HTML and CSS Basics for Web Scraping MY472 Week 3

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Plan for today

- Introduction
- · Some key features of the internet
- HTML and CSS
- Fundamentals of web scraping
- Guided coding session

Introduction

Examples

An increasing amount of data is available on the web

- Speeches, biographical information ...
- · Social media data, articles, press releases ...
- Geographic information, conflict data ...

These datasets are often provided in an **unstructured format**

Web scraping is the process of extracting this information automatically and transforming it into a **structured dataset**

Why automate?

Copy & pasting is time-consuming, boring, prone to errors, and impractical for large datasets

In contrast, automated web scraping

- 1. Scales well for large datasets
- 2. Is reproducible
- 3. Involved adaptable techniques
- 4. Facilitates detecting and fixing errors

When to scrape?

- 1. Trade-off between your time today and your time in the future. Invest in your future self
- 2. Computer time is often cheap; human time more expensive

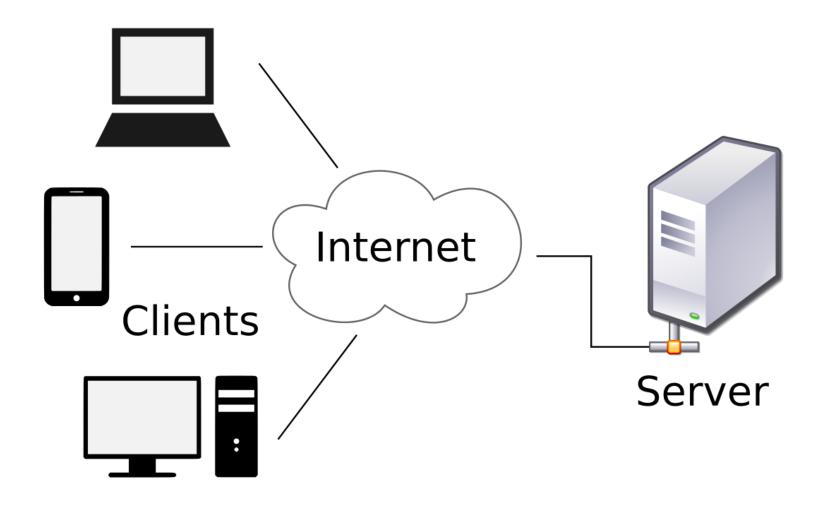
Obtaining data from the web: Two approaches

Two different approaches

- 1. **Screen scraping** Extract data from source code of website, with html parser and/or regular expressions
 - · rvest package in R
- 2. **Web APIs** (application programming interfaces): A set of structured http requests that return JSON or XML data
 - httr package to construct API requests
 - Packages specific to each API: For example WDI, Rfacebook,
 - Check CRAN Task View on Web Technologies and Services for examples
 - More on APIs in week 5

Some key features of the internet

Client-server model

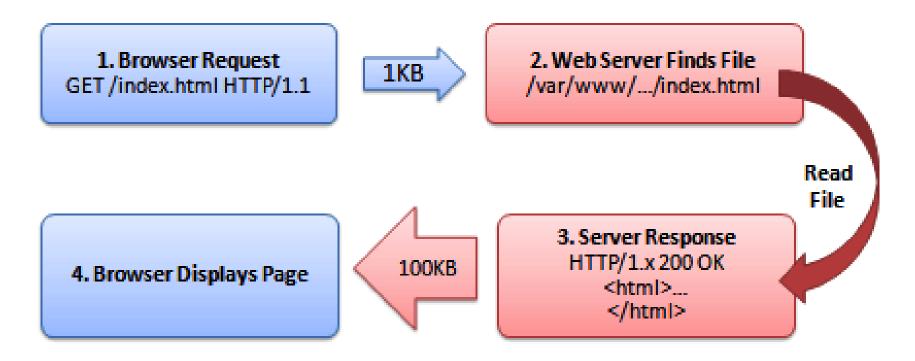


Client-server model

- · Client: User computer, tablet, phone, software application, etc.
- Server: Web server, mail server, file server, Jupyter server, etc.
- 1. Client makes request to the server
 - Depending on what you want to get, the request might be
 - HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - HTTPS: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
 - SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
 - FTP: File Transfer Protocol
- 2. Server returns response

Request and response in the case of HTTP

From StackOverflow



Simple example: MY472 website

Let's see a very simple example of https://lse-my472.github.io



LSE MY472 Data for Data Scientists

Course Handout web page for Michaelmas Term 2020

MY472 Data for Data Scientists

Michaelmas Term 2020

Prerequisites

All students are required to complete the preparatory course 'R Advanced for Methodology' early in Michaelmas Term, ideally in weeks 0 and 1. You will be autoenrolled into the R course when enrolling into MY472 on Moodle.

