

# Webscraping with Python BeautifulSoup4

Date updated: 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

Written by: Ruhaila Maskat (PhD)

#Disclaimer: This code serves only as a teaching material for ITS480/ISP610 Business Data Analytics @ FSKM, UiTM Shah Alam on the topic of Webscraping.

**Note: Do not copy and paste these codes. Type them. Characters may differ across platforms.**

1. Install latest Python.
2. Open Windows command line.
3. To install BeautifulSoup, go to C:\[your Python path]. Type,  
`C:\[your Python path]\Scripts>pip install beautifulsoup4`  
If it is already installed, you will get,  
`Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in C:\[your Python path]\lib\site-packages`  
else, installation will take place.
4. To know if BeautifulSoup is successfully installed, you must invoke Python first,  
`C:\[your Python path]\Scripts>python`  
You may get,  
`Python 3.8.3rc1 (tags/v3.8.3rc1:802eb67, Apr 29 2020, 21:39:14) [MSC v.1924 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32`  
`Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.`  
Then type,  
`>>> import bs4`  
If you get the following empty Python cursor, this means BeautifulSoup4 is available to be used and has been imported into your Python environment.  
`>>>`
5. At the header, to grab a html page, type,  
`>>> from urllib.request import urlopen as uReq`
6. Next, to parse html tags, call BeautifulSoup by typing,  
`>>> from bs4 import BeautifulSoup as soup`
7. Now, we need to define the html page's url, type  
`>>> my_url = 'https://www.lelong.com.my'`
8. To check contents of my\_url variable, type  
`>>> my_url`  
You should get,  
`'https://www.lelong.com.my'`
9. To open a connection to the web page and downloading into your machine, type,  
`>>> uClient = uReq(my_url)`
10. To read the scraped contents, type,  
`>>> page_html = uClient.read()`  
**Note: Warning, it is not advisable to view the contents at this point in time, because if the web page is huge, the command prompt will crash.**
11. Make sure that you close the connection.  
**Note: It is unethical to leave a connection open.**  
`>>> uClient.close()`

12. To parse the contents, type,  

```
>>> page_soup = soup(page_html, "html.parser")
```
13. To view the header of the contents, type,  

```
>>> page_soup.h1
```

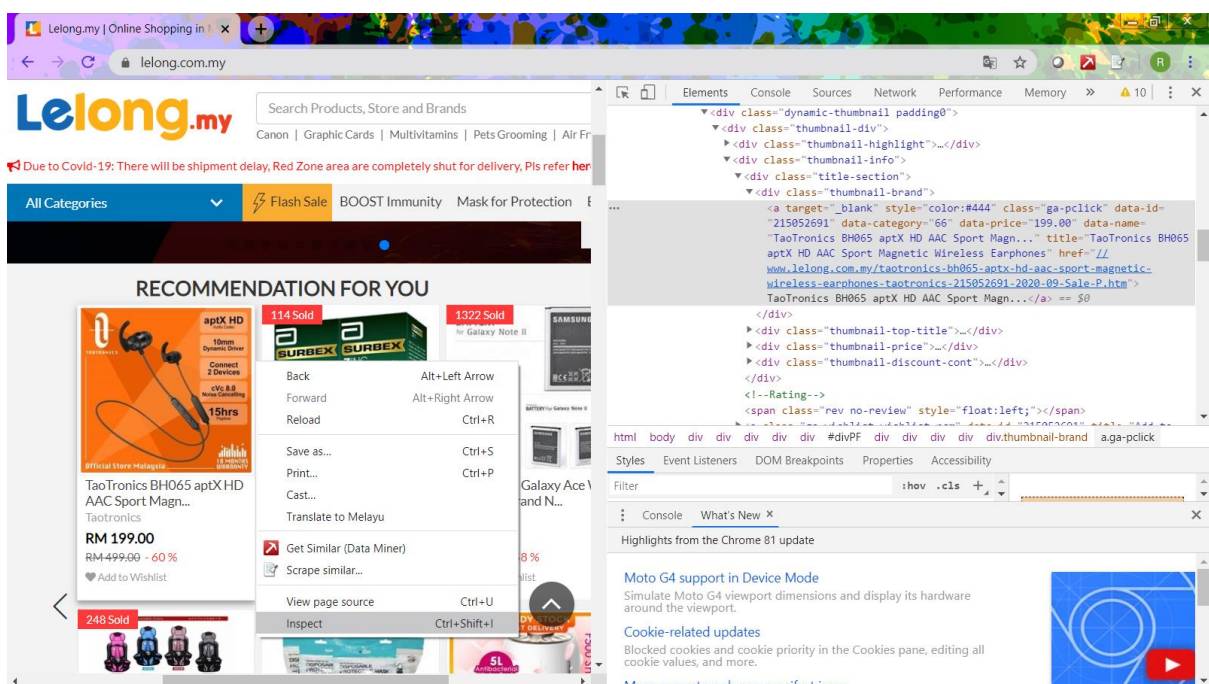
You should get,  

```
<h1>Lelong.my - Largest online shopping marketplace in Malaysia</h1>
```
14. To view any paragraph in the contents, type,  

```
>>> page_soup.p
```

You should get,  

```
<p id="responseresult">
Loading ...
</p>
```
15. Focus cursor on a particular part of the webpage of interest, highlight the text and right mouse click to choose Inspect.



16. Identify where the data you want is located. In this case, we want the brand name and price. Thus, it is stored in a html class called **ga-pclick** which holds element **data-name** and **data-price**.
17. To grab these data, type  

```
>>> brandcontainers = page_soup.findAll("a", {"class": "ga-pclick"})
```
18. To save these data into a .csv file,  

```
>>> filename = "lelongproducts_2020.csv"
>>> f = open(filename, "w")
>>> headers = "brand, price\n"
>>> f.write(headers)
```
19. To parse the text data and write into the file, you need a for loop.  

**Note: Make sure you observe Python's indentation rules.**

```
>>> for i in range(0, len(brandcontainers)):
    brand = brandcontainers[i]["title"]
    price = brandcontainers[i]["data-price"]
    f.write(brand.replace(" ", "|") + ", " + price.replace(", ", ".") + "\n")
```
20. Close the file stream,  

```
>>> f.close()
```

```
from urllib.request import urlopen as uReq
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup as soup

my_url = 'https://www.lelong.com.my/'

uClient = uReq(my_url)
page_html = uClient.read()
uClient.close()

page_soup = soup(page_html,"html.parser")

filename = "lelongproducts_2020.csv"
f = open(filename, "w")
headers = "brand, price\n"
f.write(headers)

brandcontainers = page_soup.findAll("a",{"class":"ga-pclick"})

for i in range(0, len(brandcontainers)):
    brand = brandcontainers[i]["title"]
    price = brandcontainers[i]["data-price"]
    f.write(brand.replace(",","|")+","+price.replace(",",".")+"\n")

f.close()
```