

How to dawnload musics with a site links.

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Introduction to Web Mining

What is **Web Mining**?

Web Mining is a process based on **data mining techniques** in which information is **extracted from documents, Internet services**. The main purpose of web mining can be to discover useful information from the World Wide Web and its usage patterns.

Introduction to Web Scraping

what is Web Scraping?

Web Scraping is the process of using bots to extract content and data from a website.

In addition to content, web scraping can also extract HTML code elements and publish that information wherever needed.

each website all over the world have a html source that we can see that. for example we open a site with

'<https://download1music.ir/song-without-words/>' address. and we want to see this site html source.

for receive the html source of sites we should right click on a website and select a **View page source** or push **ctrl + U** (in google chrome browser).

Html source

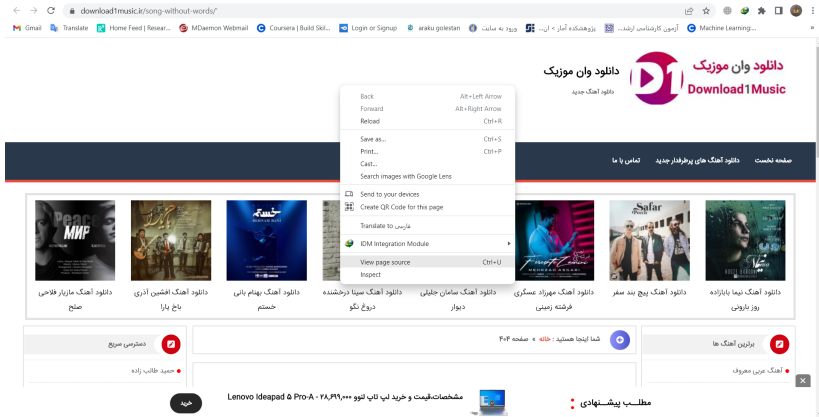


Figure 1: how to open view page source of site with right click

Html source

[illegible]

Figure 2: a source page of site

Whats our purpose?

We want to automatic download all musics of bottom address with using R language. '<https://download1music.ir/song-without-words/>' so at the first we should install some packages in R.

Needed Packages:

- rvest
- tidyverse
- stringi

Installing

```
#install.packages("rvest")  
#install.packages("tidyverse")  
#install.packages("stringi")
```

Start Web Scraping:

we should library needed packages after installing them.

library Packages

```
library(rvest)
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6      v dplyr  1.0.8
## v tidyr   1.2.0      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.2      v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter()      masks stats::filter()
## x readr::guess_encoding() masks rvest::guess_encoding()
## x dplyr::lag()         masks stats::lag()

library(stringi)
```


at the first we should give URL of site to R.

```
URL <- "https://download1music.ir/song-without-words/"
```

now we should read html source of url with `read_html` function.

```
pg <- read_html(URL)
```

Web Scraping

Now we want to see pg:

pg

```
## {html_document}
## <html dir="rtl" lang="fa-IR">
## [1] <head>\n<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8 ...
## [2] <body data-rsssl="1">\n<noscript><iframe src="https://www.googletagmanage ...
```

Now we should find nodes that are starting with `a` tag in Html source codes. for do this we need to use `html_nodes` function that the first arg should be a html of a link and the second is tagged that we want to find that.

```
u1 = html_nodes(pg, "a")
head(u1)
```

```
## {xml_nodeset (6)}
## [1] <a class="hvr-buzz" href="https://downloadmusic.ir/" target="_self" titl ...
## [2] <a href="https://downloadmusic.ir/" target="_self" title="<U+062F><U+0627><U+0646><U+0644><U+0648>
## [3] <a href="/"><U+0635><U+0641><U+062D><U+0647> <U+0646><U+062E><U+0633><U+062A></a>
## [4] <a href="https://downloadmusic.ir/category/top-songs/"><U+062F><U+0627><U+0646><U+0644><U+0648><U+
## [5] <a href="https://downloadmusic.ir/%d8%aa%d9%85%d8%a7%d8%b3-%d8%a8%d8%a7- ...
## [6] <a href="https://downloadmusic.ir/%d9%85%d9%87%d8%af%db%8c-%d8%ac%d9%85% ...
```

