

[301] Web 3

Tyler Caraza-Harter

Learning Objectives Today

Use BeautifulSoup modules

- prettify, find_all, find, get_text

Learn about scraping

- Document Object Model
- extracting links
- robots.txt

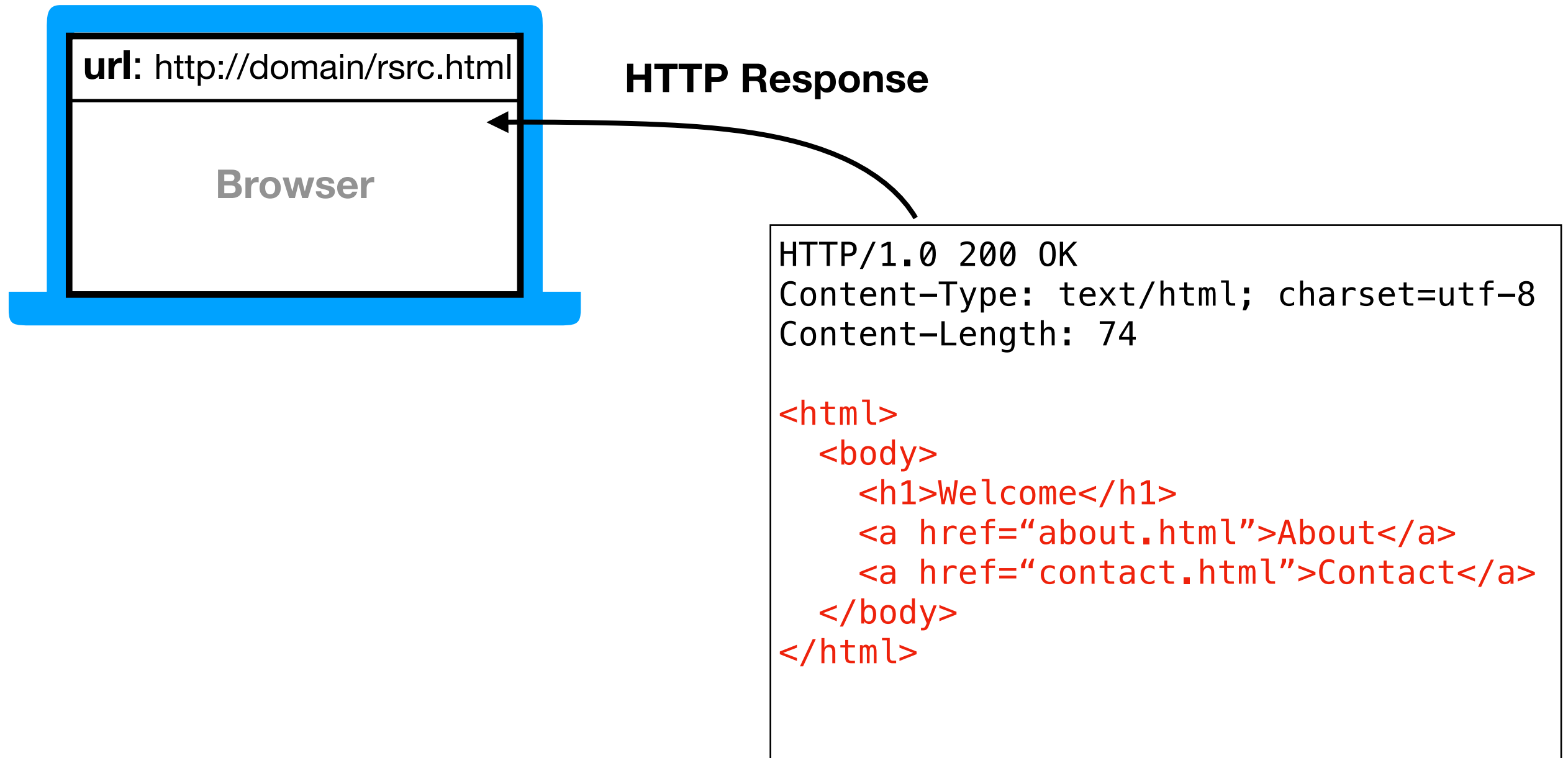
Outline

Document Object Model

BeautifulSoup module

Scraping States from Wikipedia

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



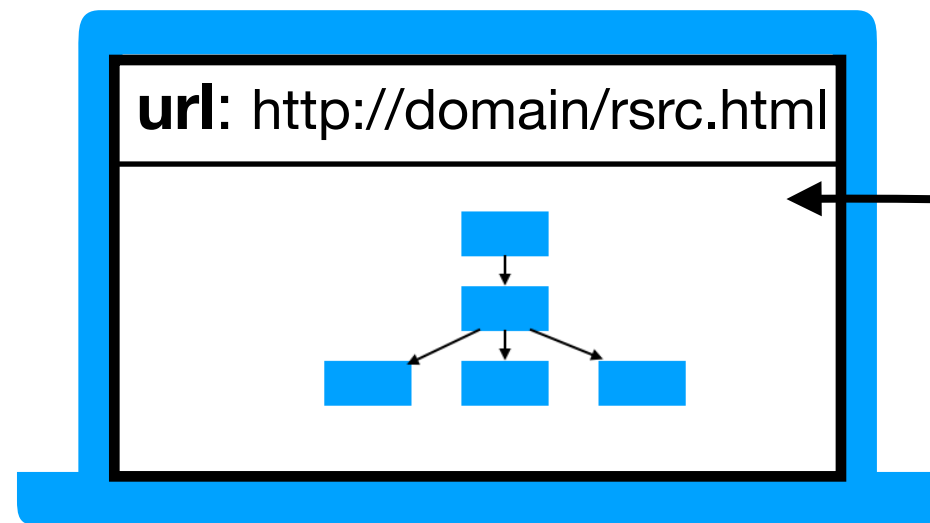
url: http://domain/rsrc.html

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTTP Response

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTTP Response

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
```

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

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

url: http://domain/rsrc.html

HTTP Response

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Welcome</h1>  
    <a href="about.html">About</a>  
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

html

body

h1

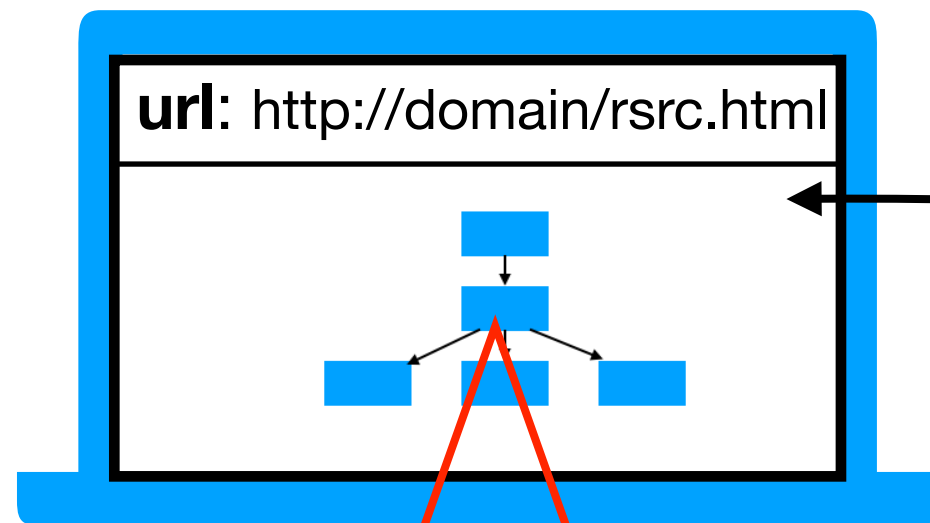
a

a

vocab: elements

