

# [301] Web 1

Tyler Caraza-Harter

# Learning Objectives Today

Motivation

Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

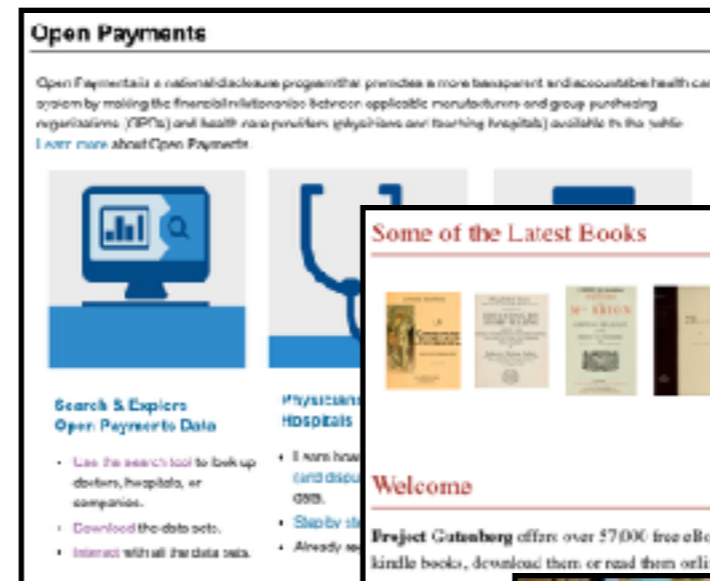
# Data Science and the Internet

There are tons of online sources of data

- Examples: <https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs301/fall18/datasets.html>

Wide range of topics

- healthcare
- roads and city planning
- astronomy
- population
- business
- entertainment
- education
- etc



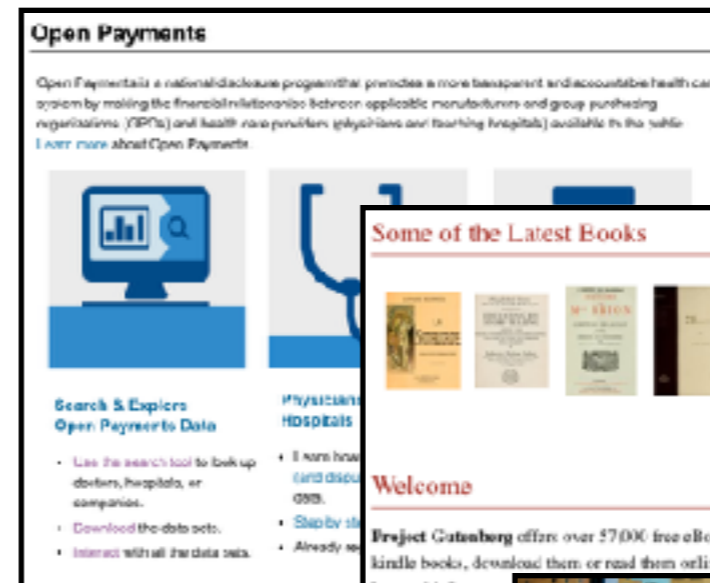
# Data Science and the Internet

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Wide range of topics

- healthcare
- roads and city planning
- astronomy
- population
- business
- entertainment
- education
- etc



Why not just download data by hand?

# Motivation: too much data

What if you're analyzing language trends over time?

- Dataset: Project Gutenberg has 57K free books
- Too much work to download one by one

## Some of the Latest Books



### Welcome

**Project Gutenberg** offers over 57,000 free eBooks. Choose among free epub books, free kindle books, download them or read them online. You will find the world's great literature here, with focus on older works for which copyright has expired. Thousands of volunteers digitized and diligently proofread the eBooks, for enjoyment and education.

No fee or registration is required. If you find Project Gutenberg useful, please consider a small [donation](#), to help Project Gutenberg digitize more books, maintain our online presence, and improve Project Gutenberg programs and offerings. Other ways to help include [digitizing more books](#), [recording audio books](#), or [reporting errors](#).



Project Gutenberg  
Mobile Site

# Learning Objectives Today

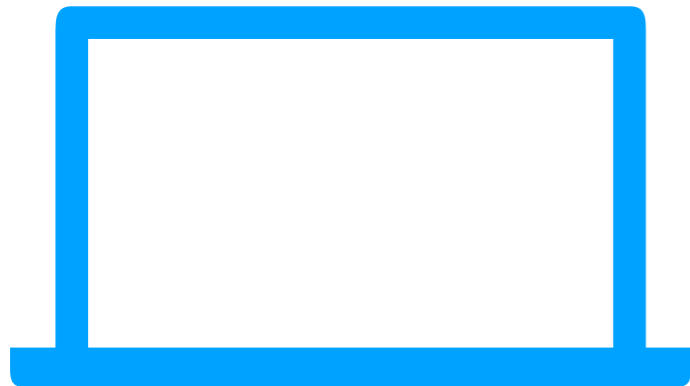
Motivation

Networking Basics

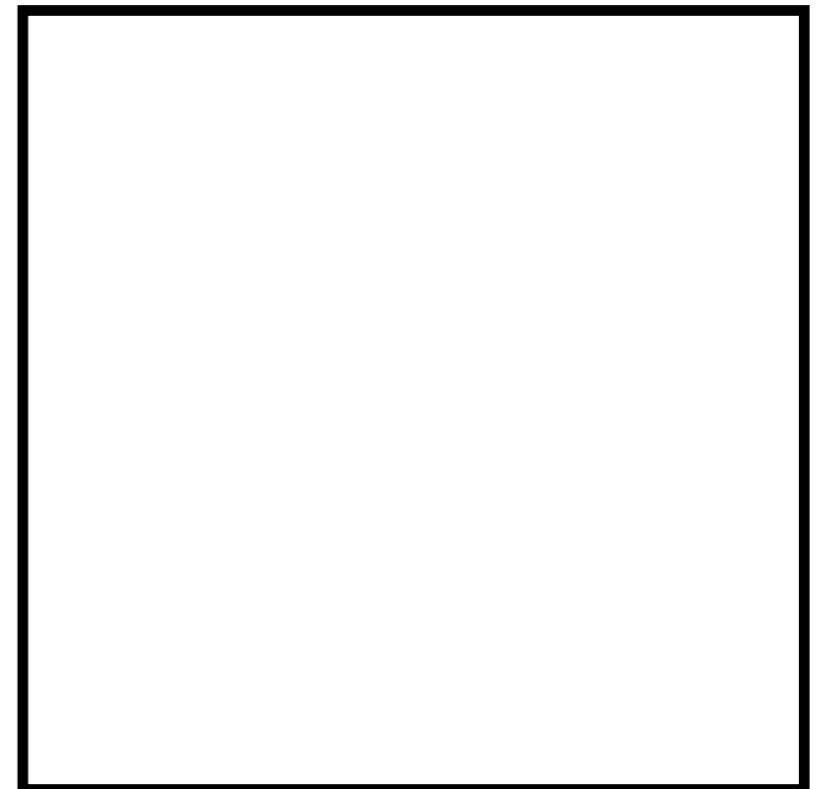
HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

# Networking Basics



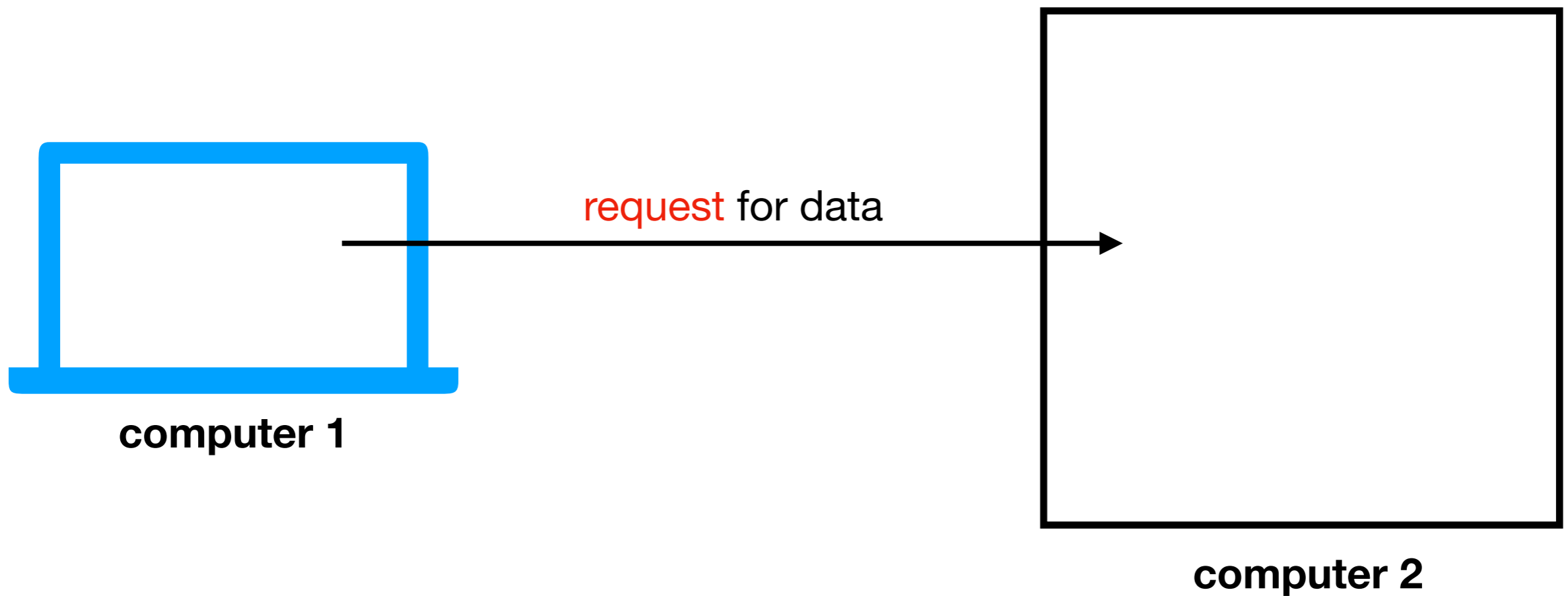
**computer 1**



**computer 2**

Computers communicate over a network (e.g., the Internet)  
by sending messages to each other

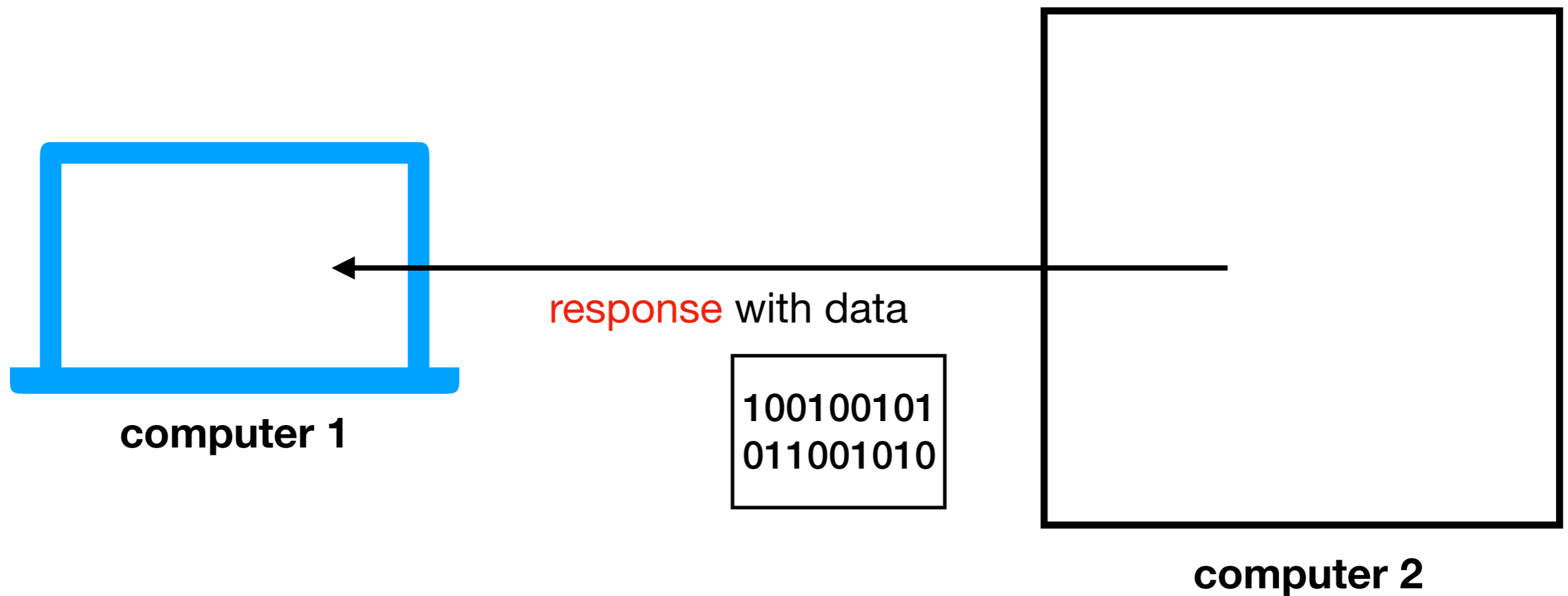
# Networking Basics



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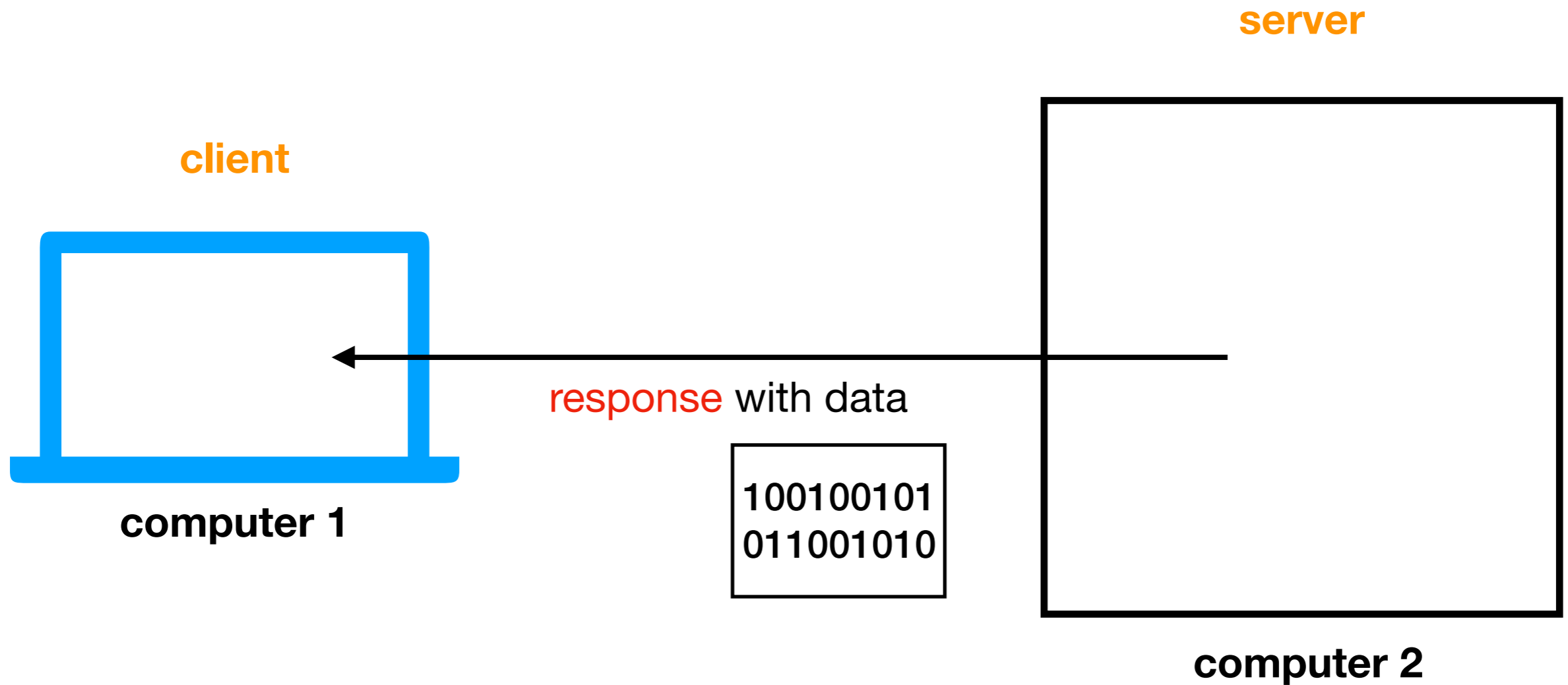


# Networking Basics



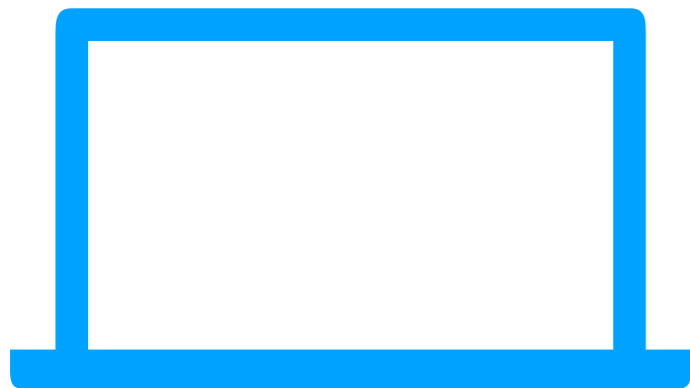
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# Networking Basics

