



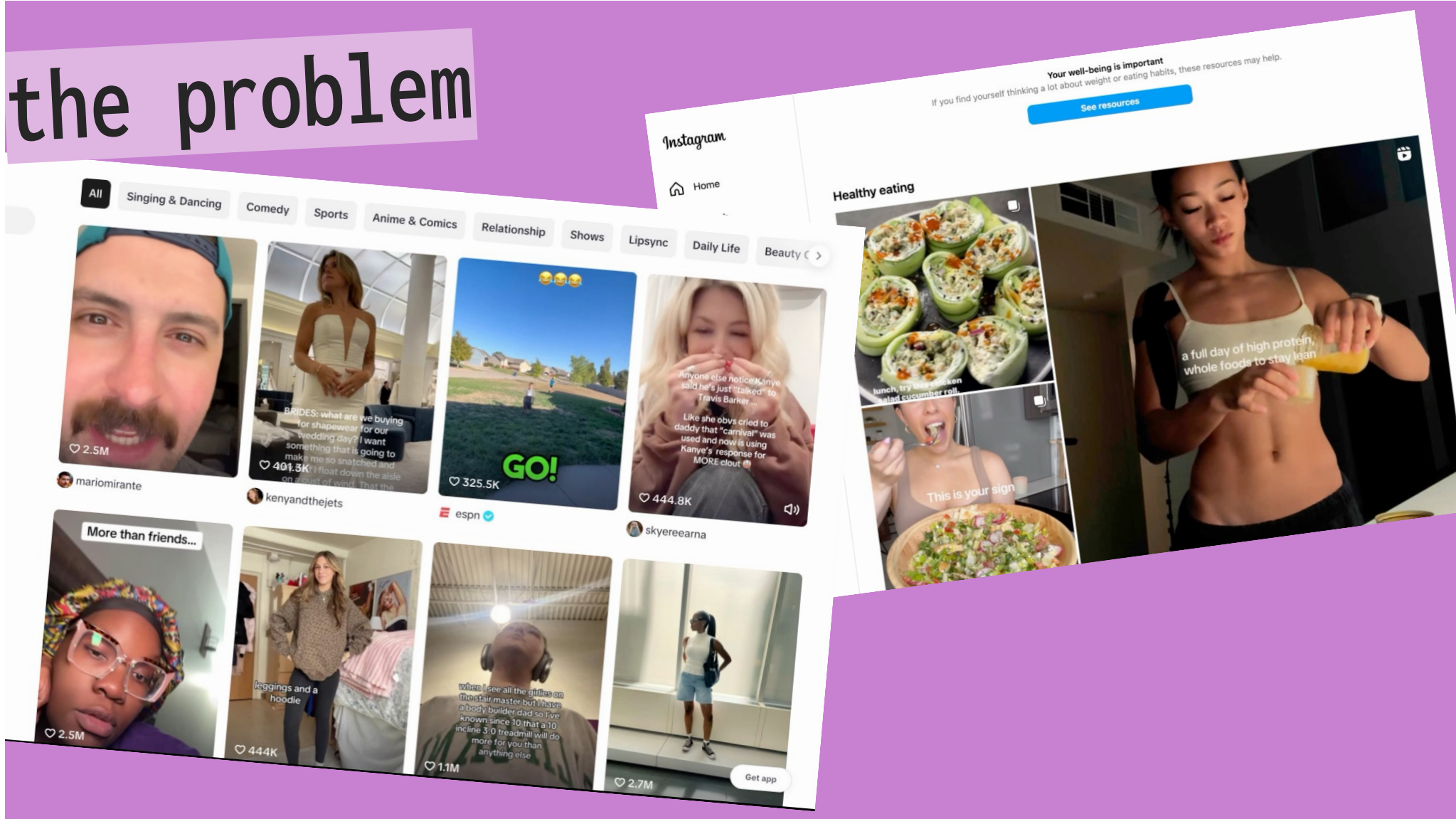
<https://bit.ly/nicar-passive>

Passive Scraping for social media

(and everything else)

Jonathan Soma
Columbia Journalism School
js4571@columbia.edu
@dangerscarf

the problem



tiers of problem-solving

- Using a tool
- Writing a scraper
- Undocumented APIs
- Intercepting browser requests
- Pack-ratting with HAR and WARC/WACZ files

A solution: instaloader

```
import instaloader

L = instaloader.Instaloader()
L.login(username, password)

profile = instaloader.Profile.from_username(L.context, "catrepublic")

for index, post in enumerate(profile.get_posts()):
    if index >= 10:
        break
    L.download_post(post, target=username)
```


solution: inst



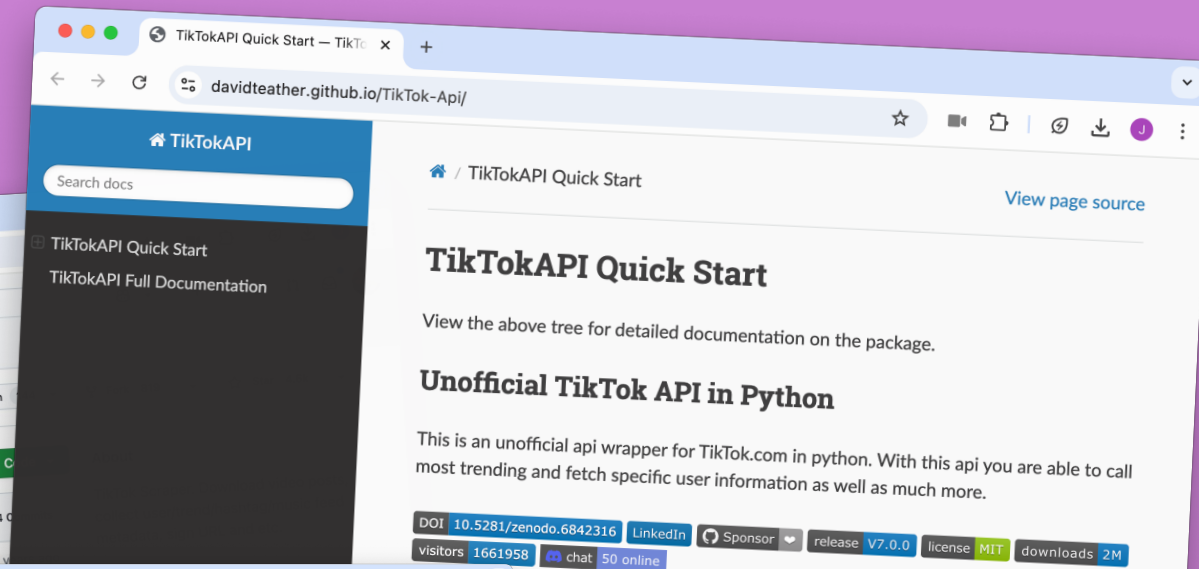
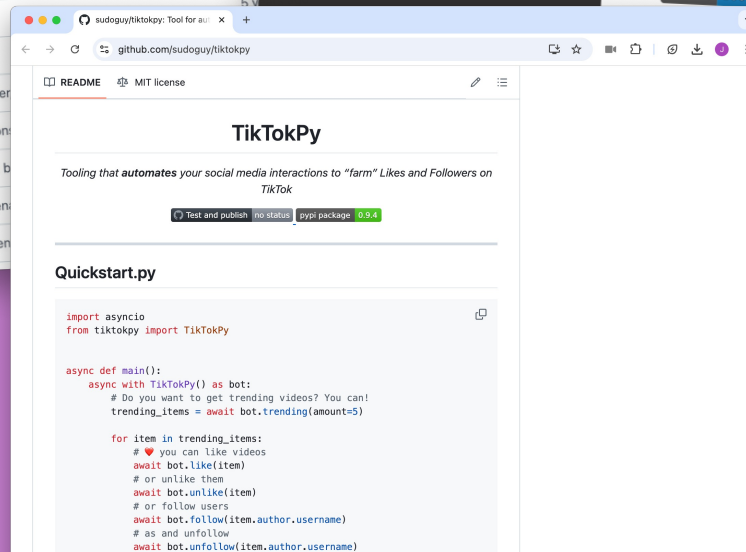
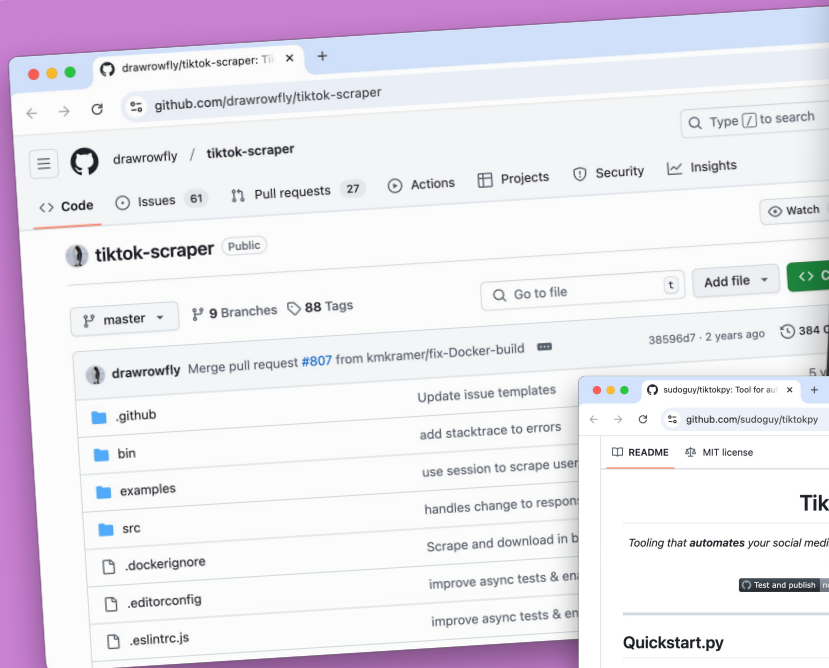
```
import instaloader
import getpass

L = instaloader.Instaloader(
    download_pictures=True,
    download_videos=True,
    download_video_thumbnails=True,
    download_geotags=False,
    download_comments=True,
    save_metadata=True,
    compress_json=False
)

try:
    L.load_session_from_file('dangerscarf')
    print("Session loaded")
except:
    username = input("Enter your Instagram username: ")
    password = getpass.getpass("Enter your Instagram password: ")

    try:
        L.login(username, password)
        print("Login successful!")
    except instaloader.exceptions.TwoFactorAuthRequiredException:
        print("Two-factor authentication required.")
        code = input("Enter the 2FA code from your authenticator app or SMS: ")
        try:
            L.two_factor_login(code)
            print("Two-factor authentication successful!")
            L.save_session_to_file()
        except instaloader.exceptions.InstaloaderException as e:
            print(f"Two-factor authentication failed: {e}")
    except instaloader.exceptions.InstaloaderException as e:
        print(f"Login failed: {e}")
```

