Getting Data from the Web with R

Part 2: Reading Files from the Web

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Readme

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8. Getting data via Web APIs

Reading Files from the Web

Data Files from the Web...

www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/2701.txt.utf-8

```
The Project Gutenberg EBook of Moby Dick; or The Whale, by Herman Melville

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Title: Moby Dick; or The Whale

Author: Herman Melville

Last Updated: January 3, 2009
Posting Date: December 25, 2008 [EBook #2701]
Release Date: June, 2001

Language: English


*** START OF THIS PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK MOBY DICK; OR THE WHALE ***



Produced by Daniel Lazarus and Jonesey
```

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases...

```
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.6,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4,Iris-setosa
4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3,Iris-setosa
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4.4,2.9,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
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4.8,3.0,1.4,0.1,Iris-setosa
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5.7,4.4,1.5,0.4,Iris-setosa
```

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AjoVnZ9iB261dHRfQlVuWDRUSHdZQ1A4N294TEstc0

cars2004

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Help All changes saved in Drive

Model

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	*Model*	*Cylinders*	*Horsepower*	*Speed*	*Weight*	*Width*	*Length*
2	Citroen C2 1.1 Base	1124	61	158	932	1659	3666
3	Smart Fortwo Coupe	698	52	135	730	1515	2500
4	Mini 1.6 170	1598	170	218	1215	1690	3625
5	Nissan Micra 1.2 65	1240	65	154	965	1660	3715
6	Renault Clio 3.0 V6	2946	255	245	1400	1810	3812
7	Audi A3 1.9 TDI	1896	105	187	1295	1765	4203
8	Peugeot 307 1.4 HDI 70	1398	70	160	1179	1746	4202
9	Peugeot 407 3.0 V6 BVA	2946	211	229	1640	1811	4676
10	Mercedes Classe C 270 CDI	2685	170	230	1600	1728	4528
11	BMW 530d	2993	218	245	1595	1846	4841
12	Jaguar S-Type 2.7 V6 Bi-Turbo	2720	207	230	1722	1818	4905
13	BMW 745i	4398	333	250	1870	1902	5029
14	Mercedes Classe S 400 CDI	3966	260	250	1915	2092	5038
15	Citroen C3 Pluriel 1.6i	1587	110	185	1177	1700	3934
16	BMW Z4 2.5i	2494	192	235	1260	1781	4091
17	Audi TT 1.8T 180	1781	180	228	1280	1764	4041
18	Aston Martin Vanquish	5935	460	306	1835	1923	4665

Feuil1

W World record progression

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_record_progression_1500_...

#	Time	Name	Nationality	Date	Meet	Location
1	22:48.4	Henry Taylor	Great Britain	Jul 25, 1908	Olympic Games	London, United Kingdom
2	22:00.0	George Hodgson	Canada	Jul 10, 1912	Olympic Games	Stockholm, Sweden
3	21:35.3	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jul 8, 1923	-	Gothenburg, Sweden
4	21:15.0	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jan 30, 1924	-	Sydney, Australia
5	21:11.4	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jul 13, 1924	-	Paris, France

Goal

From the web to R

The goal of these slides is to show you **different ways to read (data) files from the Web** into R

Synopsis

In a nutshell

We'll cover a variety of situations you most likely will find yourself dealing with:

- reading raw (plain) text
- reading tabular (spreadsheet-like) data
- reading structured data (xml, html) as text
- reading R scripts and Rdata files

Some References

- R Data Import / Export Manual
  by R Core Team
- Data Manipulation with R
  by Phil Spector
- R Programming for Bioinformatics
  by Robert Gentleman
- The Art of R Programming
  by Norm Matloff
- XML and Web Technlogies for Data Sciences with R
  by Deb Nolan and Duncan Temple Lang

Considerations

Keep in mind

All the material described in this presentation relies on 3 key assumptions:

- we know where the data is located
- we know how the data is stored (i.e. type of file)
- all we want is to import the data in R

Reading Files from the Web

R Data Import/Export

This is a guide to importing and exporting data to and from R.

This manual is for R, version 3.1.0 (2014-04-10).

Documentation

R Data Import / Export Manual

This is the authoritative source of information to read and learn *almost all* about importing —and exporting— data in R:

- html version

  `http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.html`

- pdf version

  `http://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf`

Good news: pretty much everything you need to know it's there

Bad news: it is not beginner friendly =(

Basics First

R is equipped with a set of handy functions that allow us to read a wide range of data files

The trick to use those functions depends on the format of the data we want to read, and the way R handles the imported values:

- what type of objets (eg `vector`, `list`, `data.frame`)
- what kind of modes (eg `character`, `numeric`, `factor`)

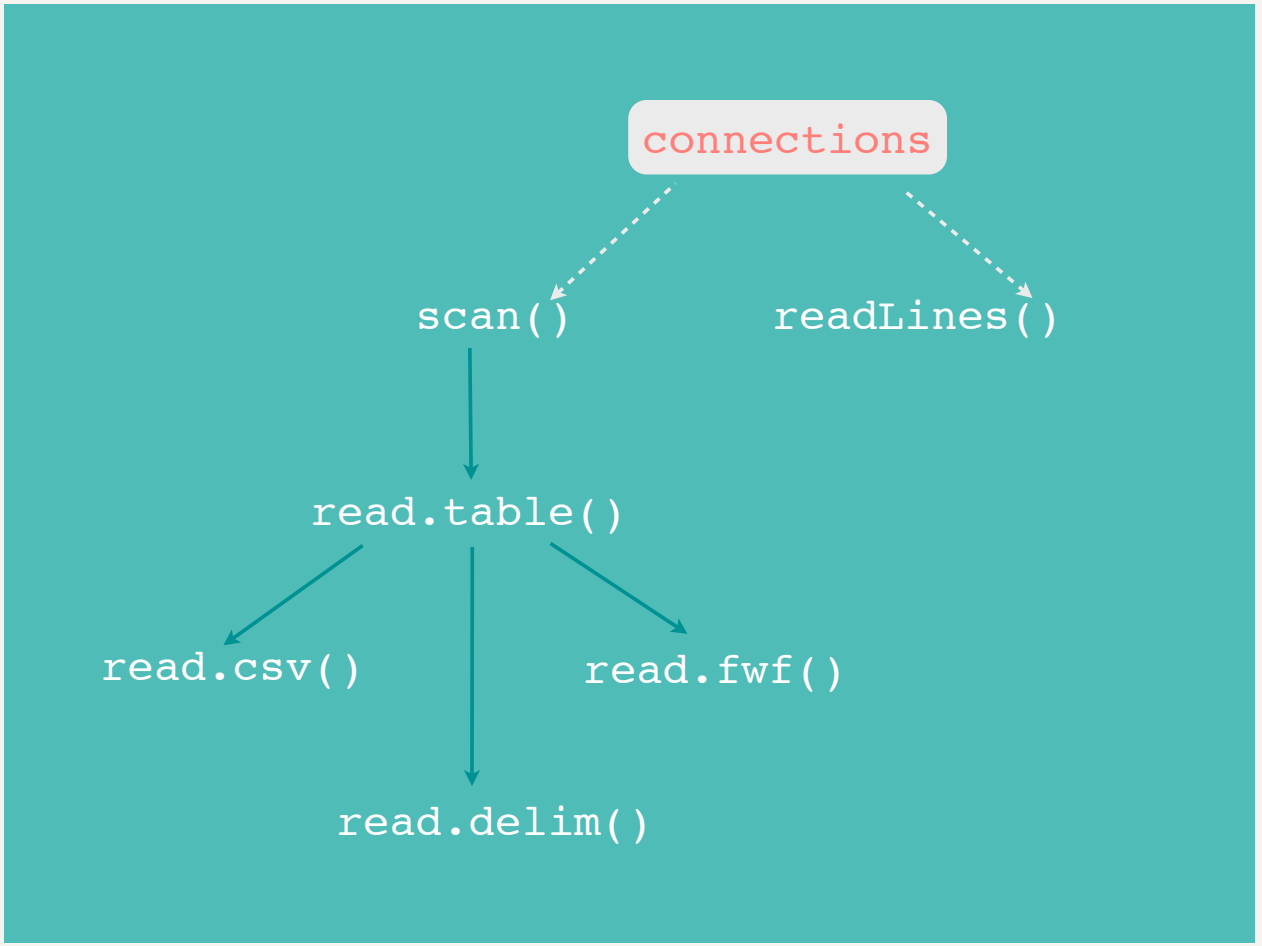
Basics First (con't)

Fundamentals

Let's start with the basic reading functions and some R technicalities

- `scan()`
- `readLines()`
- `connections`

Conceptual Diagram



Built-in reading functions

- The primary functions to read files in R are `scan()` and `readLines()`
- `readLines()` is the workhorse function to read raw text in R as character strings
- `scan()` is a low-level function for reading data values, and it is extended by `read.table()` and its related functions
- When reading files, there's the special concept under the hood called R `connections`
- Both `scan()` and `readLines()` take a `connection` as input

Connections

R connections?

