

# **WEB MINING (CSE 3024)**

Slot: B1+TB1

# A GENERALISED WEB SCRAPING MECHANISM FOR TRAVEL RELATED WEBSITES

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We would like to thank our Professor of Web Mining, Balakrishnan P. sir for giving us this opportunity to make an interactive Web Mining project which has not only helped better our coding skills but has also made our constructive and building skills refined. We would like to thank the VIT Periyar Central library for having a good amount of books for project development on Web Scraping mechanism and also teachers.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Web scraping is a very popular and growing field. The presence of web scraping in travel related websites is gigantic. The advantages and difficulties of web information scrapping are significant to everybody in the travel business. Meta look locales, OTAs and travel providers are altogether being rejected and the most fascinating truth is that more than 30% of individuals who visit travel industry sites are web scrappers.

Through a generalised web scraping mechanism using selenium web driver people can easily scrap the website data without even opening the browser. Selenium is one of the most popular tools used nowadays to scrap the websites. Today, there

are more advanced web data scrapping techniques and skills that enable you to visit the websites and get the data comfortably and easily (as mentioned above selenium is one of those web drivers). There is also software that scraps the web automatically and records the data.

For a very long time now, Bing has indexed travel suppliers. It has been also able to provide a direct inventory links to the resulting search results. The same route has been followed by Google as well. Fraud bot, which is bad, takes advantage of your system by looking at the vulnerable areas. These are those expensive hackers that fool websites by clicking ads, filling forms and look for other weaknesses in website.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Web scraping is a most general and widely used field in the current day scenario. Mostly, web scraping in the current day scenario is done in order to save a lot of time. As a matter of fact it does save a huge amount of time. In our project we attempt to scrap some relevant travel related

websites such as makemytrip.com, yatra.com, goibibo.com etc using he corresponding classes in order to extract the website data. The scraping tool used to scrap the website data is selenium web driver. The user interface we make is using the tkinter library, which is the most popular and commonly used python library. It provides a robust and highly profound method in order to make user interfaces. According to our implementation the user will enter the flight details and get a sorted output based on the searched query for the flight availability.

#### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

To generalise a web scraping mechanism for travel related websites. A popular demonstration of the capability of automating websites using selenium drivers. It is used for automating web applications for testing purposes, specifically for travel related websites in this problem. There is need to provide a successful and a user friendly interface to users so that they can easily without even opening the website be able to get the flight details and make a comparison between the flight fares and book a good flight accordingly to their needs and requirements. This saves a huge amount of time for the customer as there is no need for the

customer to visit different travel related websites and check for the corresponding flight fares and details, instead of that a single query inputted by the user would him/her a lot in order to view a broad range of categories.

#### **TKINTER**

Tkinter, a popular and a standard Graphical user Interface library for the python. When tkinter library is combined or integrated with python it provides a very quick and simple mechanism to create a Graphical User Interface Application. It provides a highly powerful object oriented interface to the GUI toolkit of Tk.

The mechanism for creating a simple GUI application on tkinter.

- **a.** Import the module tkinter.
- **b.** Create a Graphical user interface application main window.
- c. One can add the discussed modules or widgets to the application GUI.
- d. Then one has to enter an event loop so that a suitable action against the event can be taken which is triggered by the user.

Functionalities provided by tkinter:-

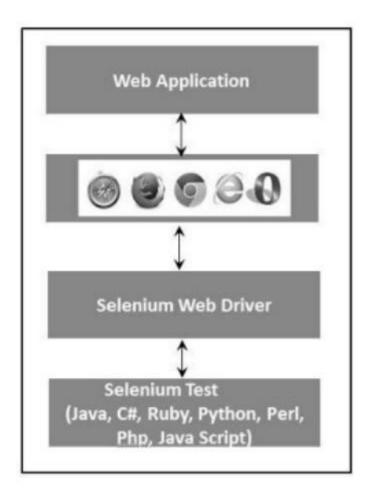
- It provides classes for displaying and controlling the widgets.
- **2.** Properties of widgets are specified using with keyword arguments.
- **3.** Keyword arguments have the same name as the corresponding resource under Tk.
- **4.** Top level widgets are Tk.
- Widgets are being positioned with managers of geometry like Place, Pack or Grid. Methods such as place, pack and grid are called by these managers.