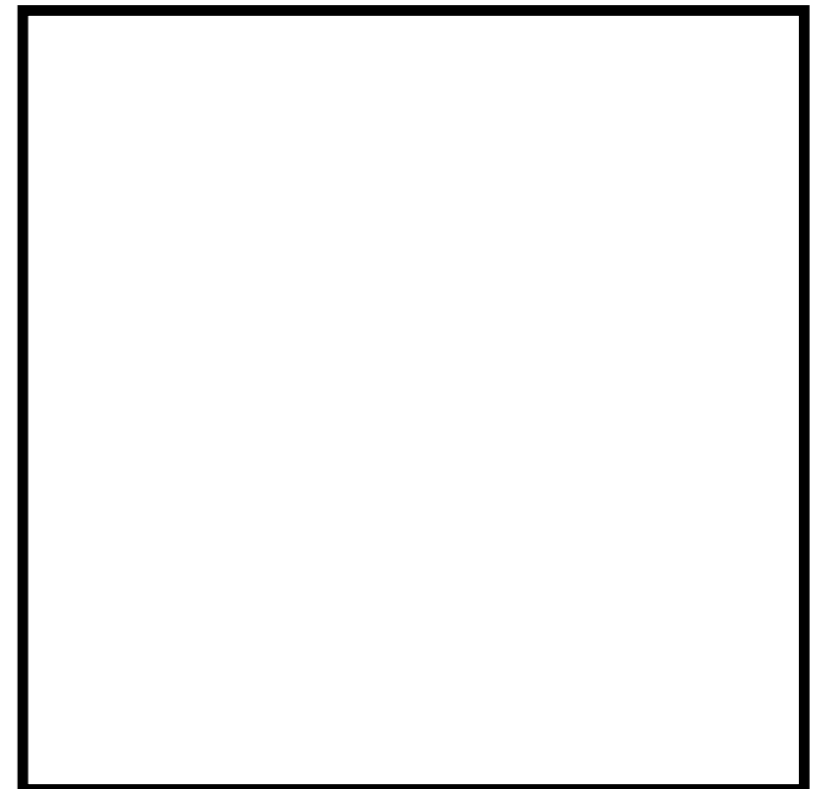


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# Networking Basics



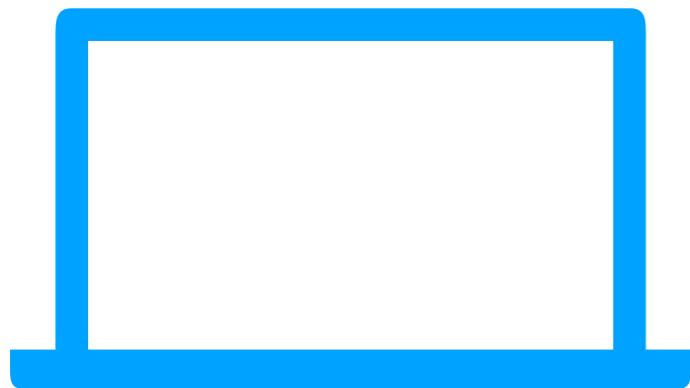
**computer 1**



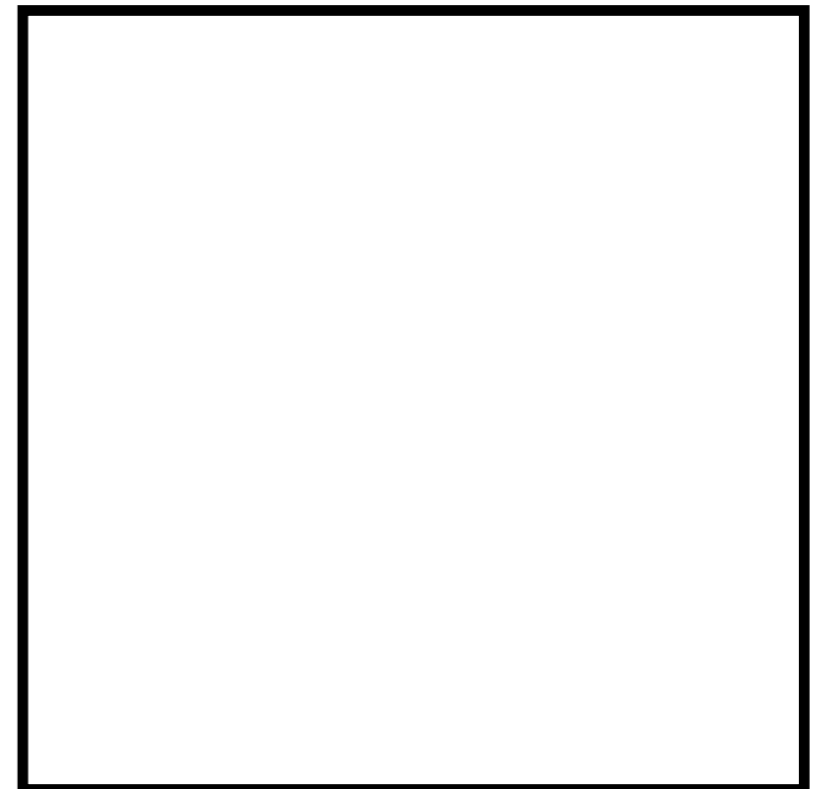
**computer 2**

**Challenge:** there are millions of computers.  
How do we indicate which machine should get our request?

# Internet Protocol



**computer 1**

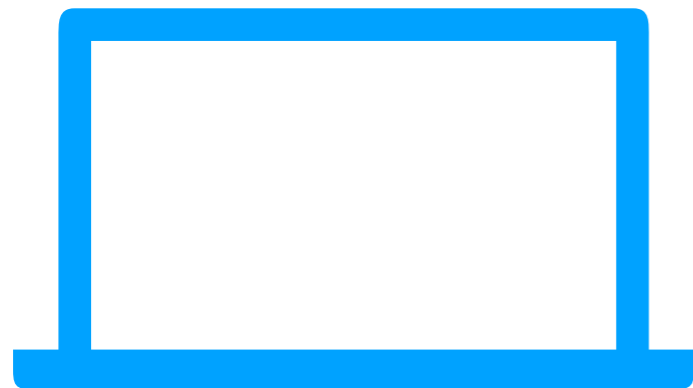


**computer 2**

**Solution:** every machine\* has an IP address (Internet Protocol).  
Requests are sent to a specific IP address.

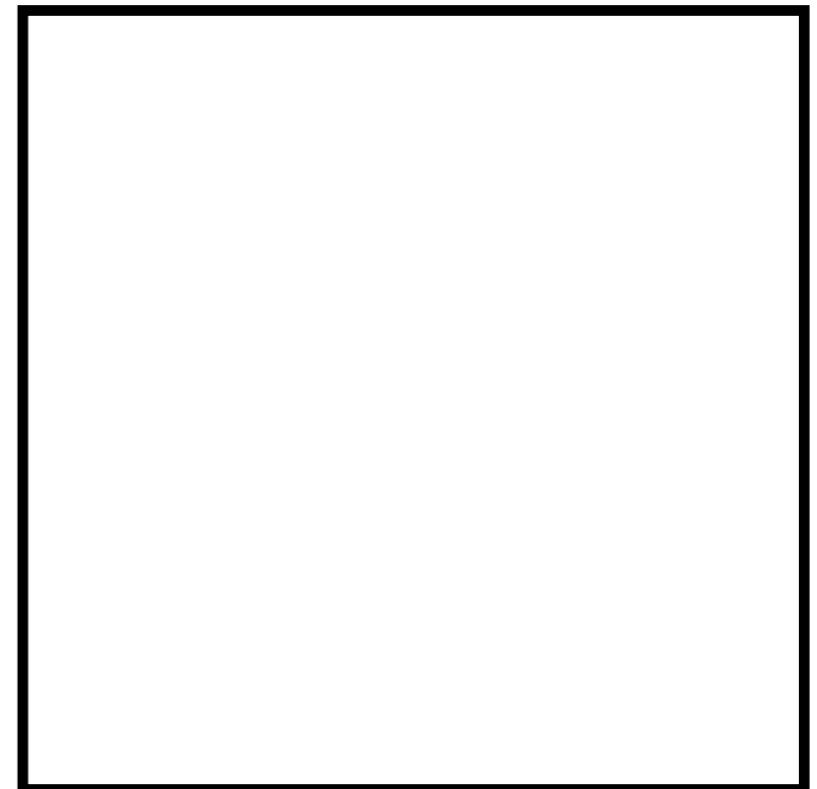
\*some machines have more multiple addresses

# Internet Protocol



**computer 1**

address: 18.216.110.65

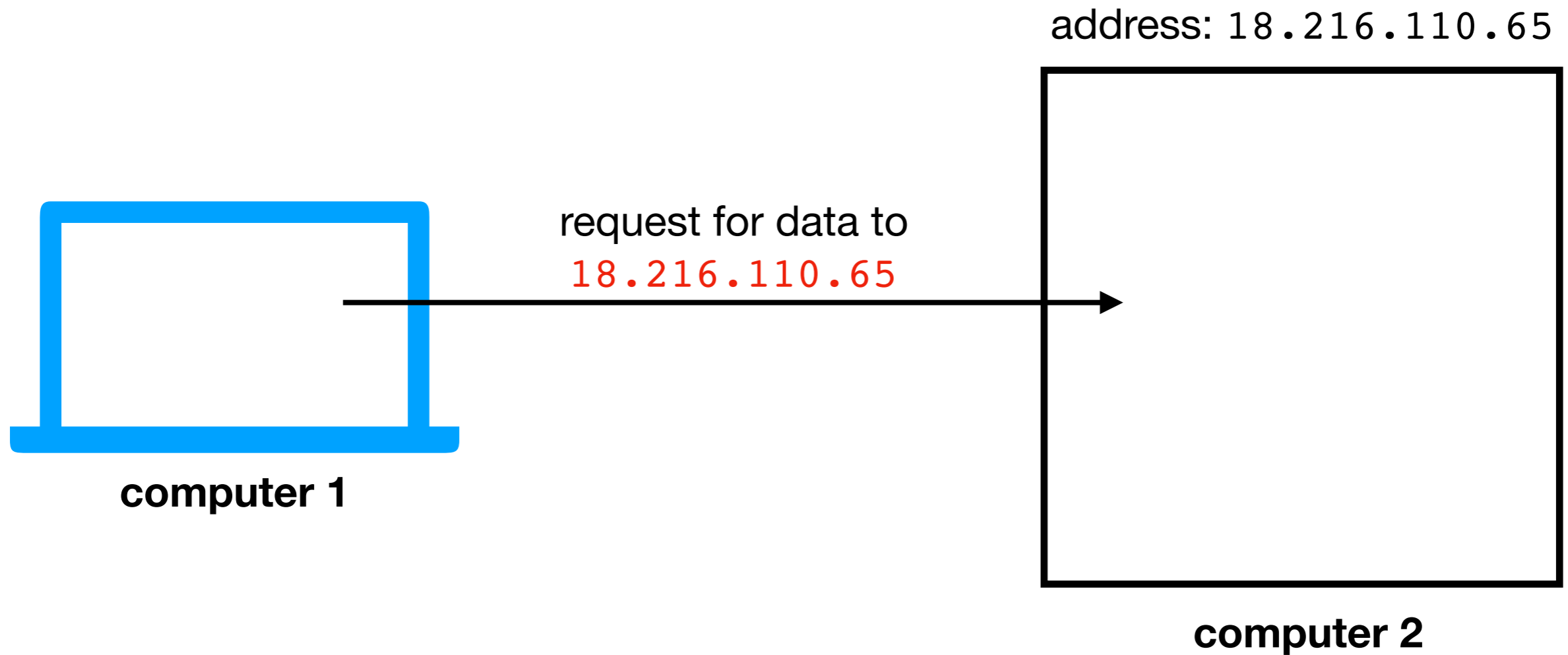


**computer 2**

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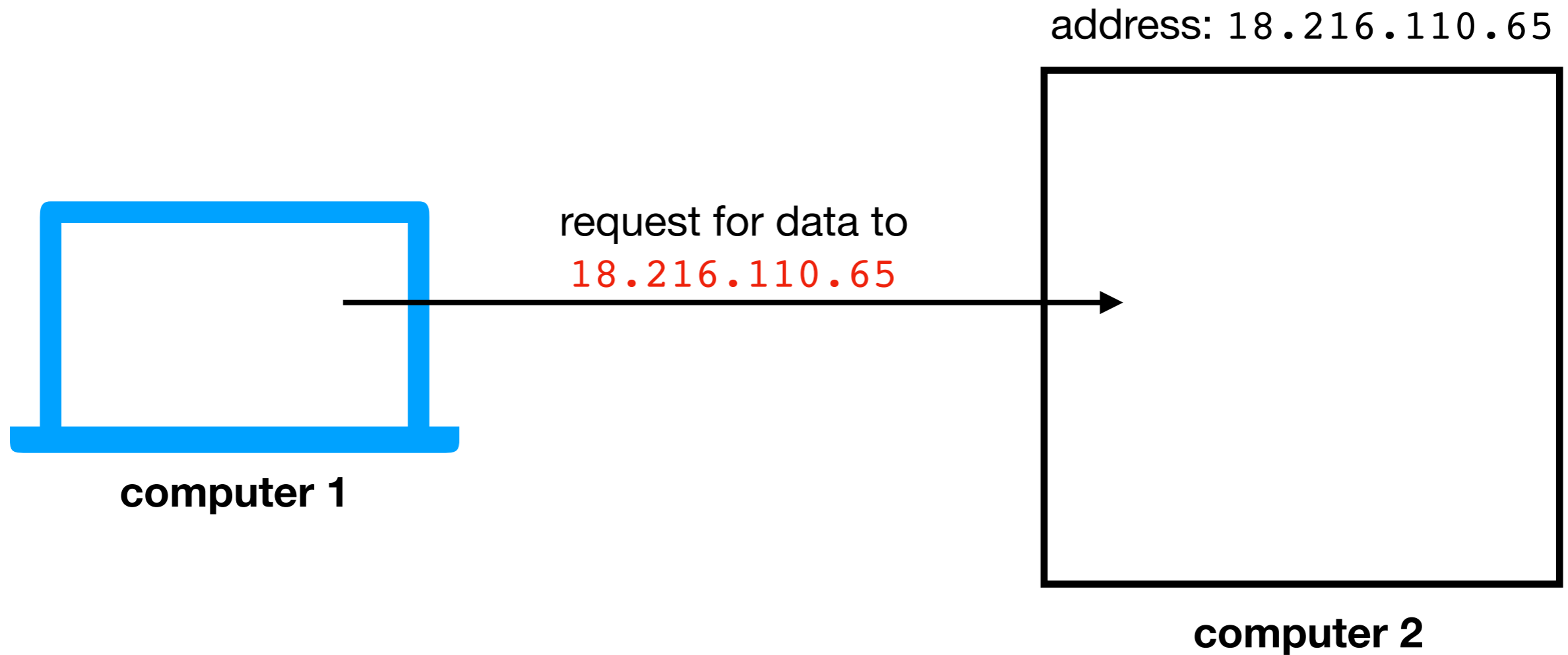
# Internet Protocol



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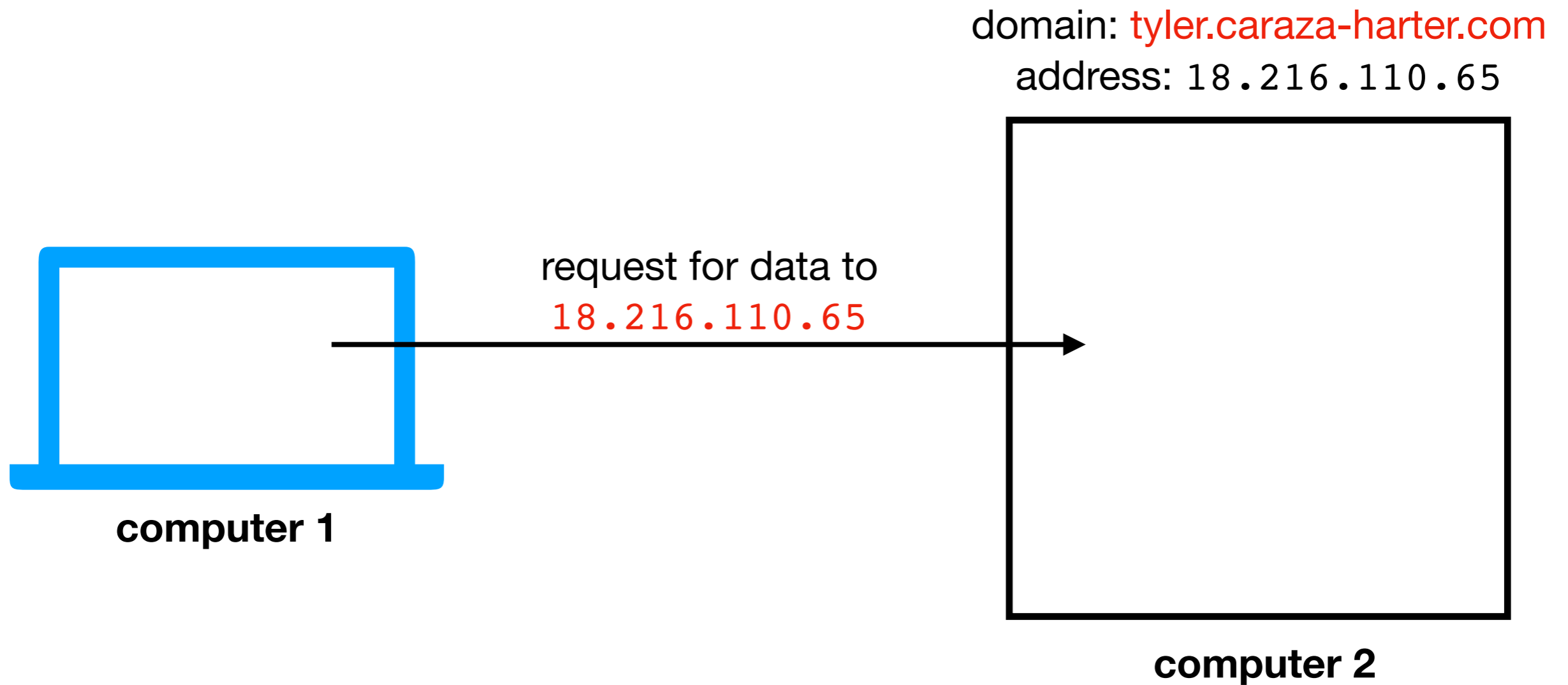
\*some machines have more multiple addresses

# Internet Protocol



**Challenge:** it's hard to remember IP addresses.  
Imagine you had to type a number instead of [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)!

