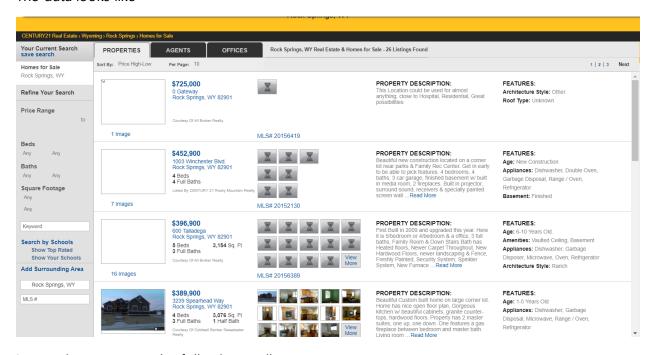
Web Scrapping Project

Introduction:

In this project, I scrape the real estate property data from the **Century 21 website** using Python **HTTP library Requests** and the **Beautiful Soup package**.

The data looks like-



I am going to extract the following attributes-

- 1) Address
- 2) Area
- 3) Locality
- 4) Beds
- 5) Full Baths
- 6) Half Baths
- 7) Lot size
- 8) Price

Beautiful Soup:

- Beautiful Soup is a HTML parser which efficiently parses the HTML and XML documents.
- It creates a parse tree for parsed pages and is mainly used to extract the website data from HTML.

Requests:

The requests library is used for making HTTP requests in Python.

1) Installing packages:

```
pip install bs4
pip install requests
```

2) Importing the packages:

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

3) Requests:

To load the entire, inspect element script of a website in python, I used the requests library. Requests library allows to give python a URL by making HTTP requests and grab the web content.

```
M In [3]: r = requests.get("http://www.pyclass.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/", headers={'User-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0'})
```

requests.get() is used to make a GET request in order to get or retrieve data from the website. In this case, the web page source code is loaded to the variable r.

4) Request Headers:

The request headers let us pass a dictionary of HTTP headers to get response to the request using the "headers" parameter in the request's method.

5) Content:

The response of the GET request has some valuable information and this information is stored in a variety of different formats. To see the response content in the **bytes** format we use **.content.**

The content is grabbed from the request data type and stored in another variable c.

```
In [5]: c = r.content
type(c)
Out[5]: bytes
```

Output of c:

```
Out[6]: c

Out[6]: b'<IDOCTYPE html>\n<I-- saved from url=(0110)http://web.archive.org/web/20160127020422/http://www.century21.com/real-estate/r ock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS -->\n<html lang='en' style='margin: 0px;overflow:hidden'><script async='" src='./LCWYROCKSPRINGS 1.5'0.5685073930846756'> </script>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\cscript>\c
```

The output of c is scrambled and so we use Beautiful Soup. The Beautiful Soup library creates a parse tree, and this helps in making the webpage content more readable. This parse tree is created from the parsed page using the python's built-in **html.parser**. This is assigned to the variable **soup**.

```
In [7]: soup = BeautifulSoup(c, "html.parser")

**Soup**

**Title>Rock Springs Real Estate | Find Houses & Samp; Homes for Sale in Rock Springs, WY</title>

**Central Content="Rock Springs Real Estate | Find Houses & Samp; Homes for Sale in Rock Springs, WY name="title"/>

**Central Content="Search Rock Springs real estate property listings to find homes for sale in Rock Springs, WY. Browse houses for sale in Rock Springs today!" name="description"/>

**Central Content="Rock Springs real estate, Rock Springs homes, Rock Springs homes for sale, Rock Springs properties, Rock Springs listings, Rock Springs houses for sale, WY real estate, WY homes, WY homes for sale, WY properties, WY listings, WY houses for sale "name="keywords"/>

**Scripti=f(window.innerWidth && (innerWidth<769)){location.href+=(location.href.match("\\?"))?"&v=0":"?v=0";?</script>

**Clink href="http://www.century21.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/" hreflang="en-us" rel="alternate"/>

**Clink href="http://www.century21.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/" hreflang="es" rel="alternate"/>

**Clink href="http://lplus.google.com/+Century21" rel="publisher"/>

**Clink href="http://plus.google.com/+Century21" rel="publisher"/>

**Clink href=",/LCWYROCKSPRINGS1_files/advancetiquidMapCSS.css" rel="stylesheet"/>

**Clink href="./LCWYROCKSPRINGS1_files/liquidmappingPhone.css" media="screen and (max-width: 767px)" rel="stylesheet"/>
```

