

# Lecture 6: Web Scraping

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# AGENDA

01	Prerequisites		
02	Web Scraping: arXiv Research Papers		
03	Web Scraping: Movie Reviews		

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#### Need to understand HTML/XML structures

#### What we see with a browser



Best Speeches of Barack Obama through his 2009 Inauguration

Most Recent Speeches are Listed First

- Barack Obama -Inaugural Speech
- Barack Obama –
  Election Night Victory /
  Presidential Acceptance
  Speech Nov 4 2008
- Barack Obama Night Before the Election – the Last Rally – Manassas Virginia – Nov 3 2008
- Barack Obama Democratic Nominee Acceptance Speech 2008 National Democratic Convention
- Barack Obama "A World that Stands as One" – Berlin Germany – July 2008
- Barack Obama Final Primary Night: Presumptive Nominee Speech
- Barack Ohama North
- Carolina Primary Night

   Barack Obama –
  Pennsylvania Primary N
- Barack Obama AP Annua Luncheon
- Barack Obama A Mor Perfect Union
   "The Race Speech"
- Barack Obama Texas a Ohio Primary Night
- Barack Obama Potomac

  Primon Night

#### Obama Inaugural Address 20th January 2009

My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents.

So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans.

That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost; jobs shed; businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet.

These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics. Less measurable but no less profound is a sapping of confidence across our land - a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, and that the next generation must lower its sights.

Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this, America - they will be met.

On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord.

On this day, we come to proclaim an end to the petty grievances and false promises, the recriminations and worn out dogmas, that for far too long have strangled our politics.

We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the faint-hearted - for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things - some celebrated but more often men and women obscure in their labor, who have carried us up the long, rugged path towards prosperity and freedom.

#### What we need to make a web page

```
<br> <!-- InstanceBeginEditable name="EditRegion3" -->
 <font size="4"><strong><font color="#009900" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">Obama
       Inaugural Address <br>
      20th January 2009</font></strong><font size="3" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><br>
       </font></font><font size="3" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><br>
       My fellow citizens:<br>
       I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the
      trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.
       I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the
       Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words
      have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters
      of peace. Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds
       and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply
       because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because
      We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers,
       and true to our founding documents. <br>
       So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans. <pr>
      That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation
       is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred.
       Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility
      on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard
       choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost;
      jobs shed; businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly; our
      schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the
       ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet.<br/><br/>
       These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics.
      Less measurable but no less profound is a sapping of confidence across
      our land - a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, and
       that the next generation must lower its sights. <br>
       Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are
      serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short
      span of time. But know this, America - they will be met.<br>
```

### Parsing

✓ The process of analyzing a string of symbols, either in natural language or in computer languages (HTML/XML), conforming to the rules of a formal grammar

```
# Case 3: XPath with XML -----
install.packages("XML")
library("XML")

# XML/HTML parsing
obamaurl <- "http://www.obamaspeeches.com/"
obamaroot <- htmlParse(obamaurl)
obamaroot</pre>
```

### Parsing result

```
[변화] D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고격대학교/학부 - 데이터 분석을 위한 프로그래밍 언어/04 Data Collection from the Web/ 🎓
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//w3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<!-- InstanceBegin template="Templates/ObamaSpeechesTemplate.dwt" codeOutsideHTMLIsLocked="false" --><head>
<meta name="description" content="Over 100 speeches by Barack Obama. Constantly updated. Complete and full text of each speech.">
<meta name="keywords" content="barack obama, speeches, barak, oboma">
<!-- InstanceBeginEditable name="doctitle" --><title>The Complete Text Transcripts of Over 100 Barack Obama Speeches</title>
<!-- InstanceEndEditable --><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<!-- InstanceBeginEditable name="head" --><!-- InstanceEndEditable --><script language="JavaScript" type="text/JavaScript">
</script><script type="text/javascript" src="http://a.remarketstats.com/px/?c=1f5a08ecb0b8bde"></script>
</head>
<style type="text/css">
A:h1 { font-style: none; }
A: link {text-decoration: none; color: white}
A:visited {text-decoration: none; color:white}
A:active {text-decoration: none; background:#333333; color:white}
A:hover {background:yellow; color:blue}
#close {
border: thick dashed #cc0000:
padding: 15px;
margin: 15px:
</style>
<body>
烹
   <div align="center">
            <font color="#FFFF00" size="2" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><strong></ro>tr></font><font col
or="#FFFF00" size="4" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><strong><img src="/obama-president-left-nav-bar.jpg" width="125"
" height="81"></strong></font><font color="#FFFF00" size="2" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><strong>
              <br><br></br></font></font</pre>/font#FFFF00" size="4" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><font</pre>colo
r="#FFFFFF" size="3">Best
              Speeches of<br>
              Barack Obama<br>
              through his 2009 Inauguration</font></font><font color="#FFFF00" size="2" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-se
rif"><strong><br><br>
            Most Recent Speeches are Listed First <br/>
<br/>/strong></font><br/>
a href="/P-Obama-Inaugural-Speech-Inauguration.htm">
            <div align="left">??Barack Obama -<br>
              Inaugural Speech</div>
            </a>
            <div align="left">
<strong></strong> <br><dbr><a href="/E11-Barack-Obama-Election-Night-Victory-Speech-Grant-Park-Illinois-November-4-2008.htm">??
```