#### **SELENIUM**

Selenium is the tool used in order to automate testing of web applications. It is most commonly known as Selenium 2.0. This web driver uses an underlying framework which is very different when compared to selenium RC, as selenium RC uses a JavaScript embedded selenium core which has some amount of considerable limitations. This selenium web driver interacts with the web browser directly without the use of any sort of intermediary, whereas selenium RC has a limitation as it is completely dependent on the server. The context in which selenium web driver comes into action is as follows:-

- It has the ability to handle multiple frames, popups, multi browser window, and some alerts.
- 2. Ability to navigate complex web pages.
- Some advances navigation techniques such as drag and drop.
- 4. AJAX based User Interface elements.
- 5. It is also used in the multiple browser testing including an improved functionality for the browsers which is not at all well supported by selenium.

## **ARCHITECTURE OF SELENIUM WEB DRIVER**



#### **Code and Output**

#### Tables.py

```
from tkinter import *
import csv
def createStandardTable(f,window):
    handle = csv.reader(f)
    length = len(next(handle))
    sizes = [0] * length
    for record in handle:
        for p, column in enumerate (record):
            if len(column) > sizes[p]:
                 sizes[p] = len(column) + 3
    f.seek(0)
    trow = 0
    table = Frame(window)
    for record in handle:
        for w, column in enumerate (record):
            Label (table, text=column, width=sizes[w], border-
width=2, relief="groove", justify=LEFT, anchor=W, back-
ground='white').grid(column=w,row=trow,sticky=W)
        trow+=1
    return table
```

