Introduction to Python and Web Scraping

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Introduction to Python and Web Scraping

Repository for code: https://github.com/soubhikbarari/MITMethods2017 python)

Overview

Goal: Teach you how to use Python for common purpose web scraping in social science.

Skills:

- 1. Python Fundamentals
- 2. Web Scraping
 - HTML / XML / JSON
 - · Working with Twitter data
 - · Working with PDF data

Python Fundamentals: Introduction

Motivations

- How do I perform text analysis on a collection of documents?
- How do I work with network data?
- How do I build an automated web scraping pipeline?
- How do I write my own machine learning routines?

... How can I flexibly and efficiently do cutting-edge computational social science?

Python Fundamentals: Introduction

Why use Python?

- · Highly general purpose
- Easily customizable
- Functional and object-oriented

Python vs. R

- Building tools vs. doing analysis
- Flexibility vs. convenience
- Speed vs. parallelization
- · Computational vs. statistical

Python Fundamentals: Best Practices

Installation recommendations

- For the best community support and third-party accessibility... install Version 2.7.
- For an off-the-shelf, all-inclusive data science environment... install Anaconda.

Python Fundamentals: Best Practices

Usage recommendations

- For quick and dirty Python commands ... use a Python interpreter.
- For an interactive Python document ... use a Jupyter notebook.
- For development ... use an IDE
 - "build your own IDE" ----- Sublime Text
 - "most like RStudio" ----- Spyder

Python Fundamentals: Best Practices

Package recommendations

• pandas : basic R-style data structures

• numpy, statsmodels: numerical / statistical computing

• mechanize, beautifulsoup4, pdfminer: web scraping

• scikit-learn : machine learning

• networkx, graphx: network analysis

• bokeh, seaborn: data visualization

Python Fundamentals: Best Practices

The Zen of Python:

Beautiful is better than ugly

Explicit is better than implicit

Simple is better than complex

Complex is better than complicated

Readability counts

Python Fundamentals: Building Blocks

(Demo)

Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Importing a CSV

From https://www.dataquest.io/blog/python-vs-r/

```
nba <- read.csv("nba_2013.csv")
```

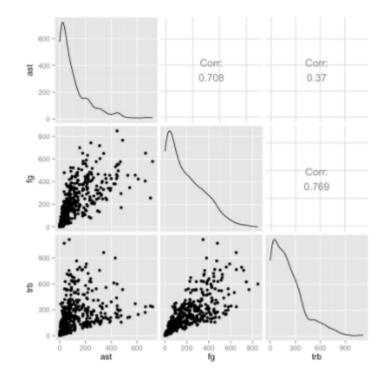
```
import pandas
nba = pandas.read_csv("nba_2013.csv")
```

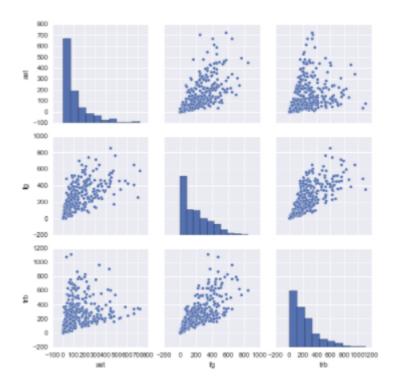
Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Pairwise plots

```
library(GGally)
ggpairs(nba[,c("ast", "fg", "trb")])
```

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.pairplot(nba[["ast", "fg", "trb"]])
plt.show()
```





Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Summary statistics

```
summary(fit)
```

```
import statsmodels.formula.api as sm
model = sm.ols(formula='ast ~ fga', data=train)
fitted = model.fit()
fitted.summary()
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = ast ~ fg, data = train)

Residuals:
    Min    1Q Median    3Q    Max
-228.26   -35.38   -11.45    11.99    559.61
[output truncated]
```

Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Univariate regression

```
fit <- lm(ast ~ fg, data=train)
predictions <- predict(fit, test)</pre>
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(train[["fg"]], train["ast"])
predictions = lr.predict(test[["fg"]])
```

Python

Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

Web scraping

```
library(rvest)
page <- read_html(url)
table <- html_nodes(page, ".stats_table")[3]
rows <- html_nodes(table, "tr")
cells <- html_nodes(rows, "td a")
teams <- html_text(cells)
extractRow <- function(rows, i){
    if(i == 1){
        return
   row <- rows[i]
    tag <- "td"
   if(i == 2){
        tag <- "th"
    items <- html_nodes(row, tag)
    html_text(items)
scrapeData <- function(team){</pre>
    teamData <- html_nodes(page, paste("#",team,"_ba
   rows <- html_nodes(teamData, "tr")
    lapply(seq_along(rows), extractRow, rows=rows)
}
data <- lapply(teams, scrapeData)
```

