

Question 2: Use Webscraping to Extract Tesla Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm> Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data`.

```
[9]: url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm"
response = requests.get(url)
html_data = response.text
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup` using parser i.e `html5lib` or `html.parser`. Make sure to use the `html_data` with the content parameter as follow `html_data.content`.

```
[10]: soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data, 'html.parser')
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `Tesla Revenue` and store it into a dataframe named `tesla_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`.

► Step-by-step instructions

► Click here if you need help locating the table

```
[24]: tables = soup.find_all('table')
relevant_table = None
for table in tables:
    if "Tesla Quarterly Revenue" in table.text:
        relevant_table = table
        break
rows = []
tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Date', 'Revenue'])
for row in relevant_table.find_all('tr')[1:]:
    cols = row.find_all('td')
    if len(cols) < 2:
        continue
    date = cols[0].text
    revenue = cols[1].text
    revenue = revenue.replace('$', '').replace(',', '')
    rows.append({'Date': date, 'Revenue': revenue})
tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(rows)
```

Execute the following line to remove the comma and dollar sign from the `Revenue` column.

```
[19]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace(',', '', regex=True)
```

Execute the following lines to remove an null or empty strings in the Revenue column.

```
[20]: tesla_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)

tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
```

Display the last 5 row of the `tesla_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
[25]: print(tesla_revenue.head())
```

	Date	Revenue
0	2022-09-30	21454
1	2022-06-30	16934
2	2022-03-31	18756
3	2021-12-31	17719
4	2021-09-30	13757