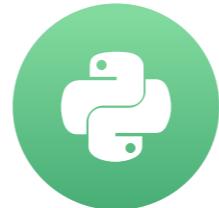


# Importing flat files from the web

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON



Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

# You're already great at importing!

- Flat files such as .txt and .csv
- Pickled files, Excel spreadsheets, and many others!
- Data from relational databases
- You can do all these locally
- What if your data is online?

# Can you import web data?



The screenshot shows the UCI Machine Learning Repository homepage. At the top left is the UCI logo with a blue antechinus illustration. To its right are links for About, Citation Policy, Donate a Data Set, and Contact. Below these are search fields for Repository and Web, and a Google search button. A link to View ALL Data Sets is also present.

## Wine Quality Data Set

*Download:* [Data Folder](#), [Data Set Description](#)

**Abstract:** Two datasets are included, related to red and white vinho verde wine samples, from the north of Portugal. The goal is to model wine quality based on physicochemical tests (see [Cortez et al., 2009], [Web Link]).



Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	4898	Area:	Business
Attribute Characteristics:	Real	Number of Attributes:	12	Date Donated	2009-10-07
Associated Tasks:	Classification, Regression	Missing Values?	N/A	Number of Web Hits:	349131

- You can: go to URL and click to download files
- BUT: not reproducible, not scalable

# You'll learn how to...

- Import and locally save datasets from the web
- Load datasets into pandas DataFrames
- Make HTTP requests (GET requests)
- Scrape web data such as HTML
- Parse HTML into useful data (BeautifulSoup)
- Use the urllib and requests packages

# The urllib package

- Provides interface for fetching data across the web
- `urlopen()` - accepts URLs instead of file names

# How to automate file download in Python

```
from urllib.request import urlretrieve  
url = 'http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/wine-quality/  
winequality-white.csv'  
urlretrieve(url, 'winequality-white.csv')
```

```
('winequality-white.csv', <http.client.HTTPMessage at 0x103cf1128>)
```

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# HTTP requests to import files from the web

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

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Data Scientist at DataCamp



# URL

- Uniform/Universal Resource Locator
- References to web resources
- Focus: web addresses
- Ingredients:
  - Protocol identifier - http:
  - Resource name - datacamp.com
- These specify web addresses uniquely

# HTTP

- HyperText Transfer Protocol
- Foundation of data communication for the web
- HTTPS - more secure form of HTTP
- Going to a website = sending HTTP request
  - GET request
- `urlretrieve()` performs a GET request
- HTML - HyperText Markup Language

# GET requests using urllib

```
from urllib.request import urlopen, Request  
url = "https://www.wikipedia.org/"  
request = Request(url)  
response = urlopen(request)  
html = response.read()  
response.close()
```

# GET requests using requests



## Requests

- Used by “her Majesty's Government, Amazon, Google, Twilio, NPR, Obama for America, Twitter, Sony, and Federal U.S. Institutions that prefer to be unnamed”

# GET requests using requests

- One of the most downloaded Python packages

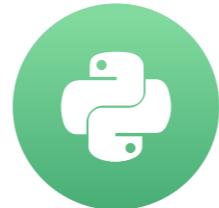
```
import requests  
url = "https://www.wikipedia.org/"  
r = requests.get(url)  
text = r.text
```

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# Scraping the web in Python

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON



Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

# HTML

- Mix of unstructured and structured data
- Structured data:
  - Has pre-defined data model, or
  - Organized in a defined manner
- Unstructured data: neither of these properties

