



SCRAPING WEBSITES WITH R

21 October 2024

Dr Jessica Witte

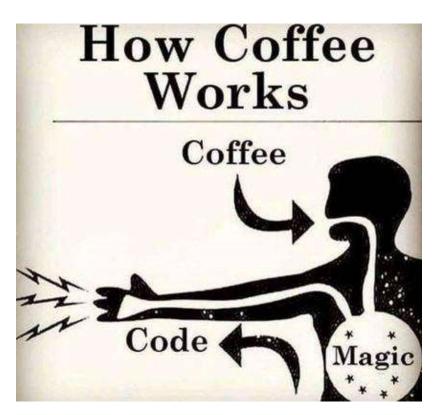


SUPPORT FOR DATA-LED AND APPLIED DIGITAL RESEARCH ACROSS THE ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.









ABOUT ME

- CDCS Digital Research Analyst
- Digital methods: web scraping, text analysis, natural language processing, machine learning, data visualisation, generative Al
- Python, R, HTML, CSS
- 'Self-taught'





SCHEDULE

14:00-15:00

- Introduction & housekeeping
- Review of web scraping, HTML/CSS, and website structure
- Hands-on tutorial: scraping a static webpage

Break

15:10-16:00

- Hands-on tutorial: multi-page web scraping
- Additional resources



WHY SCRAPE THE WEB?

- To collect data—social media, public records, government data
- To expand, update, or complete datasets
- To examine public discourse about a topic
- To analyse the relationship between online and offline behaviour





METHODS FOR WEB SCRAPING

- Scraping and crawling HTML/XML—generate
 a list of URLs from which to extract
 information, selecting relevant sections by
 HTML, and downloading content
- APIs—request data from sites on their own terms. Standard approach for social media data pre-2023, but has become more complicated
- Browser automation—using a script to click through a website like a human user and download content page by page







HTML

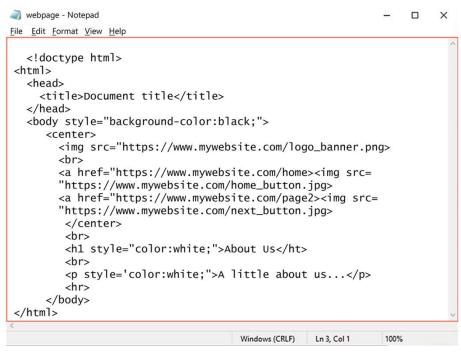


Image credit

- Hypertext markup language
- Creates the structure and content of a static webpage
- HTML documents are built of paired
 HTML tags

```
<html>
```

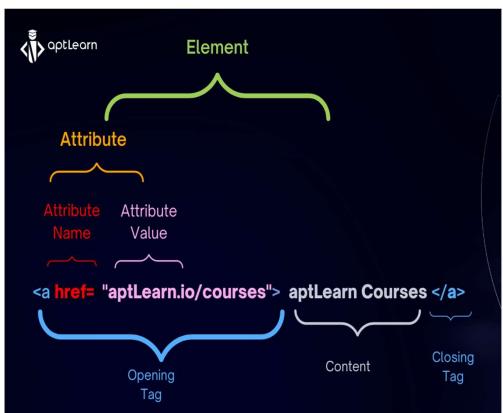
- Elements are objects or features such as images and text
- HTML attributes modify the appearance or behaviour of elements





HTML ATTRIBUTES

- Provide additional information about HTML elements embedded in tags
- Attributes are specified within the opening tag of an HTML element and consist of a name-value pair
- For instance, the "href" attribute is used in the "a" tag to specify the target URL of a hyperlink











Open Tag

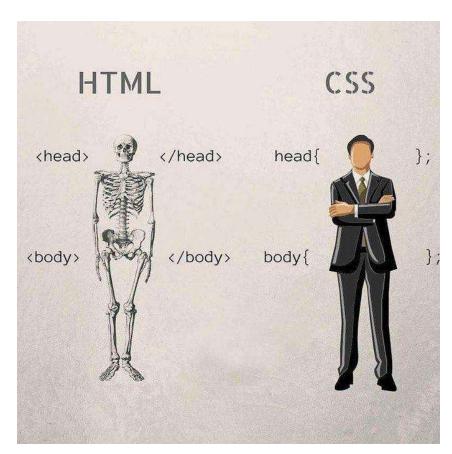






CSS

- Cascading style sheets
- CSS defines the style and appearance of HTML elements on a webpage
- Linked to the HTML file







```
Ruleset

Selector

h1 {
    Declaration
    font-size : 1.25rem;
}

Property Value
```

CSS RULESETS

- The selector points to a particular element of the webpage
- A property is an aspect of the selected element that will be defined in the value
- Together, property and value pairs compose a declaration