Elements may contain

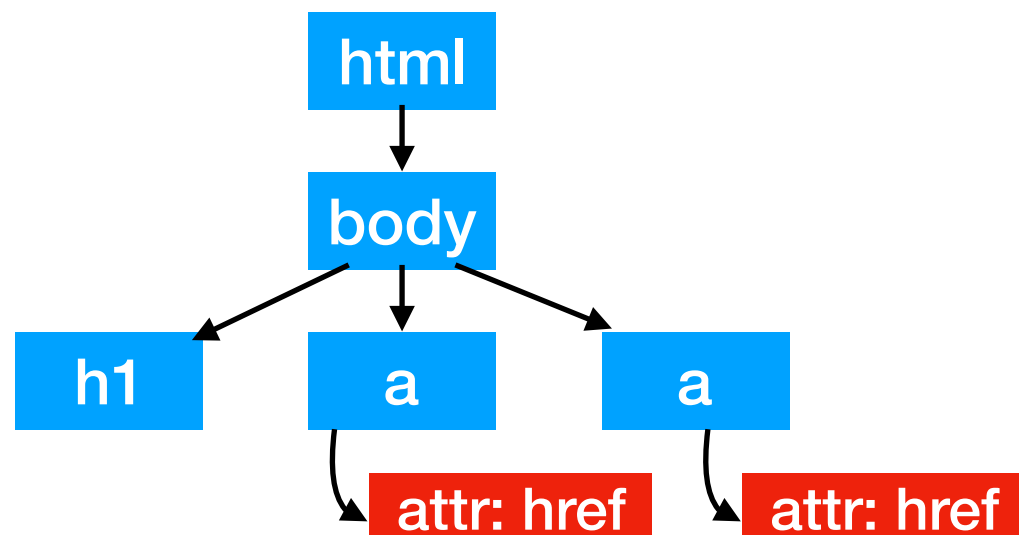
- attributes



HTTP Response

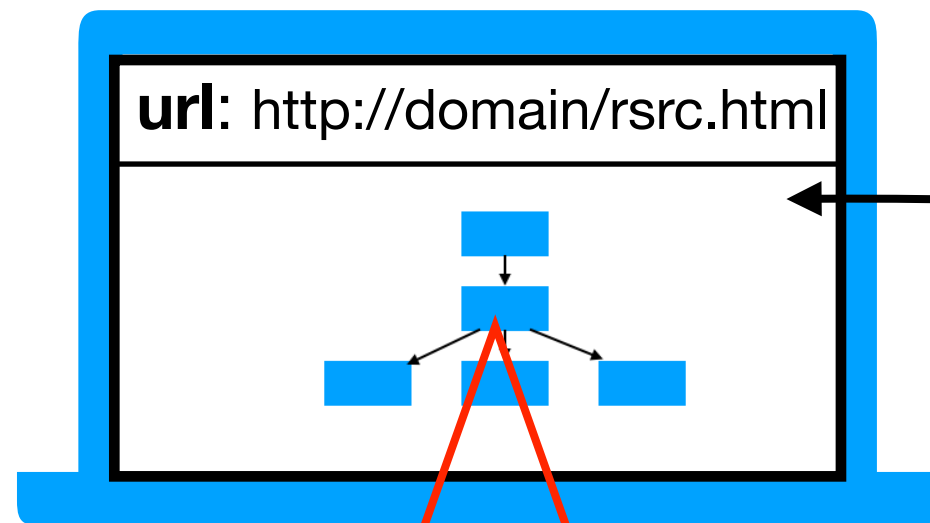
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Welcome</h1>  
    <a href="about.html">About</a>  
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



Elements may contain

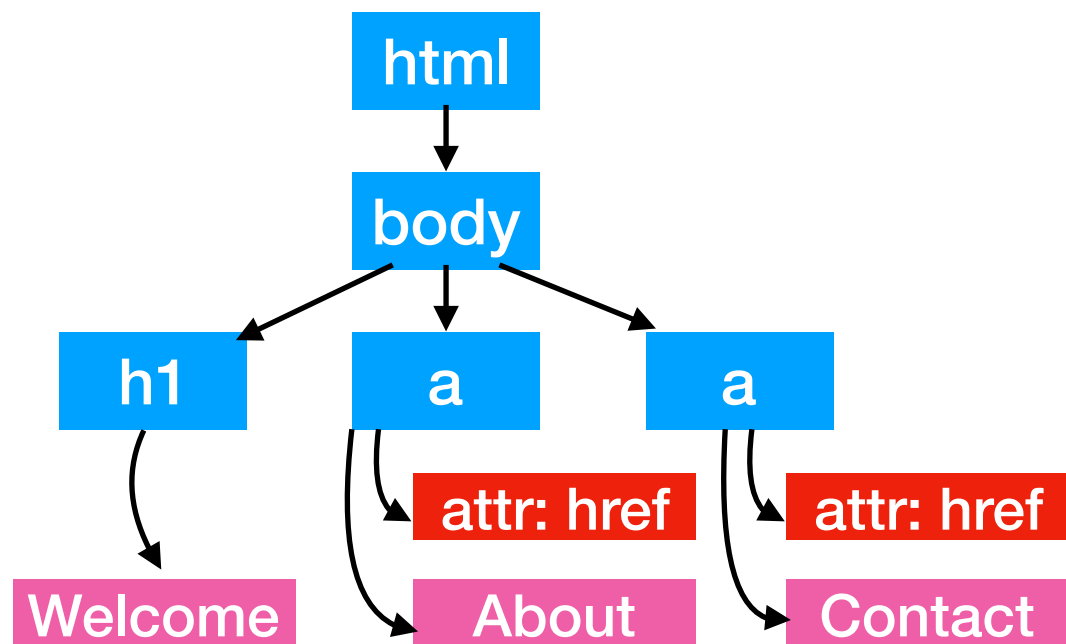
- attributes
- text



HTTP Response

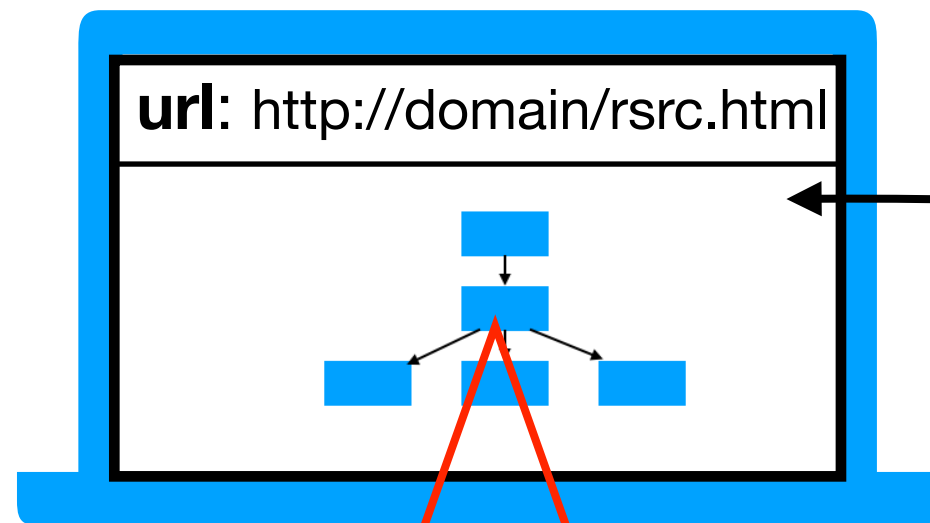
```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
```

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



Elements may contain

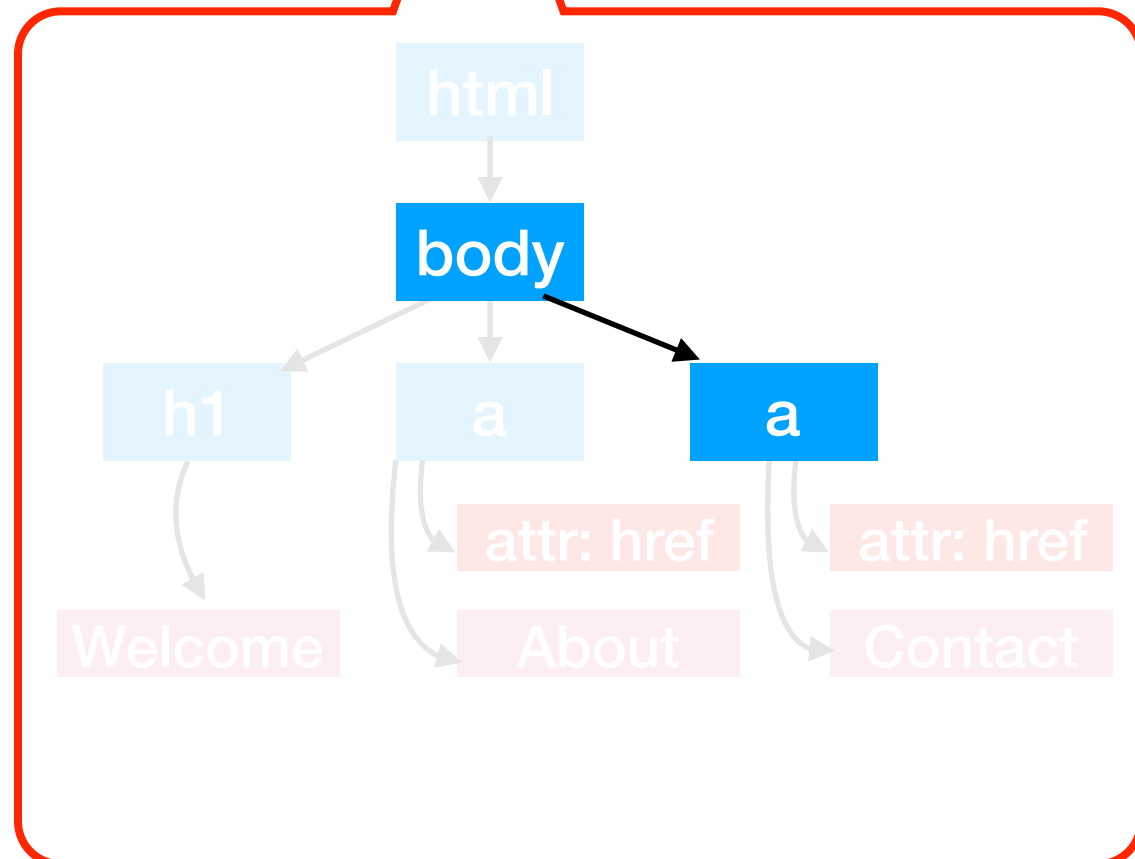
- attributes
- text
- other elements



HTTP Response

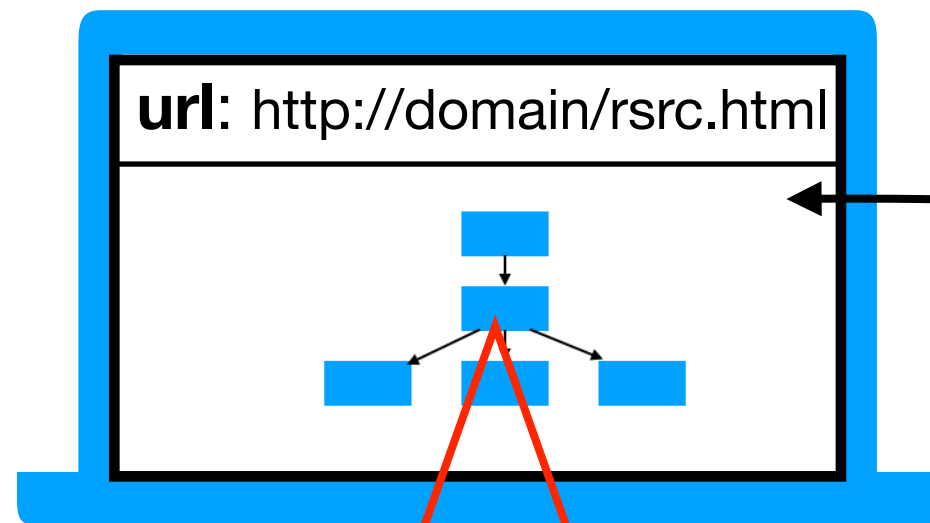
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Welcome</h1>  
    <a href="about.html">About</a>  
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



Elements may contain

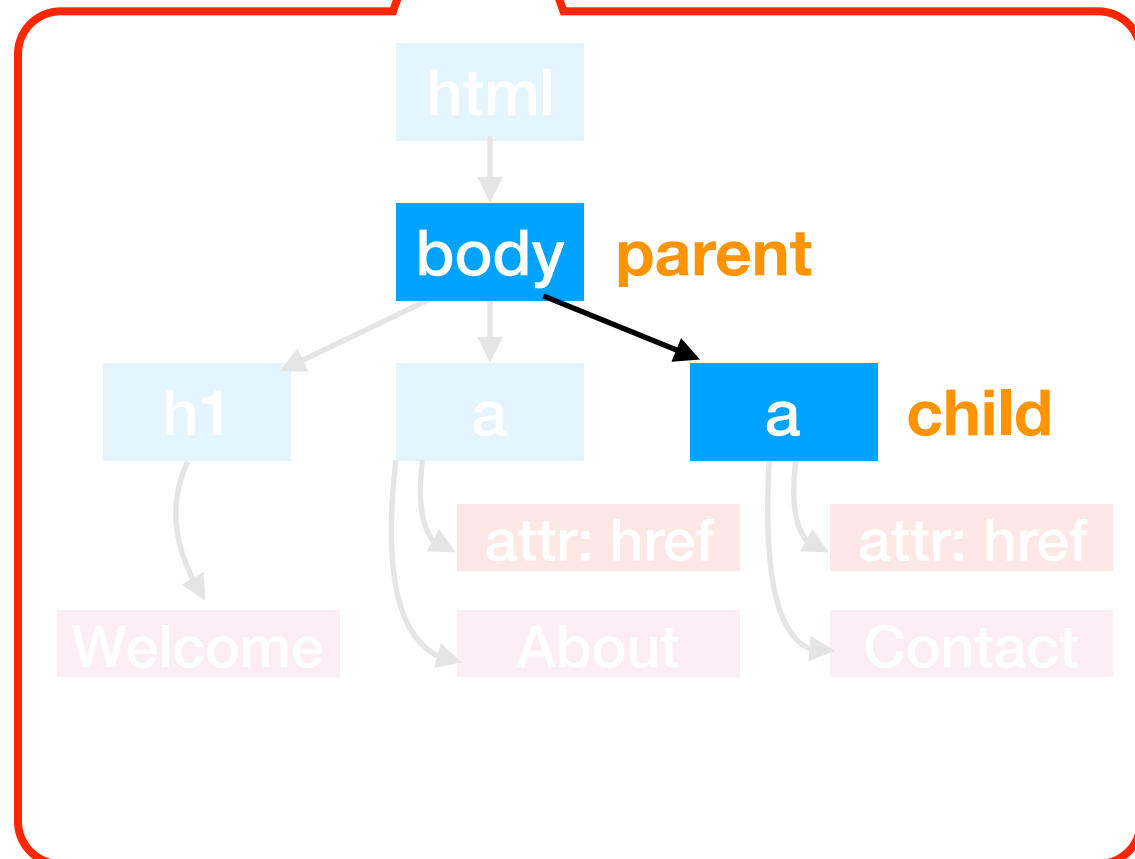
- attributes
- text
- other elements



HTTP Response

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
```

