# [320] Web 3: Selenium

Tyler Caraza-Harter

## Review Decorators

return total

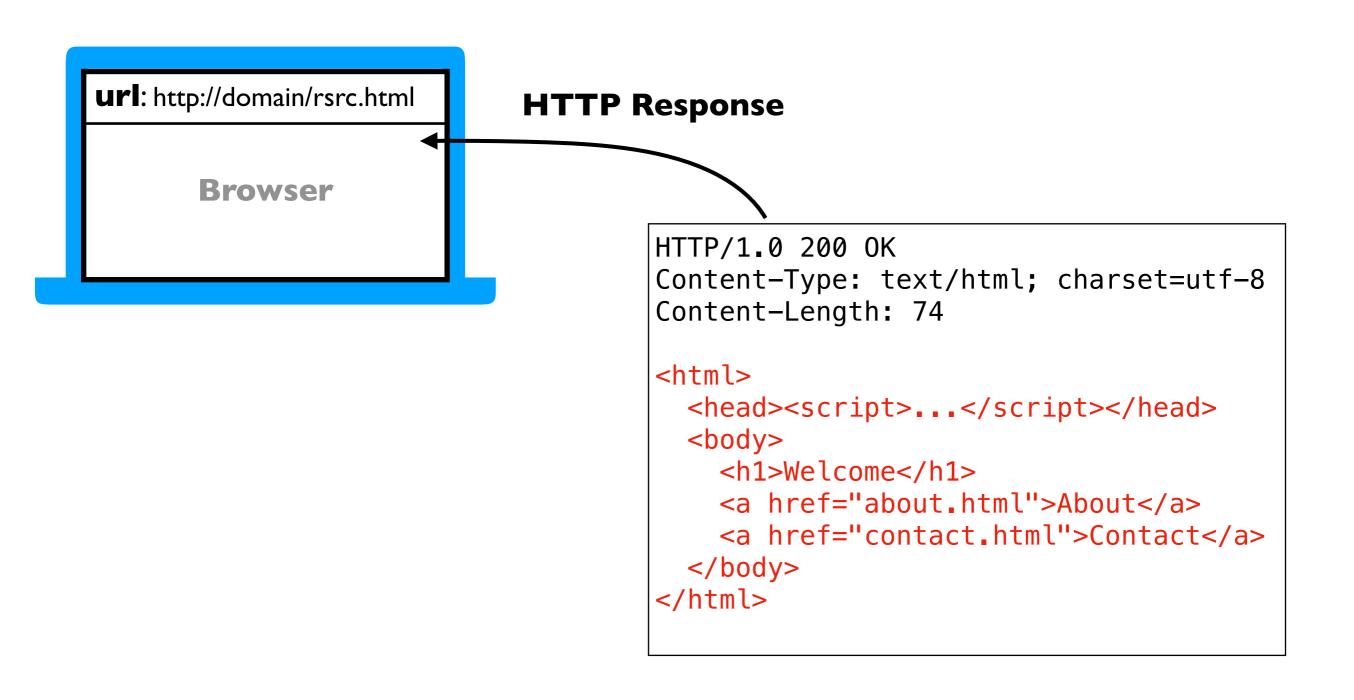
how many functions get defined total?

#2

```
def cache(fn):
                            how many results dicts will there be?
    results = {}
    def wrapper(*args):
         if not args in results:
             rv = fn(*args)
                                            what is printed?
             results[args] = rv
         return results[args]
    return wrapper
                                      print(add(1,2))
                                      print (add(3,4))
@cache
                                      print (add(1,2))
def add(x, y):
    print("ADD")
                                      print(range sum(50000000))
    return x+y
                                      print(range sum(5000000))
@cache
                                                         which call is faster?
def range sum(limit):
    total = 0
    for i in range(limit):
        total += i
```

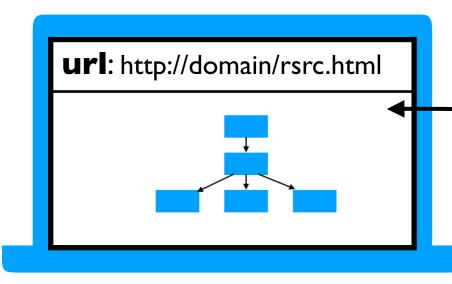
Review Document Object Model

What does a web browser do when it gets some HTML in an HTTP response?