The Beautiful Soup parse tree is then formatted to a Unicode string using the Beautiful Soup's **prettify()** method.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
             <!-- saved from url=(0110)http://web.archive.org/web/20160127020422/http://www.century21.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCW
             YROCKSPRINGS -->
             </script>
              <script src="chrome-extension://pkljnnogdmlajgaoodihioopfdkpgjgg/Kernel.js?0.3685073930846756">
              </script>
              <head>
              <meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"/>
               <script src="./LCWYROCKSPRINGS1_files/analytics.js" type="text/javascript">
               </script>
              <script type="text/javascript">
               archive_analytics.values.server_mame="wwwb-app17.us.archive_org";archive_analytics.values.server_ms=227;
               </script>
                          ./LCWYROCKSPRINGS1 files/banner-styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
               klink href=
               <title>
               Rock Springs Real Estate | Find Houses & Thomas for Sale in Rock Springs, WY
               </title>
               .
"meta content="Rock Springs Real Estate | Find Houses Ramp: Homes for Sale in Rock Springs LW" name="title"/
```

6) find all()

The find_all method is used to find the tags from the inspect element script of the webpage to scrape that particular data.

This returns all classes with values "propertyRow"

This just returns the property price by accessing the h4 tag having the class name "propPrice" from the div tag having the class name "propertyRow".

7) .text

.text ignores the HTML syntax and only returns the text part of the output.

The type() method gives me the data type of price.

```
▶ In [11]: type(all[0].find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text)
Out[11]: str
```

Since it is string, I used the string methods to remove the spaces and the next line characters.

Then I grabbed the page number of the last page to find out how many pages I need to scrape using the following code.

```
page_num = soup.find_all("a",{"class":"Page"})[-1].text #grab the last page
print(page_num)
print(type(page_num))
3
<class 'str'>
```

8) Next, I tried to print the property price of all 10 property listings on the first page using the for loop.

9) Similarly, I find the other attributes that need to be scrapped from each listing. There are multiple occurrences of the tag so if I use find then it will just return the first occurrence so I use the find_all() method. Also, the "propAddressCollapse" class has two attributes- address and locality. In order to grab both I print both positions 0 and 1.

```
▶ In [19]: for item in all:
                 print(item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").replace(" ",""))
print(item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text)
                 print(item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text)
               $725,000
               0 Gateway
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $452,900
               1003 Winchester Blvd.
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $396,900
               600 Talladega
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $389,900
               3239 Spearhead Way
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $254,000
               522 Emerald Street
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $252,900
               1302 Veteran's Drive
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $210,000
               1021 Cypress Cir
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $209,000
               913 Madison Dr
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $199,900
               1344 Teton Street
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
               $196,900
               4 Minnies Lane
               Rock Springs, WY 82901
```

10) Then I scrape the No. of beds using the "infoBed" class. However, this gives an error since there are "None" values.

To fix this I use try-catch error handling method.

