

My Selenium Learning

When I first started with **Selenium**, I thought: “*Okay, this tool just clicks stuff for me.*” But as I went deeper, I realized it’s like a little robot that drives your browser, opens pages, clicks buttons, fills forms, and even grabs data behind the scenes.

Here’s how I approached it step by step:

Basics I Learned About Selenium

1. **Setup:** Install Selenium and get ChromeDriver running.

```
from selenium import webdriver
```

```
driver = webdriver.Chrome()
```

2. **Navigation:** Use `driver.get("url")` to load a website.

3. **Finding Elements:**

- `find_element` or `find_elements` let you grab stuff from the page.
- You can locate elements using different strategies:
 - `By.ID`
 - `By.CLASS_NAME`
 - `By.CSS_SELECTOR` (my favorite, like using query selectors in JS)
 - `By.XPATH`

4. **Interacting:** You can `.click()`, `.send_keys()`, or even scroll down with JavaScript.

The MovieBox Adventure

I decided to scrape data from a site called *MovieBox*. The idea was simple: grab titles, years, ratings, and images of **2000 movies**.

But here’s the fun part: **it wasn’t static at all!**

- At first, I thought I just needed to scroll down and load more movies.
- The page seemed to behave like *infinite scrolling*, so I kept trying to automate scrolling.
- BUT — here’s the annoying (and hilarious) discovery: every time I scrolled, a “Load More” button appeared... but only for a **fraction of a second**.
- Before I could even think of clicking it, the page auto-refreshed itself and loaded the new content.
- No button click required at all! It was a mix of **infinite scroll** + **auto-refresh** that totally confused me for hours.

At the end of it, I learned that sites can load content in different ways, and you really have to test and observe carefully.

Content Loading Types I Encountered

1. **Static content** → The page loads everything at once, easy to scrape.
2. **Load More button** → You scroll or click, then new data is fetched.
3. **Infinite scroll / auto-refresh** → Content is fetched as you scroll (sometimes with sneaky tricks like MovieBox did).

What I Took Away

- Selenium isn't just about "click this, type that" — it's about observing how a website behaves.
- Websites can trick you with how they load data. Sometimes it looks like scrolling, but actually it's automatic content fetching.
- Debugging this felt frustrating at first, but in the end, it was a fun detective story.

So yeah, that was my first proper Selenium project — a mix of curiosity, trial & error, and a weird movie site that kept me guessing.

Dataset

[illegible]

Code

```
import pandas as pd
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time
```

```

driver = webdriver.Chrome()
driver.get("https://moviebox.ph/web/film?type=/home/movieFilter&tabId=2&classi
fy=All&country=United+States&genre=All&sort=Rating&year=All")

movies_data = []
seen = set()

target_count = 2000

while len(movies_data) < target_count:

    WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(
        EC.presence_of_all_elements_located((By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.video-
item.pc-card"))
    )

    cards = driver.find_elements(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.video-item.pc-card")

    for card in cards:
        try:
            title = card.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.card-
title.pot").text.strip()
            year = card.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.pc-
year").text.strip()
            rating = card.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "span.pc-
rate").text.strip()

            img_elem = card.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.lazy-img img")
            image = (
                img_elem.get_attribute("src")
                or img_elem.get_attribute("data-src")
                or img_elem.get_attribute("data-original")
                or ""
            )

            key = (title, year)
            if key not in seen:
                seen.add(key)
                movies_data.append({
                    "Title": title,
                    "Year": year,
                    "Rating": rating,
                    "Image_URL": image
                })
        except:
            continue

    print(f"Collected: {len(movies_data)} movies")

```

```
if len(movies_data) >= target_count:
    break

try:
    see_more_btn = WebDriverWait(driver, 5).until(
        EC.element_to_be_clickable((By.CSS_SELECTOR, "div.pc-load-more"))
    )
    driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click();", see_more_btn)
    time.sleep(3)
except:
    print("No more 'See More' button. Stopping.")
    break

df = pd.DataFrame(movies_data[:target_count])
df.to_csv("Selenium/movies.csv", index=False, encoding="utf-8")
print(f"✔ Saved {len(df)} movies to movies.csv")

driver.quit()
```