Lecture 4: Data Collection and Munging

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Outline

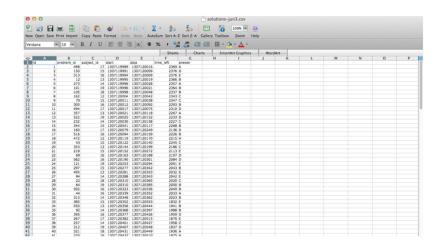
- Data Collection and Scraping
- Web Scraping basics

In-Class Quizzes

- URL: http://m.socrative.com/
- Room Name: 4f2bb99e

Data Collection

What you wish data looked like?



What does data really look like?

```
@HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:550#0/1
+HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:550#0/1
aaaaa`b aa`aa`YaXlaZ`aZM^ZlYRalYSG[[ZREOLHESDHNDDHNMEEDDMPENITKFLFEEDDDHEJOMEDDD
@HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:1611#0/1
GGGTGGCCATTTCCACTCGCAGTATGGGTTGCCGCACGACAGGCAGCGGTCAGCCTGCGCTTTGGCCTGGCCTTCGGAAA
a ` ` ` ` ` a ` a ^ a _ 1 a ]\] a _____ ` _ ^ ` ]X] ]XTV_\]]NX_XVX]] TTTTG[VTHPN]VFDZ
CGTTTATGTTTTTGAATATGTCTTATCTTAACGGTTATATTTTAGATGTTGGTCTTATTCTAACGGTCATATATTTTCTA
+HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:322#0/1
abaa`^aaaaabbbaababbbbb`bbbb bbbbbbb`bbbaV^ a``a``]``aT]a V\]] ]^a`]a abbaV
@HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:1394#0/1
+HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:1394#0/1
``` [aa\b^^[laabbb][`a abbb`a``bbbbbabaabaabaab VZa ^ bab X`[a\HV [ ] [^ X\T VQQ
@HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:207#0/1
+HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:207#0/1
abba Xa\^\\ aalba bba[a O a aa aa al VIX a YS\R \H []\ZTDUZZUSOPX]]POP\GS\WSHHD
@HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:455#0/1
GGGTAATTCAGGGACAATGTAATGGCTGCACAAAAAAATACATCTTTCATGTTCCATTGCACCATTGACAAATACATATT
+HWI-EAS121:4:100:1783:455#0/1
```

## What does data really look like?

	ALLERGIES	MEDICATION HISTORY
ast Updated: 01 Dec	2011 @ 0851	Last Updated: 11 Apr 2011 @ 1737
		Medication: AMLODIPINE BESYLATE 19MG TAB
llergy Name:	TRIMETHOPRIM	Instructions: TAKE ONE TABLET BY MOUTH TAKE ONE-HALF T
ocation:	DAYT29	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
ate Entered:	09 Mar 2011	Status: Active
eaction:		Refills Remaining: 3
llergy Type:	DRUG	Last Filled On: 20 Aug 2010
A Drug Class:	ANTI-INFECTIVES,OTHER	Initially Ordered On: 13 Aug 2010
bserved/Historical:	HISTORICAL	Quantity: 45
omments:	The reaction to this allergy was MILD (NO SQUELAE)	Days Supply: 90
		Pharmacy: DAYTON
llergy Name:	TRAMADOL	Prescription Number: 2718953
ocation:	DAYT29	
ate Entered:	09 Mar 2011	Medication: IBUPROFEN 600MG TAB
	URINARY RETENTION	Instructions: TAKE ONE TABLET BY MOUTH FOUR TIMES A DA
llergy Type:	DRUG	Status: Active
	NON-OPIOID ANALGESICS	Refills Remaining: 3
bserved/Historical:		Last Filled On: 20 Aug 2010
omments:	gradually worsening difficulty emptying bladder	Initially Ordered On: 01 Jul 2010





In Data Science, 80% of time spent prepare data, 20% of time spent complain about need for prepare data.





# What Do Analysts Do?

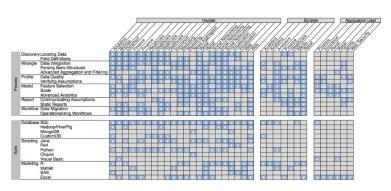


Fig. 1. Respondents, Challenges and Tools. The matrix displays interviewees (grouped by archetype and sector) and their corresponding challenges and tools. Hackers faced the most diverse set of challenges, corresponding to the diversity of their workflows and toolset. Application users and scripters typically relied on the IT team to perform certain tasks and therefore did not perceive them as challenges.

## What Do Analysts Do?

I spend more than half of my time integrating, cleansing and transforming data without doing any actual analysis. Most of the time I'm lucky if I get to do any analysis. Most of the time once you transform the data you just do an average... the insights can be scarily obvious. It's fun when you get to do something somewhat analytical.

### **Data Collection Ethics**

- OK: Public, non-sensitive, anonymized, fully referenced information (always cite sources)
- If in doubt, don't!
- Be a good web citizen:
  - Honor robots.txt
  - Obey rate limits. Do not overload servers
  - Obey relevant copyright/license restrictions
  - Know about fair use and its restrictions

# Data Collection: 4 Things You Should Have

- Raw data
- 2 Tidy data set
- A code/process book describing each variable and its values in tidy data set
- A explicit and exact recipe you used to go from 1 to 2, 3.

# Tidy Data

- Each variable you measure should be in one column
- Each different observation of that variable should be in a different row
- There should be one table for each "kind" of variable
- If you have multiple tables, they should include a column in the table that allows them to be linked

#### Other Tips:

- Include a row at top of each file with variable names
- Make variable names human readable AgeAtDiagnosis instead of AgeDx
- In general, data should be saved in one file per table

## Why is the instruction list important?

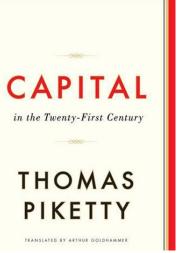
# Does High Public Debt Consistently Stifle Economic Growth? A Critique of Reinhart and Rogoff

Thomas Herndon\* Michael Ash Robert Pollin
April 15, 2013



# Why is the instruction list important?<sup>1</sup>





<sup>1</sup>http://telegraph.co.uk

### Data Access Schemes

- Bulk downloads: Wikipedia, IMDB, Million Song Database, etc. See list of data web sites on the Resources page
- API access: NY Times, Twitter, Facebook, Foursquare, Google, ...
- Web scraping: For everything else

#### **Data Formats**

- Delimited Values
  - Comma Separated Values (CSV)
  - Tab Separated Values (TSV)
- Markup Languages
  - Hypertext Markup Language (HTML / XML)
  - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
  - Hierarchical Data Format (HDF5)
- Ad Hoc Formations
  - Graph edge lists, voting records, fixed width files, ...

### **JSON**

- Light weight text-based interchange format
- Language independent
- Based on Javascript
- Very easy to use and manipulate
- All browsers and major languages have great support

### **JSON**

A collection of name/value pairs:

$$\{ a'' : 1, b'' : 2, c'' : 3, d'' : 4, \}$$

• An ordered list of values:

Or a combination:

$$\{\, ``a"\,: [1,2,3,4],\, ``b"\,: [5,6,7,8],\, ``c"\,: 4\}$$

### **XML**

Tree structured

Multiple field values, complex structure

• "Self-describing": schema is part of the record

