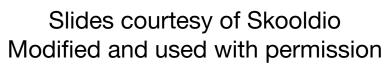
#### Workshop 2

# Web Scraping Part 1





#### **Websites**

There are over 1 billion websites on the world wide web today!



Wikipedia

5 million articles in the English Wikipeda



**Amazon** 

400M products sold on amazon.com



TripAdvisor

6.8 million business and properties

## Social media

## Tons of user-generated content



Facebook

more than 60 million active business Pages



**Twitter** 

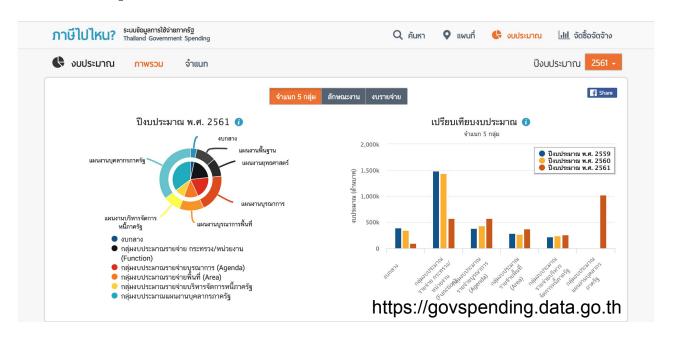
500 million tweets per day



Instagram

80 million photos uploaded every day

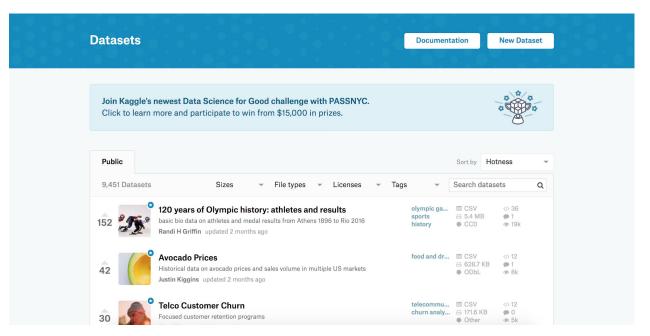
## Open data



Governmental Open Data https://govspending.data.go.th/



## Kaggle



## **TOPICS**

Web Scraping

APIs (next week)

Regular Expressions (next week)

## Web Scraping

## What is web scraping?

- A process of extracting information from websites
- It usually refers to an automated program that simulates a person viewing a website
- The process involves downloading a web page, parsing and extracting information from it, and store the target information in a proper format









## **Web Scraping**

#### **Ethics**

- Always check a website's Terms and Conditions
- Publishing the scraped data might violate copyright laws
- Act like a human make requests at a reasonable rate
- Check the robots.txt file

## **Web Scraping**

#### robot.txt

- The file tells robots which pages on the site they should not visit
- The file is located in the top-level directory of websites
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/robots.txt
- Robots may simply ignore your instructions!

# Scraping Workshop:

## Web Scraping



## **HTML** Essentials

## **HTML** (Hypertext Markup Language)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                                           Untitled
                                                            X
<html>
  <head>
                                                  i file:///C:/Users/wb121/
     <title>Untitled</title>
  </head>
                                       hello world
  <body>
     hello world
  <body>
</html>
```

Every statement has opening < > and ending </ >

## HTML Tags

<div> defines a section

```
<! -- This is a comment -->
                                                    1 Untitled
<div id="group1" class="footnote">
                                                           (i) file:///C:/Users/wb121/[
<h1>heading1</h1>
<h6>heading6</h6>
                                                  heading1
paragraph with a <a href="google.com">link</a>
                                                  heading6
and <br>
                                                  paragraph with a link and
a <span style="color:darkolivegreen">special
                                                  a special formatted text
formatted</span> text
</div>
```

Html ignores "Enter" in the code <br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
Headings <h> and paragraphs automatically enters a new line

## **HTML** Lists

#### **Unordered list**

- item
- item
- item

#### **Ordered list**

- 1. first
- 2. second
- 3. third

```
item
 item
 item
<0|>
 first
 second
 third
</0|>
```

## **HTML Tables**

Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

starts a row starts a cell

```
A
B
A1
B1
A2
B2
```

## HTML Tables

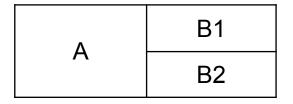
Α	В
A1	B1
A2	B2

<thead> <tfoot>

Specifies which part is the header or body. Can assign special tricks to each part.

