

# Import von Webdaten

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1 Import von JSON Dateien

2 Import von XML Dateien

# Import von JSON Dateien

# JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- Jedes gültige JSON-Dokument soll ein gültiges JavaScript sein
- JSON wird zur Übertragung und zum Speichern von strukturierten Daten eingesetzt
- Insbesondere bei Webanwendungen und mobilen Apps wird es in Verbindung mit JavaScript, Ajax oder WebSockets zum Transfer von Daten zwischen dem Client und dem Server häufig genutzt.

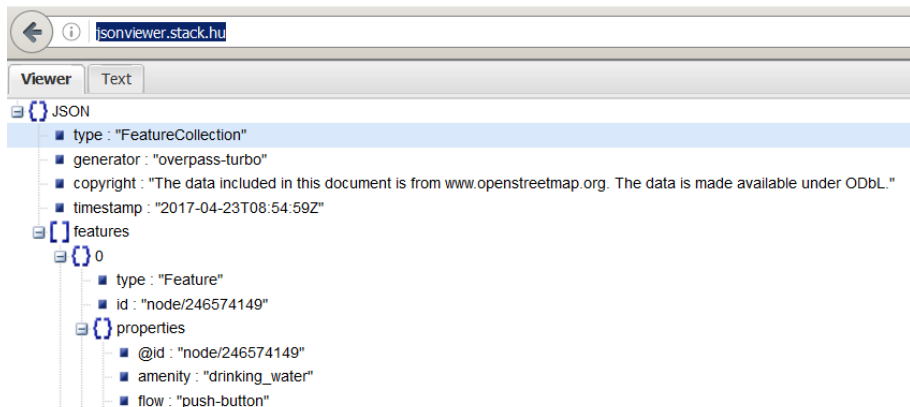
```
{  
  "Herausgeber": "Xema",  
  "Nummer": "1234-5678-9012-3456",  
  "Deckung": 2e+6,  
  "Waehrung": "EURO",  
  "Inhaber":  
    {  
      "Name": "Mustermann",  
      "Vorname": "Max",  

```

# Das GeoJSON Format

- GeoJSON ist ein offenes Format um geografische Daten nach der Simple-Feature-Access-Spezifikation zu repräsentieren.
- Dafür wird die JavaScript Object Notation verwendet.

Die Struktur der Daten kann man sich mit einem JSON Viewer anschauen



# Download von Beispieldaten

- Overpass Turbo kann verwendet werden um Beispieldaten zu bekommen

<https://overpass-turbo.eu/>

The screenshot shows the Overpass Turbo web interface. The top navigation bar includes buttons for 'Ausführen', 'Teilen', 'Export', 'Wizard', 'Speichern', 'Laden', 'Einstellungen', and 'Hilfe'. The main area is split into two panes. The left pane contains an example Overpass query, and the right pane shows a map of Rome with several blue circular markers indicating the locations of drinking water amenities.









```

1  /*
2  This is an example Overpass query.
3  Try it out by pressing the Run button above!
4  You can find more examples with the Load
5  tool.
6  */
7  node
8  [amenity=drinking_water]
9  {{{bbox}}};
10 out;
  
```

The map on the right shows a section of Rome, including the Colosseum and the Arco di Costantino. Several blue circular markers are placed on the map, indicating the locations of drinking water amenities. The map is titled 'Karte' and 'Daten'.





# Exkurs OpenStreetMap Daten

- Auf Overpass Turbo können Daten für Map Features exportiert werden
- Eine Liste der erhältlichen Map Features gibt es auf [http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/DE:Map\\_Features](http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/DE:Map_Features)

Schlüssel	Wert	Element	Kommentar	Darstellung	Foto
Verpflegung, Einkehr					
<b>amenity</b>	bar		<b>Bar, Nachtlokal.</b> Es werden hauptsächlich alkoholische Getränke serviert. Siehe auch Beschreibung von <b>amenity=bar</b> und <b>amenity=pub</b> zur Unterscheidung von Bar und Pub (Kneipe).		
amenity	bbq		<b>Grillplatz.</b> Kann mit <b>fuel=*</b> (wood/gas/electric) kombiniert werden.		
amenity	biergarten		<b>Biergarten</b>		

# Beispiele für GeoJSON

Einfache Geometrien

Typ	Beispiel	
Point (Punkt)		<pre>{   "type": "Point",   "coordinates": [30, 10] }</pre>
LineString (Linie)		<pre>{   "type": "LineString",   "coordinates": [     [30, 10], [10, 30], [40, 40]   ] }</pre>
Polygon		<pre>{   "type": "Polygon",   "coordinates": [     [[30, 10], [40, 40], [20, 40], [10, 20], [30, 10]]   ] }</pre>
		<pre>{   "type": "Polygon",   "coordinates": [     [[35, 10], [45, 45], [15, 40], [10, 20], [35, 10]],     [[20, 30], [35, 35], [30, 20], [20, 30]]   ] }</pre>



# JSON importieren

```
library("jsonlite")  
DRINKWATER <- fromJSON("data/RomDrinkingWater.geojson")
```

```
names(DRINKWATER)
```

```
## [1] "type"          "generator" "copyright" "timestamp" "featur
```

# Die Daten anschauen

```
head(DRINKWATER$features)
```

```
##           type           id properties.@id properties.amenity
## 1 Feature node/246574149 node/246574149   drinking_water
## 2 Feature node/246574150 node/246574150   drinking_water
## 3 Feature node/246574151 node/246574151   drinking_water
## 4 Feature node/248743324 node/248743324   drinking_water
## 5 Feature node/251773348 node/251773348   drinking_water
## 6 Feature node/251773551 node/251773551   drinking_water
## properties.type properties.name properties.name:fr proper
## 1           nasone           <NA>           <NA>
## 2           <NA>           <NA>           <NA>
## 3           <NA>           <NA>           <NA>
## 4           <NA>           <NA>           <NA>
## 5           nasone           <NA>           <NA>
## 6           <NA>   Acqua Marcia   Eau potable
```

