

# WWW::Mechanize

## Web-Automatisierung mit WWW::Mechanize Eine Einführung

# Web-Automatisierung

- Oft sind wichtige Informationen, Daten oder Dateien nur über aufwendig manuell auszufüllende Formulare zu erreichen.
- Solche Tätigkeiten lassen sich meist schnell und kostengünstig automatisieren (Web-Scraping).
- WWW::Mechanize ist ein besonders gut geeignetes Framework zur Erstellung von Web-Scrapern.

# Law and Order

Bevor man Informationen von Webseiten Dritter automatisch ermittelt und weiterverarbeitet, sollte man prüfen, ob dies rechtlich überhaupt zulässig ist oder ob der Betreiber der Website damit einverstanden ist.

# Höflichkeit

- Computerprogramme können Websites wesentlich schneller und öfter aufrufen als Menschen
  - Bandbreite (Downloads)
  - Tageszeit (cron, Task-Planner)
  - `sleep( $naptime );`

# Grundlagen

WWW::Mechanize verhält sich wie ein handelsüblicher Browser.

# WWW::Mechanize Features

- WWW::Mechanize kann
  - (passwortgeschützte) Seiten aufrufen
  - Links ermitteln und folgen
  - Formulare ausfüllen und absenden
  - Dateien downloaden
  - u.v.m.
- und natürlich alle Perl-Features nutzen.

# Support für SSL (https)

Ja, dazu muss eines der beiden CPAN-Module  
`Crypt::SSLeay` oder `IO::Socket::SSL` installiert  
werden.

# JavaScript, Flash, Java Applets

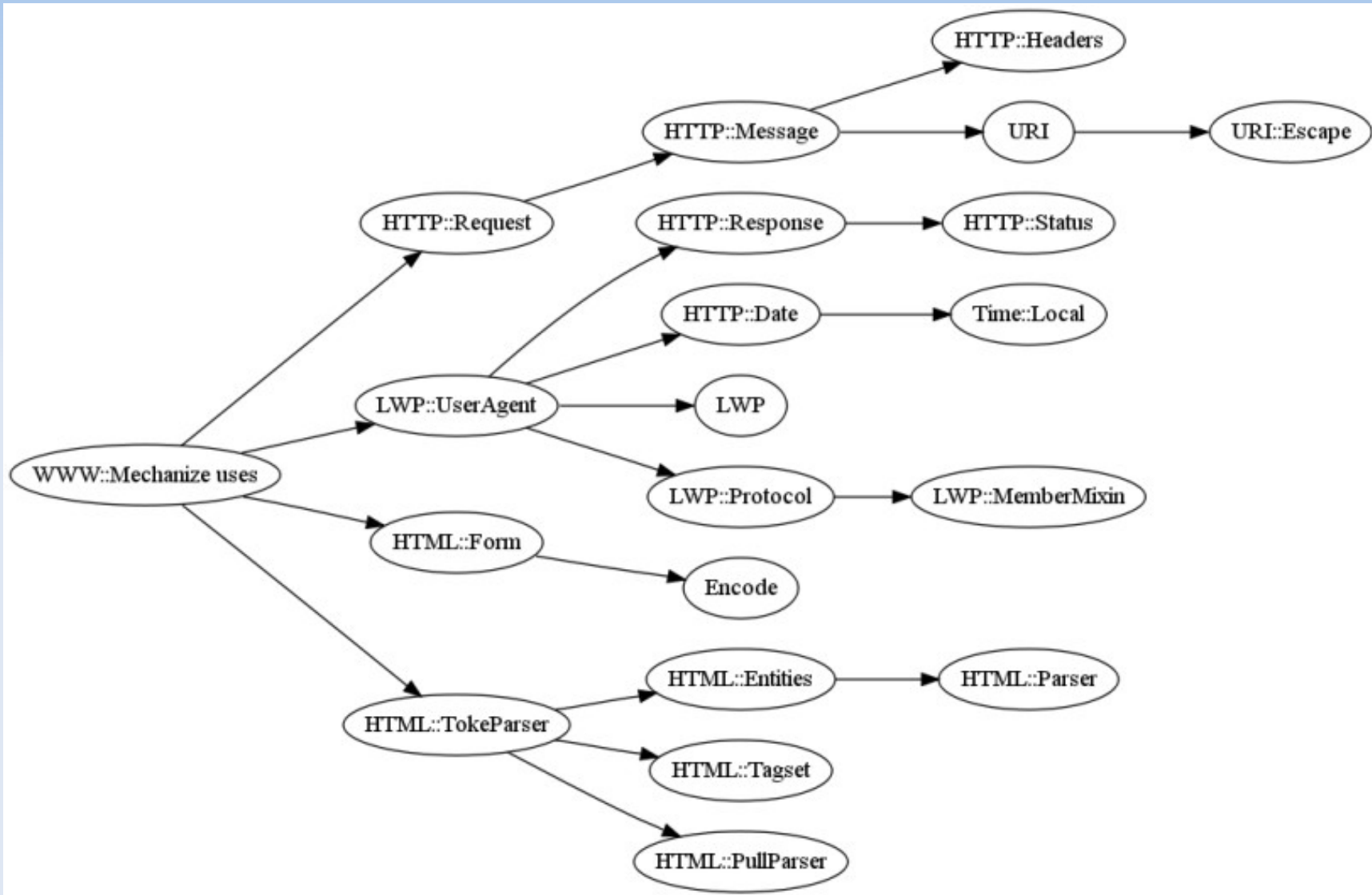
Nein, JavaScript, Flash-Formulare oder Java Applets werden nicht unterstützt.