#### using tables with frames.py

```
# Importing Libraries - Tkinter, CSV, numpy and pandas
from tkinter import *
from tkinter import filedialog
import csv
from tables import createStandardTable as cst
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
# Declaring Variables of list datastructure for sorting.
pr, tim, air, depart, arrival, source, destination, duration,
stopage, prgo = [], [], [], [], [], [], [], []
timgo, airgo, sourcegp, destgo, dash, flightnumgo, airname =
[], [], [], [], []
departgo, arrivego, airname, flynum, finalgo, stopage2, final,
airname1, flight1 = [], [], [], [], [], [], []
#Creating TK() object
window = Tk()
# Declaring all the functions
# Functions for taking inputs
def inputFrom():
    mText=fromCity.get()
    #mlabel1 = Label(tableFrame3,text=mText).grid()
def inputTo():
    mText=toCity.get()
    #mlabel1 = Label(tableFrame3, text=mText).grid()
def inputDepDate():
    mText=departDate.get()
    #mlabel1 = Label(tableFrame3, text=mText).grid()
```

```
def inputDepMon():
    mText=departMonth.get()
    #mlabel1 = Label(tableFrame3, text=mText).grid()
def mAbout():
    messagebox.showinfo(title="About", message="This is the
about box")
def mQuit():
    mExit = messagebox.askyesno(title="Quit", message="Are you
sure")
    if mExit > 0:
        window.destroy()
# Functions For Sorting
def price sort increase(final):
    s=sorted(final, key=lambda x:x[7], reverse=False)
    return s
def price sort decrease (final):
    s=sorted(final, key=lambda x:x[7], reverse=True)
    return s
def sort durationInc(flist):
    s=sorted(flist, key=lambda
x:int(str(x[5][0])+str(x[5][3])+str(x[5][4])), reverse=False)
    return s
def sort durationDec(flist):
    s=sorted(flist, key=lambda
x:int(str(x[5][0])+str(x[5][3])+str(x[5][4])), reverse=True)
    return s
MMT = ["HYD", "MAA", "BOM", "DEL", "CCU", "AMD", "BLR", "NAG",
"CCJ", "PNQ"]
```

```
Ptm= ["HYD-Hyderabad", "MAA-Chennai", "BOM-Mumbai", "DEL-
Delhi", "CCU-Kolkata", "AMD-Ahmedabad", "BLR-Bengaluru", "NAG-Nag-
pur", "CCJ-Kozhikode", "PNQ-Pune"]
# Main Function where all the process happens
def run1():
    mtext1 = fromCity.get()
    mtext2 = toCity.get()
    mtext3 = departDate.get()
    mtext4 = departMonth.get()
    ptext1 = Ptm[MMT.index(mtext1)]
    ptext2 = Ptm[MMT.index(mtext2)]
    url = "https://flights.makemytrip.com/make-
mytrip/search/0/0/E/1/0/0/S/V0/"+mtext1+" "+mtext2+" "+mtext3+
"-"+mtext4+"-2017?contains=false&remove="
    url2= "https://paytm.com/flights/flight-
Search/"+ptext1+"/"+ptext2+"/1/0/0/E/2017-"+mtext4+"-"+mtext3
    from selenium import webdriver
    chrome path = r"C:\Python27\chromedriver.exe"
    driver = webdriver.Chrome(chrome path)
    driver2= webdriver.Chrome (chrome path)
    driver.get(url)
    driver2.get(url2)
    ##Getting data for make my trip
    airline info = driver.find elements by class name("air-
line info detls")
    price = driver.find elements by class name("num")
    time = driver.find elements by class name("time info")
    for post in price:
        price=post.text
        price=price.replace(',',')
        price=int(price)
```

```
pr.append(price)
        dash.append("-")
    for post in airline info:
        airline=post.text
        airline=airline.replace('\n',' ')
        air.append(airline)
