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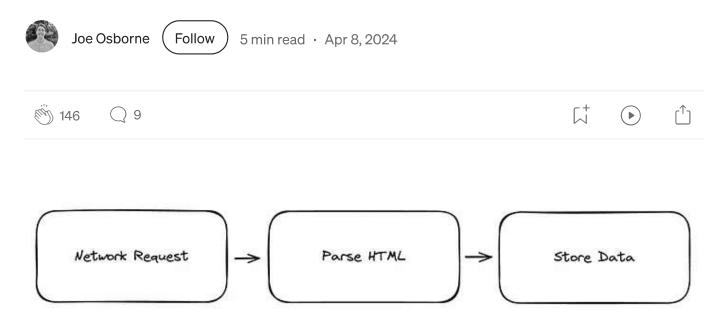






Intro to Web Scraping: Build Your First Scraper in 5 Minutes

A quick guide to help you build a simple web scraper.



Web scraping is my favorite area of coding. It's both incredibly frustrating and extremely rewarding. The best thing about scraping is that the possibilities are endless. There's virtually infinite data on the internet, and a lot of it is super easy to collect with a simple scraper.

Getting started is very easy. When I began, I had only written a few lines of code in my entire life, but I had the idea to <u>scrape mortgage interest rates</u> to watch their trend in real time. After a quick Google search and about 20 minutes later, I had built my first web scraper. I want to help others do the same!

I typically use either Python or JavaScript/TypeScript. Both are great options, it's mostly a matter of preference. In this guide I'll go over very simple examples for both.

Prerequisites:

- <u>Python</u> or <u>Node.js</u> installed on your machine depending on your language of choice.
- An IDE I prefer <u>PyCharm</u> for Python and <u>VSCode</u> for JavaScript/TypeScript.
- If you'd like, you can follow along with my code using the GitHub repo I set up for this guide: https://github.com/thejoeosborne/simple-scraper

That's it! Let's get started.

Step 1

Create a new folder on your machine and a new .js or .py file inside the folder. Let's name them scraper-python.py and scraper-javascript.js. Open up the folder in your IDE of choice.

We'll quickly download a couple libraries to help us out.

If using Python, open up a terminal and run pip install requests and pip install beautifulsoup4.

If using JavaScript, run npm init and npm install cheerio.

For TypeScript specifically, you should run npm install ts-node which will allow you to run the scraper later.

Step 2

Choose a website to scrape and make a network request to the website. For this guide, we'll scrape <u>example.com</u> because it's very simple and doesn't have any blocking or authentication. Higher traffic sites like LinkedIn, Indeed, etc are notoriously difficult to scrape due to sophisticated bot detection.

In our code, we'll make a simple GET request to example.com. The website will send us back its HTML. In this step, we'll just print the HTML to the console. Later, we'll parse out specific pieces of it.

Python:

```
# scraper-python.py
# To run this script, paste `python scraper-python.py` in the terminal
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

def scrape():
    url = 'https://www.example.com'
    response = requests.get(url)
    soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'html.parser')
    print(soup)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    scrape()
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * scraper-javascript.js
 * To run this script, copy and paste `node scraper-javascript.js` in the termin
 */

const cheerio = require('cheerio');

(async () => {
   const url = 'https://www.example.com';
   const response = await fetch(url);

   const $ = cheerio.load(await response.text());
   console.log($.html());
})();
```

Go ahead and run your script by pasting either python scraper-python.py or node scraper-javascript.js in your terminal. Here's the result you should get from printing the HTML:

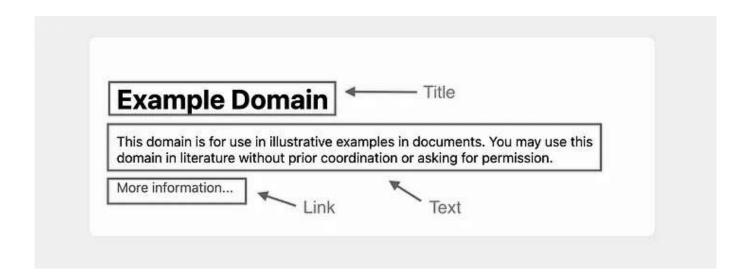
```
div {
       width: 600px;
        margin: 5em auto;
        padding: 2em;
        background-color: #fdfdff;
        border-radius: 0.5em;
        box-shadow: 2px 3px 7px 2px rgba(0,0,0,0.02);
    }
    a:link, a:visited {
        color: #38488f;
        text-decoration: none;
    }
    @media (max-width: 700px) {
        div {
            margin: 0 auto;
           width: auto;
        }
    }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
    <h1>Example Domain</h1>
    This domain is for use in illustrative examples in documents. You may use
    domain in literature without prior coordination or asking for permission.
    <a href="https://www.iana.org/domains/example">More information...</a></p
</div>
</body></html>
```

Nice! You made a network request to the website, and got back the HTML. Now, let's parse out specific parts of the page.

Step 3

Beautiful Soup and cheerio are libraries that help us navigate HTML in code. They allow us to pass in certain paths and patterns to get certain snippets of HTML.

Let's go ahead and capture 3 things from this page: The title, the text, and the "More information..." link.



We'll use CSS Selectors to find these elements in the HTML. CSS Selectors are notations used to locate HTML elements, and they are very easy to learn. Here's a cheatsheet you can use. The ones we will use for this guide are very simple, but it's worth your time to get familiar with more complex ones when scraping real websites. Figuring out the right selector is usually not too hard, and I constantly use Google and ChatGPT to help me come up with good ones.