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



Elements may contain

- attributes
- text
- other elements



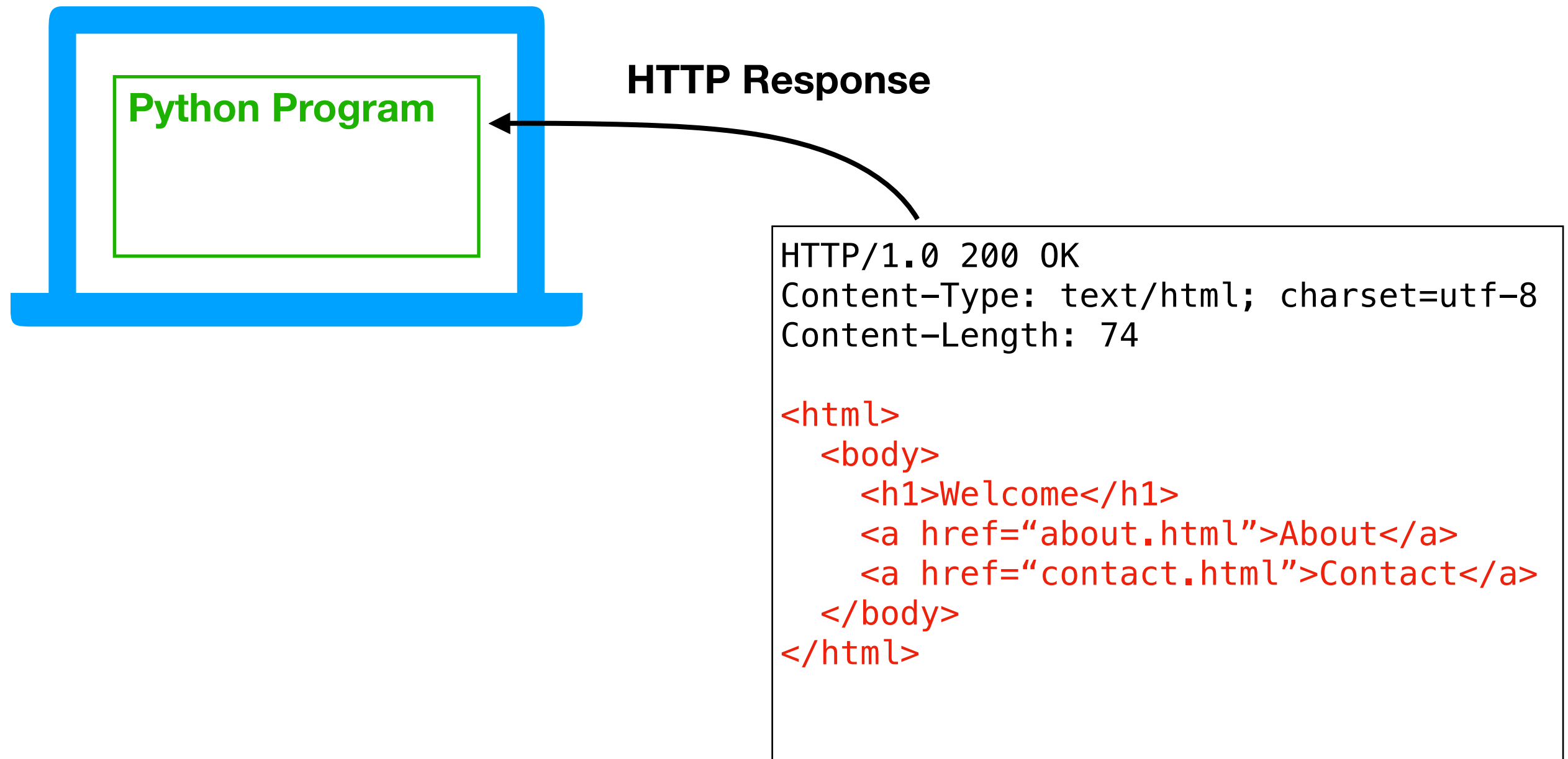
HTTP Response

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
```

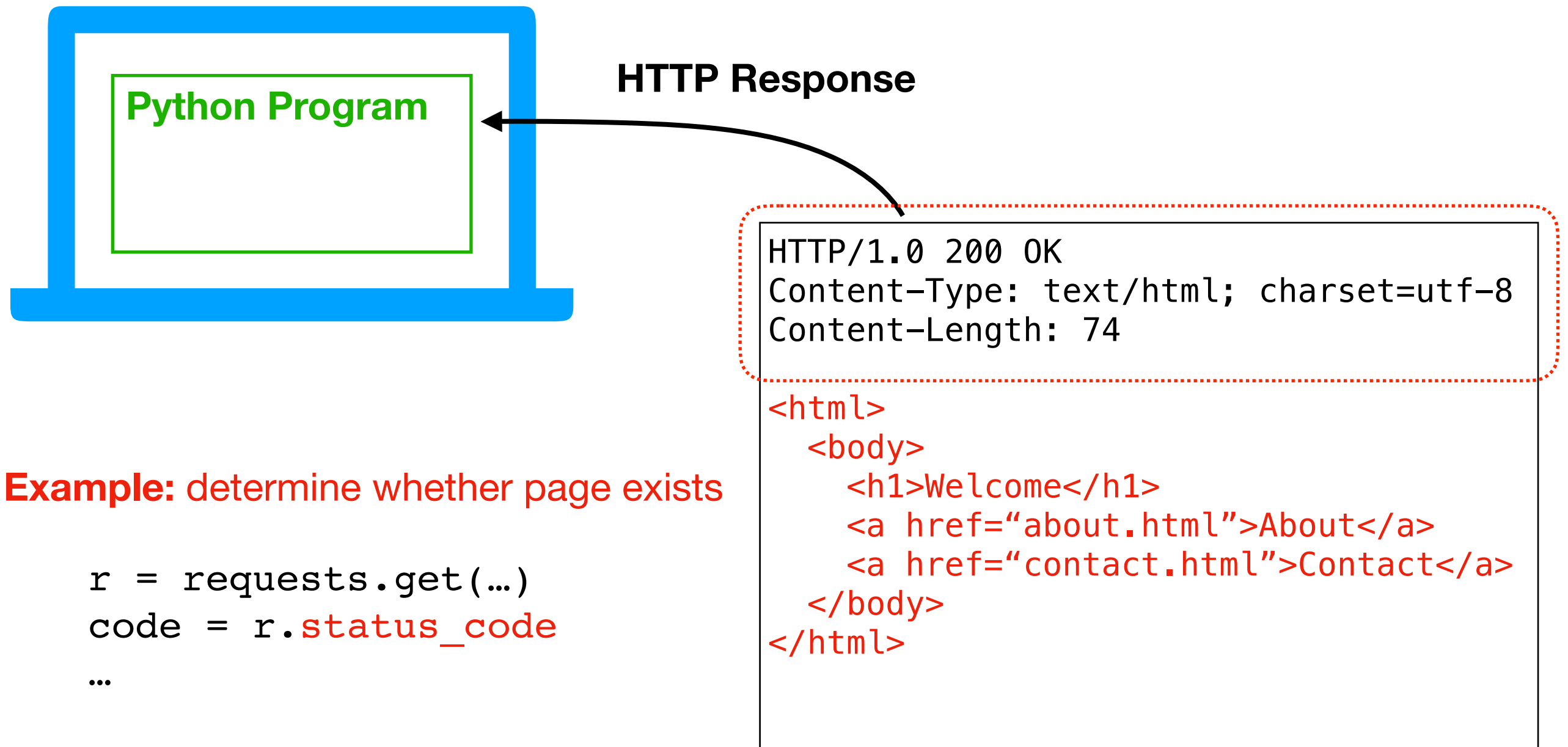
```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

browser renders (displays)
the DOM tree

Python program gets back the same info
as a web browser (HTTP and HTML)

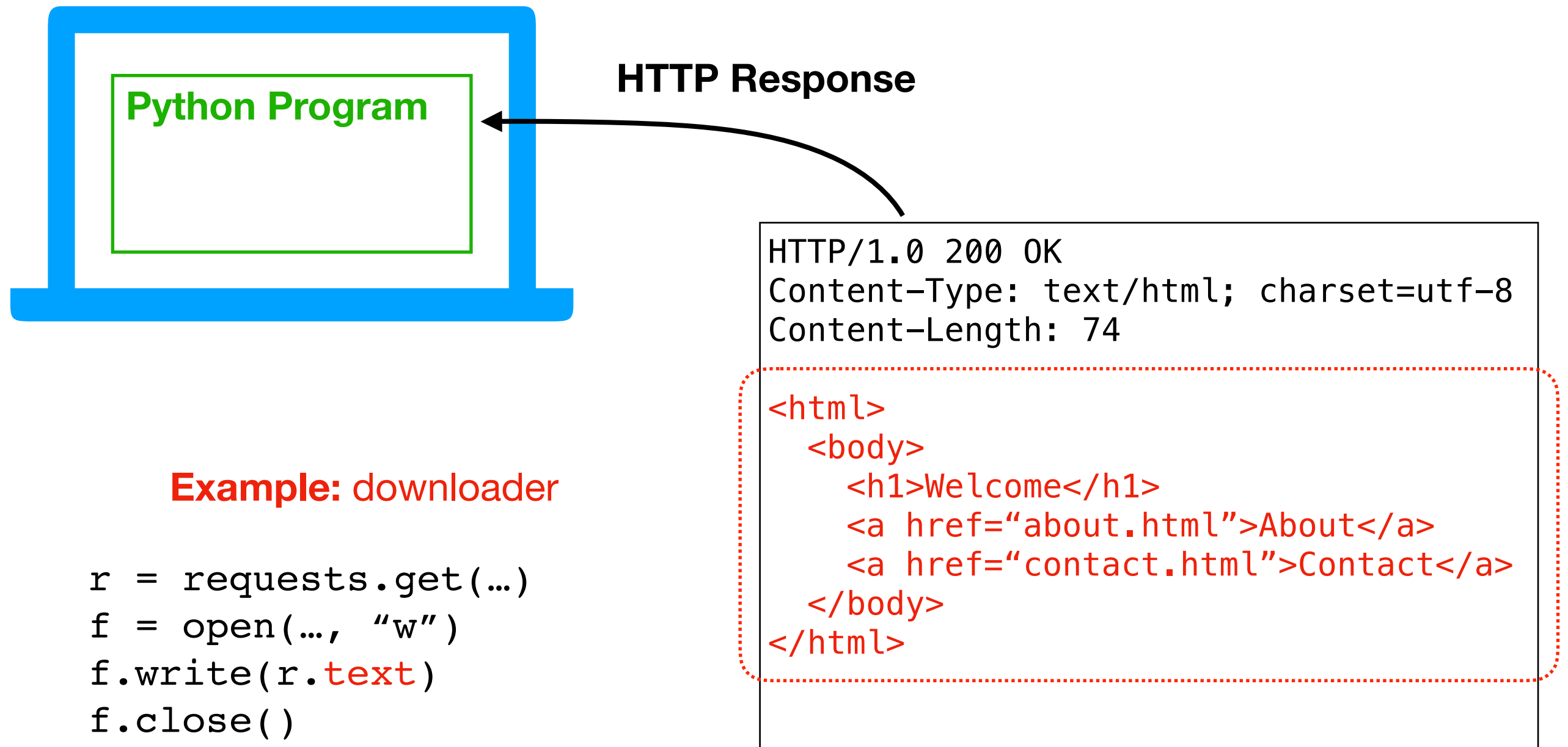


Depending on application, we may want to use:
1. HTTP information



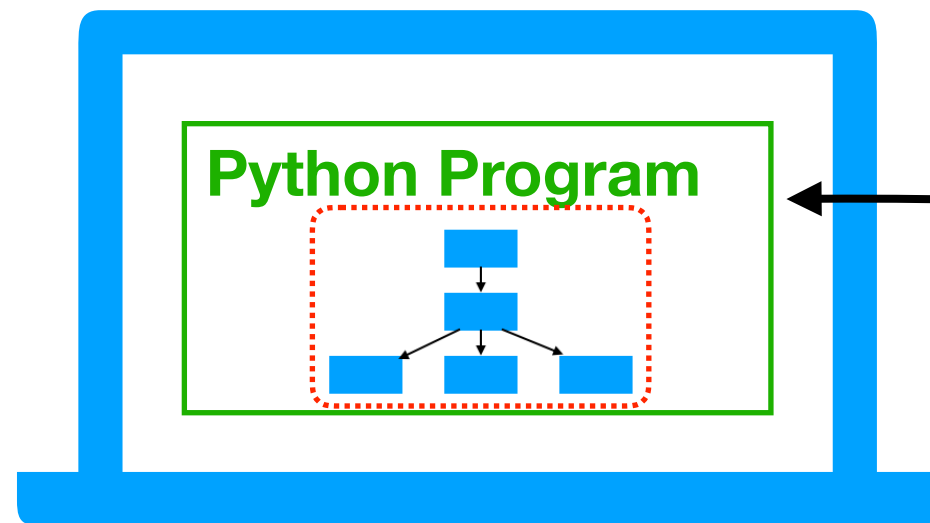
Depending on application, we may want to use:

1. HTTP information
2. **raw HTML (or JSON, CSV, etc)**



Depending on application, we may want to use:

1. HTTP information
2. raw HTML (or JSON, CSV, etc)
3. **model of HTML document**



Example: extract URLs
from every hyperlink

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
# parse HTML to a model.
# TODAY's topic...
```

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </body>
</html>
```


Outline

Document Object Model

BeautifulSoup module

Scraping States from Wikipedia

BeautifulSoup module

Purpose

- convert HTML (downloaded from the web or otherwise) to a model of **elements**, **attributes**, and **text**
- simple functions for searching for elements for a particular type (e.g., find all “a” tags to extract all hyperlinks)

Installation

- comes with Anaconda
- otherwise run this:

```
pip install beautifulsoup4
```

Using it

- just import:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

Parsing HTML

new type

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

Items

- x
- y
- z

Parsing HTML

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```



this could have come from anywhere:

- hardcoded string
- something from requests GET
- loaded from local file

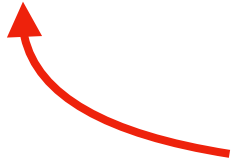
Items

- x
- y
- z

Parsing HTML

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```



we'll always use this
(other strings parse
other formats)

Items

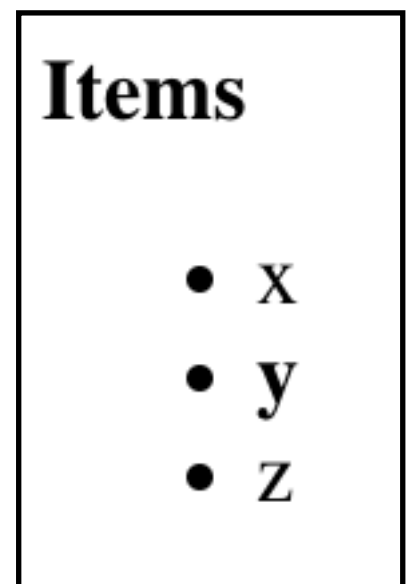
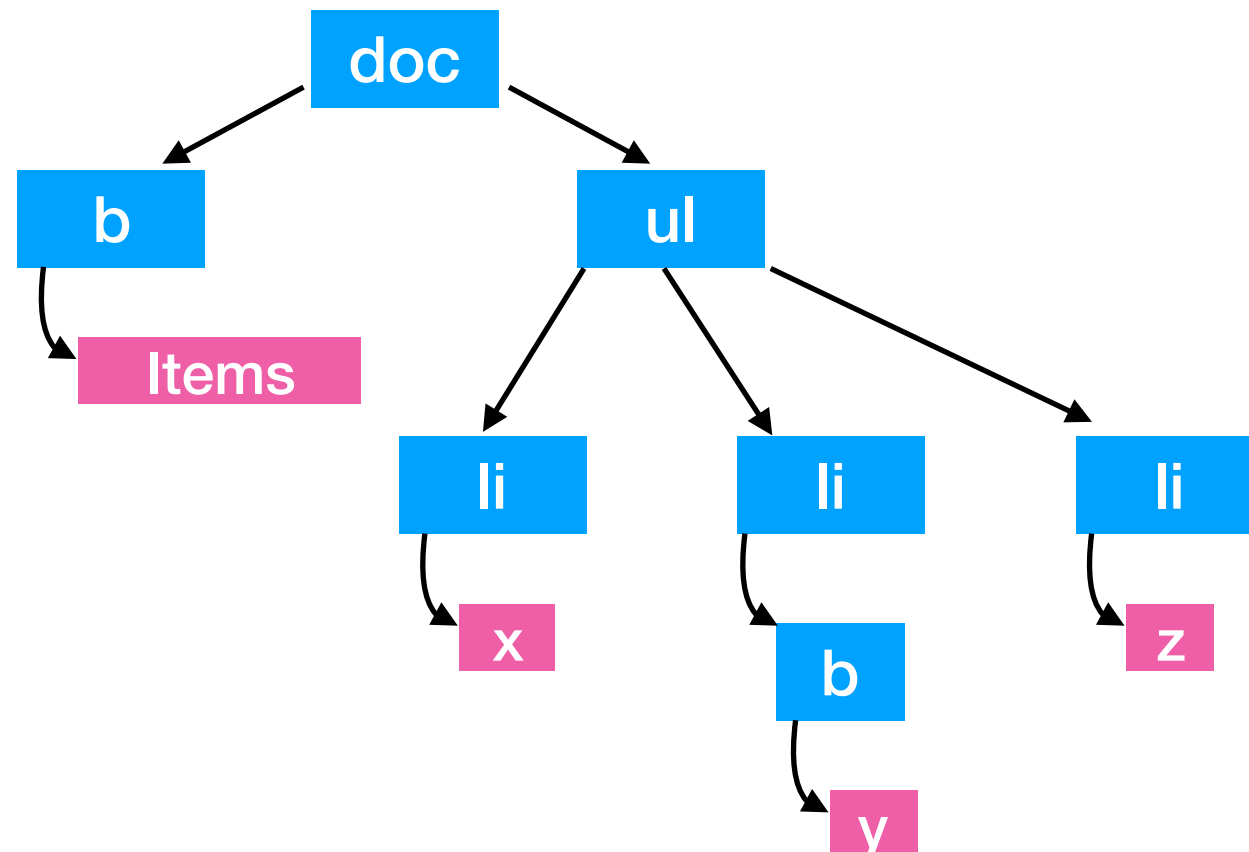
- x
- y
- z

Parsing HTML

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

document object that
we can easily analyze

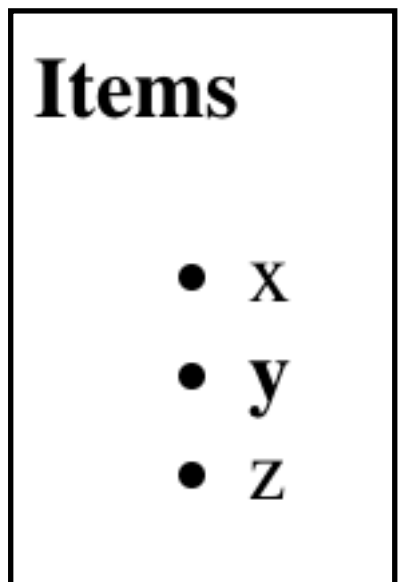


Parsing HTML

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
print(doc.prettyfy())
```

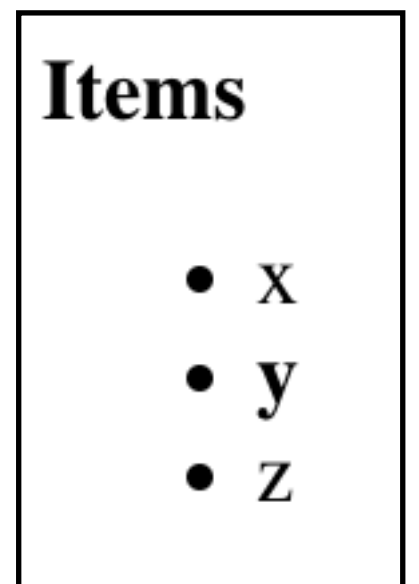
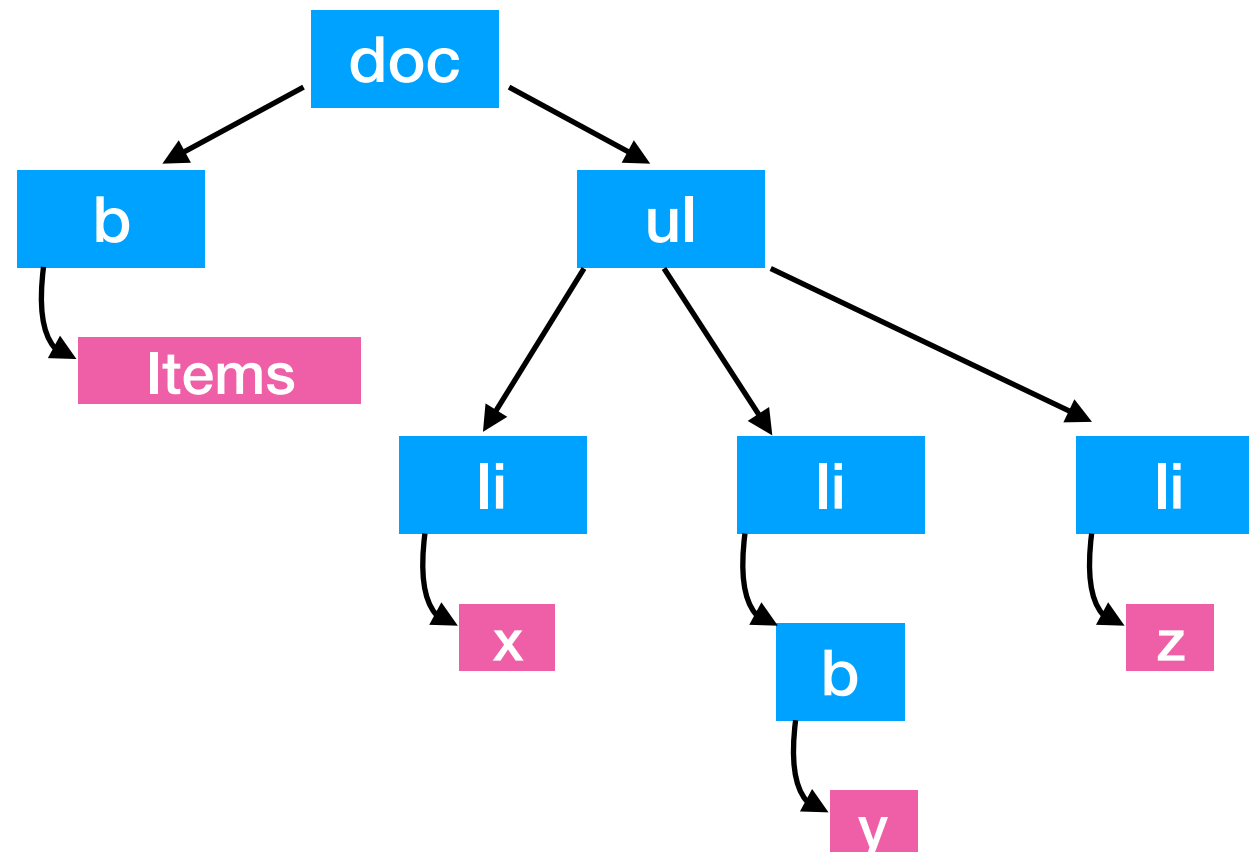


Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("li")  
print(len(elements))
```

