Web Scraping for Sports Data

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Outline

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 - Static data
 - Dynamic data
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Introduction

- Web scraping technique is used for capturing data from websites.
- Motivation of Web Scraping
 - Need to extract data from websites
 - A reproducible way of capturing data online
- Prerequisite
 - Having experience with R
 - A laptop with R and R studio installed

Example

College basketball school index

- These data can be obtained by copy and paste manully.
- Web scraping technique helps capture the data efficiently.



Web Scraping Using R

- Different web scraping techniques are required to deal with different situations of data in R.
- Data have been organized into files.
 - Directly download it and read it in R
- Data are contained in HTML pages.
 - Static data
 - Dynamic data

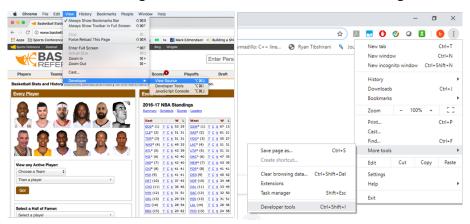
Import Data Files from Websites

- These files that can be read by **read.csv** or related functions.
- They can be directly imported from a URL.
- Example: we extract the most recent Australian Open Tennis Championships match (AUS Open):

```
url <- "http://www.tennis-data.co.uk/2020/ausopen.csv"
tennis_aus <- read.csv(url)
str(tennis_aus)</pre>
```

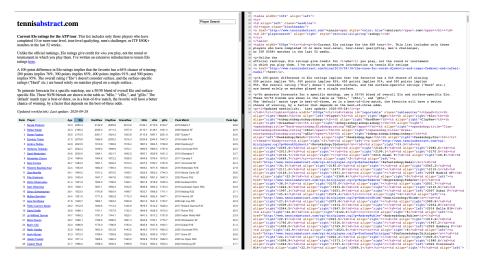
- Most of data in the web are not organized into files, which can be directly imported into R.
- Before we capture these data, we need to determined whether the data is static or dynamic based on the source code.
- Static data is the data that can be seen in the source code.
- We cannot see the dynamic data in the source code.

 The source code can be accessed by View → Developer → View Source in Chrome. Or right click the website and choose "View Page Source".

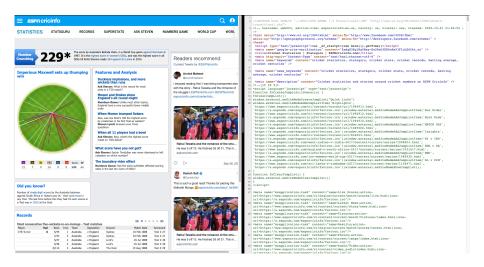


Exerciese: Determine what kind of the data are in the following examples, static or dynamic.

- http://tennisabstract.com/reports/atp_elo_ratings.html
- https://www.espncricinfo.com/ci/content/stats/



This is static data.



This is dynamic data.

R provides several approaches for web scraping static data. Two of them will be discussed in this workshop.

- readLines function: Read the source code of the HTML page.
- rvest package: Capture useful data by identifying the elements contains the data in the source code.

Use **readLines** function for College basketball school index.

```
web_page <- readLines("https://www.sports-reference.com/cbb/schools/")
head(web_page, n = 10L)

## [1] ""
## [2] "<!DOCTYPE html>"
## [3] "<html data-version=\"klecko-\" data-root=\"/home/cbb/build\" itemscope itemtype=\"https://schema.org/k"
## [4] "<head>"
## [5] " <meta charset=\"utf-8\">"
## [6] " <meta http-equiv=\"x-ua-compatible\" content=\"ie=edge\">"
## [7] " <meta name=\"viewport\" content=\"width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=2.0\" />"
## [8] " <link rel=\"dns-prefetch\" href=\"https://d2p3bygnnzw9w3.cloudfront.net/req/202009101\" />"
## [9] ""
```

<title>School Index | College Basketball at Sports-Reference.com</title>"

Gives the source code.

[10] "

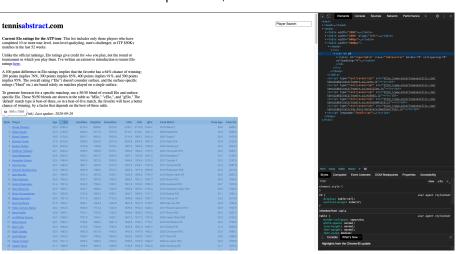
• Needs data cleaning and organization.

