Scrape and Analytics Workshop

V1.0

Agenda

Scrape and Analytics

- Preparation
- Scraping
- Data Analysis
- Assignments

Part 1 Workshop Preparation

Environment

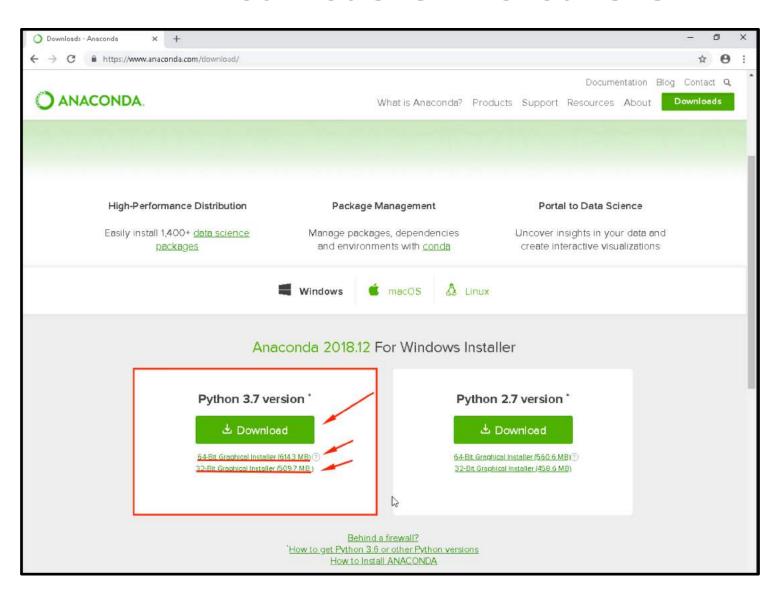


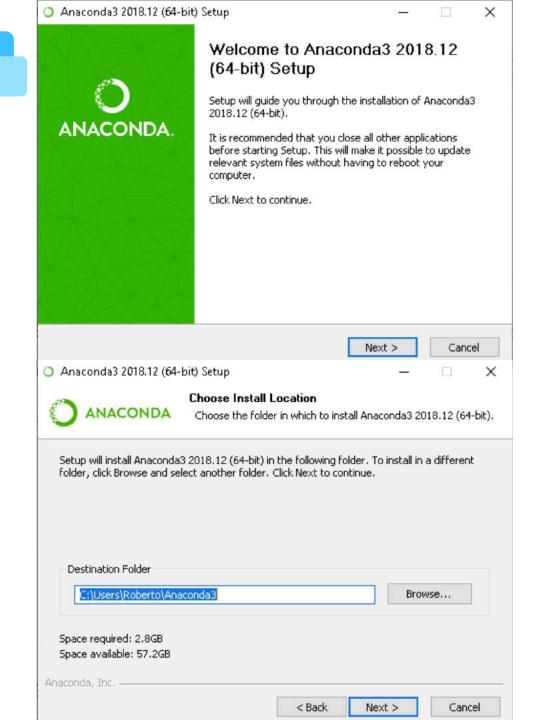


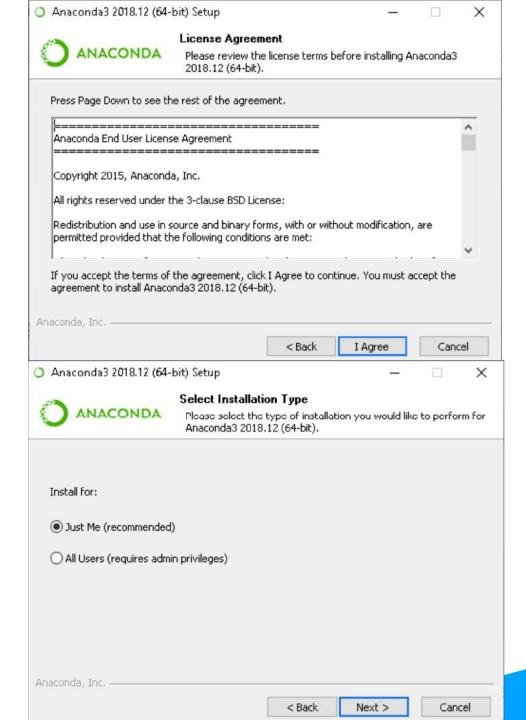


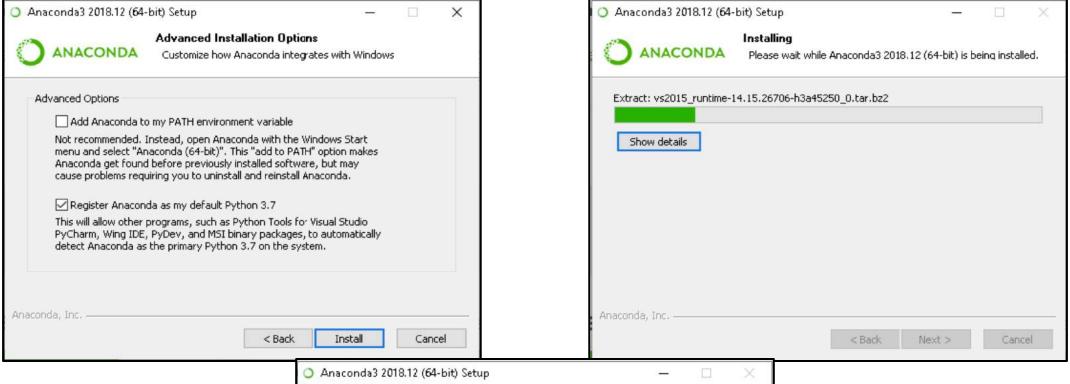


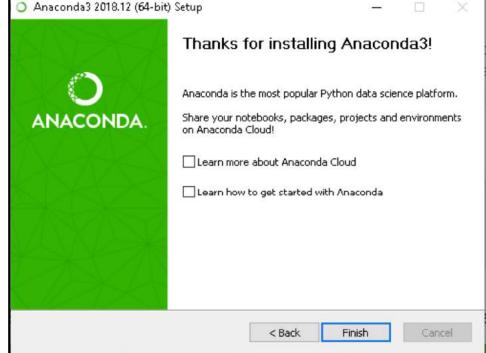
www.anaconda.com