Web Scraping

Now we want to find a files that referenced by "href" tagged in a tag of html source. for do it we need to use `html_attr` function. that the first arg is our nodes and the second arg is sth that we need to find that.

```
u2 = html_attr(html_nodes(pg, "a"), "href")
#u2 = html_attr(u1, "href")
head(u2)
```

```
## [1] "https://download1music.ir/"
## [2] "https://download1music.ir/"
## [3] "/"
## [4] "https://download1music.ir/category/top-songs/"
## [5] "https://download1music.ir/%d8%aa%d9%85%d8%a7%d8%b3-%d8%a8%d8%a7-%d9%85%d8%a7/"
## [6] "https://download1music.ir/%d9%85%d9%87%d8%af%db%8c-%d8%ac%d9%85%d8%a7%d9%84%db%8c-%d9%87%d9%88%d8%
```

Whats a Tag and href in HTML?

if you pay attention to bottom picture you can understand whats a tag and href?

its a tag that will hyper refrence youre text to a link that if you click on that new webpage will be open for you.

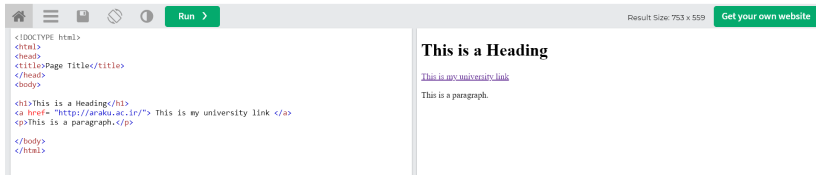


Figure 3: html codes that include a tag with href.

So now we can make a tibble :

```
links <- tibble(url=html_attr(html_nodes(pg, "a"), "href"))
head(links)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 1
##   url
##   <chr>
## 1 https://downloadmusic.ir/
## 2 https://downloadmusic.ir/
## 3 /
## 4 https://downloadmusic.ir/category/top-songs/
## 5 https://downloadmusic.ir/%d8%aa%d9%85%d8%a7%d8%b3-%d8%a8%d8%a7-%d9%85%d8%a7/
## 6 https://downloadmusic.ir/%d9%85%d9%87%d8%af%db%8c-%d8%ac%d9%85%d8%a7%d9%84%d-
```

Web Scraping

Now we want to filter our data (links tibble) that at the 4 string of url is equal to “.mp3” or its as a mp3 file. the `str_sub` function is selecting each url and the `distinct` function will be unique our data (with out any repeat!).

```
links <- links %>%  
  filter(str_sub(url, -4) == ".mp3") %>%  
  distinct()  
print(links)
```

```
## # A tibble: 53 x 1  
##   url  
##   <chr>  
## 1 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 2 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 3 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 4 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 5 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 6 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 7 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 8 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 9 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## 10 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir ~  
## # ... with 43 more rows
```

Now we want to select the file name from url (first column of links tibble).

for do this we should use `stri_sub` function that the first arg is data and the second arg is a index that we start from that to end of string.

the `stri_locate_last` function is selecting the last Slash of url and +1 is the next character after last Slash.

so here we are making a new column as `file_name` in links tibble that shows the name of each file.

```
links$file_name <- stri_sub(links$url, from = (stri_locate_last(links$url, fixed="/")[1]+1))
```


Now we want to see the links tibble columns here:

```
links[1:6 , 1]
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 1
##   url
##   <chr>
## 1 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
## 2 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
## 3 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
## 4 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
## 5 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
## 6 https://dl.download1music.ir/Music/Without-Words/Obikalam download1music.ir (~
```

```
links[1:6 , 2]
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 1
##   file_name
##   <chr>
## 1 Obikalam download1music.ir (1).mp3
## 2 Obikalam download1music.ir (10).mp3
## 3 Obikalam download1music.ir (11).mp3
## 4 Obikalam download1music.ir (12).mp3
## 5 Obikalam download1music.ir (2).mp3
## 6 Obikalam download1music.ir (3).mp3
```

Now we want to download our links with `download.file` function that the first arg is link to download and second arg is the address to save it.
the `apply` function here is downloading 1 to 3 first links on my desktop.

```
apply(links[1:3, ], 1, function(x){  
  try(download.file(x[1],paste0("C:/Users/Frostless/Desktop/",x[2])))  
})
```

```
## [1] 0 0 0
```

End

Hey you

Thanks for your attention