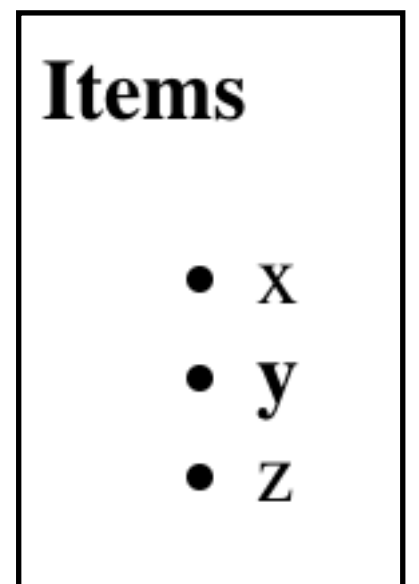
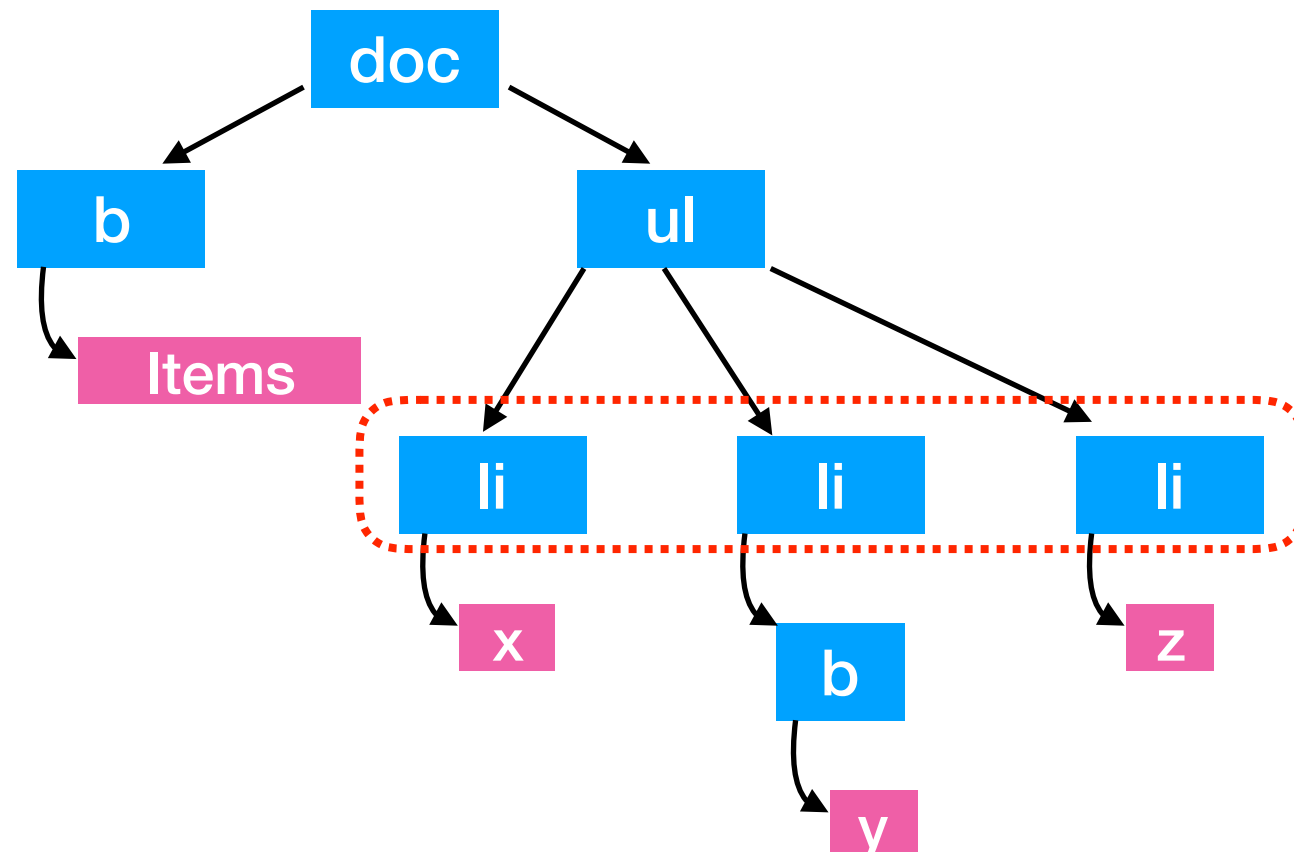


Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("li")  
print(len(elements))
```

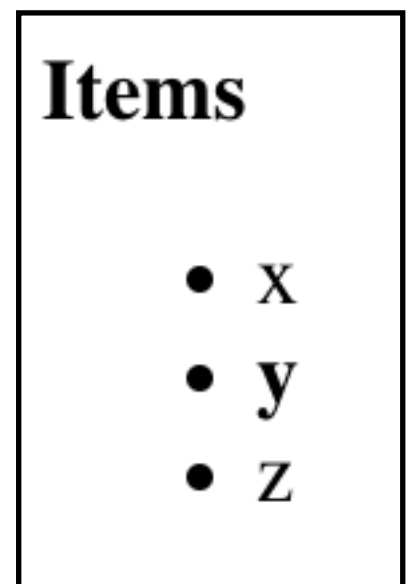
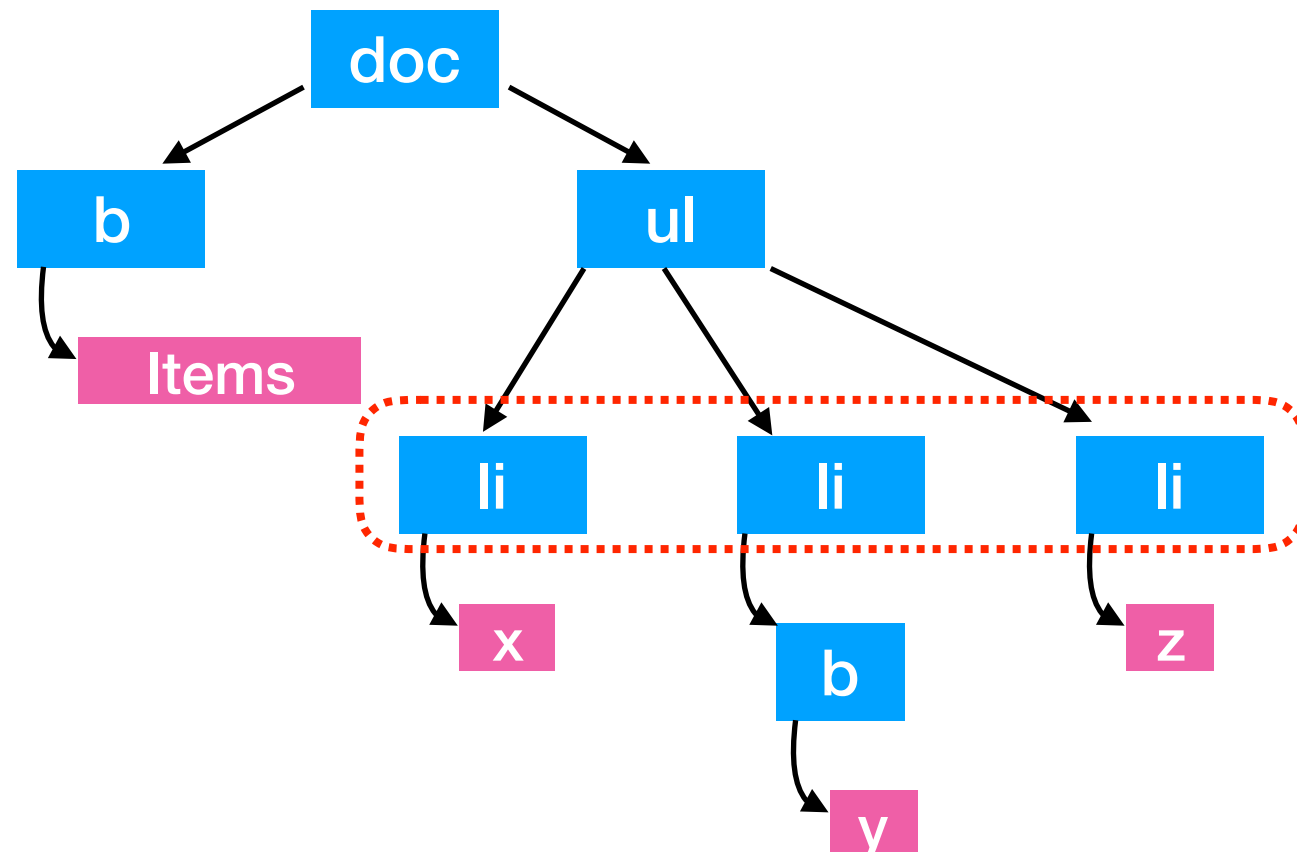


Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("li")    list of three elements  
print(len(elements))             prints 3
```

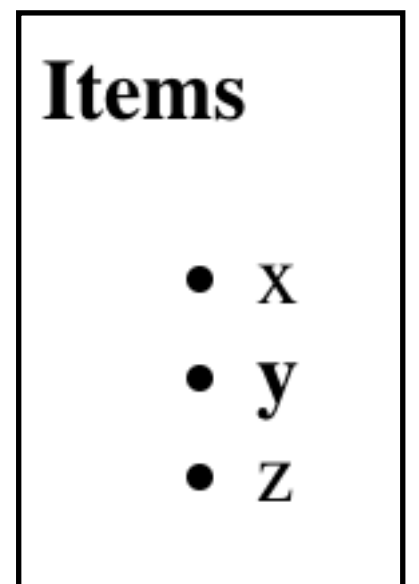
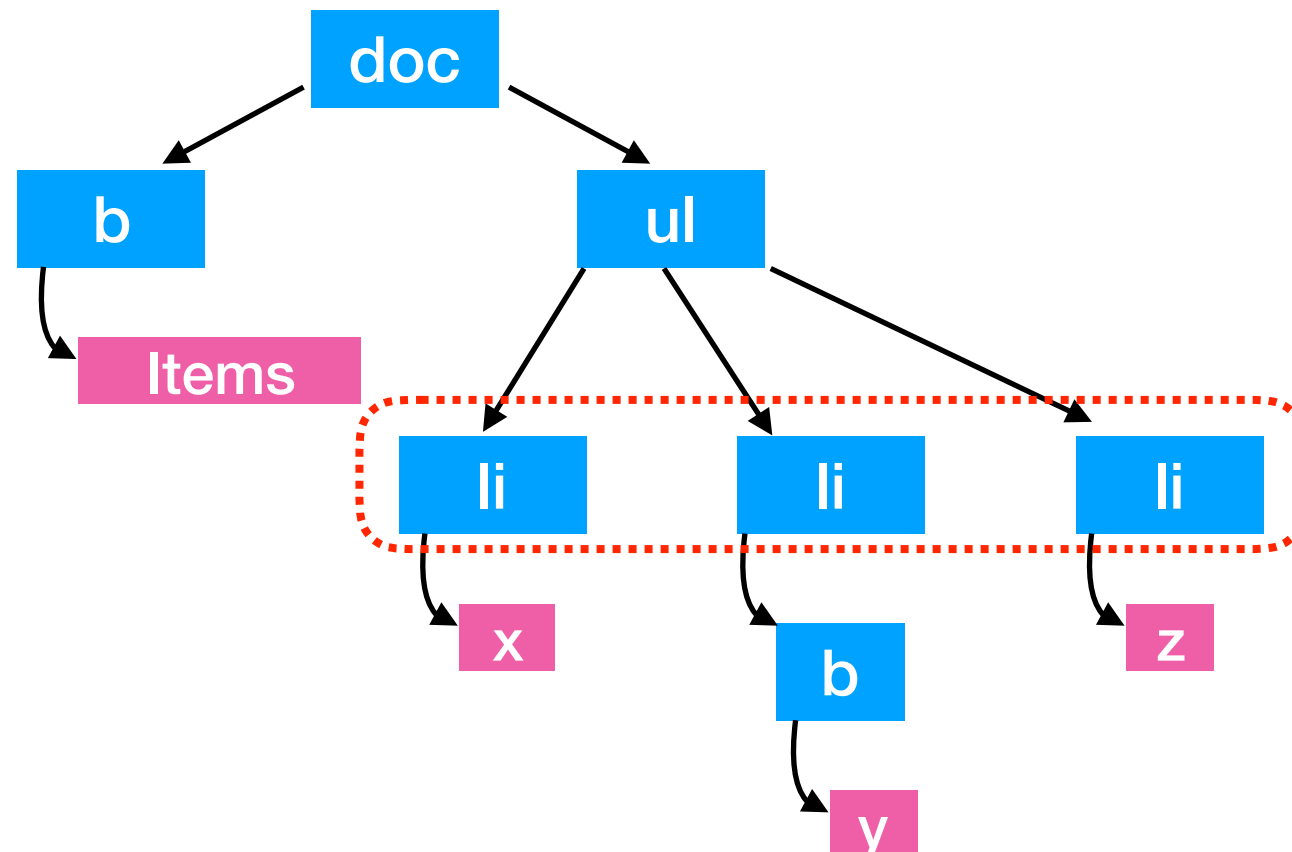


Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("li")    list of three elements  
print(len(elements))             prints 3
```



Extracting Text

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("li")  
print(len(elements))
```

```
for e in elements:  
    print(e.get_text())
```

