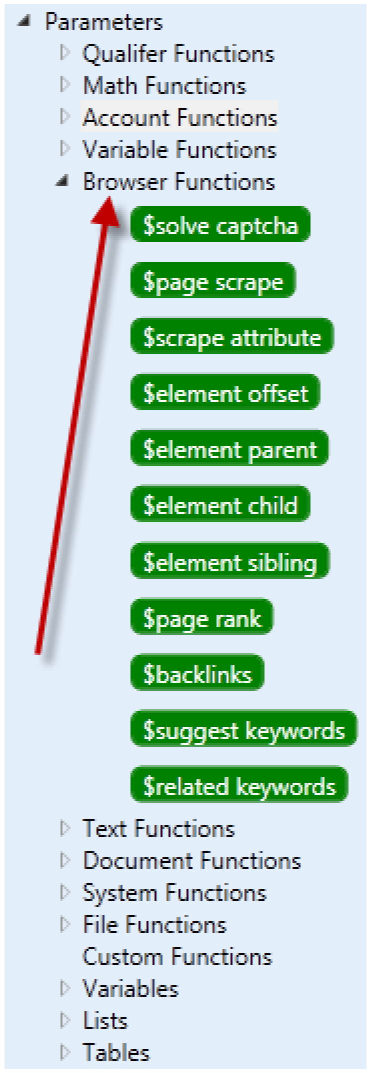
The UBot Studio

SCRIPT REFERENCE

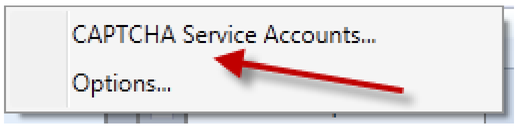
The Browser Functions

The Browser Function menu will be covered in this section. They are located in the Browser Functions menu within the Parameters main menu:

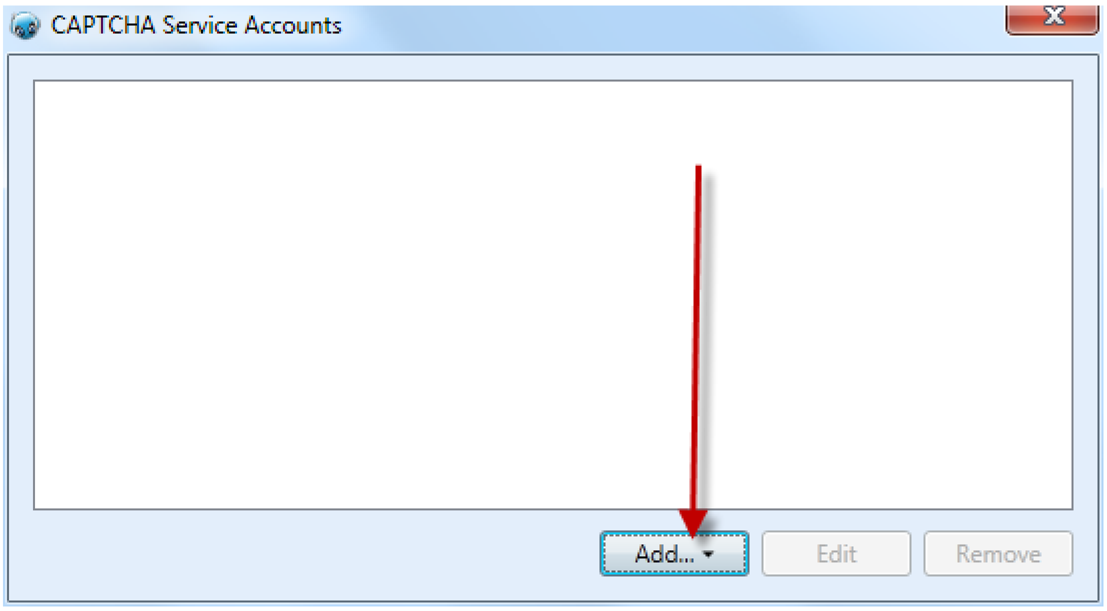


Solve Captcha

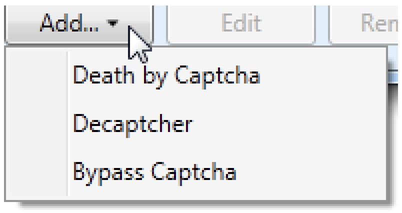
This function does exactly what it says. It solves captchas based on three integrated captcha solving services (DeathbyCaptcha, Decaptcher and Bypasscaptcha) as well as the manual solving option. The biggest difference in version 4 with solving captchas is it stores the user's captcha credentials for those services. If no services are stored it uses the manual solving option by default. You begin by storing your service credentials. They can be located in the tools menu under "CAPTCHA Service Accounts":



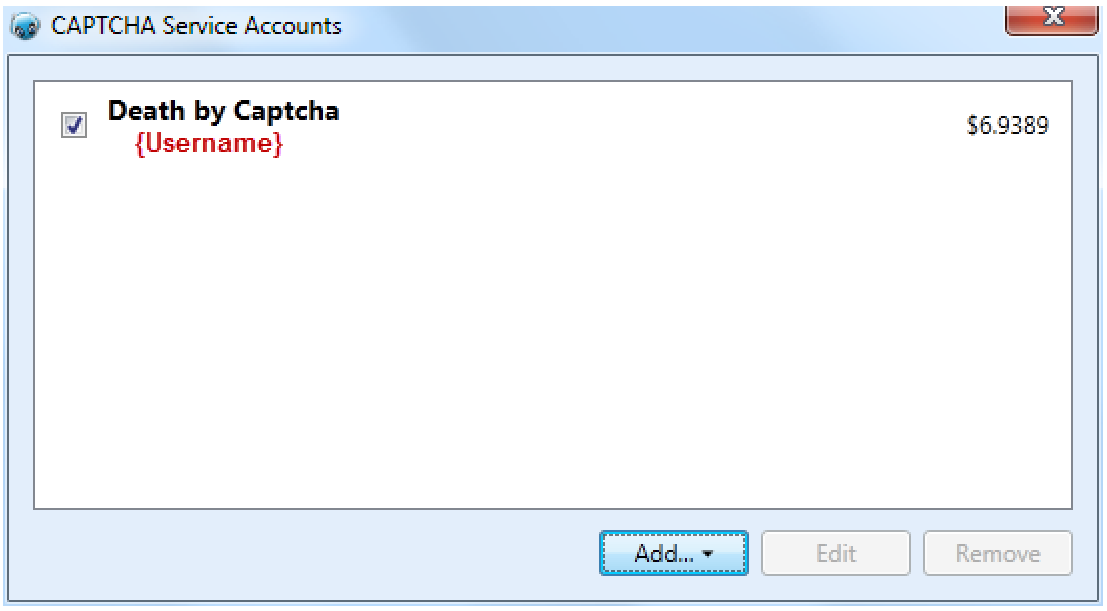
Once you click on the CAPTCHA Service Accounts you will be presented with a new window where you will press the Add button to store your credentials:



Once you press this button you will then choose which service you wish to store your credentials for:



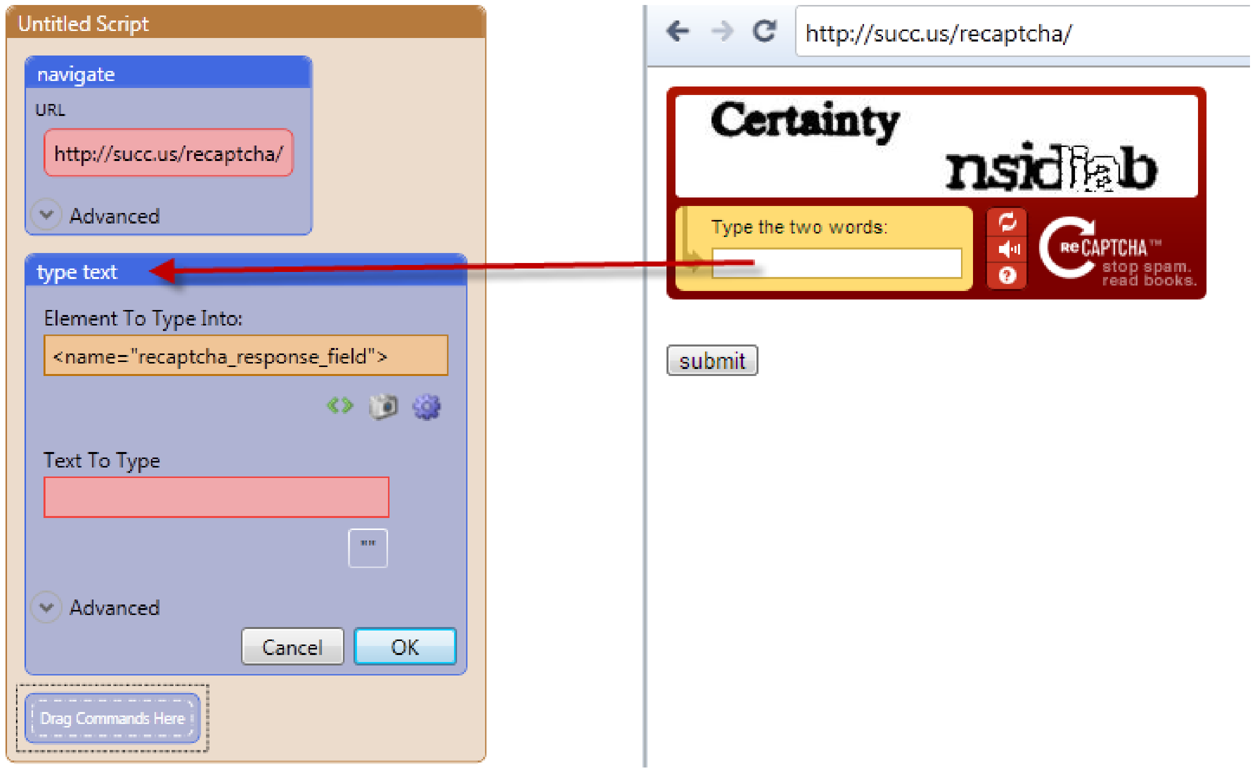
Once you enter your credentials, Ubot will connect with the service provider and display how many credits you have remaining in that account:



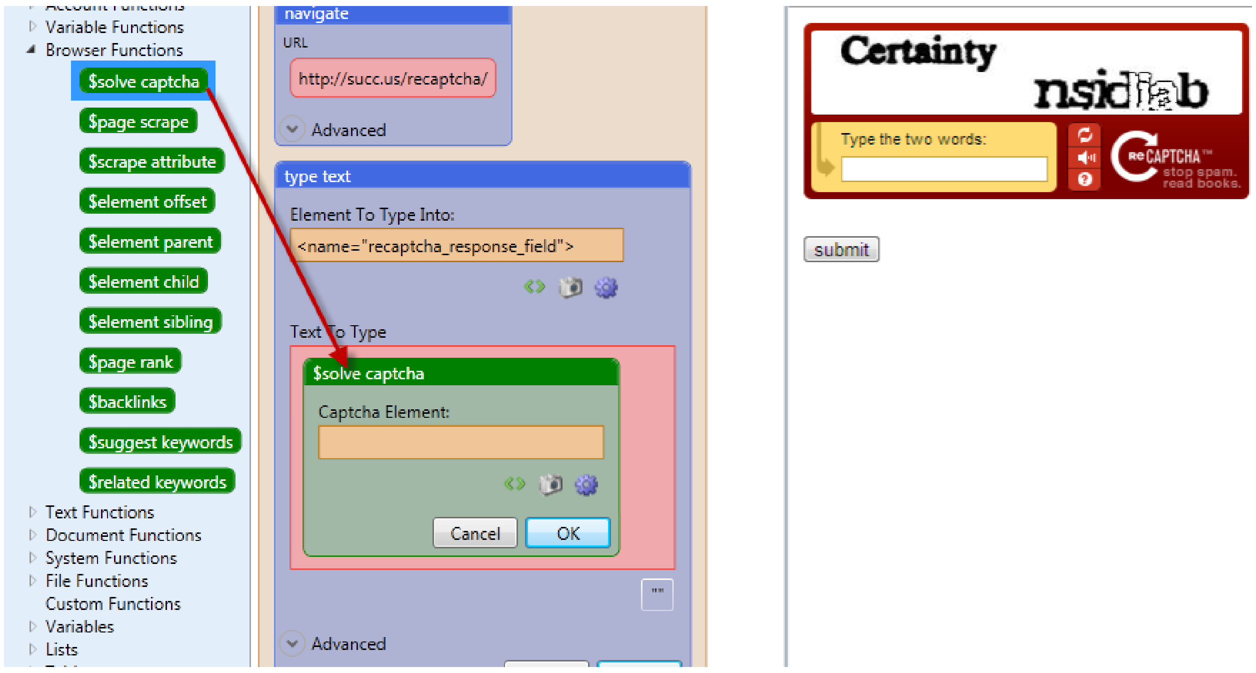
Death by Captcha
{Username}
$6.9389

You can choose to add all three services, but keep in mind UBot will solve the captcha using the first checkmark it comes across in the list. So if you have Death by Captcha first and it is checked, it will always use that service. If it encounters no services, it will automatically use the manual option.

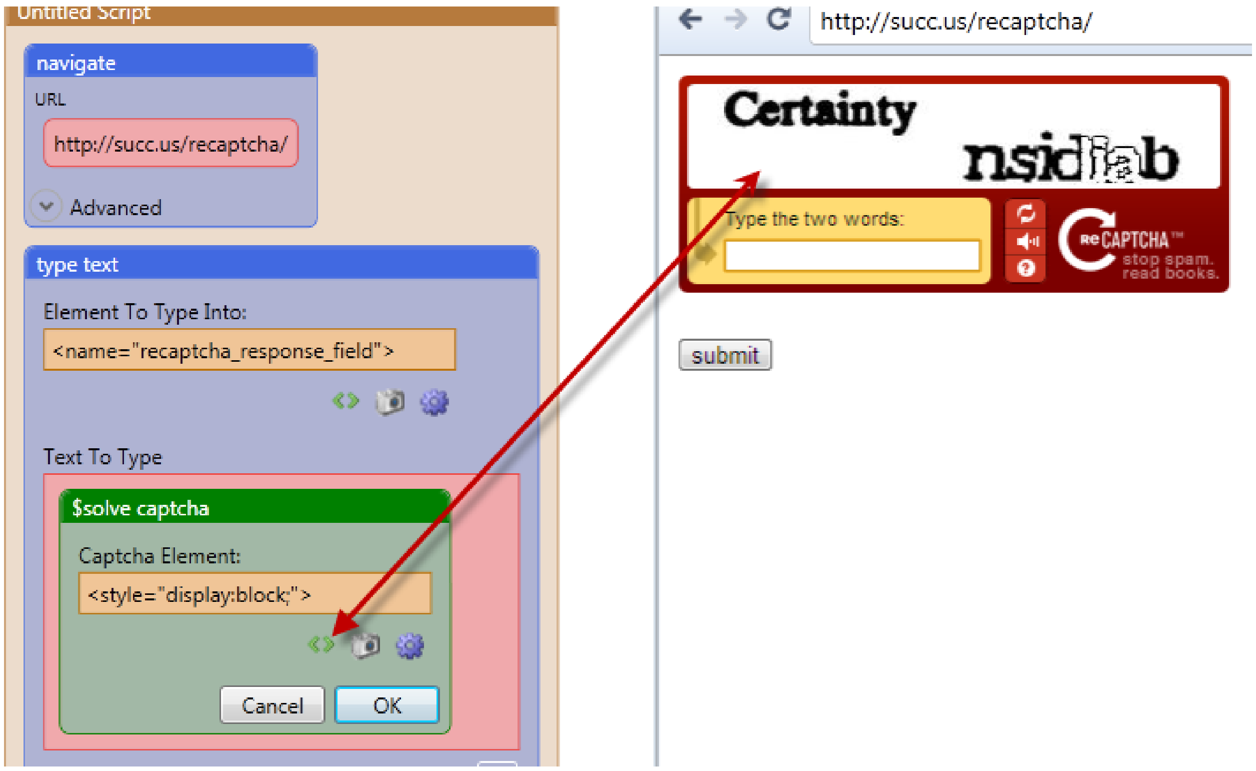
So on to solving captchas. This is done slightly different than in v3.5. In version 4 you are simply going to drag the captcha answer field into the scripting area:



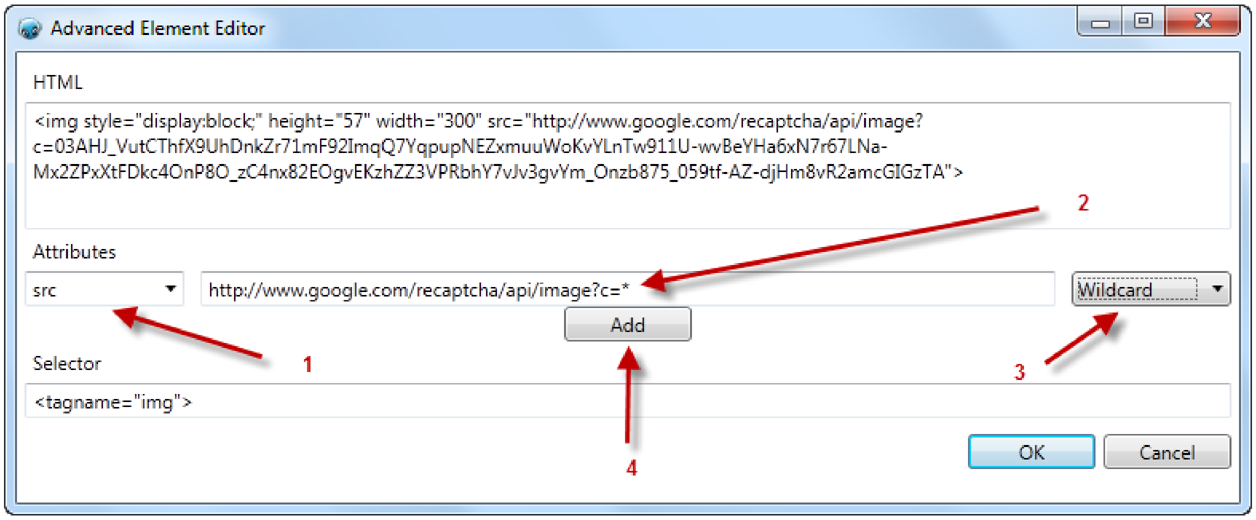
From here you are going to drag the $solve captcha function into the "Text to Type" box:



Now select the Element Selector () and then click on the captcha image in the browser:



Notice it did not provide a suitable attribute in the captcha Element box. Therefore, you can click the advanced element editor () and choose another attribute to choose the image by:



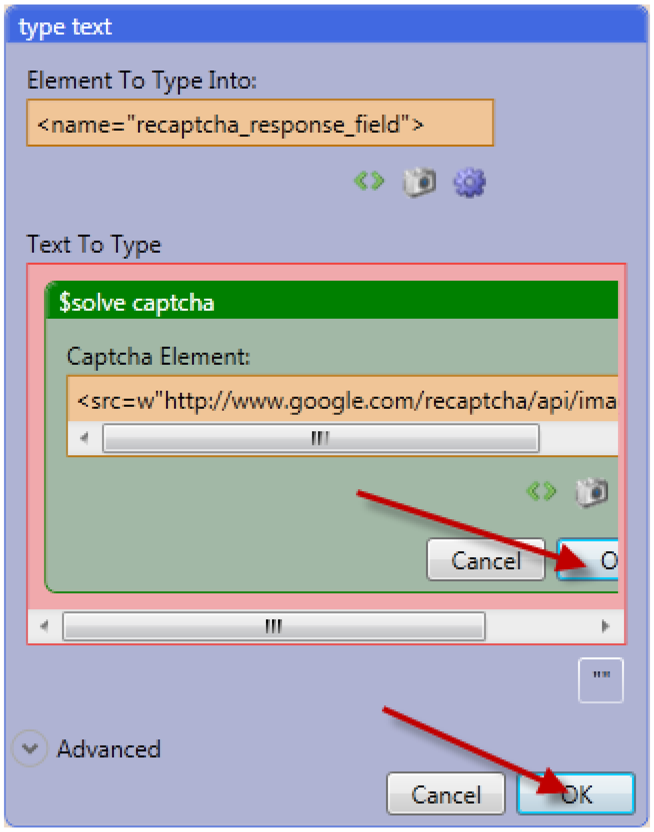
HTML:

```
<img style="display:block;" height="57" width="300" src="http://www.google.com/recaptcha/api/image?
c=03AHJ_VutCThfX9UhDnkZr71mF92ImqQ7YqpupNEZxmuuWoKvYLnTw911U-wvBeYHa6xN7r67LNa-
Mx2ZPxXtFDkc4OnP8O_zC4nx82EOgvEKzhZZ3VPRbhY7vJv3gvYm_Onzb875_059tf-AZ-djHm8vR2amcGIGzTA">
```

