readme.md for @push.rocks/smartrobots

@push.rocks/smartrobots

a module for making sense of robots.txt

Install

To install `@push.rocks/smartrobots`, you need to have Node.js installed on your system. Once Node.js is installed, you can install `@push.rocks/smartrobots` by running the following command in your terminal:

```
npm install @push.rocks/smartrobots --save
```

This command will download and install `@push.rocks/smartrobots` and its dependencies into your project's `node_modules` directory.

Usage

This tutorial will guide you through utilizing `@push.rocks/smartrobots`, a TypeScript module designed for interpreting `robots.txt` files of websites. By working through various scenarios, you'll learn how to efficiently parse and work with the data provided by `robots.txt`.

Prerequisites

Before diving into the examples, ensure you are familiar with basic TypeScript syntax and concepts. You also need a basic understanding of what `robots.txt` is and its significance in web development.

Basic Setup

First, ensure you have imported `Smartrobots` from the `@push.rocks/smartrobots` package in your TypeScript file:

```
import { Smartrobots } from '@push.rocks/smartrobots';
```

Instantiate the `Smartrobots` class to get started:

```
const mySmartrobots = new Smartrobots();
```

Parsing `robots.txt` from a URL

One common use case is to parse the `robots.txt` file directly from a website. The `Smartrobots` class provides an easy-to-use method to achieve this, as demonstrated below:

```
async function parseRobotsFromUrl() {
  const url = 'https://example.com/robots.txt'; // Replace with the URL to the desired
robots.txt
  try {
    const parsedData = await mySmartrobots.parseRobotsTxtFromUrl(url);
    console.log('Parsed robots.txt data:', parsedData);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error parsing robots.txt from URL:', error);
  }
}

parseRobotsFromUrl();
```

This function asynchronously fetches the `robots.txt` file from the specified URL and logs the parsed content to the console.

Parsing a `robots.txt` String

If you already have the contents of a `robots.txt` file as a string, you can parse it directly using the `parseRobotsTxt` method. Here's how:

```
async function parseRobotsFromString(robotsTxtString: string) {
  try {
```

```
    const parsedData = await mySmartrobots.parseRobotsTxt(robotsTxtString);
    console.log('Parsed robots.txt data:', parsedData);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error parsing robots.txt string:', error);
  }
}

// Example robots.txt string
const robotsTxtString = `
User-agent: *
Disallow: /secret-page
Sitemap: https://example.com/sitemap.xml
`;

parseRobotsFromString(robotsTxtString);
```

This function takes a string representation of a `robots.txt` file, parses it, and logs the results. In the example string, there are directives for user-agents and a sitemap URL.

Understanding the Parsed Data

The parsed data from `robots.txt` is returned as an object. In its current implementation, `@push.rocks/smartrobots` focuses on extracting sitemap URLs. Here's a sample output from parsing the example `robots.txt` string:

```
{
  "sitemaps": ["https://example.com/sitemap.xml"]
}
```

You can extend the parsing logic based on your requirements to handle more directives from `robots.txt`.

Conclusion

`@push.rocks/smartrobots` provides a straightforward and efficient way to interpret `robots.txt` files in TypeScript projects. Whether you're fetching and parsing `robots.txt` from a URL or working with its contents as a string, this module simplifies the process, allowing you to focus on utilizing the data rather than parsing intricacies.

Remember, `robots.txt` files are publicly accessible and should be used responsibly following web standards and etiquette.

For more advanced use cases, consider contributing to or extending the functionality of `@push.rocks/smartrobots` to cover a broader range of directives and scenarios.

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Company Information

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