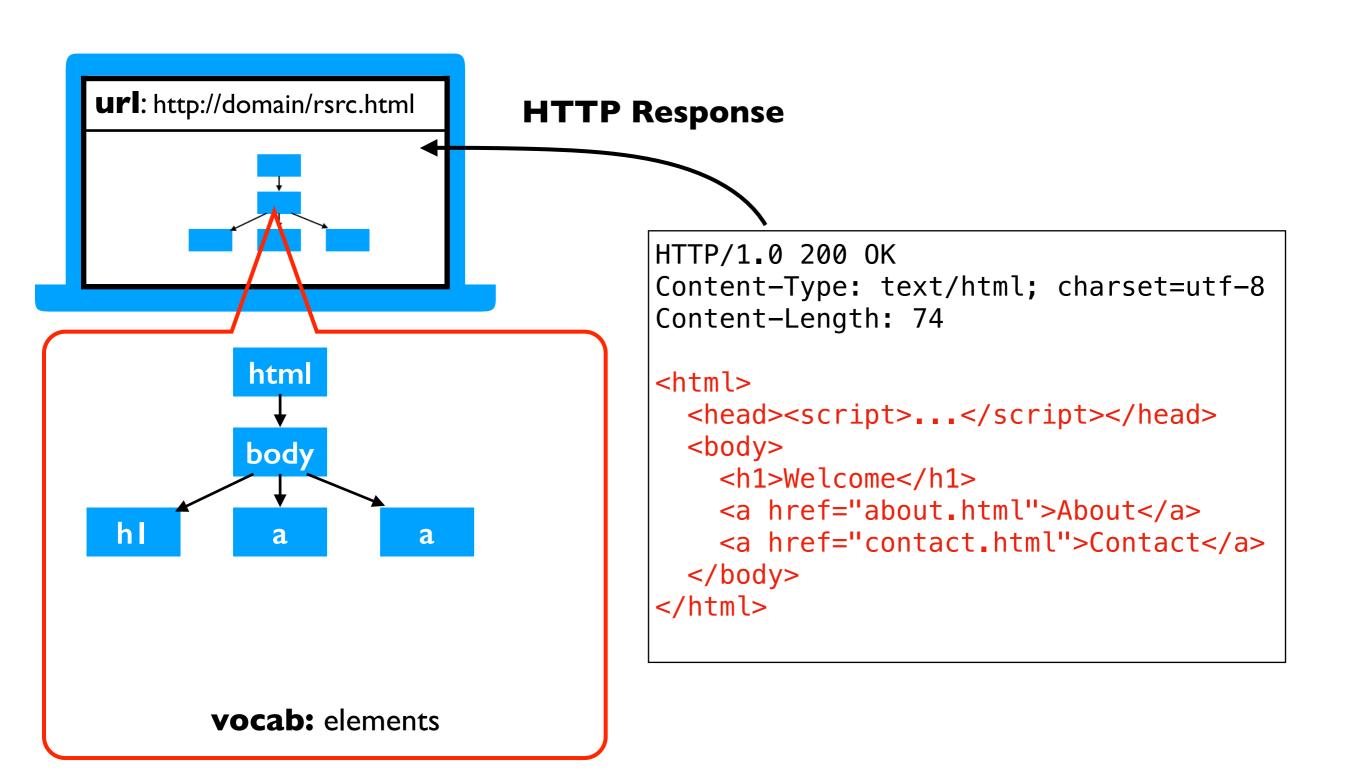
### url: http://domain/rsrc.html

### **HTTP Response**



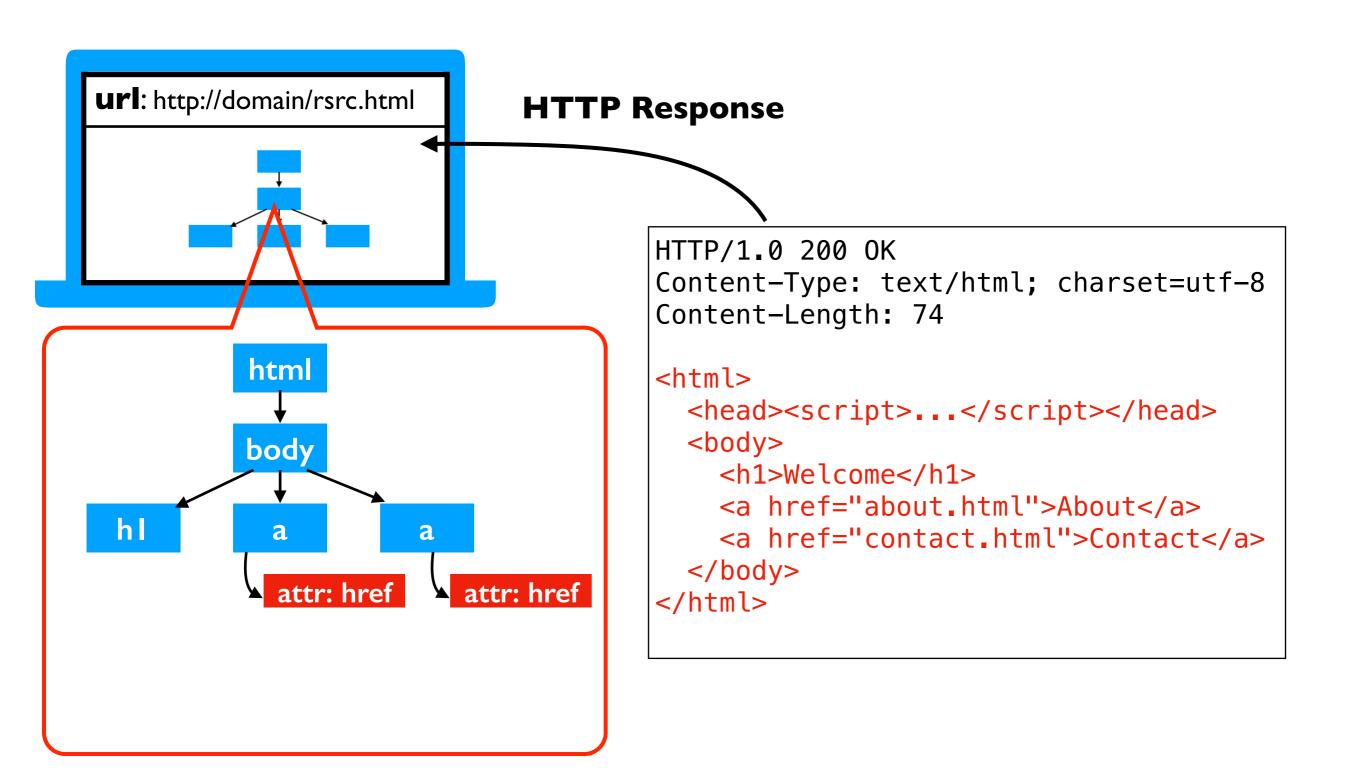
### **HTTP Response**

```
before displaying a page, the browser uses HTML to generate a Document Object Model (DOM Tree)
```