Prints:

x
y
z

Items

- x
- y
- z

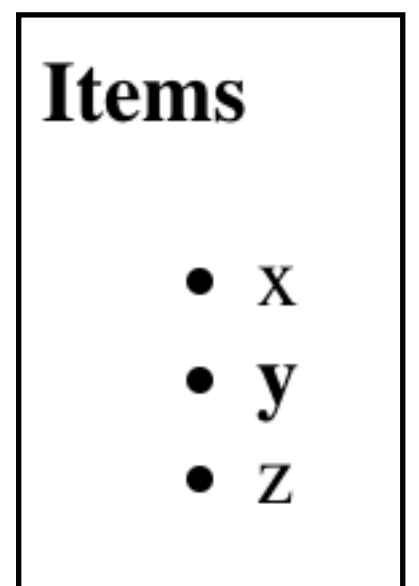
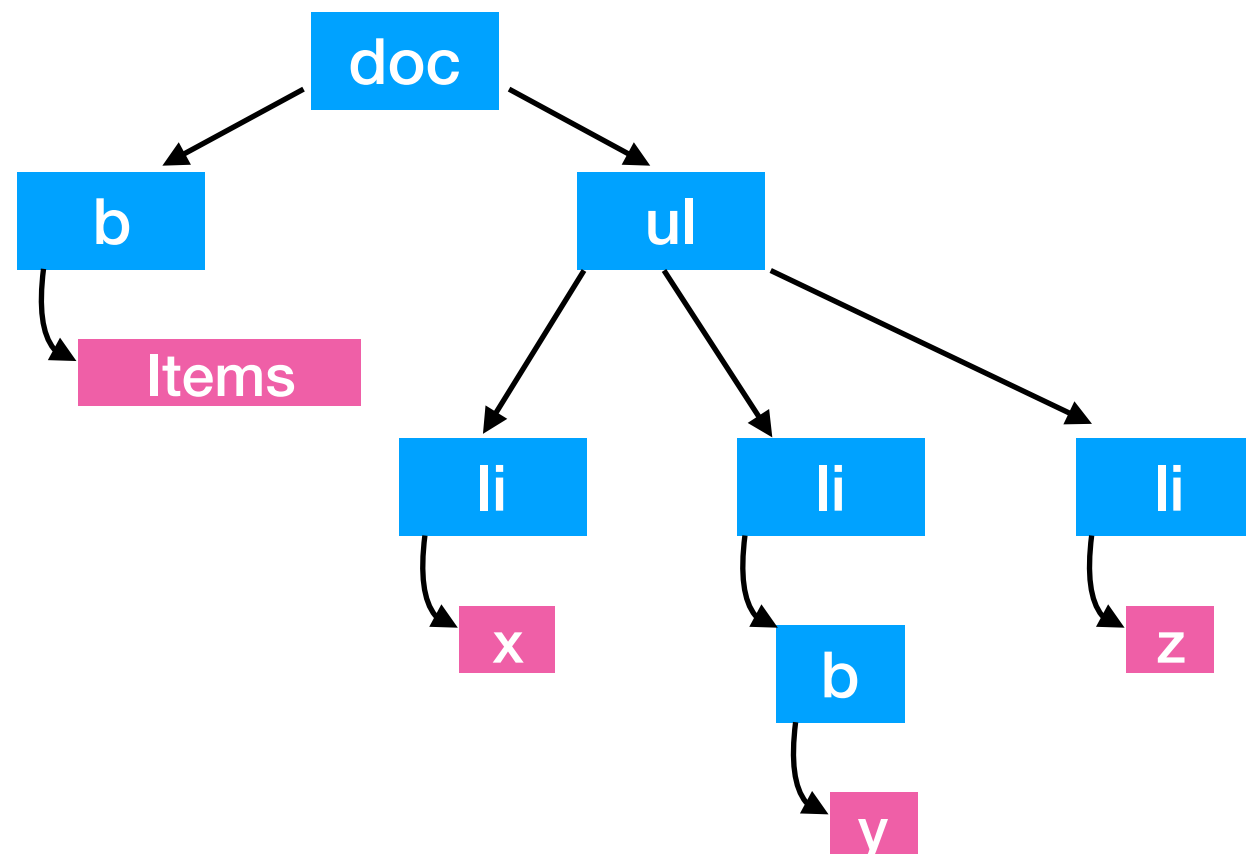
Parsing HTML

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("b")  
print(len(elements))
```

now look for all bold elements



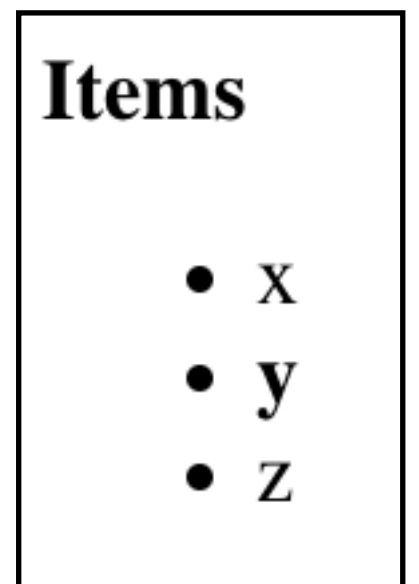
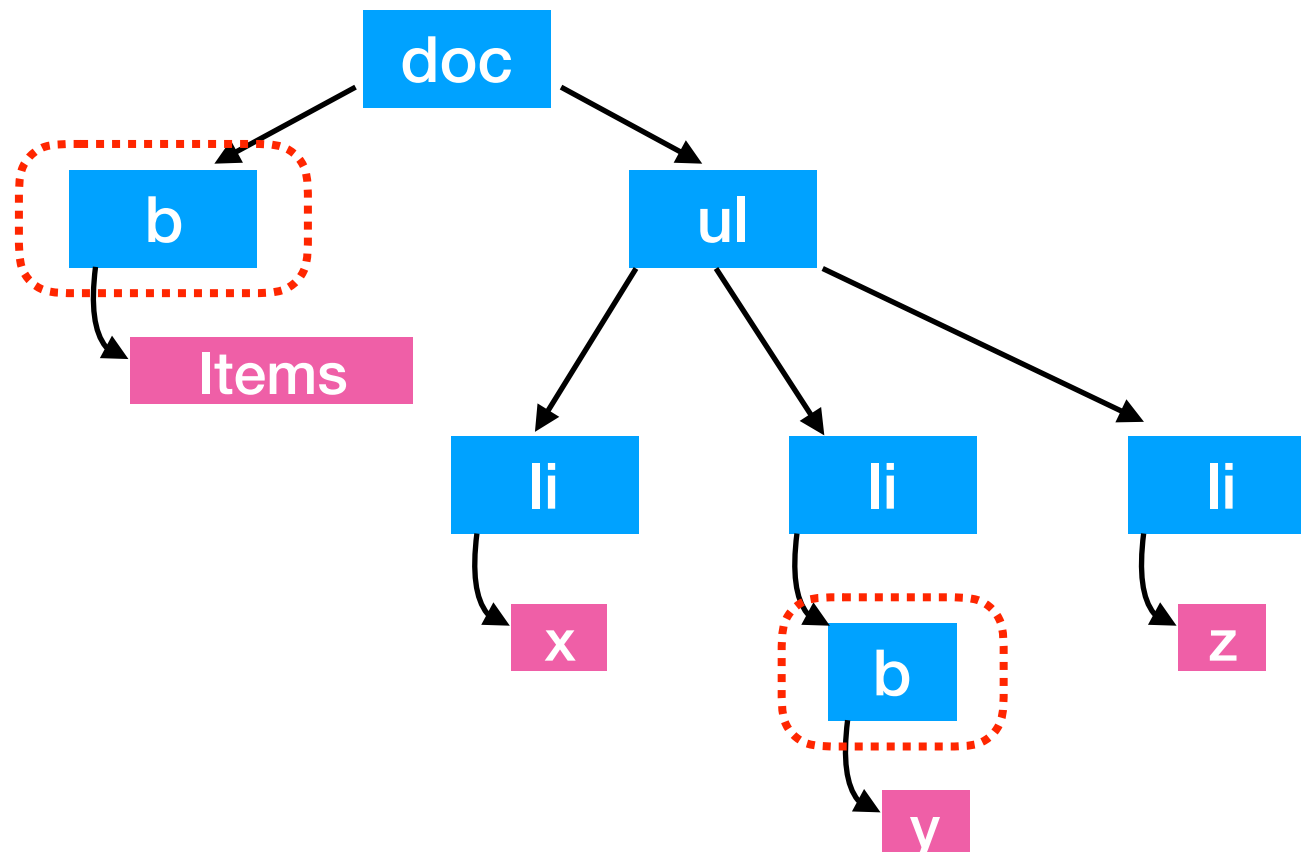
Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("b")  
print(len(elements))
```

now look for all bold elements

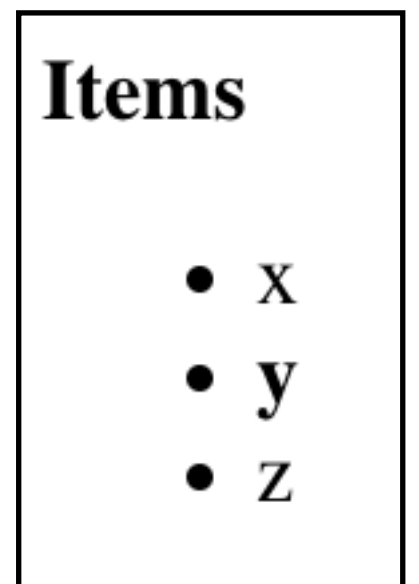
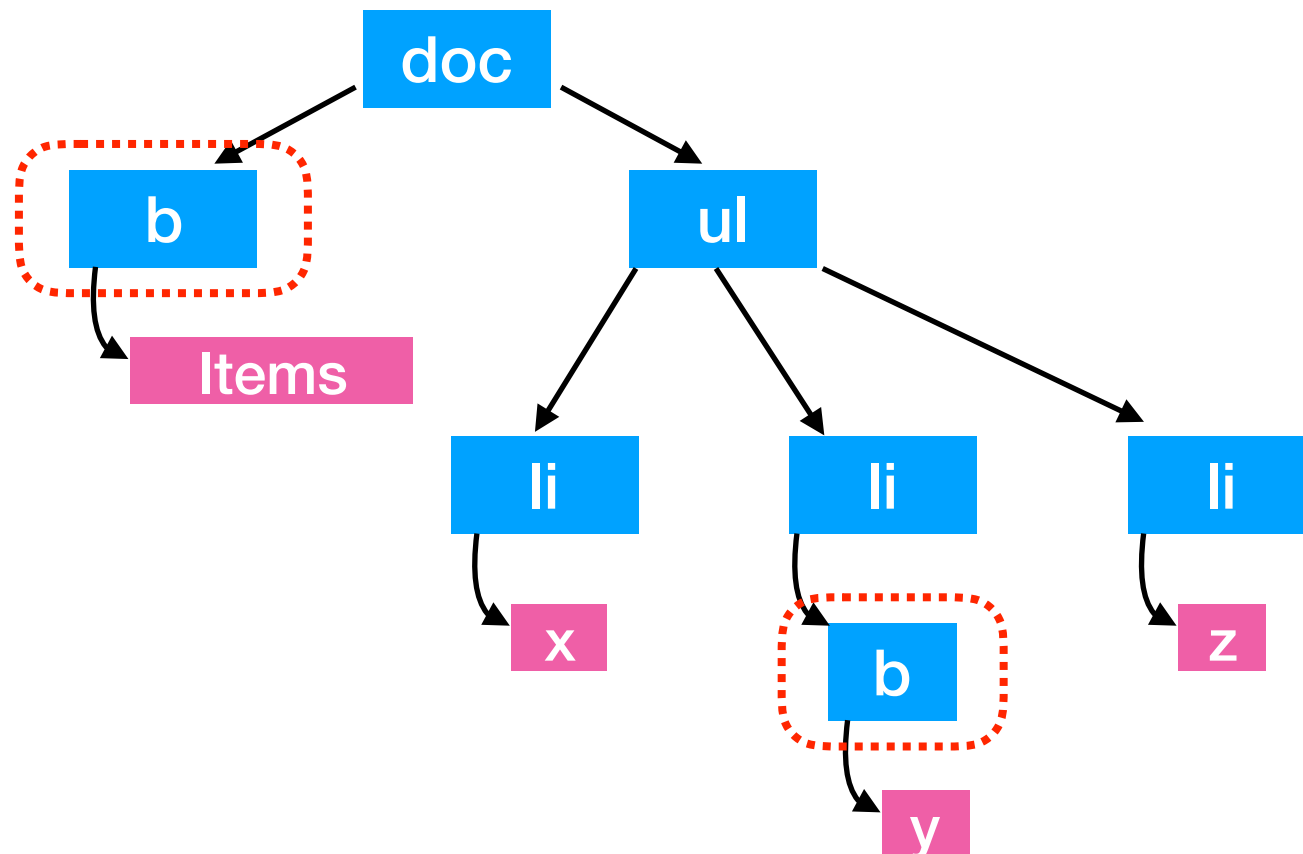


