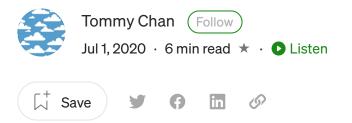




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Web Scraping Crypto Prices With Python

This is the most beautiful soup



Illustrated by Bryan Feng (Author)

Decently I was looking for some data from a waheita to do my own analysis on











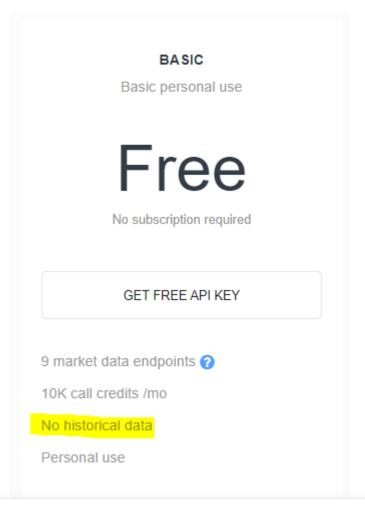
As always, if you want to do good analysis, you need good data. For cryptocurrencies, look no further than <u>CoinMarketCap</u>.

You don't always need APIs

Traditionally we'd like to use an API to fetch data, but we all know that APIs are designed with limitations for the free user. The free plan of most APIs are just there to tease you enough for you to pull out your wallet and spend money on a paid plan. Personally, I'm cheap so I'm looking to stay in the free realm.

What I first did was go through CoinMarketCap's website and look for their API and pricing plans to see if the free plan could get the job done.

This is what I see:













The free API is not going to give us what we want but don't fret, we're going to use a very VERY handy workaround. Assuming you have python installed on your machine, here's what we're going to do:

```
pip install beautifulsoup4
```

We're installing <u>BeautifulSoup</u>, a popular tool used to web scrape via python. It's a very easy and simple to use tool and I'll show you exactly how to use it to do something that CoinMarketCap's free API won't do for us.

Though we're making a Beautiful Soup, we're going to need some other key ingredients, and I'll show you why as we go along.

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

ingredients to our sewp

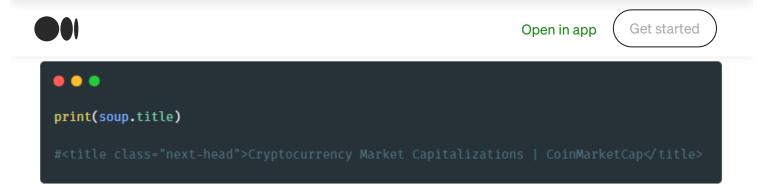
Now we're going to want to play around and do some exploration. We'll do a simple get request of the main page into the BeautifulSoup object.

```
cmc = requests.get('https://coinmarketcap.com/')
soup = BeautifulSoup(cmc.content, 'html.parser')
```







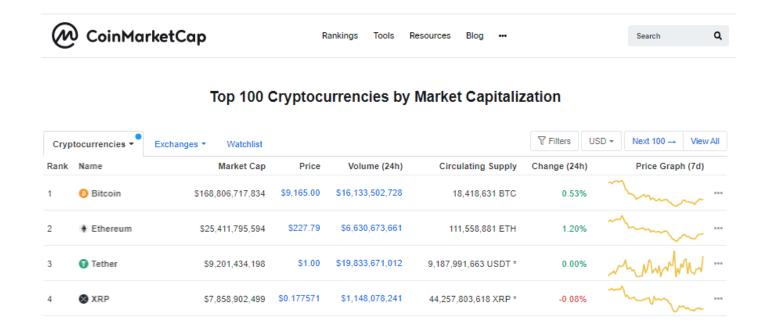


Fetching Data

Now that we know how get data from a website, it's time to identify what we need and how to extract it. My intention is to get historical data for each coin. I first need to understand where exactly this is in the website and object so I can code accordingly.

Scouting

We'll start at the main page. I get a table with a list of coins, their market cap, price, volume, supply, 24h change, and a price graph. I instantly know that I'm going to want to get the list of coins from here.

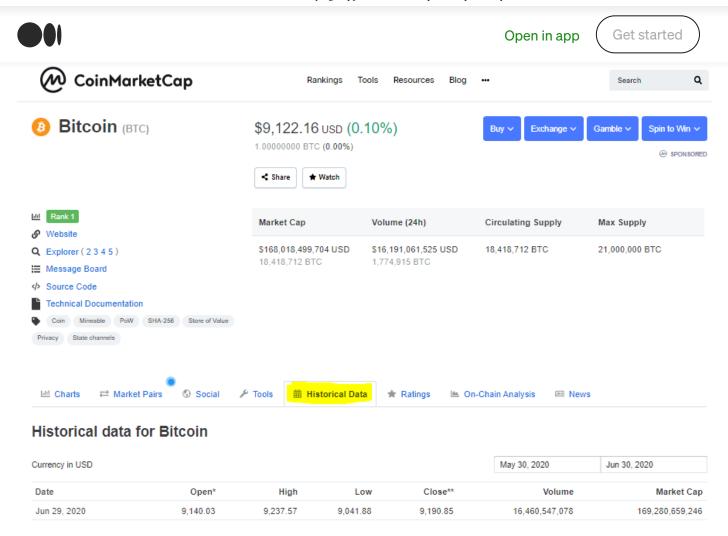


I'll look for historical data by clicking into Bitcoin. In bitcoin's page I see a tab for historical data with a table of what I like. I understand what I want now and we're done with scouting and moving on to building out the scraping process.