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <!-- SEO -->
5     <meta charset="utf-8" />
6   <title>DataCamp: The Easy Way To Learn R & Data Science Online</title>
```

# BeautifulSoup

- Parse and extract structured data from HTML



You didn't write that awful page. You're just trying to get some data out of it. Beautiful Soup is here to help. Since 2004, it's been saving programmers hours or days of work on quick-turnaround screen scraping projects.

## [Beautiful Soup](#)

"A tremendous boon." -- Python411 Podcast

[ [Download](#) | [Documentation](#) | [Hall of Fame](#) | [Source](#) | [Discussion group](#) ]

If Beautiful Soup has saved you a lot of time and money, the best way to pay me back is to check out [Constellation Games](#), my sci-fi novel about alien video games.  
You can [read the first two chapters for free](#), and the full novel starts at 5 USD. Thanks!

*If you have questions, send them to [the discussion group](#). If you find a bug, [file it](#).*



- Make tag soup beautiful and extract information

# BeautifulSoup

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
url = 'https://www.crummy.com/software/BeautifulSoup/'
r = requests.get(url)
html_doc = r.text
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_doc)
```

# Prettified Soup

```
print(soup.prettify())
```

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type" />
    <title>
      Beautiful Soup: We called him Tortoise because he taught us.
    </title>
    <link href="mailto:leonardr@segfault.org" rev="made"/>
    <link href="/nb/themes/Default/nb.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
    <meta content="Beautiful Soup: a library designed for screen-scraping HTML and XML." name="Description"/>
    <meta content="Markov Approximation 1.4 (module: leonardr)" name="generator"/>
    <meta content="Leonard Richardson" name="author"/>
  </head>
  <body alink="red" bgcolor="white" link="blue" text="black" vlink="660066">
    
    <br/>
    <p>
```

# Exploring BeautifulSoup

- Many methods such as:

```
print(soup.title)
```

```
<title>Beautiful Soup: We called him Tortoise because he taught us.</title>
```

```
print(soup.get_text())
```

```
Beautiful Soup: We called him Tortoise because he taught us.  
You didn't write that awful page. You're just trying to  
get some data out of it. Beautiful Soup is here to  
help. Since 2004, it's been saving programmers hours or  
days of work on quick-turnaround screen scraping  
projects.
```

# Exploring BeautifulSoup

- `find_all()`

```
for link in soup.find_all('a'):  
    print(link.get('href'))
```

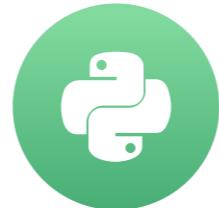
```
bs4/download/  
#Download  
bs4/doc/  
#HallOfFame  
https://code.launchpad.net/beautifulsoup  
https://groups.google.com/forum/?fromgroups#!forum/beautifulsoup  
http://www.candlemarkandgleam.com/shop/constellation-games/  
http://constellation.crummy.com/Constellation%20Games%20excerpt.html  
https://groups.google.com/forum/?fromgroups#!forum/beautifulsoup  
https://bugs.launchpad.net/beautifulsoup/  
http://lxml.de/  
http://code.google.com/p/html5lib/
```

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# Introduction to APIs and JSONs

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON



Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

# APIs

- Application Programming Interface
- Protocols and routines
  - Building and interacting with software applications

## OMDb API

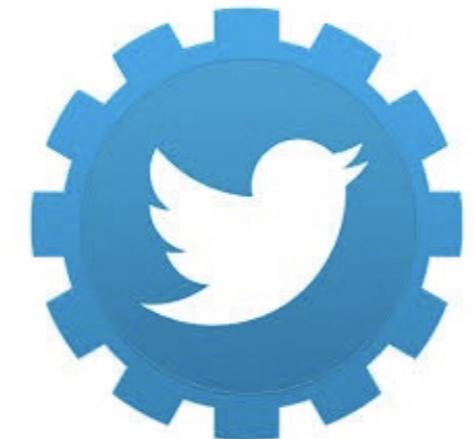
The Open Movie Database

# APIs

- Application Programming Interface
- Protocols and routines
  - Building and interacting with software applications

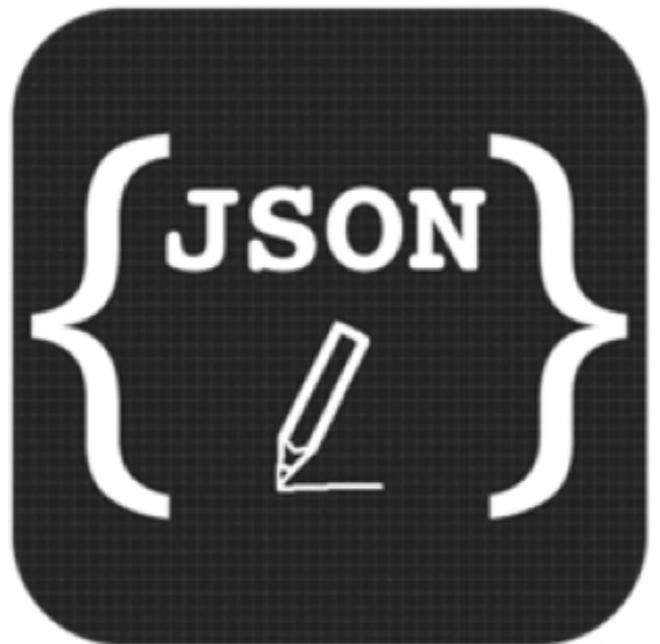
# OMDb API

The Open Movie Database



# JSONs

- JavaScript Object Notation
- Real-time server-to-browser communication
- Douglas Crockford
- Human readable



# JSONs