Connection is the term used in R to define a mechanism for handling input (reading) and output (writing) operations.

What do they do?

A **connection** is just an object that tells R to be prepared for opening a data source (eg file in local directory, or a file url)
See the full help documentation with: `?connections`

Types of Connections

Functions to create connections

Function	Input
`file()`	path to the file to be opened or complete URL
`url()`	a complete URL
`gzfile()`	path to a file compressed by `gzip`
`bzfile()`	path to a file compressed by `bzip2`
`xzfile()`	path to a file compressed by `xz`
`unz()`	path to the zip file with `.zip` extension
`pipe()`	command line to be piped to or from
`fifo()`	path of the fifo

By default, creating a connection does not open the connection. But they may be opened with the argument `open`

Connections (con't)

Usefulness

Connections provide a **means to have more control** over the way R will "comunicate" with the resources to be read (or written).

Keep in mind

Most of the times you don't need to use or worry about connections. However, you should know that they can play an important role behind the built-in fuctions to read data in R.

Important Connections

`file()`

The most commonly used connection is `file()`, which is used by most reading functions (to open a local file for reading or writing data).

`url()`

Because we're interested in getting data from the web, the one connection that becomes a protagonist is the `url()` connection.

Connection for the web

Using `url()`

```
url(description, open = "", blocking = TRUE,
    encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

The main input for `url()` is the `description` which has to be a complete URL, including scheme such as `http://`, `ftp://`, or `file://`

Example of `url` connection

For instance, let's create a connection to the R homepage:

```
# creating a url connection to the R homepage
r_home = url("http://www.r-project.org/")

# what's in r_home
r_home


##                 description                       class
## "http://www.r-project.org/"                       "url"
##                        mode                        text
##                         "r"                      "text"
##                      opened                    can read
##                    "closed"                       "yes"
##                  can write
##                        "no"


# is open?
isOpen(r_home)


## [1] FALSE
```

Note that we are just defining a connection. By default, the connection does not open anything

About Connections

Should we care?

- Again, most of the times we don't need to explicitly use `url()`.
- Connections can be used anywhere a file name could be passed to functions like `scan()` or `read.table()`.
- Usually, the reading functions —eg `readLines()`, `read.table()`, `read.csv()`— will take care of the URL connection for us.
- However, there may be occassions in which we will need to specify a `url()` connection.

Reading Text

Objective

Reading Text Files As Text

In this section we'll talk about reading text files with the purpose of importing their contents as *raw text* (ie character strings) in R.

About Text Files

"In computer literature, there is often a distinction made between text files and binary files. That distinction is somewhat misleading —every file is binary in the sense that it consists of 0s and 1s. Let's take the term text files to mean a file that consists mainly of ASCII characters ... and that uses newline characters to give the humans the perception of lines."

Norman Matloff (2011)

The Art of R Programming

About Text Files

Some considerations so we can all be on the same page:

- By text files we mean *plain text files*
- *Plain text* as an umbrella term for any file that is in a human-readable form (`eg .txt, .csv, .xml, .html`)
- Text files stored as a sequence of characters
- Each character stored as a single byte of data
- Data is arranged in rows, with several values stored on each row
- Text files that can be read and manipulated with a text editor

Reading Text Functions

Functions for reading text

- `readLines()` is the main function to read text files as *raw text* in R
- `scan()` is another function that can be used to read text files. It is more generic and low-level but we can specify some of its parameters to import content as text

About `readLines()`

Function `readLines()`

- `readLines()` is the workhorse function to read text files as *raw text* in R
- The main input is the file to be read, either specified with a `connection` or with the file name
- `readLines()` treats each line as a string, and it returns a character vector
- The output vector will contain as many elements as number of lines in the read file

readLines()

Using `readLines()`

```
readLines(con = stdin(), n = -1L, ok = TRUE,
          warn = TRUE, encoding = "unknown")
```

- `con` a connection, which in our case will be a complete URL
- `n` the number of lines to read
- `ok` whether to reach the end of the connection
- `warn` warning if there is no End-Of-Line
- `encoding` types of encoding for input strings

Moby Dick

Example

Project Gutenberg

A great collection of texts are available from the **Project Gutenberg** which has a catalog of more than 25,000 free online books:

`http://www.gutenberg.org`

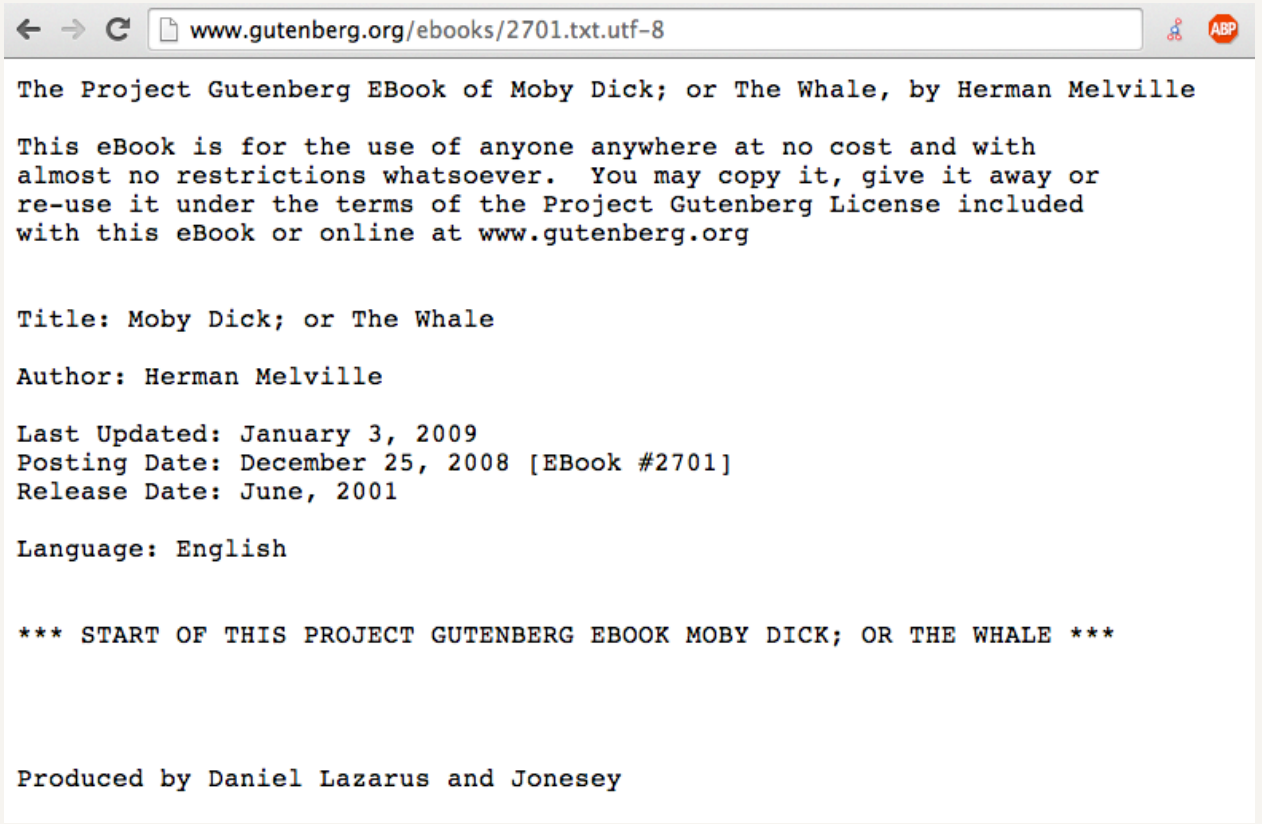
Moby Dick

Let's consider the famous novel **Moby Dick** by Herman Melville. A plain text file of Moby Dick can be found at:

`http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/2701.txt.utf-8`

Moby Dick text file

http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/2701.txt.utf-8



Reading Raw text

Here's how you could read the first 500 lines of cotent with `readLines()`

```
# url of Moby Dick (project Gutenberg)
moby_url = url("http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/2701.txt.utf-8")