solution.....?



signed to retrieve data TikTok. It can not be used post or upload content to the behalf of a user. It has no support for any user-authenticated routes, if you are not logged in while being logged out on their website you can't access it here.

ers have paid to be placed here or are my own affiliate links which I may earn from, and beyond that I do not have any affiliation with them. The page will always be free and open source. If you wish to be a sponsor of this

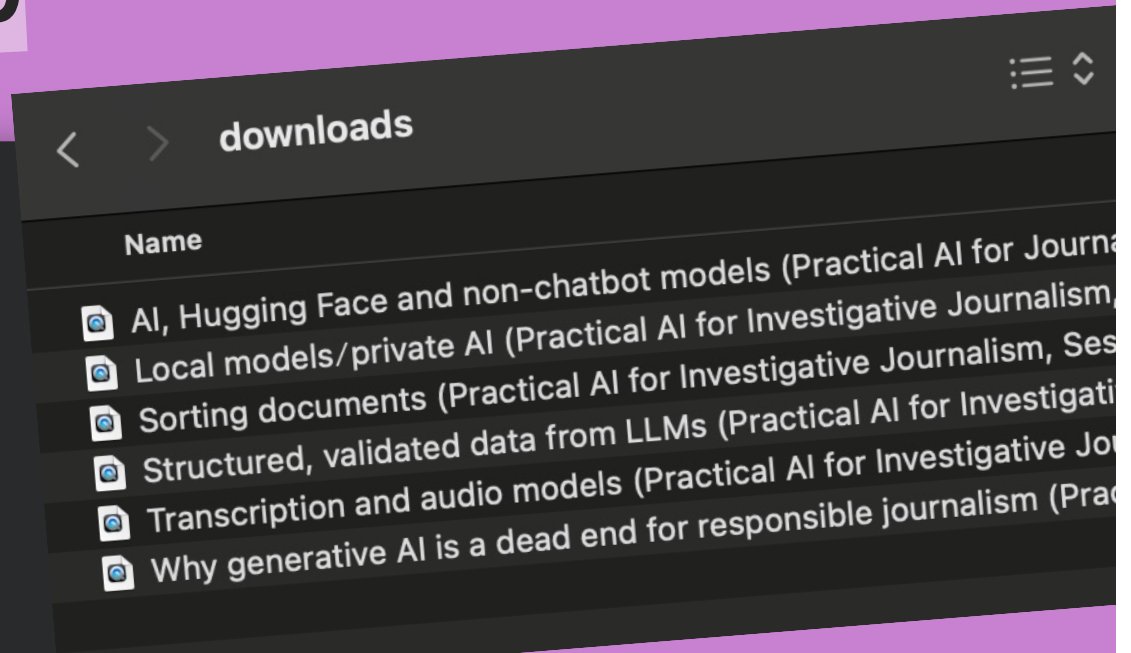
solution: yt-dlp

```
import yt_dlp

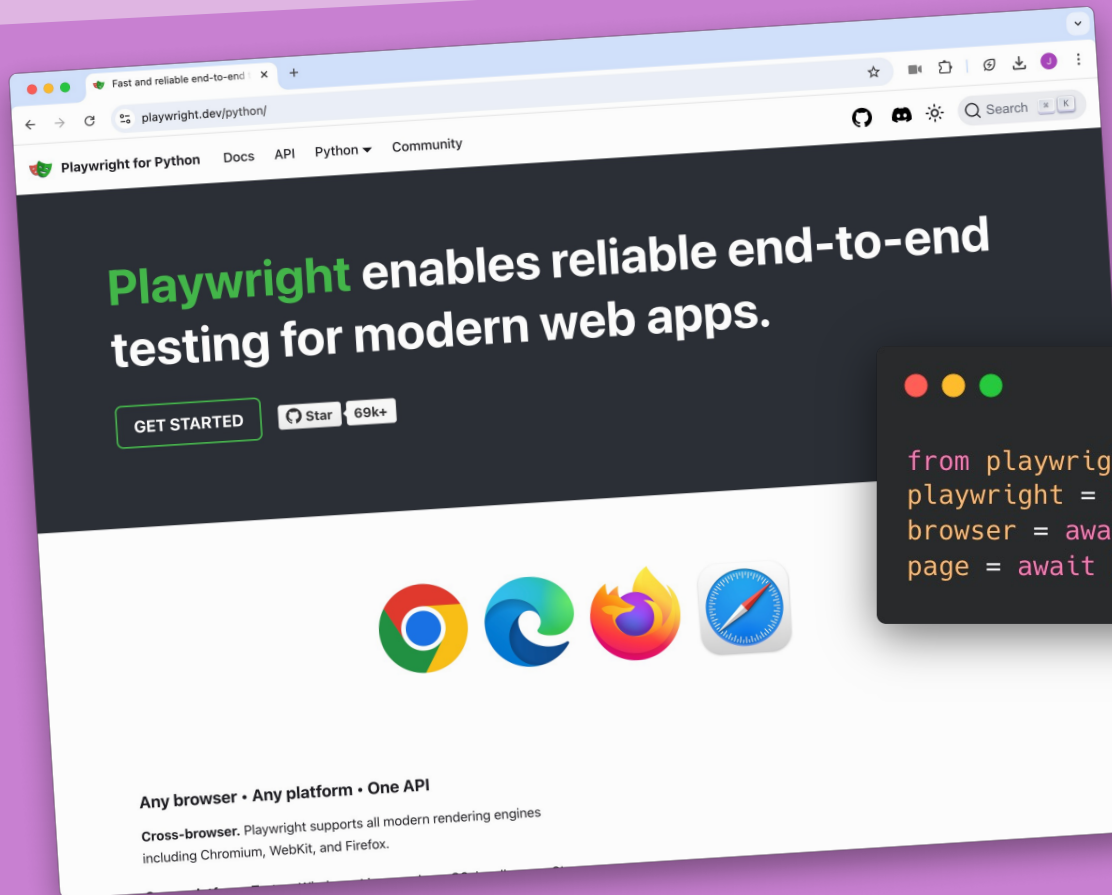
# List of YouTube URLs
urls = [
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5wvtYRYbfA",
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5MHEMedLWeI",
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d6ipSIy7MEk",
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsVlvsxfnXw",
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8e9YgvkKgc",
    "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Thc0vtWY0o"
]

# Configure yt-dlp options
ydl_opts = {
    'format': 'bestvideo[height<=720]+bestaudio/best[height<=720]',
    'merge_output_format': 'mp4',
    'outtmpl': 'downloads/%(title)s.%(ext)s',
}

with yt_dlp.YoutubeDL(ydl_opts) as ydl:
    ydl.download(urls)
```