```
{'Actors': 'Samuel L. Jackson, Julianna Margulies, Nathan Phillips, Rachel Blanchard',  
 'Awards': '3 wins & 7 nominations.',  
 'Country': 'Germany, USA, Canada',  
 'Director': 'David R. Ellis',  
 'Genre': 'Action, Adventure, Crime',  
 'Language': 'English',  
 'Rated': 'R',  
 'Released': '18 Aug 2006',  
 'Runtime': '105 min',  
 'Title': 'Snakes on a Plane',  
 'Type': 'movie',  
 'Writer': 'John Heffernan (screenplay), Sebastian Gutierrez (screenplay), David Dalessandro (story), John Heffernan (story)',  
 'Year': '2006',  
 'imdbID': 'tt0417148',  
 'imdbRating': '5.6',  
 'imdbVotes': '114,668'}
```

# JSONs

```
{'Actors': 'Samuel L. Jackson, Julianna Margulies, Nathan Phillips, Rachel Blanchard',  
 'Awards': '3 wins & 7 nominations.',  
 'Country': 'Germany, USA, Canada',  
 'Director': 'David R. Ellis',  
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```

# JSONs

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 'Type': 'movie',  
 'Writer': 'John Heffernan (screenplay), Sebastian Gutierrez (screenplay), David Dalessandro (story), John Heffernan (story)',  
 'Year': '2006',  
 'imdbID': 'tt0417148',  
 'imdbRating': '5.6',  
 'imdbVotes': '114,668'}
```

# Loading JSONs in Python

```
import json  
with open('snakes.json', 'r') as json_file:  
    json_data = json.load(json_file)
```