# Architektur

WWW::Mechanize ist komplex, aber einfach zu bedienen.

# WWW::Mechanize nutzt zahlreiche CPAN-Module



# Beispiel cpansearch.pl

- Aufgaben des Programms
  - Gehe zu <http://search.cpan.org>
  - Suche nach "DBI"
    - Formular ausfüllen
    - Submit Button klicken
  - Hole die Suchergebnis-Seite
  - Ermittle den Link zur Modul-Seite

# Schritt I und II

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the CPAN Search Site. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://search.cpan.org/`. The page features the CPAN logo at the top, a navigation menu with links for Home, Authors, Recent, News, Mirrors, FAQ, and Feedback, and a search interface with a text input field containing 'DBI' and a 'CPAN Search' button. Below the search bar is a grid of 24 links to various CPAN categories, such as 'Archiving Compression Conversion', 'File Name Systems Locking', and 'Option Parameter Config Processing'. The footer of the page includes statistics on uploads and distributions, and a logo for 'digital craftsmen'.

The CPAN Search Site - search.cpan.org - Mozilla Firefox

http://search.cpan.org/

The CPAN Search Site - sear...

# CPAN

Home · Authors · Recent · News · Mirrors · FAQ · Feedback

DBI

in All CPAN Search

[Archiving Compression Conversion](#) [File Name Systems Locking](#) [Option Parameter Config Processing](#)  
[Bundles \(and SDKs\)](#) [Graphics](#) [Perl6](#)  
[Commercial Software Interfaces](#) [Internationalization Locale](#) [Pragmas](#)  
[Control Flow Utilities](#) [Language Extensions](#) [Security](#)  
[Data and Data Types](#) [Language Interfaces](#) [Server Daemon Utilities](#)  
[Database Interfaces](#) [Mail and Usenet News](#) [String Language Text Processing](#)  
[Development Support](#) [Miscellaneous](#) [User Interfaces](#)  
[Documentation](#) [Networking Devices IPC](#) [World Wide Web](#)  
[File Handle Input/Output](#) [Operating System Interfaces](#)

56690 Uploads, 18416 Distributions  
71704 Modules, 7627 Uploaders

Hosted by [craftsmen](#)  
digital craftsmen

http://search.cpan.org/modlist/Server\_Daemon\_Utilities

# Schritt III

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "The CPAN Search Site - search.cpan.org - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains the URL "http://search.cpan.org/search?query=DBI&mode=all". The browser's menu bar includes "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Ansicht", "Chronik", "Delicious", "Lesezeichen", "Extras", and "Hilfe". The CPAN logo is prominently displayed on the left, with a navigation menu on the right containing "Home", "Authors", "Recent", "News", "Mirrors", "FAQ", and "Feedback". A search input field contains the text "DBI", and a "CPAN Search" button is visible. Below the search bar, a blue banner indicates "Results 1 - 10 of 2148 Found" and "Page Size: 10 20 50 100". The search results list several modules, each with a title, description, version number (DBI-1.609), a five-star rating, "(30 Reviews)", a date ("08 Jun 2009"), and the author "Tim Bunce". The listed modules are: "DBI" (Database independent interface for Perl), "DBI::DBD" (Perl DBI Database Driver Writer's Guide), "DBI::Changes" (List of significant changes to the DBI), "DBI::Roadmap" (Planned Enhancements for the DBI), "DBI::Profile" (Performance profiling and benchmarking for the DBI), "DBI::PurePerl" (a DBI emulation using pure perl), and "DBI::ProfileDumper::Apache". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the word "Fertig" and several system icons.

