Retrieving Data from the Web: Common Methods and Applications

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Overview

Content from the web

Finding online content

Structure of web pages

HTML versus JavaScript

Web Scraping versus Web Driving

Data from the Web

A variety of data is becoming increasingly available on the web:

International databases

Digitized archives

News content

Blogs

Data from the Web

What is the most efficient way of gathering and organizing this data?

Web Scraping

We can use computer programs to automatically download or "scrape" online content.

Web Scraping

Web scraping is a method of data collection.

After we have downloaded, cleaned, and organized our data from the web, we can perform any kind of analysis – quantitative, qualitative – that we prefer.

Why Web Scrape?

Anything uploaded to a website can be downloaded: text, pictures, PDFs...

Automating this process is more time efficient than individually downloading files.

Web Scraping Challenges

There is no one-size-fits-all approach; web scraping programs need to be created or adjusted for individual websites.

Websites change, so you have to be ready to adapt your code.

Not all websites can be scraped.

Web Scraping in 3 Steps

1. Figure out the structure of the website you want to scrape.

2. Design a web scraper based on this structure.

3. Scrape the website, clean and organize the data, and save the output to your computer.

Step 1: What are we scraping?

All webpages are structured documents written in HTML language.

These HTML documents are organized into a set of directories. Any text, image, or document on the webpage is contained in one of these directories.

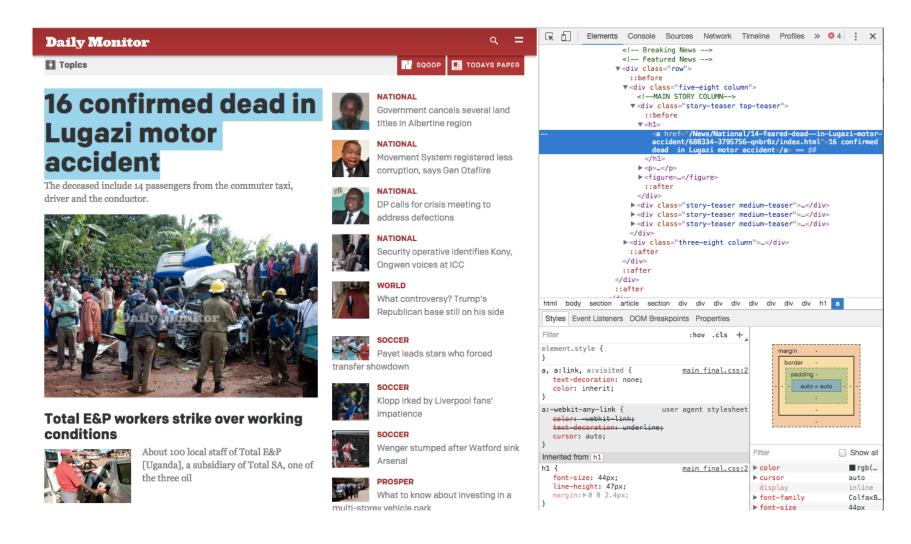
Step 1: What are we scraping?

Where can we find these directories?

Fortunately, there is a handy tool in most web browsers that help us figure this out.

Right-click on any webpage, click *inspect*, and you will see the inner-working HTML structure.

Inspecting an HTML page



Step 1: What are we scraping?

Using *inspect*, we can locate the specific directory path to the data we want. We will use this information when designing our web scraping program in Python.

Step 2: Design a Web Scraper

We can build our own web scraper in Python, which is a computer programming language.

Python is a highly readable language, where complex concepts can be simply expressed in relatively few lines of code.

Python is an "interpreter" between human programmers and computer operating systems.

Step 2: Design a Web Scraper

We need to use Python modules, which are files or scripts that contain Python definitions and statements.

Think of modules as special functions that can be loaded into the Python interpreter.

Step 2: Design a Web Scraper

We will use two modules to web scrape:

Requests loads a webpage and scrapes all of the HTML as a single, structured object.

Beautiful Soup parses the scraped object, meaning it re-organizes the HTML object into searchable components. Parsing helps us locate the data we want from within the HTML object.

Web Scraping Complications

While all websites are written in HTML, increasingly, websites are being programmed in JavaScript.

What does this mean?

HTML versus JavaScript

HTML language is static.

Used for general web development.

e.g. Basic outline of the webpage.

JavaScript language is dynamic.

Used for programming applications.

e.g. Animations and other interactive functions on the webpage.

HTML versus JavaScript

Unfortunately, standard Pythonic web scraping methods will not work on JavaScript webpages!

HTML versus JavaScript

Recall what web scraping is actually doing: visiting a webpage and retrieving its static HTML.

Web scraping is NOT interacting with dynamic web applications, meaning it cannot see what has been written in JavaScript.

If content you need was dynamically programmed, it will not be visible when you scrape the static webpage.

Solution: Web Drivers

There is a solution: program a web driver!

A web driver is like a robot that you can program to visit a web browser and interact with the live webpage.

From Python, you can program the web driver to open a new browser, poke around a JavaScript webpage, and download specific content directly to your computer.

Scraping versus Driving

A **scraper** scrapes <u>all</u> of content off of a static web page and then parses the output in Python.

A **driver** first interacts with a live webpage, then downloads <u>specific</u> content, and finally parses the output in Python.

Web Drivers

Web driving involves more preliminary steps than web scraping, but the output is the same.

And like web scraping, web driving can be automated over hundreds or thousands of webpages.

Scraping versus Driving

Webpages written in static HTML can also be downloaded using a web driver. So why do we even bother with web scrapers?

Web scrapers are easier to program and they work beautifully on sites written in HTML.

Web drivers are more complex and can take longer to run. But they work on JavaScript.

Scraping versus Driving

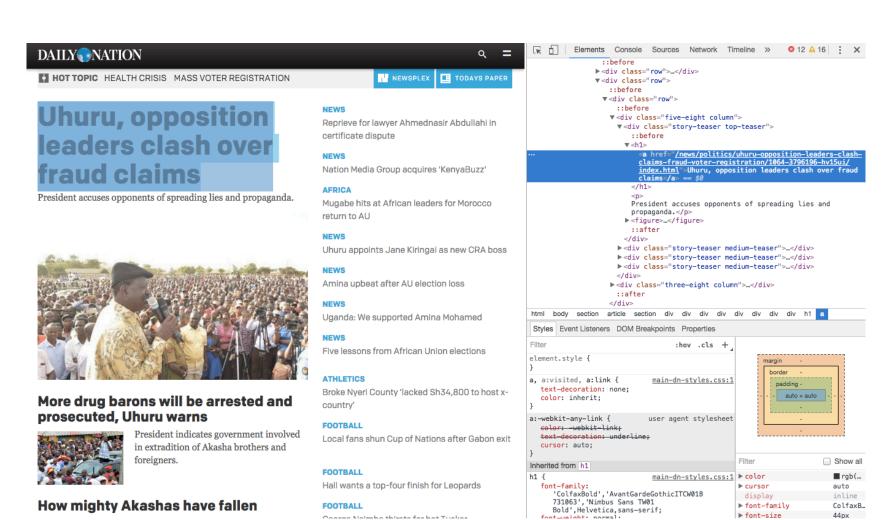
How do we know whether we should scrape or drive a given webpage?

Scrape HTML

Drive JavaScript

But how can we tell when a site is written in HTML or JavaScript?

Inspecting a JavaScript page



Web Scrapers and Drivers

Let's try it out!