Five	£35.02
15	Our Band Could Be Your Life: Scenes from the A...		In stock	Three	£57.25
16	Olio		In stock	One	£23.88
17	Mesaerion: The Best Science Fiction Stories 18...		In stock	One	£37.59
18	Libertarianism for Beginners		In stock	Two	£51.33
19	It's Only the Himalayas		In stock	Two	£45.17

Scraping Data from a Wikipedia Page!

```
In [237]: # Connecting to the Wikipedia page containing a List of cities and towns in
# Define the URL of the Wikipedia page
url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_and_towns_in_Kenya_by_po
# Send a GET request to the URL and store the response in html_page variable
html_page = requests.get(url)

# Print the status code to check if the connection was successful
print("Status Code:", html_page.status_code)
```

Status Code: 200

```
In [238]: # defining our soup object
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_page.text, "html.parser")
```

```
In [239]: # Extracting the table with class 'wikitable sortable' from the parsed HTML
# Use BeautifulSoup to find the table with class 'wikitable sortable'
table = soup.find('table', class_='wikitable sortable')

# Print the table object
table
```

```
Out[239]: <table class="wikitable sortable">
<tbody><tr>
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">№
</th>
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">City/ Town
</th>
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">Status
</th>
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">Population
</th>
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF"><a href="/wiki/Counties_of_Kenya" title="Counties of Kenya">County</a>
</th>
<th style="color: yellow; background-color: #ABCDEF">Ref
</th></tr>
<tr bgcolor="#FFFFFF">
<td>1.</td>
<td align="left"><span typeof="mw:File"><a class="mw-file-description" href="/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Nairobi.svg"><img alt="Coat of Arms of Nairobi" data-file-width="720" data-file-height="720" decoding="async" height="720" /></a></span>
```

```
In [240]: # Extracting the headers (th elements) from the table.
```

```
# Use BeautifulSoup to find all 'th' elements within the table
table_headers = table.findAll('th')

# Print the list of table headers
table_headers
```

```
Out[240]: [<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">Nº
</th>,
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">City/ Town
</th>,
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">Status
</th>,
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF">Population
</th>,
<th style="color: black; background-color: #ABCDEF"><a href="/wiki/Counties_of_Kenya" title="Counties of Kenya">County</a>
</th>,
<th style="color: yellow; background-color: #ABCDEF">Ref
</th>]
```

```
In [241]: # Cleaning up table headers by extracting the text content and removing lead
```

```
# Use list comprehension to extract the text content of each header and strip it
cleaned_table_headers = [header.text.strip() for header in table_headers]

# Print the cleaned table headers
cleaned_table_headers
```

```
Out[241]: ['Nº', 'City/ Town', 'Status', 'Population', 'County', 'Ref']
```

```
In [242]: # Creating an empty DataFrame with structured columns using the cleaned table
```

```
# Use pandas DataFrame to create an empty DataFrame with columns specified by the headers
df = pd.DataFrame(columns=cleaned_table_headers)

# Print the empty DataFrame structure
df
```

```
Out[242]: Nº City/ Town Status Population County Ref
```

```
In [243]: # Extracting table rows (excluding the header row) from the parsed HTML table

# Use BeautifulSoup to find all 'tr' elements within the table, excluding the header row
table_rows = table.find_all('tr')[1:]

# Printing first 5 table rows
table_rows[:5]
```

```
Out[243]: [<tr bgcolor="#FFFFE0">
    <td>1.</td>
    <td align="left"><span typeof="mw:File"><a class="mw-file-description" href="/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Nairobi.svg"></a></span> <span style="font-size:110%;"><a href="/wiki/Nairobi" title="Nairobi">Nairobi</a></span></td>
    <td><span style="font-size:100%;">Capital</span></td>
    <td style="background-color:#E0E0E0;"><span data-sort-value="70064397073000000000" style="font-size:100%; background-color:#E0E0E0;">4,397,073</span></td>
    <td><span typeof="mw:File"><a class="mw-file-description" href="/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Nairobi.svg"></a></span> <span style="font-size:110%;"><a class="mw-redirect" href="/wiki/Nairobi_County" title="Nairobi County">Nairobi</a></span></td>
    <td><sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-2"><a href="#cite_note-2">[2]</a></sup>
    </td></tr>,
<tr bgcolor="#D0E7FF">
    <td>2.</td>
    <td align="left"><span typeof="mw:File"><a class="mw-file-description" href="/wiki/File:Mombasa_County_Coat_of_Arms.png"></a></span> <span style="font-size:110%;"><a href="/wiki/Mombasa" title="Mombasa">Mombasa</a></span></td>
    <td><span style="font-size:100%;">City</span></td>
    <td style="background-color:#E0E0E0;"><span data-sort-value="70061208333000000000" style="font-size:100%; background-color:#E0E0E0;">1,208,333</span></td>
    <td><span typeof="mw:File"><a class="mw-file-description" href="/wiki/File:Mombasa_County_Coat_of_Arms.png"></a></span> <span style="font-size:110%;"><a href="/wiki/Mombasa_County" title="Mombasa County">Mombasa</a></span></td>
    <td><sup class="reference" id="cite_ref-Kenya_Census_2019_3-0"><a href="#cite_note-Kenya_Census_2019-3">[3]</a></sup>
    </td></tr>,
<tr bgcolor="#D0E7FF">
    <td>3.</td>
    <td align="left"><span style="font-size:110%;"><a href="/wiki/Nakuru" title="Nakuru">Nakuru</a></span></td>
    <td><span style="font-size:100%;">City</span></td>
```