```
<thead>
 A B
 </thead>
A1 B1
 A2 B2
```

## **HTML Tables**



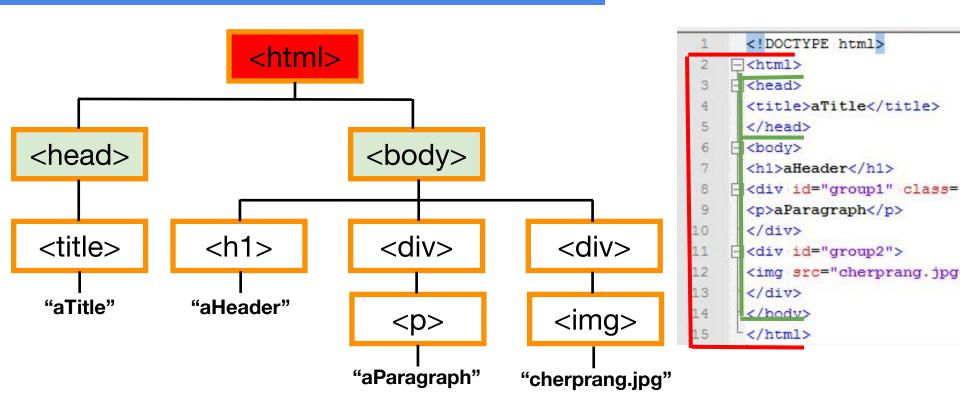
## HTML Attributes

 id provides a document-wide unique identifier for an element

class specifics one or more classes for an element

```
<div class="content"></div>
<div class="content highlight"></div>
```

## **DOM Tree** (Document Object Model)



## Lab 0 : Inspect a web page

- ทดลอง inspect เว็บไซต์ โดยเข้าไปที่
   <a href="https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools/">https://www.chula.ac.th/en/academics/faculties-and-schools/</a>
- เปิด Developer Tools ใน web browser ( แนะนำให้ใช้ Chrome )
- Google Chrome:View -> Developer -> Developer Tools

## Lab 1 : Crawl a web page

● Part I: แสดงชื่อคณะทั้งหมดของจุฬา บรรทัดละชื่อ

● Part II: โหลดรูปคณะต่างๆ

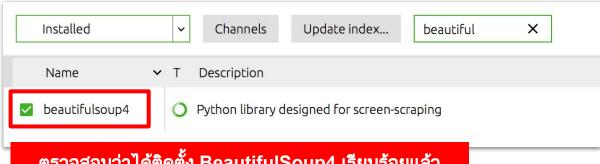
● Part III: หาเบอร์โทร

# Next week : beautifulsoup, API, regex

## **Web Scraping with Python**

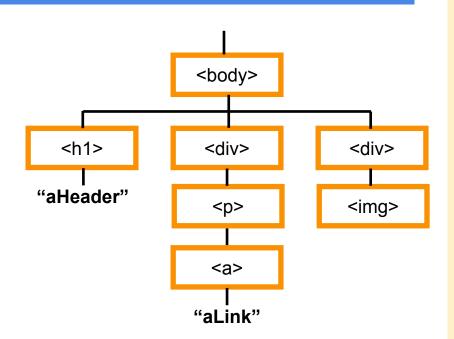
## Setup prerequisite

- Anaconda (Python 3)
- 2. Jupyter Notebook or Jupyter Lab
- 3. BeautifulSoup Library -> Run from bs4 import BeautifulSoup



ตรวจสอบว่าได้ติดตั้ง BeautifulSoup4 เรียบร้อยแล้ว

## BeautifulSoup Primer