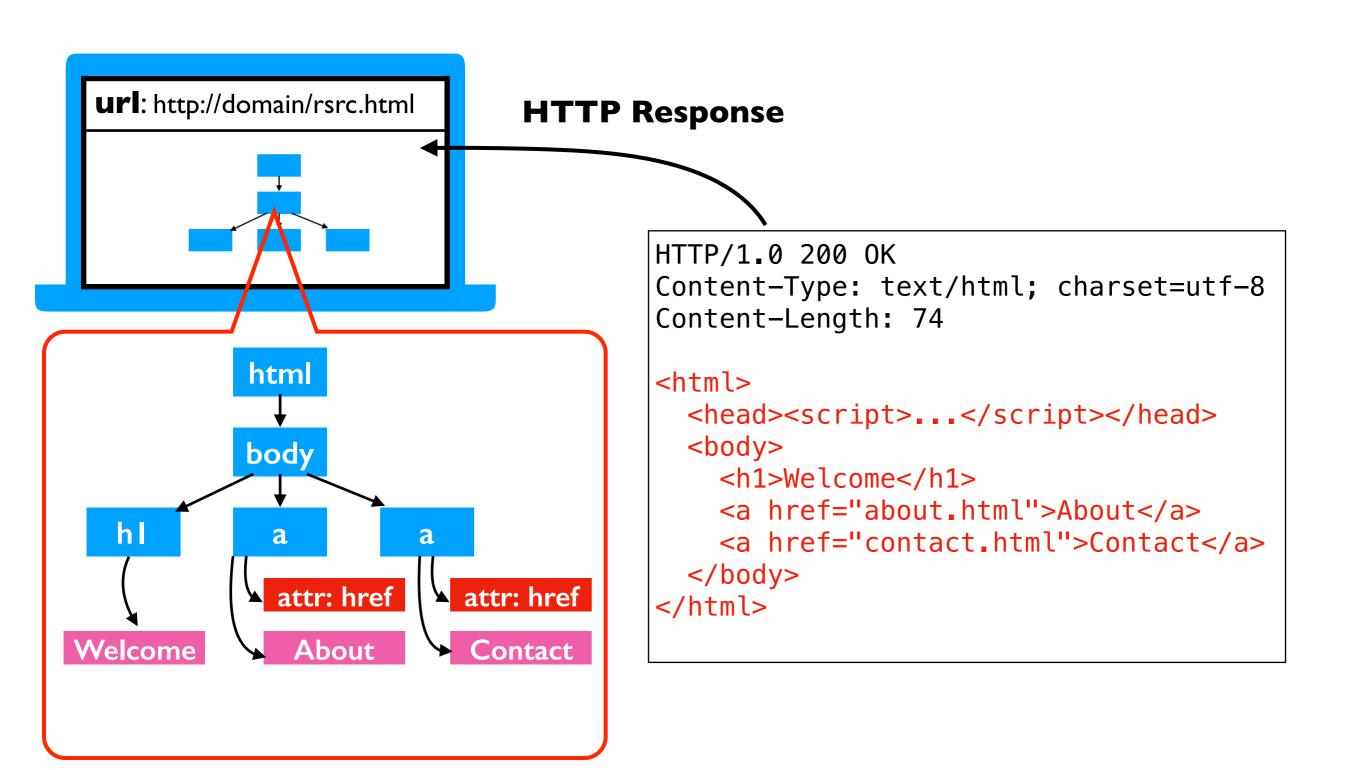
## Elements may contain

attributes



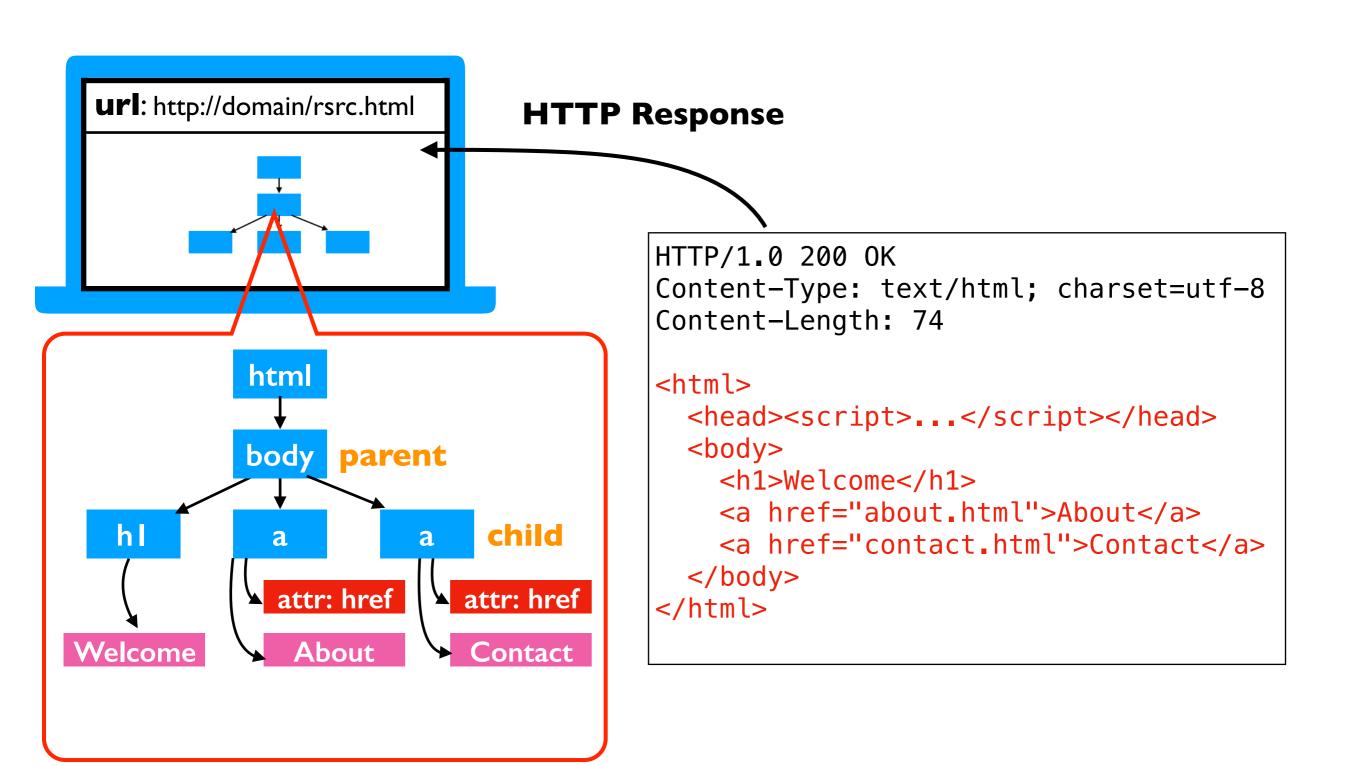
## Elements may contain

- attributes
- text

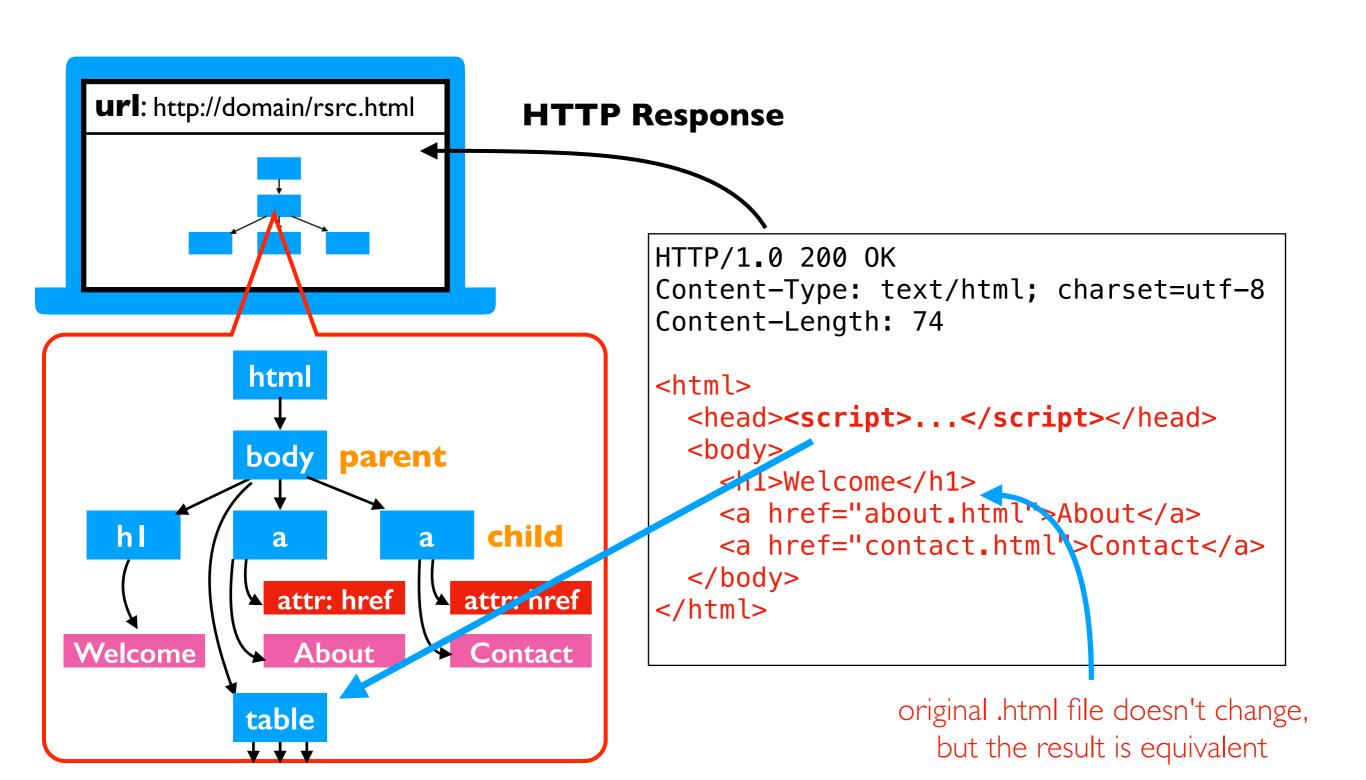


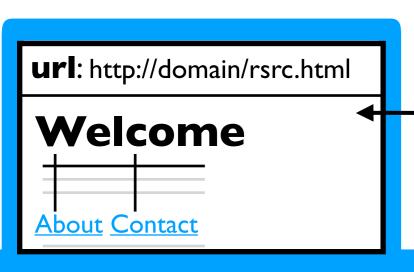
## Elements may contain

- attributes
