Intro to Web Scraping

November 1, 2018 GW Libraries Slides: go.gwu.edu/scraping

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Install the Scraper Chrome extension: <u>bit.ly/chrome-scraper</u>

Objectives

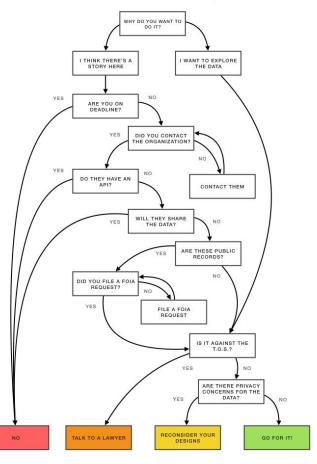
- What is web scraping and what is it good for?
- Technical and ethical considerations
- Using Scraper on a web page (hands-on)
- Demo of Tabula on PDF pages
- Discussion of using Python for web scraping

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What is web scraping?

Extracting data from a web page, using cut-and-paste, code, or another tool that parses the HTML.

Should You Build a Scraper?



Considerations

- Is this data available some other way? (bulk download, API)
- Is the data well-structured on the website? Is it all on one page? Is the page dynamic/interactive?
- Are there terms of service concerning the website?
- Are there copyright concerns?
- What am I planning to do with this data? Be cautious about sharing data.

To scrape or not to scrape: technical and ethical challenges of collecting data off the web

Structure of a web page: HTML + CSS + JavaScript

HTML provides the basic structure of a page. The HTML is enhanced and modified by CSS and JavaScript.

CSS is used to control styling: presentation, formatting, and layout.

JavaScript is used to control the behavior of different elements.

Structure of a web page

```
<html>
  <head>
      <link href="css file.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all">
  </head>
  <body>
      <div id="text-section1" class="box-around">
         href here is an <u>attribute</u> of the tag
             Here's some bold text and
             <a href="https://library.gwu.edu" id="library-link">a link to GW Libraries</a>
         a tag, or node
             Here's another paragraph, even bigger
         </div>
      Stuff inside a table cell
        </body>
</html>
```

.bold-paragraph {

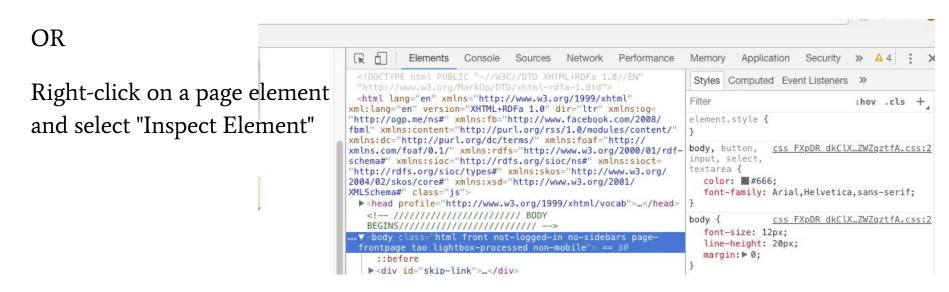
color: red

font-weight: bold;

Working with a web page

In Chrome (other browsers have a similar tool):

 $View \rightarrow Developer \rightarrow Developer Tools$



XPath

DOM = Document Object Model

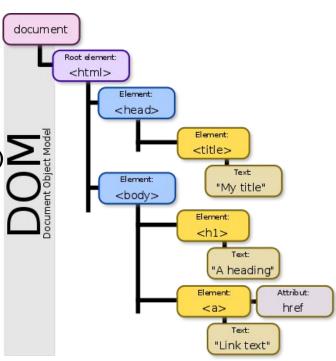
"A language for addressing parts of an XML document"

(a web page is an HTML document is an XML document)

Example:

```
//div[@id='text-section1']/p/text()
```

// - At any level down in the "tree"
div - any div tag, with an id attribute of 'text-section1'
/p - get back all child tags
/text() - and give me the text of each tag



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model#/media/File:DOM-model.svg

Web scraping with Scraper

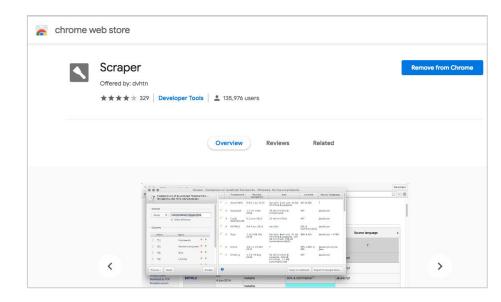
- Chrome extension for scraping web pages.
- Uses XPath to identify elements in HTML.
- Works best if data is on a single page and HTML is well-structured.
- Doesn't work with PDFs.

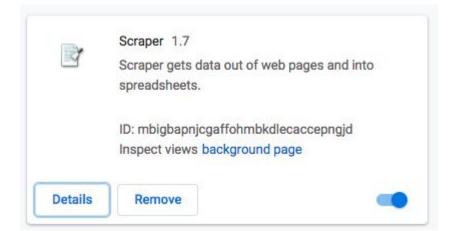
Install the Scraper Chrome extension: bit.ly/chrome-scraper

Installing Scraper

In the Chrome Webstore: bit.ly/chrome-scraper

Installation directions and tips: go.gwu.edu/gmuscraper





Scraper steps

- 1. Load your target web page.
- 2. Highlight and right-click on a part of the web page and click "Scrape similar...
- 3. Tweak the XPath to get the elements you need.
- 4. Export to Google Docs or copy into Excel.