    for post in time :
        t=post.text
        tim.append(post.text)
    conarray=[i+"\n"+j+"\n"+k for i,j,k in zip(tim[::3],
tim[1::3], tim[2::3])]
    for element in conarray:
       parts = element.split('\n')
       depart.append(parts[0])
       source.append(parts[1])
       arrival.append(parts[2])
       destination.append(parts[3])
       duration.append(parts[4])
       stopage.append(parts[5])
    for k in range(0,len(pr)):
        final.append([air[k], source[k], depart[k], destina-
tion[k],arrival[k],duration[k],stopage[k],pr[k],dash[k]])
    newlist=sorted(final, key=lambda x:x[7], reverse=False)
    ##Getting data for Paytm
    airline info2 = driver2.find elements by class name(" 3H-
S")
    price2 = driver2.find elements by class name(" 2gMo")
    fly=driver2.find elements by class name("NqXj")
    time2 = driver2.find elements by class name("vY4t")
    stopgo=driver2.find elements by class name(" 7BOG")
```

```
for post in price2:
        pri=post.text
        pri=pri.replace(',',')
        pri=int(pri)
        prgo.append(pri)
    for post in stopgo:
        stopage2.append(post.text)
    for post in airline info2:
        airgo.append(post.text)
    for post in time2:
        timgo.append(post.text)
    for post in fly:
        flynum.append(post.text)
    airname=airgo[::3]
    departgo=airgo[1::3]
    arrivego=airgo[2::3]
    flightnumgo=flynum[::4]
    flightnumgo = [w.replace(' ', '') for w in flightnumgo]
    sourcego=flynum[1::4]
    destgo=flynum[2::4]
    conarray2=[i+" "+j for i,j in zip(airname, flightnumgo)]
    for i in range(0,len(prgo)):
      finalgo.append([conarray2[i], sourcego[i], de-
partgo[i], destgo[i], arrivego[i], timgo[i], stopage2[i], prgo[i]])
      newlist2=sorted(finalgo,key=lambda x:x[7], re-
verse=False)
    ##Checking and storing price for flights in Paytm into the
array
    for j in range(0,len(newlist)):
```

```
for i in range(0,len(newlist2)):
            if (\text{newlist2}[i][0] == \text{newlist}[j][0]):
                newlist[j][8] = (newlist2[i][7])
                break
    ## Exporting all the values into individual CSV files
    finallist = newlist[:15]
    my df1 = pd.DataFrame(finallist)
    my df1.to csv('finallist.csv', index=False, header=False)
    price sort increase1 = price sort increase(finallist)
    my df2 = pd.DataFrame(price sort increase1)
    my df2.to csv('priceSortIncrease.csv', index=False,
header=False)
    price sort decrease1 = price sort decrease(finallist)
    my df3 = pd.DataFrame(price sort decrease1)
    my df3.to csv('priceSortDecrease.csv', index=False,
header=False)
    sortDurationInc1 = sort durationInc(finallist)
    my df4 = pd.DataFrame(sortDurationInc1)
    my df4.to csv('sort durationInc.csv', index=False,
header=False)
    sortDurationDec1 = sort durationDec(finallist)
    my df5 = pd.DataFrame(sortDurationDec1)
```

```
my df5.to csv('sort durationDec.csv', index=False,
header=False)
## Creating Frames for input, Sorting buttons and output
tableFrame = Frame (window, bg='cyan', width=450, height=50,
pady=10)
tableFrame2 = Frame(window, bg='gray2', width=450, height=40,
padx=50, pady=20)
tableFrame3 = Frame(window, bg = 'red', width = 450, height =
300, padx= 50, pady = 20)