solution: writing a scraper



```
from playwright.async_api import async_playwright
playwright = await async_playwright().start()
browser = await playwright.chromium.launch(headless=False)
page = await browser.new_page()
```


the problem with scrapers

```
<div id="product-list">
  <div class="product" id="product-1">
    <h2 class="product-title">Oak Wood Stain</h2>
    <p class="product-description">A rich, warm oak stain that
enhances the natural grain.</p>
    <span class="product-price">$19.99</span>
  </div>

  <div class="product" id="product-2">
    <h2 class="product-title">Walnut Wood Stain</h2>
    <p class="product-description">A deep, luxuri
for a classic finish.</p>
    <span class="product-price">$29.99</span>
  </div>

  <div class="product" id="product-3">
    <h2 class="product-title">Mahogany Wood Stain</h2>
    <p class="product-description">A rich mahogany s
brings out vibrant reddish tones.</p>
    <span class="product-price">$39.99</span>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
<section class="products">
  <article class="product" data-id="oak-stain">
    <header>
      <h2>Oak Wood Stain</h2>
    </header>
    <p>A rich, warm oak stain that enhances the natural grain.</p>
    <footer>
      <strong>$19.99</strong>
    </footer>
  </article>
```

```
<article class="product" data-id="walnut-stain">
  <header>
    <h2>Walnut Wood Stain</h2>
  </header>
  <p>A deep, luxurious walnut stain that brings out the natural grain of the wood.</p>
  <strong>$29.99</strong>
</article>
```

Drag the puzzle piece into place

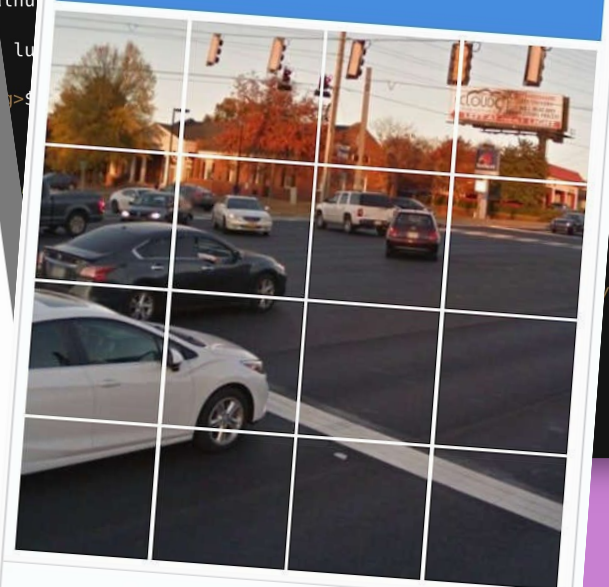


Drag the puzzle piece into place



Report a problem

Select all squares with
traffic lights
If there are none, click skip



SKIP

tiers of problem-solving

- ~~Using a tool~~
- ~~Writing a scraper~~
- Undocumented APIs
- Intercepting browser requests
- Pack-ratting with HAR and WARC/WACZ files

solution: undocumented APIs

HANDS-ON

INTERMEDIATE

Findings and using undocumented APIs

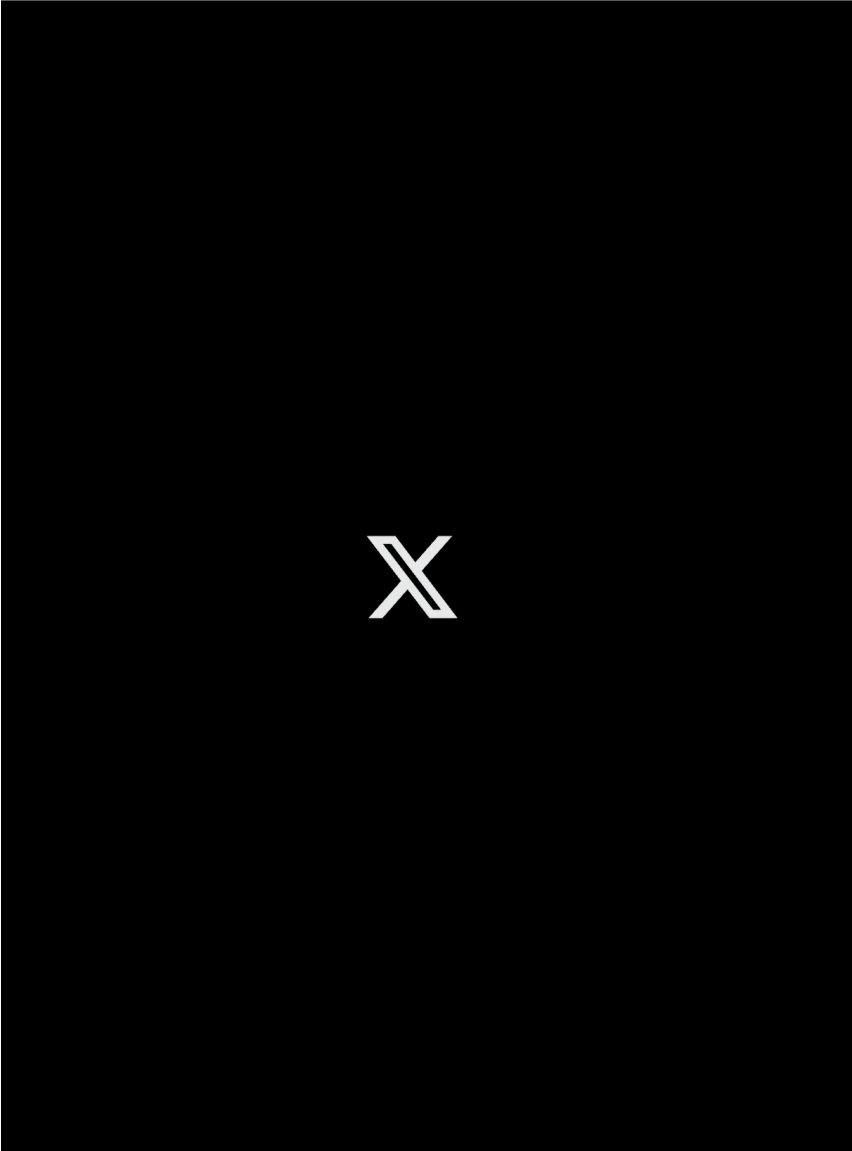
Time: Friday, March 7, 3:30 – 4:30 p.m. (1h)

Location: Gray's Bay, 8th fl, eighth floor (BYO)

SHOW FEWER DETAILS

This tutorial will introduce reporters to an exciting and often overlooked data source found on every website. You will learn how to find and use hidden APIs as a reporting resource, and hear about how this data source has been used in past reporting. We'll be working off this scripted document: <https://inspectelement.org/apis>

This session is for reporters who want to diversify their data sources. You don't need to write code: we'll teach participants to find hidden APIs in your web browser, but knowing some coding will let you to unlock detailed and rich datasets hidden in plain sight. Laptops will be provided.



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The top toolbar includes buttons for recording, pausing, and searching, along with checkboxes for 'Preserve log', 'Disable cache', and 'No throttling'. Below the toolbar, there's a search bar and a filter menu with options like 'All', 'Fetch/XHR', 'Doc', 'CSS', 'JS', 'Font', 'Img', 'Media', 'Manifest', 'WS', 'Wasm', and 'Other'. The 'Fetch/XHR' filter is selected. A timeline at the top shows a single request starting at 20 ms and ending at 40 ms. The main table lists the request details:

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time
❌ client_event.json	(blocked:...	fetch	serviceworker.f83c0d...	0 B	7 r

At the bottom, a summary bar shows: 1 / 6 requests, 0 B / 0 B transferred, 0 B / 4.2 MB resources, and Finish: 37 ms.