```
<body>
<h1>aHeader</h1>
<div class="section1">

<a href="#">aLink</a>

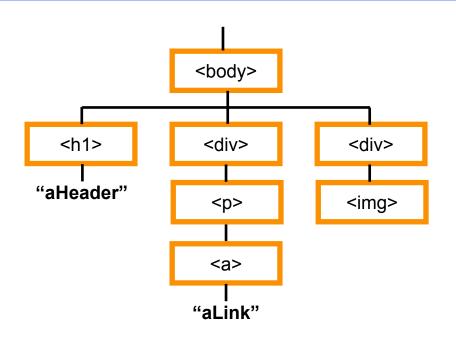
</div>
<div class="section2">
<img src="img.jpg/>
</div>
</body>
```



## Workshop 2.1 : BeautifulSoup

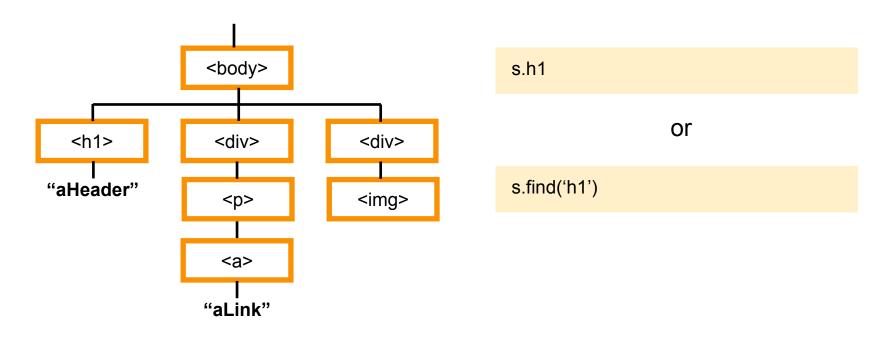


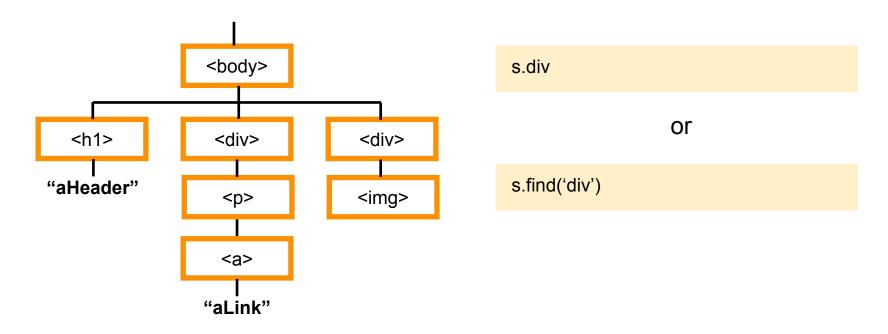
01-basic\_beautifulsoup.ipynb

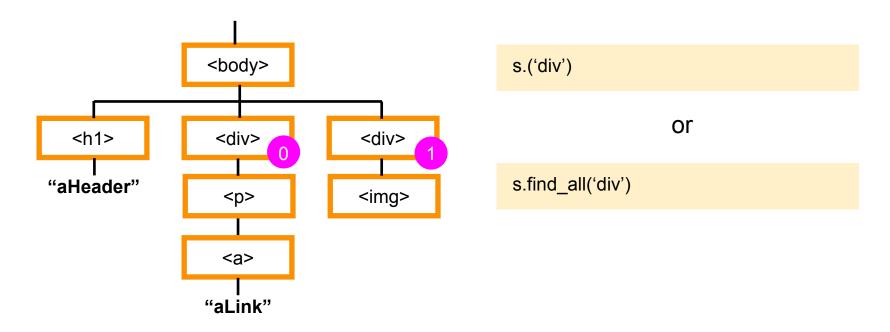


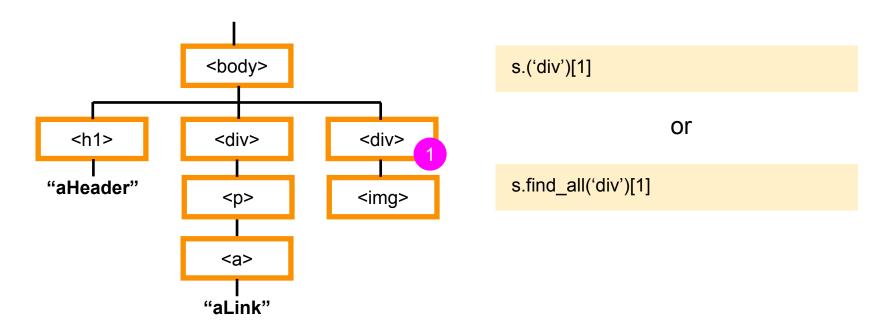
s = BeautifulSoup(html,'html.parser')