# Creating the Variables for Inputs
fromCity = StringVar()
toCity = StringVar()
departDate = StringVar()
departMonth = StringVar()
#Declaring the title for the window
window.title('Web Mining - WEB SCRAPING FOR MAKE-MY-TRIP')
def tableFrames():
    tableFrame3.grid()
    tableFrame2.grid()
    tableFrame.grid()
#create a global newtable grid.
f = open("my csv.csv")
newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
def createTableFrame():
```

```
f = open("sort durationDec.csv")
    global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def Header():
    f = open("my csv.csv")
    global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def createTableFrame2():
    f = open("my csv.csv")
    global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def createTableFrame3():
    f = open("priceSortIncrease.csv")
    global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def createTableFrame4():
    f = open("priceSortDecrease.csv")
    global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def createTableFrame5():
    f = open("sort durationInc.csv")
```

```
global newtable
    newtable = cst(f,tableFrame)
    newtable.grid()
def ct():
    global newtable
    newtable.destroy()
    createTableFrame3()
    tableFrame.grid()
def th():
    global newtable
    newtable.destroy()
    createTableFrame()
    tableFrame.grid()
def t2h():
    global newtable
    newtable.destroy()
    createTableFrame4()
    tableFrame.grid()
def t3h():
    global newtable
    newtable.destroy()
    createTableFrame5()
    tableFrame.grid()
def sorting():
    Button(tableFrame2, text="Show Price Sort Increase", com-
mand=ct).grid(row = 0,column = 0, padx = 15, pady = 10)
```

```
Button(tableFrame2, text = "Show Price Sort Decrease", com-
mand = t2h).grid(row = 0,column = 1 , padx = 15, pady = 10)
    Button(tableFrame2, text = "Show Sort Duration Increase",
command = t3h).grid(row = 0,column = 2, padx = 15, pady = 10)
    Button(tableFrame2, text = "Show Sort Duration Decrease",
command = th).grid(row = 0, column = 3, padx = 15, pady = 10)
# Input
mLabel1 = Label(tableFrame3,text='FROM')
mLabel1.grid(row=0,column = 0,sticky = W )
mEntry1 = Entry(tableFrame3,textvariable=fromCity).grid(row =
0, column = 1, padx = 20, pady = 10)
mButton1 = Button(tableFrame3,text = 'OK', command = in-
putFrom) .grid(row=0, column = 2)
mLabel2 = Label(tableFrame3,text='TO').grid(row=1,column = 0,
sticky = W)
mEntry2 = Entry(tableFrame3,textvariable=toC-
ity).grid(row=1,column = 1 , pady = 10)
mButton2 = Button(tableFrame3, text = 'OK', command = in-
putTo).grid(row=1,column = 2)
mLabel3 = Label(tableFrame3,text='DATE').grid(row=2,column =
0, sticky = W)
mEntry3 = Entry(tableFrame3, textvariable=de-
partDate).grid(row=2,column = 1, pady = 10)
mButton3 = Button(tableFrame3, text = 'OK', command = inputDep-
Date) .grid(row=2, column = 2)
mLabel4 = Label(tableFrame3,text='MONTH').grid(row=3,column =
0, sticky = W)
```

```
mEntry4 = Entry(tableFrame3, textvariable=depart-
Month).grid(row=3,column = 1, pady = 10)

mButton4 = Button(tableFrame3, text ='OK', command = inputDep-
Mon).grid(row=3,column = 2)

mRun = Button(tableFrame3, text ='RUN', command =
run1).grid(row = 4, column = 0, sticky = W)

tableFrames()
sorting()
Header()
createTableFrame2()
```

