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Headless chrome/chromium automation library (unofficial port of puppeteer)

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**README.md**

# pyppeteer

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Unofficial Python port of [puppeteer](#) JavaScript (headless) chrome/chromium browser automation library.

- Free software: MIT license (including the work distributed under the Apache 2.0 license)
- Documentation: <https://miyakogi.github.io/pyppeteer>

## Installation

pyppeteer requires python 3.6+. (experimentally supports python 3.5)

Install by pip from PyPI:

```
python3 -m pip install pyppeteer
```

or install latest version from [github](#):

```
python3 -m pip install -U git+https://github.com/miyakogi/pyppeteer.git@dev
```

## Usage

**Note:** When you run pyppeteer first time, it downloads a recent version of Chromium (~100MB). If you don't prefer this behavior, run `pyppeteer-install` command before running scripts which uses pyppeteer.

**Example:** open web page and take a screenshot.

```
import asyncio
from pyppeteer import launch

async def main():
    browser = await launch()
    page = await browser.newPage()
    await page.goto('http://example.com')
    await page.screenshot({'path': 'example.png'})
    await browser.close()

asyncio.get_event_loop().run_until_complete(main())
```

**Example:** evaluate script on the page.

```
import asyncio
from pyppeteer import launch

async def main():
    browser = await launch()
    page = await browser.newPage()
    await page.goto('http://example.com')
    await page.screenshot({'path': 'example.png'})

    dimensions = await page.evaluate("""() => {
        return {
            width: document.documentElement.clientWidth,
            height: document.documentElement.clientHeight,
            deviceScaleFactor: window.devicePixelRatio,
        }
    }""")

    print(dimensions)
    # >>> {'width': 800, 'height': 600, 'deviceScaleFactor': 1}
    await browser.close()

asyncio.get_event_loop().run_until_complete(main())
```

pyppeteer has almost same API as puppeteer. More APIs are listed in the [document](#).

[pyppeteer's document](#) and [troubleshooting](#) are also useful for pyppeteer users.

## Differences between puppeteer and pyppeteer

pyppeteer is to be as similar as puppeteer, but some differences between python and JavaScript make it difficult.

These are differences between puppeteer and pyppeteer.

## Keyword arguments for options

Pyppeteer uses object (dictionary in python) for passing options to functions/methods. Pyppeteer accepts both dictionary and keyword arguments for options.

Dictionary style option (similar to puppeteer):

```
browser = await launch({'headless': True})
```

Keyword argument style option (more pythonic, isn't it?):

```
browser = await launch(headless=True)
```

## Element selector method name ( \$ -> querySelector )

In python, \$ is not usable for method name. So pyppeteer uses `page.querySelector()` / `Page.querySelectorAll()` / `Page.xpath()` instead of `Page.$()` / `Page.$$()` / `Page.$x()`. Pyppeteer also has shorthands for these methods, `Page.J()`, `Page.JJ()`, and `Page.Jx()`.

## Arguments of Page.evaluate() and Page.querySelectorEval()

Pyppeteer's version of `evaluate()` takes JavaScript raw function or string of JavaScript expression, but pyppeteer takes string of JavaScript. JavaScript strings can be function or expression. Pyppeteer tries to automatically detect if the string is function or expression, but sometimes it fails. If expression string is treated as function and error is raised, add `force_expr=True` option, which forces pyppeteer to treat the string as expression.

Sample to get page content:

```
content = await page.evaluate('document.body.textContent', force_expr=True)
```

Sample to get element's inner text:

```
element = await page.querySelector('h1')
title = await page.evaluate('(element) => element.textContent', element)
```

## Future Plan

- .. Catch up development of puppeteer
  - Not intend to add original API which puppeteer does not have

## Credits

This package was created with [Cookiecutter](#) and the [audreyr/cookiecutter-pypackage](#) project template.

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