Parsing the website

We want to understand how the website is set up, so we're going to print the soup object from above, we can do a simple *print(soup)* but that's going to make everything mushed together and hard to identify so instead we'll do this:



This returns an organized version of CoinMarketCap and I'm able to eyeball and locate the data that I want.









Get started

I know that bitcoin's page is formatted as

https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/bitcoin/

This matches the key 'slug' so at a minimum, I know that I'll need to save slug. I'll also save id as well just in case. I also see that this is JSON data within a script tag so we'll need to isolate it.

```
data = soup.find('script', id="__NEXT_DATA__",type="application/json")

coins = {}

#using data.contents[0] to remove script tags
coin_data = json.loads(data.contents[0])
listings = coin_data['props']['initialState']['cryptocurrency']['listingLatest']['data']

for i in listings:
    coins[str(i['id'])] = i['slug']
```

Viola, we now have a dictionary of coin IDs and slugs we can use to scrape historical data.

Fetching Historical Data

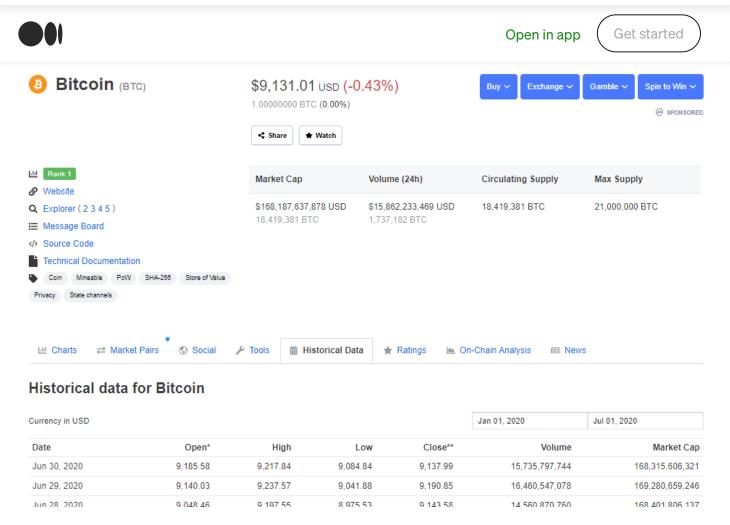
Now that we have our list of coin slugs, we can go ahead and drill into the historical data table for each page.

We'll need the historical data page, so I'll again refer back to bitcoin as a template for what I'm going to do.









This is our table and the link we want to reference below.

https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/bitcoin/historical-data/?
start=20200101&end=20200630

As you can see, the template for viewing these tables for any coin by date goes:

https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/[slug]/historical-data/?start=
[YYYYMMDD]&end=[YYYYMMDD]

We'll code accordingly below to take a look at the underlying JSON object within the data.







Get started

```
for i in coins:
    page = requests.get(f'https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/{coins[i]}/historical-data/?
start=20200101&end=20200630')
    soup = BeautifulSoup(page.content, 'html.parser')
    data = soup.find('script', id="_NEXT_DATA__",type="application/json")
    historical_data = json.loads(data.contents[0])
```

 $O(\cap_{\cap})O$

In my example let's say I want to understand the volume and market cap each day. I find them nested accordingly:

```
quotes = historical_data['props']['initialState']['cryptocurrency']['ohlcvHistorical'][i]['quotes']
```

EDIT:

I also want to log the info:

```
info = historical_data['props']['initialState']['cryptocurrency']
['ohlcvHistorical'][i]
```

Putting everything together with pandas

We know how to get the data from the web, now it's time to actually store it for future analysis. To get this done, we'll use the famous pandas package and store this in a data frame.

I'll first create a template of the things I want to store:











```
market_cap = []
volume = []
timestamp = []
name = []
symbol = []
slug = []
```

Next, we'll be sending data from beautifulsoup to these arrays and then into our pandas data frame.

```
for j in quotes:
    market_cap.append(j['quote']['USD']['market_cap'])
    volume.append(j['quote']['USD']['volume'])
    timestamp.append(j['quote']['USD']['timestamp'])
    name.append(info['name'])
    symbol.append(info['symbol'])
    slug.append(coins[i])
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['marketcap', 'volume', 'timestamp', 'name', 'symbol', 'slug'])

df['marketcap'] = market_cap

df['volume'] = volume

df['timestamp'] = timestamp

df['name'] = name

df['symbol'] = symbol
```











Last but not least we want to save this to a csv file so we can bring our data anywhere.

```
df.to_csv('criptoes.csv', index = False)
```

Hooray, you've now learned how to pull historical crypto data from coin market cap, the main website everyone goes to for up to date crypto prices.

For more tutorials like this, please follow me on Medium at Bryan Feng.

If you would like to see what I will do with this data in my own analysis, please follow me on substack at https://bryology.substack.com/

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