```
<menu id="file" value="File">
 <popup>
 <menuitem value="New" onclick="CreateNewDoc()" />
 <menuitem value="Open" onclick="OpenDoc()" />
 <menuitem value="Close" onclick="CloseDoc()" />
 </popup>
</menu>
```

### HTML

A more relaxed version of XML for web pages

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>My beautiful web page!</title>
</head>
<body>
 Here is my content.
 </body>
</html>
```

### Tags & Elements

- Tags begin with < and end with >
- Usually occur in pairs
   Wow! creates a new element in the structure
- Elements can be nested
   This is a <em>really</em> interesting paragraph.
- Some tags never occur in pairs
   Usual to use trailing slash, but not necessary
   <img src="photo.jpg" />

#### **Attributes**

- HTML elements can be assigned attributes by including property/value pairs in the opening tag <tagname property="value"></tagname>
- E.g., a link can be given an href attribute, whose value specifies the URL for that link

<a href="http://d3js.org/">The D3 website</a>

#### Classes and IDs

 Attributes that can be referenced later to identify specific pieces of content

```
Awe-inspiring paragraph
```

- Elements can be assigned to multiple classes
   class="uplifting awesome">Awe-inspiring paragraph
- IDs are similar, but only one ID per element, and each ID value only once per page

# Document Object Model: the hierarchical structure of HTML

Style the visual presentation of DOM elements

```
Selector Properties Values

body {

background-color: white;

color: black;
}
```

Selectors come in different flavors

```
Type selectors: h I, em, div, ...
```

Class selectors: .caption, .label, .axis.x, ...

ID selectors: #header, #nav, #button, ...

# Referencing CSS

#### Link to external CSS style sheets

```
<html>
 <head>
 link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
 </head>
 <body>
 Would you say I have style?
 </body>
 </html>
```

# Web Scraping

# Web Scraping<sup>2</sup>

"Data scraping is a technique in which a computer program extracts data from human-readable output coming from another program.

Web pages are built using text-based mark-up languages (HTML and XHTML), and frequently contain a wealth of useful data in text form. However, most web pages are designed for human end-users and not for ease of automated use. Because of this, tool kits that scrape web content were created. A web scraper is an API to extract data from a web site."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Wikipedia

## Inspecting Web Pages

- Chrome: DevTools
- Firefox: Developer Tools, Firebug
- Safari and Internet Explorer

# Chrome Developer Tools Demo

## Web Scraping in Python

- HTTP Requests: urllib2, requests
- HTML Parsing: lxml, beautifulsoup, pattern
- Crawling: Scrapy
- Controlling Browsers: Selenium/WebDriver
- Headless Browsers: PhantomJS

### CSS Selectors<sup>3</sup>

- '\*' : Selects all elements
- 'p' : Select all p tags
- '#myid' : Select element with id=myid
- '.myclass': Select elements with class=myclass
- 'p #myid .myclass' : Union of all the selections
- 'div code': Find all code tags inside a div
- 'li > ul': Select all ul inside li (first level only)
- ullet 'strong + em': Select all em that is immediately preceded by strong
- 'prev siblings': Selects all sibling elements that follow after the "prev" element, have the same parent, and match the filtering "siblings" selector.

<sup>3</sup>http://codylindley.com/jqueryselectors/

### CSS Selectors<sup>4</sup>

- 'li[class]' : all li with attribute class
- [a="b"]: All elements with attribute with name 'a' with value 'b'
- 'li:first': First element of li
- 'li:first-child' : First child of li
- 'li:even' : Even elements of li
- ':text' : All text boxes

<sup>4</sup>http://codylindley.com/jqueryselectors/

## Crawling and Spiders

wget -mk -w 20 http://www.example.com/

- -m : Mirror a website
- -k : convert urls to point to local files
- -w : Delay between requests. 20 = 20 seconds, 20m => 20 minutes and so on
- -r : recursive download
- -p: download all files that are necessary to properly display a given HTML page.
- -c : continue a incomplete download
- –tries : Number of retries
- –reject, -A : File types to reject and accept

# Scrapy<sup>5</sup>

```
from scrapy import Spider, Item, Field
class Post(Item):
 title = Field()
class BlogSpider(Spider):
 name, start_urls = 'blogspider',
 ['http://blog.scrapinghub.com']
 def parse(self, response):
 return [Post(title=e.extract())
 for e in response.css("h2 a::text")]
```

<sup>5</sup>http://scrapy.org/

#### Web Driver

- Originally a tool for automating testing of web applications
- Now a W3C standard (http: //w3c.github.io/webdriver/webdriver-spec.html)
- Interface to Selenimum and WebDriver in Python

### Selenium WebDriver<sup>6</sup>

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
driver = webdriver.Firefox()
driver.get("http://www.python.org")
elem = driver.find_element_by_name("q")
elem.send_keys("pycon")
elem.send_keys(Keys.RETURN)
```

<sup>6</sup>https://selenium-python.readthedocs.org/

### PhantomJS<sup>7</sup>

- Scriptable Headless WebKit
- Automating web related workflow
- Use Cases:
  - Headless web testing
  - Page automation.
  - Screen capture.
  - Network monitoring.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>https://github.com/ariya/phantomjs

# CasperJS<sup>8</sup>

- Navigation scripting and testing utility
- Built for PhantomJS
- Easy to define full navigation scenarios
- Syntactic sugar to make life very easy

<sup>8</sup>http://casperjs.org/

# IMDB Web Scraping Demo

# Facebook Web Scraping Demo

## Summary

## Major Concepts:

- Data Collection and Scraping
- Tools and Techniques

### Slide Material References

- Slides from Harvard CS 109 (2013)
- Slides by Jeff Leek
- Also see slide footnotes