# reading the content (first 500 lines)
moby_dick = readLines(moby_url, n = 500)
```

```
# first five lines
moby_dick[1:5]
```

```
## [1] "The Project Gutenberg EBook of Moby Dick; or The Whale, by Herman Melville"
## [2] ""
## [3] "This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with"
## [4] "almost no restrictions whatsoever.  You may copy it, give it away or"
## [5] "re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included"
```

Note that each line read is stored as an element in the character vector `moby_dick`

Goot to Know

Terms of Service

Some times, reading data directly from a website may be against the terms of use of the site.

Web Politeness

When you're reading (and "playing" with) content from a web page, make a local copy as a courtesy to the owner of the web site so you don't overload their server by constantly rereading the page. To make a copy from inside of R, look at the `download.file()` function.

Download Moby Dick

Downloading

It is good advice to download a copy of the file to your computer, and then play with it.

Let's use `download.file()` to save a copy in our working directory. In this case we create the file `mobydick.txt`

```
# download a copy in the working directory
download.file("http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/2701/pg2701.txt",
              "mobydick.txt")
```


Abut scan()

Function scan()

Another very useful function that we can use to read text is `scan()`. By default, `scan()` expects to read numeric values, but we can change this behavior with the argument `what`

```
scan(file = "", what = double(), nmax = -1, n = -1, sep = "",
     quote = if(identical(sep, "\n")) "" else "'\"", dec = ".",
     skip = 0, nlines = 0, na.strings = "NA",
     flush = FALSE, fill = FALSE, strip.white = FALSE,
     quiet = FALSE, blank.lines.skip = TRUE, multi.line = TRUE,
     comment.char = "", allowEscapes = FALSE,
     fileEncoding = "", encoding = "unknown", text)
```

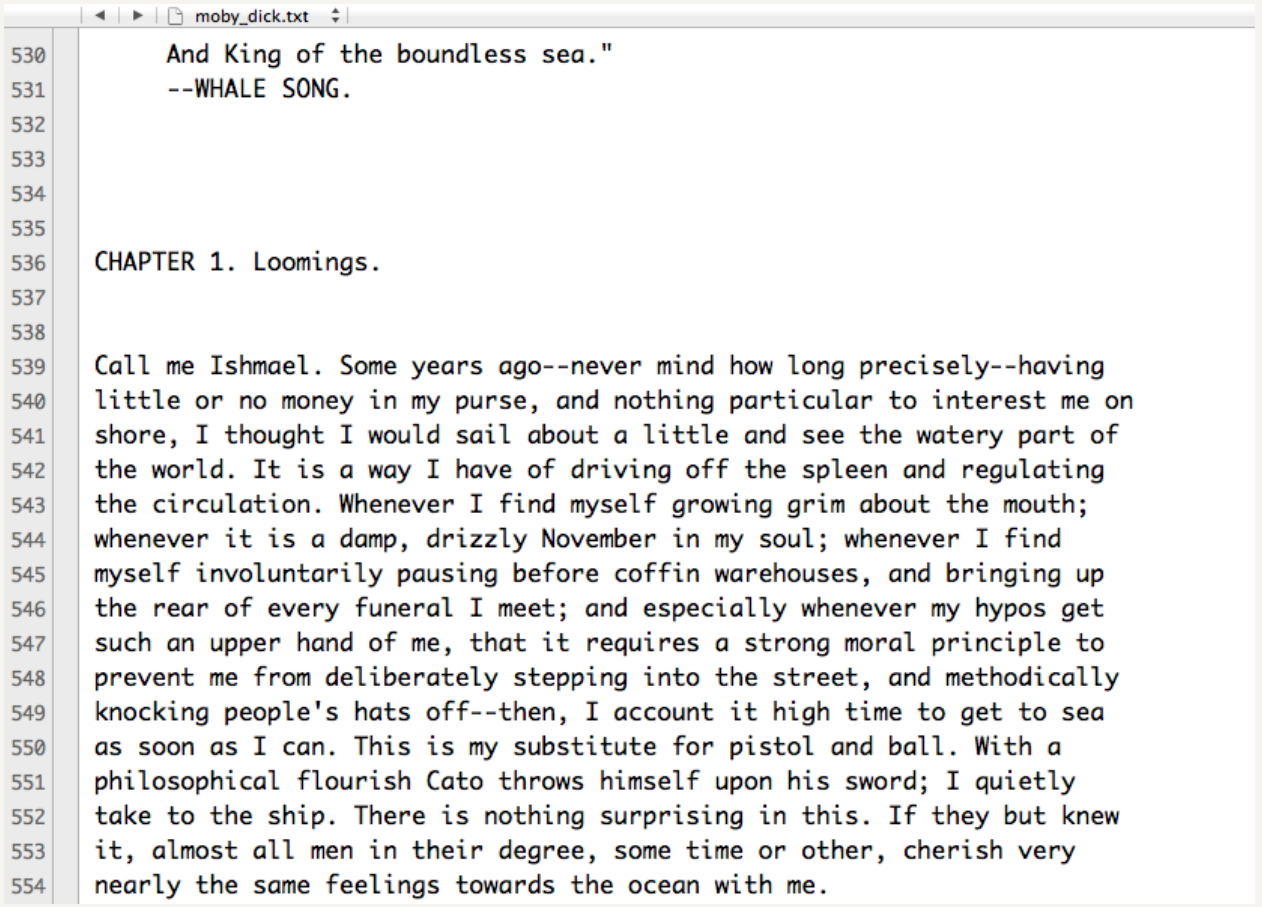

Function scan() (con't)

Some `scan()` arguments

- `file` the file name or a connection
- `what` type of data to be read
- `n` maximum number of data values to read
- `sep` type of separator
- `skip` number of lines to skip before reading values
- `nlines` maximum number of lines to be read

Moby Dick Chapter 1

Chapter 1 starting at line 536.
How do we get the first lines of that chapter?



Reading Some Lines

Let's make it more interesting

If we want to read just a pre-specified number of lines, we have to loop over the file lines and read the content with `scan()`. For instance, let's skip the first 535 lines, and then read the following 10 lines of Chapter 1

```
# empty vector to store results
moby_dick_chap1 = rep("", 10)

# number of lines to skip until Chapter 1
skip = 535

# reading 10 lines (line-by-line using scan)
for (i in 1L:10) {
  one_line = scan("mobydick.txt", what = "", skip = skip, nlines = 1)
  # pasting the contents in one_line
  moby_dick_chap1[i] = paste(one_line, collapse = " ")
  skip = skip + 1
}
```

Note that we are using `paste()` to join (collapse) all the scanned values in `one_line`

Reading Some Lines (con't)

```
# lines 536-545
moby_dick_chap1


##  [1] "CHAPTER 1. Loomings."
##  [2] ""
##  [3] ""
##  [4] "Call me Ishmael. Some years ago--never mind how long precisely--having"
##  [5] "little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on"
##  [6] "shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of"
##  [7] "the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen and regulating"
##  [8] "the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth;"
##  [9] "whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find"
## [10] "myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up"
```

Reading an HTML file

HTML File

Our third example involves reading the contents of an html file.
We're just illustrating how to import html content as raw text in R.
(We are not *parsing* html; we'll see that topic in the next lecture)

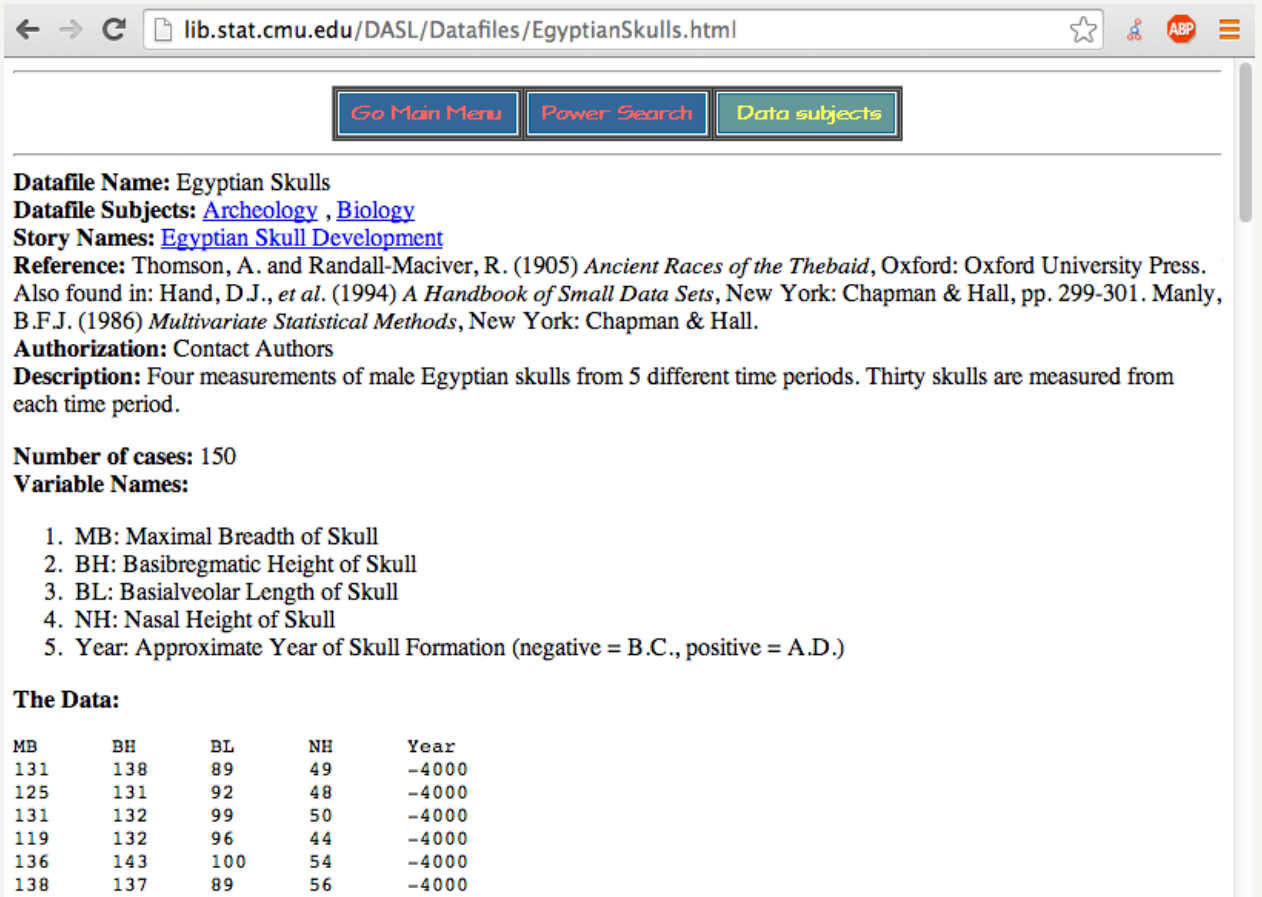
Egyptian Skulls

Let's consider the file containing information about the Egyptian Skulls data set by Thomson *et al*:

`http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Datafiles/EgyptianSkulls.html`

HTML File

http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Datafiles/EgyptianSkulls.html



Skulls Data

To read the html content we use `readLines()`

```
# read html file content as a string vector
skulls = readLines("http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Datafiles/EgyptianSkulls.html")
```

```
head(skulls, n = 10)
```

```
##  [1] "<TITLE>Egyptian Skulls Datafile</TITLE>"
##  [2] ""
##  [3] ""
##  [4] "<hr size=2><center><table border=1 cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0><tr><td align=center><table border=
##  [5] "<B><DT>Datafile Name:</B>   Egyptian Skulls"
##  [6] "<B><DT>Datafile Subjects:</B>   <dsubjects>"
##  [7] "<A HREF=\"/cgi-bin/dasl.cgi?query=Archeology&submit=Search&metaname=dsubjects&sort=swishrank\">Ar
##  [8] ", "
##  [9] ""
## [10] "<A HREF=\"/cgi-bin/dasl.cgi?query=Biology&submit=Search&metaname=dsubjects&sort=swishrank\">Biolo
```


Reading Tabular Data

About Tabular Data

Tables

R is great for reading data in tabular (spreadsheet-like) format.

Tabular data, also known as rectangular data, are typically text files (ie can be read and manipulated with a text editor)

The conventional form is data values that can be seen as an array of rows and columns

Tabular Data File Formats

Two main formats

- delimited formats
- fixed-width formats

Delimited

In a delimited format, values within a row are separated by a special character, or delimiter.

Fixed-Width

In a fixed-width format, each value is allocated a fixed number of characters within every row.

Data Table Toy Example

Imagine we have some tabular data

Name	Gender	Homeland	Born	Jedi
Anakin	male	Tatooine	41.9BBY	yes
Amidala	female	Naboo	46BBY	no
Luke	male	Tatooine	19BBY	yes
Leia	female	Alderaan	19BBY	no
Obi-Wan	male	Stewjon	57BBY	yes
Han	male	Corellia	29BBY	no
Palpatine	male	Naboo	82BBY	no
R2-D2	unknown	Naboo	33BBY	no

Data table formats

space delimited

```
Name Gender Homeworld Born Jedi
Anakin male Tatooine 41.9BBY yes
Amidala female Naboo 46BBY no
Luke male Tatooine 19BBY yes
Leia female Alderaan 19BBY no
Obi-Wan male Stewjon 57BBY yes
Han male Corellia 29BBY no
Palpatine male Naboo 82BBY no
R2-D2 unknown Naboo 33BBY no
```

tab delimited

```
Name  Gender  Homeworld  Born  Jedi
Anakin  male  Tatooine  41.9BBY yes
Amidala female  Naboo 46BBY no
Luke  male  Tatooine  19BBY yes
Leia  female  Alderaan  19BBY no
Obi-Wan male  Stewjon 57BBY yes
Han male  Corellia  29BBY no
Palpatine male  Naboo 82BBY no
R2-D2 unknown Naboo 33BBY no
```

comma delimited

```
Name,Gender,Homeworld,Born,Jedi
Anakin,male,Tatooine,41.9BBY,yes
Amidala,female,Naboo,46BBY,no
Luke,male,Tatooine,19BBY,yes
Leia,female,Alderaan,19BBY,no
Obi-Wan,male,Stewjon,57BBY,yes
Han,male,Corellia,29BBY,no
Palpatine,male,Naboo,82BBY,no
R2-D2,unknown,Naboo,33BBY,no
```

Fixed width

```
Name      Gender  Homeworld Born     Jedi
Anakin    male    Tatooine  41.9BBY  yes
Amidala   female  Naboo     46BBY    no
Luke      male    Tatooine  19BBY    yes
Leia      female  Alderaan  19BBY    no
Obi-Wan   male    Stewjon   57BBY    yes
Han       male    Corellia  29BBY    no
Palpatine male    Naboo     82BBY    no
R2-D2     unknown Naboo     33BBY    no
```

Functions

Main functions

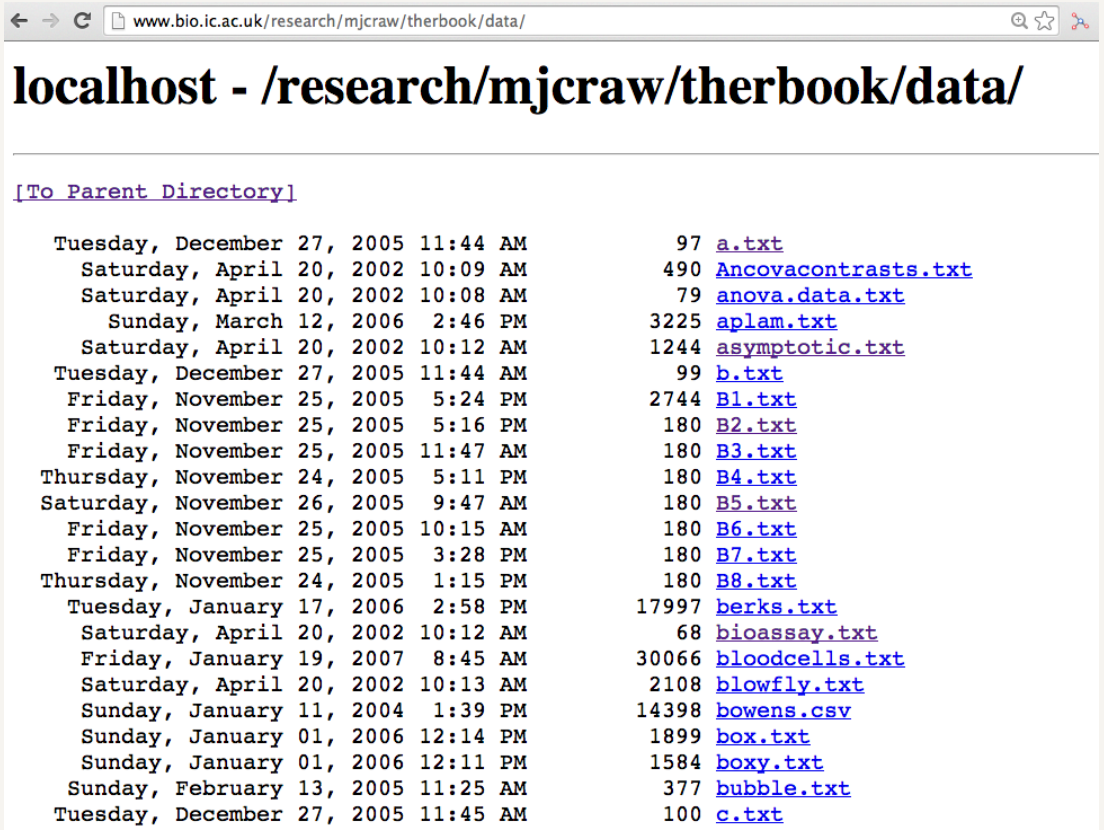
- `scan()` reads data values (one by one)
- `read.table()` main function for reading tabular data
- `read.csv()` convenient wraper of `read.table()` designed for reading *comma separated values* (CSV) files
- `read.delim()` wrapper of `read.table()` for any delimited file format
- `read.fwf()` designed for reading files with fixed width separated values

Taxon Data

The R Book

Example from **The R Book** by Michael Crawley

http://www.bio.ic.ac.uk/research/mjcraw/therbook/



Taxon Data

Taxon Data (from The R Book)

http://www.bio.ic.ac.uk/research/mjcraw/therbook/data/taxon.txt

www.bio.ic.ac.uk/research/mjcraw/therbook/data/taxon.txt

```
"Petals" "Internode" "Sepal" "Bract" "Petiole" "Leaf" "Fruit"
"1" 5.621498349 29.48059578 2.462106579 18.2034091 11.27909704 1.128032999 7.876151371
"2" 4.994616997 28.36024706 2.429320759 17.65204912 11.0408378 1.197616585 7.025415554
"3" 4.767504884 27.25431792 2.570497375 19.4083846 10.49072184 1.003808444 7.81747899
"4" 6.299445616 25.9242382 2.066051345 18.37915478 11.80182252 1.614051727 7.672492324
"5" 6.489375001 25.21130805 2.901582763 17.31304737 10.12159001 1.813333082 7.758443087
"6" 5.7858682 25.52433147 2.655642742 17.07215724 10.5581605 1.955524186 7.880879829
"7" 5.645575295 27.72735671 2.278691288 18.2902189 10.11689319 1.414356176 7.332124408
"8" 4.828953215 27.6381855 2.238467716 19.87376227 10.43071493 1.603331861 7.005136448
"9" 6.783500773 27.88777529 2.202762147 19.85326662 10.47399775 1.533533943 7.656378638
"10" 5.395076839 25.10904979 2.538375992 19.56545356 11.55456651 1.048182185 7.505930435
"11" 4.683617783 29.2459239 2.601945544 18.95335451 11.8203702 1.408570649 7.954125122
"12" 4.444226444 25.48653519 2.918513379 19.52866206 10.27840842 1.783670318 7.674149643
"13" 5.381888649 28.53008566 2.931223681 17.62409776 10.67172405 1.637521266 7.034974714
"14" 4.162398141 27.23922882 2.759099725 17.89805071 11.42458281 1.307677167 7.697990092
"15" 6.546125565 27.73424951 2.329725784 17.38995746 11.25045634 1.908787547 7.172021588
"16" 5.133151769 29.33237736 2.448247009 19.40622249 11.15433346 1.413823925 7.635342975
"17" 6.31750724 28.54598267 2.445203138 18.14507123 11.13155215 1.376095509 7.914687987
"18" 6.872582397 27.36377647 2.551340885 19.37856593 11.39634002 1.845322428 7.362050896
"19" 4.265699548 26.9166827 2.930159411 19.52993241 11.87800257 1.122888175 7.913177055
"20" 4.069245625 28.00872767 2.306900441 18.10018898 10.28587666 1.096098375 7.523188659
"21" 6.695262246 30.98241938 2.280554955 19.58999705 10.01733931 1.993469856 7.447146231
"22" 5.804502115 27.60866985 2.541535351 19.99502062 10.71206051 1.078787122 7.634464001
"23" 5.649255792 26.0145167 2.630009346 19.73151656 11.56895111 1.97965464 7.282278565
"24" 4.975115406 29.83647166 2.533115646 17.85816577 11.09149866 1.399543824 7.469118495
"25" 5.242381538 29.25618227 2.940088125 18.68002039 10.03097795 1.131223326 7.424061646
"26" 5.063066089 30.23405514 2.816805174 17.11427146 10.65715001 1.955607401 7.920755239
"27" 5.006042848 27.92346287 2.054945288 17.89395755 10.29285526 1.231612531 7.948526777
"28" 5.980790831 27.59682027 2.829002908 19.19108937 10.55412055 1.877992273 7.692805714
```


Taxon Data

Let's read the data "taxon"

```
# url of taxon data
taxon_url = "http://www.bio.ic.ac.uk/research/mjcraw/therbook/data/taxon.txt"

# import data in R
taxon = read.table(taxon_url, header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
```

```
head(taxon)
```

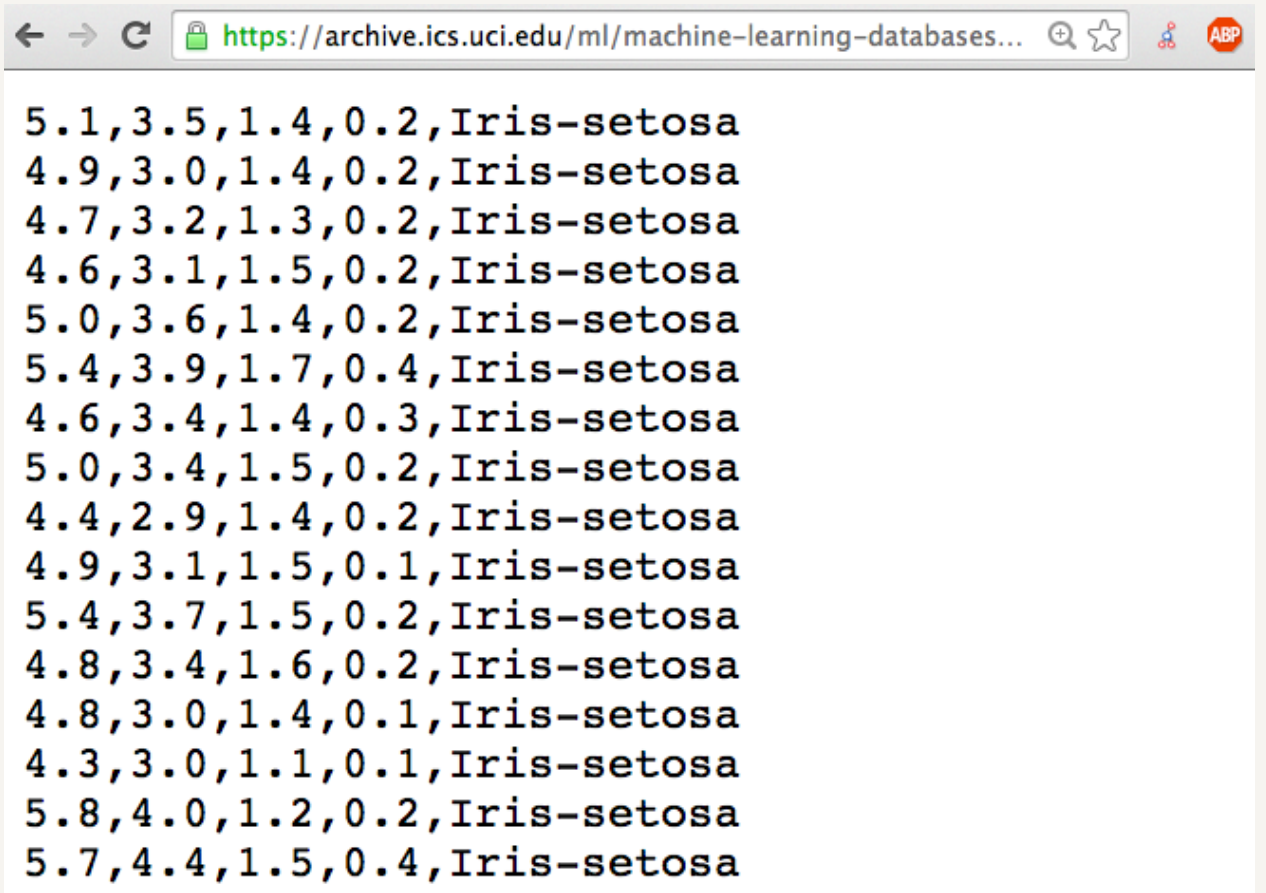
```
##     Petals Internode    Sepal    Bract  Petiole     Leaf    Fruit
## 1 5.621498  29.48060 2.462107 18.20341 11.27910 1.128033 7.876151
## 2 4.994617  28.36025 2.429321 17.65205 11.04084 1.197617 7.025416
## 3 4.767505  27.25432 2.570497 19.40838 10.49072 1.003808 7.817479
## 4 6.299446  25.92424 2.066051 18.37915 11.80182 1.614052 7.672492
## 5 6.489375  25.21131 2.901583 17.31305 10.12159 1.813333 7.758443
## 6 5.785868  25.52433 2.655643 17.07216 10.55816 1.955524 7.880880
```


Iris Example

Iris Data

Data set `"iris"` from UCI Machine Learning Repo

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data



Iris Data

How do we read the data?

If you try to simply use `read.csv()`, you'll be disappointed:

```
# URL of data file
iris_file = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"

# this won't work
iris_data = read.csv(iris_file, header = FALSE)
```

Note that the URL starts with `https://`, that means a secured connection. The solution requires some special functions:

- We need to use the R package `"RCurl"` to make an HTTPS request with `getURL()`
- We also need to use `textConnection()` inside `read.csv()`

Reading Iris Data

This is how to successfully read the iris data set in R:

```
# URL of data file
iris_file = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"

library(RCurl)
iris_url = getURL(iris_file)
iris_data = read.csv(textConnection(iris_url), header = FALSE)
```

```
head(iris_data)
```

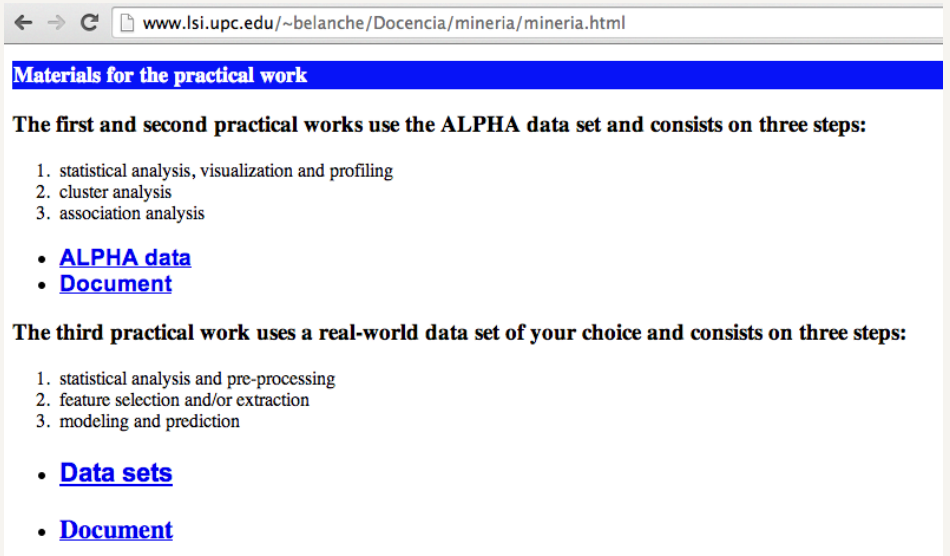
```
##    V1  V2  V3  V4          V5
## 1 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 Iris-setosa
## 2 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 Iris-setosa
## 3 4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2 Iris-setosa
## 4 4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2 Iris-setosa
## 5 5.0 3.6 1.4 0.2 Iris-setosa
## 6 5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4 Iris-setosa
```


Excel File Example

Excel file

Example from *Data Mining Course* by Lluis Belanche

`http://www.lsi.upc.edu/~belanche/Docencia/mineria/mineria.html`

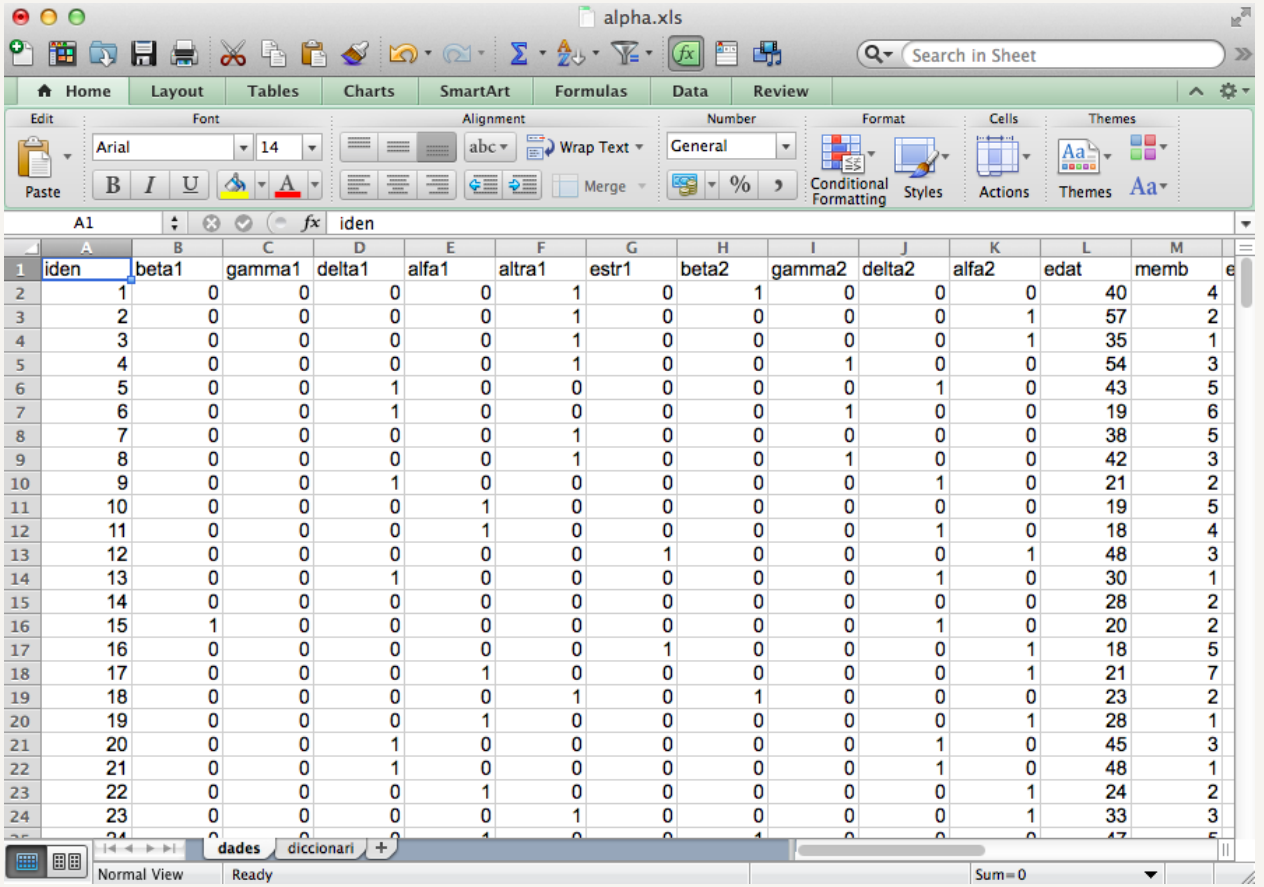


We'll read the excel file named `alpha.xls` available at:

```
alpha_xls="http://www.lsi.upc.edu/~belanche/Docencia/mineria/Practiques/alpha.xls"
```

Excel alpha data

Alpha Data (from Data Mining course)



iden	beta1	gamma1	delta1	alfa1	altra1	estr1	beta2	gamma2	delta2	alfa2	edat	memb
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	40	4
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	57	2
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	35	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	54	3
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	43	5
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	6
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38	5
8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	42	3
9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	2
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5
11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	4
12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	48	3
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	1
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2
15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	2
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	18	5
17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	7
18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	23	2
19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	1
20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	3
21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	48	1
22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	2
23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	33	3

Reading alpha Data

We need to use the function `read.xls()` from the package `"gdata"` (you need to have Perl installed in your machine)

```
# load package 'gdata'
library(gdata)

# excel file (1st worksheet named "dades")
alpha_xls = "http://www.lsi.upc.edu/~belanche/Docencia/mineria/Practiques/alpha.xls"
```

Count the number of sheets in excel file, and list sheet names:

```
# how many sheets
sheetCount(alpha_xls)


## [1] 2


# names of sheets
sheetNames(alpha_xls)


## [1] "dades"      "diccionari"
```

Reading alpha Data

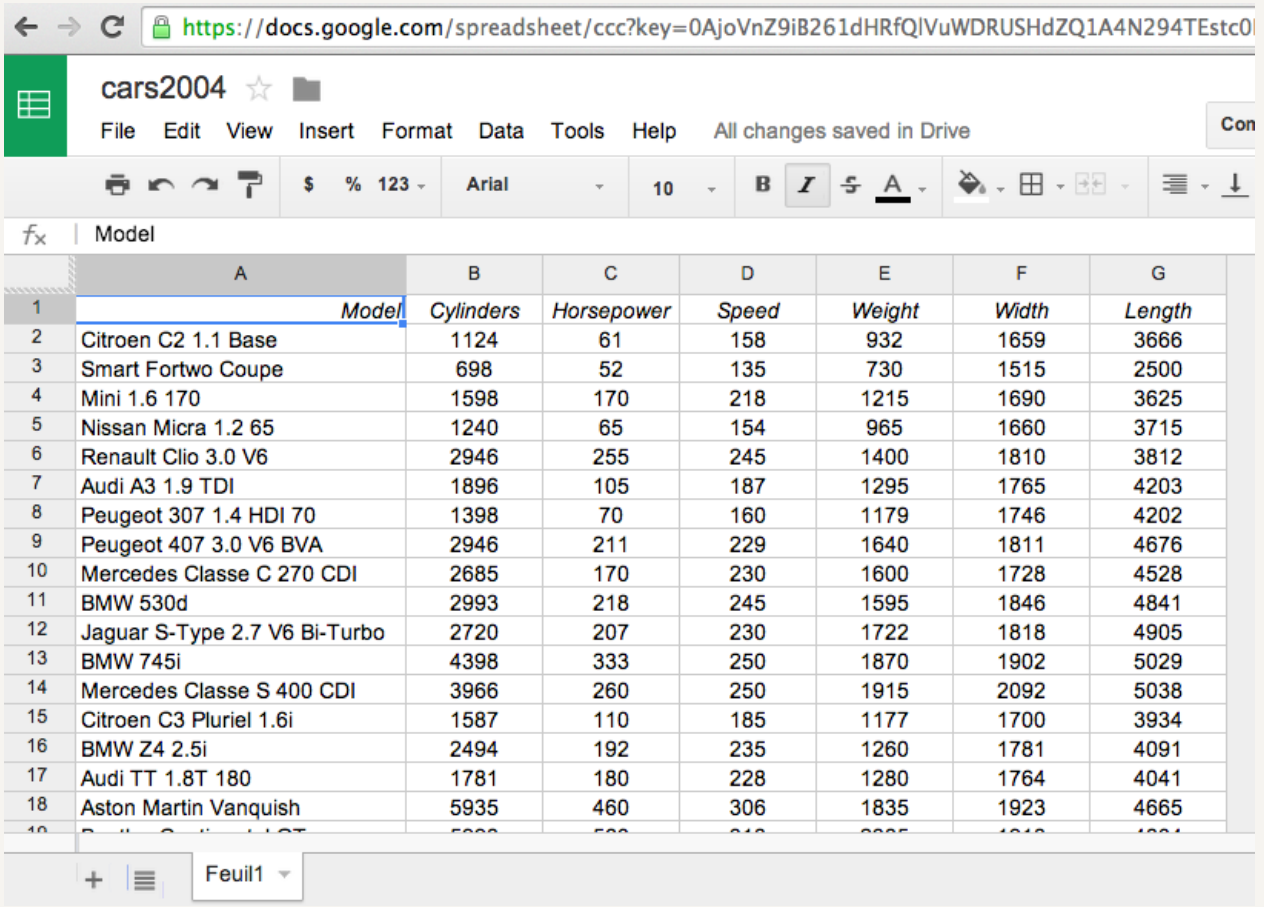
Since the data set is in the first worksheet we use the argument `sheet = 1`:

```
# import sheet 1 (dades) in R
alpha_data = read.xls(alpha_xls, sheet = 1)

head(alpha_data)
```

```
##   iden beta1 gamma1 delta1 alfa1 altra1 estr1 beta2 gamma2 delta2 alfa2 edat
## 1    1     0      0      0     0      1     0     1      0      0     0   40
## 2    2     0      0      0     0      1     0     0      0      0     1   57
## 3    3     0      0      0     0      1     0     0      0      0     1   35
## 4    4     0      0      0     0      1     0     0      1      0     0   54
## 5    5     0      0      1     0      0     0     0      0      1     0   43
## 6    6     0      0      1     0      0     0     0      1      0     0   19
##   memb estd eciv prof1 prof2 ingr
## 1    4   12    1     1     0  190
## 2    2   12    1     1     0  220
## 3    1   16    0     1     0  220
## 4    3   14    1     1     0  220
## 5    5   14    1     0     1  110
## 6    6   14    0     0     0  220
```


Cars2004 Data

Example with data in Google Docs Spreadsheet



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	*Model*	*Cylinders*	*Horsepower*	*Speed*	*Weight*	*Width*	*Length*
2	Citroen C2 1.1 Base	1124	61	158	932	1659	3666
3	Smart Fortwo Coupe	698	52	135	730	1515	2500
4	Mini 1.6 170	1598	170	218	1215	1690	3625
5	Nissan Micra 1.2 65	1240	65	154	965	1660	3715
6	Renault Clio 3.0 V6	2946	255	245	1400	1810	3812
7	Audi A3 1.9 TDI	1896	105	187	1295	1765	4203
8	Peugeot 307 1.4 HDI 70	1398	70	160	1179	1746	4202
9	Peugeot 407 3.0 V6 BVA	2946	211	229	1640	1811	4676
10	Mercedes Classe C 270 CDI	2685	170	230	1600	1728	4528
11	BMW 530d	2993	218	245	1595	1846	4841
12	Jaguar S-Type 2.7 V6 Bi-Turbo	2720	207	230	1722	1818	4905
13	BMW 745i	4398	333	250	1870	1902	5029
14	Mercedes Classe S 400 CDI	3966	260	250	1915	2092	5038
15	Citroen C3 Pluriel 1.6i	1587	110	185	1177	1700	3934
16	BMW Z4 2.5i	2494	192	235	1260	1781	4091
17	Audi TT 1.8T 180	1781	180	228	1280	1764	4041
18	Aston Martin Vanquish	5935	460	306	1835	1923	4665

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AjoVnZ9iB261dHRfQlVuWDRUSHdZQ1A4N294TEstc0E&usp=sharing

Reading Cars2004 Google Doc

To read data from a Google Doc Spreadsheet we need to use the R package "RCurl" (to connect via a secured HTTP). In addition we need to know the **publick key** of the document. Here's how to read the Cars2004 google doc:

```
# load package RCurl
library(RCurl)

# google docs spreadsheets url
google_docs = "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/"

# public key of data 'cars'
cars_key = "pub?key=0AjoVnZ9iB261dHRfQlVuWDRUSHdZQ1A4N294TEstc0E&output=csv"

# download URL of data file
cars_csv = getURL(paste(google_docs, cars_key, sep = ""))

# import data in R (through a text connection)
cars2004 = read.csv(textConnection(cars_csv), row.names = 1, header = TRUE)
```


Reading Cars2004 Google Doc

```
cars2004 = read.csv(mycars, row.names=1, header=TRUE)
```

```
##                                Cylinders Horsepower Speed Weight Width Length
## Citroen C2 1.1 Base                 1124         61   158    932  1659   3666
## Smart Fortwo Coupe                   698         52   135    730  1515   2500
## Mini 1.6 170                        1598        170   218   1215  1690   3625
## Nissan Micra 1.2 65                 1240         65   154    965  1660   3715
## Renault Clio 3.0 V6                 2946        255   245   1400  1810   3812
## Audi A3 1.9 TDI                     1896        105   187   1295  1765   4203
## Peugeot 307 1.4 HDI 70              1398         70   160   1179  1746   4202
## Peugeot 407 3.0 V6 BVA              2946        211   229   1640  1811   4676
## Mercedes Classe C 270 CDI           2685        170   230   1600  1728   4528
## BMW 530d                            2993        218   245   1595  1846   4841
## Jaguar S-Type 2.7 V6 Bi-Turbo       2720        207   230   1722  1818   4905
## BMW  745i                           4398        333   250   1870  1902   5029
## Mercedes Classe S 400 CDI           3966        260   250   1915  2092   5038
## Citroen C3 Pluriel 1.6i             1587        110   185   1177  1700   3934
## BMW Z4 2.5i                         2494        192   235   1260  1781   4091
## Audi TT 1.8T 180                    1781        180   228   1280  1764   4041
## Aston Martin Vanquish               5935        460   306   1835  1923   4665
## Bentley Continental GT              5998        560   318   2385  1918   4804
## Ferrari Enzo                        5998        660   350   1365  2650   4700
## Renault Scenic 1.9 dCi 120          1870        120   188   1430  1805   4259
## Volkswagen Touran 1.9 TDI 105       1896        105   180   1498  1794   4391
## Land Rover Defender Td5             2495        122   135   1695  1790   3883
## Land Rover Discovery Td5            2495        138   157   2175  2190   4705
## Nissan X-Trail 2.2 dCi              2184        136   180   1520  1765   4455
```


Wikipedia Table

Let's read an HTML table from Wikipedia. This is not technically a file, but a piece of content from an html document

#	Time	Name	Nationality	Date	Meet	Location
1	22:48.4	Henry Taylor	Great Britain	Jul 25, 1908	Olympic Games	London, United Kingdom
2	22:00.0	George Hodgson	Canada	Jul 10, 1912	Olympic Games	Stockholm, Sweden
3	21:35.3	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jul 8, 1923	-	Gothenburg, Sweden
4	21:15.0	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jan 30, 1924	-	Sydney, Australia
5	21:11.4	Arne Borg	Sweden	Jul 13, 1924	-	Paris, France

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_record_progression_1500_metres_freestyle

Reading data in an HTML Table

To read an HTML table we need to use the function `readHTMLTable` from the R package `"XML"`

```
# load XML
library(XML)

# url
swim_wiki = "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_record_progression_1500_metres_freestyle"
```

Since we want the first table, we specify the parameter `which = 1`

```
# reading HTML table
swim1500 = readHTMLTable(swim_wiki, which = 1, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

Note that we can pass `data.frame()` parameters, in this case `stringsAsFactors = FALSE`

Reading data in an HTML Table

```
head(swim1500)
```

```
##   #    Time                              Name   Nationality
## 1 1 22:48.4      Taylor , Henry Henry Taylor Great Britain
## 2 2 22:00.0  Hodgson , George George Hodgson        Canada
## 3 3 21:35.3            Borg , Arne Arne Borg        Sweden
## 4 4 21:15.0            Borg , Arne Arne Borg        Sweden
## 5 5 21:11.4            Borg , Arne Arne Borg        Sweden
## 6 6 20:06.6      Charlton , Boy Boy Charlton     Australia
##                           Date          Meet
## 1 01908-07-25-0000Jul 25, 1908 Olympic Games
## 2 01912-07-10-0000Jul 10, 1912 Olympic Games
## 3  01923-07-08-0000Jul 8, 1923             -
## 4 01924-01-30-0000Jan 30, 1924             -
## 5 01924-07-13-0000Jul 13, 1924             -
## 6 01924-07-15-0000Jul 15, 1924 Olympic Games
##                                        Location Ref
## 1 United Kingdom, London !  London, United Kingdom
## 2           Sweden, Stockholm !  Stockholm, Sweden
## 3         Sweden, Gothenburg !  Gothenburg, Sweden
## 4           Australia, Sydney !  Sydney, Australia
## 5                  France, Paris !  Paris, France
## 6                  France, Paris !  Paris, France
```

R script and RData

Last but not least, we can also import data inside an R script and in an `.RData` file. In this case the data files come from John Maindonald's website

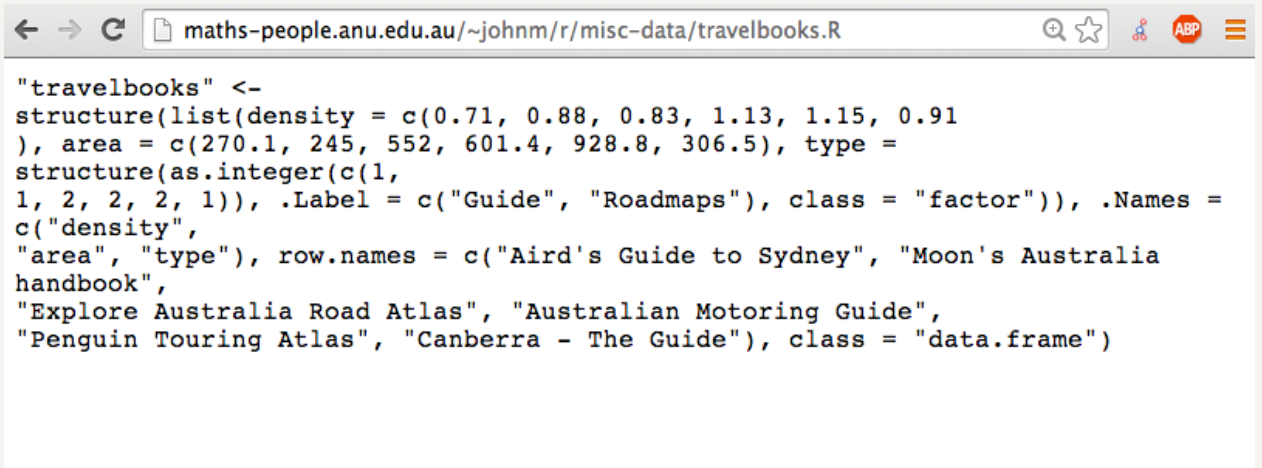
- The table is in the form of an R script

  `http://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/r/misc-data/travelbooks.R`

- The other type of data is in reality a bunch of data sets in the form of an `.RDtat` file

  `http://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/r/dsets/usingR.RData`

Travelbooks Data (by John Maindolnald)



Reading R script with source()

To read the script we simply need to use the function `source()`

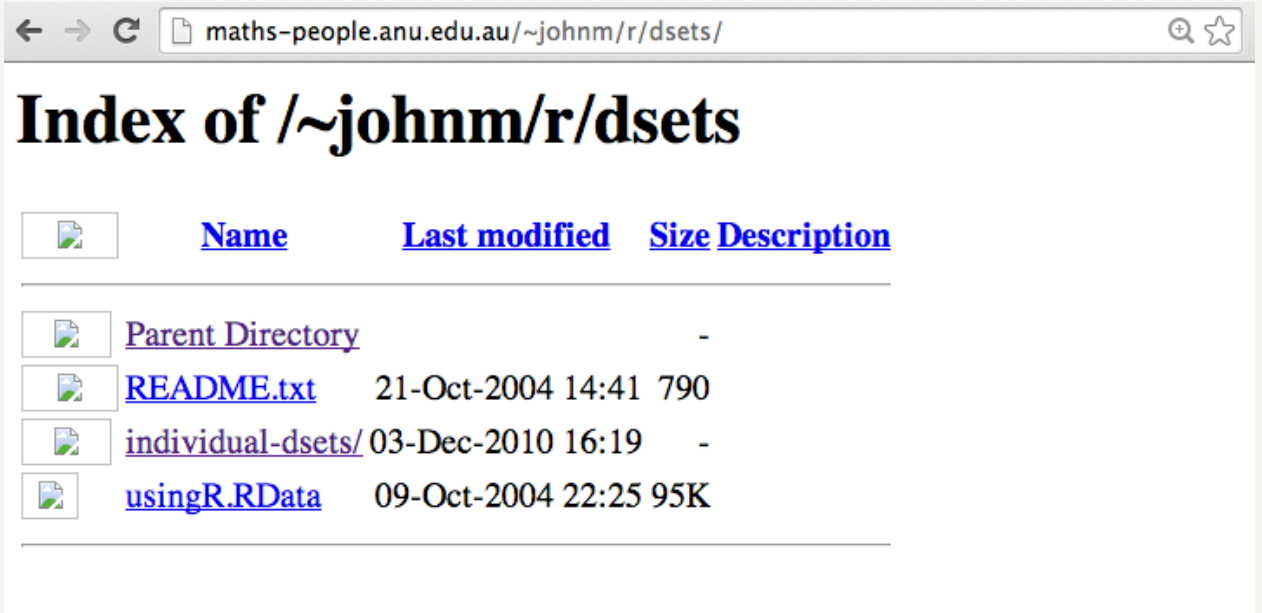
```
# url
travelbooks = "http://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/r/misc-data/travelbooks.R"

# sourcing file
source(travelbooks)
```

```
travelbooks
```

```
##                              density  area     type
## Aird's Guide to Sydney          0.71 270.1    Guide
## Moon's Australia handbook       0.88 245.0    Guide
## Explore Australia Road Atlas    0.83 552.0 Roadmaps
## Australian Motoring Guide       1.13 601.4 Roadmaps
## Penguin Touring Atlas           1.15 928.8 Roadmaps
## Canberra - The Guide            0.91 306.5    Guide
```


RData

`.RData` file `usingR.RData` contains several data frames



Reading RData data sets

For those data sets that are inside an `.RData` file, we need to use the function `load()` and pass the file with `url()`

```
# let's remove all objects in session
rm(list  = ls())

# url with .RData
load(url("http://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/r/dsets/usingR.RData"))
```

```
# list of read data sets
ls()
```

```
##  [1] "ais"             "alpha_csv"       "alpha_data"      "alpha_xls"
##  [5] "anesthetic"      "austpop"         "cars2004"        "Cars93.summary"
##  [9] "dewpoint"        "dolphins"        "elasticband"     "florida"
## [13] "hills"           "huron"           "i"               "iris_data"
## [17] "islandcities"    "kiwishade"       "leafshape"       "milk"
## [21] "moby_dick"       "moby_dick_chap1" "moby_text"       "moths"
## [25] "mycars"          "myiris"          "myRData"         "myswim"
## [29] "mytaxon"         "oddbooks"        "one_line"        "orings"
## [33] "possum"          "primates"        "r_home"          "rainforest"
## [37] "seedrates"       "skip"            "skulls"          "sw"
## [41] "swim1500"        "taxon"           "thm"             "tinting"
## [45] "travelbooks"
```