# Github JSON Daten

- Es lassen sich auch Dinge aus dem Web auslesen:

```
my_repos <- fromJSON("https://api.github.com/users/japhilko/repos")
names(my_repos)
```

```
## [1] "id" "name" "full_name"
## [4] "owner" "private" "html_url"
## [7] "description" "fork" "url"
## [10] "forks_url" "keys_url" "collaborators_url"
## [13] "teams_url" "hooks_url" "issue_events_url"
## [16] "events_url" "assignees_url" "branches_url"
## [19] "tags_url" "blobs_url" "git_tags_url"
## [22] "git_refs_url" "trees_url" "statuses_url"
## [25] "languages_url" "stargazers_url" "contributors_url"
## [28] "subscribers_url" "subscription_url" "commits_url"
```

```
library(jsonlite)
res <- fromJSON('http://ergast.com/api/f1/2004/1/results.json')
drivers <- res$MRData$RaceTable$Races$Results[[1]]$Driver
colnames(drivers)
```

```
## [1] "driverId"          "code"              "url"
## [5] "familyName"        "dateOfBirth"       "nationality"
```

```
article_key <- "&api-key=c2fede7bd9aea57c898f538e5ec0a1ee:6:68"
url <- "http://api.nytimes.com/svc/search/v2/articlesearch.json"
req <- fromJSON(paste0(url, article_key))
articles <- req$response$docs
colnames(articles)
```

```
## [1] "web_url"           "snippet"           "lead_paragraph"
## [4] "abstract"          "print_page"        "blog"
## [7] "source"            "multimedia"        "headline"
## [10] "keywords"          "pub_date"          "document_type"
```

# Import von XML Dateien

# Das XML Paket

```
library(XML)
citation("XML")
```

```
##
## To cite package 'XML' in publications use:
##
##   Duncan Temple Lang and the CRAN Team (2016). XML: Tools for
##   Parsing and Generating XML Within R and S-Plus. R package
##   version 3.98-1.5. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=XML
##
## A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is
##
##   @Manual{,
##     title = {XML: Tools for Parsing and Generating XML Within R and S-Plus},
##     author = {Duncan Temple Lang and the CRAN Team},
##     year = {2016}.
```

# Erstes Beispiel

```
url <- "http://api.openstreetmap.org/api/0.6/
relation/62422"
```

```
library(xml2)
BE <- xmlParse(url)
```

```
-<osm version="0.6" generator="CGIMap 0.4.0 (19884 thorn-03.openstreetmap.org)" copyright="OpenStreetMap and contributors" attribution="http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright"
license="http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1-0/">
- <relation id="62422" visible="true" version="209" changeset="36072269" timestamp="2015-12-20T19:49:52Z" user="tbicr" uid="278800">
  <member type="node" ref="240109189" role="admin_centre"/>
  <member type="way" ref="50291800" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="77913336" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="315222039" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="77487568" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="315222038" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="98035898" role="outer"/>
  <member type="way" ref="77501737" role="outer"/>
```

# Das XML analysieren

- Tobi Bosede - Working with XML Data in R

```
xmltop = xmlRoot(BE)  
class(xmltop)
```

```
## [1] "XMLInternalElementNode" "XMLInternalNode"  
## [3] "XMLAbstractNode"
```

```
xmlSize(xmltop)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
xmlSize(xmltop[[1]])
```

```
## [1] 326
```



# Nutzung von Xpath

Xpath, the XML Path Language, is a query language for selecting nodes from an XML document.

```
xpathApply(BE,"//tag[@k = 'source:population']")
```

```
## [[1]]  
## <tag k="source:population" v="http://www.statistik-berlin-b  
##  
## attr(,"class")  
## [1] "XMLNodeSet"
```

# Node parsen

```
url2 <- "http://api.openstreetmap.org/api/0.6/node/2923760808"  
RennesBa <- xmlParse(url2)
```

# Way parsen

```
url3 <- "http://api.openstreetmap.org/api/0.6/way/72799743"  
MadCalle <- xmlParse(url3)
```

# Mehr Beispiele, wie man mit XML Daten umgeht:

- Daten aus XML extrahieren

<http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~statcur/Workshop2/Presentations/XML.pdf>

- Duncan Temple Lang - A Short Introduction to the XML package for R

<http://www.omegahat.net/RXML/shortIntro.pdf>

# Noch mehr Informationen

- Web Daten manipulieren

<http://www.di.fc.ul.pt/~jpn/r/web/index.html#parsing-xml>

- Tutorial zu xquery

[http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xquery\\_intro.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xquery_intro.asp)

- R und das Web (für Anfänger), Teil II: XML und R

<http://giventhedata.blogspot.de/2012/06/r-and-web-for-beginners-part-ii-xml-in.html>

- String Manipulation

[http://gastonsanchez.com/Handling\\_and\\_Processing\\_Strings\\_in\\_R.pdf](http://gastonsanchez.com/Handling_and_Processing_Strings_in_R.pdf)

# Referenzen

```
citation("XML")
```

```
##
## To cite package 'XML' in publications use:
##
## Duncan Temple Lang and the CRAN Team (2016). XML: Tools for
## Parsing and Generating XML Within R and S-Plus. R package
## version 3.98-1.5. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=XML
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##   author = {Duncan Temple Lang and the CRAN Team},
##   year = {2016},
##   note = {R package version 3.98-1.5}.
```

# Links

- XML parsen - Stackoverflow
- Processing of GeoJson data in R