```
type(json_data)
```

```
dict
```

# Exploring JSONs in Python

```
for key, value in json_data.items():
    print(key + ':', value)
```

Title: Snakes on a Plane  
Country: Germany, USA, Canada  
Response: True  
Language: English  
Awards: 3 wins & 7 nominations.  
Year: 2006  
Actors: Samuel L. Jackson, Julianna Margulies  
Runtime: 105 min  
Genre: Action, Adventure, Crime  
imdbID: tt0417148  
Director: David R. Ellis  
imdbRating: 5.6  
Rated: R  
Released: 18 Aug 2006

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# APIs and interacting with the world wide web

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

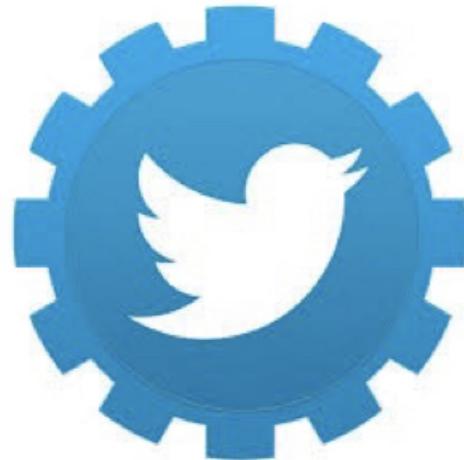


# Herein, you'll learn

- What APIs are
- Why APIs are important
- In the exercises:
  - Connecting to APIs
  - Pulling data from APIs
  - Parsing data from APIs

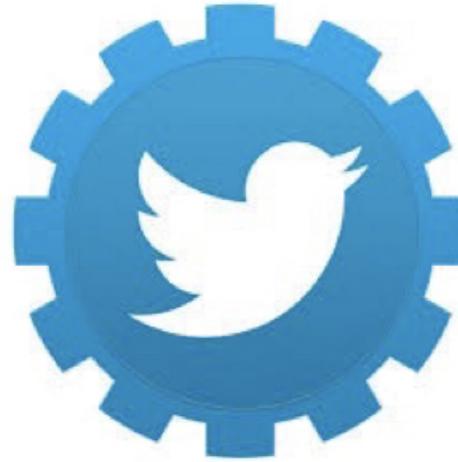
# What is an API?

- Set of protocols and routines
- Bunch of code
  - Allows two software programs to communicate with each other

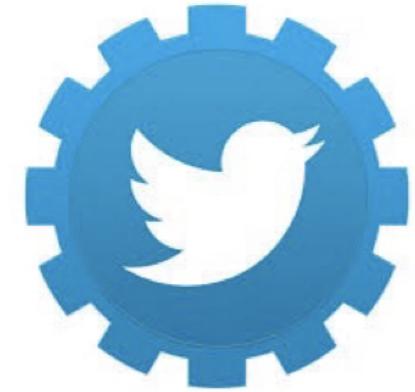


# What is an API?

- Set of protocols and routines
- Bunch of code
  - Allows two software programs to communicate with each other



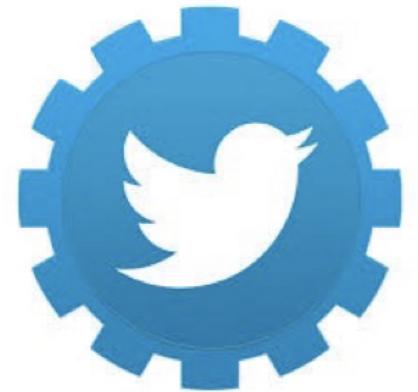
# APIs are everywhere



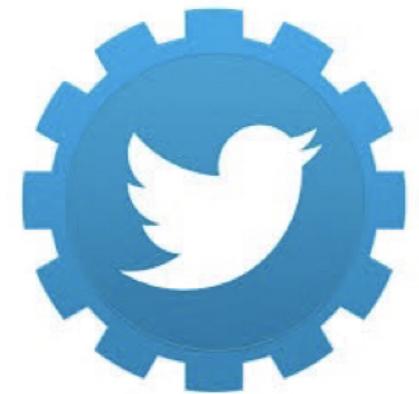
# APIs are everywhere



# APIs are everywhere



# APIs are everywhere



# Connecting to an API in Python

```
import requests  
url = 'http://www.omdbapi.com/?t=hackers'  
r = requests.get(url)  
json_data = r.json()  
for key, value in json_data.items():  
    print(key + ':', value)
```

# What was that URL?

- http - making an HTTP request
- www.omdbapi.com - querying the OMDB API
- ?t=hackers
  - Query string
  - Return data for a movie with title (t) 'Hackers'

