Application Programming Interface (API) for Web-Scraping & Text Analysis

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Workshop Agenda

- Learn about Webscraping & APIs for Data Collection
- Introduce and Explore the New York Times API
- Collect "Opioid Epidemic" News Coverage
- Conduct a Text Analysis of Opioid Epidemic News Coverage in Lexos

Slides, handouts, and data available at

http://bit.ly/diti-spring2020-senier

Learning Objectives

- Understand the definition and purpose of an API and web-scraping.
- Understand the importance of API documentation.
- Understand the affordances and limitations of using APIs to build a corpus
- Start to understand how to use digital tools to pull out novel insights and findings from text data

Discussion

Webster et al's "A critical content analysis of media reporting on opioids: The social construction of an epidemic"

- What did we learn from this article about the discourses and attitudes represented in news coverage of the opioid epidemic?
- Who are the actors involved in the opioid epidemic?
- What are the explanations and solutions given to the epidemic?
- What surprised you in this article? In terms of what was and was not included in this particular coverage of the opioid epidemic?

What is an API and what is web-scraping?

An API, or application programming interface, is a set of subroutine definitions, communication protocols, and tools for building software that ultimately allows applications to communicate with one another. An API may be for a web-based system, operating system, database system, computer hardware, or software library.

Web scraping is the process of extracting large amounts of data from an internet source and downloading the data to a local repository. The scraping process can be done manually, but is usually automated by using software because of the large amount of data typically involved.

API Documentation

 When using APIs for web-scraping, it is necessary to refer to the API documentation and a link is usually found on the API homepage.

• Why?

- While the concepts remain roughly the same, APIs differ and the syntax for accessing data can be very different.
- You will likely need an API key, and the links for registering for the key will be found in the documentation.
- There may be other unaccounted for differences and API specifics that require a close understanding of API structure.

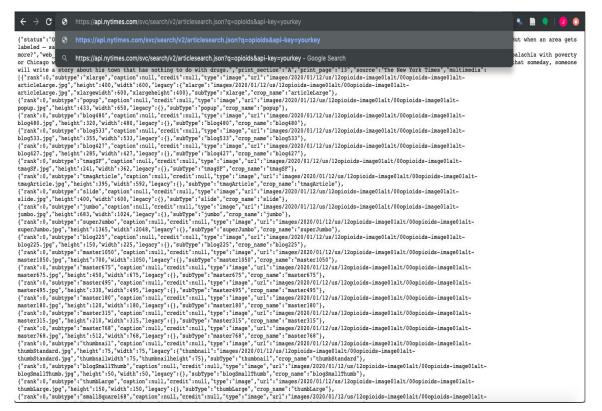
Popular APIs

- New York Times: https://developer.nytimes.com/
- Reddit: https://www.reddit.com/dev/api/
- IMDB: http://www.omdbapi.com/
- FBI: https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/api
 - Other Federal government APIs: https://api.data.gov/docs/
- Twitter: https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs.html

New York Times API

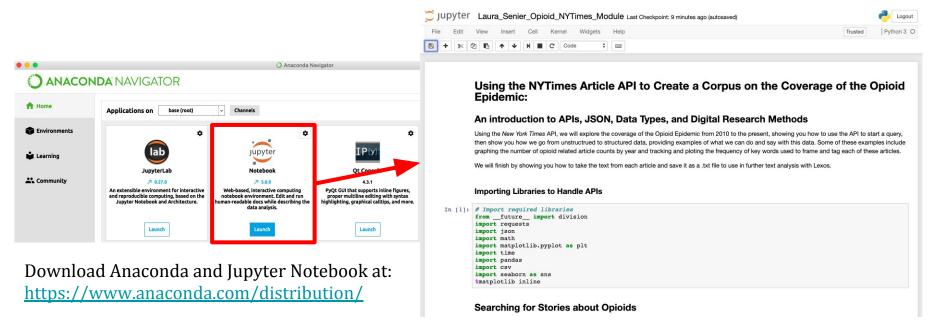
- The New York Times has many different active <u>APIs</u>
 providing access to a variety of different text data sources,
 holding Articles, Movie Reviews, Book Reviews, User
 Comments, etc
- For our Purposes, investigating news article coverage of the opioid epidemic, we will be utilizing the <u>New York Times</u> <u>Article Search API</u>

Querying Using URL and Browser



- We access the API
 through our
 web-browser, giving it
 the API URL with our
 query as q=opiods and
 our API key after that.
- This returns us a mess of a json file presented in html in our browser.
- What do we do with this? How do we make it useable?