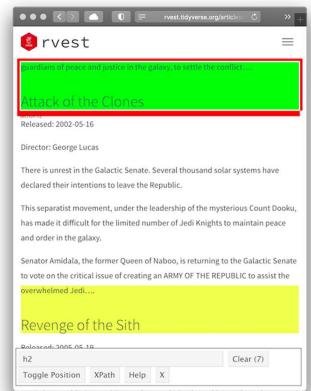


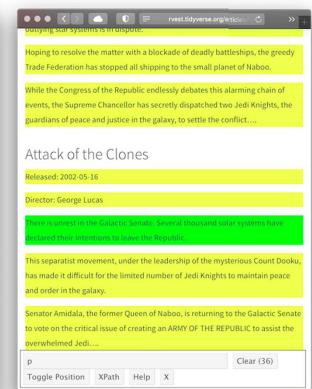


SELECTOR GADGET

- Chrome browser extension plugin
- Makes it easier to select the underlying HTML/CSS behind a webpage









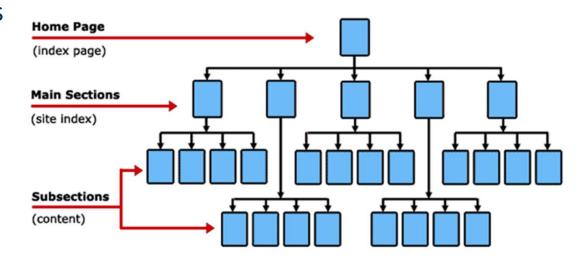




WEBSITE STRUCTURE

- HTML websites are structured like trees
- A single URL can include several sub-URLS
- Sites composed of multiple sections/pages with static content often follow this structure—news sites, online forums, blogs

Basic Website Layout







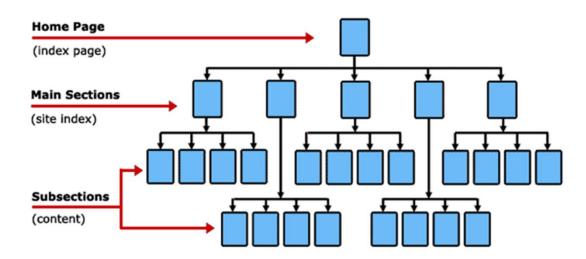


SCRAPING HTML TREES

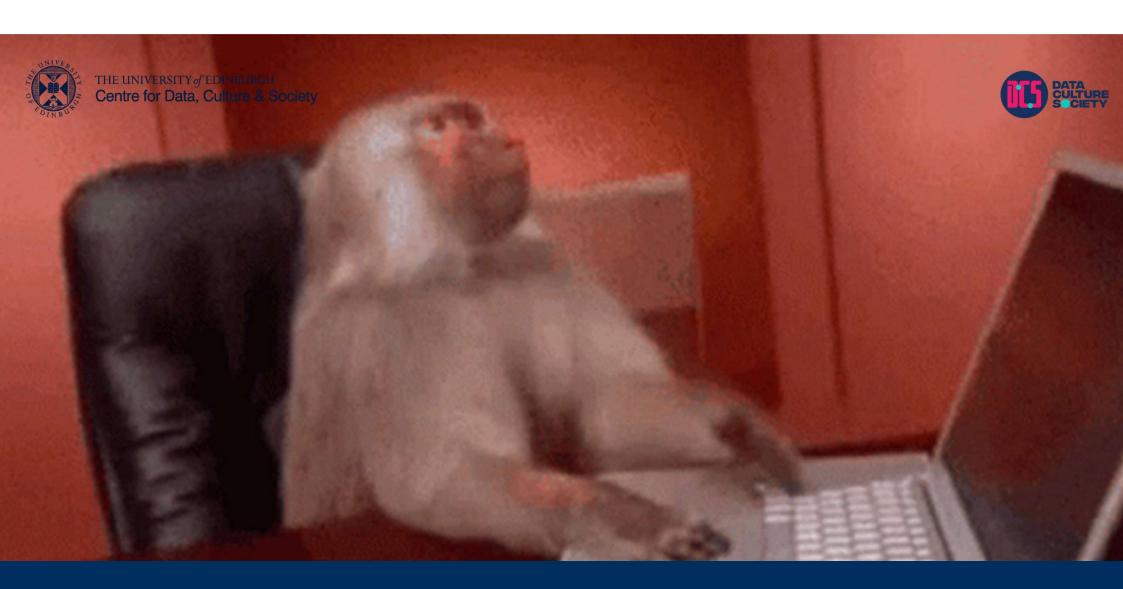
Process:

- Start with base URL
- Scrape URLs for sub-forums or news topic
- Generate list of URLS for pages
- Scrape URLs from each page
- Scrape content from each page
- Create data frame with each article/post as a row, and each element from the article/post in its own column

Basic Website Layout







TIME FOR R