Big Data and Automated Content Analysis

Week 6 – Monday »Web scraping«

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Today

1 A first intro to parsing webpages

2 OK, but this surely can be doe more elegantly? Yes!

3 Next steps

Let's have a look of a webpage with comments and try to understand the underlying structure.



REAGUURSELS

Tsja, ik zou m ook niet in mn buurt willen hebben, die vreemde vogel.

Lepo | 05-05-14 | 11:13

Ţ

Volgend jaar stropdascontrole voor de heren en hoedjescheck voor de dames. De volledige lijst van goedgekeurde kleding kunt u vinden op Postbus51.nl.

Uiteraard bent u extra welkom als u Abercrombie & Fitch draagt.

rara | 05-05-14 | 11:15

Ţ.

Gewoon even de afdeling psychiatrie bellen, wie ze missen: Klaar!

Mazzeltov | 05-05-14 | 11:16

Ţ.

netjes opgelost toch?

--sql error-- | 05-05-14 | 11:16

```
命
         i view-source:https://www.geenstijl.nl/3945571/das_toch_niet_normaal/
: 🔞 Aan de slag 🔞 Press This 👿 Atlassian Cloud
n class="divider"> </span>
n class="datetime">05-05-14 | 23:34</span>
lass="reportcomment" title="Deze reactie is in overtreding met de huisregels."></a>
er>
e>
rticle class="comment col-xs-12 no-v-padding"
ommentid="192631041"
92631041">
ss="anchor-pos" id="cid 192631041"></div>
lass="cmt-content">Een VZ800 Marauder, wat een giga kutmotor is dat. Na 10 km. heb je al
2">
pan class="username">tiswat</span>
```

Let's make a plan!

Which elements from the page do we need?

- What do they mean?
- How are they represented in the source code?

How should our output look like?

- What *lists* do we want?
- . . .

And how can we achieve this?



① Download the page

- Download the page
 - Possibly taking measures to deal with cookie walls, being blocked, etc.

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 - Possibly taking measures to deal with cookie walls, being blocked, etc.
- **2** Remove all line breaks (\n, but maybe also \n\r or \r) and TABs (\t): We want one long string
- 3 Try to isolate the comments
 - Do we see any pattern in the source code? ⇒ last week: if we can see a pattern, we can describe it with a regular expression

```
import requests
    import re
2
3
    response = requests.get('http://kudtkoekiewet.nl/setcookie.php?t=http://
        www.geenstijl.nl/mt/archieven/2014/05/das_toch_niet_normaal.html')
5
    tekst=response.text.replace("\n"," ").replace("\t"," ")
6
7
    comments=re.findall(r'<div class="cmt-content">(.*?)</div>',tekst)
8
    print("There are",len(comments), "comments")
9
    print("These are the first two:")
10
    print(comments[:2])
11
```

Some remarks

The regexp

.*? instead of .* means lazy matching. As .* matches
everything, the part where the regexp should stop would not
be analyzed (greedy matching) – we would get the whole rest
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Optimization

- Parse usernames, date, time, ...
- Replace tags

Further reading

Doing this with other sites?

- It's basically puzzling with regular expressions.
- Look at the source code of the website to see how well-structured it is.

OK, but this surely can be doe more elegantly? Yes!

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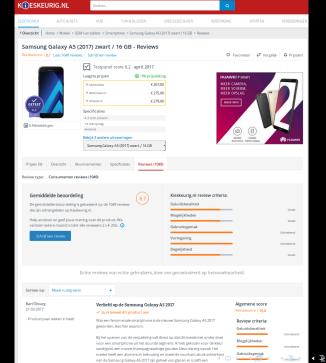
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The following example is based on http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/best-of-chicago-2011-food-drink/BestOf?oid=4106228. It uses the module 1xml

What do we need?

- the URL (of course)
- the XPATH of the element we want to scrape (you'll see in a minute what this is)



Verliefd op de Samsung Galaxy A5 2017

✓ Ja, ik beveel dit product aan

Wat een fenomenale smartphone is de nieuwe Samsung Galaxy A5 2017 geworden, lees hier waarom.