```
'http://www.omdbapi.com/?t=hackers'
```

# OMDb API

[OMDb API](#) [Usage](#) [Parameters](#) [Examples](#) [Change Log](#) [Donors ▾](#) [Donate](#) [Contact](#)

## Usage

Send all data requests to:

`http://www.omdbapi.com/?`

# OMDb API

[OMDb API](#) [Usage](#) [Parameters](#) [Examples](#) [Change Log](#) [Donors ▾](#) [Donate](#) [Contact](#)

## Usage

Send all data requests to:

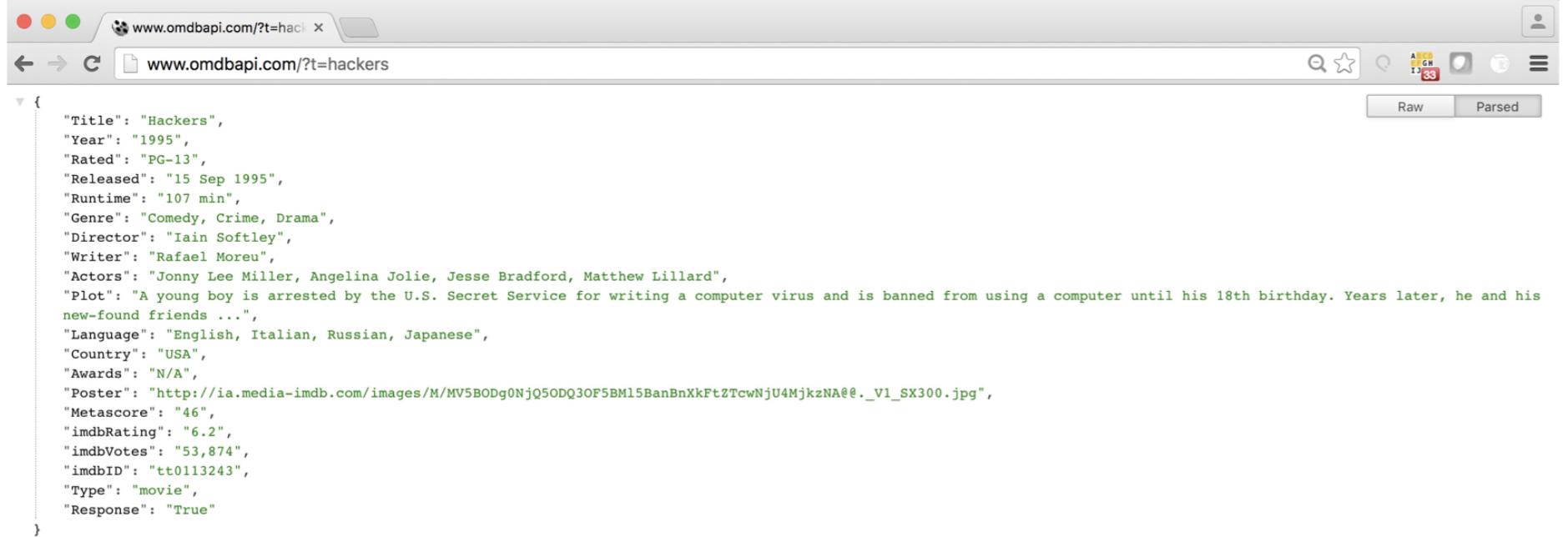
<http://www.omdbapi.com/>

## Parameters

By ID or Title

Parameter	Required	Valid Options	Default Value	Description
i	Optional*		<empty>	A valid IMDb ID (e.g. tt1285016)
t	Optional*		<empty>	Movie title to search for.
type	No	movie, series, episode	<empty>	Type of result to return.

# It's a regular URL!



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a JSON response. The URL in the address bar is `www.omdbapi.com/?t=hackers`. The browser interface includes standard controls like back, forward, and search. Below the address bar, there are two buttons: "Raw" and "Parsed". The "Parsed" button is selected, and the content is displayed as a collapsible JSON object. The expanded JSON shows details about the movie "Hackers", including its title, year, rating, runtime, genre, director, writer, actors, plot, language, country, awards, poster URL, metascore, imdb rating, votes, ID, type, and response status.

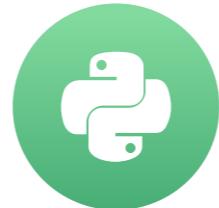
```
{  
    "Title": "Hackers",  
    "Year": "1995",  
    "Rated": "PG-13",  
    "Released": "15 Sep 1995",  
    "Runtime": "107 min",  
    "Genre": "Comedy, Crime, Drama",  
    "Director": "Iain Softley",  
    "Writer": "Rafael Moreu",  
    "Actors": "Jonny Lee Miller, Angelina Jolie, Jesse Bradford, Matthew Lillard",  
    "Plot": "A young boy is arrested by the U.S. Secret Service for writing a computer virus and is banned from using a computer until his 18th birthday. Years later, he and his new-found friends ...",  
    "Language": "English, Italian, Russian, Japanese",  
    "Country": "USA",  
    "Awards": "N/A",  
    "Poster": "http://ia.media-imdb.com/images/M/MV5BODg0NjQ5ODQ3OF5BMl5BanBnXkFtZTcwNjU4MjkzNA@@._V1_SX300.jpg",  
    "Metascore": "46",  
    "imdbRating": "6.2",  
    "imdbVotes": "53,874",  
    "imdbID": "tt0113243",  
    "Type": "movie",  
    "Response": "True"  
}
```

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# The Twitter API and Authentication

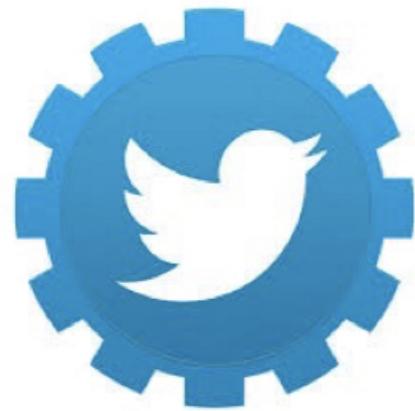
INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON



Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