Finding Undocumented APIs

Inspect Element

AUTHOR
Leon Yin

PUBLISHED
February 24, 2023

MODIFIED
June 15, 2023

Welcome

Planning investigations

Checklist

Build your own datasets

Undocumented APIs

Browser automation

Parsing with Xpath

Best practices

Appendices

References

Inspector

Console

Developer Tools

Network

Status

Domain

File

200

d23ti967axkoi.cloudfront.net

d96da069-3140-4891-b0ca-db4fd961ff9a.json

Initiator

xhr

1.52

completion.amazon.com

suggestions?limit=11&prefix=spicy&suggestion-type=WIDGET&

A11zHvFD04L.js:31 (x...

1.59

61NeHXhGwSL.js:178 ...

3.04

Copy

Save All As HAR

Resend

Edit and Resend

Block URL

Open in New Tab

Start Performance Analysis...

Use as Fetch in Console

Copy URL

Copy URL Parameters

Copy GET Data

Copy as cURL

Copy as Fetch

Copy Request Headers

Copy Response Headers

Copy Response

Copy All As HAR

288 requests

3.54 MB / 2.01 MB transferred

Finish: 114.46 min

```
params = {
  'limit': '11',
  'prefix': 'spicy',
  'suggestion-type': [
    'WIDGET',
    'KEYWORD',
  ],
  'page-type': 'Gateway',
  'alias': 'aps',
  'site-variant': 'desktop',
  'version': '3',
  'event': 'onKeyPress',
  'wc': '',
  'lop': 'en_US',
  'last-prefix': '\\0',
  'avg-ks-time': '2486',
  'fb': '1',
  'session-id': '139-9925917-2023535',
  'request-id': 'SVMTJXRDBQ9T8M7BRGNJ',
  'mid': 'ATVPDKIKX0DER',
  'plain-mid': '1',
  'client-info': 'amazon-search-ui',
}

url =
'https://completion.amazon.com/api/2017/suggestions'
response = requests.get(url,
  params=params,
  cookies=cookies,
  headers=headers)
```

the problem: they change
(and we're lazy!)

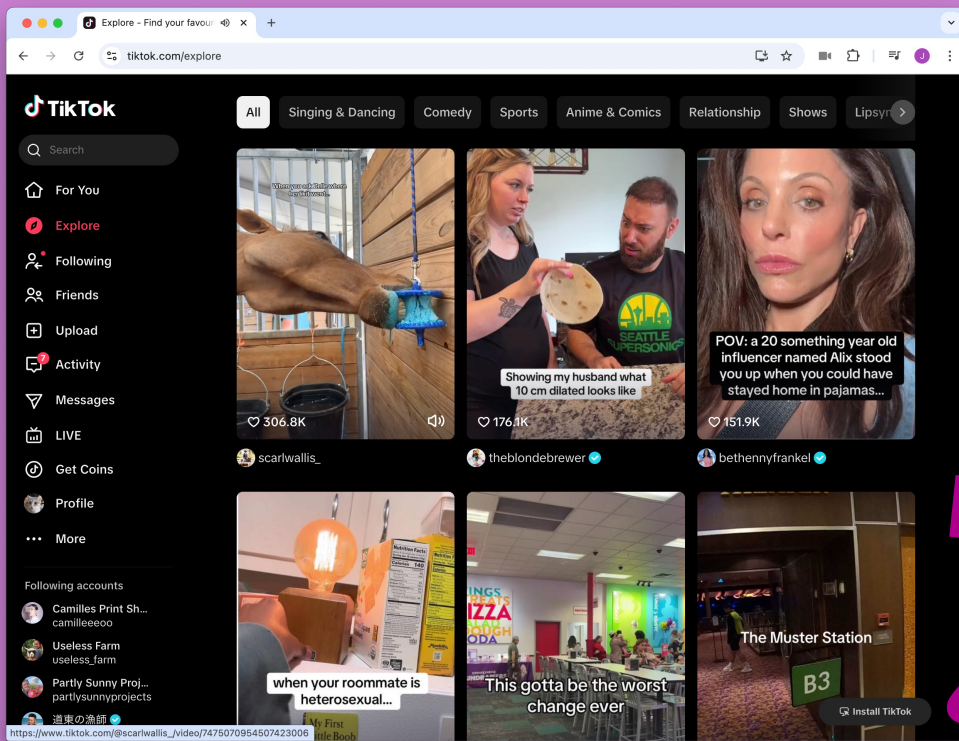
/products/list.json

```
{
  "products": [
    {
      "id": "product-1",
      "title": "Oak Wood Stain",
      "description": "A rich, warm oak stain that enhances the natural grain.",
      "price": "$19.99"
    },
    {
      "id": "product-2",
      "title": "Walnut Wood Stain",
      "description": "A deep, luxurious walnut stain for a classic finish.",
      "price": "$29.99"
    },
    {
      "id": "product-3",
      "title": "Mahogany Wood Stain",
      "description": "A rich mahogany stain that brings out vibrant reddish tones.",
      "price": "$39.99"
    }
  ]
}
```

/api/v2/products

```
{
  "products": [
    {
      "data_id": "oak-stain",
      "name": "Oak Wood Stain",
      "details": "A rich, warm oak stain that enhances the natural grain.",
      "price": 19.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    },
    {
      "data_id": "walnut-stain",
      "name": "Walnut Wood Stain",
      "details": "A deep, luxurious walnut stain for a classic finish.",
      "price": 29.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    },
    {
      "data_id": "mahogany-stain",
      "name": "Mahogany Wood Stain",
      "details": "A rich mahogany stain that brings out vibrant reddish tones.",
      "price": 39.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    }
  ]
}
```

solution: intercepting API calls



give me a thing!