- text
- other elements



## JavaScript (if there's an engine to execute it) may directly edit the DOM!





browser renders (displays) the DOM tree, based on original file and any JavaScript changes

### **HTTP Response**

Web Scraping: Simple and Complicated

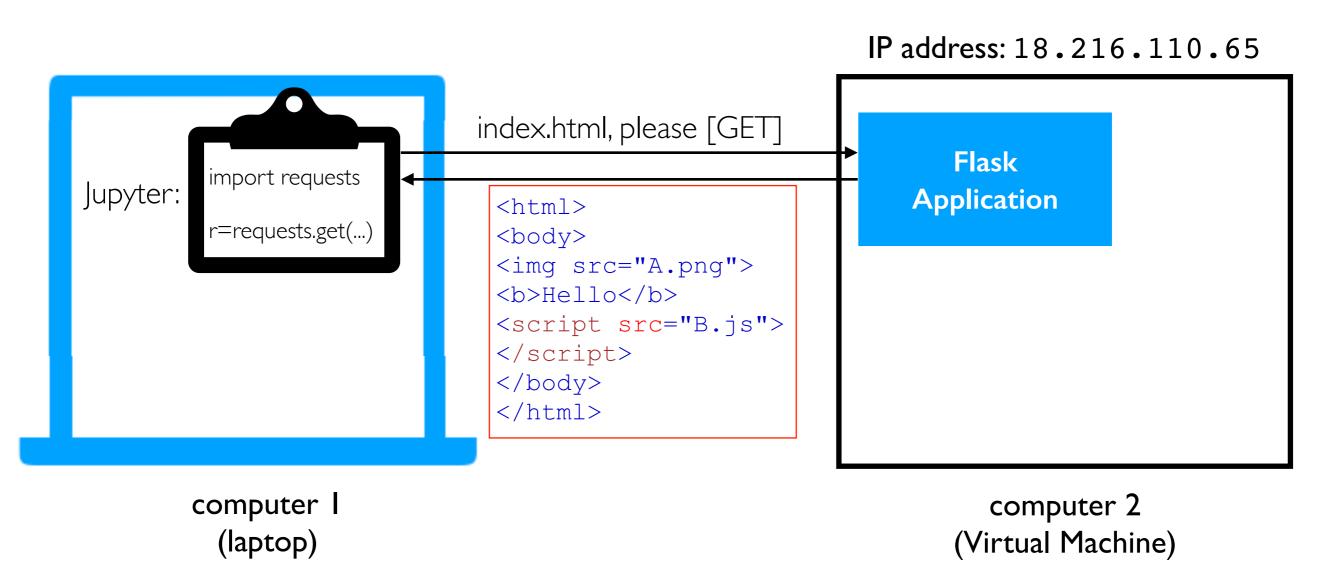
## requests vs. Selenium

### requests module

- can fetch .html, .js, .etc file

#### Selenium

- can fetch .html, .js, .etc file
- can run a .js file in browser
- can grab HTML version of DOM after JavaScript has modified it