# Schritt IV

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the CPAN website. The address bar shows the URL `http://search.cpan.org/~timb/DBI-1.609/DBI.pm`. The page title is "DBI - Database independent interface for Perl - search.cpan.org - Mozilla Firefox". The browser menu includes "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Ansicht", "Chronik", "Delicious", "Lesezeichen", "Extras", and "Hilfe". The CPAN logo is prominently displayed at the top left, with a navigation menu: "Home · Authors · Recent · News · Mirrors · FAQ · Feedback". Below the logo is a search bar with the text "in All" and a "CPAN Search" button. The main content area shows the breadcrumb "Tim Bunce > DBI-1.609 > DBI" and a "permlink" link. The module version is "1.609" with a "Source" link. A list of links for the module is provided: NAME, SYNOPSIS, GETTING HELP, NOTES, DESCRIPTION, and THE DBI PACKAGE AND CLASS. The DESCRIPTION section includes links for "Architecture of a DBI Application", "Notation and Conventions", "Outline Usage", "General Interface Rules & Caveats", "Naming Conventions and Name Space", "SQL - A Query Language", and "Placeholders and Bind Values". The "THE DBI PACKAGE AND CLASS" section includes "DBI Constants" and "DBI Class Methods", with sub-links for `parse_dsn`, `connect`, `connect_cached`, `available_drivers`, `installed_drivers`, and `installed_versions`. On the right side, there is a "Download: DBI-1.609.tar.gz" link, a "Dependencies" link, and an "Annotate this POD (20)" link. A "Related Modules" box lists `Rose::DB::Object`, `DBIx::Class`, and `Class::DBI`, with a "more..." link and a "By perlmonks.org" attribution. A "CPAN RT" box shows "New 2" and "Open 0" items, with a "View Bugs" link. The browser status bar at the bottom left shows "Fertig".

# Source Code: cpansearch.pl

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
my $module_name = $ARGV[0] or die "Bitte den Namen des gesuchten
    CPAN-Moduls eingeben!\n";

use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();

$browser->get("http://search.cpan.org/");

$browser->form_number(1);
$browser->field("query", $module_name);
$browser->click();

$browser->follow_link( text_regex => qr/$module_name/ );

my $url = $browser->uri;

print "$url\n";
```

# new() I

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();
```



# new() II - Defaults

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 8675309,      # infinite History
    timeout => 180,             # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,             # auto die on errors
    agent => "WWW-Mechanize/x.xx", # Versionsnummer
    cookie_jar => {},           # Cookies akzeptieren
);
```

# new() III

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 0,           # no History
    timeout => 180,           # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,           # auto die on errors
    agent => "WonderBot 5.0",  # Versionsnummer
    cookie_jar => {},         # Cookies akzeptieren
);

# Das Herabsetzen des History-Speichers senkt den
# Hauptspeicherverbrauch (RAM) erheblich!
```

# timeout => ???

- Der Parameter timeout legt eine Netzwerk Inaktivitäts Zeit in Sekunden fest.
- Sobald ein einziges Byte übertragen wurde, wird der Wert zurückgesetzt.
- Eine zeitliche Begrenzung für Netzwerkverbindungen kann durch die Perl-Funktion alarm() realisiert werden.
- Details und Beispiele im LWP FAQ 1.0.3.