```
▶ In [22]: for item in all:
               print(item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").replace(" ",""))
               print(item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text)
               print(item.find all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text)
                    print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoBed"}).text)
               except:
                    pass
               print(" ")
              $725,000
              0 Gateway
              Rock Springs, WY 82901
              $452,900
              1003 Winchester Blvd.
              Rock Springs, WY 82901
              4 Beds
              $396,900
              600 Talladega
              Rock Springs, WY 82901
              5 Beds
              $389,900
              3239 Spearhead Way
              Rock Springs, WY 82901
              4 Beds
              $254,000
              522 Emerald Street
              Rock Springs, WY 82901
              3 Beds
              $252,900
              1202 Votoran's Orivo
```

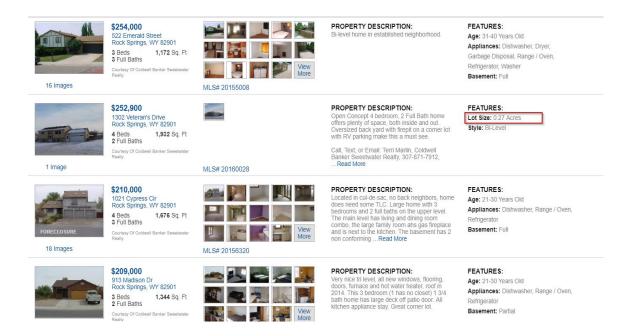
This works but gives an output "4 Beds". I want this column entry to be of integer datatype. So, I extract from the tag inside the tag. Also, instead of just "pass" in the except block I print "None" to maintain uniformity throughout.

```
▶ In [23]: for item in all:
                 print(item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").replace(" ",""))
print(item.find_all("span", {"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text)
                  print(item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text)
                      print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoBed"}) find("b").text)
                  except:
                      print("None")
                  print(" ")
                $725,000
                0 Gateway
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
               None
                $452,900
                1003 Winchester Blvd.
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
                $396,900
                600 Talladega
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
                $389,900
                3239 Spearhead Way
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
                $254,000
                522 Emerald Street
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
                ¢252 QAA
```

11) Similarly, I scrape the values for square feet info, no. of full baths and no. of half baths.

```
▶ In [24]: for item in all:
                 print(item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").replace(" ",""))
print(item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text)
                 print(item.find all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text)
                     print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoBed"}).find("b").text)
                 except:
                     print("None")
                 try:
                     print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoSqFt"}).find("b").text)
                 except:
                     print("None")
                     print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueFullBath"}).find("b").text)
                 except:
                     print("None")
                     print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueHalfBath"}).find("b").text)
                 except:
                     print("None")
                 print(" ")
                $725,000
                0 Gateway
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
               None
                None
               None
               None
                $452,900
                1003 Winchester Blvd.
                Rock Springs, WY 82901
```

12) Then I find the "Lot Size".



"Lot Size" is a part of "Features" and "Features" are referred as "Feature group" and "Feature name".



```
try:
    print(item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueHalfBath"}).find("b").text)
 except:
    print("None")
 if "Lot Size" in feature_group.text:
          print(feature_name.text)
 print(" ")
$725,000
0 Gateway
Rock Springs, WY 82901
None
None
None
None
$452,900
1003 Winchester Blvd.
Rock Springs, WY 82901
None
None
0.21 Acres
$396,900
600 Talladega
Rock Springs, WY 82901
3,154
3
None
```

13) Now I need all this data in the form of panda's data frame. One solution could be to iterate through the data frame but that is a very costly and time-consuming solution. Instead its better to create a data frame out of a python dictionary or a list of python dictionaries. In this case I would need 10 dictionaries to store the key-value pairs. I also need to store these dictionaries somewhere in order to access them later. So, I store them in a list. So, I will start every iteration with a empty dictionary so that I can add key-value pairs to an empty dictionary. Once the empty dictionary is created, I replace all the print statements in the for loop.