Attributes: src — http://www.google.com/recaptcha/api/image?c=* — Wildcard

Selector: <tagname="img">

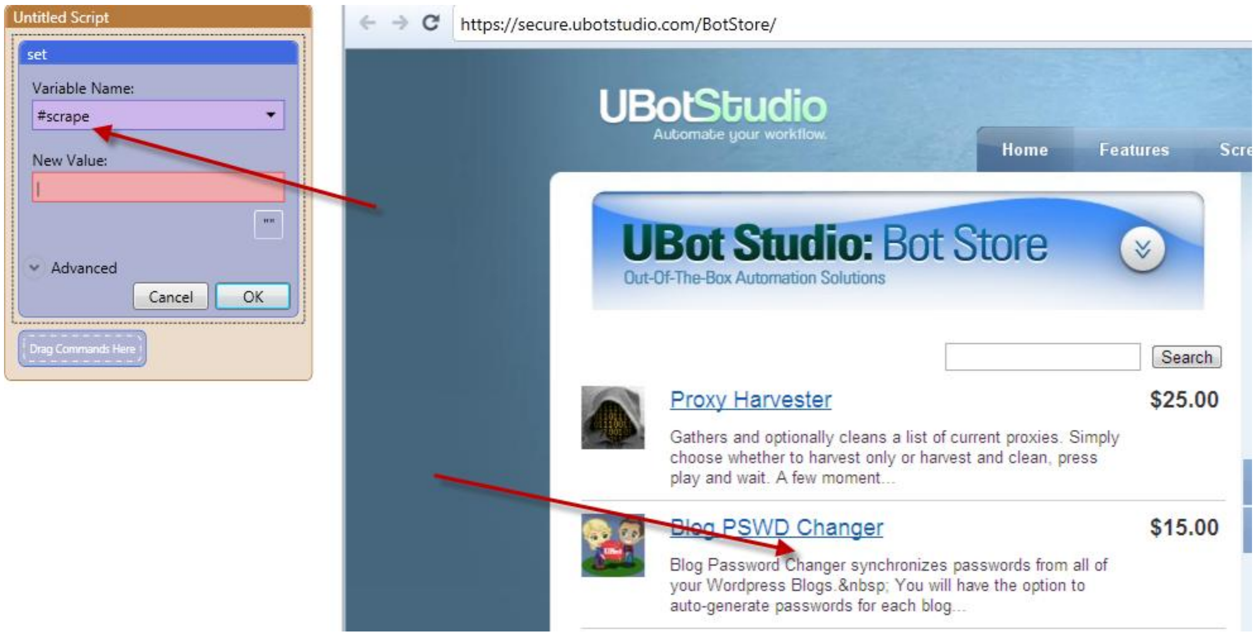
In this case we chose src (1) and when it displayed the src we erased the entire token and inserted a wildcard (2). We then chose the wildcard from the dropdown(3) and finally clicked on “Add”(4) and “OK”:



You then want to click on the two remaining “OK” buttons to save and close the node. You are done, and your bot is ready to solve that captcha.

Page Scrape

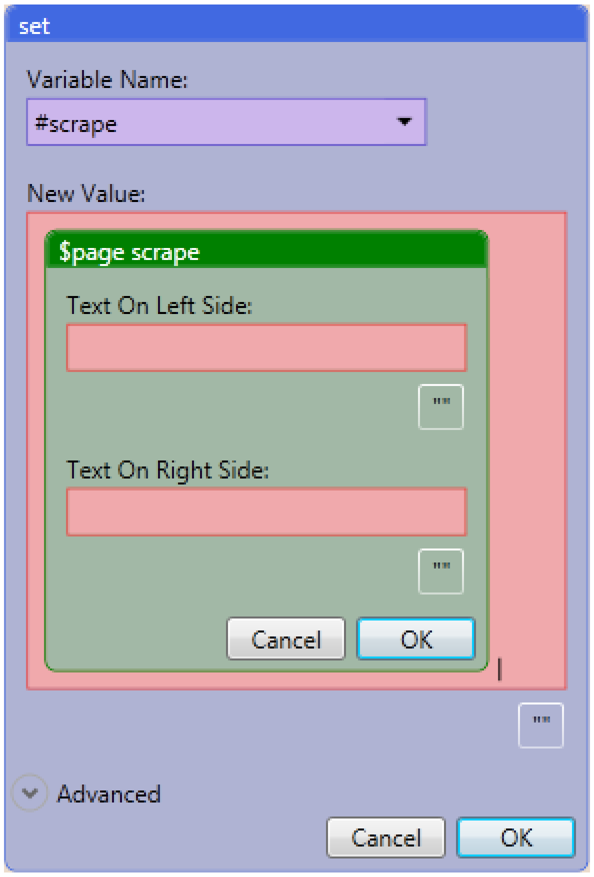
This function returns text scraped from the current page between two specified pieces of text. In order to scrape your data you can either save it to a list or set it to a variable. We will be setting the variable for this example:



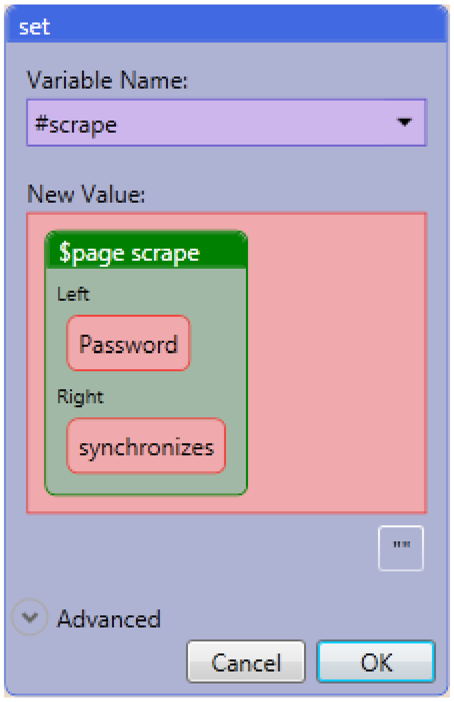
Proxy Harvester $25.00
Gathers and optionally cleans a list of current proxies. Simply choose whether to harvest only or harvest and clean, press play and wait. A few moment...

Blog PSWD Changer $15.00
Blog Password Changer synchronizes passwords from all of your Wordpress Blogs. You will have the option to auto-generate passwords for each blog...

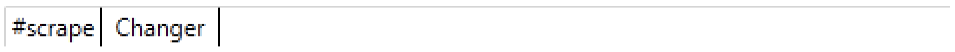
We will be scraping the word "Changer" in this example. The next step is to drag the $page scrape function into the New Value box:



In this example you will add the word “Password” into the text on left side box, and the word “synchronizes” in the text on right side box. By doing this it will scrape the text between those two words which in this case is Changer:



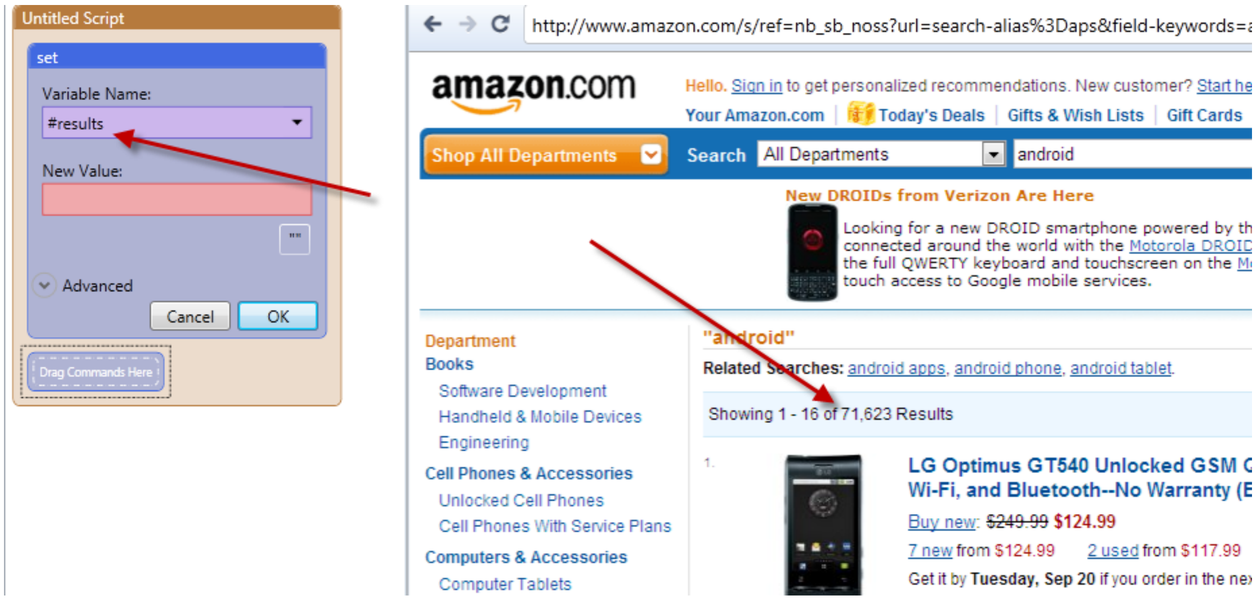
Click OK and then run the script. You will be able to then check the debugger to see what your variable was set to. In this case it will be the word “Changer”:



#scrape	Changer

Scrape Attribute

This function returns the value of a specified attribute on the selected element. As with all other scraping, you will be scraping the data to a list or variable. Again, for this example we will be setting a variable and scraping the data to that variable:


Untitled Script

set

Variable Name:

#results

New Value:

Advanced

Cancel OK

Drag Commands Here

http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_sb_noss?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=a

Hello. Sign in to get personalized recommendations. New customer? Start he

Your Amazon.com | Today's Deals | Gifts & Wish Lists | Gift Cards

Shop All Departments Search All Departments android

New DROIDs from Verizon Are Here

Looking for a new DROID smartphone powered by th connected around the world with the Motorola DROID the full QWERTY keyboard and touchscreen on the M touch access to Google mobile services.

Department
Books
Software Development
Handheld & Mobile Devices
Engineering
Cell Phones & Accessories
Unlocked Cell Phones
Cell Phones With Service Plans
Computers & Accessories
Computer Tablets

"android"

Related Searches: android apps, android phone, android tablet.

Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results

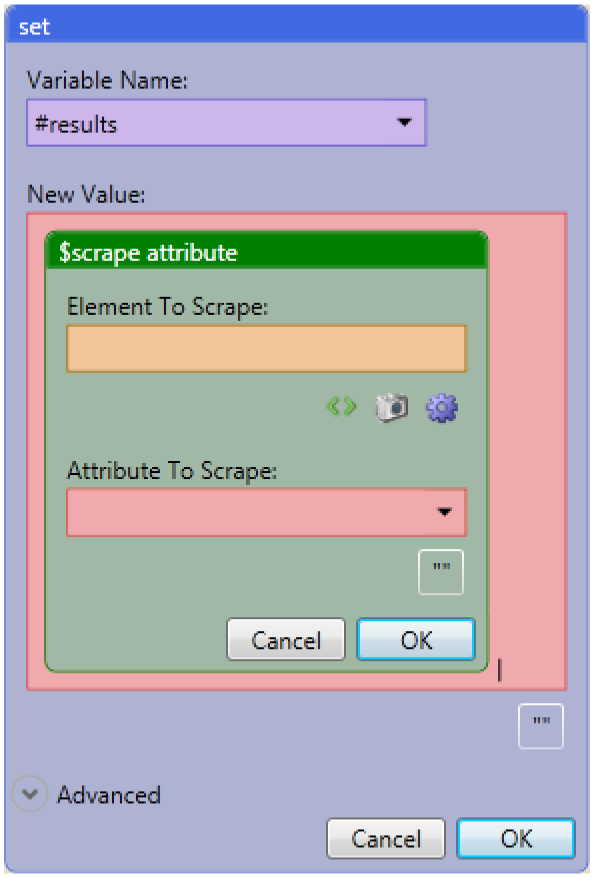
1. LG Optimus GT540 Unlocked GSM G Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth--No Warranty (E

Buy new: ~~$249.99~~ $124.99

7 new from $124.99 2 used from $117.99

Get it by Tuesday, Sep 20 if you order in the ne

In this example we will be scraping the total results displayed on the page. In order to do this we need to drag the $scrape attribute into the New Value box:


set

Variable Name:

#results

New Value:

$scrape attribute

Element To Scrape:

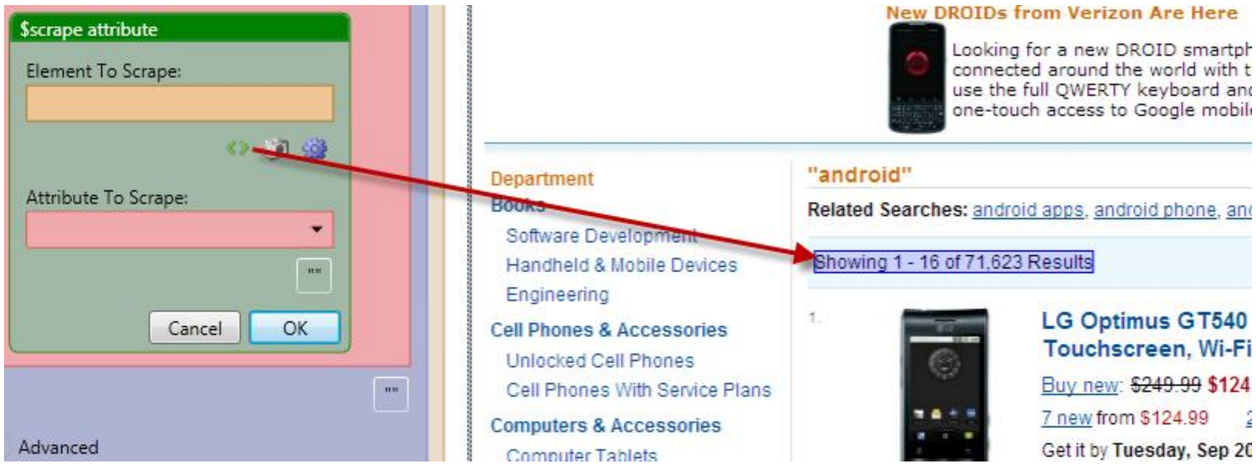
Attribute To Scrape:

Cancel OK

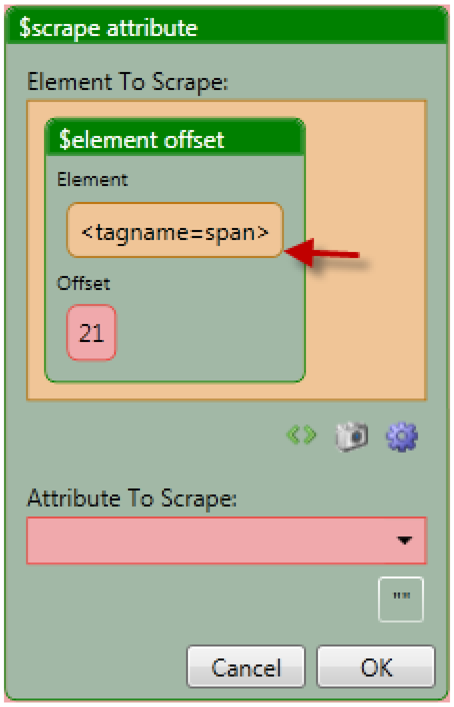
Advanced

Cancel OK

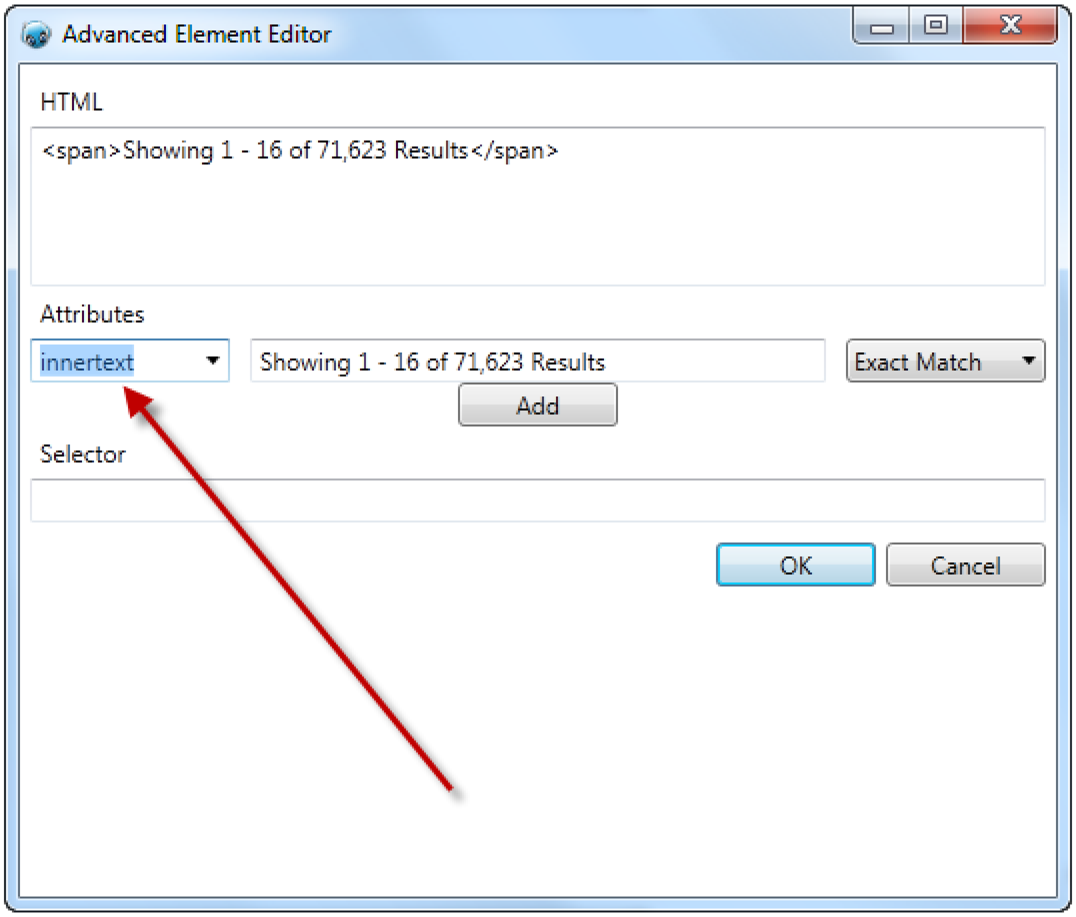
From here you will choose the element selector (<>) and choose the results in the browser window:



In this case you will notice you are not provided with a unique attribute that will scrape the desired data:



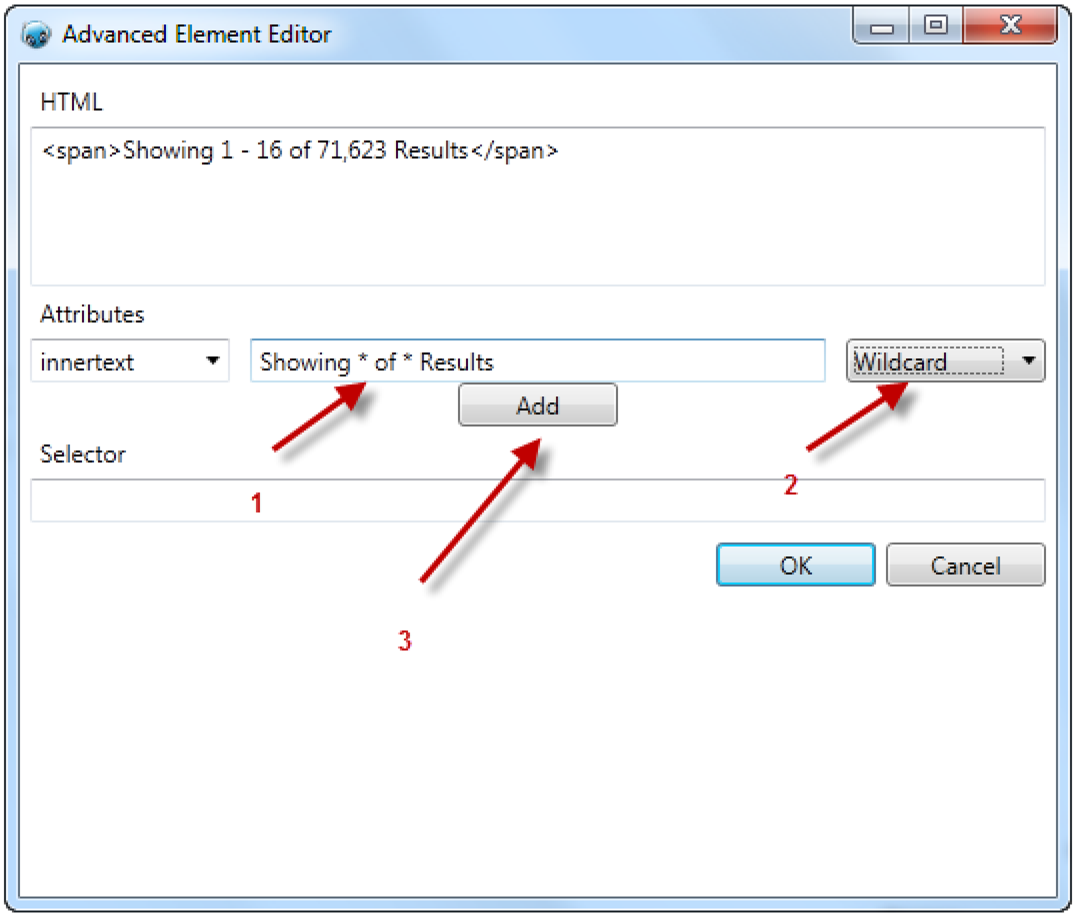
Therefore, we will need to click on the advanced editor ( ) and choose a different attribute:



```
<span>Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results</span>
```

innertext: Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results — Exact Match

We will be choosing innertext and replacing the numbers with wildcards:



Advanced Element Editor

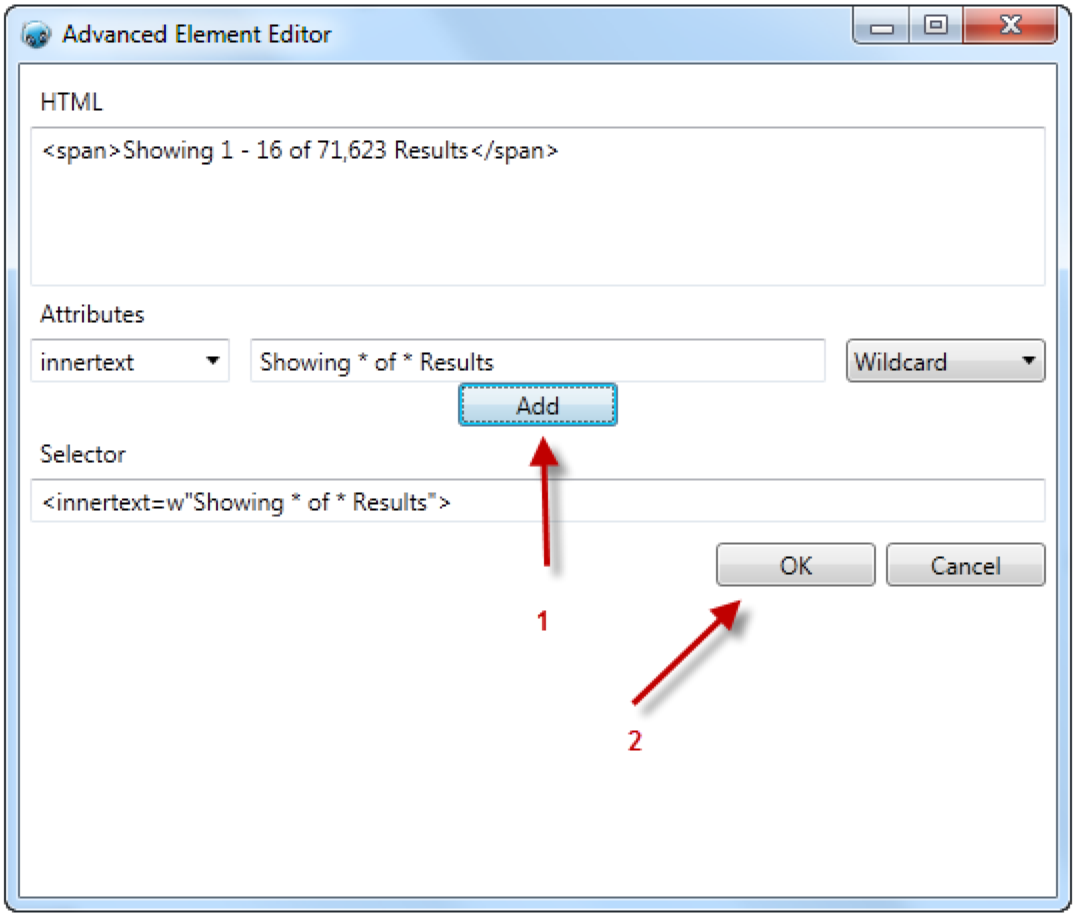
HTML

```
<span>Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results</span>
```

Attributes

innertext: Showing * of * Results — Wildcard

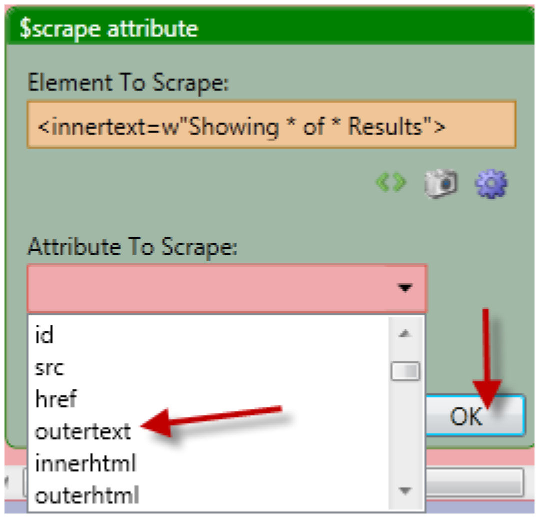
1) Replace the numbers with wildcards (*)
2) Choose wildcard from the dropdown
3) Click Add and OK



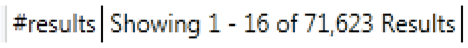
```
<span>Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results</span>
```

```
<innertext=w"Showing * of * Results">
```

You will then need to choose the attribute you wish to scrape. In this case we will choose outertext from the dropdown and click OK:



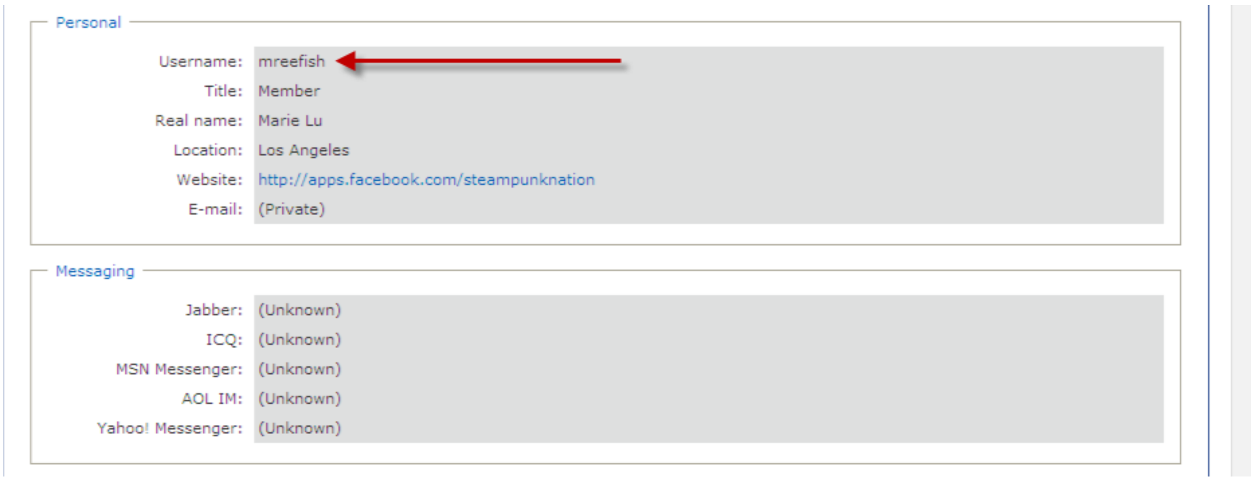
Once this is done, you can run the script and see the scraped data in the debugger:



```
#results | Showing 1 - 16 of 71,623 Results
```

Element Offset

This function allows you to return just one of the elements when the element selector matches more than one element (i.e. several elements share the exact same attributes). In the following page we will attempt to scrape only the username:



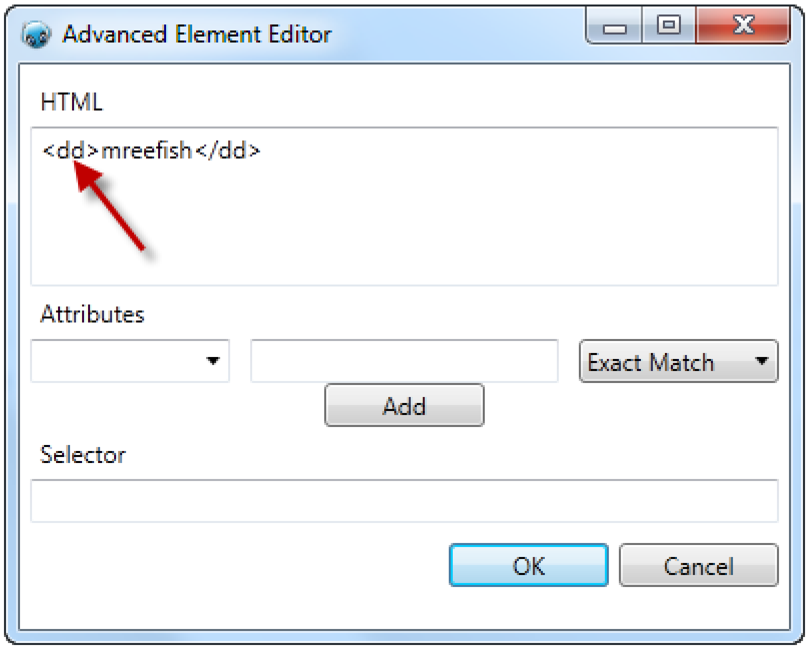
Personal

Username:	mreefish
Title:	Member
Real name:	Marie Lu
Location:	Los Angeles
Website:	http://apps.facebook.com/steampunknation
E-mail:	(Private)