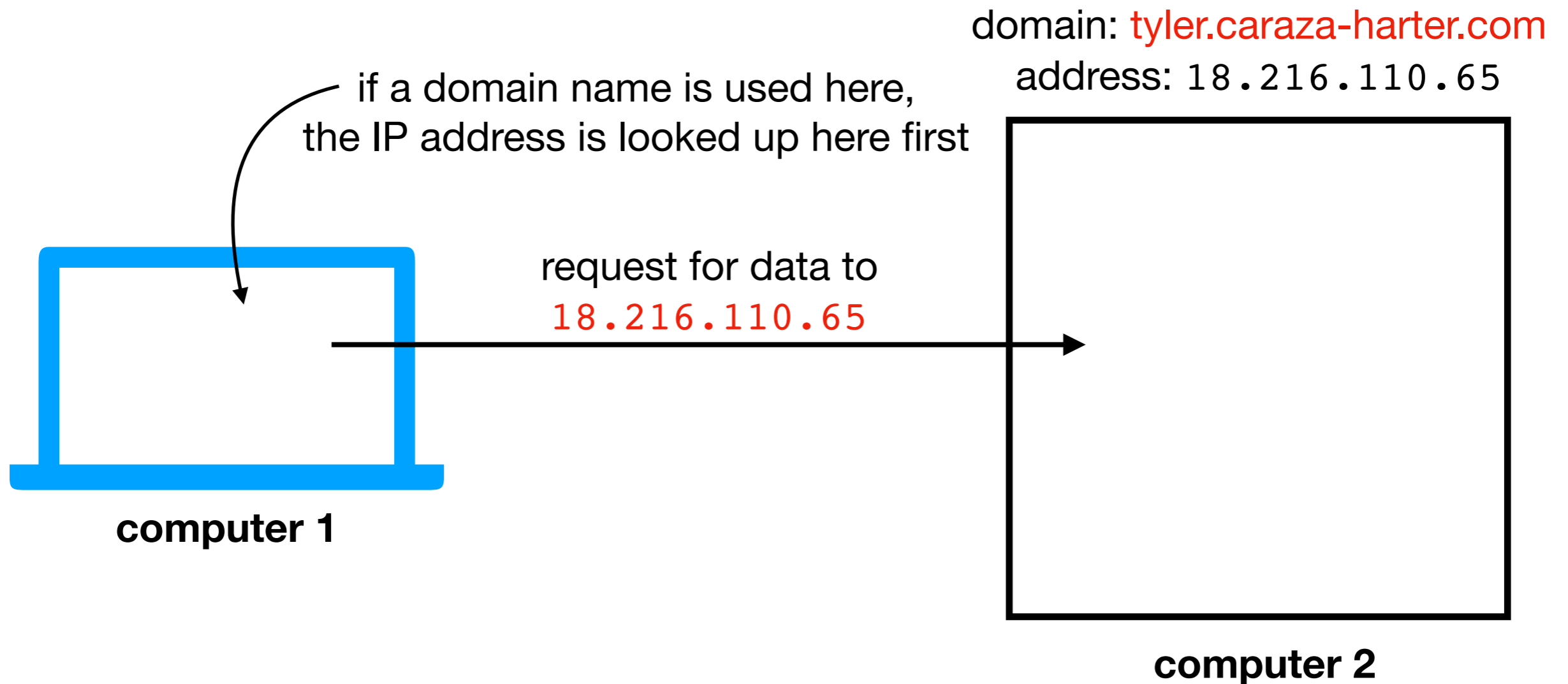
# Domain Names



**Solution:** use “nicknames” (called domain names)  
for IP addresses of machines that serve data

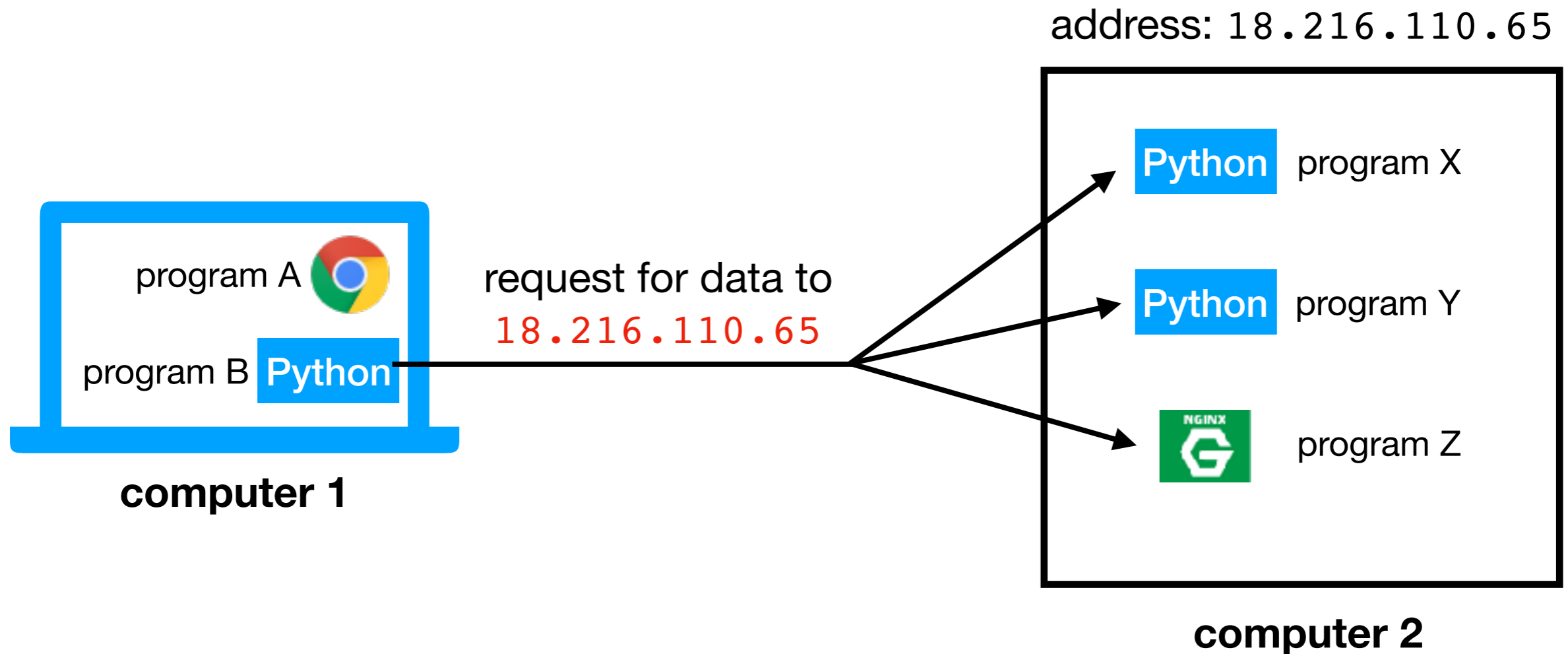


# Domain Names



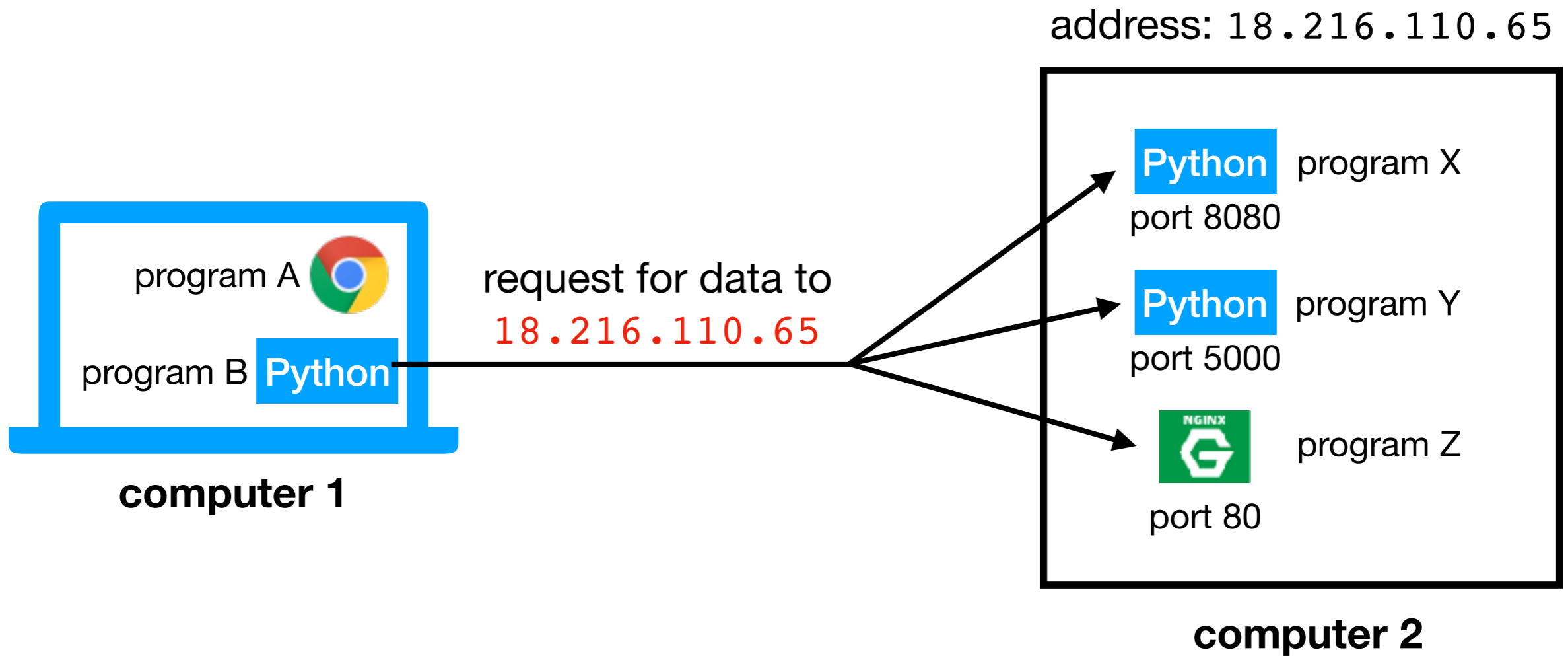
**Solution:** use “nicknames” (called domain names)  
for IP addresses of machines that serve data

# Port Numbers



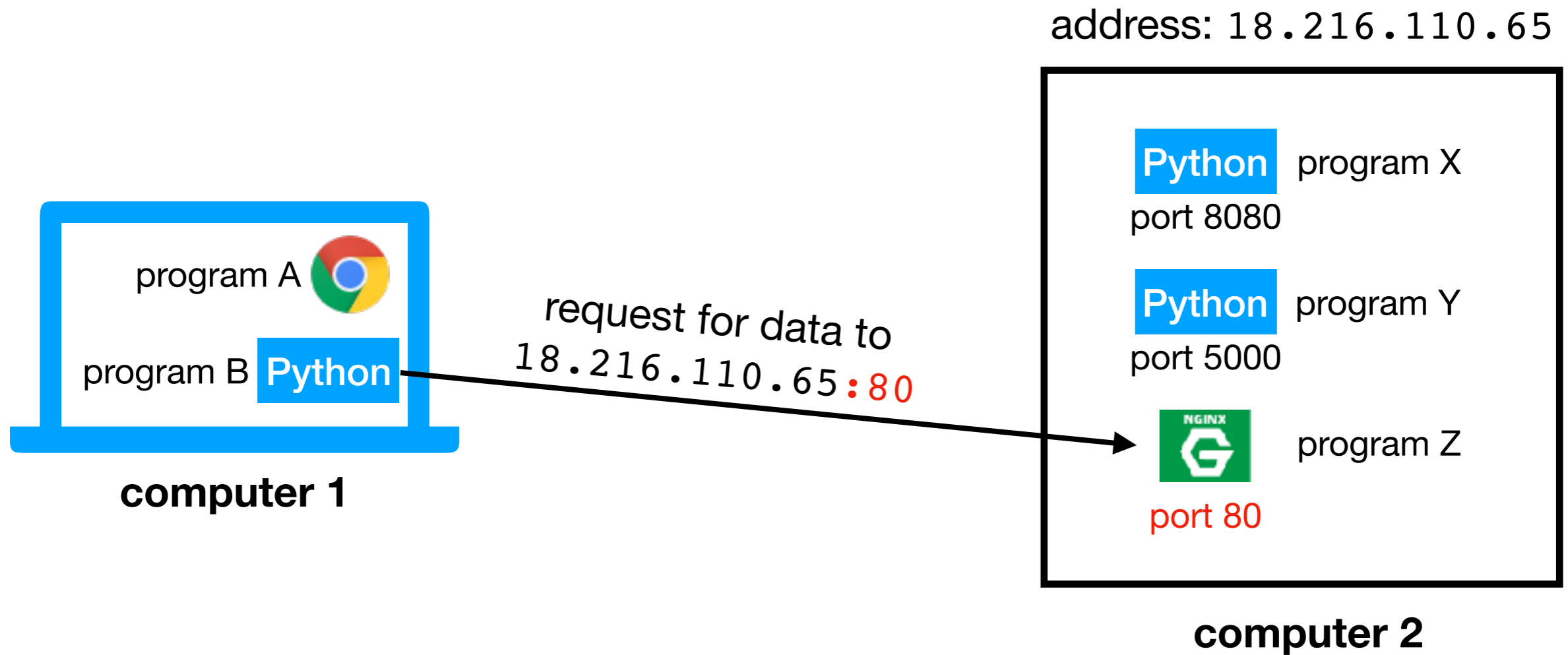
**Challenge:** there may be multiple programs running on each computer.  
How do we get the messages to the right program?

# Port Numbers



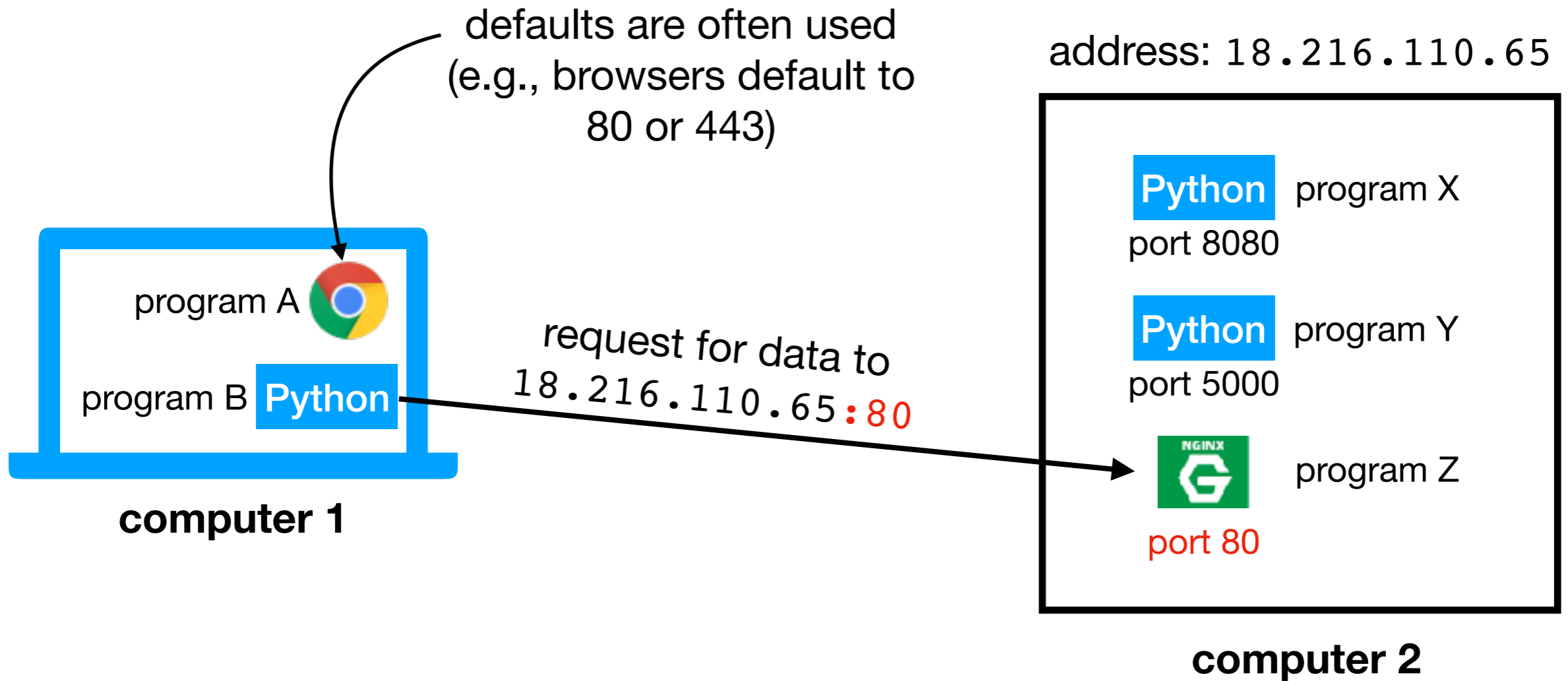
**Solution:** give each program a unique ID (called a “port number”)  
(like apartment numbers)