Instructors

Office hour slots to be booked via LSE's StudentHub

Simple example: MY472 website

▼ General

Request URL: https://lse-my472.github.io/

Request Method: GET
Status Code: ● 200

Remote Address: 185.199.110.153:443

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

Simple example: Request headers

Simple example: Response headers

```
▼ Response Headers
  accept-ranges: bytes
  access-control-allow-origin: *
  age: 21
  cache-control: max-age=600
  content-encoding: gzip
  content-length: 7753
  content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
  date: Fri, 19 Oct 2018 12:51:30 GMT
  etag: W/"5bc841de-5085"
  expires: Fri, 19 Oct 2018 12:45:38 GMT
  last-modified: Thu, 18 Oct 2018 08:18:38 GMT
  server: GitHub.com
  status: 200
  strict-transport-security: max-age=31556952
  vary: Accept-Encoding
  via: 1.1 varnish
  x-cache: HIT
  x-cache-hits: 1
  x-fastly-request-id: b4184e64b5a061bce2a6b9a85a94b41d80683e90
  x-github-request-id: AD84:1E3D:EE3370:1362A72:5BC9CF96
  x-served-by: cache-lcy19238-LCY
  x-timer: S1539953490.243899, VS0, VE1
```

Simple example: Reponse content

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<!-- Begin Jekvll SEO tag v2.5.0 -->
<title> lse-my472.qithub.io | Course handout web page for LSE MY472, Data for Data Scientists (Michaelmas Term 2018).</title>
<meta name="generator" content="Jekyll v3.7.4" />
<meta property="og:title" content="lse-my472.github.io" />
<meta property="og:locale" content="en US" />
<meta name="description" content="Course handout web page for LSE MY472, Data for Data Scientists (Michaelmas Term 2018)." />
<meta property="og:description" content="Course handout web page for LSE MY472, Data for Data Scientists (Michaelmas Term 2018</pre>
<link rel="canonical" href="https://lse-my472.github.io/" />
<meta property="og:url" content="https://lse-my472.github.io/" />
<meta property="og:site name" content="lse-my472.github.io" />
<script type="application/ld+json">
{"headline":"lse-my472.github.io","@type":"WebSite","url":"https://lse-my472.github.io/","name":"lse-my472.github.io","descrip
<!-- End Jekyll SEO tag -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/css/style.css?v=183b95c9358bbbd7c16f509a11ff112c9f74c481">
  </head>
  <body>
   <div class="container-lg px-3 my-5 markdown-body">
```

HTML and **CSS**

HTML

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

- HTML displays mostly static content
- Many contents of dynamic webpages cannot be found in HTML
 - Example: Google Maps
- Understanding what is static and dynamic in a webpage is a crucial first step for web scraping

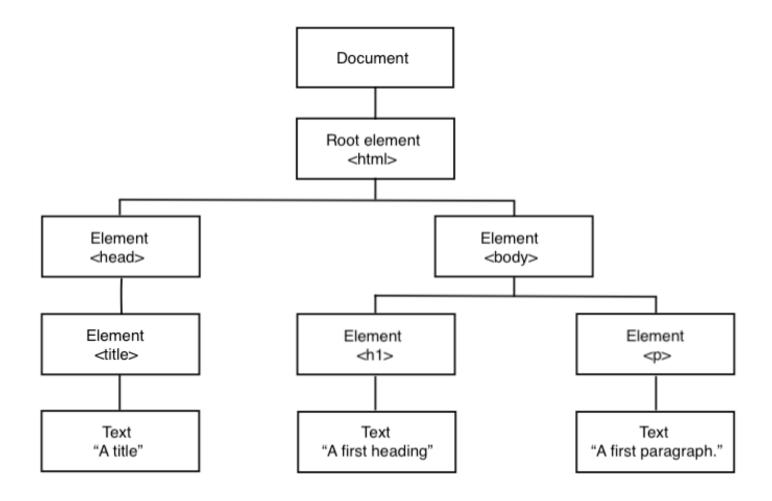
Beyond plain HTML

- 1. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Style sheet language which describes formatting of HTML components, useful for us because of selectors
- 2. **Javascript**: Adds functionalities to the websites, e.g. change content/structure after website has been loaded

A very simple HTML file

From: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_intro

HTML tree structure



Slightly more features

With some content divisions

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
       <title>A title</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <div>
           <h1>Heading of the first division</h1>
           A first paragraph.
           A second paragraph with some <b>formatted</b> text.
           A third paragraph with a <a href="http://www.lse.ac.uk">hyperlink</a>.
       </div>
       <div>
           <h1>Heading of the second division</h1>
           Another paragraph with some text.
       </div>
   </body>
</html>
```