Bij het openen van de verpakking valt direct op dat dit toestel niet onder doet voor een smartphone uit het duurste segment. Ik heb gekozen voor de kleur sand/gold, een mooie champagneachtige gouden kleur die erg opvalt. Het toestel heeft een aluminium behuizing en zowel de voorkant als de achterkant van de

Samsung Galaxy A5 2017 zijn geher vingerafdruksensor aanwezig. Dit a premium look and feel, prachtig! In accessoires die je nodig hebt zoals hoofdtelefoon én de bijzondere US USB-C kabel kan je dit toestel versn Copy
Select All
Search Google for "Wat een fenomen..."
View Selection Source
Inspect Element (Q)

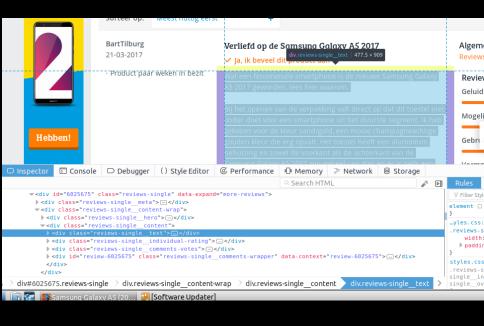
toestel heeft echt alles aan boord wat je mag verwachten en zelfs

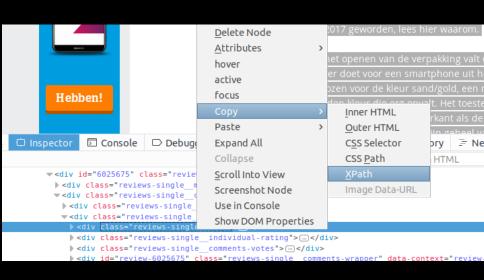
Algemene scor Reviewscore | 10

Review criteria

Mogelijkheden

Gebruiksgemak





There are multiple different XPATHs to address a specific element. Some things to play around with:

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- Let the XPATH end with /text() to get all text
- Have a look at the source code (via 'inspect elements') of the web page to think of other possible XPATHs!



Let's test it!

https://www.kieskeurig.nl/smartphone/product/3518003-samsung-galaxy-a5-2017-zwart/reviews

Let's scrape them!

```
from lxml import html
    from urllib import request
3
    req=request.Request("https://www.kieskeurig.nl/smartphone/product
         /3518003-samsung-galaxy-a5-2017-zwart/reviews")
    tree = html.fromstring(request.urlopen(req).read().decode(encoding="utf
         -8",errors="ignore"))
6
    reviews = tree.xpath('//*[@class="reviews-single__text"]/text()')
7
8
9
    # remove empty reviews
    reviews = [r.strip() for r in reviews if r.strip()!=""]
10
11
    print (len(reviews), "reviews scraped. Showing the first 60 characters of
12
         each:")
    i = 0
13
    for review in reviews:
14
       print("Review",i,":",review[:60])
15
       i+=1
16
```

The output – perfect!

```
1 63 reviews scraped. Showing the first 60 characters of each:
2 Review 0: Apple maakt mooie toestellen met hard- en software uitsteken
3 Review 1: Vanaf de iPhone 4 ben ik erg te spreken over de intuitieve i
4 Review 2: Helaas ontbreekt het Apple toestellen aan een noodzakelijk i
5 Review 3: Met een enorme mate van pech hebben wij als (beschaafd!!) ge
```

Recap

General idea

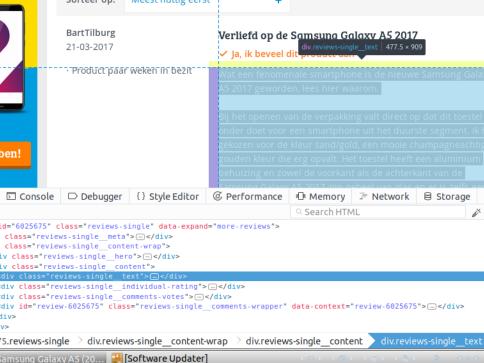
- Identify each element by its XPATH (look it up in your browser)
- 2 Read the webpage into a (looooong) string
- Use the XPATH to extract the relevant text into a list (with a module like lxml)
- 4 Do something with the list (preprocess, analyze, save)

Alternatives: scrapy, beautifulsoup, regular expressions, ...

Last remarks

There is often more than one way to specify an XPATH

- Sometimes, you might want to use a different suggestion to be able to generalize better (e.g., using the attributes rather than the tags)
- In that case, it makes sense to look deeper into the structure of the HTML code, for example with "Inspect Element" and use that information to play around with in the XPATH Checker



Next steps

From now on...

... focus on individual projects!



Wednesday

- Write a scraper for a website of your choice!
- Prepare a bit, so that you know where to start
- Suggestions: Review texts and grades from http://iens.nl, articles from a news site of your choice, ...