# Port Numbers

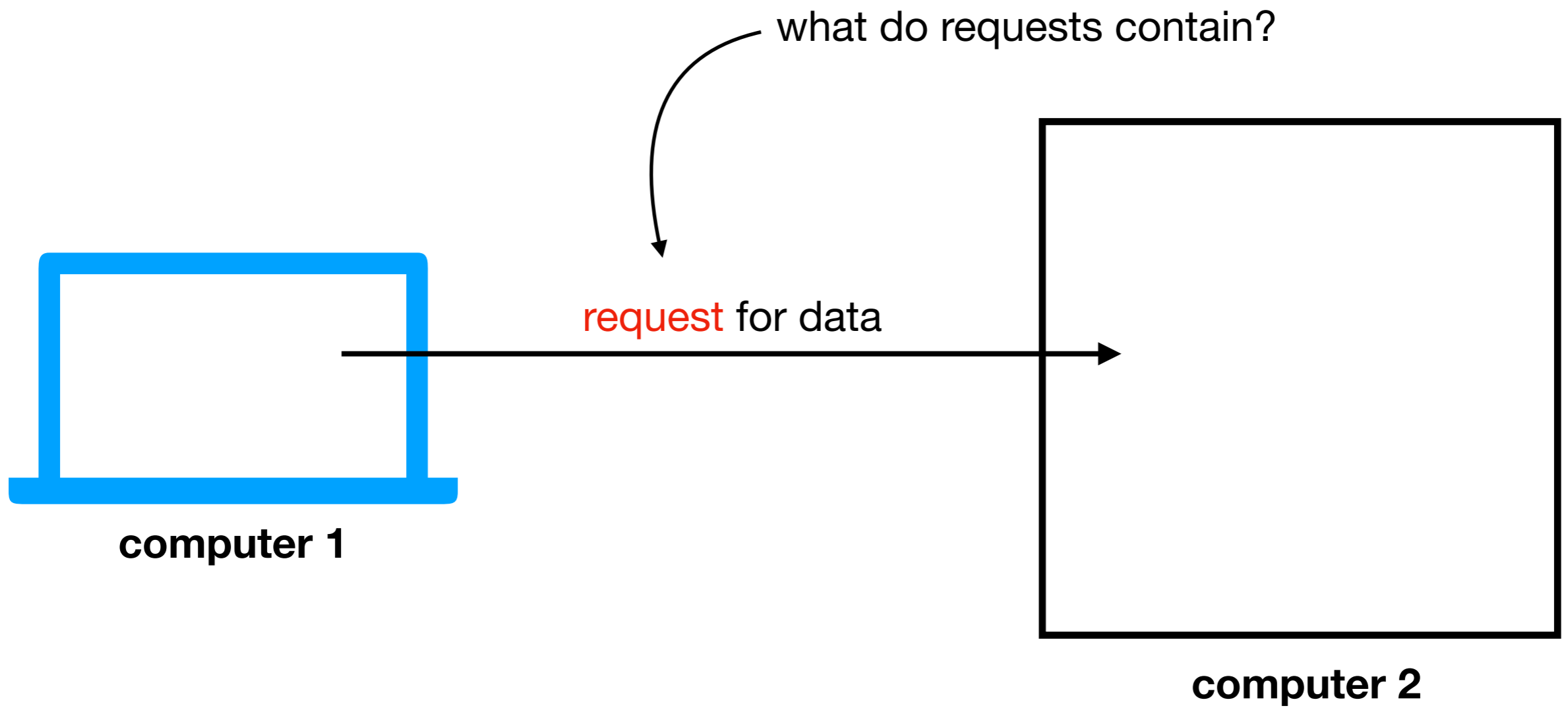


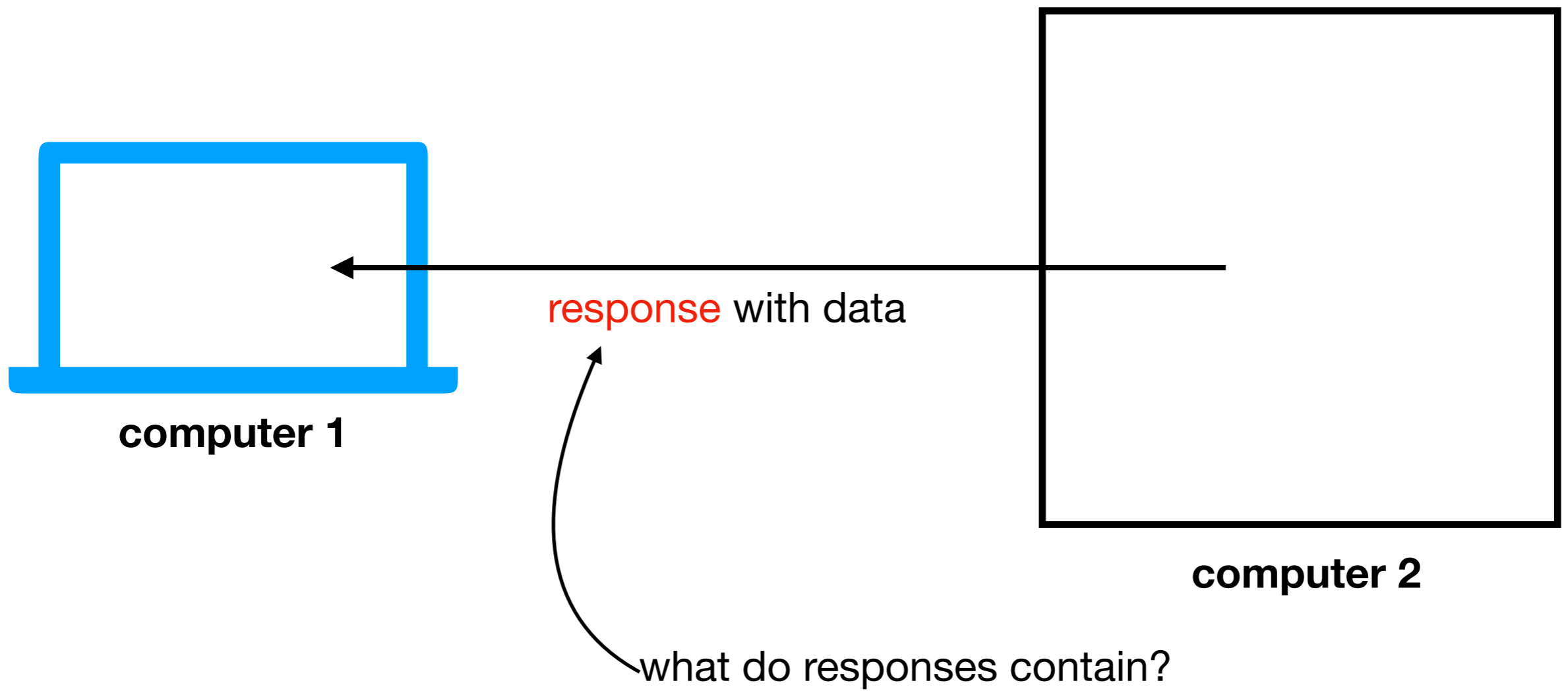
**Solution:** specify port number in request

# Port Numbers



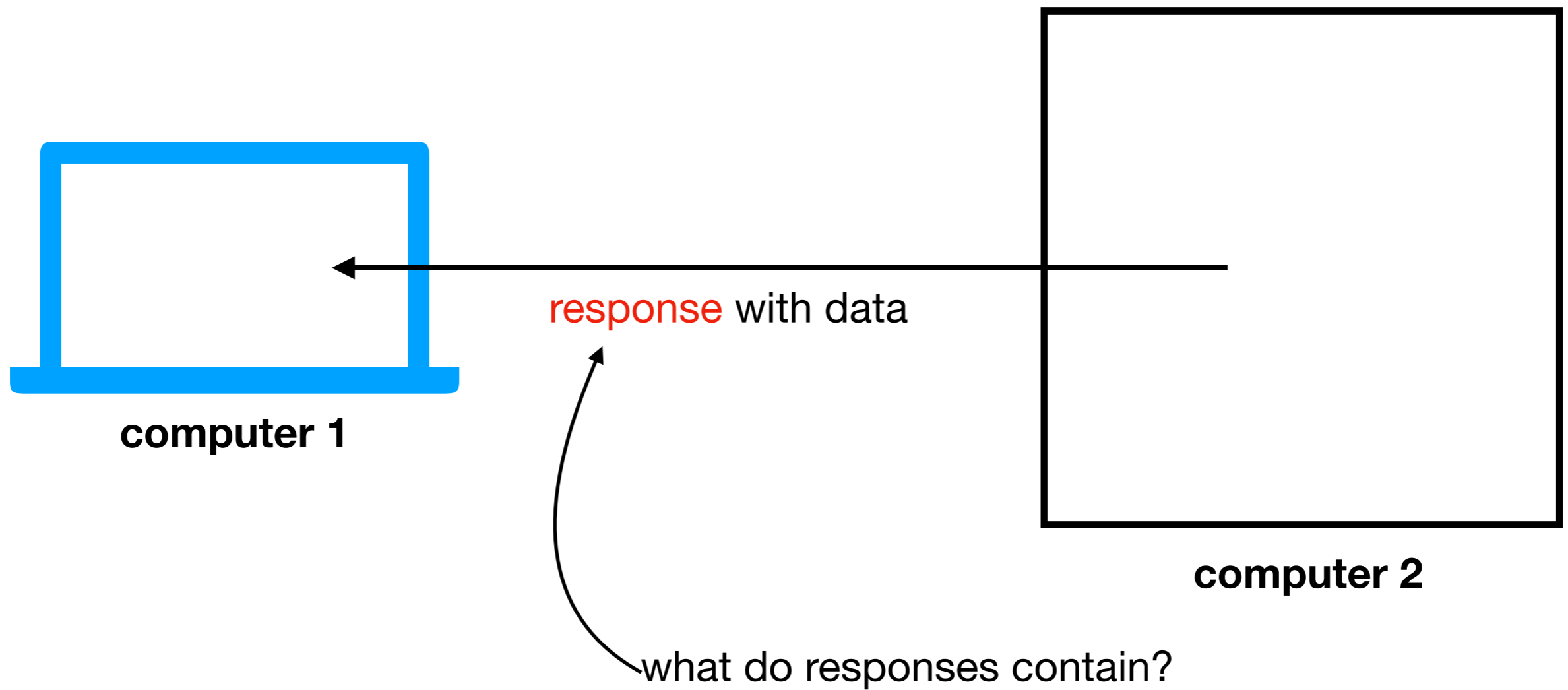
**Solution:** specify port number in request





depends on application! (video chat, web browsing, etc)

we'll only consider **web applications** for this semester





# Learning Objectives Today

Motivation

Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

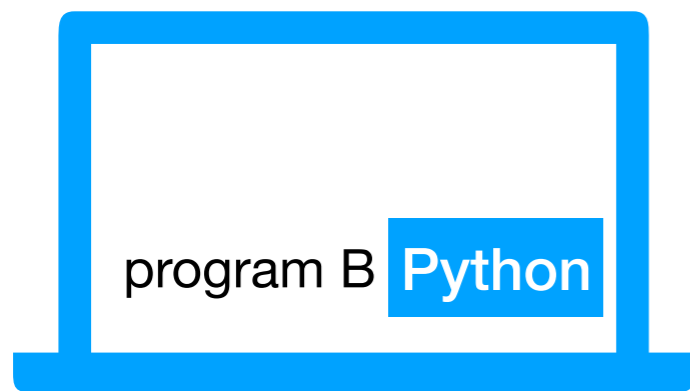
Requests Module

# HTTP

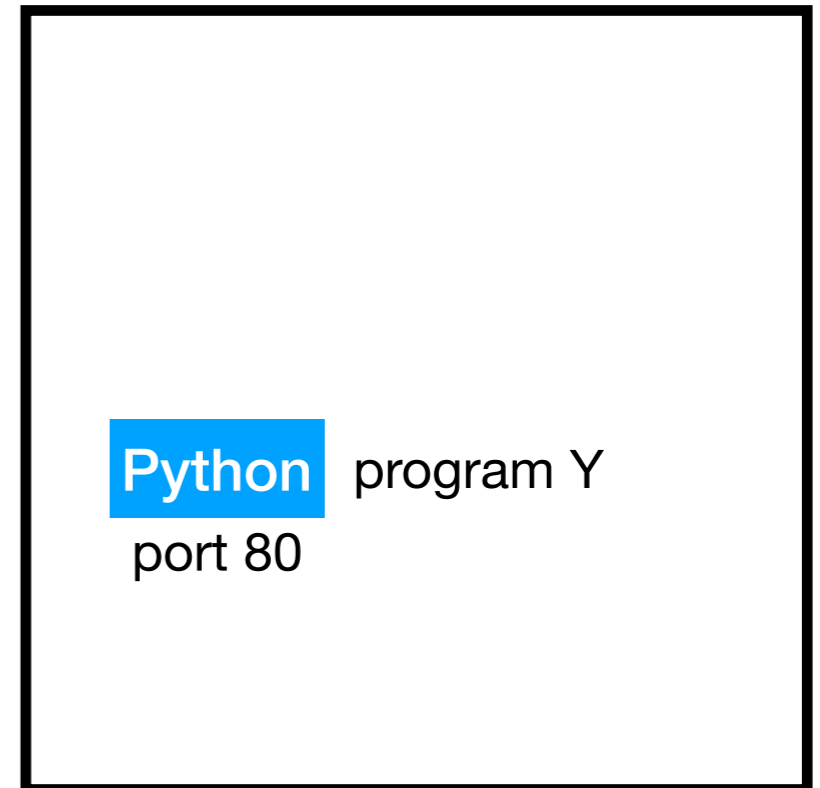
Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc

domain: example.com  
address: 12 . 34 . 56 . 78



**computer 1**



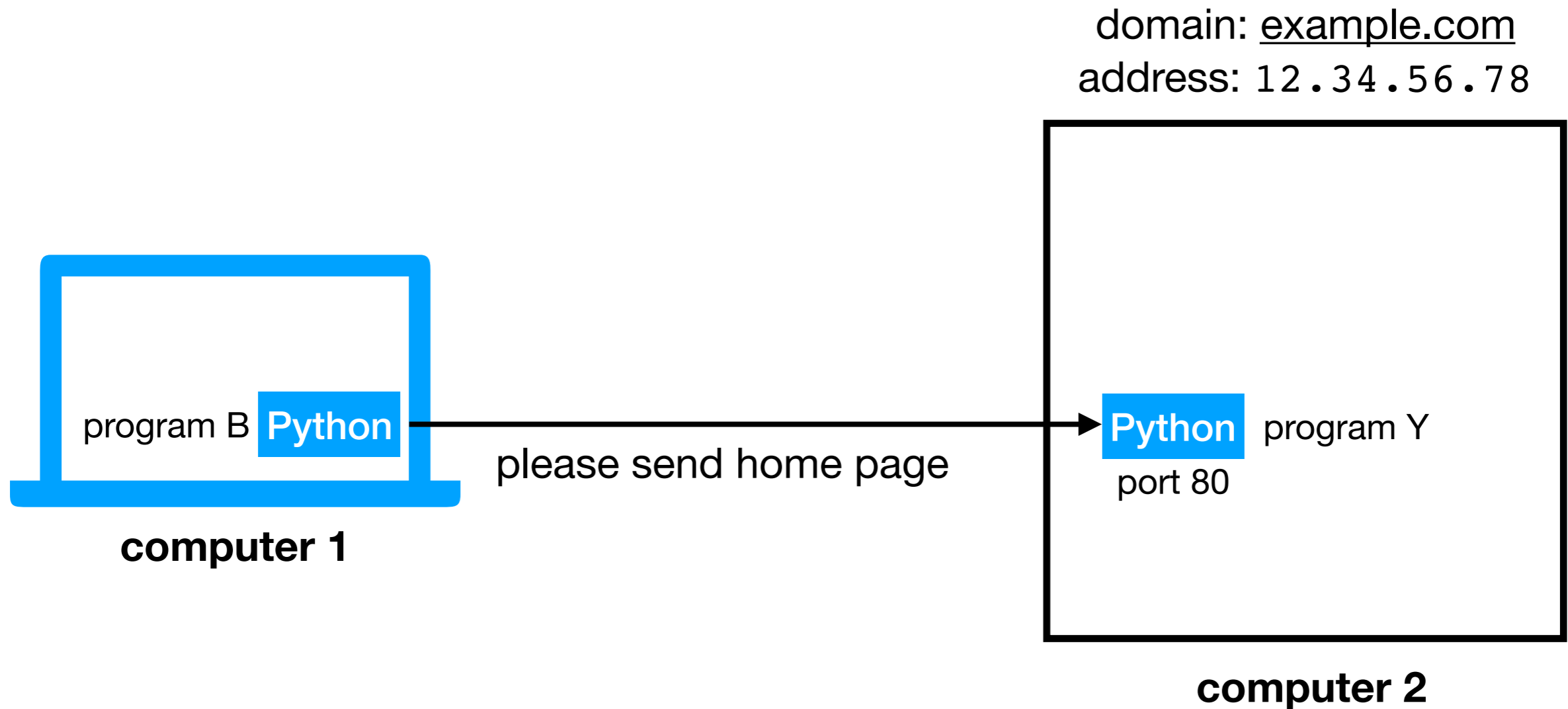
**computer 2**

**Note:** we won't talk about HTTPS today, which is HTTP with encryption

# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

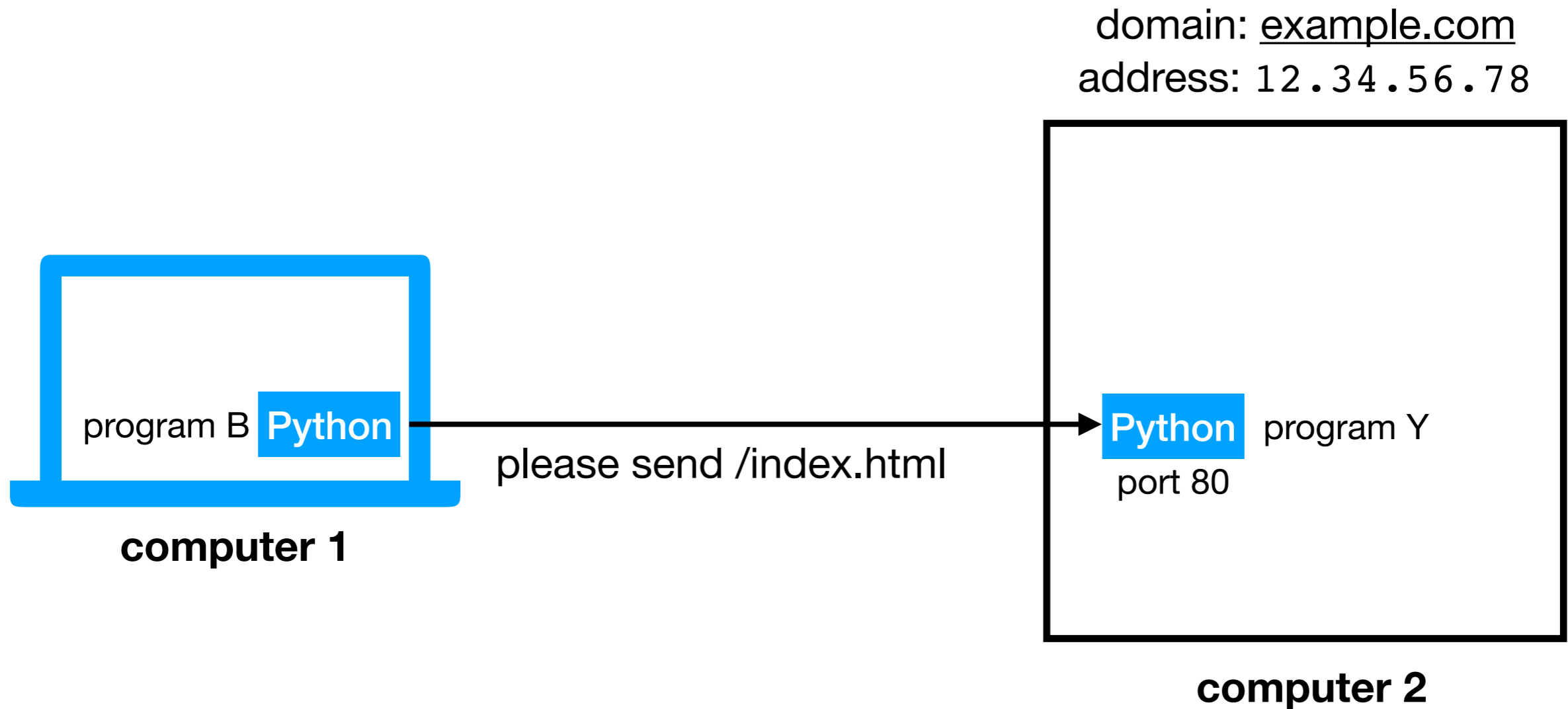
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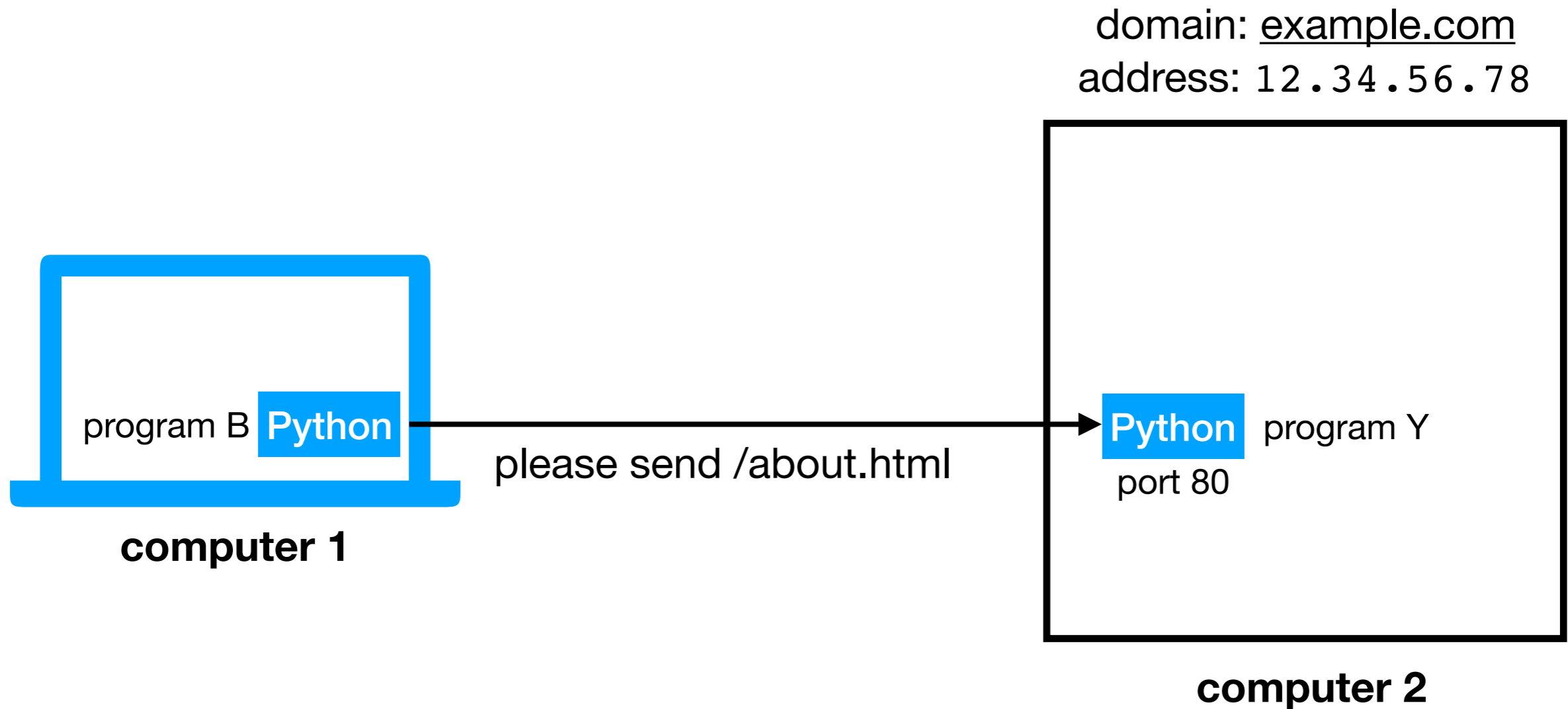
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# HTTP