Before we talk about web scraping by **rvest** package, we need to know how to locate the elements containing the data in the source code.

- Right click the page and choose "Inspect".
- Clike "Select an element in the page to inspect it".
- We can locate the element by CSS selector or XPATH.

Use http://tennisabstract.com/reports/atp_elo_ratings.html as an example

CSS selector: id = "reportable", class = "tablesorter"



XPATH: '//*[@id="reportable"]'



Next, we are going to talk about how to use **rvest** for web scraping by using an example.

• Install rvest package from cran.

```
install.packages("rvest", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")
require("rvest")
```

 Web scraping data from http://tennisabstract.com/reports/atp_elo_ratings.html

```
url_elo <- "http://tennisabstract.com/reports/atp_elo_ratings.html"
webpage <- read_html(url_elo)
elo_class <- webpage %>%
  html_nodes(".tablesorter") %>%
  html_table()
elo_id <- webpage %>%
  html_nodes("#reportable") %>%
  html_table()
identical(elo_class, elo_id)
```

[1] TRUE

```
elo xpath <- webpage %>%
 html_nodes(xpath = '//*[@id="reportable"]') %>%
 html table()
identical(elo class, elo xpath)
## [1] TRUE
head(elo_class[[1]])
                     Player Age
                                    Elo
                                           HardRaw ClayRaw GrassRaw
     Rank
                                                                         hElo
             Novak Djokovic 33.3 2255.4 NA 2142.9 2085.6
                                                             2013.9 NA 2199.1
              Rafael Nadal 34.3 2185.0 NA
                                            2045.2 2111.2 1677.9 NA 2115.1
## 3
              Roger Federer 38.5 2170.0 NA
                                            2051.7
                                                    1824.3 1933.8 NA 2110.9
              Dominic Thiem 27.0 2079.8 NA
                                            1989.8
                                                    2009.2 1614.3 NA 2034.8
## 4
## 5
               Andrey Rublev 22.9 2023.5 NA
                                                    1785.6
                                            1910.8
                                                           1516.4 NA 1967.2
## 6
       6 Stefanos Tsitsipas 22.1 2022.2 NA
                                            1939.0
                                                    1898.9
                                                             1573.1 NA 1980.6
```

2469.7

2368.4

2379.4

2069.1

22.8 2122.5

22.9 2023.5

Peak Match Peak Age Peak Elo

2016 Miami F

2007 Dubai F

2009 Madrid SF

2016 Halle R16

2020 Hamburg F

28.8

22.9

25.6

22.0

gElo

6 1960 5 1797 6 NA 2020 Cincinnati R16

2170.5 2134.7 NA

2148.1 1931.4 NA

3 1997.1 2051.9 NA

4 2044.5 1847.0 NA

5 1904.5 1769.9 NA

##

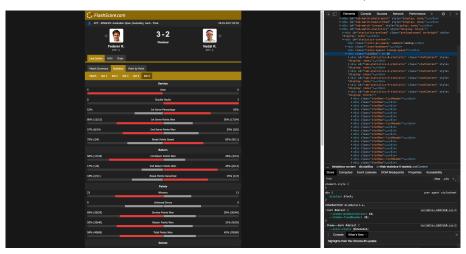
cElo

- Except html_nodes and html_table, there are many other frequently used functions in rvest.
 - html_node : extract element
 - ▶ html_text : extract text
 - html_attrs : extract attributes
 - html_form : extract forms
- Please look up rvest cran for more information.
- SelectorGadget is a convenient tool to identify CSS selector.

- The dynamic data displayed in the website can be different because the website may provide user interaction.
- We need to automate the web browsing process in R for the dynamic data.
- RSelenium package helps this automating process by providing connection to Selenium Server.
- Install package

```
devtools::install_github("ropensci/RSelenium")
require("RSelenium")
```

• Use RSelenium to extract data on 2017 Australian Open Final



Connect to a selenium server and open brower.

```
rD <- rsDriver(port = 5560L, chromever = "85.0.4183.87")
remDr <- rD$client</pre>
```

• Extract Information and organize data.

```
url <- "http://www.flashscore.com/match/Cj6I5iL9/#match-statistics;0"
remDr$navigate(url)
webElem <- remDr$findElements(using = 'class', "statBox")
webElem <- unlist(lapply(webElem, function(x){x$getElementText()}))[[1]]
head(unlist(strsplit(webElem, split = '\n')))
## [1] "Service" "20" "Aces" "4"
## [5] "3" "Double Faults"
remDr$close()</pre>
```