Let's capture the title, text, and extract the link from the <a> tag. Add these lines to your code.

Python:

```
title = soup.select_one('h1').text
text = soup.select_one('p').text
link = soup.select_one('a').get('href')
print(title)
```

```
print(text)
print(link)
```

JavaScript:

```
const title = $('h1').text();
const text = $('p').text();
const link = $('a').attr('href');

console.log(title);
console.log(text);
console.log(link);
```

After adding those lines to your script and running it, the console should print out this text:

```
Example Domain
This domain is for use in illustrative examples in documents. You may use this domain in literature without prior coordination or asking for permission.Mor https://www.iana.org/domains/example
```

Congratulations! You have built a web scraper.

Becoming proficient at web scraping opens up endless possibilities. Especially with the recent advent of AI, mass data collection is more valuable than ever. It's also tons of fun and can be a rewarding hobby!

Resources

- GitHub repo containing the code for this guide: https://github.com/thejoeosborne/simple-scraper
- I do freelance scraping projects, so if you need some data collected feel free to contact me on <u>LinkedIn!</u>
- If you're interested in some more high-level enterprise scraping methods, I wrote an in-depth guide on <u>deploying scrapers at scale</u>.
- If you need premium proxies for difficult to scrape sites, I recommend <u>Browserless.io</u> or <u>Oxylabs</u>.
- For more scraping tutorials, I recommend <u>McKay Johns</u>. He has tons of easy to follow YouTube videos and a couple solid courses.

Web Scraping



Written by Joe Osborne

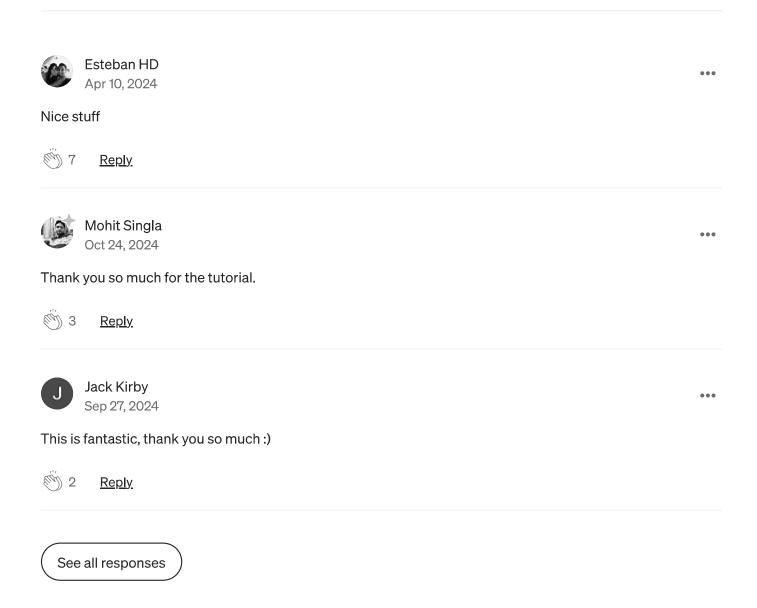
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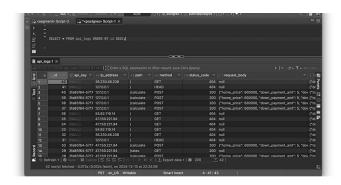
Hi! I'm a software engineer with early stage startup experience. Check out some of my work at https://joeosborne.me :)



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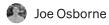


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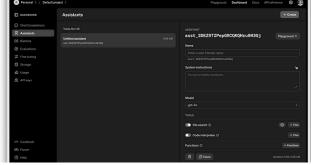


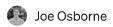
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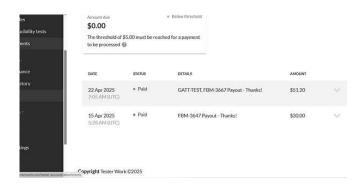
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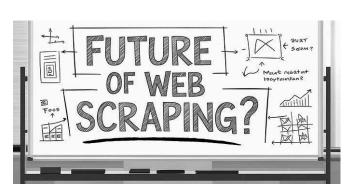
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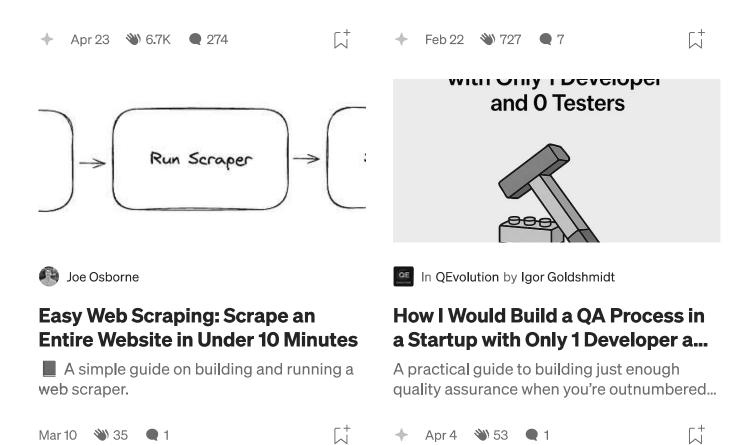






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