us being sneaky

here you go!




```

async def process_response(response):
    if response.ok and response.url.startswith("https://www.tikt"):
        try:
            parsed = urlparse(response.url)
            m = hashlib.md5()
            m.update(parsed.query.encode('utf-8'))
            m.update((await response.text()).encode('utf-8'))
            filename = m.hexdigest()

            end = parsed.path.rstrip("/")
            path = Path(end).joinpath(filename).with_suffix(".json")
            path.parent.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)

            print("Writing content to ", path)

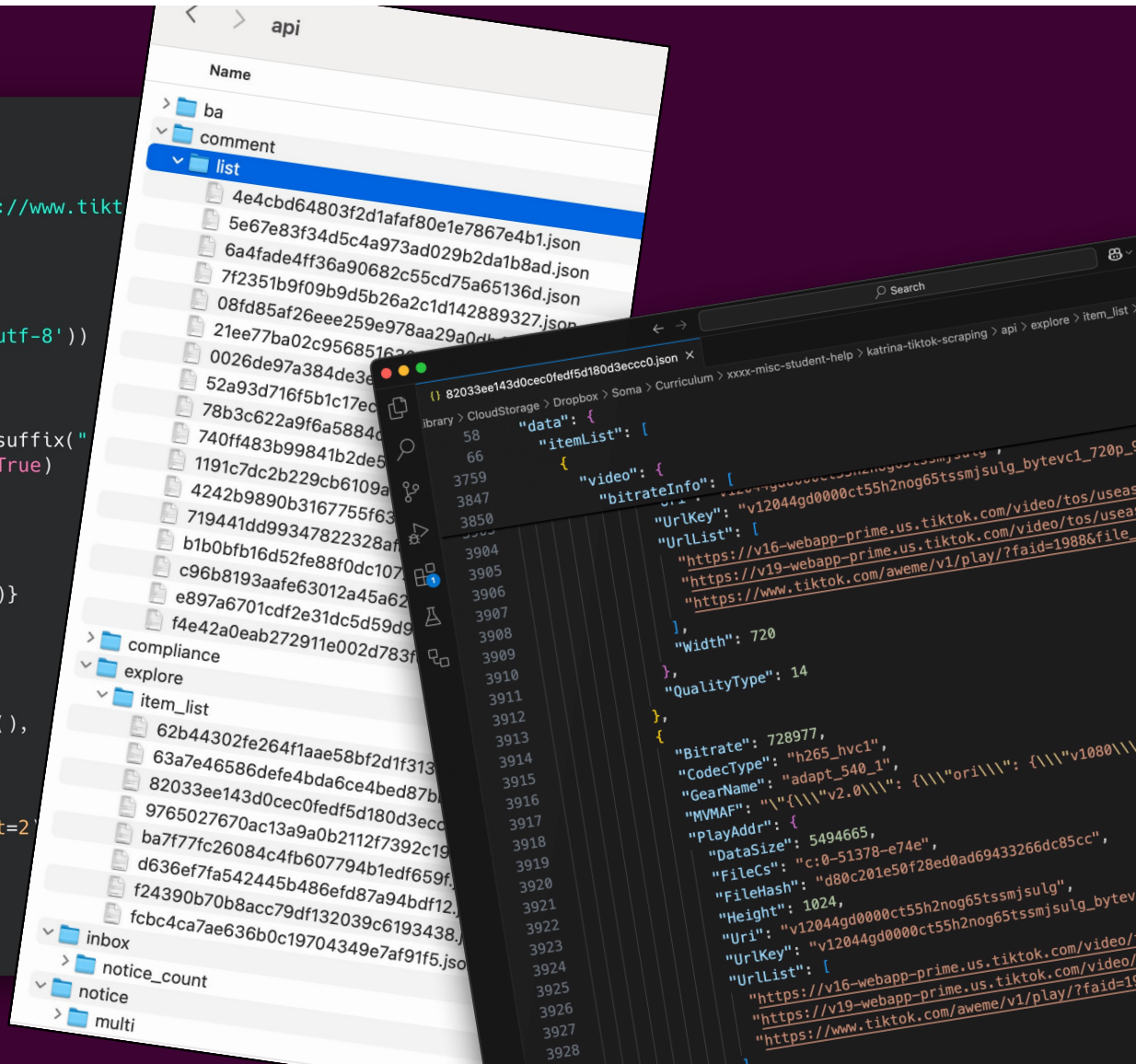
            query = parse_qs(parsed.query)
            query = {k: v[0] for k, v in query.items()}

            content = {
                'url': response.url,
                'query': query,
                'headers': await response.all_headers(),
                'data': await response.json(),
            }

            path.write_text(json.dumps(content, indent=2))
        except Exception as e:
            print("Error processing response", e)

page.on("response", process_response)

```



the problem: they change
(and we're lazy!)

/products/list.json

```
{
  "products": [
    {
      "id": "product-1",
      "title": "Oak Wood Stain",
      "description": "A rich, warm oak stain that enhances the natural grain.",
      "price": "$19.99"
    },
    {
      "id": "product-2",
      "title": "Walnut Wood Stain",
      "description": "A deep, luxurious walnut stain for a classic finish.",
      "price": "$29.99"
    },
    {
      "id": "product-3",
      "title": "Mahogany Wood Stain",
      "description": "A rich mahogany stain that brings out vibrant reddish tones.",
      "price": "$39.99"
    }
  ]
}
```

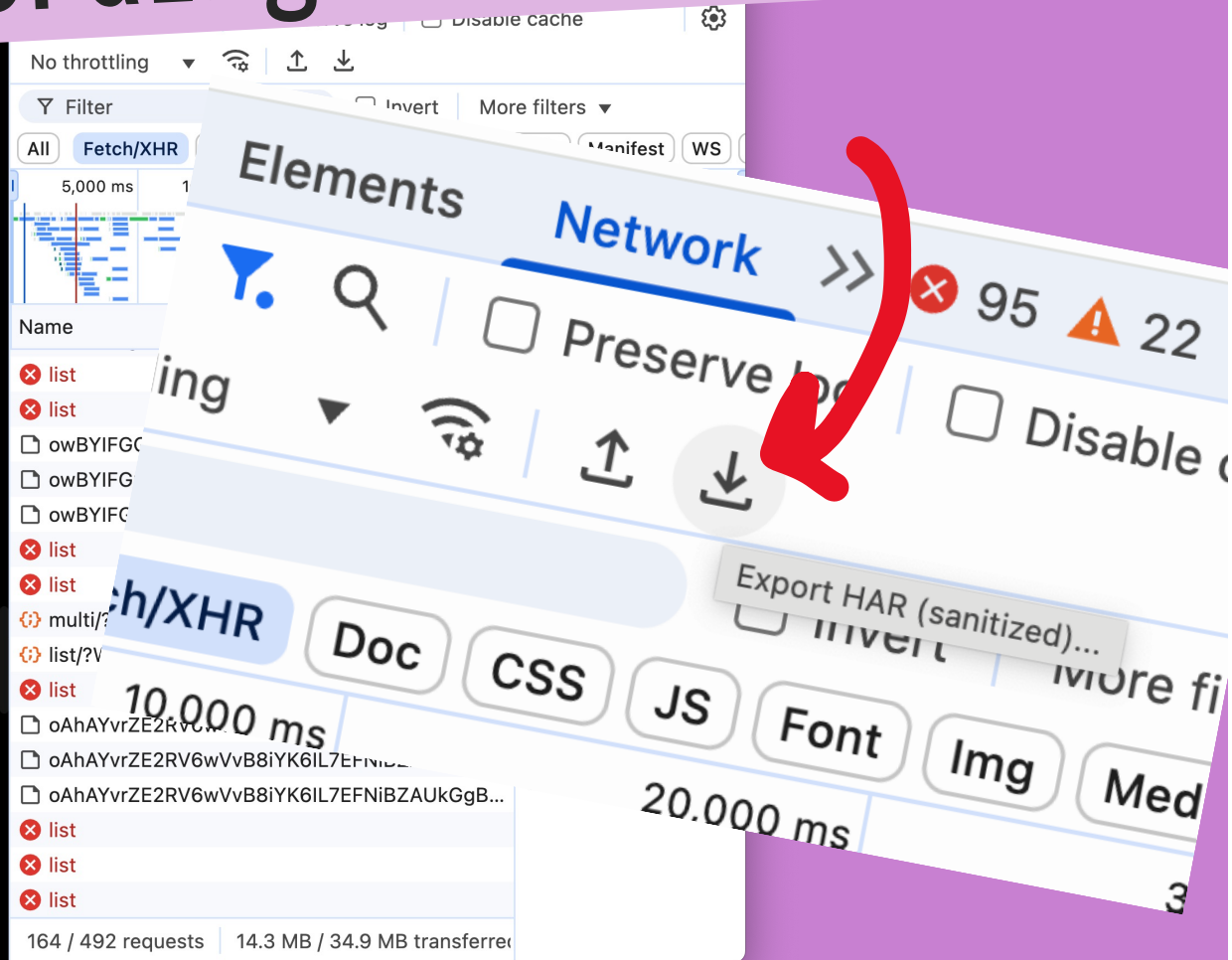
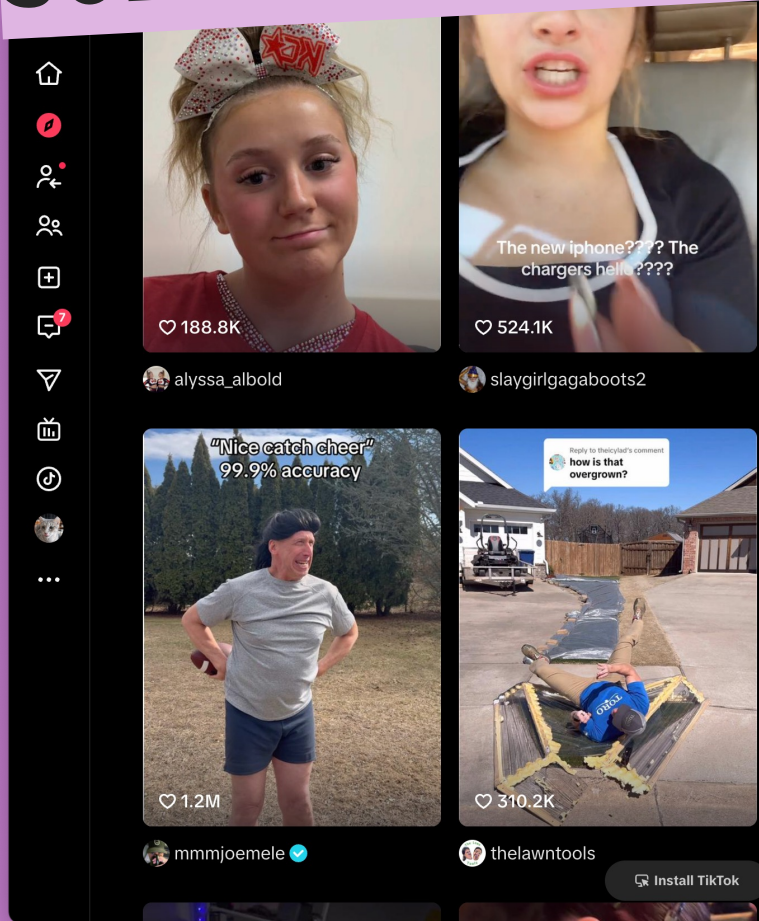
/api/v2/products

```
{
  "products": [
    {
      "data_id": "oak-stain",
      "name": "Oak Wood Stain",
      "details": "A rich, warm oak stain that enhances the natural grain.",
      "price": 19.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    },
    {
      "data_id": "walnut-stain",
      "name": "Walnut Wood Stain",
      "details": "A deep, luxurious walnut stain for a classic finish.",
      "price": 29.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    },
    {
      "data_id": "mahogany-stain",
      "name": "Mahogany Wood Stain",
      "details": "A rich mahogany stain that brings out vibrant reddish tones.",
      "price": 39.99,
      "currency": "USD"
    }
  ]
}
```