# Herein, you'll learn

- How to stream data from the Twitter API
- How to filter incoming tweets for keywords
- About API Authentication and OAuth



# Herein, you'll learn

- How to stream data from the Twitter API
- How to filter incoming tweets for keywords
- About API Authentication and OAuth
- How to use the Tweepy Python package



# Access the Twitter API



Join Twitter today.

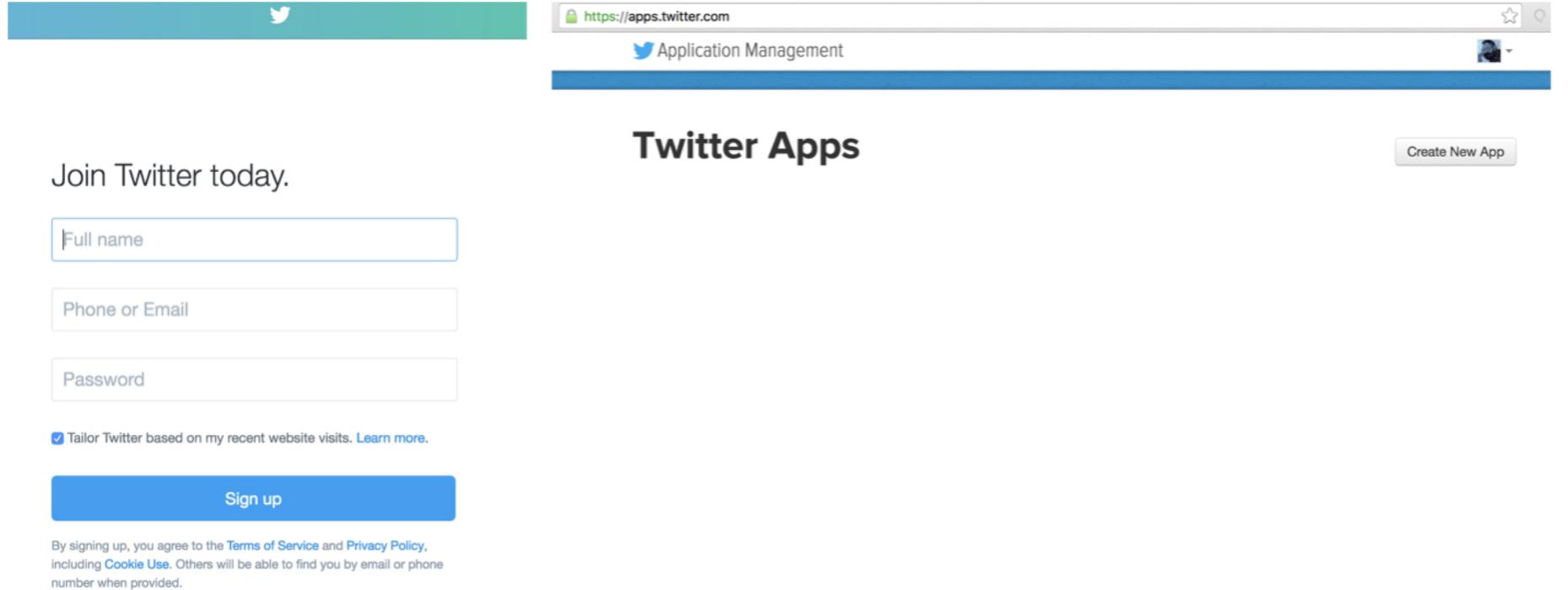
Tailor Twitter based on my recent website visits. [Learn more.](#)

**Sign up**

By signing up, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#),  
including [Cookie Use](#). Others will be able to find you by email or phone  
number when provided.

Twitter  
DataCamp

# Access the Twitter API



The screenshot shows a web browser window for <https://apps.twitter.com>. The title bar says "Application Management". The main content area is titled "Twitter Apps" and features a "Create New App" button. On the left, there's a sign-up form with fields for "Full name", "Phone or Email", and "Password", each with a placeholder icon. Below these fields is a checkbox for "Tailor Twitter based on my recent website visits" with the link "Learn more.". A large blue "Sign up" button is at the bottom of the form. At the very bottom, small text states: "By signing up, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#), including [Cookie Use](#). Others will be able to find you by email or phone number when provided."

# Access the Twitter API

## Hugo Bowne-Anderson

Details

Settings

Keys and Access Tokens

Permissions

### Application Settings

Keep the "Consumer Secret" a secret. This key should never be human-readable in your application.

Consumer Key (API Key)

[REDACTED]

Consumer Secret (API Secret)

[REDACTED]

Access Level

Read-only ([modify app permissions](#))

Owner

hugobowne

Owner ID

[REDACTED]

# Access the Twitter API

## Your Access Token

*This access token can be used to make API requests on your own account's behalf. Do not share your access token secret with anyone.*

Access Token	
Access Token Secret	
Access Level	Read-only
Owner	hugobowne
Owner ID	

# Twitter has a number of APIs

## REST APIs

The [REST APIs](#) provide programmatic access to read and write Twitter data. Author a new Tweet, read author profile and follower data, and more. The REST API identifies Twitter applications and users using [OAuth](#); responses are available in JSON.

If your intention is to monitor or process Tweets in real-time, consider using the [Streaming API](#) instead.

