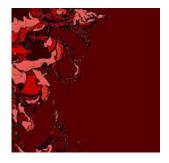
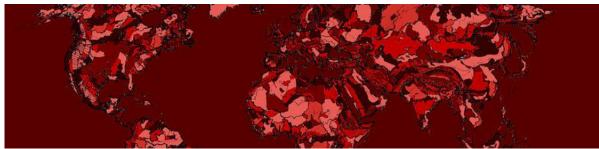


An automated data pipeline for scraping book information from an online bookseller and storing it to SQL/ NoSQL databases

Term project of COM506 – Data Management Jeonghun Song (20212210010), September 2022











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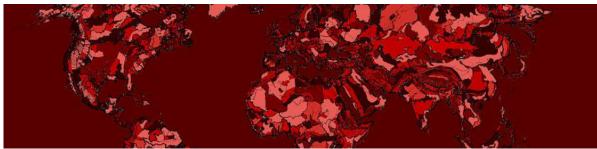
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Introduction











Background

- Big online booksellers viewed as a database
 - Big online booksellers sell most of the existing books, including technical books of certain area of expertise.
 - Also, big online booksellers provide not only product details of a book but also evaluations on the book based on ratings and reviews of many people.
 - Thus, big online booksellers is not only an online website for purchasing books but also a large database of information of books.

3



Problem statement

- Lack of service offering for book data acquisition
 - People may want to gather data of book information in a certain area of expertise for the following purposes:
 - Deciding books with higher priority in a specific field with multiple searchwords
 - Investigation on authors or publishers who are eminent in a specific field
 - Estimation of popularity trend in a specific field by investigation on time-based publishing records
 - However, most of online booksellers do not provide a convenient way to get bulk data of books. In other words, there is no service offering to enable data acquisition via sending queries or open APIs.
 - For the purpose, a customized data pipeline for web-scraping book information and storing the scrapped data to common SQL/ NoSQL databases is required.



Development Objective

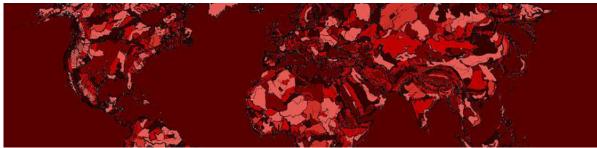
- Building a data pipeline for scraping book data from a big online bookseller and storing the data to databases
 - The objective of this development is to build an automated data pipeline which provides the following functions:
 - Collects information of books (including reviews) from a target online bookseller for given searchwords
 - Processes the data and stores to SQL/ NoSQL DBs
 - Sends queries for generating desired subsets of the stored book data.
 - The target online bookseller is BookDepository.com, which allows scraping HTML documents of its webpages¹).
 - The target attributes are book title, author, price, publisher, description written by the author, publication date, page number, ISBN-13 (book identifier), rating, and reviews.
 - SQLite and Elasticsearch have been selected as the SQL/ NoSQL DBs for data storage.



Methodology











Configuration

- Collect - Process - Store by a data pipeline, and Query by separated codes

■ Using python 3, a data pipeline which automates collect – process – store stages has been built, to collect information of books for a given searchword and store the results to SQLite and Elasticsearch DBs. For sending queries, separated python codes are provided.

Configuration of the data pipeline

			• •		
Aggregated & Automated	Collect	Process	Store	Query	
Functions	 Get HTMLs from BookDepository.com and Goodreads.com Parse the HTMLs Create a initial table of book information 	 Cleanse the initial table (dropping duplicates and unavailable books) Create additional tables (author, publisher) Create a list of dictionaries containing description and reviews 	 Store the three tables to SQLite DB Store the list of dictionaries to Elasticsearch DB (A docker container running Elasticsearch is required) 	 Send a query to SQLite DB for getting a table of book information, and save it as a CSV file Send a query to Elasticsearch DB for getting lists of book reviews, and save it as a JSON file 	
	urllib ¹⁾		sqli	te3	
Packages	BeautifulSoup		elastics	search	
	pandas				

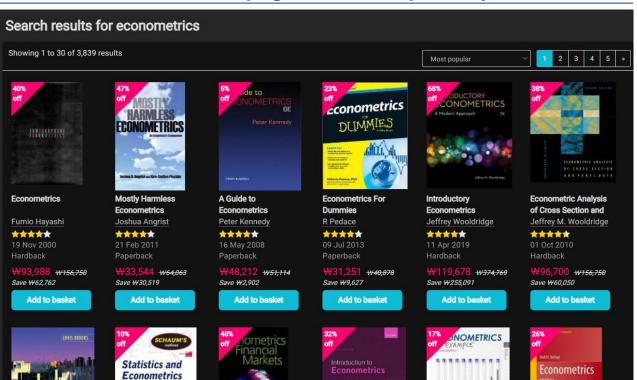


Collect stage: scraping the bookseller website

- Search results page of BookDepository.com

■ For a given searchword and a given number of books, HTML documents of each page of search results are scraped and parsed to get the link of the product details page of the books.

