

HTTP Requests

1405

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Required Python Libraries for Today

Main libraries: json, requests, csv, Beautiful Soup (bs4), pyjsonviewer

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import pyjsonviewer
import json
import csv
```

Recurring libraries (we'll see a lot more of later): numpy, pandas, matplotlib

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

If a **module** is not yet installed, you can type **%pip install module** inline in your Jupyter Notebook to install it

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

- URLs are a standardized way to identify an Internet-based resource (e.g., a website)
- Webpage addresses are expressed as URLs:



Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

`https://www.hhs.se/en/outreach/career-management/for-students/`

domain

- Top-level domain: “se”
- Second-level domain: “hhs”
- Third-level domain: “www”

Can have multiple third-level domains for the same company’s website, e.g., “community.spotify.com”, “developer.spotify.com”, etc.

HTTP Request: Response Status Code

```
import requests
response = requests.get('https://www.hhs.se/en/outreach/career-
management/for-students')
response.status_code
```

This is going to return 200

200: OK

If the input URL is invalid, you'll
get the client error of 404

404: Not Found

Status Code	
1xx	Informational
2xx	Successful
3xx	Redirect
4xx	Client error
5xx	Server error

HTTP Request: Response Headers

```
import requests
response = requests.get('https://www.hhs.se/en/outreach/career-
management/for-students')
response.headers
```

Date the request was sent:
'Fri, 06 Dec 2024 13:41:40 GMT'

Type of data in response:
'text/html; charset=utf-8'

→ Thus, we can use the attribute
`response.text` to display the
body of the HTML webpage

```
{'Cache-Control': 'private', 'Content-Type':  
'text/html; charset=utf-8', 'Content-Encoding':  
'gzip', 'Vary': 'Accept-Encoding', 'Server':  
'Microsoft-IIS/10.0', 'Set-Cookie':  
'ASP.NET_SessionId=ytuxhmjqz00u504vw4l44ptq; path=/;  
HttpOnly; SameSite=Lax', 'X-AspNetMvc-Version': '5.2',  
'X-AspNet-Version': '4.0.30319', 'X-Content-Type-  
Options': 'nosniff', 'Strict-Transport-Security':  
'max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains', 'Feature-  
Policy': 'fullscreen *', 'Date': 'Fri, 06 Dec 2024  
13:41:40 GMT', 'Content-Length': '3/608'}
```

HTTP Request: Response Text

```
import requests
response = requests.get('https://www.hhs.se/en/outreach/career-
management/for-students')
```

Get the body of the HTML page:

```
In [64]: response.text
```

HTTP Request: Response Text (HTML)

```
import requests
response = requests.get('https://www.hhs.se/en/outreach/career-
management/for-students')
```

Get the body of the HTML page:

→ A typical example of semi-structured data