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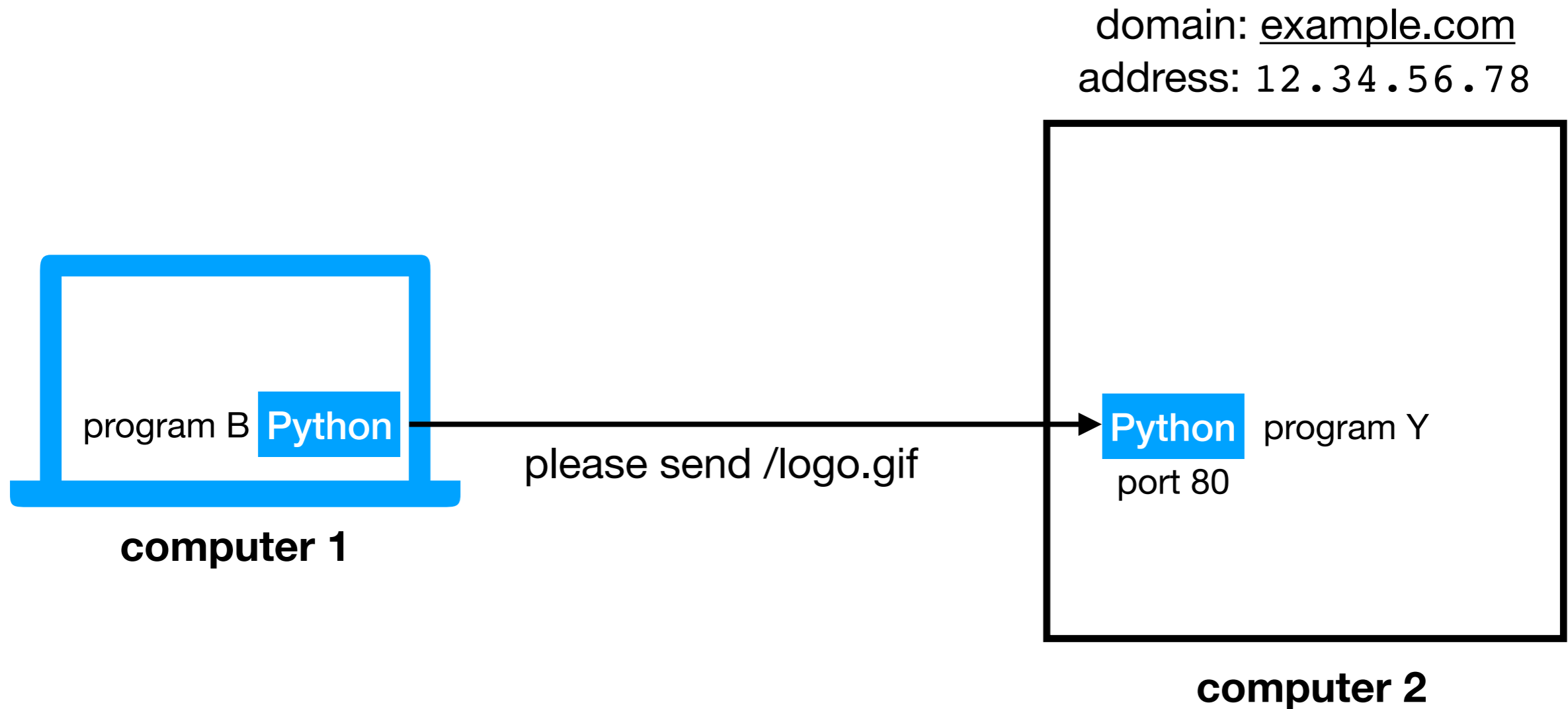
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# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

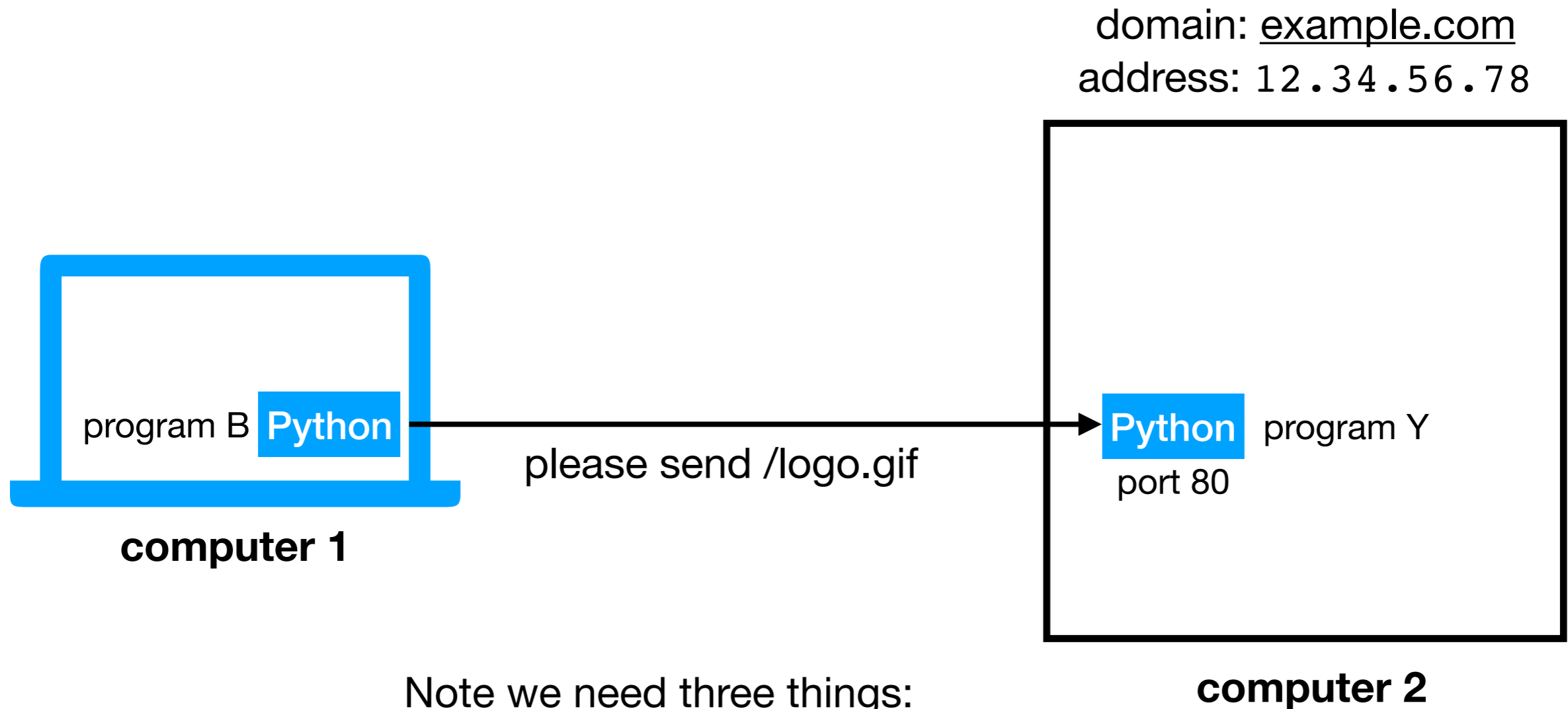
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Protocol for communicating web data

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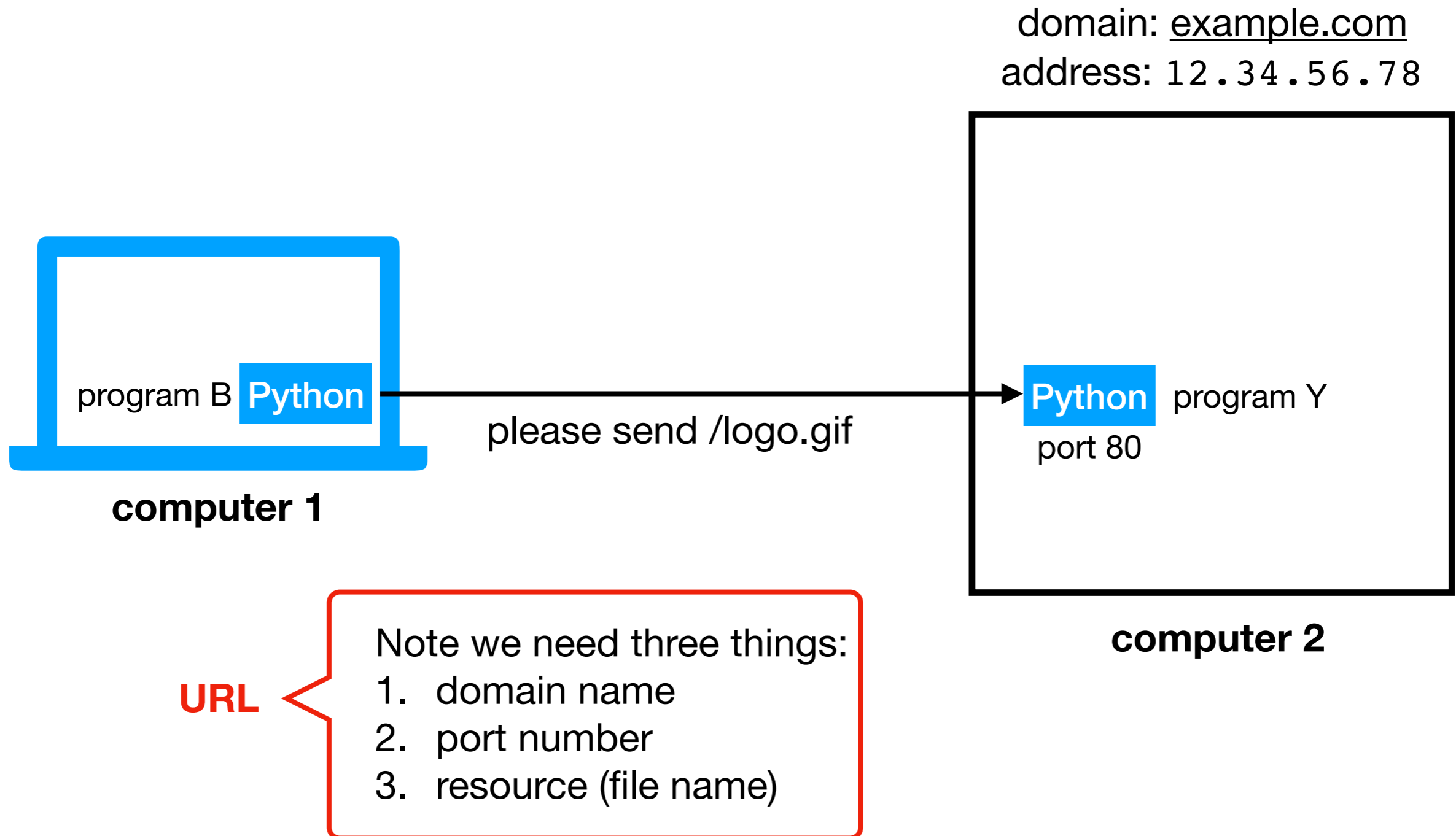
Note we need three things:

1. domain name
2. port number
3. resource (file name)

# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

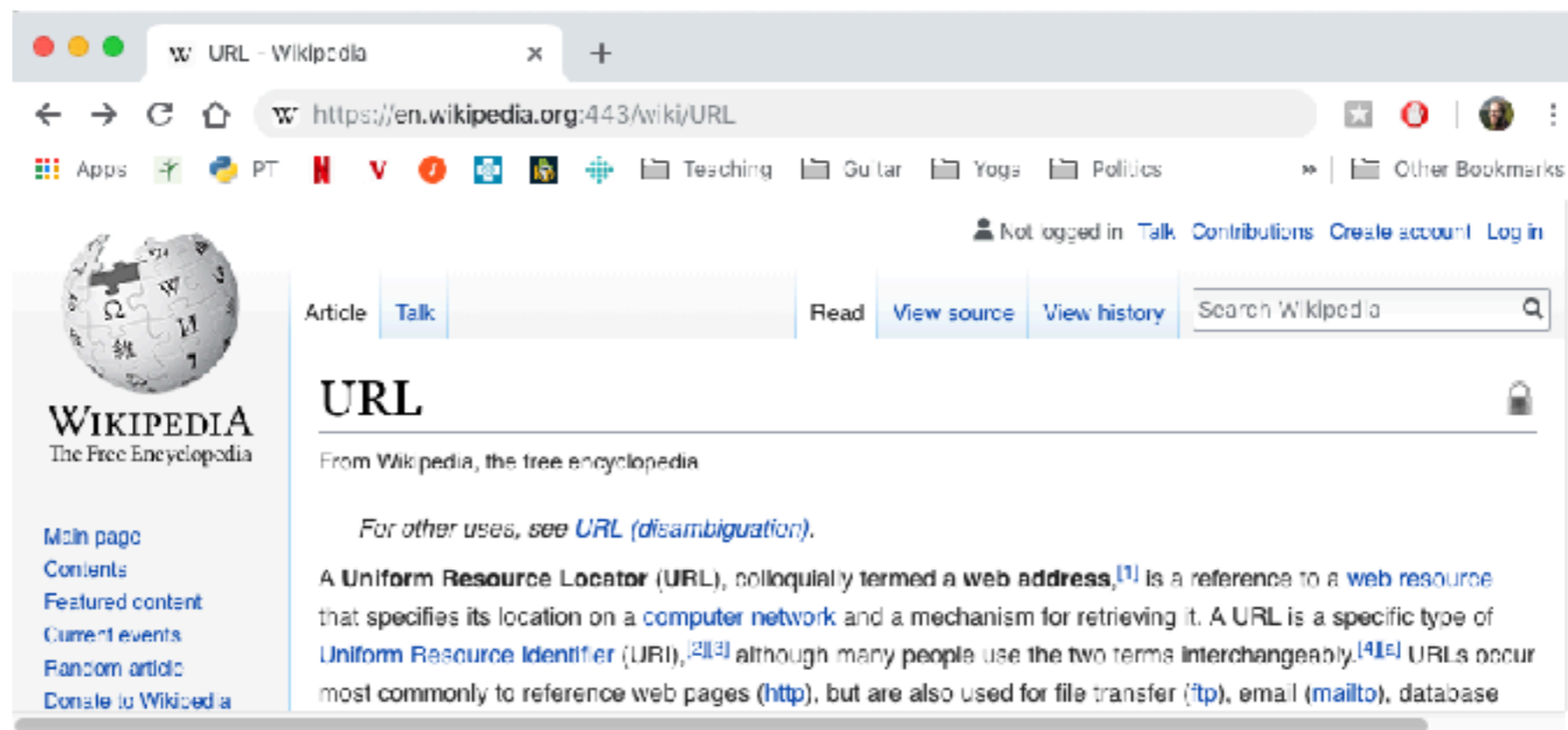
- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc





# URLs

**https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL**



**URL**

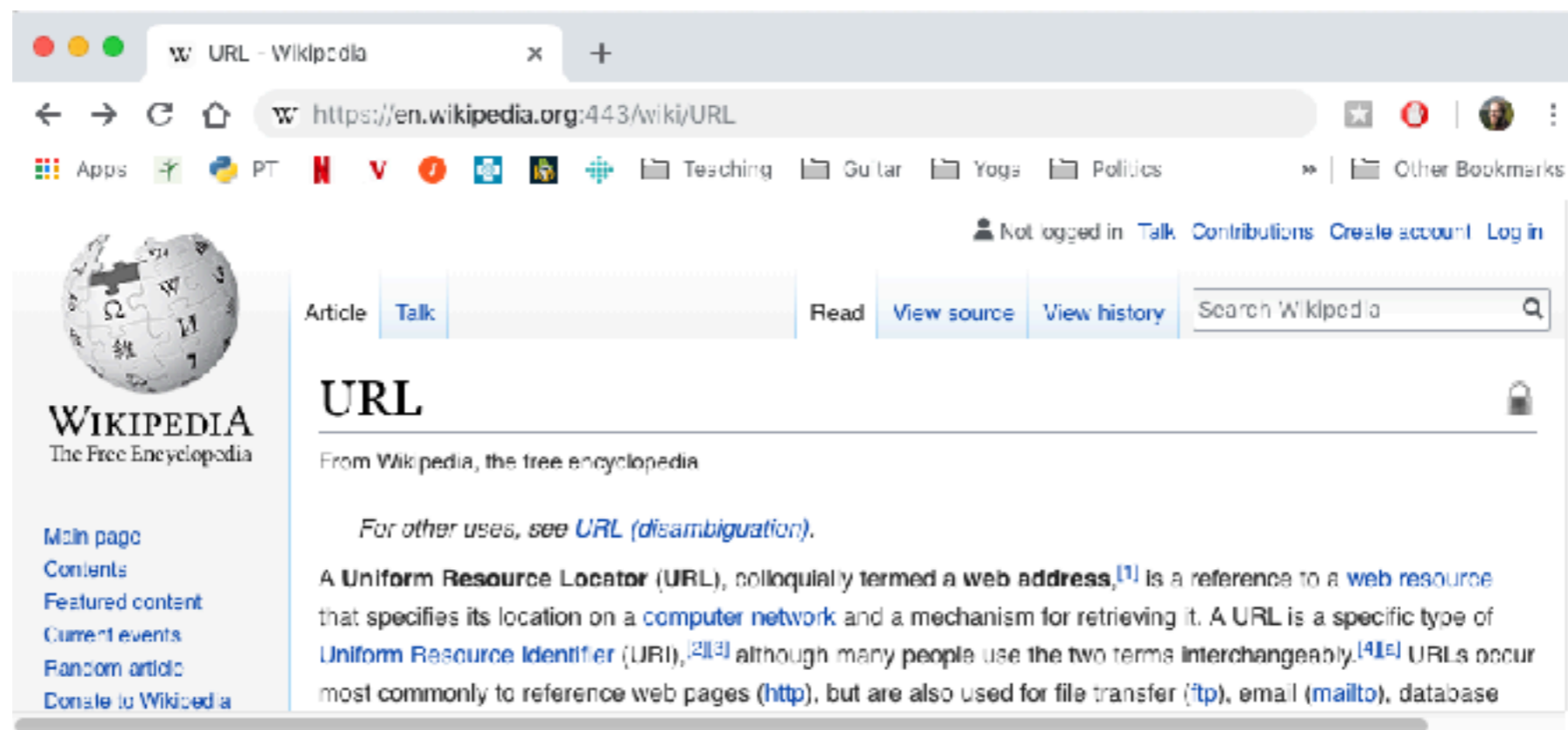
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# URLs

