

# Web Scraping

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First, we'll load the libraries necessary to read the HTML file and convert the data into tibbles.

```
library(rvest)
```

```
## Loading required package: xml2
```

```
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##      filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

We can now use the `read_html` function to extract the HTML from a webpage. For this assignment, we will take a CSU Chico class schedule.

```
CSCISPR2019 <- read_html("http://ems.csuchico.edu/APSS/schedule/spr2019/CSCI.shtml")
```

We will now take the HTML and divide it into an entire set of tibble-able data nodes that we will continually process:

```
entiredata <- CSCISPR2019 %>%
  html_nodes(".classrow")
```

Using the `entiredata` nodes, process further into smaller nodes and converge all into a tibble. According to the assignment document, we must: identify the nodes that contain [at least] the class number [subj and cat num columns], section number [sect], course title [Title], instructor [Instructor], and enrollment [Tot enr]

```
subj <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.subj") %>%
  html_text()

cat_num <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.cat_num") %>%
  html_text()

sect <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.sect") %>%
```

```

    html_text()

Tot_enrl <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.enrtot") %>%
  html_text()

title <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.title") %>%
  html_text()

instructor <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.Instructor") %>%
  html_text()

extable <- tibble(subj= subj,
  cat_num = cat_num,
  title = title,
  sect = sect,
  instructor = instructor,
  Tot_enrl= Tot_enrl)

```

We now have a successful, relatively clean table version of the webpage. We can take what we just did and make a universal function out of it. Thus, a function with similar but generic coding as above should do:

```

make_class_schedule <- function (url) {
  html <- read_html(url)

  entiredata <- html %>%
    html_nodes(".classrow")

  subj <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.subj") %>%
    html_text()

  cat_num <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.cat_num") %>%
    html_text()

  sect <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.sect") %>%
    html_text()

  Tot_enrl <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.enrtot") %>%
    html_text()

  title <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.title") %>%
    html_text()

  sect <- entiredata %>%
    html_nodes("td.sect") %>%
    html_text()
}

```

```

instructor <- entiredata %>%
  html_nodes("td.Instructor") %>%
  html_text()

table <- tibble(subj= subj,
  cat_num = cat_num,
  title = title,
  sect = sect,
  instructor = instructor,
  Tot_enrl= Tot_enrl)

return (table)
}

```

Let's test it out for good measure, by taking the Spring 2020 schedule for computer science classes and making a table called "Spring2020CSCISched".

```

Spring2020CSCISched <- make_class_schedule("http://ems.csuchico.edu/APSS/schedule/spr2020/CSCI.shtml")
head(Spring2020CSCISched, n=10)

```

```

## # A tibble: 10 x 6
##   subj cat_num title          sect instructor Tot_enrl
##   <chr> <chr>  <chr>          <chr> <chr>      <chr>
## 1 CSCI 101    Intro to Computer Science 01    Herring,Brian D 1
## 2 CSCI 102    Living With Technology    01    Harris,Keith S 0
## 3 CSCI 111    Programming and Algorith~ 02    Gibson,Todd A 4
## 4 CSCI 111    Programming and Algorith~ 04    Renner,Renee S 3
## 5 CSCI 111    Programming and Algorith~ 06    Renner,Renee S 2
## 6 CSCI 211    Programming and Algorith~ 02    Herring,Brian D 6
## 7 CSCI 211    Programming and Algorith~ 04    Juliano,Bienveni~ 3
## 8 CSCI 211    Programming and Algorith~ 06    Juliano,Bienveni~ 1
## 9 CSCI 301W   Comp's Impact on Society~ 01    Hubbard,Susan K 3
## 10 CSCI 311   Algorithms and Data Stru~ 01    Challenger,Judit~ 1

```

It works! We are assigned now to take the rest of the assigned websites into tibbles and make all of our tibbles into a single one. The tables having similar column names means daisy chaining is a mere wormy task.

```

Spring2019CSCISched <- make_class_schedule("http://ems.csuchico.edu/APSS/schedule/spr2019/CSCI.shtml")
Spring2019MATHSched <- make_class_schedule("http://ems.csuchico.edu/APSS/schedule/spr2019/MATH.shtml")
Spring2020MATHSched <- make_class_schedule("http://ems.csuchico.edu/APSS/schedule/spr2020/MATH.shtml")

# Use RBind to join all previously named tables of choice
singulartable <- rbind(Spring2019CSCISched, Spring2019MATHSched, Spring2020CSCISched, Spring2020MATHSched)
head (singulartable, n=10)

```

```

## # A tibble: 10 x 6
##   subj cat_num title          sect instructor Tot_enrl
##   <chr> <chr>  <chr>          <chr> <chr>      <chr>
## 1 CSCI 101    Intro to Computer Science 01    " "        0
## 2 CSCI 102    Living With Technology    01    Juliano,Bienveni~ 26

```

##	3	CSCI	111	Programming and Algorith~	02	Gibson,Todd A	29
##	4	CSCI	111	Programming and Algorith~	04	Raigoza,Jaime A	49
##	5	CSCI	111	Programming and Algorith~	06	Raigoza,Jaime A	19
##	6	CSCI	211	Programming and Algorith~	02	Donnelly,Patrick~	27
##	7	CSCI	211	Programming and Algorith~	04	Juliano,Bienveni~	34
##	8	CSCI	211	Programming and Algorith~	06	Juliano,Bienveni~	14
##	9	CSCI	301W	Comp's Impact on Society~	01	Hubbard,Susan K	29
##	10	CSCI	311	Algorithms and Data Stru~	01	Challinger,Judit~	53