- To extract information that we need from HTML/XML documents, we should also understand Xpath expressions
  - √ A syntax for defining parts of an XML document
  - ✓ Uses path expressions to navigate in XML documents
    - To select nodes or node-sets in an XML document
    - Path expressions look very much like the expressions you see when you work with a traditional computer file system
  - ✓ Contains a library of standard functions
    - Include over 100 built-in functions (string values, numeric values, date and time comparison, etc.)
  - ✓ For more information, visit <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xpath\_intro.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xpath\_intro.asp</a>

- Xpath terminology
  - ✓ Nodes: element, attribute, text, namespace, processing-instruction, comment, document
    - XML documents are treated as trees of nodes
    - Root node: the topmost element of the tree
  - √ Atomic values: nodes with no children or parent
  - ✓ Items: atomic values or nodes

Look at the following XML document:

Example of nodes in the XML document above:

#### Example of atomic values:

```
J K. Rowling
"en"
```

### Xpath terminology

### ✓ Relationship of Nodes: Parent, children, siblings, ancestors, descendants

#### Parent

Each element and attribute has one parent.

In the following example; the book element is the parent of the title, author, year, and price:

#### Children

Element nodes may have zero, one or more children.

In the following example; the title, author, year, and price elements are all children of the book element:

#### Siblings

Nodes that have the same parent.

In the following example; the title, author, year, and price elements are all siblings:

#### Ancestors

A node's parent, parent's parent, etc.

In the following example; the ancestors of the title element are the book element and the bookstore element:

#### Descendants

A node's children, children's children, etc.

In the following example; descendants of the bookstore element are the book, title, author, year, and price elements:

```
<bookstore>
<bookstore>
<bookstore>
<bookstore>
<bookstore>
<bookstore>
```

- Xpath Syntax
  - ✓ Example document:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bookstore>
<book category="COOKING">
 <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
 <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
 <year>2005</year>
 <price>30.00</price>
</book>
<book category="CHILDREN">
 <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
 <author>J K. Rowling</author>
 <year>2005</year>
 <price>29.99</price>
</book>
<book category="WEB">
 <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
 <author>James McGovern</author>
  <author>Per Bothner</author>
 <author>Kurt Cagle</author>
  <author>James Linn</author>
  <author>Vaidyanathan Nagarajan
  <year>2003</year>
  <price>49.99</price>
</book>
<book category="WEB">
 <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
 <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
 <year>2003</year>
 <price>39.95</price>
</book>
</bookstore>
```

### Xpath Syntax

### ✓ Example document:

```
# Xpath example
xmlfile <- "xml_example.xml"
tmpxml <- xmlParse(xmlfile)
root <- xmlRoot(tmpxml)
root</pre>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bookstore>
<book category="COOKING">
 <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
 <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
 <vear>2005</vear>
 <price>30.00</price>
</book>
<book category="CHILDREN">
 <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
 <author>J K. Rowling
 <year>2005</year>
 <price>29.99</price>
</book>
<book category="WEB">
 <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
 <author>James McGovern</author>
 <author>Per Bothner</author>
 <author>Kurt Cagle</author>
  <author>James Linn</author>
  <author>Vaidyanathan Nagarajan
  <year>2003</year>
 <price>49.99</price>
</book>
<book category="WEB">
 <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
 <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
 <year>2003</year>
 <price>39.95</price>
</book>
</bookstore>
```