domain name

`https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL`



URL

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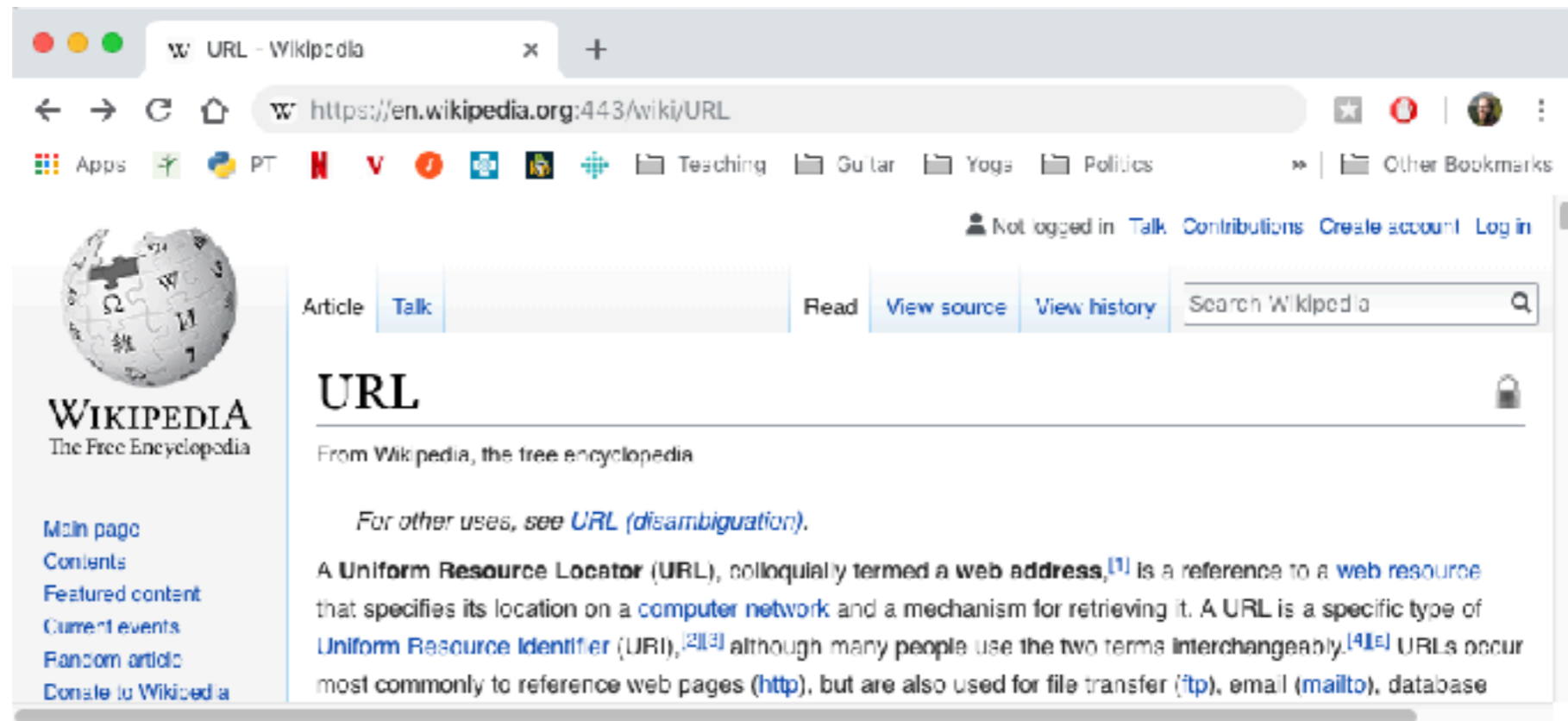
1. domain name
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# URLs

domain name

`https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL`

port



URL

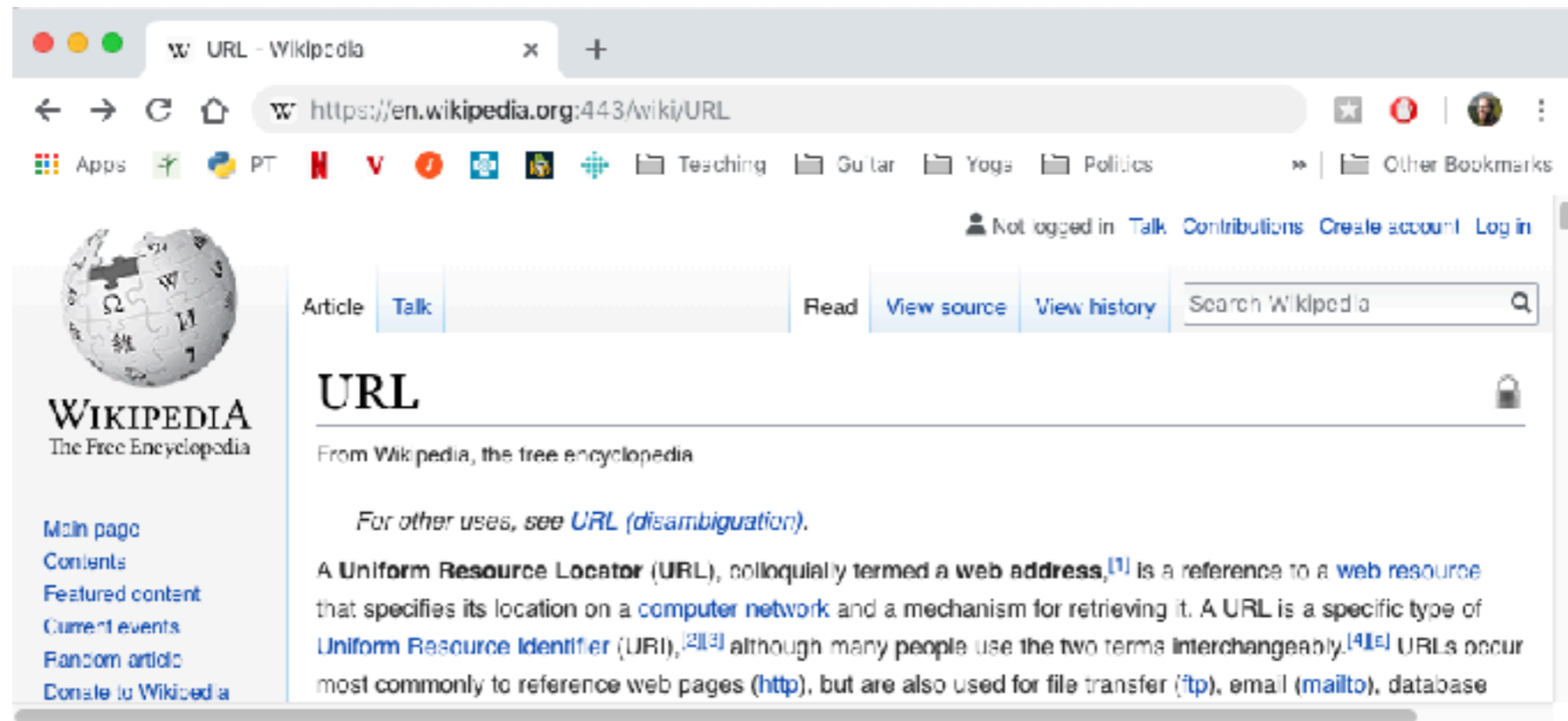
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# URLs

**https://** **en.wikipedia.org** **:443** **/wiki/URL**

domain name                      resource  
port



URL

Note we need three things:

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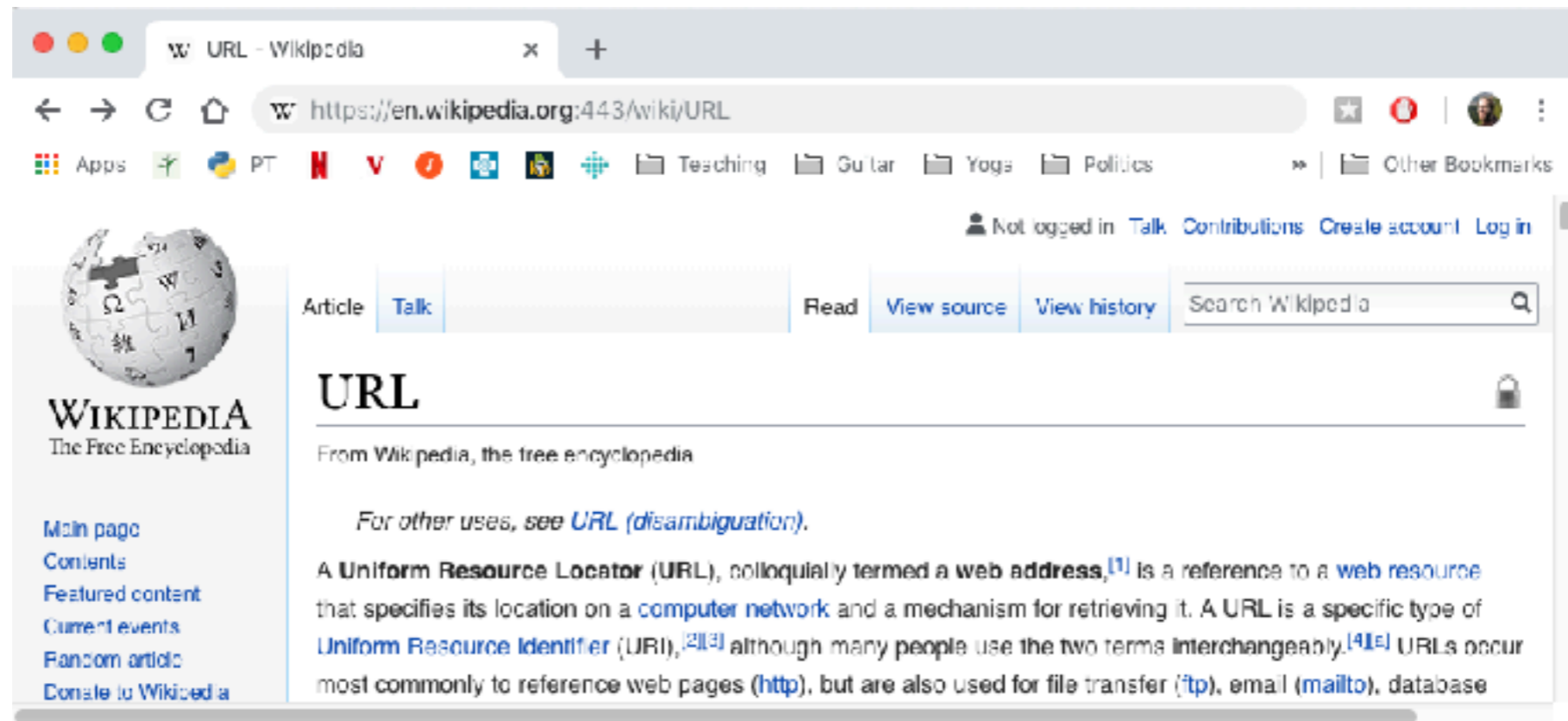
# URLs

domain name

resource

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL`

port would have defaulted to 443 if not specified



URL

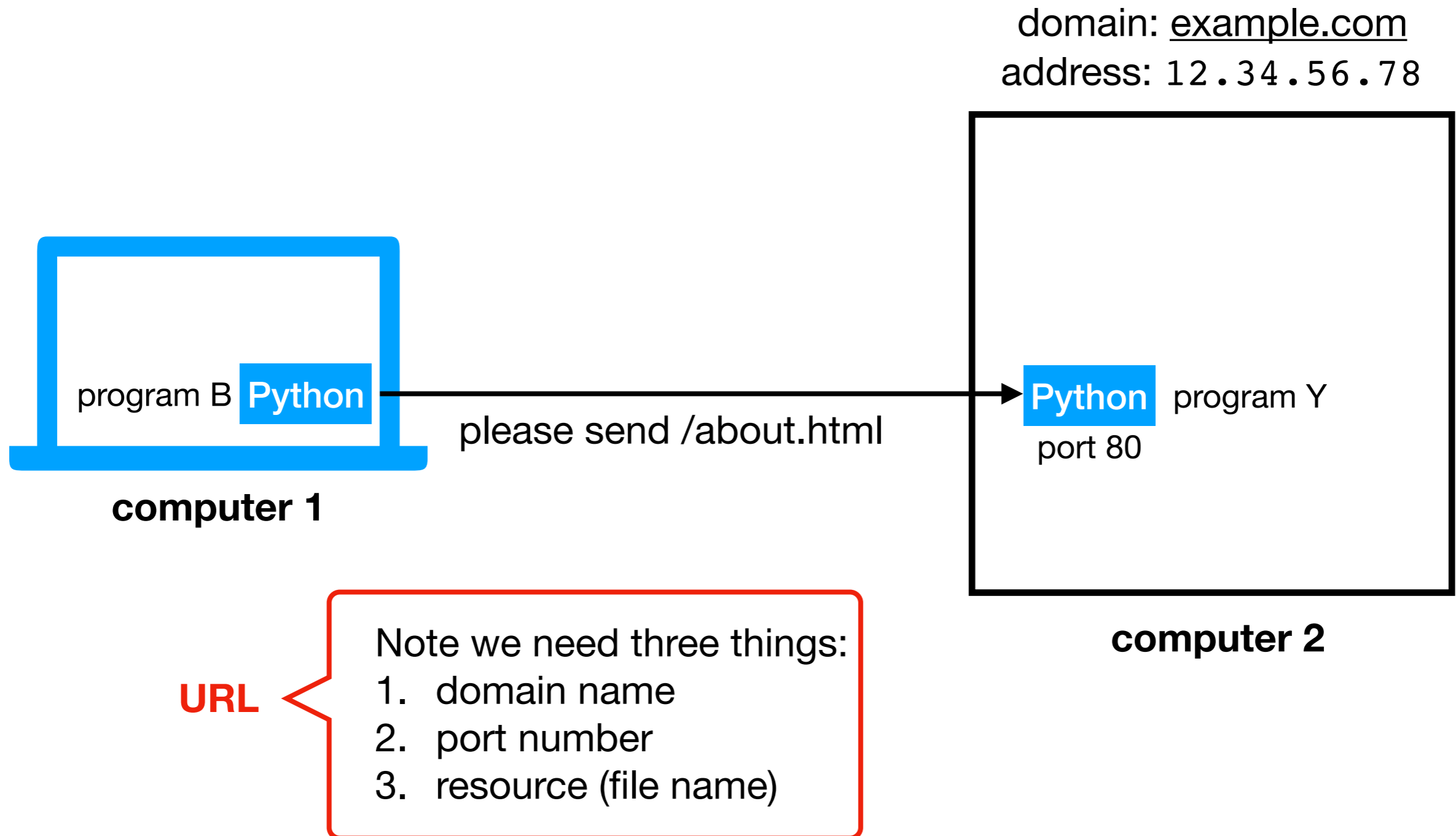
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# HTTP

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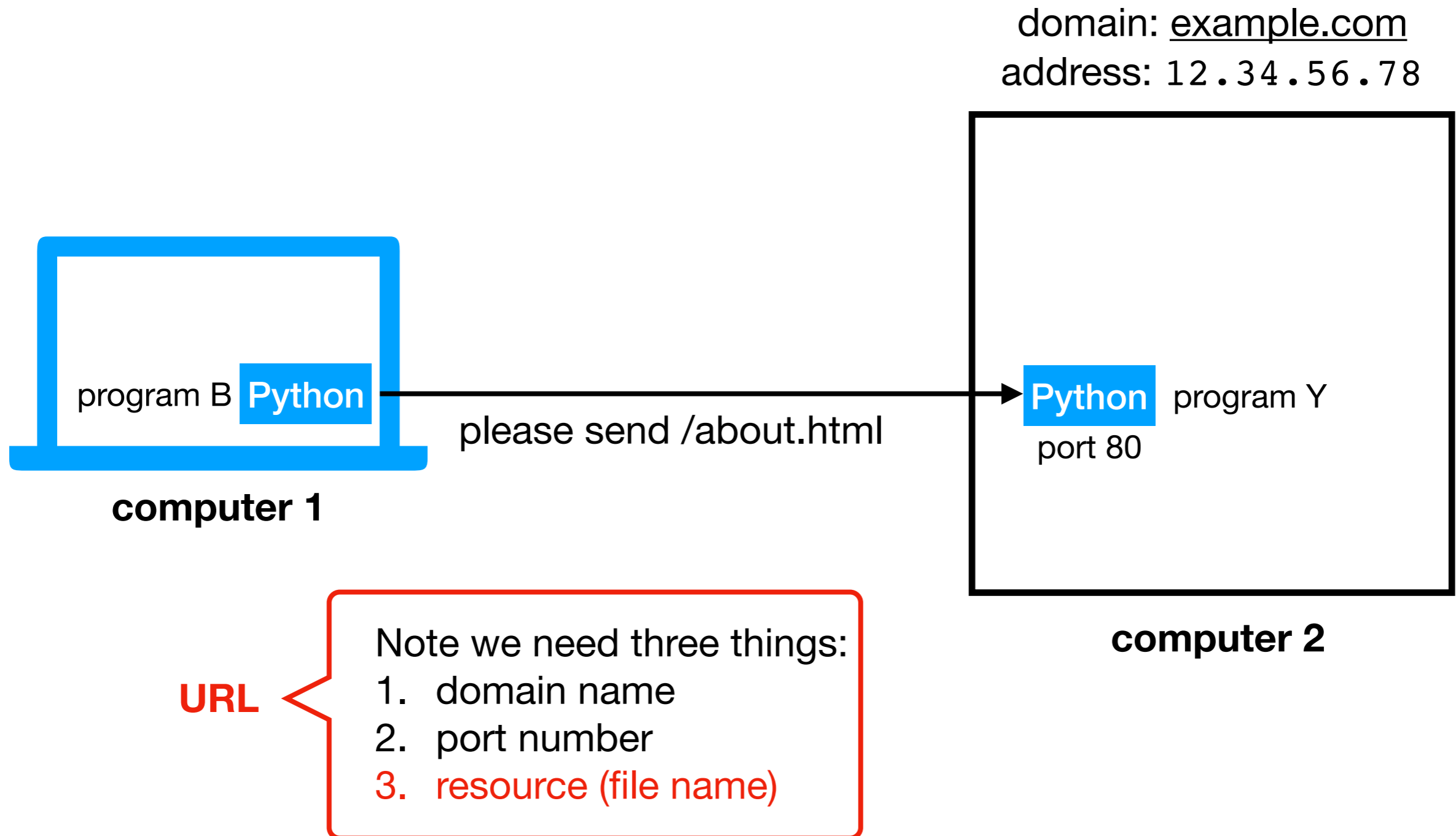
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# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

