


Web Scrapping Wikipedia

Automation script which fetch title and content headers of wikipedia page using BeautifulSoup.

```

1 import bs4
2 import requests
3
4 res = requests.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)")
5
6 print(type(res))
7
8 print(res.text)
9
10 soup = bs4.BeautifulSoup(res.text, 'lxml')
11 print(type(soup))
12
13 title = soup.select('title')
14 print(title[0].getText())
15
16 print("Title is ")
17 print(title[0].getText())
18
19 arr = soup.select(".mw-headline")
20
21 for element in arr:
22     print(element.text)
  
```

Web page of the targeted wikipedia page



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Python (programming language)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Python is an [interpreted](#), [high-level](#), [general-purpose programming language](#). Created by [Guido van Rossum](#) and first released in 1991, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes [code readability](#), notably using [significant whitespace](#). It provides constructs that enable clear programming on both small and large scales.^[26] Van Rossum led the language community until July 2018.^{[27][28]}


Python is [dynamically typed](#) and [garbage-collected](#). It supports multiple [programming paradigms](#), including [procedural](#), [object-oriented](#), and [functional programming](#). Python features a comprehensive [standard library](#), and is referred to as "batteries included".^[29]

Python interpreters are available for many [operating systems](#). CPython, the [reference implementation](#) of Python, is [open-source software](#)^[30] and has a community-based development model. Python and CPython are managed by the non-profit [Python Software Foundation](#).

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Python



Paradigm Multi-paradigm: functional, imperative, object-oriented, reflective

Designed by Guido van Rossum

Developer Python Software Foundation

First appeared 1990; 29 years ago^[1]

Stable release 3.7.3 / 25 March 2019; 32 days ago^[2]
2.7.16 / 3 March 2019; 54 days ago^[3]

Typing discipline Duck, dynamic, gradual (since 3.5)^[4]

License Python Software Foundation License

Filename extensions .py, .pyc, .pyd, .pyo (prior to 3.5),^[5] .pyw, .pyz (since 3.5)^[6]

Website www.python.org

Major implementations

- CPython, PyPy, Stackless Python, MicroPython, CircuitPython, IronPython, Jython

Dialects

- Cython, RPython

Influenced by

- ABC,^[7] ALGOL 68,^[8] APL^[9] C,^[10] C++,^[11] CLU,^[12] Dylan,^[13] Haskell,^[14] Icon,^[15]

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हिन्दी

മലയാളം

मराठी

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தமிழ்

తెలుగు

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History

Main article: *History of Python*

Python was conceived in the late 1980s^[31] by Guido van Rossum at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands as a successor to the ABC language (itself inspired by SETL)^[32], capable of **exception handling** and interfacing with the Amoeba operating system.^[7] Its implementation began in December 1989.^[33] Van Rossum's long influence on Python is reflected in the title given to him by the Python community: *Benevolent Dictator For Life* (BDFL) – a post from which he gave himself permanent vacation on July 12, 2018.^[34]

Python 2.0 was released on 16 October 2000 with many major new features, including a **cycle-detecting garbage collector** and support for **Unicode**.^[35]

Python 3.0 was released on 3 December 2008. It was a major revision of the language that is not completely **backward-compatible**.^[36] Many of its major features were **backported** to Python 2.6.x^[37] and 2.7.x version code to Python 3.^[38]

Python 2.7's **end-of-life** date was initially set as 2019, but was later extended to 2020. In January 2017, Google announced that a large body of existing code could not easily be forward-ported to Python 3, and that Python 2 would be maintained to improve performance under concurrent workloads.^[41]

Features and philosophy

Python is a **multi-paradigm programming language**. **Object-oriented programming** and **structured programming** are fully supported, and many of its features support **functional programming** and **aspect-oriented programming** (including by **metaprogramming**^[42] and **metaobjects** (magic methods)).^[43] Many other paradigms are supported via extensions, including **design by contract**^{[44][45]} and **logic programming**.^[46]

Python uses **dynamic typing**, and a combination of **reference counting** and a cycle-detecting garbage collector for **memory management**. It also features **dynamic name resolution** (late binding), which binds method and variable names during program execution.

Python's design offers some support for **functional programming** in the **Lisp** tradition. It has **filter**, **map**, and **reduce** functions; **list comprehensions**, **dictionaries**, **sets** and **generator expressions**.^[47] The standard library has two modules (itertools and functools) that implement functional tools borrowed from **Haskell** and **Standard ML**.^[48]

The language's core philosophy is summarized in the document *The Zen of Python* (PEP 20), which includes **aphorisms** such as:^[49]

- Beautiful is better than ugly
- Explicit is better than implicit

Java,^[10] Lisp,^[17] Modula-3,^[11] Perl, Standard ML^[9]

Influenced

Apache Groovy, Boo, Cobra, CoffeeScript,^[18]

D, F#, Genie,^[19] Go, JavaScript,^{[20][21]}

Julia,^[22] Nim, Ring,^[23] Ruby,^[24] Swift^[25]

Python Programming at Wikibooks

Guido van Rossum at OSCON 2006.

Output of above script

```

<class 'bs4.BeautifulSoup'>
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