## requests vs. Selenium

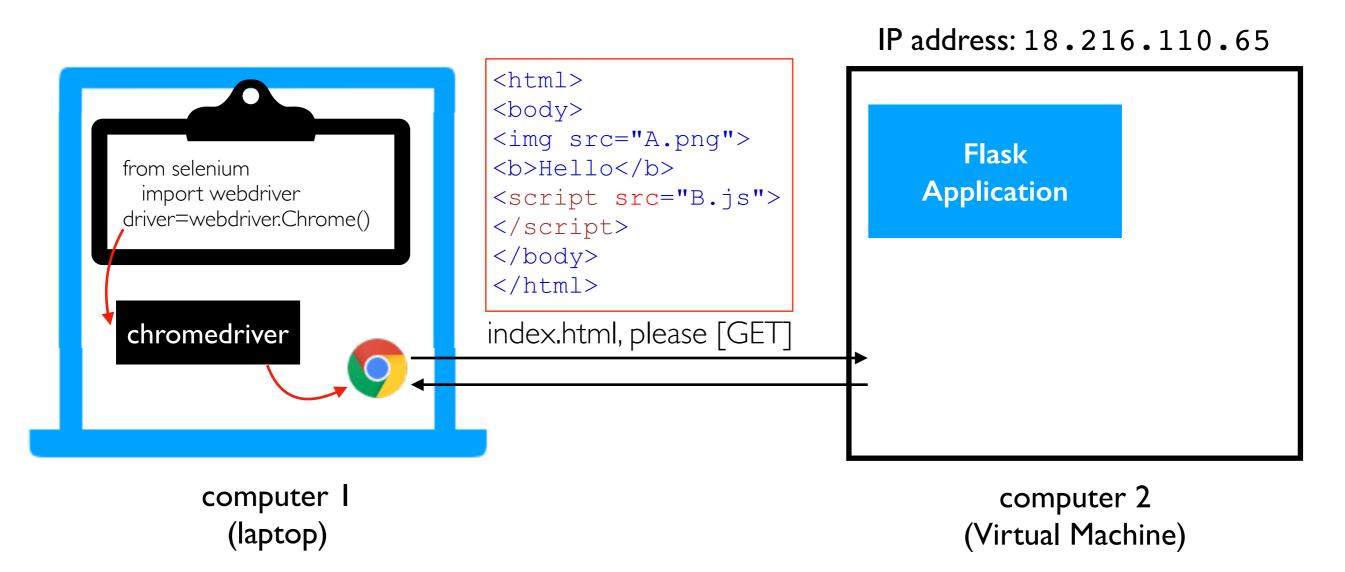
### requests module

- can fetch .html, .js, .etc file

**note:** Selenium is most commonly used for testing websites, but it works great for tricky scraping too

#### Selenium

- can fetch .html, .js, .etc file
- can run a .js file in browser
- can grab HTML version of DOM after JavaScript has modified it



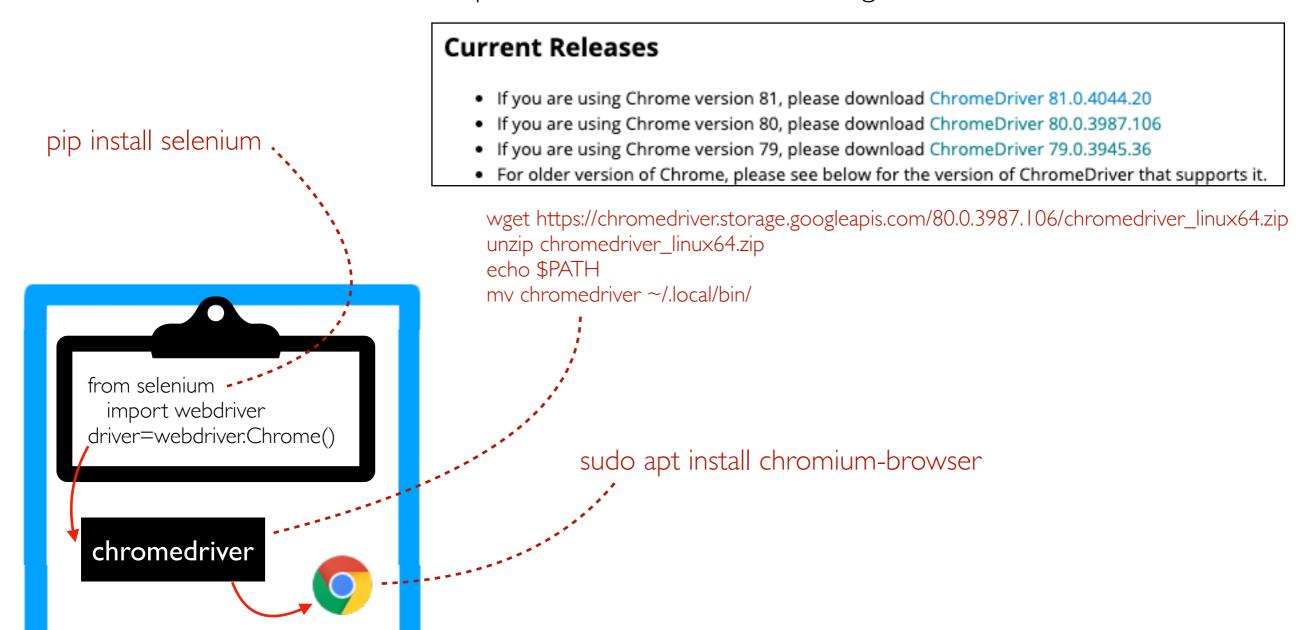
# Tricky Pages

https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs320/s20/materials/lec-19/scrape.html

# Install

## Selenium Install

### https://chromedriver.chromium.org/downloads



computer I (laptop)