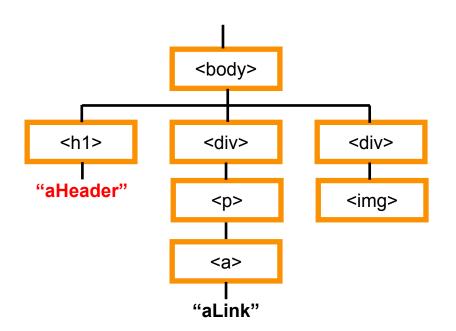
s.body



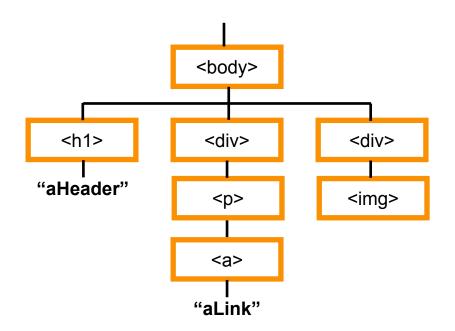




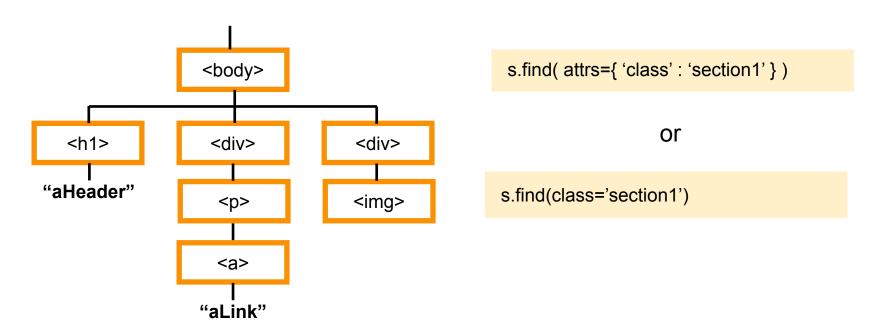




s.find(text='aHeader')



s.find('h1', string='aHeader')



#### find()

Using : find(name, attrs, recursive, string, \*\*kwargs)

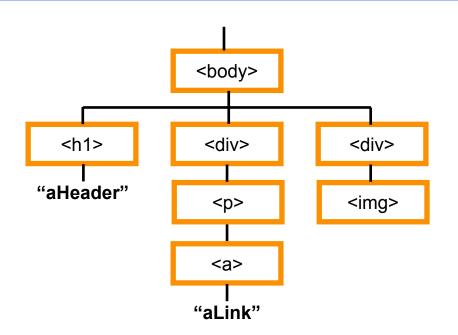
ใช้สำหรับกรองข้อมูลโดยใช้ tag name , attribute และ ข้อความใน string

"b"

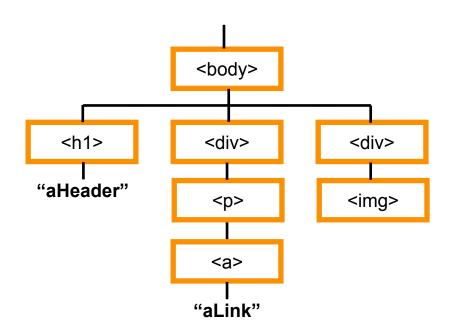
["a","b"]