Adding some simple CSS (1/2)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
       <!-- CSS start -->
       <style>
       p {
       color: green;
       }
       </style>
       <!-- CSS end -->
       <title>A title</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <div>
           <h1>Heading of the first division</h1>
           A first paragraph.
           A second paragraph with some <b>formatted</b> text.
           A third paragraph with a <a href="http://www.lse.ac.uk">hyperlink</a>.
       </div>
       <div>
           <h1>Heading of the second division</h1>
           Another paragraph with some text.
       </div>
   </body>
</html>
```

Adding some simple CSS (2/2)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<ht.ml>
   <head>
       <!-- CSS start -->
       <style>
       .text-about-web-scraping {
        color: orange;
       .division-two h1 {
       color: green;
      </style>
       <!-- CSS end -->
       <title>A title</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <div>
          <h1>Heading of the first division</h1>
          A first paragraph.
          A second paragraph with some <b>formatted</b> text.
          A third paragraph now containing some text about web scraping ...
       </div>
       <div class="division-two">
          <h1>Heading of the second division</h1>
          Another paragraph with some text.
          A last paragraph discussing some web scraping ...
       </div>
   </body>
                                                                                              24/34
</html>
```

Fundamentals of web scraping

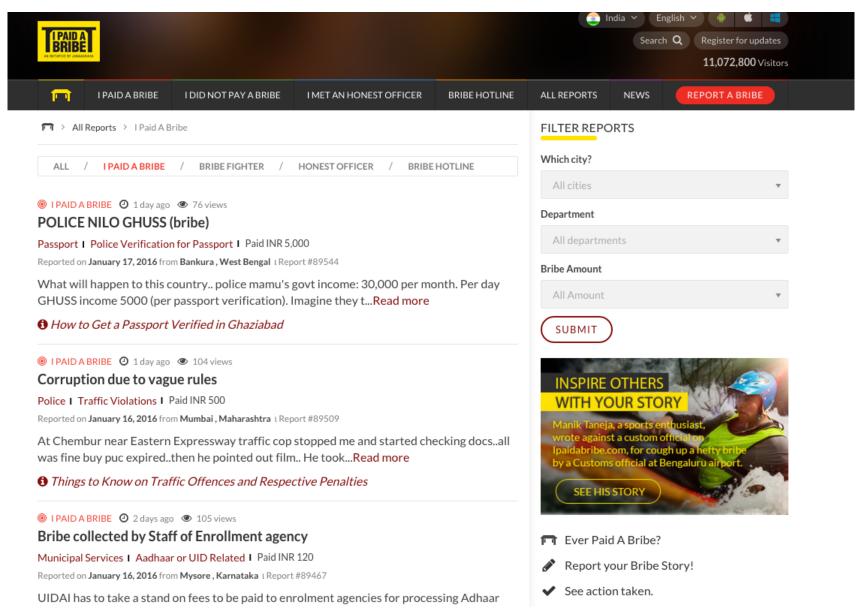
Scenario 1: Data in table format



List of international courts [edit]