GWU Schedule of Courses: https://my.gwu.edu/mod/pws/

Spring 2019: Main Campus > pick a department





OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES HOME

COURSE SEARCH RENUMBE

RENUMBERED COURSE KEY

COURSE SYLLABUS OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Schedule of Classes

HOME » MAIN CAMPUS - SPRING 2019 » AMERICAN STUDIES

Result Page: 1 - 2

Next Page >>

Helpful Hints:

Subject: Click on the course number to view the Bulletin description

Bldg/Rm: Click on the building to view the street address

XList: Click to view the same course offered by another department

Linked: Click to view associated discussions, labs, etc.

PRINT ALL | PRINT THIS PAGE

STATUS	CRN	SUBJECT	SECT	COURSE	CREDIT	INSTR.	BLDG/RM	DAY/TIME	FROM / TO	
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Tabula for PDFs

https://tabula.technology

- Free, open-source application for identifying and extracting data tables from PDFs.
- Useful when tables don't cleanly cut-and-paste into a spreadsheet, or are on many pages.
- Exports data as CSV, TSV, or JSON.
- Does not work with "image" PDFs. Must be OCR.
- Data may require further clean-up.

Tabula



Tabula is a tool for liberating data tables locked inside PDF files.

View the Project on GitHub tabulapdf/tabula



Current Version: 1,2,1

Other Versions: pre-releases & archives

Need help? Open an issue on Github.

Donate: Help support this project by backing us on OpenCollective.

We'd love to hear from you! Say hi on Twitter at @TabulaPDF

Tabula for PDFs (demo)

GW Daily Crime and Fire Log (https://safety.gwu.edu/daily-crime-and-fire-log)



More tools for web scraping

- Python libraries:
 - requests
 - bs4 (beautifulsoup)
 - o scrapy
- R packages:
 - rvest
 - you'll also need the read_html() function (from xml2 package)
- Command-line tools (bash/Linux shell):
 - wget gets a URL
- OpenRefine
 - Has some html parsing functions
- Other browser plug-ins

Web scraping with Python

Libraries you may need:

- import requests # to retrieve the web page
- from bs4 import BeautifulSoup # to parse the HTML
- import scrapy # another web scraping library

Do you need to interact with the page?

- No: Try web scraping with requests + beautifulsoup
- Yes: You may need something like Selenium WebDriver

Web scraping can be easy or hard

- Is the page static or dynamic? Do you have to interact with the page to get the content you want?
- A web page's structure can change without warning!
- Does the content you want require clicking through multiple pages?
- How well-written is the page's HTML? Do tags have 'id' attributes?

Web scraping code of conduct

Ask nicely. If your project requires data from a particular organisation, for example, you can try asking them directly if they could provide you what you are looking for. With some luck, they will have the primary data that they used on their website in a structured format, saving you the trouble.

Don't download copies of documents that are clearly not public. For example, academic journal publishers often have very strict rules about what you can and what you cannot do with their databases. Mass downloading article PDFs is probably prohibited and can put you (or at the very least your friendly university librarian) in trouble. If your project requires local copies of documents (e.g. for text mining projects), special agreements can be reached with the publisher. The library is a good place to start investigating something like that.

From Library Carpentry: "Introduction to Web Scraping". November 2018. https://librarycarpentry.github.io/lc-webscraping/05-conclusion/index.html

<u>Check your local legislation.</u> For example, certain countries have laws protecting personal information such as email addresses and phone numbers. Scraping such information, even from publicly available web sites, can be illegal (e.g. in Australia).

Don't share downloaded content illegally. Scraping for personal purposes is usually OK, even if it is copyrighted information, as it could fall under the fair use provision of the intellectual property legislation. However, sharing data for which you don't hold the right to share is illegal.

<u>Share what you can.</u> If the data you scraped is in the public domain or you got permission to share it, then put it out there for other people to reuse it (e.g. on datahub.io). If you wrote a web scraper to access it, share its code (e.g. on GitHub) so that others can benefit from it.

<u>Don't break the Internet.</u> Not all web sites are designed to withstand thousands of requests per second. If you are writing a recursive scraper (i.e. that follows hyperlinks), test it on a smaller dataset first to make sure it does what it is supposed to do. Adjust the settings of your scraper to allow for a delay between requests. By default, Scrapy uses conservative settings that should minimize this risk.

<u>Publish your own data in a reusable way.</u> Don't force others to write their own scrapers to get at your data. Use open and software-agnostic formats (e.g. JSON, XML), provide metadata (data about your data: where it came from, what it represents, how to use it, etc.) and make sure it can be indexed by search engines so that people can find it.

Resources

- Programming Historian tutorials on web scraping
- Lynda.com tutorials (<u>lynda.it.gwu.edu</u>): search on web scraping
- Library carpentry tutorial on web scraping
- Make an appointment for a coding consultation: <u>calendly.com/gwul-coding</u>
- Slides https://go.gwu.edu/scraping

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