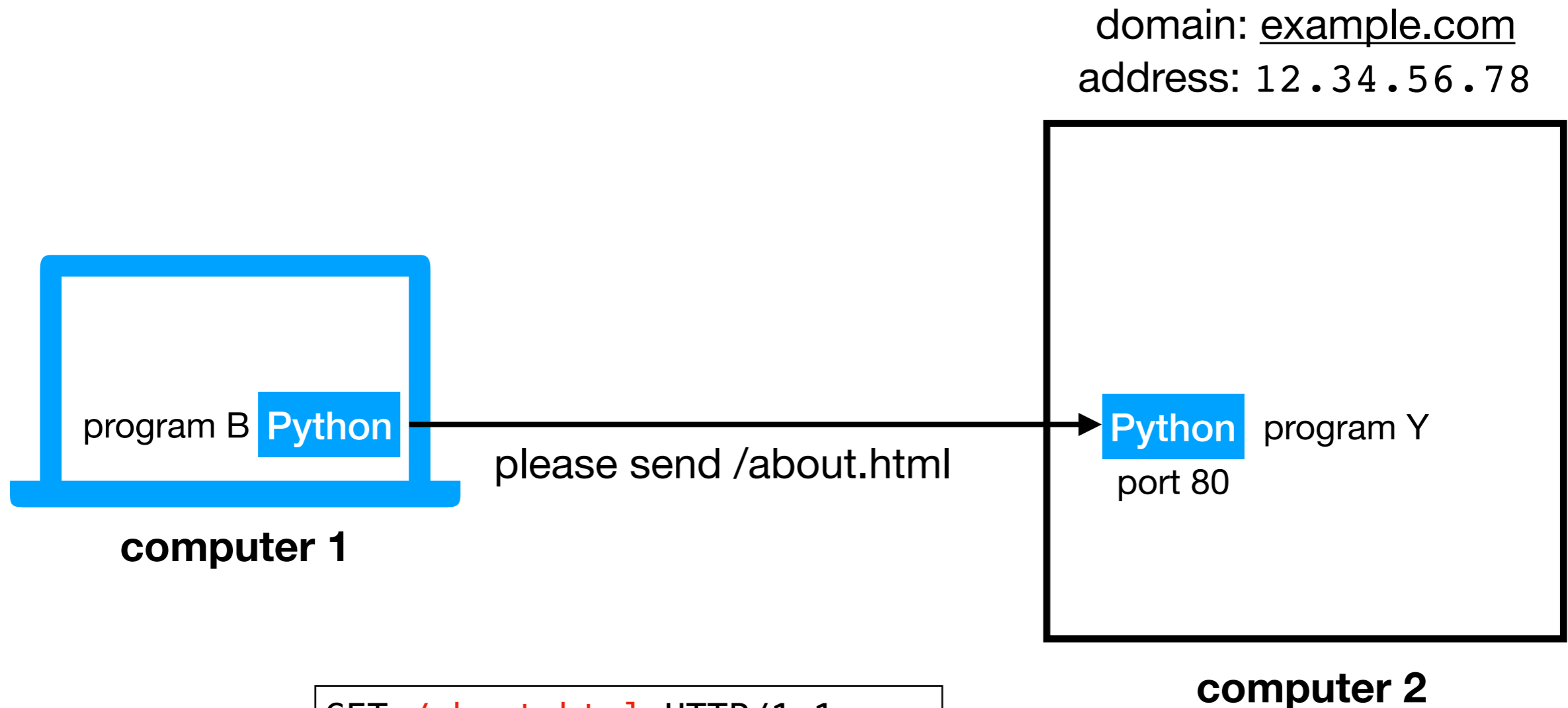
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# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



**HTTP Request:**

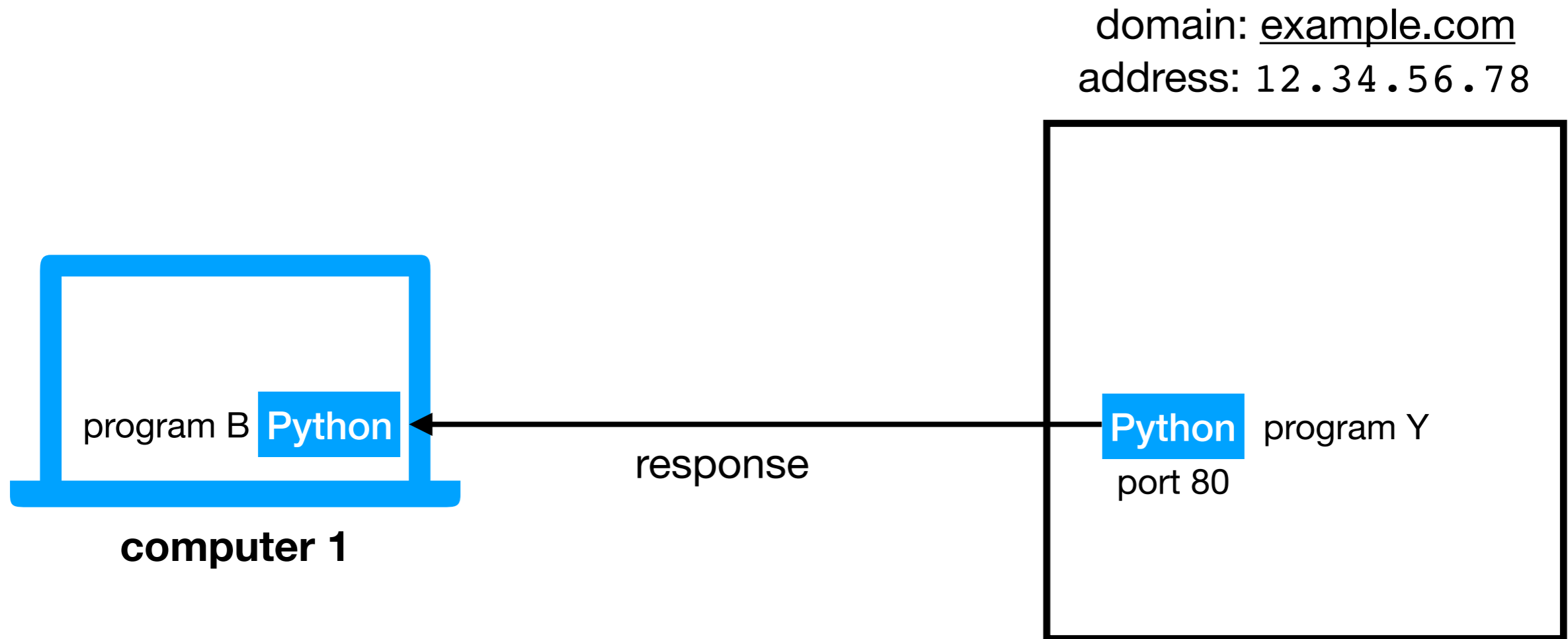
```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: example.com  
User-Agent: ...  
Accept: */*
```



# HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT
```

all the contents

**HTTP Response:**

**computer 2**

**computer 1**

# Request and Response

## HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

## HTTP Response:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
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Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT

all the contents
```

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

# Request and Response

we want the about.html page

**HTTP Request:**

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
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**HTTP Response:**

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HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
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Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT
```

data in about.html

all the contents

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

# Request and Response

we want the about.html page

## HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: example.com  
User-Agent: ...  
Accept: */*
```

**status code.** 200 is good. 404, 500, others are various errors or other more complicated states

## HTTP Response:

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```

data in about.html

all the contents

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

**method.** *GET* is simple download.  
*POST* means we are uploading data as part of our request. We won't talk about others today.

we want the about.html page

**HTTP Request:**

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

**status code.** 200 is good. 404, 500, others are various errors or other more complicated states

**HTTP Response:**

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Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
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```

data in about.html

all the contents

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

# Learning Objectives Today

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Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

# Requests module

## Purpose

- easily send requests to a server and parse the response
- “*HTTP for Humans*™”

## Installation

- comes with Anaconda
- otherwise run this:  
`pip install requests`

## Using it

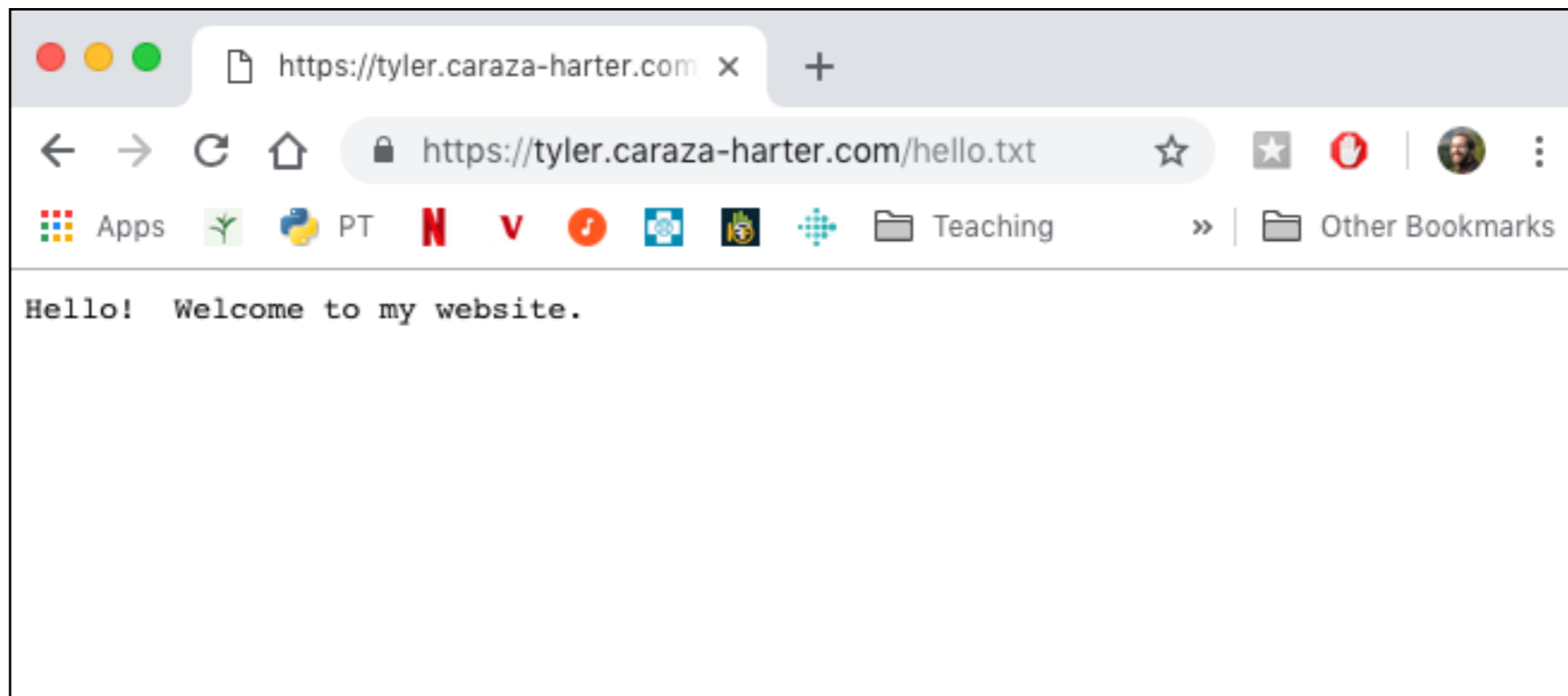
- just import:  
`import requests`

# GET Request

```
import requests
```

```
url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"
```

```
requests.get(url)
```





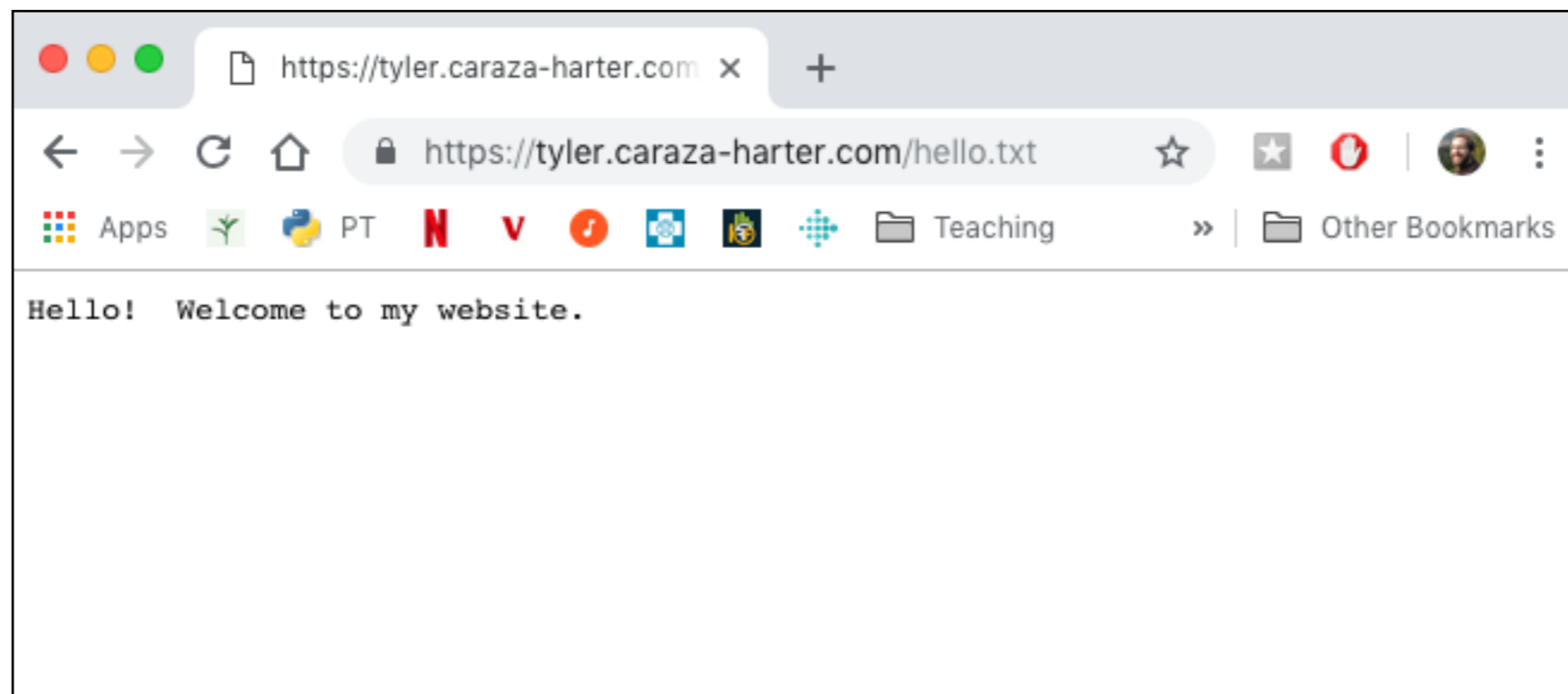
# GET Request

```
import requests
```

```
url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"
```

```
requests.get(url)
```

sends a **GET** request to tyler.caraza-harter.com, asking for the contents of the **/hello.txt** page



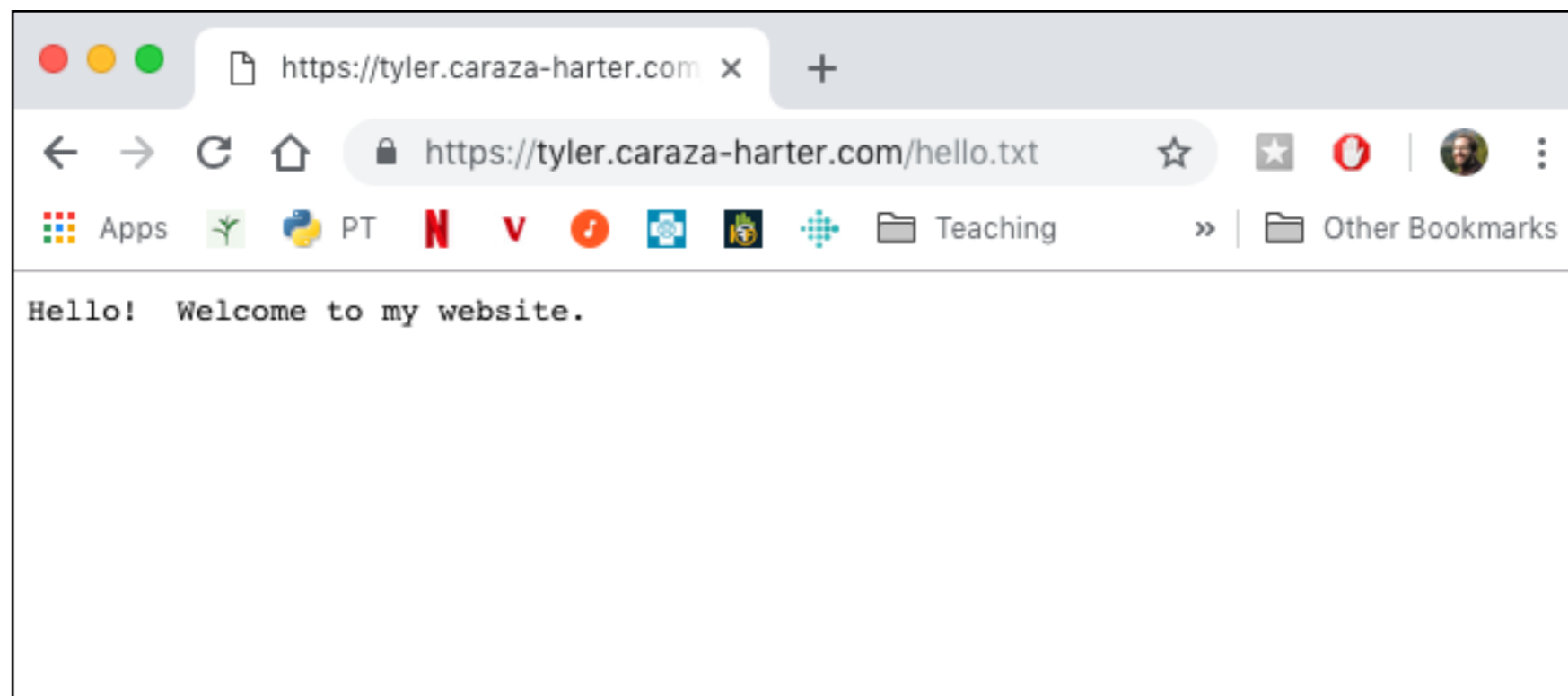
# GET Request

```
import requests
```

```
url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"
```

```
resp = requests.get(url)
```