tiers of problem-solving

- ~~Using a tool~~
- ~~Writing a scraper~~
- ~~Undocumented APIs~~
- ~~Intercepting browser requests~~
- Pack-ratting with HAR and WARC/WACZ files

solution: recording with HAR





www.tiktok.com.har



www.tiktok.com.har

{} www.tiktok.com.har x
Users > soma > Downloads > {} www.tiktok.com.har > {} log > [] entries > {} 11 > {} request

```
6078      }
6079    }
6080  },
6081    "_priority": "High",
6082    "_resourceType": "fetch",
6083    "cache": {},
6084    "connection": "443",
6085    "pageref": "page_1",
6086    "request": {
6087      "method": "GET",
6088      "url": "https://www.tiktok.com/api/recommend/item_list/?WebIdLastTime=0&aid=1988&app_language=en&app_name=tiktok_web",
6089      "httpVersion": "http/2.0",
6090      "headers": [
6091        {
6092          "name": ":authority",
6093          "value": "www.tiktok.com"
6094        },
6095        {
6096          "name": ":method",
6097          "value": "GET"
6098        },
6099        {
6100          "name": ":path",
6101          "value": "/api/recommend/item_list/?WebIdLastTime=0&aid=1988&app_language=en&app_name=tiktok_web"
6102        },
6103        {
6104          "name": ":scheme",
6105          "value": "https"
6106      ]
    }
```

Ln 6087, Col 21 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF {} JSON Go Live

```

from haralyzer import HarParser
import json
import base64
import hashlib

def make_filepath(response):
    parsed = urlparse(response.url)

    # Hash the query parameters and the response.text to make a unique filename
    m = hashlib.md5()
    m.update(json.dumps(entry.request.raw_entry).encode('utf-8'))
    m.update(json.dumps(entry.response.raw_entry).encode('utf-8'))
    hash = m.hexdigest()

    # the full path is based on the URL
    path = Path(parsed.netloc).joinpath(parsed.path)
    if len(path.name) > 200:
        path = path.with_name(path.name[-50:])
    path = path.with_suffix(f".{hash}.json")

    return path

def decode_response(response):
    if response.textEncoding == 'base64':
        content = base64.b64decode(response.text).decode('utf-8')
    else:
        content = response.text

    if isinstance(content, str):
        try:
            # If it's a JSON string, parse it to an object
            content = json.loads(content)
        except json.JSONDecodeError:
            pass # Keep as string if not valid JSON
    return content

filename = "www.instagram.com.har"
output_folder = Path("output").joinpath(filename)

har = HarParser.from_file(filename)

for page in har.pages:
    entries = page.filter_entries(status_code='200', content_type='application/json')
    for entry in entries:
        content = decode_response(response)

        # Find out where it should go
        filepath = make_filepath(response)
        path = output_folder.joinpath(filepath)

        import jmespath
        import pandas as pd

        result = jmespath.search("sectional_items[*].layout_content.fill_items[]", content)
        len(result)

        # pd.options.display.max_columns = None
        df = pd.json_normalize(result)

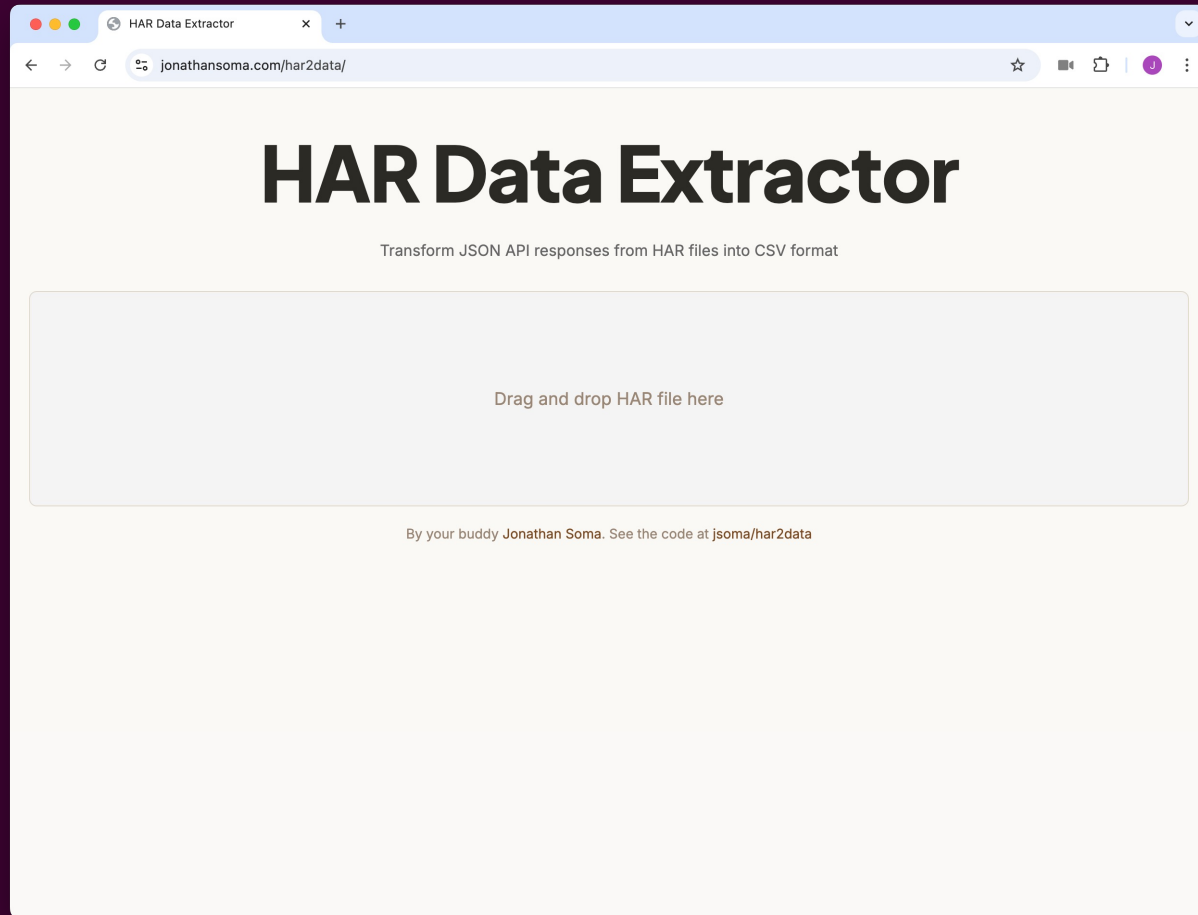
        entries = page.filter_entries(status_code='200', content_type='application/json')
        for entry in entries:
            try:
                content = decode_response(entry.response)
                if content is None:
                    continue

                filepath = make_filepath(entry.response, guess_extension=False)
                path = output_folder.joinpath(filepath)

                # Save based on content type
                path.parent.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
                if isinstance(content, (dict, list)):
                    path.write_text(json.dumps(content, indent=2))
                elif isinstance(content, str):
                    path.write_text(content)
                elif isinstance(content, bytes):
                    path.write_bytes(content)

                print(f"Writing {path}")
            except Exception as e:

```



the problem

- Giant files!!!
- Chunking!!!
- Base64 encoding!!!
- Other things I probably don't even know about yet!!!
- (But they do also sometimes work, too, it just depends)

solution: saving WARC files

ty jeremy merrill

Archive-It Advanced Training

archive.org/details/introduction-to-the-warc

INTERNET ARCHIVE

SIGN UP | LOG IN | UPLOAD

ABOUT | BLOG | PROJECTS | HELP | DONATE | CONTACT | JOBS | VOLUNTEER | PEOPLE

WHAT IS A WARC?