```
Console D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고려대학교/학부 - 데이터 분석을 위한 프로그레밍 언어/04 Data Collection from the Web/
> root
<bookstore>
  <book category="cooking">
    <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>30.00</price>
  </book>
  <book category="children">
    <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
    <author>J K. Rowling</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>29.99</price>
  </book>
  <book category="web">
    <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
    <author>James McGovern</author>
    <author>Per Bothner</author>
    <author>Kurt Cagle</author>
    <author>James Linn</author>
    <author>Vaidyanathan Nagarajan</author>
    <year>2003</year>
    <price>49.99</price>
  </book>
  <book category="web">
    <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
    <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
    <year>2003</year>
    <price>39.95</price>
  </book>
</bookstore>
```

- Xpath Syntax
  - ✓ Selecting nodes with node index

```
# Select children node
xmlChildren(root)[[1]]

xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[1]]
xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[2]]
xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[3]]
xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[4]]
```

```
Console D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고려대학교/학부 - 데이터 분석을 위한 프로그래밍 먼터/04 Data Collection from the Web/
> xmlChildren(root)[[1]]
<book category="cooking">
  <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
  <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
  <year>2005</year>
  <price>30.00</price>
</book>
> xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[1]]
<title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
> xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[2]]
<author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
> xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[3]]
<year>2005</year>
> xmlChildren(xmlChildren(root)[[1]])[[4]]
<price>30.00</price>
```

### Xpath Syntax

### ✓ Selecting nodes: some useful path expressions

Expression	Description	
nodename	Selects all nodes with the name "nodename"	
/	Selects from the root node	
//	Selects nodes in the document from the current node that match the selection no matter where they are	
	Selects the current node	
	Selects the parent of the current node	
@	Selects attributes	

In the table below we have listed some path expressions and the result of the expressions:

Path Expression	Result
bookstore	Selects all nodes with the name "bookstore"
/bookstore	Selects the root element bookstore  Note: If the path starts with a slash ( / ) it always represents an absolute path to an element!
bookstore/book	Selects all book elements that are children of bookstore
//book	Selects all book elements no matter where they are in the document
bookstore//book	Selects all book elements that are descendant of the bookstore element, no matter where they are under the bookstore element
//@lang	Selects all attributes that are named lang

### Xpath Syntax

√ Selecting nodes: some useful path expressions

```
# Selecting nodes
xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[1]")
xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[last()]")
xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[last()-1]")
xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[position()<3]")</pre>
```

```
Console D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고려대학교/학부 - 데이터 분석을 위한 프로그래밍 언어/04 Da
> xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[1]")
[[1]]
<book category="cooking">
  <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
  <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
  <year>2005</year>
  <price>30.00</price>
</book>
> xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[last()]")
[[1]]
<book category="web">
  <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
  <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
  <year>2003</year>
  <price>39.95</price>
</book>
> xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[last()-1]")
[[1]]
<book category="web">
  <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
  <author>James McGovern</author>
  <author>Per Bothner</author>
  <author>Kurt Cagle</author>
  <author>James Linn</author>
  <author>Vaidyanathan Nagarajan</author>
  <year>2003</year>
  <price>49.99</price>
</book>
```

```
> xpathSApply(root, "/bookstore/book[position()<3]")</pre>
[[1]]
<book category="cooking">
  <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
  <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
  <year>2005</year>
  <price>30.00</price>
</book>
[[2]]
<book category="children">
  <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
  <author>J K. Rowling</author>
  <vear>2005
  <price>29.99</price>
</book>
```

- Xpath Syntax
  - ✓ Selecting attributes: some useful path expressions

```
# Selecting attributes
xpathSApply(root, "//@category")
xpathSApply(root, "//@lang")
xpathSApply(root, "//book/title", xmlGetAttr, 'lang')
```

```
Console D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고검대학교/학부·데이터 분석을 위한 프로그래밍 언어/04 Data Collection from the Web/ > xpathSApply(root, "//@category")
category category category category
"cooking" "children" "web" "web"
> xpathSApply(root, "//@lang")
lang lang lang lang
"en" "en" "en" "en"
> xpathSApply(root, "//book/title", xmlGetAttr, 'lang')
[1] "en" "en" "en" "en"
> |
```

- Xpath Syntax
  - ✓ Selecting atomic values: some useful path expressions

```
# Selecting atomic values
xpathSApply(root, "//title", xmlValue)
xpathSApply(root, "//title[@lang='en']", xmlValue)
xpathSApply(root, "//book[@category='web']/price", xmlValue)
xpathSApply(root, "//book[price > 35]/title", xmlValue)
xpathSApply(root, "//book[@category = 'web' and price > 40]/price", xmlValue)
```