```
1. string
```

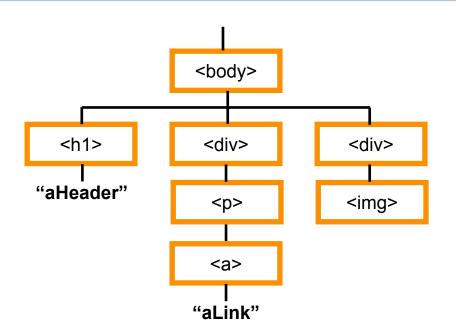
- 2. regular expression re.compile("^b")
- 3. list
- 4. True
- 5. Function ที่มีการคืนค่า True หรือ False



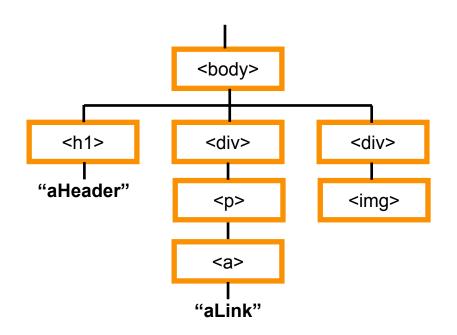
s.div.parent



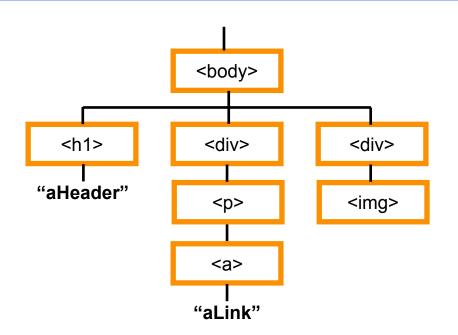
s.div.previous\_sibling



s.div.next\_sibling



s.div.next\_element

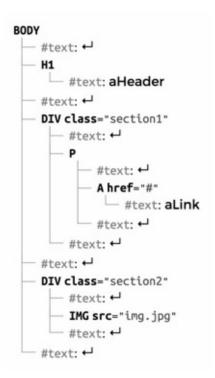


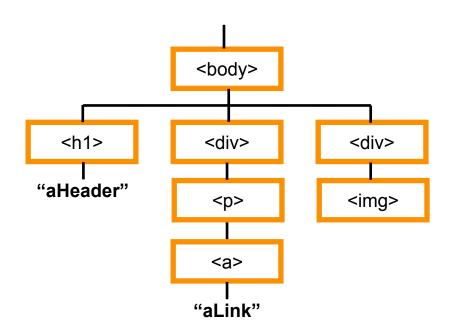
s.div.parent

#### Warning: for white spaces!!!

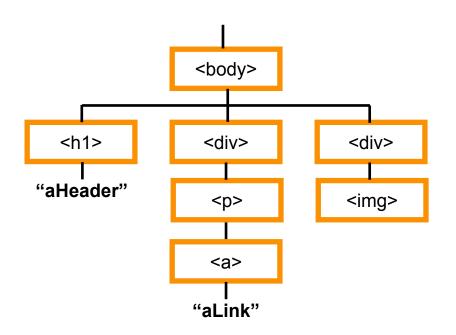
#### จะเกิด ช่องว่าง (space) และ ขึ้นบรรทัดใหม่ (new lines) ระหว่าง tag