# agent\_alias()

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 0,           # no History
    timeout => 180,            # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,           # auto die on errors
);
my $alias = 'Windows IE 6';
$browser->agent_alias( $alias );

print join(", ", $browser->known_agent_aliases()) , "\n";

# 'Windows IE 6', 'Windows Mozilla'
# 'Mac Safari' , 'Mac Mozilla'
# 'Linux Mozilla' , 'Linux Konqueror'
```

# get()

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 0,          # no History
    timeout => 180,           # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,           # auto die on errors
);

$browser->agent_alias( 'Windows IE 6' );

my $start_url = 'http://search.cpan.org';

$browser->get( $start_url );
```

# get() || autocheck => 1

```
my $start_url = 'http://www.somewhere.tld';
```

```
$browser->get( $start_url );
```

```
$ Error GETing http://www.somewhere.tld: Can't connect to  
www.somewhere.tld:80 (Bad hostname 'www.somewhere.tld')  
at xyz.pl line nn
```

# Datei-Download

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 0,           # no History
    timeout => 180,           # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,           # auto die on errors
);

my $start_url = 'http://search.cpan.org';

my $file = './cpan.html';

$browser->get( $start_url, ':content_file' =>
    $file );
```

# Dateidownload II

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    stack_depth => 0,           # no History
    timeout => 180,           # Network inactivity
    autocheck => 1,           # auto die on errors
);

my $pdf_url = 'http://perl-
nachrichten.de/index.cgi/news/552/pdf';

my $file = './new.pdf';

$browser->get( $pdf_url, ':content_file' => $file );
```



# Passwortgeschützte Seiten

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize
```

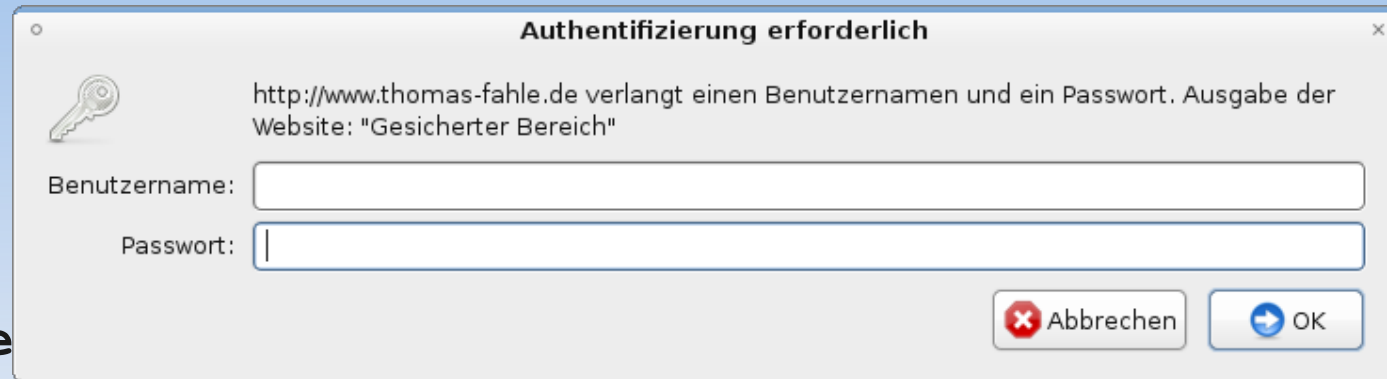
```
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();
```

```
my $start_url = 'http://www.passwort-geschuetzt.de/';
```

```
my $username = 'USER';
my $password = 'PASSWORD';
```

```
$browser->credentials( $username, $password );
```

```
$browser->get( $start_url );
```



# Status

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();

my $start_url = 'http://search.cpan.org';

$browser->get( $start_url );

print $browser->status(), "\n";
# status() gibt eine dreistellige Zahl zurück,
# den HTTP-Status-Code, z.B. 200, 500 usw.
```

# Fehler manuell prüfen

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    autocheck => 0,
);
```

# success()

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(
    autocheck => 0,
);
my $start_url = 'http://search.cpan.org';
$browser->get( $start_url );

print $browser->status(), "\n";

if ( $browser->success() ) {
    print "Alles Klar\n";
    # MachWeiter();
}
else {
    warn "Oops Fehler\n";
    # handleFehler();
}
```

# response()

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new(    autocheck => 0 );

my $start_url = 'http://gibt-es-nicht.tld';

$browser->get( $start_url );
if ( $browser->success() ) {
    print "Alles Klar\n";
}else {
    print $browser->response->status_line(), "\n";
    # HTTP::Response
}
# Ausgabe:
# 500 Can't connect to gibt-es-nicht.tld:80
# (Bad hostname 'gibt-es-nicht.tld')
```

# Alle Links ermitteln

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();
$browser->get("http://search.cpan.org/");

my @link_objects = $browser->links( );

# @link_objects enthält Objekte der Klasse
# WWW::Mechanize::Link

foreach my $link (@link_objects) {
    print $link->url() , "\n";      # URL from the link
    print $link->url_abs() , "\n"; # Abs URL
    print $link->text() , "\n";    # Text of the link
    print "\n";
}
```