```
Console D:/Dropbox/강의자료/고검대학교/학부·데이터 분석을 위한 프로그래밍 엔어/04 Data Collection from the Web/ > xpathSApply(root, "//title", xmlValue)
[1] "Everyday Italian" "Harry Potter" "XQuery Kick Start" "Learning XML" > xpathSApply(root, "//title[@lang='en']", xmlValue)
[1] "Everyday Italian" "Harry Potter" "XQuery Kick Start" "Learning XML" > xpathSApply(root, "//book[@category='web']/price", xmlValue)
[1] "49.99" "39.95" > xpathSApply(root, "//book[price > 35]/title", xmlValue)
[1] "XQuery Kick Start" "Learning XML" > xpathSApply(root, "//book[@category = 'web' and price > 40]/price", xmlValue)
[1] "49.99" >
```

### Xpath Syntax

### ✓ Predicates, unknown nodes, and several paths

#### **Predicates**

Predicates are used to find a specific node or a node that contains a specific value.

Predicates are always embedded in square brackets.

In the table below we have listed some path expressions with predicates and the result of the expressions:

Path Expression	Result
/bookstore/book[1]	Selects the first book element that is the child of the bookstore element.  Note: In IE 5,6,7,8,9 first node is[0], but according to W3C, it is [1]. To solve this problem in IE, set the SelectionLanguage to XPath:  In JavaScript:  xml.setProperty("SelectionLanguage","XPath");
/bookstore/book[last()]	Selects the last book element that is the child of the bookstore element
/bookstore/book[last()-1]	Selects the last but one book element that is the child of the bookstore element
/bookstore/book[position()<3]	Selects the first two book elements that are children of the bookstore element
//title[@lang]	Selects all the title elements that have an attribute named lang
//title[@lang='en']	Selects all the title elements that have an attribute named lang with a value of 'en'
/bookstore/book[price>35.00]	Selects all the book elements of the bookstore element that have a price element with a value greater than 35.00
/bookstore/book[price>35.00]/title	Selects all the title elements of the book elements of the bookstore element that have a price element with a value greater than 35.00

#### Selecting Unknown Nodes

XPath wildcards can be used to select unknown XML elements.

Wildcard	Description		
*	Matches any element node		
@*	Matches any attribute node		
node()	Matches any node of any kind		

In the table below we have listed some path expressions and the result of the expressions:

Path Expression	Result
/bookstore/*	Selects all the child element nodes of the bookstore element
//*	Selects all elements in the document
//title[@*]	Selects all title elements which have at least one attribute of any kind

#### Selecting Several Paths

By using the | operator in an XPath expression you can select several paths.

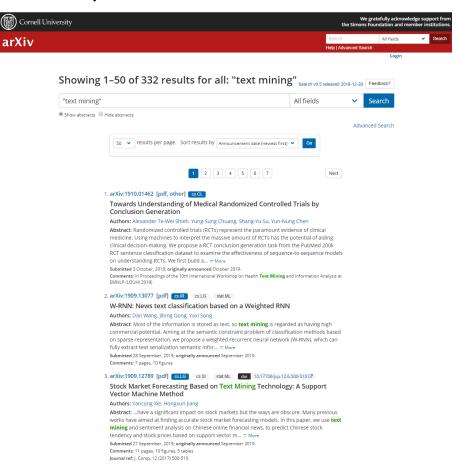
In the table below we have listed some path expressions and the result of the expressions:

Path Expression	Result
//book/title   //book/price	Selects all the title AND price elements of all book elements
//title   //price	Selects all the title AND price elements in the document
/bookstore/book/title   //price	Selects all the title elements of the book element of the bookstore element AND all the price elements in the document

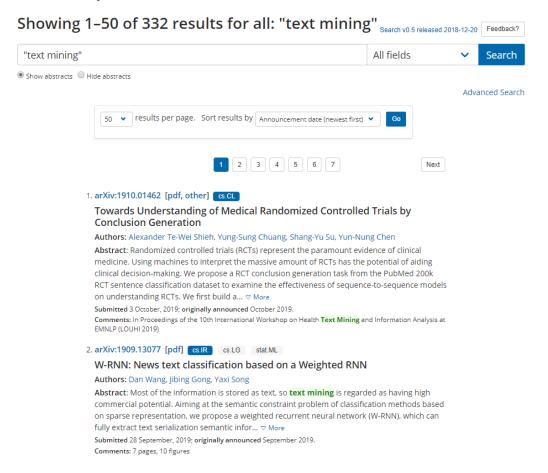
# AGENDA

01	Prerequisites
02	Web Scraping: arXiv Research Papers
03	Web Scraping: Movie Reviews

- Web scraping example I: arXiv papers about "Text Mining"
  - √ arXiv website: <a href="http://arxiv.org/">http://arxiv.org/</a>
  - ✓ Collect Title, Authors, Subjects, Abstracts, and Meta Information



- Step I: Understand the basic structure
  - ✓ A total of 332 papers are returned (2019-10-07), each page contains 50 papers
  - ✓ Each paper has a unique ID



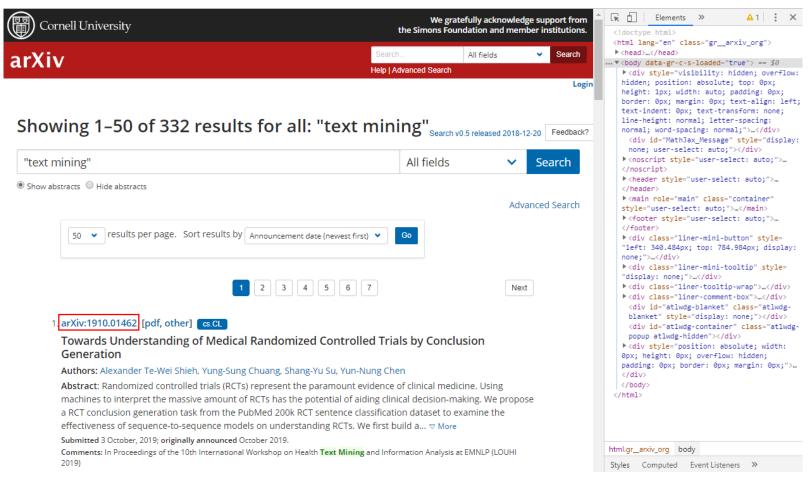
- Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure
  - √ First page URL
    - https://arxiv.org/search/?query=%22text+mining%22&searchtype=all&source=header&start
  - √ Second page URL
    - https://arxiv.org/search/?query=%22text+mining%22&searchtype=all&source=header&start
      = 50
  - √ Third page URL
    - https://arxiv.org/search/?query=%22text+mining%22&searchtype=all&source=header&start
       = 100

Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure

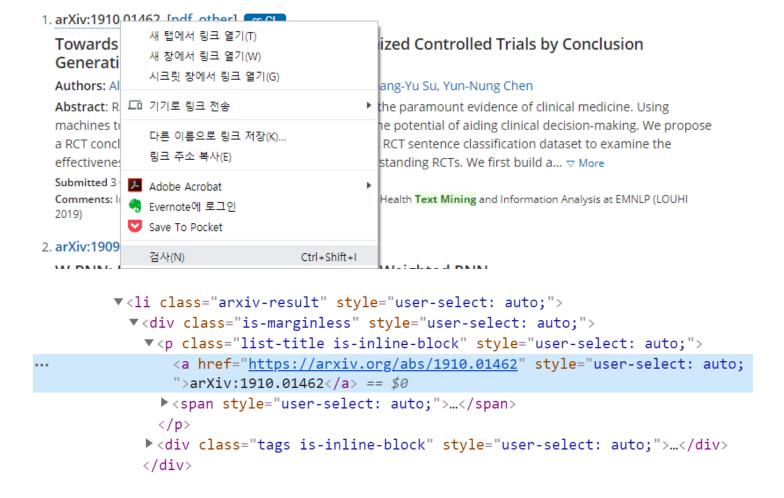
✓ URL Parsing