#### **OUTPUT** -



Figure 1 - Main Screen - Dashboard

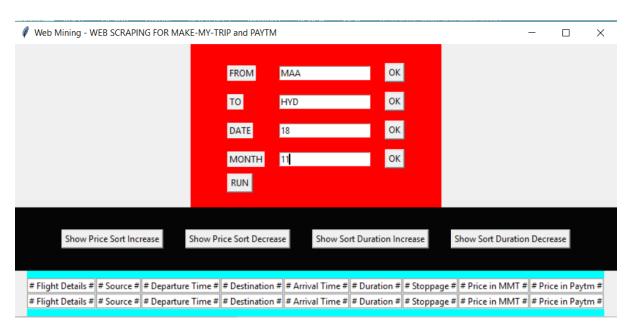


Figure 2 - Giving inputs to get flight details from Chennai to Hyderabad on 18/11/2017.

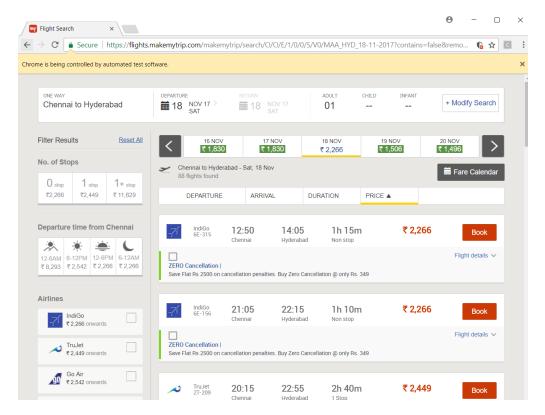


Figure 3 - Make my trip screen

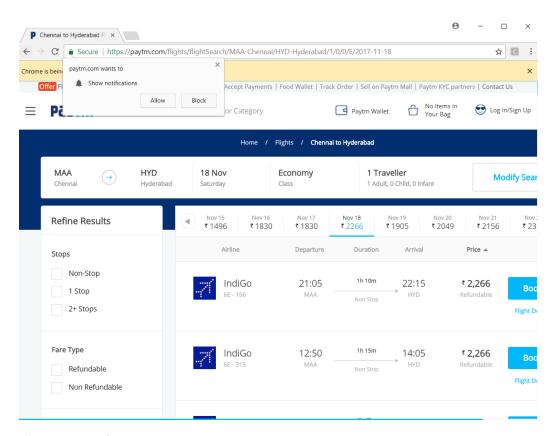


Figure 4 - PayTM Screen

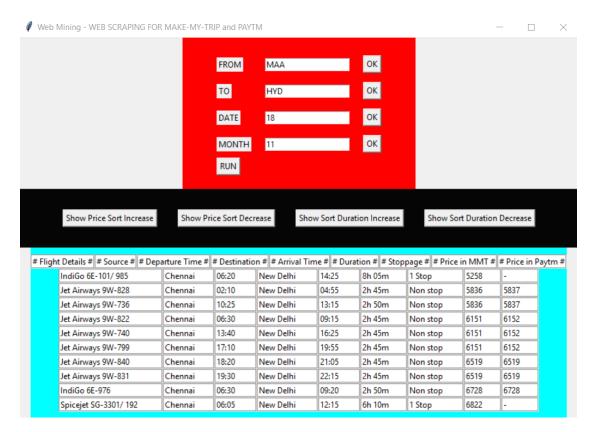


Figure 5 - Price Sort Increase

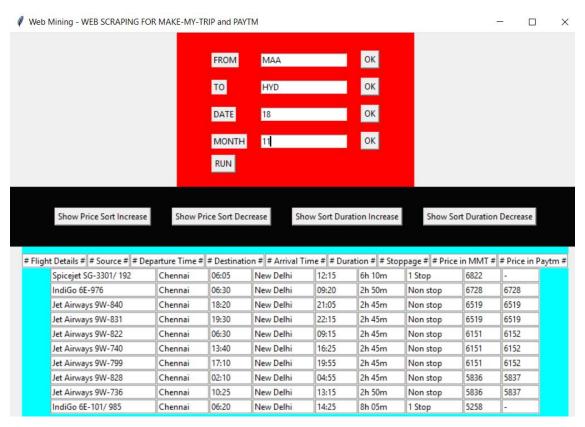


Figure 6 - Price Sort Decrease

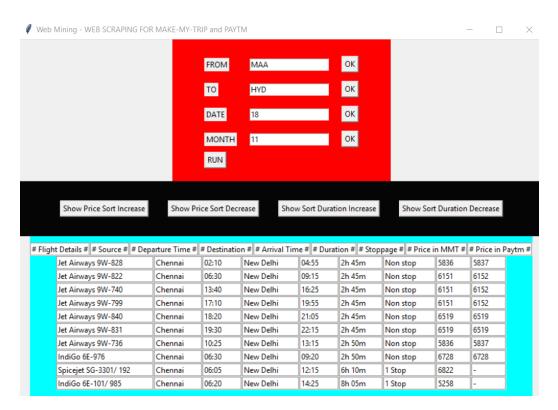


Figure 7 - Price Sort Duration Increase

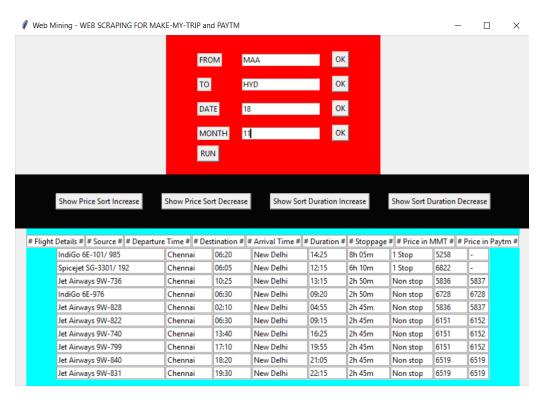


Figure 8 - Price Sort Duration Decrease

inallist.csv	02-11-2017 10:13	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
my_csv.csv	02-11-2017 00:18	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
priceSortDecrease.csv	02-11-2017 10:13	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
priceSortIncrease.csv	02-11-2017 10:13	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
■ README.md	17-09-2017 14:01	MD File	1 KB
sort_durationDec.csv	02-11-2017 10:13	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
sort_durationInc.csv	02-11-2017 10:13	Microsoft Excel Co	1 KB
👍 tables.py	05-11-2017 22:33	Python File	1 KB
using_tables_with_frames.py	05-11-2017 22:34	Python File	10 KB

Figure 9 - All files

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

We have successfully demonstrated how to extract data form travel related websites (like makemytrip and paytm) display the different flights available after giving the input for from and to, date and month. In this project we have displayed the different flights available for both the websites in both increasing and decreasing order of prices and duration of a journey. We have used functions for sorting flights based on prices and duration and the result is displayed in the form of a grid layout.