```
M In [27]: 1 = []
            for item in all:
                d = \{\}
                d["Address"]= item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text
d["Locality"]= item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text
d["Price"]= item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").rep
                                                                                              '").replace(" ","")
                    d["Beds"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoBed"}).find("b").text
                 except:
                     d["Beds"]= None
                try:
                     d["Area"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoSqFt"}).find("b").text
                 except:
                     d["Area"]= None
                     d["Full Baths"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueFullBath"}).find("b").text
                     d["Full Baths"]= None
                     d["Half Baths"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueHalfBath"}).find("b").text
                 except:
                     d["Half Baths"]= None
                 for column_group in item.find_all("div", {"class":"columnGroup"}):
                         if "Lot Size" in feature_group.text:
                                  d["Lot Size"]= feature_name.text
                1.append(d)
```

```
M In [28]: 1
   Out[28]: [{'Address': '0 Gateway',
                'Locality': 'Rock Springs, WY 82901',
                'Price': '$725,000',
                'Beds': None,
                'Area': None,
                'Full Baths': None,
                'Half Baths': None},
               {'Address': '1003 Winchester Blvd.',
                'Locality': 'Rock Springs, WY 82901',
                'Price': '$452,900',
                'Beds': '4',
                'Area': None,
                'Full Baths': '4',
                'Half Baths': None,
                'Lot Size': '0.21 Acres'},
               {'Address': '600 Talladega',
                'Locality': 'Rock Springs, WY 82901',
                'Price': '$396,900',
                'Beds': '5',
                'Area': '3,154',
                'Full Baths': '3',
                'Half Baths': None},
               {'Address': '3239 Spearhead Way',
                'Locality': 'Rock Springs, WY 82901',
                'Price': '$389,900',
                'Beds': '4',
                'Area': '3,076',
                'Full Baths': '3',
                'Half Baths': '1',
                'Lot Size': 'Under 1/2 Acre, '},
               {'Address': '522 Emerald Street',
                'Locality': 'Rock Springs, WY 82901',
                'Price': '$254,000',
The length of the list is 10 which is the number of listings on the page 1.
  N In [29]: len(1)
```

Out[29]: 10

14) Then I store this scrapped data in a panda's data frame.

▶ In [30]:	<pre>import pandas as pd df = pd.DataFrame(1)</pre>														
M In [31]:	df														
Out[31]:		Address	Area	Beds	Full Baths	Half Baths	Locality	Lot Size	Price						
	0	0 Gateway	None	None	None	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	NaN	\$725,000						
	1	1003 Winchester Blvd.	None	4	4	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	0.21 Acres	\$452,900						
	2	600 Talladega	3,154	5	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	NaN	\$396,900						
	3	3239 Spearhead Way	3,076	4	3	1	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$389,900						
	4	522 Emerald Street	1,172	3	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$254,000						
	5	1302 Veteran's Drive	1,932	4	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	0.27 Acres	\$252,900						
	6	1021 Cypress Cir	1,676	4	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$210,000						
	7	913 Madison Dr	1,344	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$209,000						
	8	1344 Teton Street	1,920	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$199,900						
	9	4 Minnies Lane	1,664	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	2.02 Acres	\$196,900						

15) Now, I need to do this same procedure to extract the data from all 3 pages. In order to do that I loop through all 3 pages and find a pattern in the web URL.

Following are the URL's of the three pages-

```
www.pyclass.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/t=0&s=0.html www.pyclass.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/t=0&s=10.html www.pyclass.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/t=0&s=20.html
```

There is a pattern in the URL. The "s" part changes by 10 for each page. Thus, our base URL will be-

```
base_url = "http://www.pyclass.com/real-estate/rock-springs-wy/LCWYROCKSPRINGS/t=0&s="
```

I applied a for loop to iterate through the three pages using the pattern found.