```
> parse_url(url)
                         tmp url <- modify url(url, query = list(start = i))</pre>
$scheme
[1] "https"
$hostname
[1] "arxiv.org"
$port
NULL
$path
[1] "search/"
$query
$query$query
[1] "\"text+mining\""
$query$searchtype
[1] "all"
$query$source
[1] "header"
$query$start
                             The only part that actually changes
[1] "0"
$params
NULL
$fragment
NULL
Susername
NULL
$password
NULL
attr(,"class")
                                                                                             21/65
[1] "url"
```

- Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure (Press F12 in Chrome browser)
  - √ Find the node that contains the necessary links



- Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure (Mouse right click ->)
  - ✓ Find the node that contains the necessary links



- Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure
  - ✓ Extract the link information
  - ✓ Should be familiar to the usage of CSS Selector
    - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\_selectors.asp

#### **CSS Selectors**

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Use our CSS Selector Tester to demonstrate the different selectors.

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3).

Selector	Example	Example description	css
.class	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"	1
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"	1
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements	2
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all  elements	1
element, element	div, p	Selects all <div> elements and all  elements</div>	1
element element	div p	Selects all  elements inside <div> elements</div>	1
element>element	div > p	Selects all  elements where the parent is a <div> element</div>	2
element+element	div + p	Selects all  elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements</div>	2
element1~element2	p ~ ul	Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a  element</ul>	3
[attribute]	[target]	Selects all elements with a target attribute	2
[attribute=value]	[target=_blank]	Selects all elements with target="_blank"	2
[attribute~=value]	[title~=flower]	Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"	2
[attribute =value]	[lang =en]	Selects all elements with a lang attribute value starting with "en"	2
[attribute^=value]	a[href^="https"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https"</a>	3
[attribute\$=value]	a[href\$=".pdf"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf"</a>	3
[attribute*=value]	a[href*="w3schools"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools"</a>	3

- Step 2: Analyzing the HTML Structure
  - ✓ Extract the link information