The Answer? Parsing using Python and Jupyter Notebooks!



Link to the <u>Iupyter Notebook</u>, follow along!

Computational Text Analysis

Computational text analysis refers to an array of methods that can be used to "read" texts with a computer. This form of analysis can range from basic word frequency counts to more advanced techniques like machine learning.

Text analysis is often used on a **corpus**, or a collection of multiple texts, and provides a glimpse into patterns across the texts. Some people also perform text analysis on larger individual documents, like novels.

Why Computational Text Analysis?

Computational text analysis can help us analyze a **ton** of data and discover **patterns** in texts.

Particular disciplines care **deeply** about the language used and how this language may reach intended audiences. Text analysis provides another method for approaching these discourses.

Notes on Creating a Corpus

- 1. Choose the texts you want to include in your corpus
- 2. Create a folder on your computer titled "awd_corpus" or something even more specific
- 3. Copy and paste your texts into a **plain text editor** (on Macs: Text Edit; on Windows: Notepad)
 - a. Mac users, you will need to make your Text Edit into a plain text editor. Open Text Edit, go to Preferences, and make sure "plain text" is selected
- 4. Save each text as a different plain text file (with a .txt extension). Name your files so you know what is in them!

Lexos

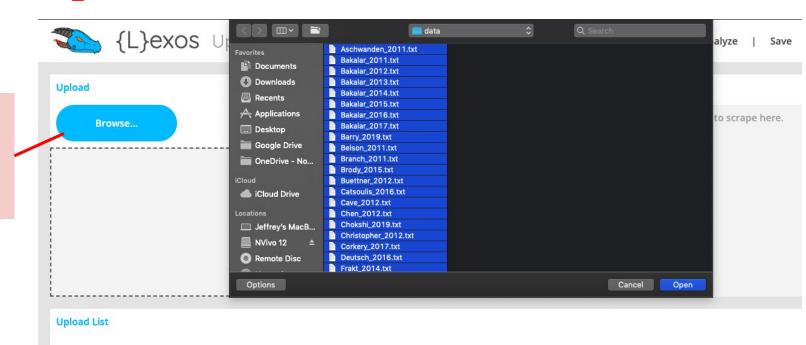
Lexos: http://lexos.wheatoncollege.edu/upload

Lexos provides a step-by-step guide for corpus uploading, preparation, and analysis.

- **Upload**: upload your corpus (your separate .txt files)
- Manage: select the files you want to prepare and analyze
- Prepare: prepare your corpus for analysis
- Visualize: create visualizations of patterns across your corpus or in single texts
- Analyze: analyze your corpus, including comparing texts

Lexos: Upload

Click Browse and select your entire corpus (or drag and drop)



Lexos: Manage



pload <mark>Manage</mark> Prepare Visualize Analyze | Save Reset | <mark>Help</mark>

Make sure all the documents in your corpus you want to use are selected (blue = selected, gray = not selected)

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Active	#	Document	Class	Source	Excerpt	Download
	1	Aschwanden_2011		Aschwanden_2011.txt	More than 20 studies, including a larg than 200,000 children, have produced alysis of data on more than 200,000 c that link acetaminophen use to an inc	results that link acetami hildren, have produced results
	2	Bakalar_2011		Bakalar_2011.txt	A study found that 49 percent of pati- pain medication, compared with abou found that 49 percent of patients of medication, compared with about 65	ut 65 percent of those under ver age 75 were given pain
•	3	Bakalar_2012		Bakalar_2012.txt	The drug accounted for 1.7 percent o written in 2009 for opioid pain relieve million prescriptions written in 2009 was involved in 31.4 percent of overd	ers, but it was involhe 257 for opioid pain relievers, but it