```
<body>
     <h1>aHeader</h1>
     <div class="section1">
          >
               <a href="#">aLink</a>
          </div>
     <div class="section2">
          <img src="img.jpg/>
     </div>
</body>
```

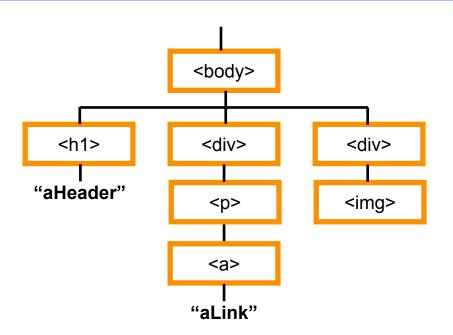




s.a.find\_next()



s.a.find\_next('img')



s.find('div', class\_='section2') \
 .find\_previous\_sibling('h1')



## Workshop 2.2: Data Scraping



#### 02-web\_scraping.ipynb

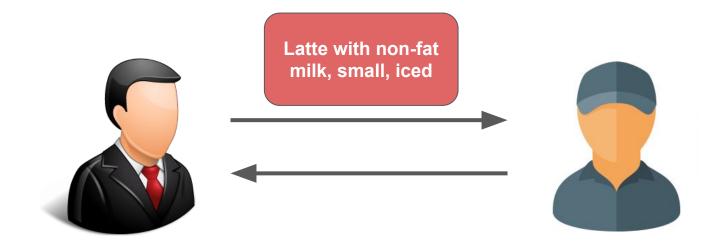
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อบริษัทในเครือปัจจุบันในสังกัด GDH
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อผู้กำกับภาพยนตร์ในสังกัด GDH
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อนักแสดงในสังกัดนาดาวบางกอก
- ดึงข้อมูลรายชื่อภาพยนตร์ในเครือ GDH พร้อมทั้ง วันเปิดตัว , รายได้ และ ผู้กำกับ

## APIs

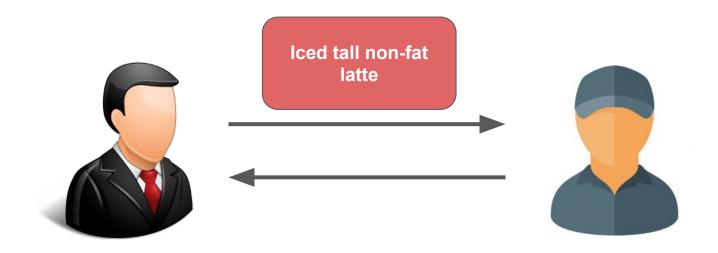
#### What is an API?

- Application Programming Interface (API)
- It's like a coding contract provided by computer software to another describing the way they can interact:
  - the expected input (request)
  - the expected output (response)

### What is an API?

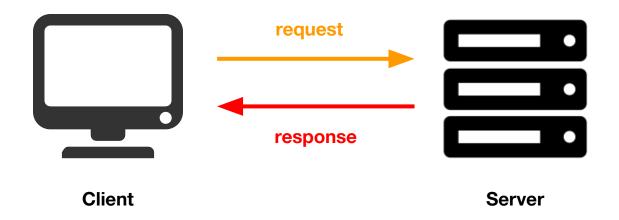


## What is an API?

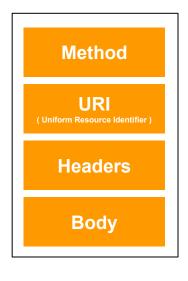


#### **HTTP**: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- A request–response protocol
- Foundation of data communication for the WWW



## **HTTP Requests**



GET / POST / PUT / DELETE

eg. www.google.co.th

eg. User-agent, Content-type

Additional data

#### **Query strings**

- Data can be included as part of a URL instead of inside the request body
- A query string comes after the path and is indicated by ?

https://twitter.com/search?q=data+science&lang=th

### **HTTP Responses**

**Status code** 

Headers

Body

eg. **⊘**200, **⊗**404, **⊗**503, ...

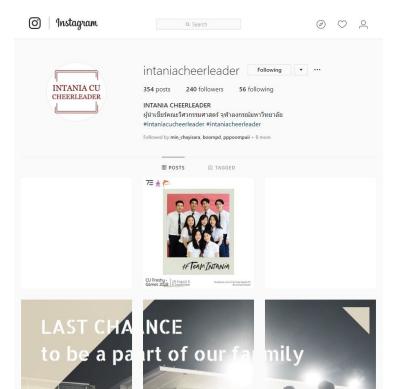
eg. Set-cookie, Last-modified