```
▶ In [27]: 1 = []
                                     for page in range(0,int(page_num)*10,10):
                                                 print(base_url+str(page)+".html")
                                                 r = requests.get(base_url+str(page)+".html", headers={'User-agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:61.0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0'})
                                                  soup = BeautifulSoup(c, "html.parser")
                                                  all = soup.find_all("div", {"class":"propertyRow"})
                                                  for item in all:
                                                             d = {}
d["Address"]= item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[0].text
d["Locality"]= item.find_all("span",{"class":"propAddressCollapse"})[1].text
d["Price"]= item.find("h4", {"class":"propPrice"}).text.replace("\n", "").replace("\n", "").replace
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ").replace(" ","")
                                                                        d["Beds"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoBed"}).find("b").text
                                                                          d["Beds"]= None
                                                              try:
                                                                          d["Area"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoSqFt"}).find("b").text
                                                               except:
                                                                           d["Area"]= None
                                                               try:
                                                                         d["Full Baths"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueFullBath"}).find("b").text
                                                               except:
                                                                           d["Full Baths"]= None
                                                                         d["Half Baths"]= item.find("span",{"class":"infoValueHalfBath"}).find("b").text
                                                                           d["Half Baths"]= None
                                                              for column_group in item.find_all("div", {"class":"columnGroup"}):
```

This gives the URL's of all 3 pages.

Now the length of list is 37 which is the exact number of listings we have in the 3 pages.

```
    In [37]: len(1)
    Out[37]: 37
```

16) Importing the data in a panda's data frame.

	Address	Area	Beds	Full Baths	Half Baths	Locality	Lot Size	Price
0	0 Gateway	None	None	None	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	NaN	\$725,000
1	1003 Winchester Blvd.	None	4	4	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	0.21 Acres	\$452,900
2	600 Talladega	3,154	5	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	NaN	\$396,900
3	3239 Spearhead Way	3,076	4	3	1	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$389,900
4	522 Emerald Street	1,172	3	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$254,000
5	1302 Veteran's Drive	1,932	4	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	0.27 Acres	\$252,900
6	1021 Cypress Cir	1,676	4	3	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$210,00
7	913 Madison Dr	1,344	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$209,00
8	1344 Teton Street	1,920	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	Under 1/2 Acre,	\$199,90
9	4 Minnies Lane	1,664	3	2	None	Rock Springs, WY 82901	2.02 Acres	\$196,90
10	9339 Sd 26900	2,560	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$1,700,00
11	RR674P13 Hwy 377	2,000	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$1,100,00
12	0 Hwy 41	None	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$1,080,00
13	9339 Sd 26900	2,560	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$908,35
14	CR450 Hwy 377	None	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$905,00
15	Cr 240 Cr 240	1,398	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$695,00
16	RR674 Hwy 377	1,738	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$605,00
17	9770a Sd 26900	1,080	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$559,80
18	Lot17 CR 2630	None	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$504,00
19	Tr12,16 CR 520	None	None	None	None	Rocksprings, TX 78880	NaN	\$410,00
20	32575 S Shadow Mountain Road	2,318	3	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$299,90
21	32750 S Shangrila Drive	2,120	3	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$167,50
22	0000 Black Canyon Highway	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	5 Acres	\$150,00
23	34775 S CHOLLA Drive	1,220	3	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$129,50
24	33403 S. HA-WA-SI TERRACE	2,000	4	2	None	BLACK CANYON CITY, AZ 85324	NaN	\$129,00
25	34263 S Bertha Street	2,260	5	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$80,00
26	33160 S Canyon Road	1,248	3	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$77,90
27	19421 E Todd Evans Road	1,404	3	2	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$70,50
28	18688 E AGUA Vista	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	0.7 Acres	\$70,00
29	50600 N Old Black Canyon Road	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	3 Acres	\$87,50
30	20101 E SQUAW VALLEY Road	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$54,90
31	33259 S Canyon Road	1,056	3	1	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	NaN	\$45,60
32	34558 S ROADRUNNER RD	784	2	1	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	Under 1/2 Acre	\$40,00
33	19260 E Scenic Loop Road	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	2.35 Acres	\$30,00
34	19000 E MAREN Avenue	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	2.05 Acres	\$29,00
35	19350 E SAGUARO Drive	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	0.73 Acres	\$28,99
36	20850 E Amethyst Place	None	None	None	None	Black Canyon City, AZ 85324	0.31 Acres	\$15,00

17) Lastly, I store it in .csv format.

▶ In [76]: df.to_csv("output1.csv")