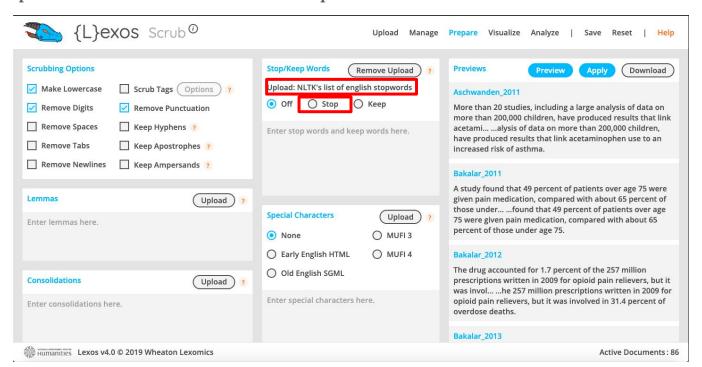
Lexos: Prepare (scrub)

Lexos demonstrates the different options you have for preparing your corpus. By "scrubbing," you are transforming the texts in your corpus and making choices that will impact your results. Here are some possibilities:

- Make Lowercase: make all your letters lowercase. Even though you know "A" and "a" are the same letter, the computer treats these as two separate characters.
 Lowercasing removes this distinction.
- **Remove Punctuation**: remove punctuation, which may influence your results.
- **Stop/Keep Words**: remove a list of words. Usually these would be **stopwords**, or the most common words in a language (English: the, a she, her, it, him, they, etc).
- **Lemmas**: standardize to the *stem* of word. For example, you can stem all forms of talk: talking, talked, talks, etc. to "talk"

Lexos: Removing Stopwords

Get a list of English stopwords here: https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280 (we also sent you a .txt file). Copy and paste the stopwords (or upload the .txt file) into the "Stop/Keep Words" box then select "Stop"



Lexos: Applying your Preparations

Once you have made decisions about your preparations, click "Apply" and wait a few minutes. Because the program is going through each document and completing all the processes you selected, it needs some time. Then, you will see the final results of your preparation! You can also download your new corpus.

BEFORE PREP

Previews Preview Apply Download Aschwanden_2011 More than 20 studies, including a large analysis of data on more than 200,000 children, have produced results that link

More than 20 studies, including a large analysis of data on more than 200,000 children, have produced results that link acetami... ...alysis of data on more than 200,000 children, have produced results that link acetaminophen use to an increased risk of asthma.

Bakalar_2011

A study found that 49 percent of patients over age 75 were given pain medication, compared with about 65 percent of those under... ...found that 49 percent of patients over age 75 were given pain medication, compared with about 65 percent of those under age 75.

Bakalar_2012

The drug accounted for 1.7 percent of the 257 million prescriptions written in 2009 for opioid pain relievers, but it was invol... ...he 257 million prescriptions written in 2009 for opioid pain relievers, but it was involved in 31.4 percent of overdose deaths.

AFTER PREP

Apply

Download

Previews Preview

Aschwanden_2011

studies including large analysis data children produced results link acetaminophen use increased risk asthmathe hypothesismore studies including large analysis data children produced results link acetaminophen use increased risk asthma

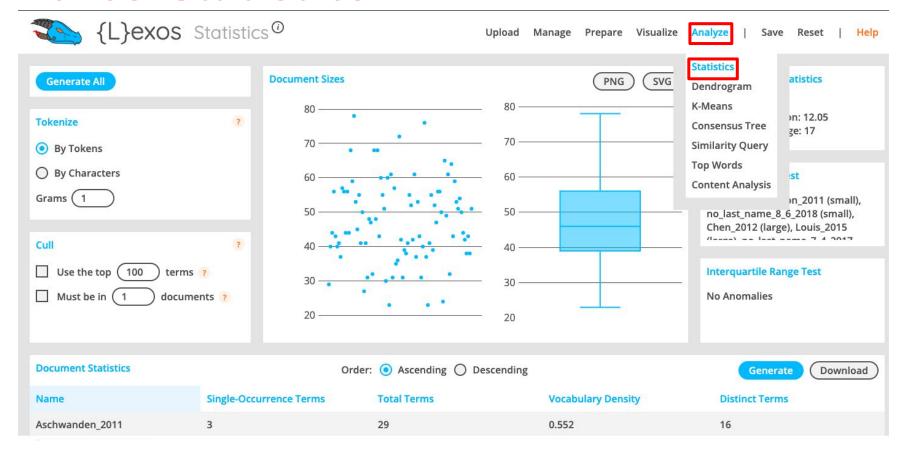
Bakalar 2011

study found percent patients age given pain medication compared percent age older people go emergency room pain less likely ge... ...people similar levels distress new analysis founda study found percent patients age given pain medication compared percent age