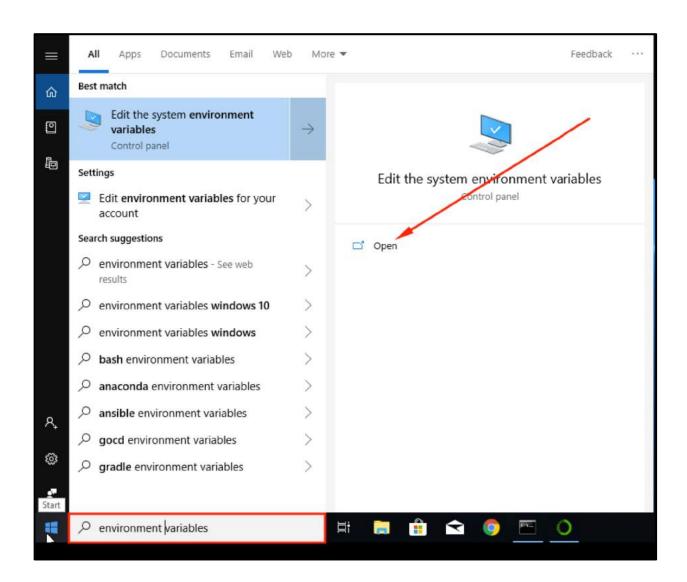


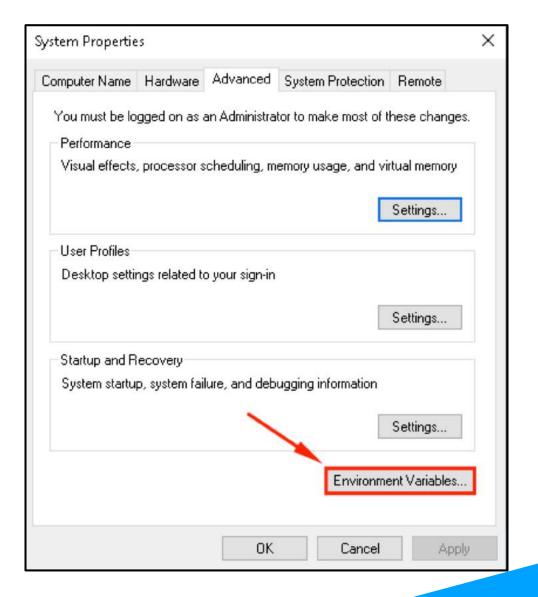


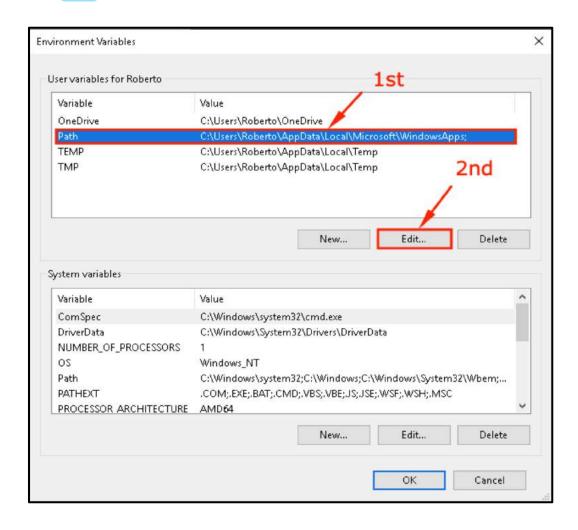


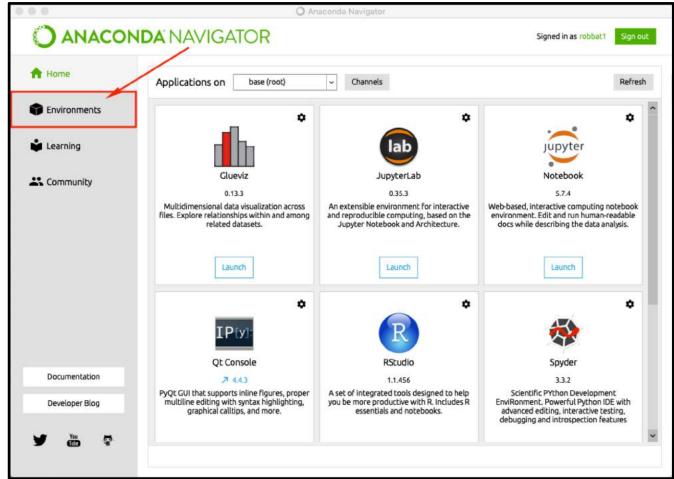


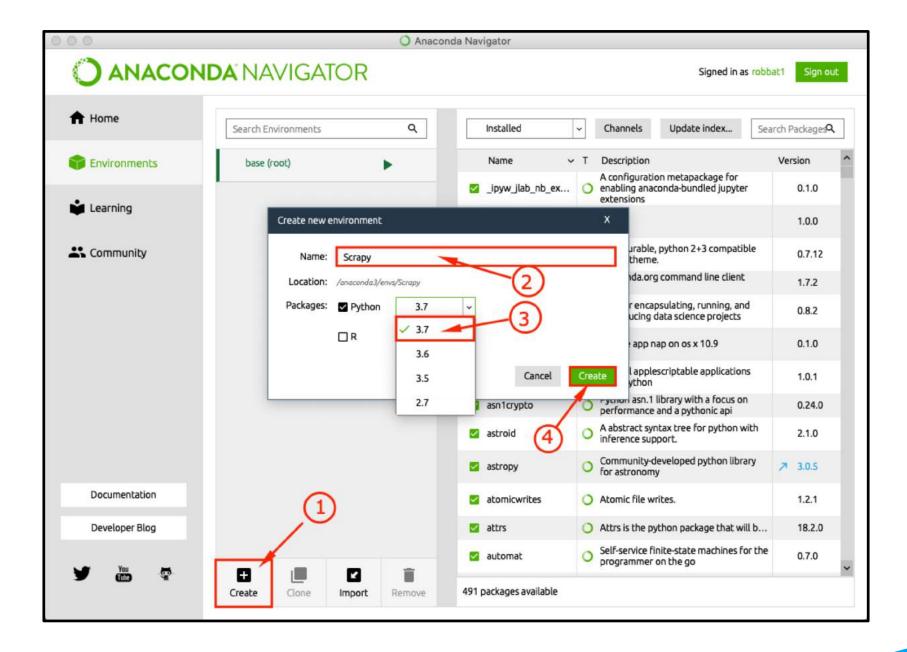


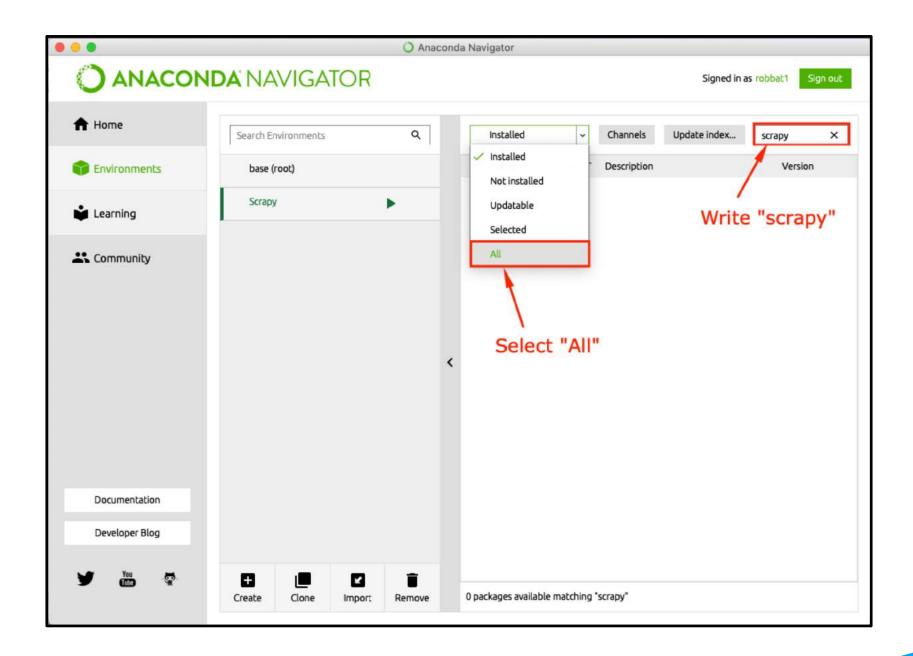


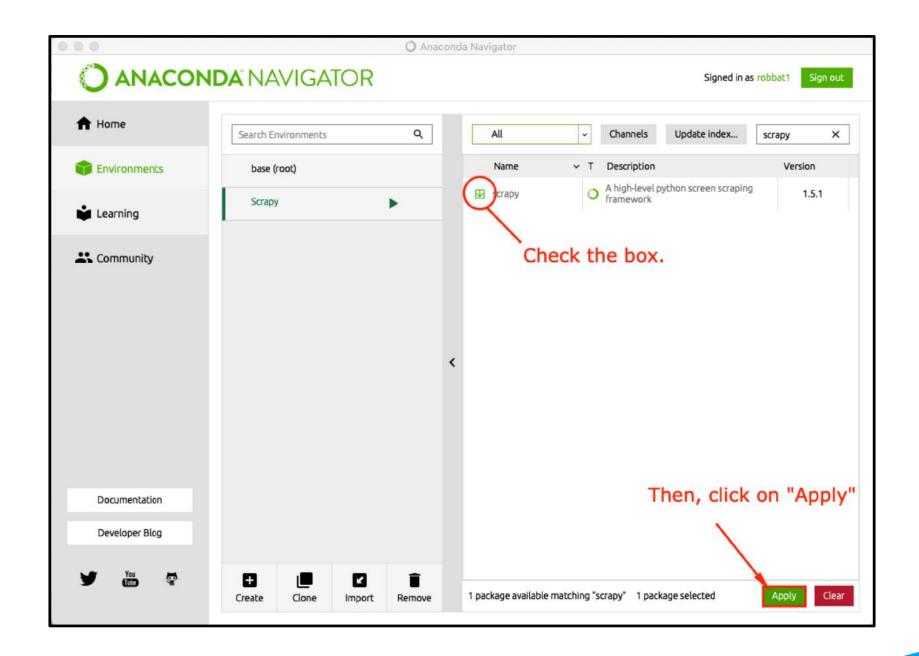


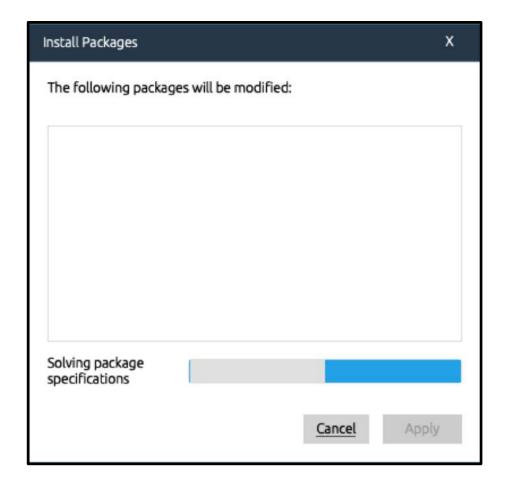


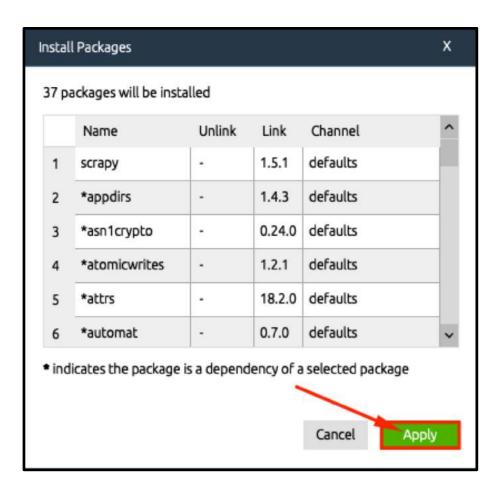