put response from tyler.caraza-harter.com in the resp variable



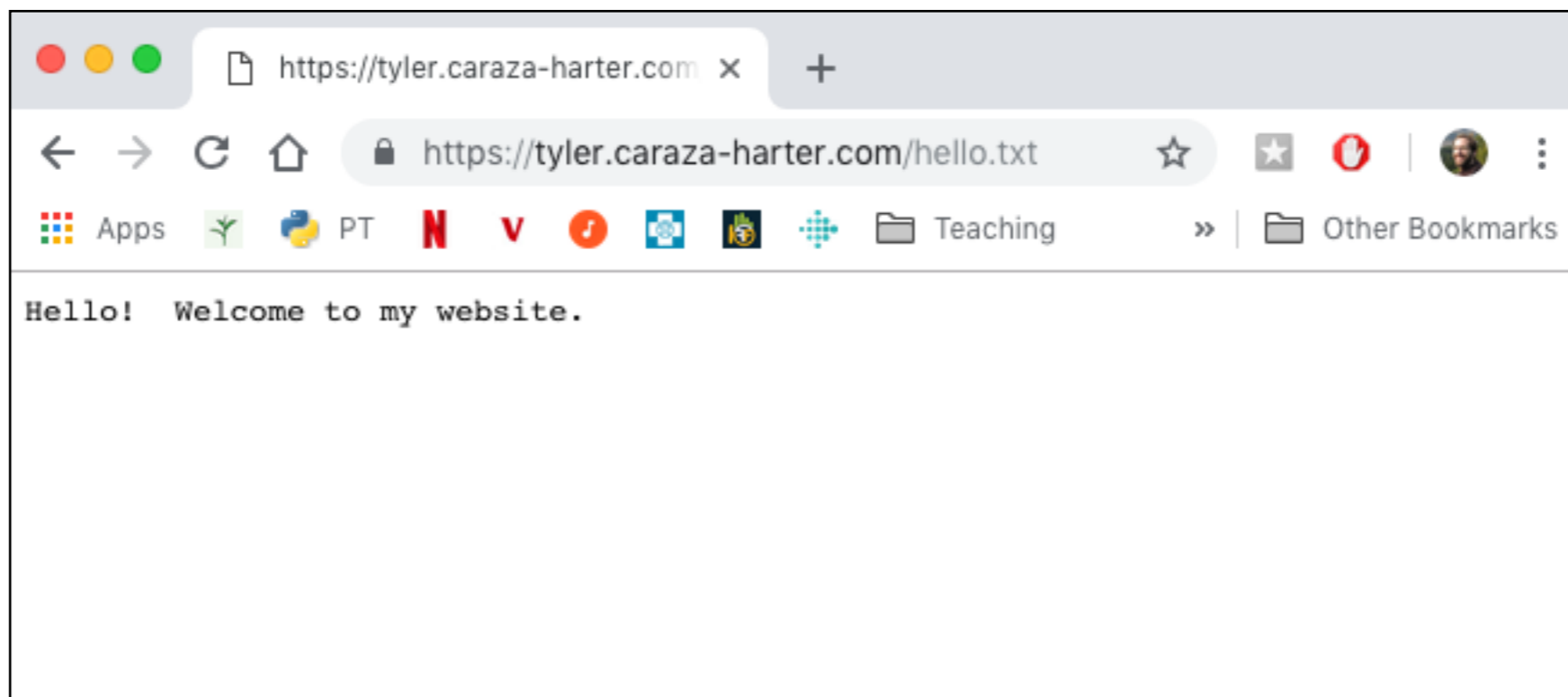
# GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

# make sure we got 200 (success) back
assert(resp.status_code == 200)
```



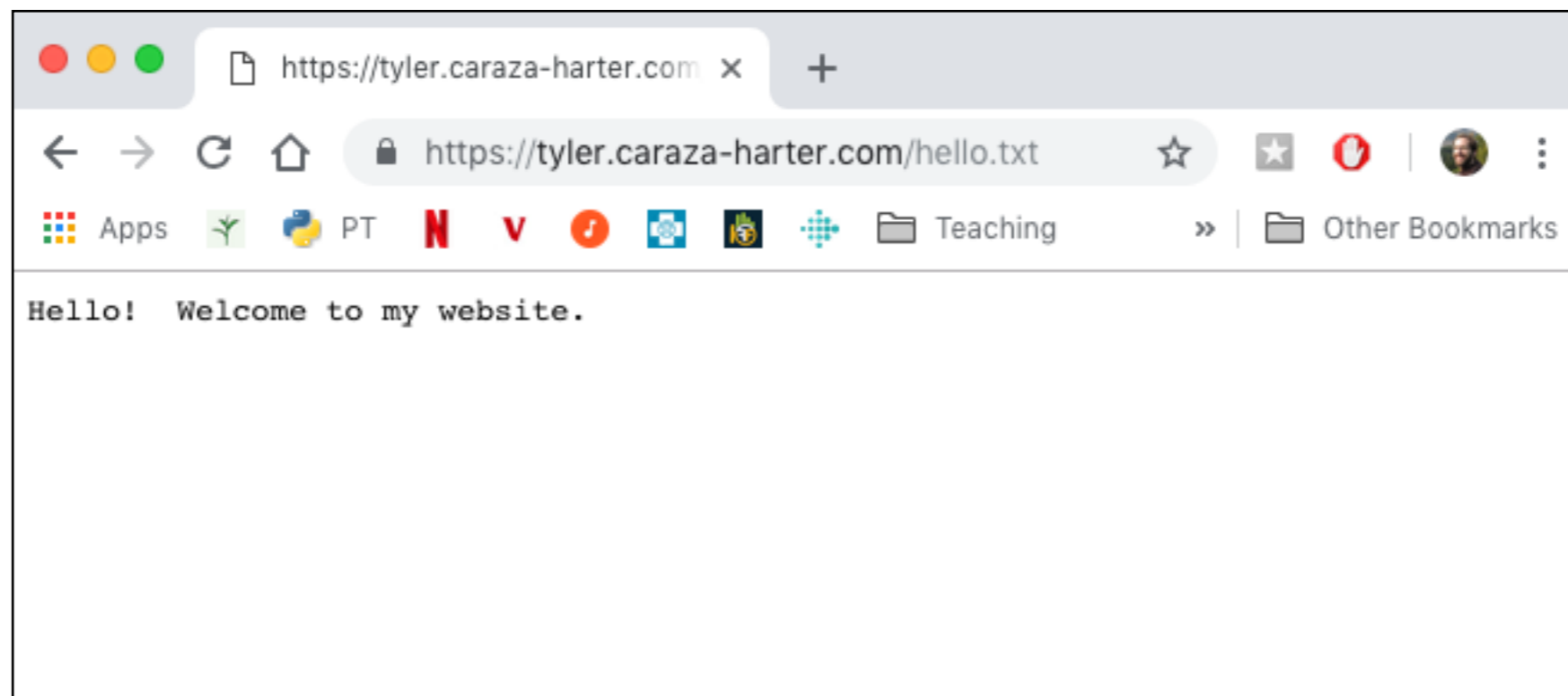
# GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

resp.raise_for_status() # shortcut
```



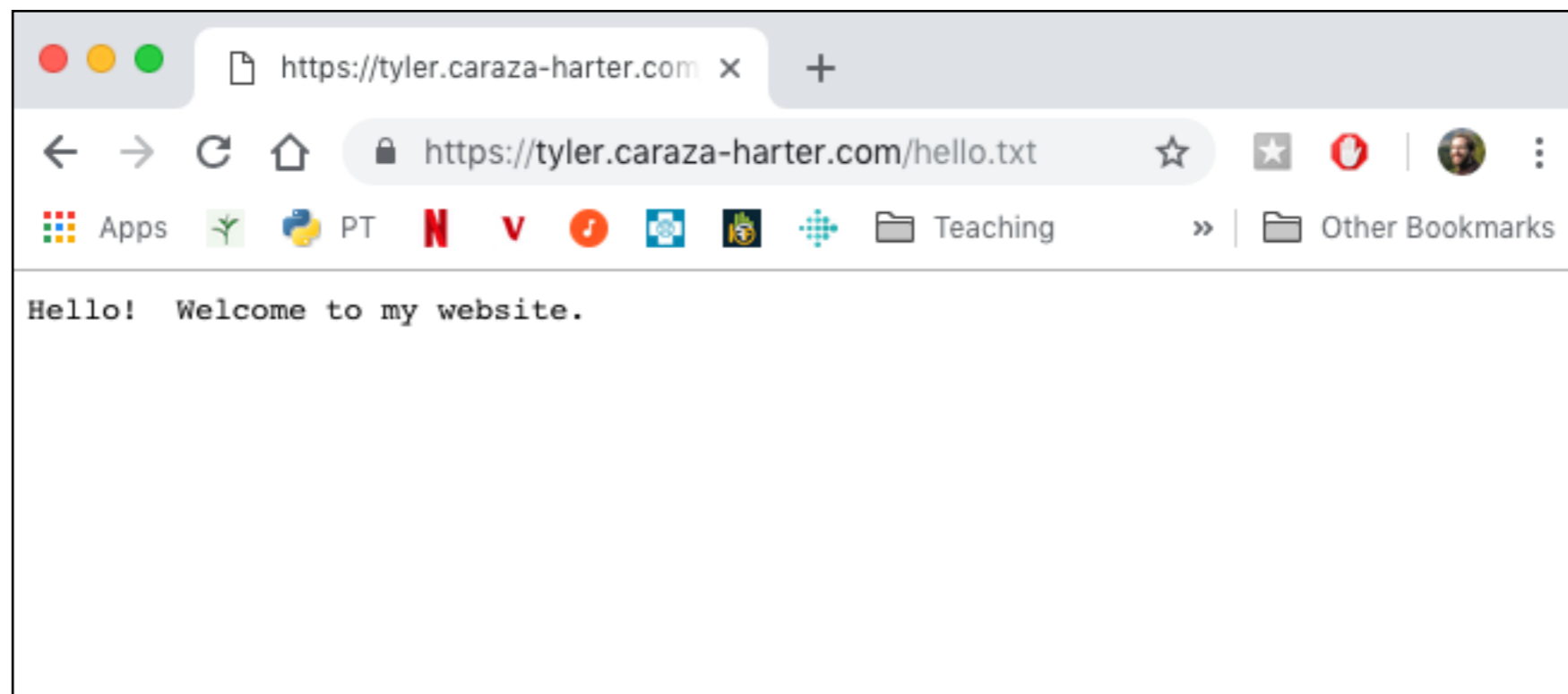
# GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

resp.raise_for_status() # shortcut
print(resp.text) # "Hello! Welcome to my website."
```



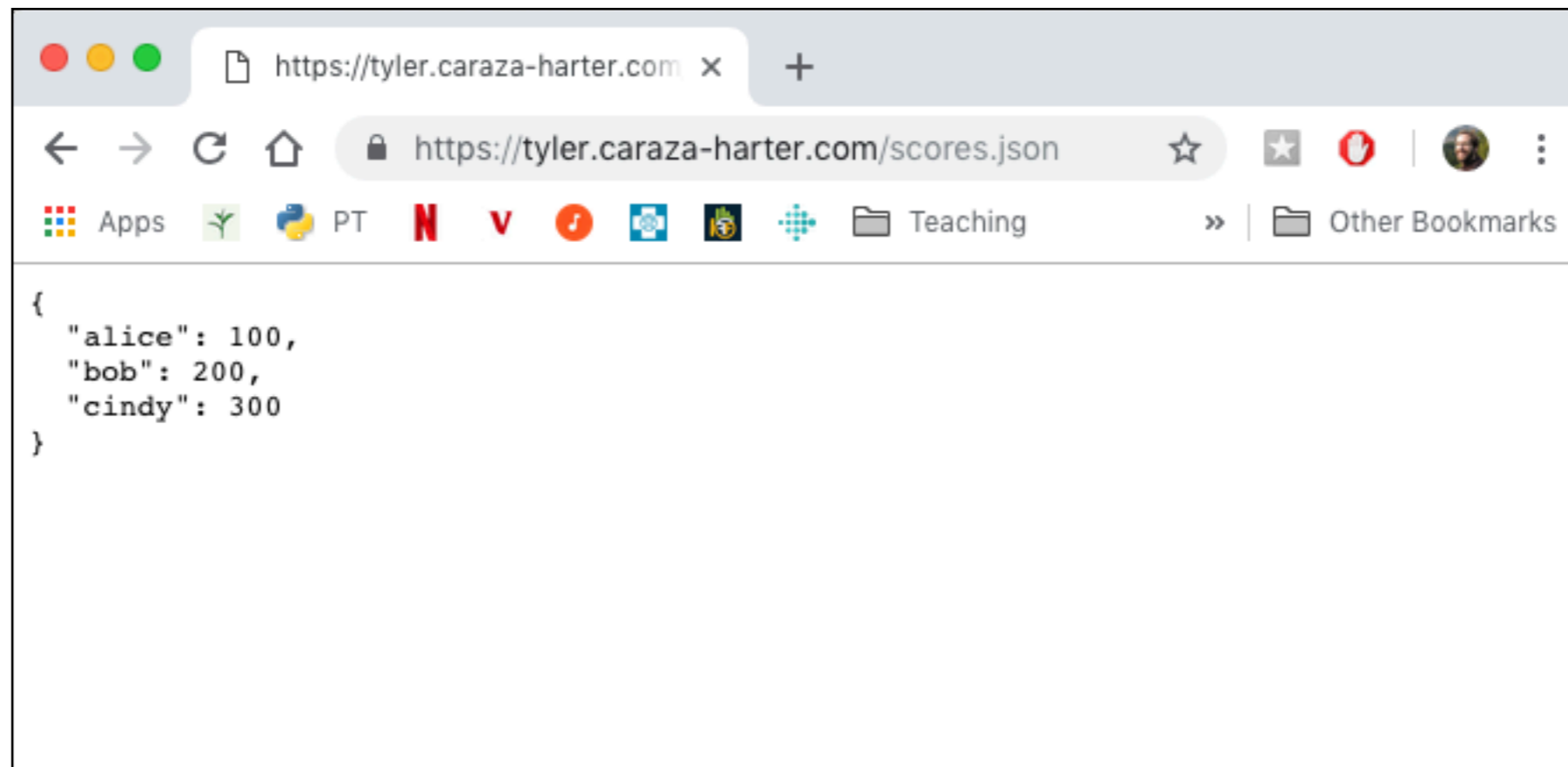
# JSON Responses

```
import requests, json
```

```
url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json"
```

```
resp = requests.get(url)
```

```
scores = json.loads(resp.text)
```



# JSON Responses

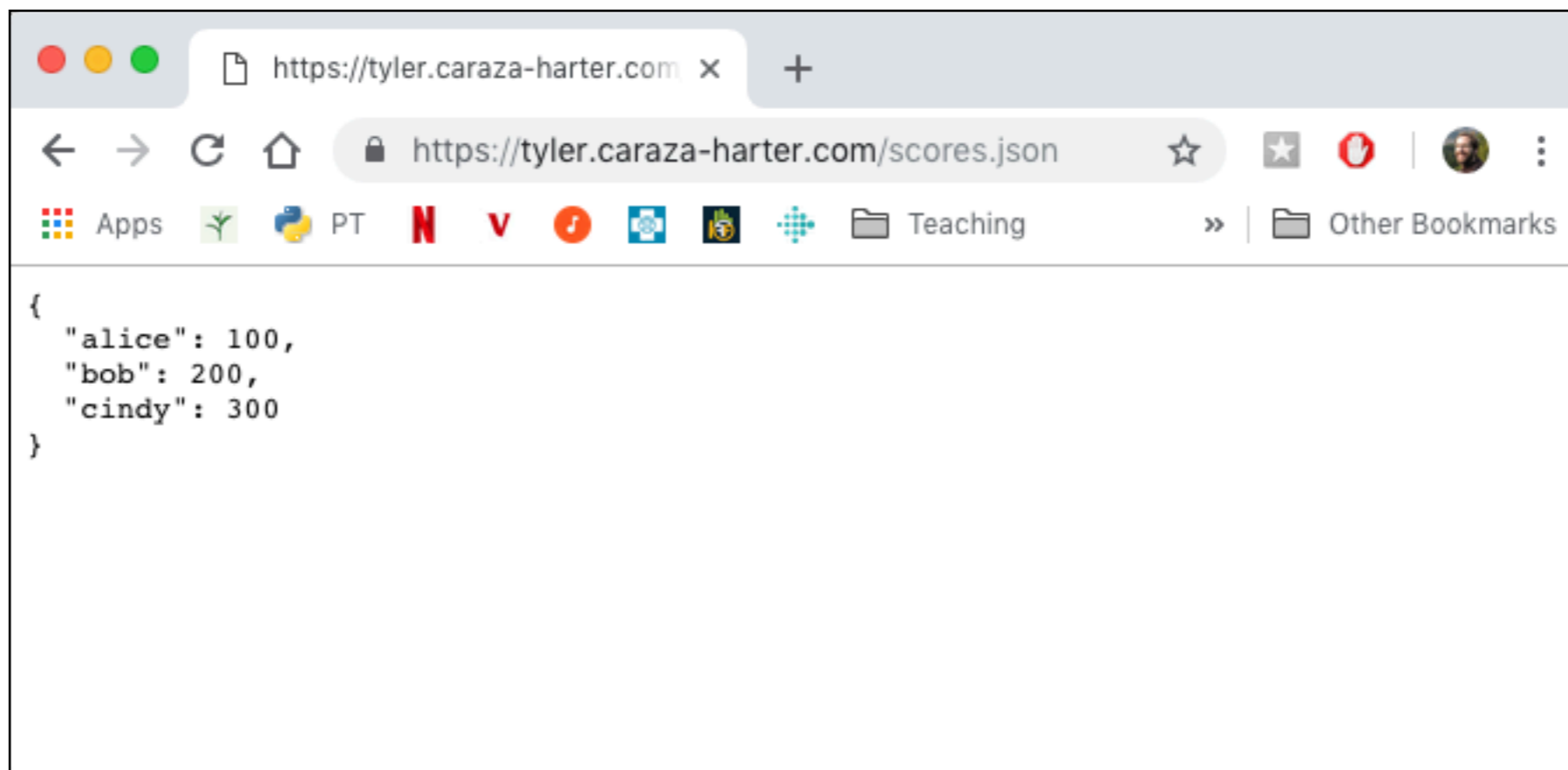
```
import requests, json
```

```
url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json"
```

```
resp = requests.get(url)
```

```
scores = json.loads(resp.text)
```

```
scores = resp.json() # shortcut
```



# Demo: State Populations

Goal: fetch population data for all states and provide summary stats

## Input:

- List of state files: [https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs301/fall18/materials/code/lec-28/state\\_files.txt](https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs301/fall18/materials/code/lec-28/state_files.txt)
- The 50 JSON files

## Output:

- Stats about population: mean, max, min, etc

```
In [19]: df.describe().astype(int)
```

```
Out[19]:
```

	2000	2010	2015
count	50	50	50
mean	5616996	6162876	6364951
std	6185579	6848235	7152085
min	493782	563626	584304
25%	1735533	1833004	1857308
50%	4026890	4436369	4530803
75%	6281944	6680312	6986155
max	33871648	37253956	38792291