Bakalar 2012

drug accounted percent million prescriptions written opioid pain relievers involved percent overdose deathsmethadone accounted... ... esearchers foundthe drug accounted percent million prescriptions written opioid pain relievers involved percent overdose deaths

Lexos: Statistics

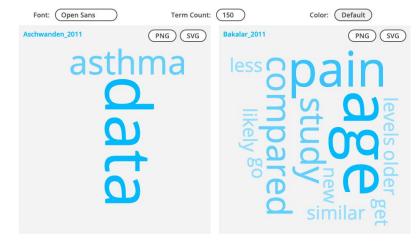


Lexos: Visualize

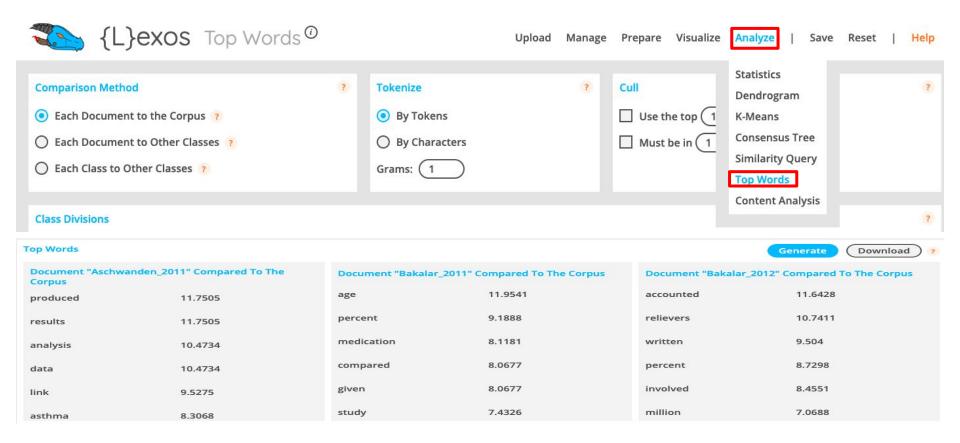


Multi Cloud: visualize wordclouds for each individual document/text

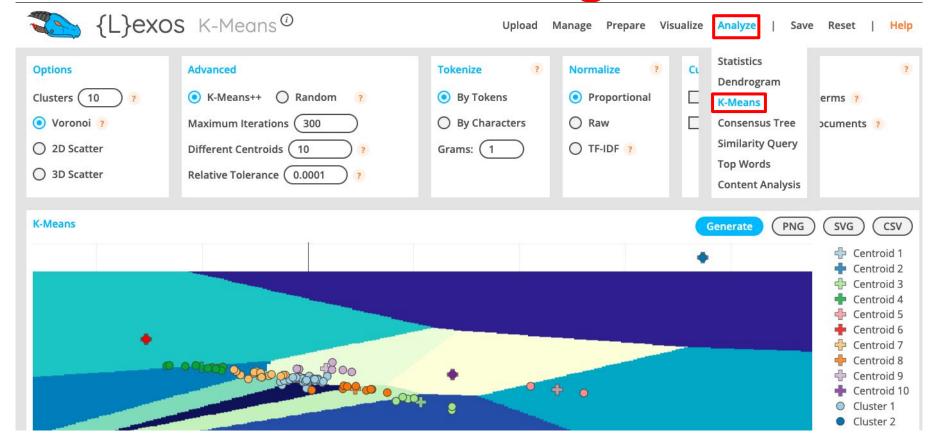
Word Cloud: visualize a wordcloud across the entire corpus.



Lexos: Top Words



Lexos: K-Means Clustering



Lexos: Save or Reset Your Results

Lexos allows you to **save** your results as a Lexos file. If you do this, you can re-upload the Lexos file any time to access your cleaned-up corpus as well as the different analyses you've done.

You can also save individual visualizations as images (PNGs).

Finally, if you want to start over, you can "Reset" your Lexos dashboard.

Contact and Resources

If you have any questions, contact me at:

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Slides and data available at http://bit.ly/diti-spring2020-senier

Sign Up for Office Hours at https://calendly.com/sternberg-je/15min