

Intro to Programming for Public Policy Week 7

Introduction to Websites and Scraping

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The Internet

The Internet and World Wide Web

- ▶ The **Internet** is a *physical network* of cables and routers, and a set of protocols for moving information across that network.
- ▶ The **World Wide Web** (WWW) is an *information space* on the Internet. It combines several concepts:
 - ▶ Uniform Resource Locator (url)
 - ▶ Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http)
 - ▶ Hypertext Markup Language (html)

The Internet

- ▶ Started as a Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) ARPANET project to interconnect computers
- ▶ First transmission between nodes at UCLA in 1969; by 1970 reached across the US to Boston.
- ▶ Transmission Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) developed during the 1970s
- ▶ ARPANET declared “operational” in 1975 and transferred to military
- ▶ Ethernet (transmission on wires) standard written 1981
- ▶ During 1980s, shift to National Science Foundation
 - ▶ NSFNET provided the backbone of Internet from 1985 to 1995
- ▶ Internet backbone privatized under Clinton in 1994

TODO: image of early internet

TODO: image of later internet

Uniform Resource Locator

URLs are a system of globally unique identifiers for resources on the Web and elsewhere.

`scheme://host[:port]/path[?query][#fragment]`

- ▶ `scheme` is a protocol such as `http`, `https`, etc.
- ▶ `host` is something like `google.com` or `localhost`
- ▶ `:port` is optional, allows a single host to have separate websites
- ▶ `path` is the path to a particular resource like `index.html`
- ▶ More on queries later

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

HTTP Overview

- ▶ HTTP is the core communications protocol for retrieving data
- ▶ Consists of messages– requests and responses– sent between a client and a server

HTTP Request and Response

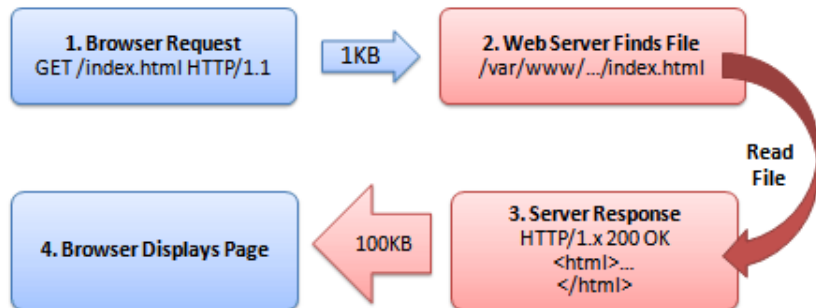


Figure 1: Source: opensourcevaristy.com

HTTP Request

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0  
...
```

- ▶ First line contains:
 - ▶ HTTP method, here GET
 - ▶ Requested URL
 - ▶ HTTP version
- ▶ Rest of request may contain:
 - ▶ User-Agent: description of the client
 - ▶ Used e.g. to determine whether to serve mobile website version

HTTP Methods

- ▶ GET
 - ▶ Most common method, used to get data
- ▶ POST
 - ▶ Used to send data to server, e.g. form entries, search queries

HTTP Responses

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
...
```

- ▶ First line contains:
 - ▶ HTTP version
 - ▶ HTTP response code
- ▶ Rest of response contains:
 - ▶ Additional headers: Server, Content-Type, etc.
 - ▶ Requested Content

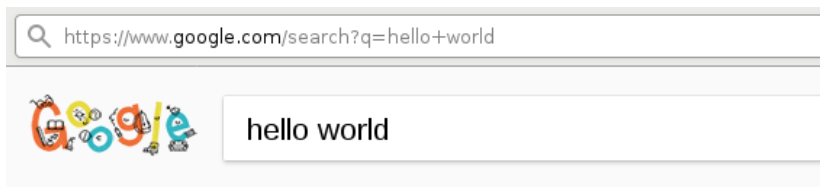
HTTP Response Codes

- ▶ 1xx: Informational
- ▶ 2xx: Success
 - ▶ 200: OK
- ▶ 3xx: Redirection
 - ▶ 301: Redirect
- ▶ 4xx: Errors
 - ▶ 404: File not found
 - ▶ 403: Forbidden

HTTP GET Request Parameters

`/index.php?name1=value1&name2=value2`

- ▶ Query string with parameters sent in the URL of a GET request
- ▶ Parameter names and values are like a python dictionary
- ▶ Shouldn't use with sensitive data



Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

Web browser

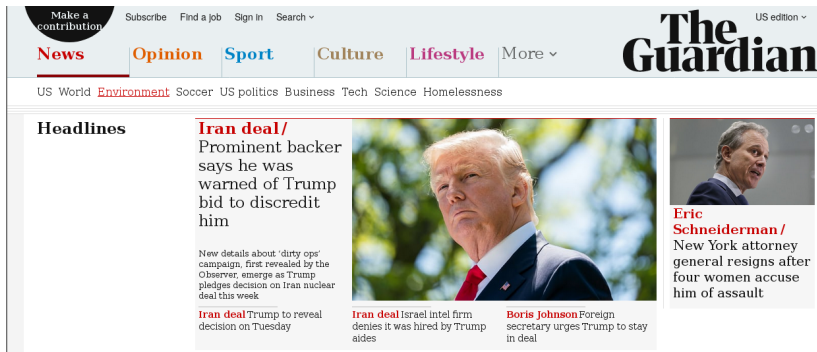


Figure 2: guardian.com rendered in a web browser

HTML sourcecode

HTML overview

- ▶ Language that webpages are written in
- ▶ Consists of *tags*
- ▶ Most tags come in pairs (opening and closing):
 - ▶ `<html></html>`
 - ▶ `<head></head>`
 - ▶ `<body></body>`
 - ▶ `<a>`
- ▶ Some do not:
 - ▶ ``
 - ▶ `
`
- ▶ Whitespace doesn't matter (unlike Python)

Basic HTML webpage

```
<html>

<head>
  <title>My Title</title>
</head>

<body>
<h1>My Site</h1>
<p>
More information <a href="main.html">here</a>.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Basic webpage

file:///home/eric/uchicago/harris-ipp/lectures-s18/07/index.html

My Site

More information [here](#).

Figure 3: Webpage rendered in browser

More HTML tags

HTML links

TODO

HTML Tables

TODO: list tags

Other web technologies

- ▶ Javascript
 - ▶ .js files sourced or code directly embedded in `<script>...</script>` tags
 - ▶ Used to make content dynamic
- ▶ CSS
 - ▶ .css files or code embedded in `<style></style>` tags
- ▶ Server-side languages
 - ▶ Ruby, PHP, Python (Django), Java, etc.

Web Scraping

Web scraping overview

TODO

Ethical considerations

When is scraping useful?

curl revisited

Scraping in python

- ▶ `urllib`: module for handling URLs
 - ▶ `urllib.request()` function for opening and reading data from URL
- ▶ Beautiful Soup: for structuring data from HTML files