Messaging

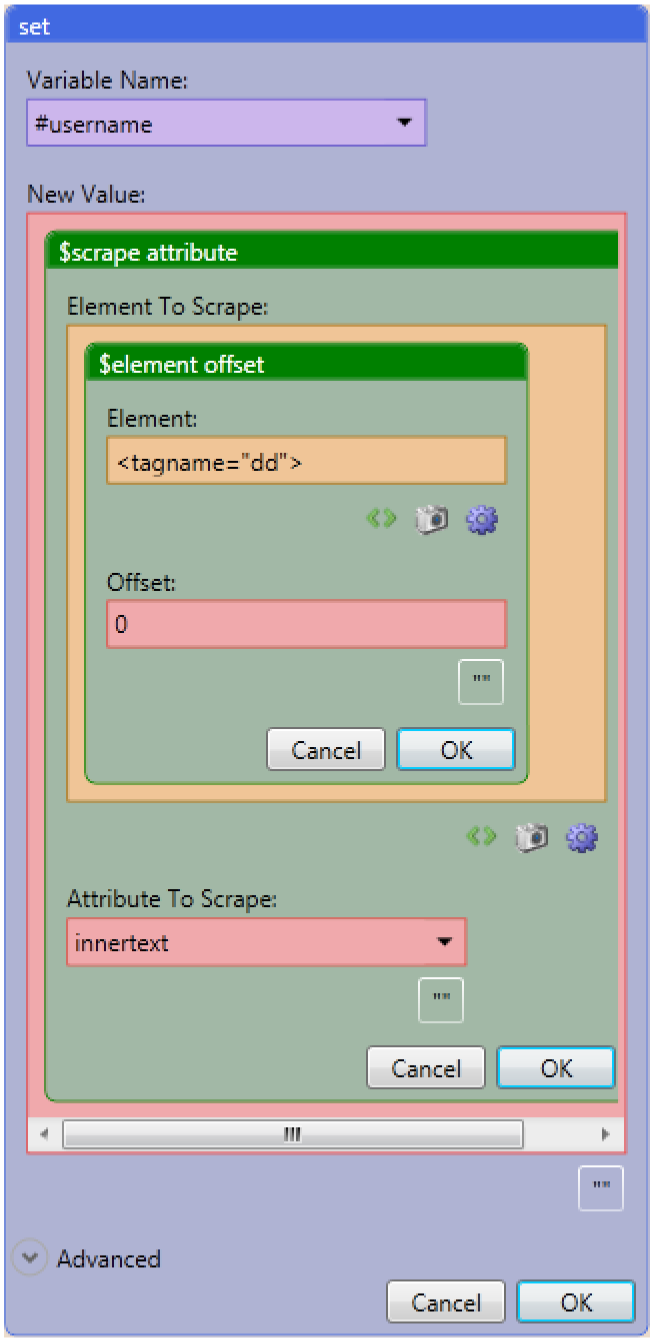
Jabber:	(Unknown)
ICQ:	(Unknown)
MSN Messenger:	(Unknown)
AOL IM:	(Unknown)
Yahoo! Messenger:	(Unknown)

The problem with this page is all the information contained within Personal and Messaging areas share one attribute (<dd>):



```
<dd>mreefish</dd>
```

So in this case we can set a variable to store the username (i.e. #username) and use the element offset function to scrape the data. We start by dragging the set command into the scripting area, drag the $scrape attribute into the "New Value" box, and drag the $element offset into the $scrape attribute node:



set

Variable Name: #username

New Value:

$scrape attribute

Element To Scrape:

$element offset

Element: <tagname="dd">

Offset: 0

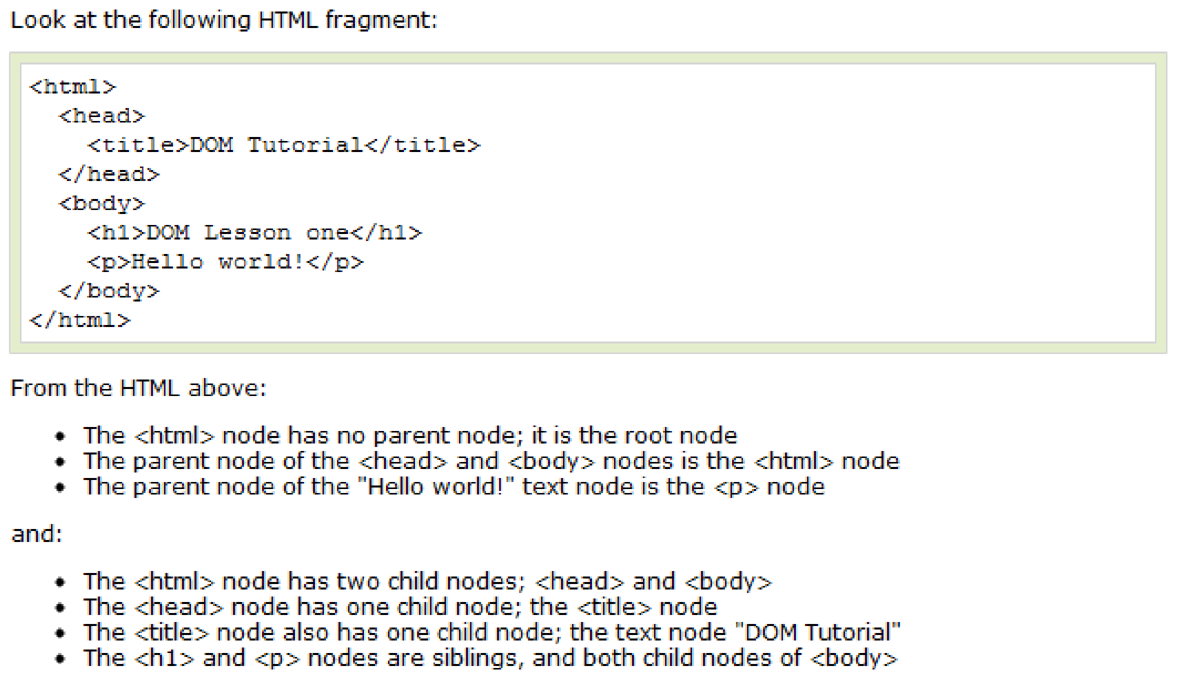
Attribute To Scrape: innertext

In the element offset node you will use the element selector, choose the username on the page, and then switch to the advanced editor where you can use the tagname attribute (which is "dd" as shown above). Enter 0 into the offset box as this will choose the first occurrence of this tagname and scrape your chosen data:

#username	mreefish

Element Parent/Child/Sibling

These functions return the parent, child and sibling of an element. Elements are arranged in a hierarchical order within the html structure. Below you will see an excellent explanation of this structure borrowed from the w3schools website:



Look at the following HTML fragment:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>DOM Tutorial</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>DOM Lesson one</h1>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

From the HTML above:

- The <html> node has no parent node; it is the root node
- The parent node of the <head> and <body> nodes is the <html> node
- The parent node of the "Hello world!" text node is the <p> node

and:

- The <html> node has two child nodes; <head> and <body>
- The <head> node has one child node; the <title> node
- The <title> node also has one child node; the text node "DOM Tutorial"
- The <h1> and <p> nodes are siblings, and both child nodes of <body>

If you would like to read the entire lesson, you can find it at:

http://www.w3schools.com/htmldom/dom_nodetree.asp

[EXAMPLES COMING SOON]