Searching for Elements

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
elements = doc.find_all("b")    list of two elements  
print(len(elements))           prints 2
```



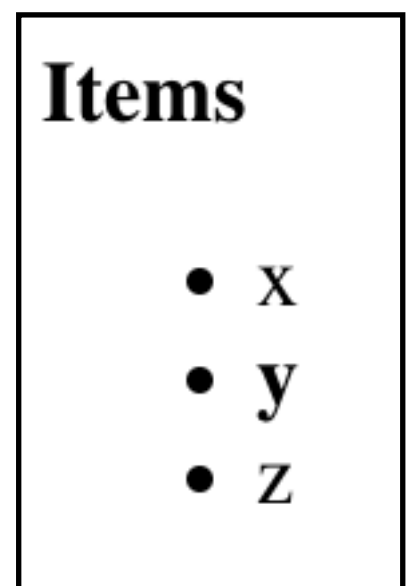
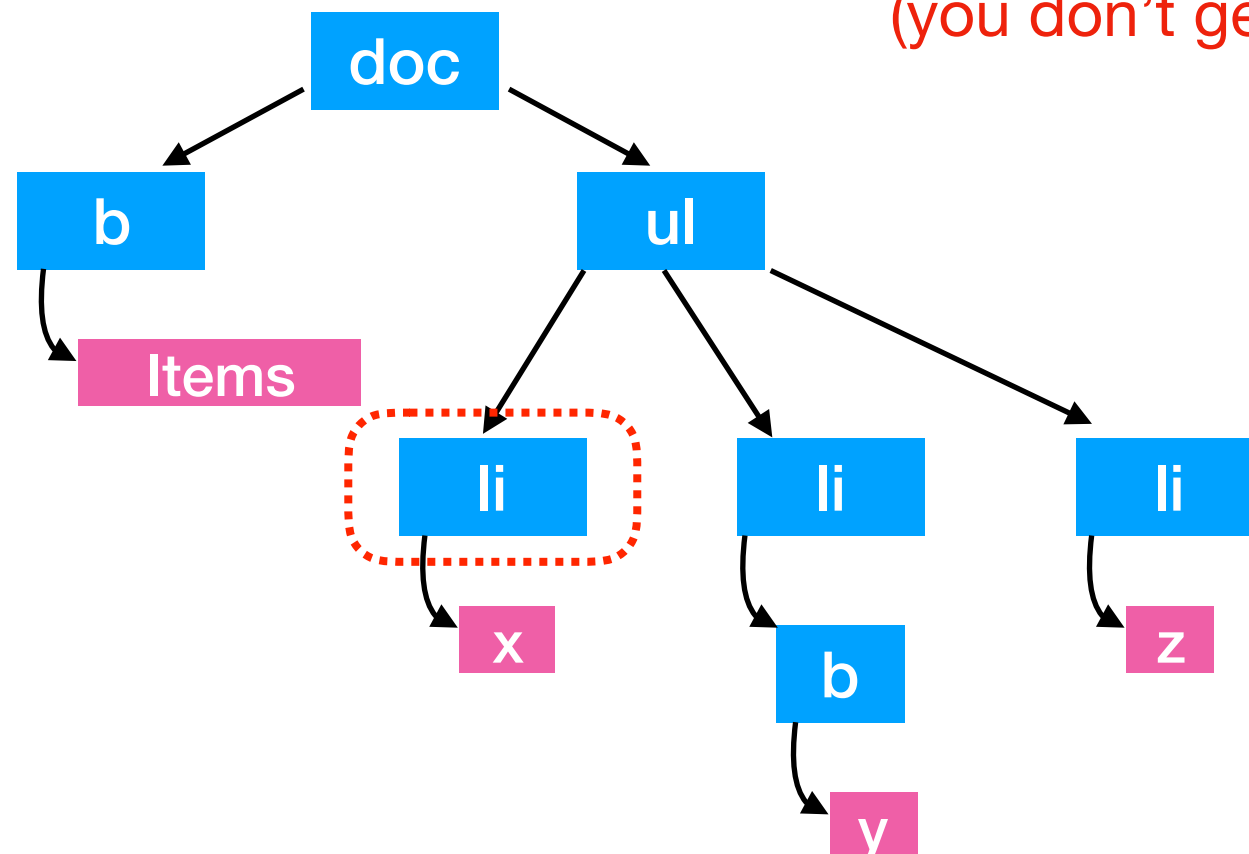
Find One

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
li = doc.find("li")  
assert(li != None)
```

find just grabs the first one
(you don't get a list)

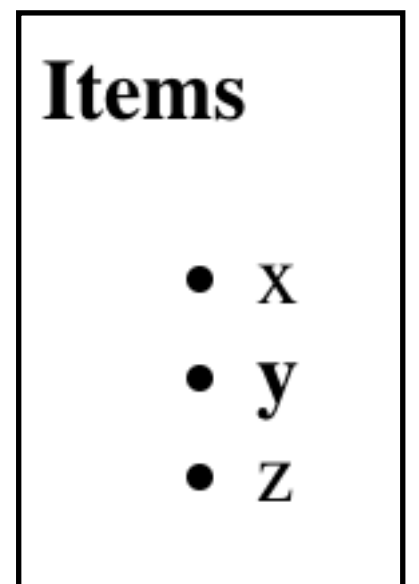
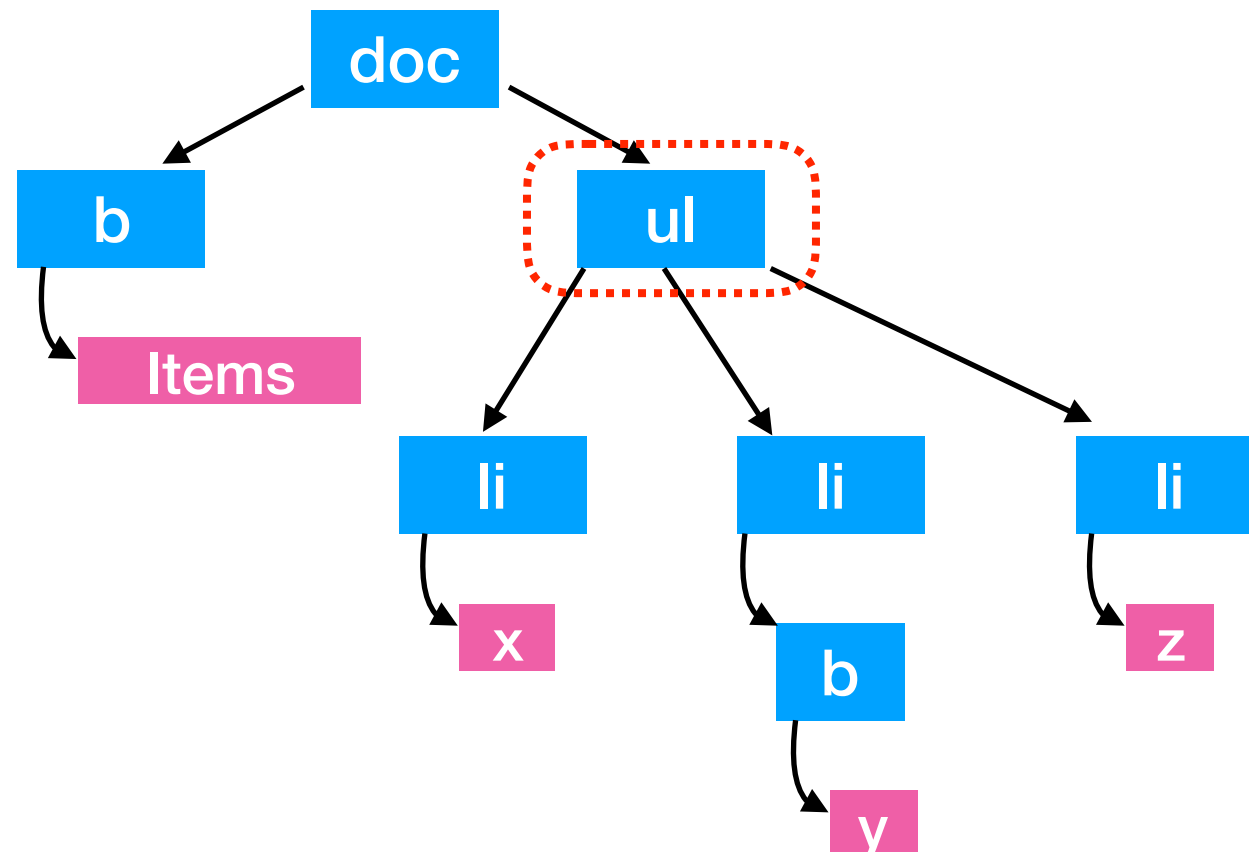


Find One

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
ul = doc.find("ul")  
assert(ul != None)
```



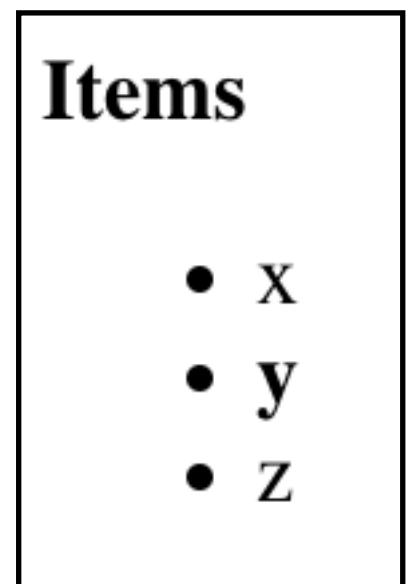
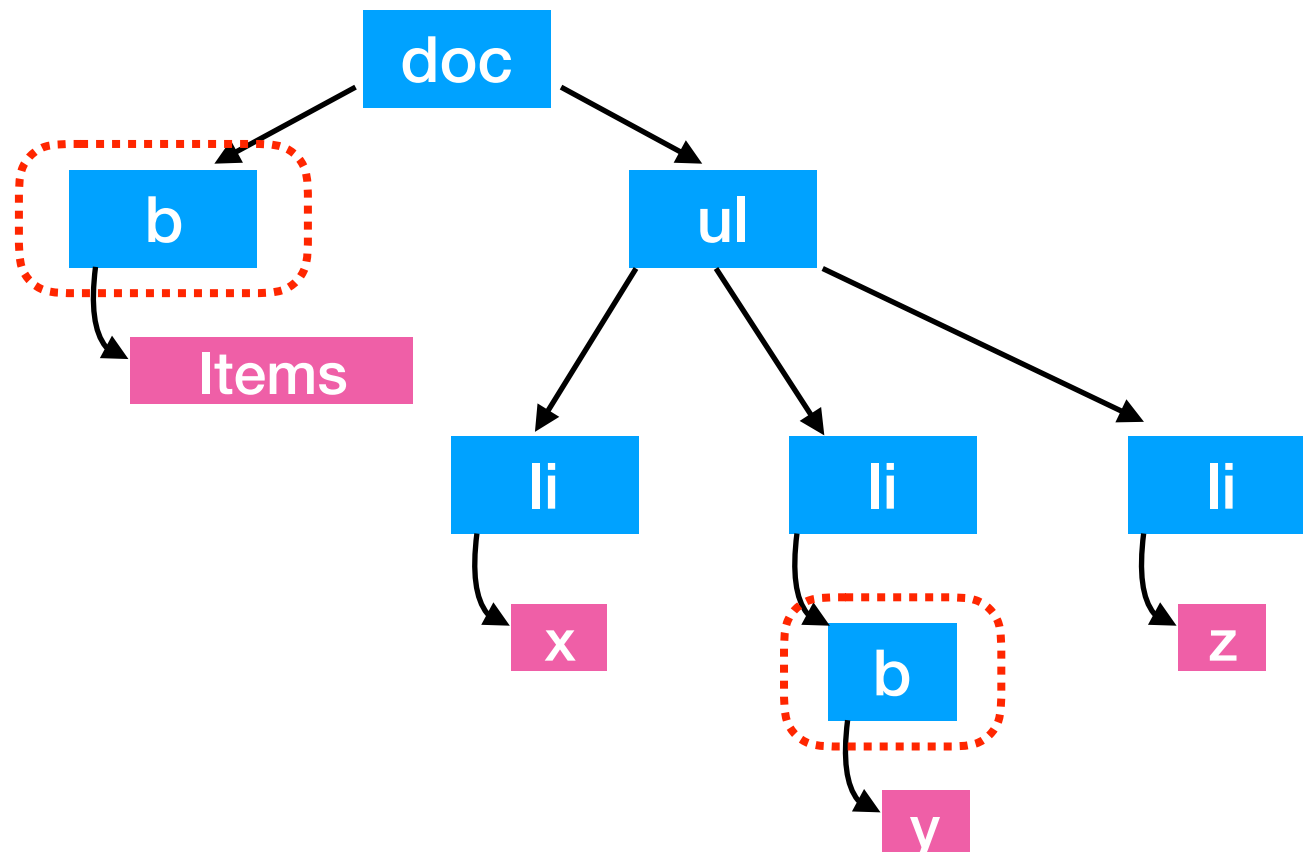
Wide Search

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
ul = doc.find("ul")
```

```
doc.find_all("b")
```