570,674	Nakuru	^{[3]}
4.	Ruiru	Municipality (Ruiru + Githurai)
490,120	Kiambu	^{[3]}
5.	Eldoret	Municipality
475,716	Uasin Gishu	^{[3]}

```
In [244]: # Extracting data from each table row and cleaning up individual row data.

# Initialize an empty list to store individual row data
individual_row_data = []

# Iterate over each table row
for row in table_rows:
    # Find all 'td' elements within the row to extract the data
    row_data = row.findAll('td')

    # Use list comprehension to extract the text content of each data cell and
    cleaned_row_data = [data.text.strip() for data in row_data]

    # Append the cleaned row data to the list
    individual_row_data.append(cleaned_row_data)

# Print first 10 individual rows of data
individual_row_data[:10]
```

```
Out[244]: [[['1.', 'Nairobi', 'Capital', '4,397,073', 'Nairobi', '[2]'],
['2.', 'Mombasa', 'City', '1,208,333', 'Mombasa', '[3]'],
['3.', 'Nakuru', 'City', '570,674', 'Nakuru', '[3]'],
['4.',
'Ruiru',
'Municipality (Ruiru + Githurai)',
'490,120',
'Kiambu',
'[3)'],
['5.', 'Eldoret', 'Municipality', '475,716', 'Uasin Gishu', '[3]'],
['6.', 'Kisumu', 'City', '397,957', 'Kisumu', '[3]'],
['7.', 'Kikuyu', 'Municipality', '323,881', 'Kiambu', '[3]'],
['8.',
'Ngong',
'Municipality (Ngong + O/Rongai)',
'279,757',
'Kajiado',
'[3)'],
['9.',
'Mavoko',
'Municipality (Mlolongo + Athi River + Syokimau + Katani + Githunguri)',
'258,498',
'Machakos',
'[4)'],
['10.', 'Thika', 'Municipality', '251,407', "Kiambu/Murang'a", '[3]]']
```

```
In [245]: for row in individual_row_data:
    length = len(df)
    df.loc[length] = row
df.head(10)
```

Out[245]:

	Nº	City/ Town	Status	Population	County	Ref
0	1.	Nairobi	Capital	4,397,073	Nairobi	[2]
1	2.	Mombasa	City	1,208,333	Mombasa	[3]
2	3.	Nakuru	City	570,674	Nakuru	[3]
3	4.	Ruiru	Municipality (Ruiru + Githurai)	490,120	Kiambu	[3]
4	5.	Eldoret	Municipality	475,716	Uasin Gishu	[3]
5	6.	Kisumu	City	397,957	Kisumu	[3]
6	7.	Kikuyu	Municipality	323,881	Kiambu	[3]
7	8.	Ngong	Municipality (Ngong + O/Rongai)	279,757	Kajiado	[3]
8	9.	Mavoko	Municipality (Mlolongo + Athi River + Syokimau...)	258,498	Machakos	[4]
9	10.	Thika	Municipality	251,407	Kiambu/Murang'a	[3]

In [246]: # Setting the index of the DataFrame using the first cleaned table header.

```
# Use pandas set_index to set the index of the DataFrame using the first cle
df = df.set_index(cleaned_table_headers[0])

# Print the final DataFrame with the index set
df.head(10)
```

Out[246]:

	Nº	City/ Town	Status	Population	County	Ref
1.	1.	Nairobi	Capital	4,397,073	Nairobi	[2]
2.	2.	Mombasa	City	1,208,333	Mombasa	[3]
3.	3.	Nakuru	City	570,674	Nakuru	[3]
4.	4.	Ruiru	Municipality (Ruiru + Githurai)	490,120	Kiambu	[3]
5.	5.	Eldoret	Municipality	475,716	Uasin Gishu	[3]
6.	6.	Kisumu	City	397,957	Kisumu	[3]
7.	7.	Kikuyu	Municipality	323,881	Kiambu	[3]
8.	8.	Ngong	Municipality (Ngong + O/Rongai)	279,757	Kajiado	[3]
9.	9.	Mavoko	Municipality (Mlolongo + Athi River + Syokimau...)	258,498	Machakos	[4]
10.	10.	Thika	Municipality	251,407	Kiambu/Murang'a	[3]

```
In [247]: # Adding a new column for timestamp with the current date.
```

```
# Importing the datetime module
import datetime

# Use datetime.date.today() to obtain the current date and assign it to the
df["date"] = datetime.date.today()

# Print the DataFrame with the new timestamp column
df.head(10)
```

Out[247]:

Nº	City/ Town	Status	Population	County	Ref	date
1.	Nairobi	Capital	4,397,073	Nairobi	[2]	2023-11-26
2.	Mombasa	City	1,208,333	Mombasa	[3]	2023-11-26
3.	Nakuru	City	570,674	Nakuru	[3]	2023-11-26
4.	Ruiru	Municipality (Ruiru + Githurai)	490,120	Kiambu	[3]	2023-11-26
5.	Eldoret	Municipality	475,716	Uasin Gishu	[3]	2023-11-26
6.	Kisumu	City	397,957	Kisumu	[3]	2023-11-26
7.	Kikuyu	Municipality	323,881	Kiambu	[3]	2023-11-26
8.	Ngong	Municipality (Ngong + O/Rongai)	279,757	Kajiado	[3]	2023-11-26
9.	Mavoko	Municipality (Mlolongo + Athi River + Syokimau...)	258,498	Machakos	[4]	2023-11-26
10.	Thika	Municipality	251,407	Kiambu/Murang'a	[3]	2023-11-26

```
In [248]: # Exporting the DataFrame to a CSV file named 'pop.census.csv'.
```

```
# Use pandas to_csv method to export the DataFrame to a CSV file
df.to_csv('pop.census.csv')

# Print a message indicating the successful export
print("Data has been successfully exported to 'pop.census.csv'")
```

Data has been successfully exported to 'pop.census.csv'