# Links folgen - follow\_links()

```
# 3. Link, der mit 'download' beschriftet ist  
$browser->follow_link( text => 'download', n => 3 );
```

```
# 1. Link, dessen Text 'download' enthält  
$browser->follow_link( text_regex => qr/download/i, );  
# n = 1 (default)
```

```
# 1. Link, dessen URL 'download' enthält.  
$browser->follow_link( url_regex => qr/download/i,  
                      n => 1 );
```

```
# einfach dem 3. Link auf der Seite folgen  
$browser->follow_link( n => 3 );
```

# Links folgen – follow\_links() II

```
# UND Verknüpfung

# Link, der mit 'download' beschriftet ist
# und dessen url 'download' enthält

$browser->follow_link( text => 'download',
                      url_regex => qr/download/i,
);

# n = 1
```



# Links folgen III – Rückgabewert prüfen

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new( autocheck => 1 );

$browser->get("http://search.cpan.org/");

$browser->follow_link( text => 'Database Interfaces' )
    or die "Kann Link nicht finden\n";

print $browser->title(), "\n"; # <title>(.*?)</title>
```

# Links finden und folgen

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new( autocheck => 1 );
$browser->get("http://search.cpan.org/");

my $link = $browser->find_link(
    text => 'Database Interfaces', n => 1 );
# $link ist ein Objekt der Klasse WWW::Mechanize::Link

if ( defined $link ) {
    print $link->url(), "\n";
    $browser->get( $link );
    print $browser->title(), "\n";
} else {
    print "Oops: Kein Link gefunden\n";
}
```

# Formulare

# Alle Formulare ermitteln

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;
my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();

$browser->get("http://search.cpan.org/");

# Formulare auf der Seite ermitteln
my @formulare = $browser->forms();

foreach my $formular ( @formulare ) {
    # $formular ist ein Object der Klasse HTML::Form
    print $formular->dump(), "\n";
}
```

# mech-dump

- mech-dump, das mit WWW::Mechanize geliefert wird, ermittelt alle Formulare einer Webseite

```
$ mech-dump http://search.cpan.org
```

```
GET http://search.cpan.org/search [f]
```

```
query= (text)
```

```
mode=all (option) [*all/All|
```

```
module/Modules|dist/Distributions|author/Authors]
```

```
<NONAME>=CPAN Search (submit)
```

# Formulare auswählen

- `$browser->form_number($number)`
  - Wählt das Formular mit der Nummer `$number`
  - Das erste Formular hat die Nummer 1
- `$browser->form_name($name)`
  - Wählt das Formular mit dem Namen `$name`

# Formulare ermitteln

```
$ /mech-dump http://heise.de
```

```
GET http://www.heise.de/suche/
```

```
q=                (text)
search_submit=Suche (submit)
rm=search         (hidden readonly)
```

```
GET http://www.heise.de/preisvergleich/
```

```
fs=                (text)
in=                (option)    [*/in allen
Kategorien|1/in Hardware|2/in Software|3/in Games|4/in
Video/Foto/TV|5/in Telefon & Co|6/in Audio/HIFI|7/in DVD|8/
in Haushalt]
<NONAME>=Suche    (submit)
```

# Formular ausfüllen

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();

$browser->get("http://www.heise.de/");

# Das zweite Formular auswählen (Preisvergleich)
$browser->form_number(2);
my $produkt = 'Half-Life';
$browser->field('fs', $produkt);
$browser->field('in', 3); # Games
```



# Formular absenden

- `$browser->click();`
  - Klickt auf den Button.
- `$browser->submit();`
  - Schickt das Formular ab, ohne auf einen Button zu klicken.