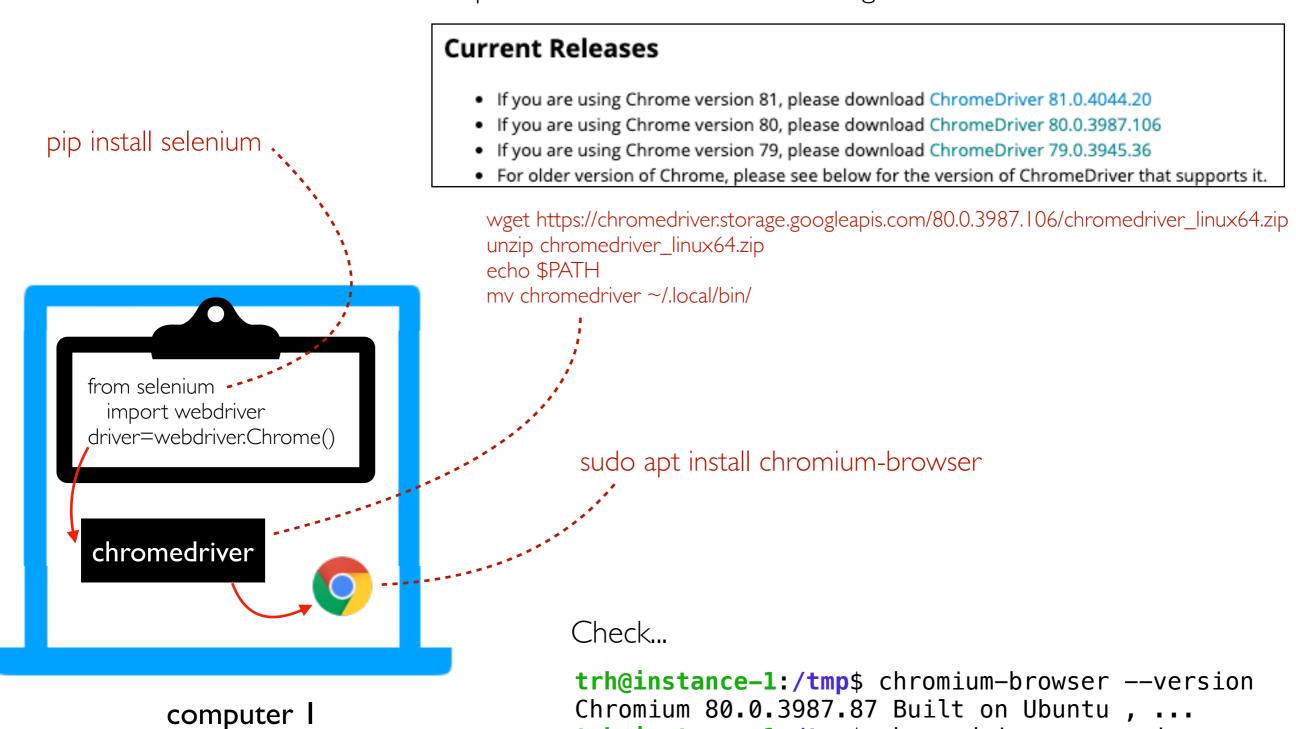
## Selenium Install

(laptop)

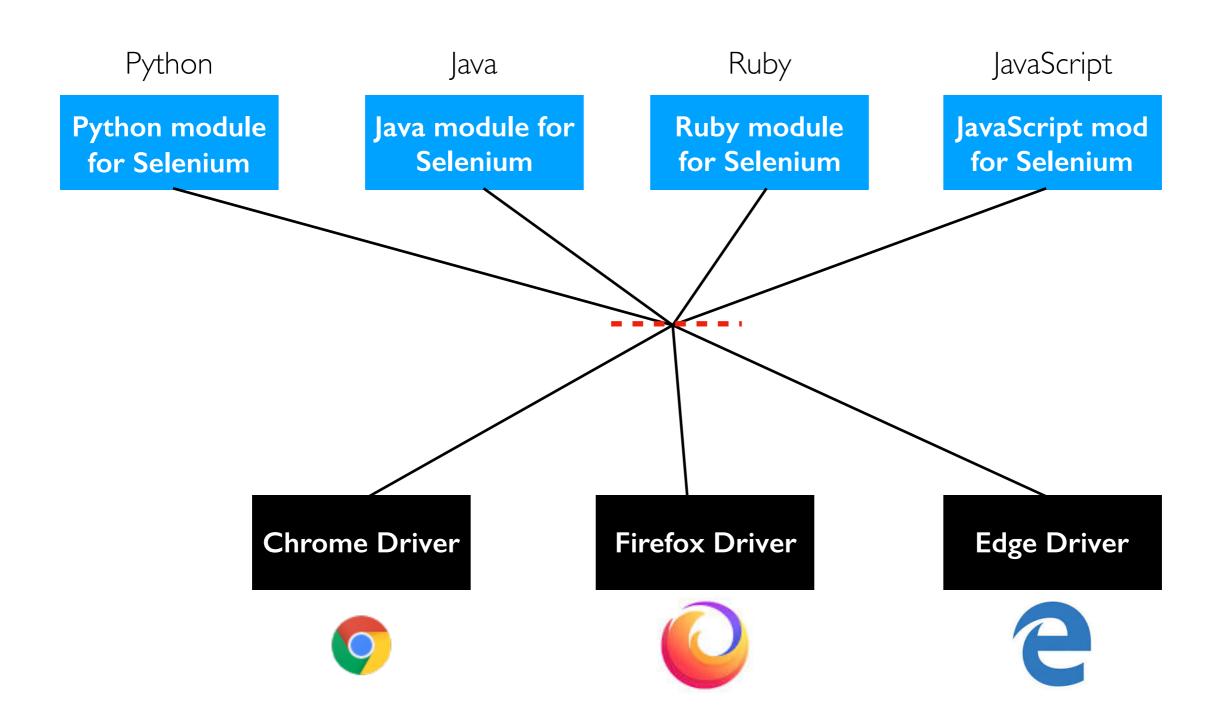
### https://chromedriver.chromium.org/downloads

trh@instance-1:/tmp\$ chromedriver --version

ChromeDriver 80.0.3987.106 (...)