A **WARC** is a container file standard for storing web content in its original context, **maintained by the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC)**.

An international organization of web archivists is responsible for developing our shared standard.

IIPC
INTERNET INTERNET
PRESERVATION
CONSORTIUM

Archive-It

2020-05-20, Intro-WARC - Go

Archive-It: Hosts for Crawl #1

Sample WARC file for Archive-It

Search

Publication date: 2020-05-20

Usage: Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 International

Topics: web archiving, warc, digital preservation

Language: English

Item Size: 371.4M

9,376 Views

6 Favorites

DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

ITEM TILE 1 file

A recording of the live webinar introduction to the Web Archive (WARC) file format for Archive-It partners, web archivists, and peers in digital preservation.

Sustainability of Digital Formats: Planning for Library of Congress Collections

Introduction | Sustainability Factors | Content Categories | Format Descriptions | Contact

Format Description Categories >> Browse Alphabetical List

WARC, Web Archive file format

Table of Contents

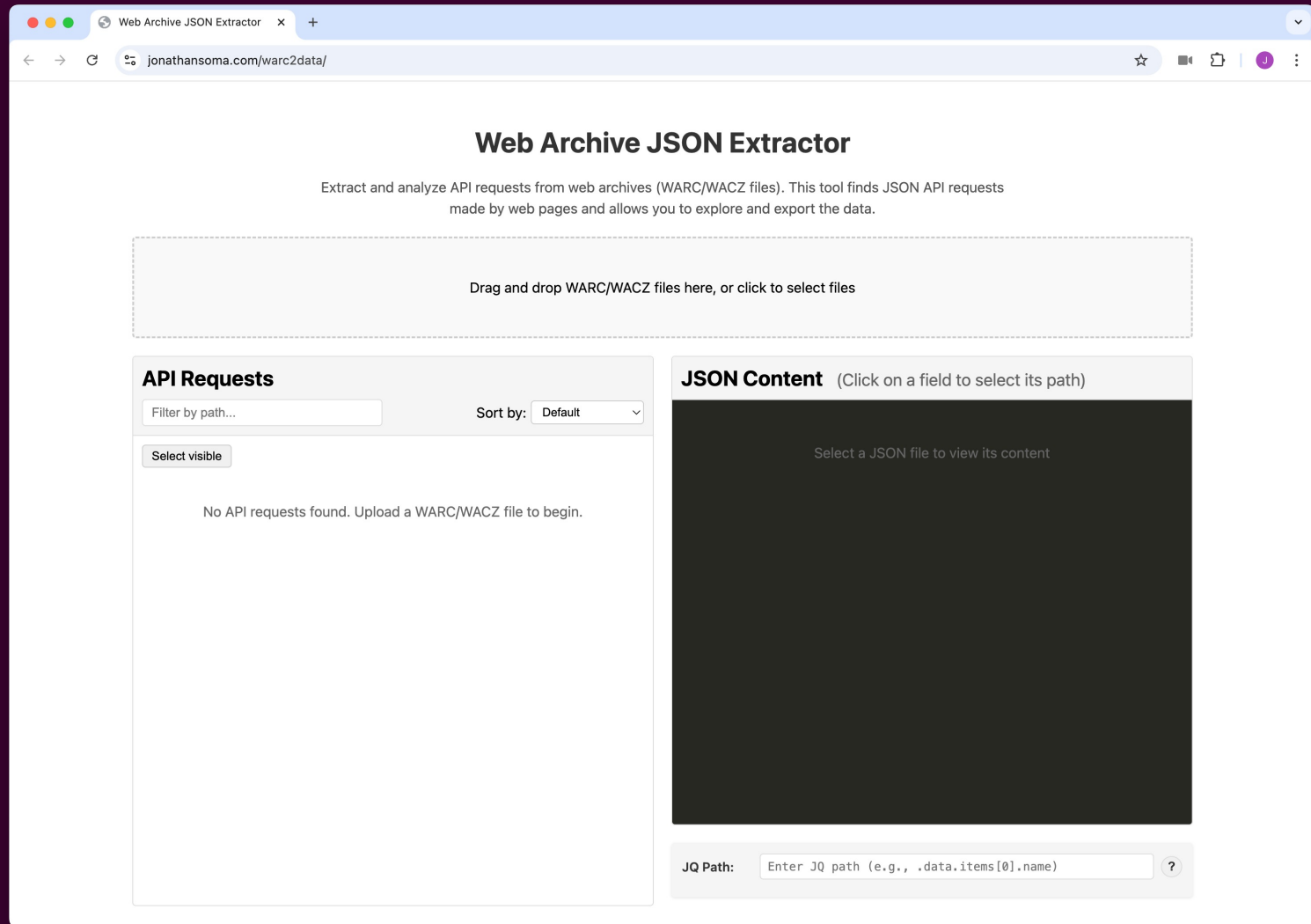
- Identification and description
- Local use
- Sustainability factors
- Quality and functionality factors
- File type signifiers
- Notes
- Format specifications
- Useful references

Format Description Properties

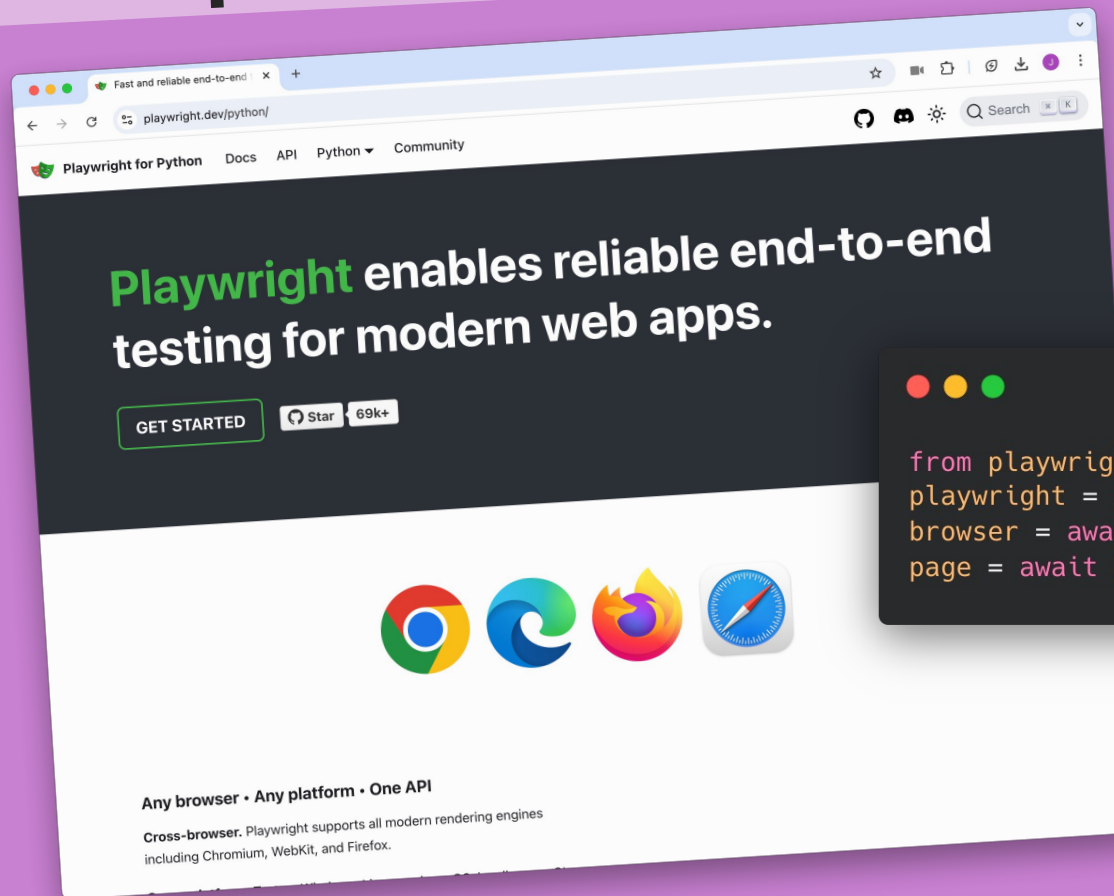
- ID: fdd000236
- Short name: WARC
- Content categories: aggregate, web-archive
- Format Category: file-format
- Other facets:
- Last significant FDD update: 2024-04-29
- Draft status: Partial