# Twitter has a number of APIs

## The Streaming APIs

### Overview

The Streaming APIs give developers low latency access to Twitter's global stream of Tweet data. A proper implementation of a streaming client will be pushed messages indicating Tweets and other events have occurred, without any of the overhead associated with polling a REST endpoint.

If your intention is to conduct singular searches, read user profile information, or post Tweets, consider using the [REST APIs](#) instead.

Twitter offers several streaming endpoints, each customized to certain use cases.

<b>Public streams</b>	Streams of the public data flowing through Twitter. Suitable for following specific users or topics, and data mining.
<b>User streams</b>	Single-user streams, containing roughly all of the data corresponding with a single user's view of Twitter.
<b>Site streams</b>	The multi-user version of user streams. Site streams are intended for servers which must connect to Twitter on behalf of many users.

# Twitter has a number of APIs

## The Streaming APIs

### Overview

The Streaming APIs give developers low latency access to Twitter's global stream of Tweet data. A proper implementation of a streaming client will be pushed messages indicating Tweets and other events have occurred, without any of the overhead associated with polling a REST endpoint.

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<b>Site streams</b>	The multi-user version of user streams. Site streams are intended for servers which must connect to Twitter on behalf of many users.

# Twitter has a number of APIs

## GET statuses/sample

Returns a small random sample of all public statuses. The Tweets returned by the default access level are the same, so if two different clients connect to this endpoint, they will see the same Tweets.

### Resource URL

<https://stream.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/sample.json>

# Twitter has a number of APIs

## Firehose

### API Reference Documents

#### Streaming

[GET statuses/firehose](#)

**This endpoint requires special permission to access.**

Returns all public statuses. Few applications require this level of access. Creative use of a combination of other resources and various access levels can satisfy nearly every application use case.

# Tweets are returned as JSONs

 <https://dev.twitter.com/overview/api/tweets>

## Field Guide

The actual UTF-8 text of the status update. See [twitter-text](#) for details on what is currently considered valid characters.

Example:

**text** String