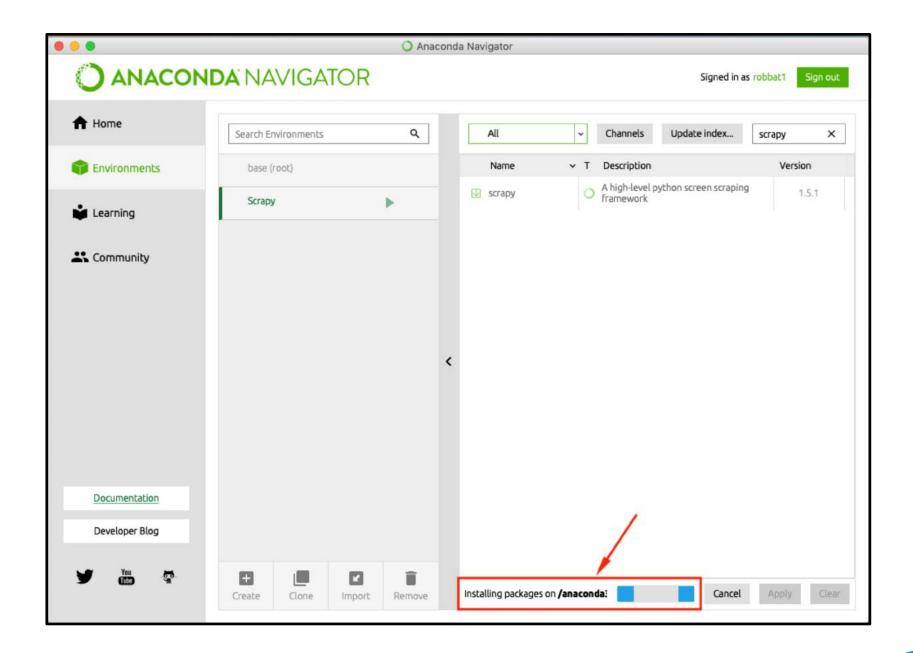


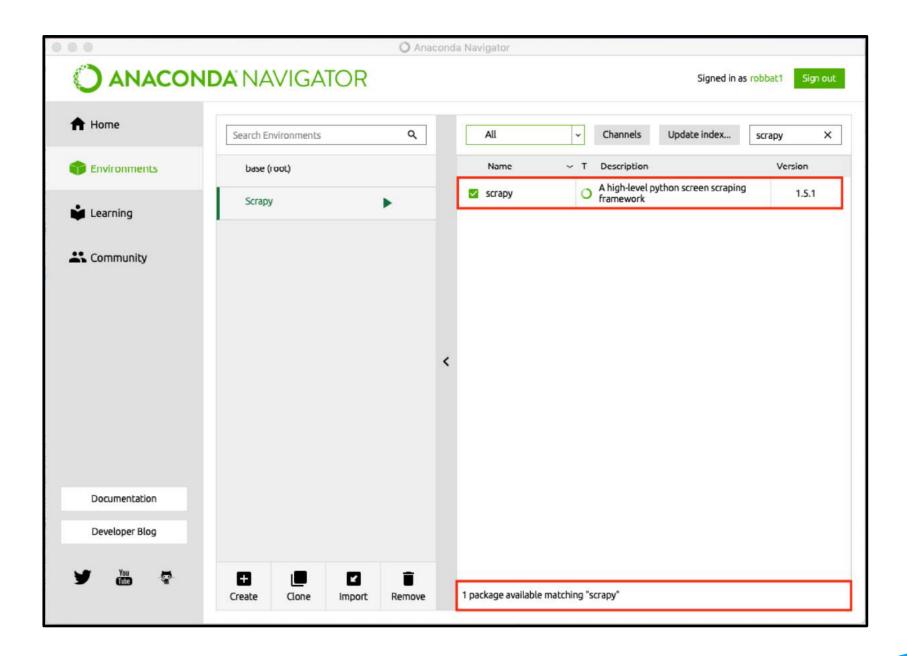


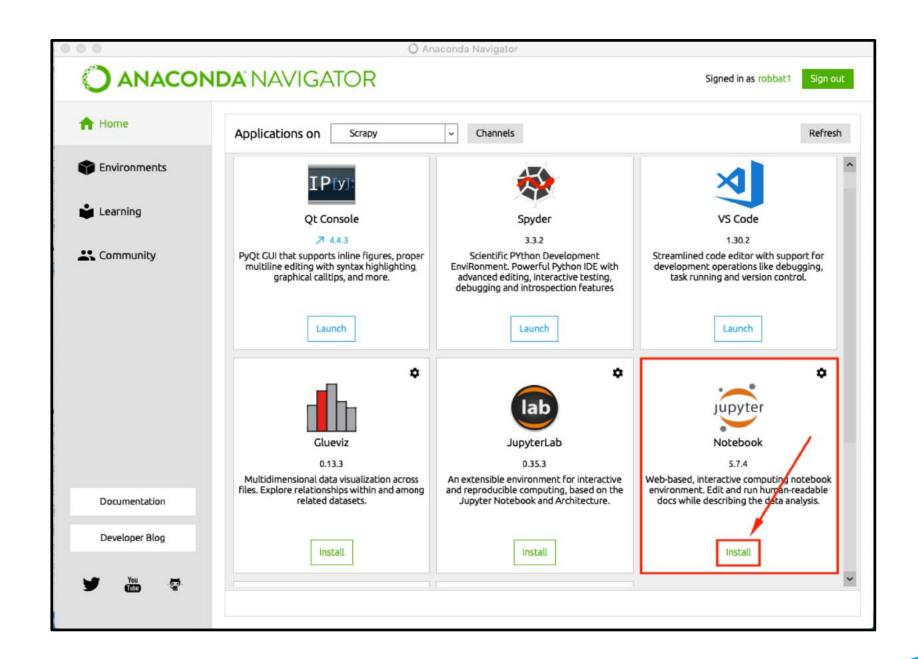


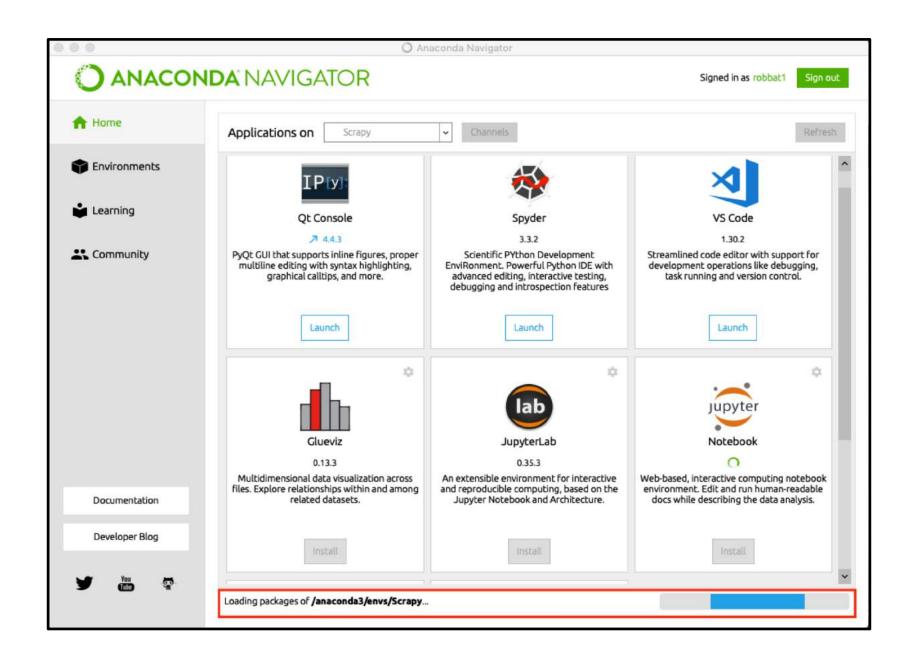




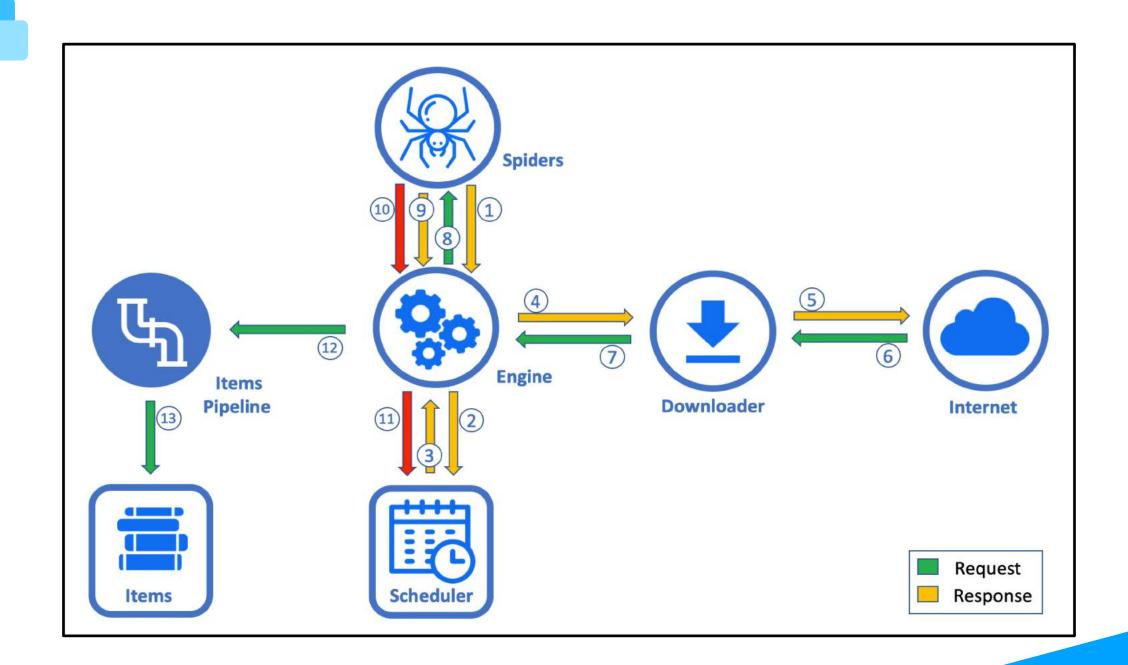








Part 2 Scraping Introduction



Web site investigation

- smartcities
 - smartcities
 - _pycache_
 - _init_.cpython-36.pyc
 - items.cpython-36.pyc
 - settings.cpython-36.pyc
 - spiders
 - ▲ _pycache_
 - _init_.cpython-36.pyc
 - sc_job.cpython-36.pyc
 - _init_.py
 - sc_job.py
 - _init_.py
 - ditems.py
 - middlewares.py
 - pipelines.py
 - settings.py
- scrapy.cfg

\$ scrapy shell

After execute the command above the final data showed in the terminal is the available Scrapy objects in the shell environment:

```
[s] Available Scrapy objects:
               scrapy module (contains scrapy.Request, scrapy.Selector, etc)
[s] scrapy
[s]
     crawler <scrapy.crawler.Crawler object at 0x1092933c8>
     item
               {}
[s]
     settings
               <scrapy.settings.Settings object at 0x10b825898>
[s]
[s] Useful shortcuts:
       fetch(url[, redirect=True]) Fetch URL and update local objects (by
[s]
       default, redirects are followed)
       fetch(reg) Fetch a scrapy.Request and update local objects
[s]
       shelp()
                      Shell help (print this help)
[s]
       view(response)
                      View response in a browser
[s]
```

Step One - Fetching the page

Once on the Scrapy Shell ">>>" we will use the 'fetch' command (short cut) to fetch the target web site. Which in this case will be the following search from www.ebay.com.