# Murphy's Law: it doesn't work

- `$browser->response->status_line();`
- `use LWP::Debug qw(+);`

# Murphy's Law II

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;

use WWW::Mechanize;

use LWP::Debug qw(+);

my $browser = WWW::Mechanize->new();

$browser->get(' http://www.example.tld ');

print "Status: ", $browser->response->status_line(), "\n";
```

# Murphy's Law III

```
$ perl alice-dsl.pl
LWP::UserAgent::new: ()
LWP::UserAgent::request: ()
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking www.example.tld for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking .example.tld for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking example.tld for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking .tld for cookies
LWP::UserAgent::send_request: GET http://www.example.tld
LWP::UserAgent::_need_proxy: Not proxied
LWP::Protocol::http::request: ()
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 264 bytes
LWP::UserAgent::request: Simple response: Found
LWP::UserAgent::request: ()
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking alicesuche.aol.de for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking .aol.de for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking aol.de for cookies
HTTP::Cookies::add_cookie_header: Checking .de for cookies
LWP::UserAgent::send_request: GET http://alicesuche.aol.de/aol/afe_x?
  s_it=500error_alice&query=www.example.tld
LWP::UserAgent::_need_proxy: Not proxied
LWP::Protocol::http::request: ()
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 463 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1896 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1380 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 80 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1380 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1380 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1380 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 1140 bytes
LWP::Protocol::collect: read 818 bytes
HTTP::Cookies::extract_cookies: Set cookie clickstreamid => 1910176145299038985
HTTP::Cookies::extract_cookies: Set cookie userid => 1910176145299038987
LWP::UserAgent::request: Simple response: OK
Status: 200 OK
```

# Tools

- Logging
- HTML parsen
- HTTP::Recorder
- WWW::Mechanize::Shell
- Firefox Extensions

# Logging

- Logging ist unerlässlich, nicht nur für Crawler
  - Crawler laufen oft automatisch und unbeobachtet, z.B. via cron
  - Websites ändern ihr Design oder Struktur
  - Netzwerkkomponenten fallen aus oder sind vorübergehend nicht verfügbar
- Log4perl ++

# HTML parsen

- HTML-Tabellen
  - HTML::TableExtract
- HTML Quelltext
  - HTML::TreeBuilder, HTML::Tree
- HTML-Header
  - HTML::HeadParser

# HTTP::Recorder

- HTTP::Recorder arbeitet als Proxy für den Browser, zeichnet Aktionen des Nutzers auf und generiert daraus WWW::Mechanize Programme.
- Diese einfachen Programme müssen meist noch bearbeitet werden.
- Ausführlicher Artikel auf Perl.com: Web Testing with HTTP::Recorder - <http://www.perl.com/lpt/a/845>



# WWW::Mechanize::Shell

- WWW::Mechanize::Shell von Max Maischein bietet einen einfachen Shell-Zugang zu WWW::Mechanize
- Aus der Sitzung können einfache WWW::Mechanize Programme generiert werden

# WWW::Mechanize::Shell Beispiel

```
$ perl -MWWW::Mechanize::Shell -e shell
(no url)>get http://search.cpan.org
Retrieving http://search.cpan.org(200)
  http://search.cpan.org>forms
Form [1]
GET http://search.cpan.org/search [f]
  query=                (text)
  mode=all              (option)  [*all/All|module/Modules|dist/Distributions|
  author/Authors]
  <NONAME>=CPAN Search  (submit)
http://search.cpan.org>fill
(text)query> [] WWW::Mechanize::Shell
all|module|dist|author (option)mode> [all] module
http://search.cpan.org>submit
200
  http://search.cpan.org/search?query=WWW%3A%3AMechanize%3A%3AShell&mode=module>links
.....
http://search.cpan.org/search?query=WWW%3A%3AMechanize%3A%3AShell&mode=module>o
  WWW::Mechanize::Shell
Found 18 (200)
http://search.cpan.org/~corion/WWW-Mechanize-Shell-0.48/lib/WWW/Mechanize/Shell.pm>links
.....
http://search.cpan.org/~corion/WWW-Mechanize-Shell-0.48/lib/WWW/Mechanize/Shell.pm>get WWW-
Mechanize-Shell-0.48.tar.gz
Retrieving WWW-Mechanize-Shell-0.48.tar.gz(404)
http://search.cpan.org/~corion/WWW-Mechanize-Shell-0.48/lib/WWW/Mechanize/WWW-Mechanize-
Shell-0.48.tar.gz>script
```

# WWW::Mechanize::Shell Script

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
use strict;
use WWW::Mechanize;
use WWW::Mechanize::FormFiller;
use URI::URL;

my $agent = WWW::Mechanize->new( autocheck => 1 );
my $formfiller = WWW::Mechanize::FormFiller->new();
$agent->env_proxy();

$agent->get('http://search.cpan.org');
$agent->form_number(1) if $agent->forms and scalar @{$agent->forms};
$formfiller->add_filler( 'query' => Fixed =>
    'WWW::Mechanize::Shell' );
$formfiller->add_filler( 'mode' => Fixed => 'module' );
$formfiller->fill_form($agent->current_form);
$agent->submit();
$agent->follow_link('text' => 'WWW::Mechanize::Shell');
$agent->get('WWW-Mechanize-Shell-0.48.tar.gz');
```