```
In [64]: response.text
```

**Let's
explore
its
structure
further...**

HTTP Request: HTML Tree Structure

Print the tree structure, and the first 500 character of every piece of text within the HTML page:

Career support for students

From mentorship programs to individual coaching, we are dedicated to helping students figure out what they actually want to do.

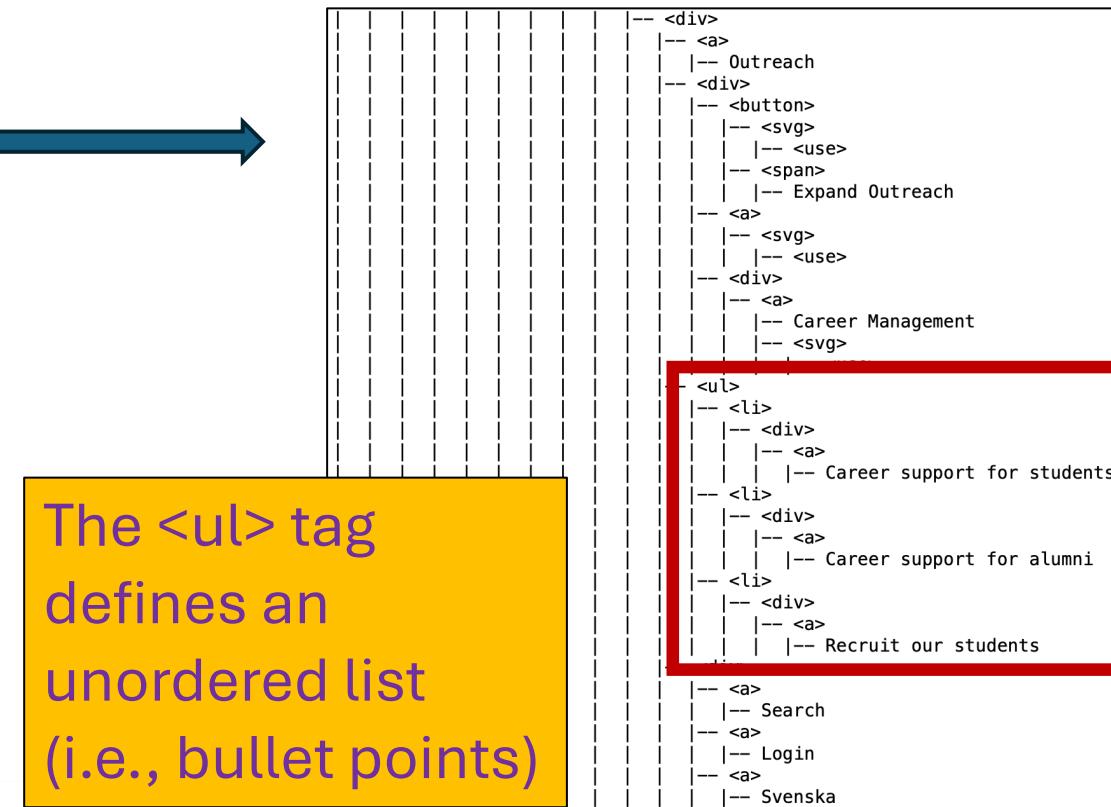
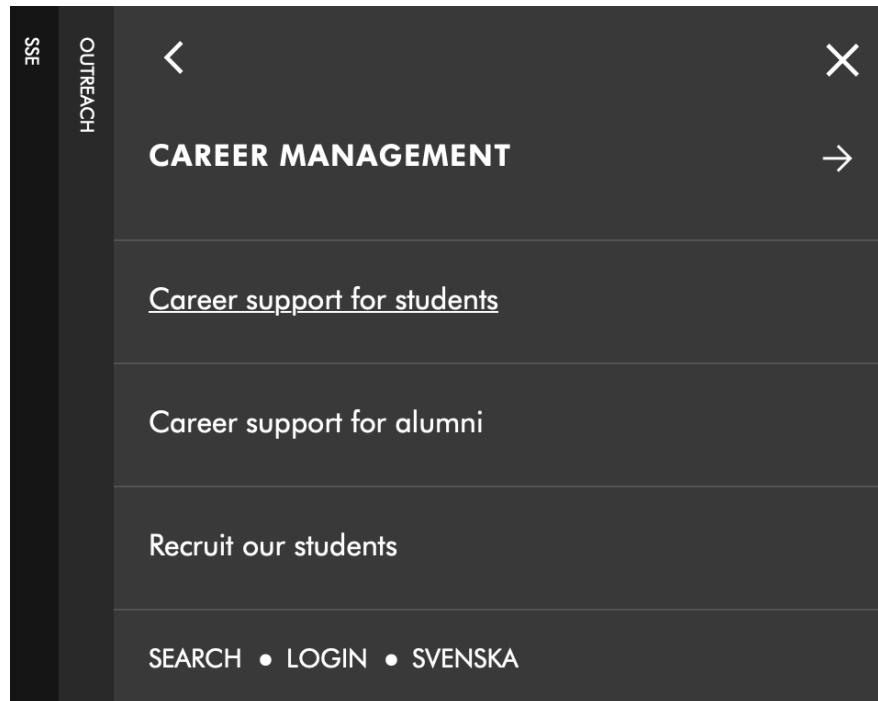
The `<main>` tag specifies the main content of the HTML document and should be unique.



```
-- <main>
  -- <div>
    -- <ul>
      -- <li>
        -- <a>
          |   -- SSE
      -- <li>
        -- <a>
          |   -- Outreach
      -- <li>
        -- <a>
          |   -- Career Management
      -- <li>
        -- <a>
          |   -- Career support for students
    -- <article>
      -- <h1>
        |   -- Career support for students
      -- <div>
        |   -- From mentorship programs to individual coaching, we are dedicated to helping students figure out what they actually want to do.
```

HTTP Request: HTML Tree Structure

Print the tree structure, and the first 500 character of every piece of text within the HTML page:



HTTP Request: HTML Tree Structure

Print the tree structure, and the first 500 character of every piece of text within the HTML page:

