



Web Scraping 101

Charlotte Wickham Instructor



Selectors

- Little browser extensions
- Identify the specific bit(s) you want
- Give you a unique ID to grab them with
- Not used in this course (but worth grabbing after)



rvest

- rvest is a dedicated web scraping package
- Makes things shockingly easy
- Read HTML page with read_html(url = ___)

Parsing HTML

- read html() returns an XML document
- Use html_node() to extract contents with XPATHs

Parsing HTML

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```
> wiki_r <- read_html("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language
> wiki_r
{xml_document}
<html class="client-nojs" lang="en" dir="ltr">
[1] <head>\n<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; c ...
[2] <body class="mediawiki ltr sitedir-ltr mw-hide-empty-elt ns-0 ...
> html_node(wiki_r, xpath = "//ul")
{xml_node}
[1] <a href="/wiki/Common_Lisp" title="Common Lisp">Common Li ...
[2] <a href="/wiki/S_(programming_language)" title="S (progra ...
[3] \n<a href="/wiki/Scheme_(programming_language)" title="Sc ...
[4] <a href="/wiki/XLispStat" title="XLispStat">XLispStat</a> ...
```





Let's practice!





HTML Structure

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Tags

- HTML is content within tags
- Like XML
- this is a test

Attributes

 this is a test



Extracting information

- html_text(x = ___) get text contents
- html_attr(x = ___, name = ___) get specific attribute
- html_name(x = ___) get tag name





Let's practice!





Reformatting Data

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HTML tables

- HTML tables are dedicated structures: ...
- They can be turned into data.frames with html_table()
- Use colnames(table) <- c("name", "second_name") to name the columns



Turning things into data.frames

- Non-tables can also become data.frames
- Use data.frame(), with the vectors of text or names or attributes





Let's practice!