Additional data

#### **HTTP** in action!

- Open a new tab in your web browser
- Go to Developer Tools and select Network tab
- Enter <u>https://www.instagram.com/intaniacheerleader/</u>

#### **HTTP** in action!



#### ▼ General

Request URL: https://instagram.fbkk2-4.fna.fbcdn.net/vp/f67cc7600a9b6421c4fa6dc76c8f11f4/5C35FF19/t51.2885-15/e35c180.0.719.719/s320x320/35353464\_219510902023358\_6962022676919484416\_n.jpg

Request Method: GET

Status Code: ● 200 (from disk cache) Remote Address: 27.123.18.160:443

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

#### ▼ Response Headers

access-control-allow-origin: \*

cache-control: max-age=1209600, no-transform

content-length: 14156 content-type: image/jpeg

date: Fri, 31 Aug 2018 16:08:11 GMT expires: Sat, 01 Sep 2018 14:58:34 GMT last-modified: Thu, 28 Jun 2018 08:24:28 GMT

status: 200

timing-allow-origin: \*

x-fb-config-version-elb-prod: 364 x-fb-config-version-flb-prod: 216

x-fb-config-version-olb-prod: 357

#### ▼ Request Headers

#### A Provisional headers are shown

Referer: https://www.instagram.com/intaniacheerleader/?hl=en

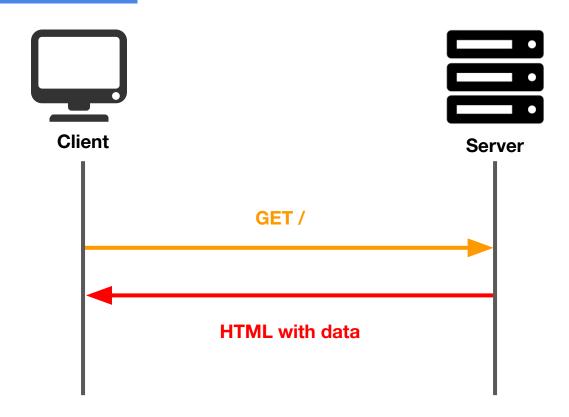
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/68.0.3440.106 Safari/537.36

#### **AJAX Websites**

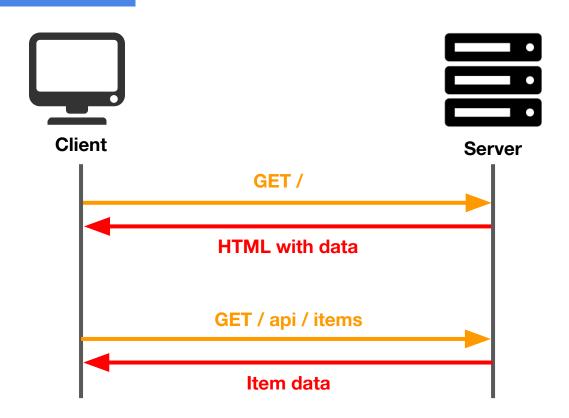
AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

- AJAX enables web pages to be updated asynchronously
- Data are typically requested through APIs

#### **Static Websites**



#### **AJAX Websites**



### **Beyond collectiong data**

- Google Directions API
   Get directions + estimated travel time
- IBM Watson Translation API Translate text into another language
- FacePlusPlus API
   Detect and locate detects human faces within an image
- And many more!



# ★ Workshop 2.3 : APIs



03-api.ipynb

## **Assignment 1: Genie records and BNK48**

Assignment\_1.ipynb