find all bold text in the document

Narrower Search

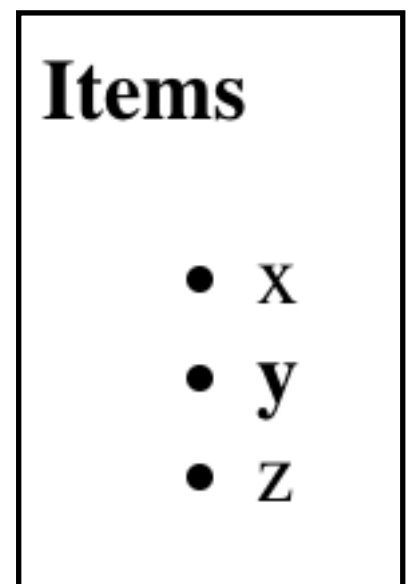
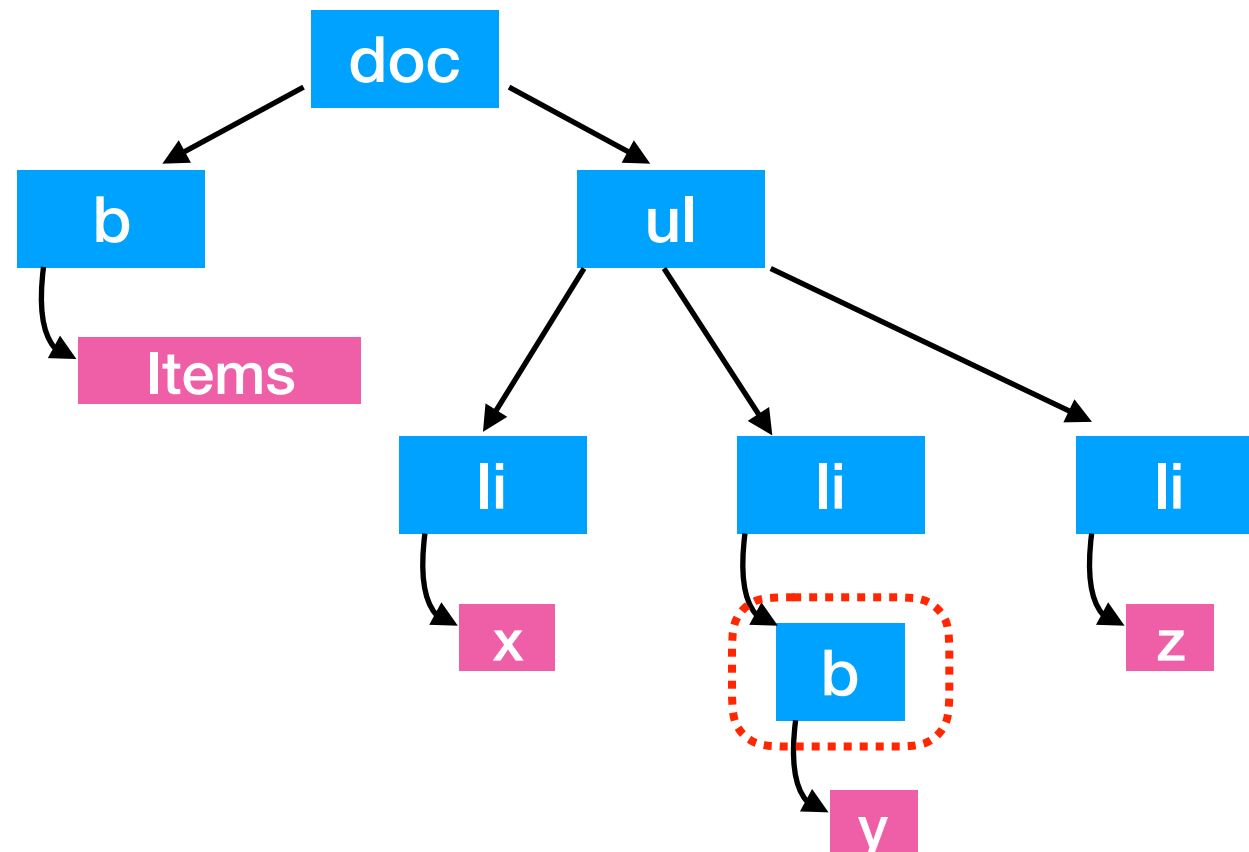
```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
html = "<b>Items</b><ul><li>x</li><li><b>y</b></li><li>z</li></ul>"  
doc = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
```

```
ul = doc.find("ul")
```

```
ul.find_all("b")
```

find all bold text in the unordered list



Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[please click here](#)

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[please click here](#)

[HTML]

```
<a href="schedule.html"><i>please</i> click <b>here</b></a>
```

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[please click here](#)

[HTML]

```
<a href="schedule.html"><i>please</i> click <b>here</b></a>
```

[Python]

```
link = doc.find("a")
```

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[*please* click **here**](#)

[HTML]

`<i>please</i>clickhere`

[Python]

```
link = doc.find("a")
list(link.children)
```

Result:

italic element	click text	bold element
----------------	------------	--------------

(list)

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[please click here](#)

[HTML]

```
<a href="schedule.html"><i>please</i> click <b>here</b></a>
```

[Python]

```
link = doc.find("a")
link.get_text()
```

Result: please click here
(str)

Inspecting an Element

Remember! **Elements** may contain:

- attributes
- text
- other **elements**

[what you see]

[please click here](#)

[HTML]

```
<a href="schedule.html"><i>please</i> click <b>here</b></a>
```

[Python]

```
link = doc.find("a")
link.attrs
```

Result: {'href': 'schedule.html'}
(dict)

Outline

Document Object Model

BeautifulSoup module

Scraping States from Wikipedia

Demo Stage 1: Extract Links from Wikipedia

Goal: scrape links to all articles about US states from a table on a wiki page (check this: <https://simple.wikipedia.org/robots.txt>)

Input:

- https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states

Output:

- <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama>
- <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaska>
- etc

List of U.S. states

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **U.S. state** is one of the [states](#) of the [United States of America](#). Four states (Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the twenty-first, 1959.

The states are labeled with their [U.S. postal abbreviations](#), their founding date and [capitals](#).

Sl no. ↕	Abbreviations ↕	State Name ↕	Capital ↕	Became a State ↕
1	AL	Alabama	Montgomery	December 14, 1819
2	AK	Alaska	Juneau	January 3, 1959
3	AZ	Arizona	Phoenix	February 14, 1912
4	AR	Arkansas	Little Rock	June 15, 1836

Demo Stage 2: Download State Pages

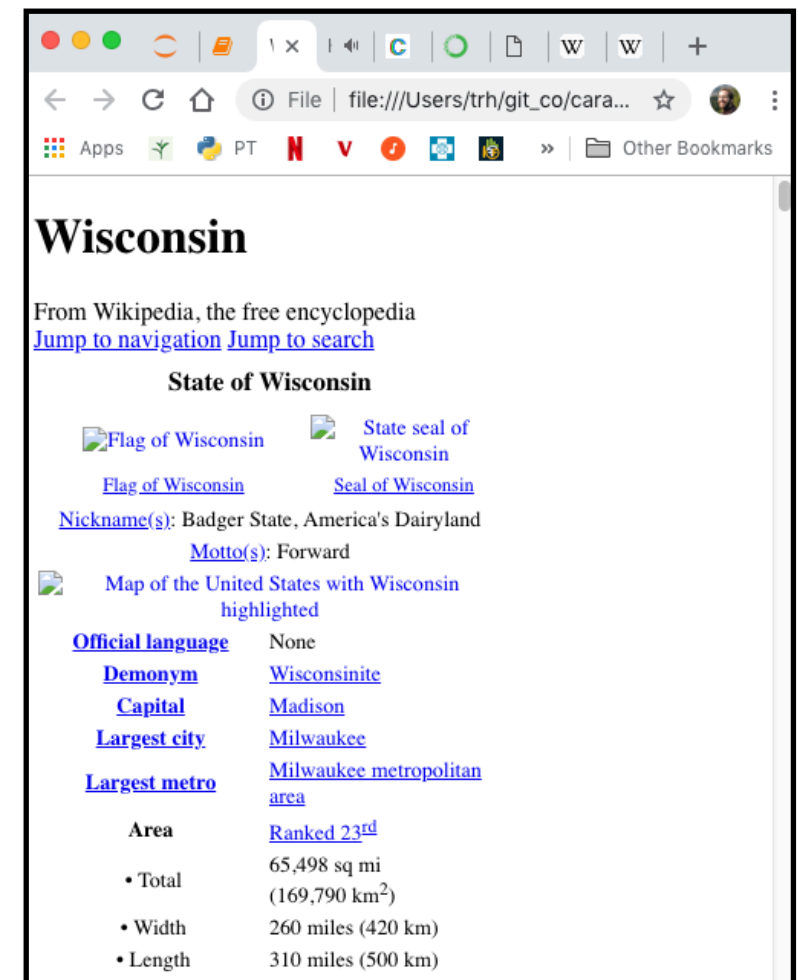
Goal: download all Wiki pages for the states

Input:

- Links generated in stage 1:
- <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama>
- <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaska>
- etc

Output Files:

- Alabama.html
- Alaska.html
- etc



Demo Stage 3: Biggest City

Goal: find the biggest city in each state

Input:

- HTML files generated from stage 2
- Alabama.html
- Alaska.html
- etc

Output:

- dictionary mapping states to largest cities

```
Out[7]: {'Alabama': 'Birmingham',  
        'Alaska': 'Anchorage',  
        'Arizona': 'Phoenix',  
        'Arkansas': 'Little Rock',  
        'California': 'Los Angeles',  
        'Colorado': 'Denver',  
        'Connecticut': 'Bridgeport',  
        'Delaware': 'Wilmington',  
        'Florida': 'Jacksonville',  
        'Georgia': 'Atlanta',  
        'Hawaii': 'Honolulu',  
        'Idaho': 'Boise',  
        'Illinois': 'Chicago',  
        'Indiana': 'Indianapolis',  
        'Iowa': 'Des Moines',  
        'Kansas': 'Wichita[3]',  
        'Kentucky': 'Louisville',  
        'Louisiana': 'New Orleans[2][3][4]',  
        'Maine': 'Portland',
```