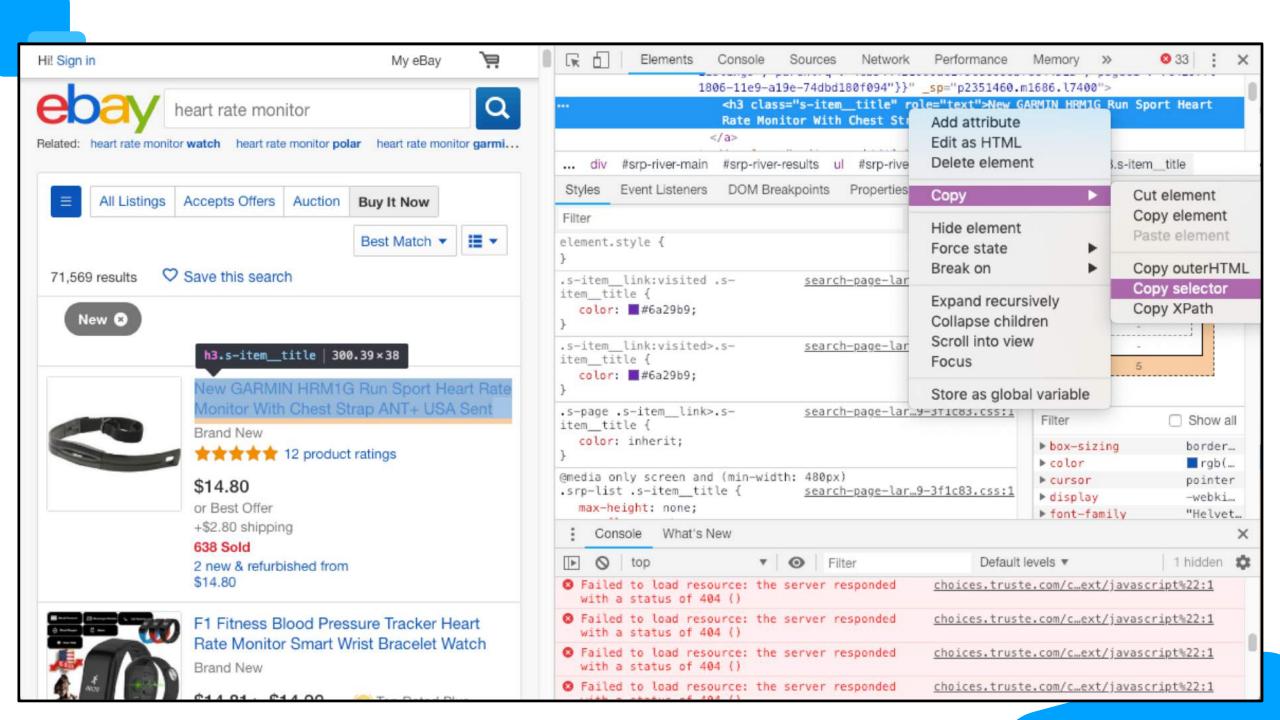
'https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sacat=0&L H_ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH_BIN=1&_ipg=200'

```
>>>
fetch("https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sac
at=0&LH_ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH_BIN=1&_ipg=200")
2019-01-14 07:56:13 [scrapy.core.engine] INFO: Spider opened
2019-01-14 07:56:15 [scrapy.core.engine] DEBUG: Crawled (200) <GET
https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sacat=0&LH
_ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH_BIN=1&_ipg=200> (referer: None)
```

```
>>> response.url
'https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sacat=0&L
H_ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH_BIN=1&_ipg=200'
```

We could identify that the URL used by fetch was correct. The next verification is to retrieve the web page content.

```
>>> view(response)
True
```



The expression copied will be used in the Scrapy Shell to test if we in fact can extract the content of interest. Expression:

```
#srp-river-results-listing1 > div > div.s-item_info.clearfix > a > h3
```

Using the command response, we will test the expression above:

```
>>> response.css('#srp-river-results-listing1 > div > div.s-
item__info.clearfix > a > h3')
[<Selector xpath="descendant-or-self::*[@id = 'srp-river-results-
listing1']/div/div[@class and contains(concat(' ', normalize-space(@class), '
'), 's-item__info ') and (@class and contains(concat(' ', normalize-
space(@class), ' '), ' clearfix '))]/a/h3" data='<h3 class="s-item__title"
role="text">Ne'>]
```

The result given is not generalized to all the titles, but to the specific title we copy the selector. In order to make it generalized it is necessary to remove the parent node which is "#srp-river-results-listing1 >". Let's execute without this part.

```
>>> response.css('div > div.s-item__info.clearfix > a > h3')
[<Selector xpath="descendant-or-self::div/div[@class and contains(concat(' ',
normalize-space(@class), ' '), ' s-item__info ') and (@class and
contains(concat(' ', normalize-space(@class), ' '), ' clearfix '))]/a/h3"
data='<h3 class="s-item__title" role="text">Ne'>,
[...]
```

```
/' s-item__info ') and (@class and contains(concat(' ', normalize-
space(@class), ' '), ' clearfix '))]/a/h3" data='<h3 class="s-item__title s-
item__title--'>]
```

The result above just show the first and last line of response. We can identify which the response potentially covers all the titles present in the document. The next step is to add the option <u>:::</u>text' in the expression and a function called 'extract()' in order to clean-up the data retrieved.

>>> response.css('div > div.s-item__info.clearfix > a > h3::text').extract()
['New GARMIN HRM1G Run Sport Heart Rate Monitor With Chest Strap ANT+ USA
Sent', 'Sports Blood Pressure/Heart Rate Monitor Fitness Smart Watch Wrist
Band Bracelet', 'F1 Fitness Blood Pressure Tracker Heart Rate Monitor Smart
Wrist Bracelet Watch', 'Sports Blood Pressure/Heart Rate Monitor Fitness
Smart Watch Wrist Band Bracelet',

The response above which shows few lines that the text titles extracted from the page. The next step is to collect the price from each item in the web page. Similar to the process of get the selector of the title we will proceed with the price.

```
>>> response.css('#srp-river-results-listing1 > div > div.s-
item__info.clearfix > div.s-item__details.clearfix > div:nth-child(1) >
span')
[<Selector xpath="descendant-or-self::*[@id = 'srp-river-results-
listing1']/div/div[@class and contains(concat(' ', normalize-space(@class), '
'), ' s-item__info ') and (@class and contains(concat(' ', normalize-
space(@class), ' '), ' clearfix '))]/div[@class and contains(concat(' ',
normalize-space(@class), ' '), ' s-item__details ') and (@class and
contains(concat(' ', normalize-space(@class), ' '), ' clearfix
'))]/div[count(preceding-sibling::*) = 0]/span" data='<span class="s-
item__price">$14.80</span'>]
```