Search results page of BookDepository.com



Source: Bookdepository.com

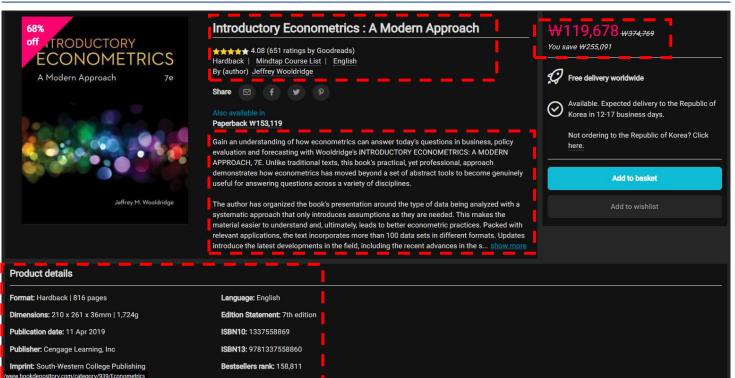


Collect stage: scraping the bookseller website

- Product details page of BookDepository.com

■ For each book, the HTML document is scraped and parsed to scrap title, author, description, price, rating, and product details such as publication date, publisher, ISBN-13.

Product details page of BookDepository.com



Source: Bookdepository.com

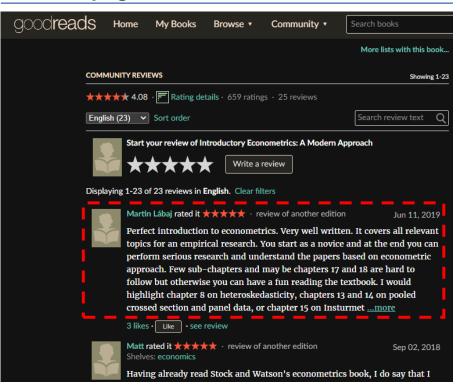


Collect stage: scraping the external website for book reviews

- Review page of GoodReads.com

■ For each book, the HTML document of the page of the external website for book reviews is scraped and parsed to gather reviews on the book.

Review page of a book in GoodReads.com



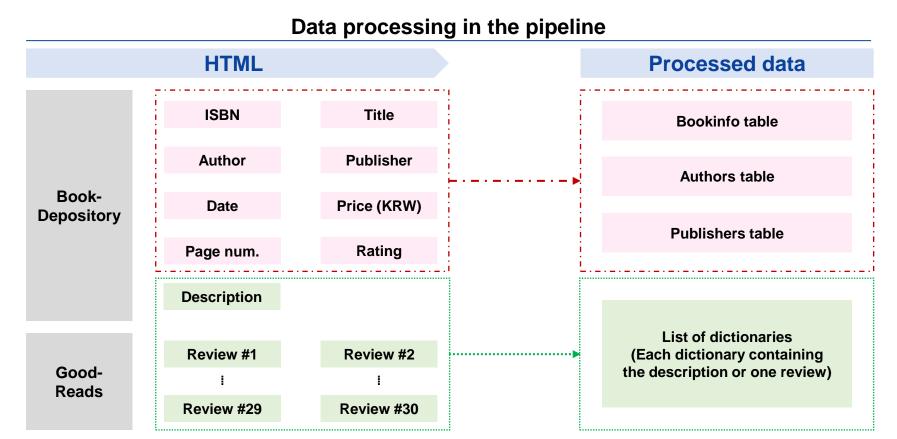
Source: Goodreads.com



Process stage: Data transformation and cleansing

- Conversion into tables and list of dictionaries, and dropping useless parts

■ The information from the parsed HTML documents are converted to i) three tables containing product details, and ii) one list of dictionaries containing description and reviews. Duplicates (ex> hardcover and paperback) and unavailable books are dropped.



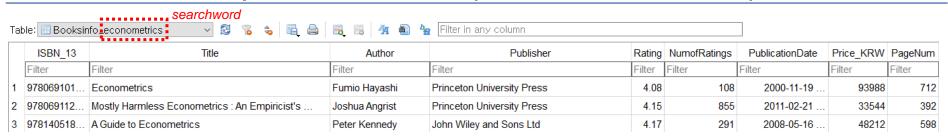


Store stage: Storing tables to SQLite DB

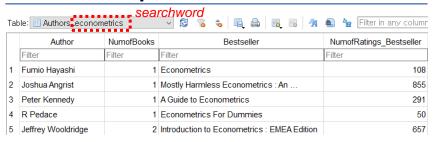
- Three tables with foreign key constraints for each searchword

■ Authors and Publishers tables are additionally created to arrange authors and publishers corresponding to the searchword, and show their bestseller and the number of ratings of the bestseller.

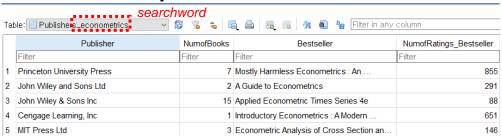
Sample of Booksinfo table (searchword: econometrics)



Sample of Authors table



Sample of Publishers table



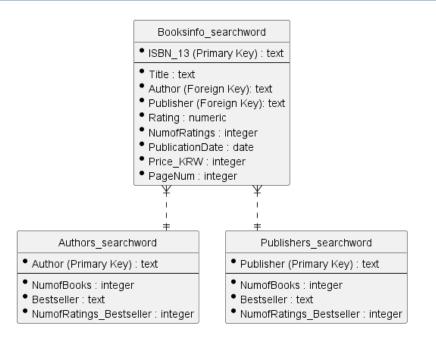


Store stage: Storing tables to SQLite DB

- Three tables with foreign key constraints for each searchword

■ The primary key of Booksinfo table is ISBN-13 (book identifier). The primary keys of Authors and Publishers tables are author and publisher, respectively, because these attributes are unique in each of these tables, though not unique in Booksinfo table. Author and publishers are foreign keys in Booksinfo table.

Entity-Relationship Diagram of the tables





Store stage: Storing reviews to Elasticsearch DB

- One index for each searchword

■ For each searchword, an index is created to store the description and reviews on the books (up to 30 for each) to Elasticsearch DB¹).

JSON Schema

```
Type: `object`
<i id="">path: #</i>
** Properties **
  <br/>
<br/>
d="#/properties/Description">Description</b>
     - Type: `string`
     - <i id="/properties/Description">path: #/properties/Description</i>
     - Length: ≥ 1
  <br/><br/>b id="#/properties/Review">Review</b>
     Type: `string`
     - <i id="/properties/Review">path: #/properties/Review</i>
     - Length: ≥ 1
  <br/><br/>b id="#/properties/Title">Title</b> `required`
     - Type: `string`
     - <i id="/properties/Title">path: #/properties/Title</i>
     - Length: ≥ 1
 - <b id="#/properties/URL">URL</b> `required`
     Type: `string`
     - <i id="/properties/URL">path: #/properties/URL</i>
      The value must match this pattern: `^https://www.bookdepository.com/`
```

Sample of index (searchword: econometrics)

```
"_index": "reviews_econometrics".searchword
"_type": "_doc",
"_id": "s_DaDYMBjmoGRA1XShfI",
"_score": 0.25247142,
"_ignored": [
    "Review.keyword"
],
    "Source": {
    "Title": "Econometrics",
    "URL": "https://www.bookdepository.com/Econometrics-Fumio-Hayashi
    /9780691010182?ref=grid-view&qid=1662384228079&sr=1-1",
    "Review": "I have some misgivings about the field of econometrics,
    fundamental elements are missing, and traditionally even if GMM
    estimation, is within the realm of admissable methods in statistics, it
    is quite fringe. This is also true of MA, ARMA and ARIMA for me, because
    in the case of economics they are not backed by fundamentals, nor do
    they elucidate them, given a theoretical mismatched. This is on some
    level, the same misgivings I have for Robert Lucas Jr.'s attempt to
    bridge micro to macro, through the use of statistical methods. There is
    some intuition or concept gap, where certain things are not being
    bridged. At least from what limited I have read. Perhaps, this is worthy
    of some further exploration."
}
```



Query stage: Sending queries to the DBs

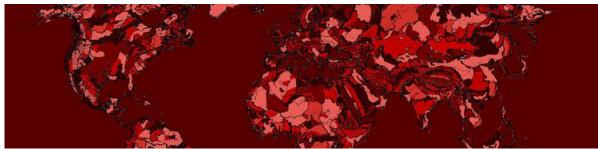
- Codes separated from the data pipeline
 - After the information of books for a given searchword is stored in the DBs, user can send queries to the DBs in separated python codes.
 - One python code is for SQLite DB, and the other python code is for Elasticsearch DB¹).
 - The results of the queries are saved as CSV files (SQLite) and JSON files (Elasticsearch).



Results











Data pipeline and query operation

- Confirmed to work well

- The data pipeline works well.
- Among the three stages of the pipeline, collect stage takes the most of the time.

Elapsed time: scraping 100 books for searchword "econometrics"

Stone	Collect	Process	Store	
Stage			SQLite	Elasticsearch
Time [sec.]	524.2	0.3	0.7	0.4

- For storing data to Elasticsearch DB, bulk upload (bulk function of helpers module) has been used instead of using PUT for every book, to achieve quicker upload of the set of many reviews.
- The separated codes for sending queries and saving the results also works well.