```
Python
 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
 import re
 soup = BeautifulSoup(data, 'html.parser')
 box_scores = []
 for tag in soup.find_all(id=re.compile("[A-Z]{3,}_ba
     rows = []
     for i, row in enumerate(tag.find_all("tr")):
         if i == 0:
             continue
         elif i == 1:
             tag = "th"
         else:
             tag = "td"
         row_data = [item.get_text() for item in row.
         rows.append(row_data)
     box_scores.append(rows)
```

Python Fundamentals: Python vs. R

"Colors of the Python's skin are usually similar to the colors of its habitat. Snakes blend easily with their environment."

Web Scraping

Web Scraping: Site structures

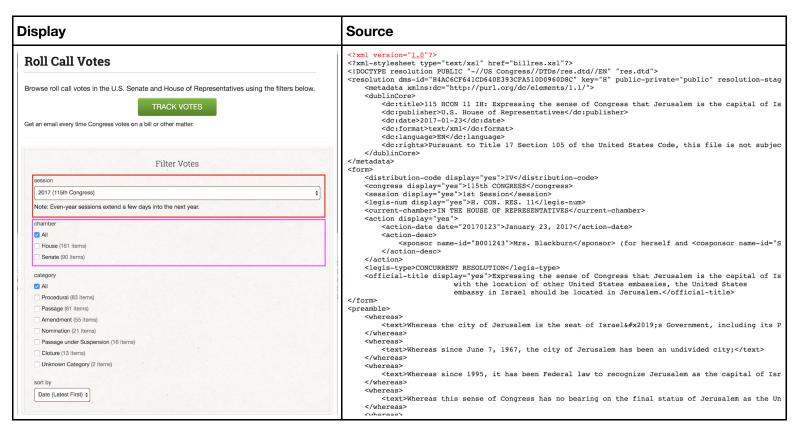
Web Scraping: Site structures

HTML - "a block-based display language."



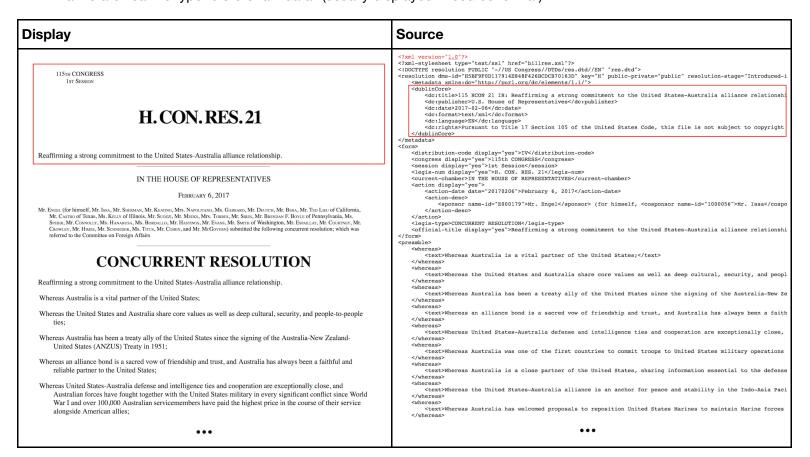
Web Scraping: Site structures

Form - "a user interface for modifying web displays."



Web Scraping Techniques: Site structures

XML - "a hierarchical file type to store raw data" (usually displayed in source format)



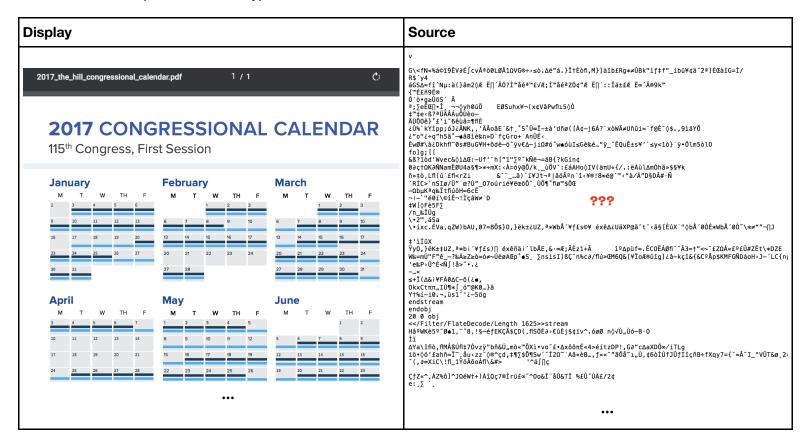
Web Scraping Techniques: Site structures

JSON - "an unstructured file type to store raw data" (the most common web API type)

```
Display
 "meta": {
  "limit": 441,
   "offset": 0,
   "total_count": 432
  objects": [
    "created": "2011-03-16T17:49:00",
    "id": 28927519,
     option": {
     "id": 426366,
     "key": "+",
     "value": "Aye",
     "vote": 1
     person": {
      "bioguideid": "A000022"
     "birthday": "1942-11-19"
"cspanid": 1002061,
     "firstname": "Gary",
     "gender": "male",
"gender_label": "Male",
     "id": 400003,
"lastname": "Ackerman",
     "link": "https://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/gary_ackerman/400003",
     "middlename": "L.",
     "name": "Rep. Gary Ackerman [D-NY5, 1993-2012]", "namemod": "",
```

Web Scraping Techniques: Site structures

PDF - "a document presentation file type"



Web Scraping: A Case Study in Congressional Data

I want to study Congress using "big data":

- I want a list of all current Congress members.
- I want to match them to their Wikipedia pages.
- I want a database of Congressional Twitter rhetoric
- · I want to parse Congressional bills.

... how can I do this using standard Python tools?

Web Scraping: A Case Study in Congressional Data

First, we need some set up -dev.twitter.com/resources/signup

(break)

Web Scraping: A Case Study in Congressional Data

(demo)

Web Scraping: Intermediate to Advanced Topics

- Stateful browsing using mechanize
- Text parsing using Regular expressions (ReGeX)
- Natural language processing / text mining
- Streaming / listening applications