```
"text": "Tweet  
Button, Follow  
Button, and Web  
Intents  
javascript now  
support SSL  
http://t.co/9f  
bA0oYy ^TS"
```

# Tweets are returned as JSONs

 <https://dev.twitter.com/overview/api/tweets>

## Field Guide

		<p><i>Nullable.</i> When present, indicates a <a href="#">BCP 47</a> language identifier corresponding to the machine-detected language of the Tweet text, or “und” if no language could be detected.</p>
lang	String	

Example:

```
"lang": "en"
```

# Using Tweepy: Authentication handler

tw\_auth.py

```
import tweepy, json

access_token = "..."
access_token_secret = "..."
consumer_key = "..."
consumer_secret = "..."

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)
```

# Tweepy: define stream listener class

st\_class.py

```
class MyStreamListener(tweepy.StreamListener):
    def __init__(self, api=None):
        super(MyStreamListener, self).__init__()
        self.num_tweets = 0
        self.file = open("tweets.txt", "w")
    def on_status(self, status):
        tweet = status._json
        self.file.write(json.dumps(tweet) + '\n')
        tweet_list.append(status)
        self.num_tweets += 1
        if self.num_tweets < 100:
            return True
        else:
            return False
    self.file.close()
```

# Using Tweepy: stream tweets!!

tweets.py

```
# Create Streaming object and authenticate
l = MyStreamListener()
stream = tweepy.Stream(auth, l)

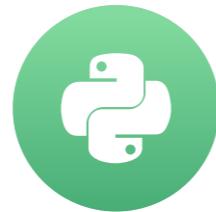
# This line filters Twitter Streams to capture data by keywords:
stream.filter(track=['apples', 'oranges'])
```

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON

# Final Thoughts

INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON



Hugo Bowne-Anderson  
Data Scientist at DataCamp

# What you've learned:

- Importing text files and flat files
- Importing files in other formats
- Writing SQL queries
- Getting data from relational databases
- Pulling data from the web
- Pulling data from APIs

# Let's practice!

## INTERMEDIATE IMPORTING DATA IN PYTHON