# Firefox Extensions

- Firebug
- Web Developer
- Live HTTP-Headers

# Watchlist CPAN-Module

- CPAN-Module für die Watchlist
  - Web::Scraper
  - WWW::Scripter

# Web::Scraper

- Möglicher Nachfolger von WWW::Mechanize
- Perlport des Ruby-Projekts scrAPI
- unterstützt CSS-Selektoren und Xpath
- unzureichend dokumentiert

# WWW::Scripter

- WWW::Scripter - For scripting web sites that have scripts
  - WWW::Scripter::Plugin::JavaScript
  - WWW::Scripter::Plugin::Ajax
- Erbt von WWW::Mechanize
- Noch im frühen Entwicklungsstadium

# Literatur

- Burke, Aas: Perl & LWP. O'Reilly, Juli 2002, ISBN: 0-596-001789.
- Hemenway, Calishain: Spidering Hacks. O'Reilly, November 2003, ISBN: 0-596-005776
- Christiansen, Torkington: Perl-Kochbuch. O'Reilly, 2.A. Februar 2004, ISBN: 3-897-213664, Kapitel 20 - Web-Automatisierung



# Weiterführende Links I

- WWW-Mechanize:  
<http://search.cpan.org/dist/WWW-Mechanize/>
  - WWW::Mechanize::Cookbook
  - WWW::Mechanize::Examples
  - WWW::Mechanize::FAQ

# Weiterführende Links II

- [LWP:http://search.cpan.org/perldoc?LWP](http://search.cpan.org/perldoc?LWP)
  - `LWP::UserAgent`
  - `lwpcook` (The libwww-perl cookbook)
  - `lwptut` (An LWP Tutorial)
- LWP FAQ 1.0.3: <http://www.mail-archive.com/libwww@perl.org/msg00405.html>

# Weiterführende Links III

- Bildschirm-Abzieher (Linux-Magazin, März 2004):  
<http://perlmeister.com/snapshots/200403/index.l>
- perl.com: Screen-scraping with WWW::Mechanize:  
<http://www.perl.com/pub/a/2003/01/22/mechaniz>
- Automating Web-based Data Retrieval with Perl:  
<http://www.developer.com/lang/other/article.php/3454041>

# Weiterführende Links IV

- Schöner leben mit WWW::Mechanize:  
<http://www.kryger.de/www.mechanize/>
- Perl 2002 Advent Calendar: WWW::Mechanize:  
<http://www.perladvent.org/2002/16th/>
- Web scraping with WWW::Mechanize (Apr 03):  
<http://www.stonehenge.com/merlyn/LinuxMag/cc>
- Perl.com: Web Testing with HTTP::Recorder:  
<http://www.perl.com/lpt/a/845>

# Weiterführende Links V

- A pragmatic approach to writing a music crawler:  
<http://code.google.com/p/perlhobby/wiki/architec>
- Gathering Information from the Web with WWW::Mechanize:  
[http://miltonkeynes.pm.org/talks/2006/03/tom\\_hi](http://miltonkeynes.pm.org/talks/2006/03/tom_hi)
- Max Maischein - Web::Scraper - Daten aus Webseiten extrahieren: <http://datenzoo.de/pub/gpw2008/web-scraper/web-scraper-talk.html>

# Weiterführende Links VI

- Automated Testing with WWW::Mechanize:  
<http://www.webgui.org/uploads/Z1/6Y/Z16YD0qi>
- Automated Testing of Large Projects With Perl:  
<http://petdance.com/perl/large-project-testing.pd>
- IBM Developer Works: Secure Web site access with Perl:  
<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/library/wa-perlsecure.html>

# Fragen

Fragen?

# Danke

Danke!