Once again the response was specific to the selected price, now we will generalize the expression removing the parent node, and add the entire command with <u>:::</u>text' and the function 'extract()'.

```
>>> response.css('div > div.s-item__info.clearfix > div.s-
item__details.clearfix > div:nth-child(1) > span::text').extract()
['$14.80', '$15.99', '$14.81', '$14.92', '$15.99', '$13.45', '$22.95',
'$13.45', '$13.50', '$49.99', '$22.78', '$56.49', '$8.90', '$10.99',
'$13.49', '$16.18', '$13.58', '$14.24',
```

Scraping

Step 1 - Create a Project Directory

After we test our selector, we will create our Scrapy project in a new folder that we will create, for this example was created the folder 'SCRAPY_PROJECT' in '/Users/username/'.

Step 2 - Create a Project

To create a new Scrapy project we will use the command scrapy startproject project name>
[project dir], in this case we will use 'ebay' as the 'project name', and the default directory by omitting the argument 'project dir'.

Step 3 – Create a Spider

After create the project we will create our first spider inside of the directory defined (/Users/user_name/SCRAPY_PROJECTS/ebay_) using the command scrapy genspider [options] <name> <domain>

Opening the file 'ebay job.py' we can see the default content created:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import scrapy

class EbayJobSpider(scrapy.Spider):
    name = 'ebay_job'
    allowed_domains = ['ebay.com']
    start_urls = ['http://ebay.com/']

    def parse(self, response):
        pass
```

▲ SCRAPY_PROJE... 🎁 🎦 💍 🗊 ■ ebav ■ ebav _ pycache_ settings.cpython-36.pyc ■ spiders _pycache_ __init__.py ebay_job.py _init_.py items.pv middlewares.py pipelines.py settings.py scrapy.cfg

We will edit few components in this file. First it is necessary to substitute the 'start url' by the link we investigated previously:

```
'https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sacat=0&L
H_ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH_BIN=1&_ipg=200'
```

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import scrapy
from ebay.items import EbayItem
class EbayJobSpider(scrapy.Spider):
    name = 'ebay job'
    allowed domains = ['ebay.com']
    start urls =
["https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_nkw=heart+rate+monitor&_sacat=0&
LH ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH BIN=1& ipg=200"]
   def parse(self, response):
        titles = response.css("div > div.s-item info.clearfix > a >
h3::text").extract()
        prices = response.css("div > div.s-item info.clearfix > div.s-
item details.clearfix > div:nth-child(1) > span").extract()
        for item in zip(titles, prices):
            new item = EbayItem()
            new item['titles'] = item[0]
            new item['prices'] = item[1]
            yield new item
```

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import scrapy
from ebay.items import EbayItem
class EbayJobSpider(scrapy.Spider):
    name = 'ebay job'
    allowed domains = ['ebay.com']
    start urls =
['https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html? from=R40& nkw=heart+rate+monitor& sacat=0&
LH ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH BIN=1& ipg=200']
    def parse(self, response):
    titles = response.css('div > div.s-item info.clearfix > a >
h3::text').extract()
    prices = response.css('div > div.s-item info.clearfix > div.s-
item details.clearfix > div:nth-child(1) > span').extract()
    for item in zip(titles, prices):
         new item = EbayItem()
         new item['titles'] = item[0]
         new item['prices'] = item[1]
         yield new item
```

Step 6 - Crawling

After we set the scrapy framework structure it is time to run the Crawling function. To do this we will execute the following command:

\$ scrapy crawl ebay_job

```
[...]
2019-01-20 20:12:32 [scrapy.core.scraper] DEBUG: Scraped from <200
https://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html? from=R40& nkw=heart+rate+monitor& sacat=0&LH
ItemCondition=3&rt=nc&LH BIN=1& ipg=200>
{'prices': '<span class="s-item price">$13.39<span class="DEFAULT"> to '
           '</span>$13.79</span>',
 'titles': 'Original Xiaomi Mi Band 2 Smart Wristband Bracelet Heart Rate '
           'Monitor Smartwatch'}
2019-01-20 20:12:32 [scrapy.core.engine] INFO: Closing spider (finished)
2019-01-20 20:12:32 [scrapy.statscollectors] INFO: Dumping Scrapy stats:
{'downloader/request bytes': 759,
 'downloader/request count': 2,
 'downloader/request method count/GET': 2,
 'downloader/response bytes': 103540,
 'downloader/response count': 2,
 'downloader/response status count/200': 2,
 'finish reason': 'finished',
 'finish time': datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 21, 1, 12, 32, 735435),
 'item scraped count': 206,
 'log count/DEBUG': 209,
 'log count/INFO': 7,
 'memusage/max': 51384320,
 'memusage/startup': 51376128,
 'response received count': 2,
 'scheduler/dequeued': 1,
 'scheduler/dequeued/memory': 1,
 'scheduler/enqueued': 1,
 'scheduler/enqueued/memory': 1,
 'start time': datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 21, 1, 12, 29, 486444)}
```

Step 7 - Exporting the extracted data for Data Analytics

It is not enough the extraction of data, it is necessary to export it in a tabular dataset for further analyses. In order to do it is necessary to add arguments in the crawled command used:

\$ scrapy crawl ebay_job -o ebay_extraction.csv -t csv

Data Analytics

Thank you