# Why Drivers?

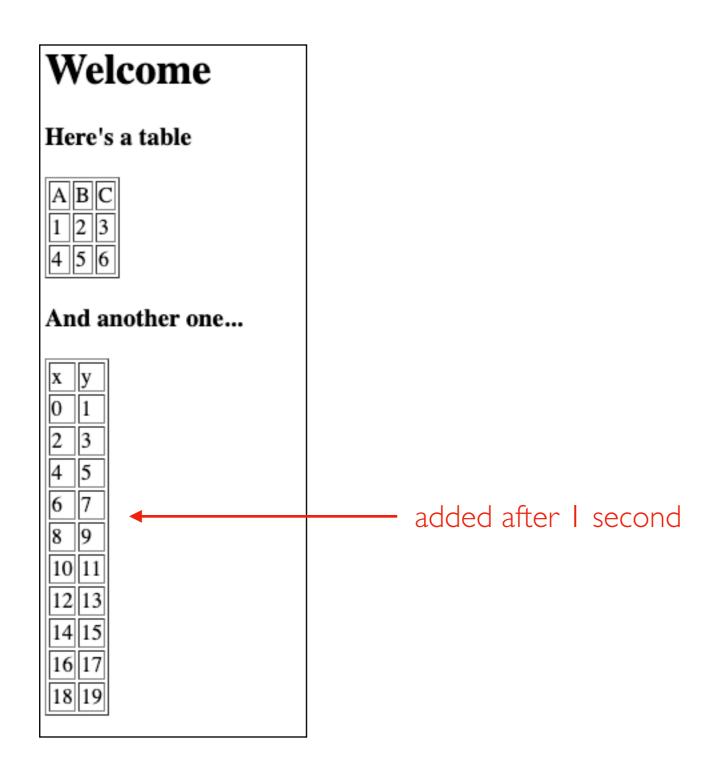


Examples

## Starter Code

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException
options = Options()
#options.headless = True
b = webdriver.Chrome(options=options) open browser window
b.get(????) go to a URL
print(b.page source) get HTML for current page (including JavaScript changes)
                     search for id=???? attributes
try:
    elem = browser.find element by id(element id)
    print("found it")
except NoSuchElementException:
                                   no such element
    print("couldn't find it")
b.close()
```

# Example Ia: Late Loading Table (page I.html)



## Example 1b: Headless Mode and Screenshots

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException
options = Options()
options.headless = True
b = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)
b.get(????)
from IPython.core.display import Image
b.save screenshot("out.png")
Image("out.png")
b.close()
```

# Example 2: Auto-Clicking Buttons

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException

options = Options()
options.headless = True
b = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)

b.get(????)

Keep clicking...

btn = b.find_element_by_id("BTN_ID")

name_formed_dissipated_mph_damage_decenter.
```

# btn.click()

b.close()

name	formed	dissipated	mph	damage	deaths
Baker	08/18/1950	09/01/1950	105	2.55M	38
Camille	08/14/1969	08/22/1969	175	1.42B	259
Eloise	09/13/1975	09/24/1975	125	560M	80
Frederic	08/29/1979	09/15/1979	130	1.77B	12
Elena	08/28/1985	09/04/1985	125	1.3B	9
Opal	09/27/1995	10/06/1995	150	4.7B	63
Danny	07/16/1997	07/27/1997	80	100M	4
Ivan	09/02/2004	09/25/2004	165	26.1B	92
Dennis	07/04/2005	07/18/2005	150	3.98B	76

Show More!



# Example 3: Entering Passwords

b.close()

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException

options = Options()
options.headless = True
b = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)

b.get(????)

Sign In to View Table

pw = b.find_element_by_id("pw")
pw.send keys("fido")
Password: fido Login
```

#### Table...

name	formed	dissipated	mph	damage	deaths
Baker	08/18/1950	09/01/1950	105	2.55M	38
Camille	08/14/1969	08/22/1969	175	1.42B	259
Eloise	09/13/1975	09/24/1975	125	560M	80
Frederic	08/29/1979	09/15/1979	130	1.77B	12

https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs320/s20/materials/lec-19/page3.html

# Example 4: Many Queries

## Give Me a Year

Year: 1950 Search

#### Table...

name	formed	dissipated	mph	damage	deaths
Baker	08/18/1950	09/01/1950	105	2.55M	38
Easy	09/01/1950	09/09/1950	125	3.3M	2
King	10/13/1950	10/20/1950	130	32M	11

https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs320/s20/materials/lec-19/page4.html