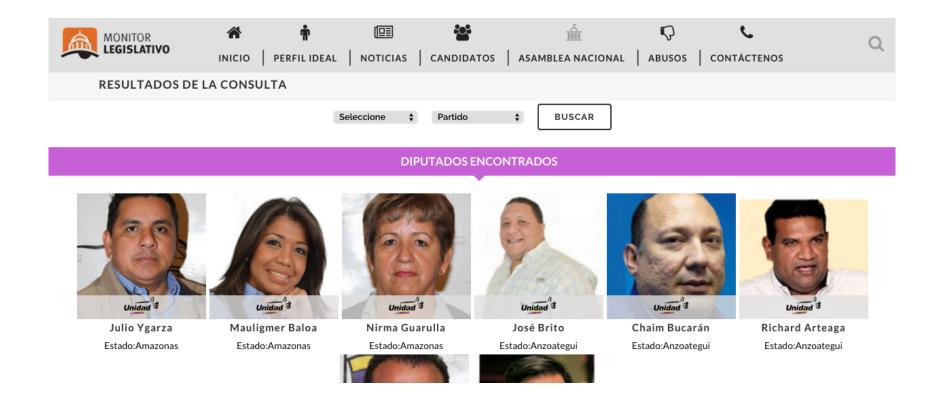
Name	\$	Scope +	Years active	Subject matter +
International Court of Justice		Global	1945-present	General disputes
International Criminal Court		Global	2002-present	Criminal prosecutions
Permanent Court of International Justice		Global	1922-1946	General disputes
Appellate Body		Global	1995-present	Trade disputes within the WTO
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea		Global	1994-present	Maritime disputes
African Court of Justice		Africa	2009-present	Interpretation of AU treaties
African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights		Africa	2006-present	Human rights
COMESA Court of Justice		Africa	1998-present	Trade disputes within COMESA
ECOWAS Community Court of Justice		Africa	1996-present	Interpretation of ECOWAS treaties
East African Court of Justice		Africa	2001-present	Interpretation of EAC treaties
SADC Tribunal		Africa	2005–2012	Interpretation of SADC treaties
0 11 0 1 / 1 11		^		

Scenario 2: Data in unstructured format



www.ipaidabribe.com/reports/paid

Scenario 3: Hidden behind web forms



Three main scenarios

- 1. Data in *table* format
 - Automatic extraction with rvest or select specific table with inspect element in browser
- 2. Data in *unstructured* format
 - Element identification key in this case
 - *Inspect element* in browser
 - selectorGadget
 - · Identify the target e.g. with *CSS* (this week) or *xpath* selector (next week)
 - Automatic extraction with rvest
- 3. Data hidden behind web forms (next week)
 - · Element identification to e.g. find text boxes, buttons, and results
 - Automation of web browser behavior with RSelenium

Identifying elements via CSS selector notation (1/2)

- Selecting by tag-name
 - Exemplary html code: <h3>This is the main item</h3>
 - Selector: h3
- Selecting by class
 - Exemplary html code: <div class = 'itemdisplay'>This is the main item</div>
 - Selector: .itemdisplay
- Selecting by id
 - Exemplary html code: <div id = 'maintitle'>my main title</div>
 - Selector: #maintitle

Identifying elements via CSS selector notation (2/2)

- Selecting by tag structure
 - Exemplary html code (hyperlink tag a inside div tag): <div><a href =
 'https://www.google.com'>Google Link</div>
 - Selector: div a
- Selecting by nth child of a parent element (pseudo-class)
 - Exemplary html code: <body>First paragraphSecond
 paragraph.</body>
 - Selector of second paragraph: body > p:nth-child(2)

Reference and further examples: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

The rules of the game

- 1. Respect the hosting site's wishes
 - Check if an API exists or if data are available for download
 - Respect copyright; check whether republishing is allowed or not
 - Keep in mind where data comes from and give credit
 - · Some websites disallow scrapers via robots.txt file
- 2. Limit your bandwidth use
 - Wait some time after each hit
 - Scrape only what you need, and just once
- 3. When using APIs, read documentation
 - · Is there a batch download option?
 - Are there any rate limits?
 - Can you share the data?

Guided coding session

Markdown files this week

- · 01-selecting-elements.Rmd
- · 02-scraping-tables.Rmd