Identification and description

Full name	WARC (Web Archive) file format
Description	The WARC (Web Archive) format specifies a method for combining multiple digital resources into an aggregate archival file together with related information. The WARC format is a revision of the Internet Archive's ARC File Format [ARC_IA] Wide Web. The WARC format generalizes the older format to better support the harvesting, access, and exchange needs of archiving organizations. Besides the primary content currently recorded, the revision accommodates related secondary segmentation of large resources. A WARC format file is the concatenation of one or more WARC records. A WARC record consists of a record header followed by a record content block and two newlines; the header has mandatory named fields that document the date, type, and length of the record and support the convenient retrieval of each harvested resource (file). There are eight types of WARC record: 'warcinfol', 'response', 'resource', 'request', 'metadata', 'revisit', 'conversion', and 'continuation'. The files that may be embedded or linked to in HTML pages.
Production phase	Used for web-accessible content in archived state, representing the final form disseminated in final state over the web to a user agent (web browser).
Relationship to other formats	
May contain	Data of various types; see Notes below
May have component	CDX Index, CDX Internet Archive Index File
Has earlier version	ARC_IA, Internet Archive ARC file format.
Used by	gzip, GZIP. According to ArchiveTeam.org , WARC files are often compressed using gzip, resulting in a .warc.gz extension. In cases where the warc.gz file needs to randomly accessed (namely, as part of web archives accessible page-by-page), this will consist of one gzip stream for each WARC record, concatenated together (which makes for a valid gzip file). This allows any single record to be accessed by an offset, and (when the entire file is decompressed) also preserves the original WARC.



the problem: automation..?

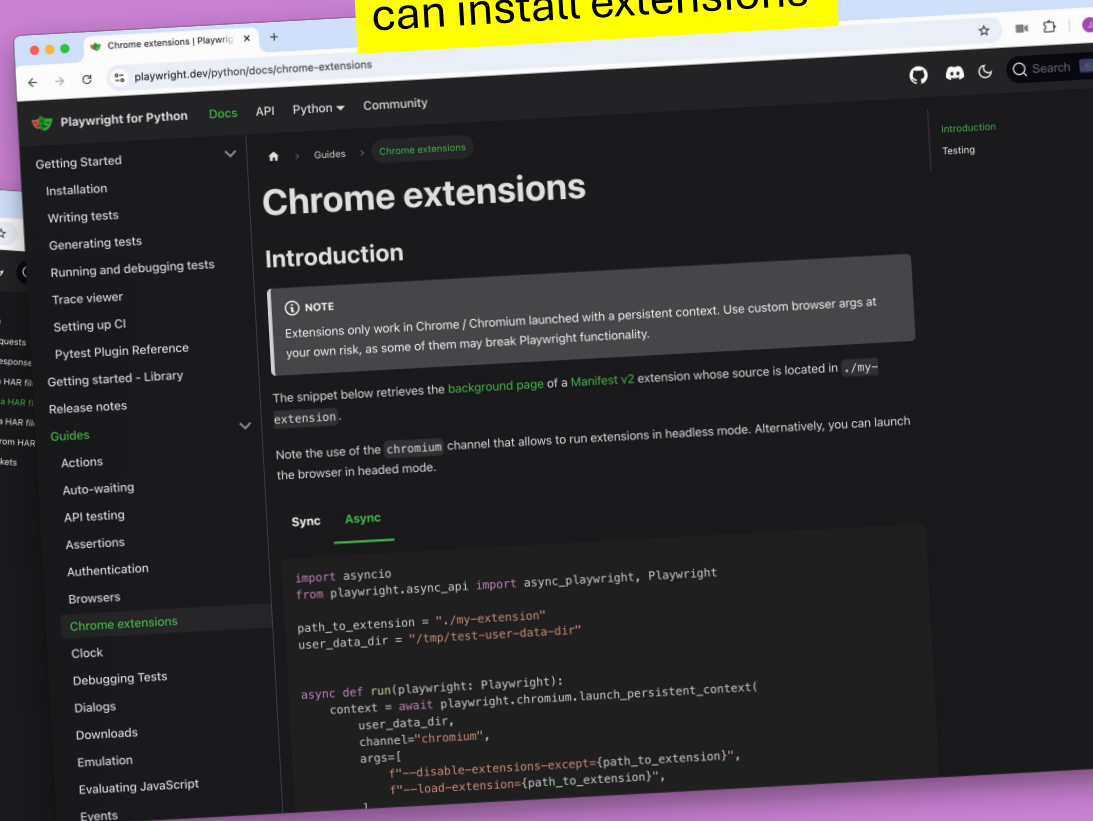
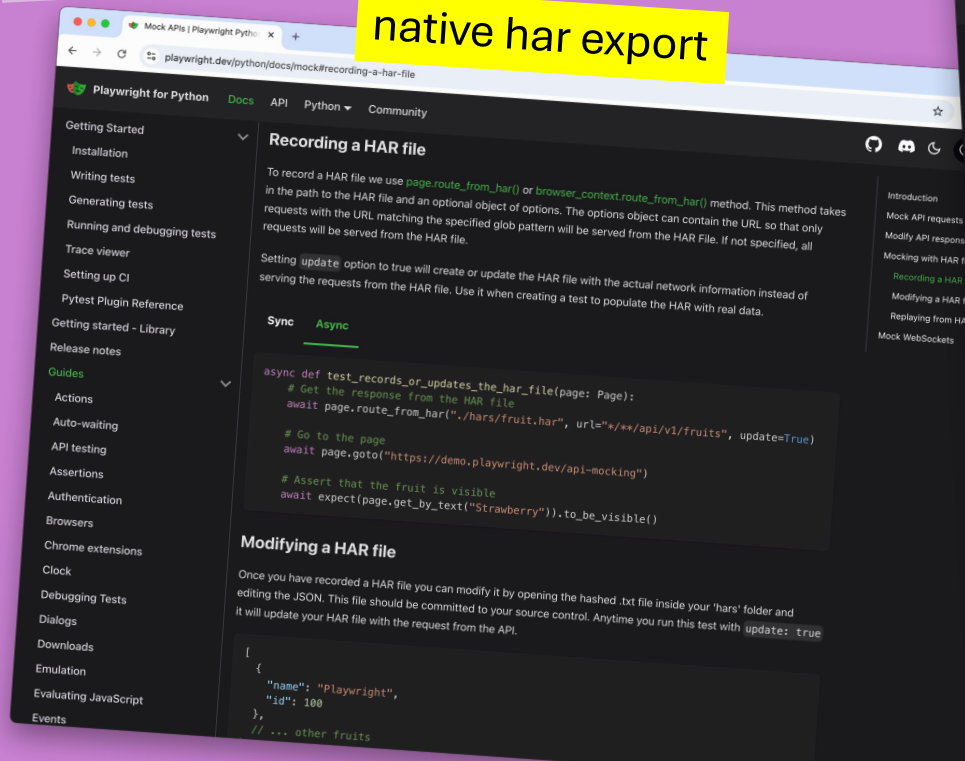


```
from playwright.async_api import async_playwright
playwright = await async_playwright().start()
browser = await playwright.chromium.launch(headless=False)
page = await browser.new_page()
```

just kidding! Automate with Playwright!

native har export

can install extensions





<https://bit.ly/nicar-passive>

Passive Scraping for social media

(and everything else)

Jonathan Soma
Columbia Journalism School
js4571@columbia.edu
[@dangerscarf](#)