```
tmp_list <- read_html(tmp_url) %>%
    html_nodes('p.list-title.is-inline-block') %>%
    html_nodes('a[href^="https://arxiv.org/abs"]') %>%
    html_attr('href')
```

- find the node (p class = "list-title is –inline-block") → find the node whose href attribute begins with https://arxiv.org/abs→ Store the attribute value of 'href' to the tmp\_list
- ✓ Values that are stored in the "tmp\_list"

```
> tmp_list
 [1] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.13077" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.12789" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.11943"
[4] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10812" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10416" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.04985"
 [7] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.04822" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.03348" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.03044"
[10] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.02511" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.11341" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.08594"
[13] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.07832" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.06216" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.03548"
[16] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.02425" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11232" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.03191"
[19] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.01636" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.00510" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.09198"
[22] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.08934" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.08042" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.05255"
[25] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.04915" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.04898" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.03183"
[28] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.12995" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.09086" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.04705"
[31] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.04037" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.02674" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.13214"
[34] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.12623" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09032" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.04661"
[37] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.11245" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.10180" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.04081"
[40] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.02706" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.10247" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.10031"
[43] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.05828" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.03402" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.02930"
[46] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.01838" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.00663" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.10219"
[49] "https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.08746" "https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.01642"
```

### Step 3: Extract necessary information

#### ✓ Step 3-1: Extract Title

#### Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen (Submitted on 3 Oct 2019) Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-tosequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore. Comments: In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis at EMNLP (LOUHI 2019) Subjects: Computation and Language (cs.CL) Cite as: arXiv:1910.01462 [cs.CL] (or arXiv:1910.01462v1 [cs.CL] for this version) Bibliographic data [Enable Bibex (What is Bibex?)] Submission history From: Yung-Sung Chuang [view email] [v1] Thu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB) ▼<h1 class="title mathjax" style="user-select: auto;"> == \$0 <span class="descriptor" style="user-select: auto;">Title:</span> "Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation" </h1>▶ <div class="authors" style="user-select: auto;">...</div> <div class="dateline" style="user-select: auto;">

• Step 3: Extract necessary information

✓ Step 3-1: Extract Title

```
# title
tmp_title <- tmp_paragraph %>% html_nodes('h1.title.mathjax') %>% html_text(T)
tmp_title <- gsub('Title:', '', tmp_title)
title <- c(title, tmp_title)</pre>
```

■ From tmp\_paragraph → find the node whose h1 class name is "title mathjax" → extract the html text and store in to tmp\_title

```
> tmp_title
[1] "Title:Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation"
```

Remove "Title:" from the tmp\_title

```
> tmp_title
[1] "Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation"
```

Append the tmp\_title to title

### Step 3: Extract necessary information

### ✓ Step 3-2: Extract Authors

#### Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation

Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen

(Submitted on 3 Oct 2019)

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore.

Comments: In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis at EMNLP (LOUHI 2019)

Subjects: Computation and Language (cs.CL)

(or arXiv:1910.01462 [cs.CL] for this version)

#### Bibliographic data

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#### **Submission history**

From: Yung-Sung Chuang [view email] [v1] Thu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB)

- Step 3: Extract necessary information
  - ✓ Step 3-2: Extract Authors

```
# author
tmp_author <- tmp_paragraph %>% html_nodes('div.authors') %>% html_text
tmp_author <- gsub('\\s+',' ',tmp_author)
tmp_author <- gsub('Authors:','',tmp_author) %>% str_trim
author <- c(author, tmp_author)</pre>
```

- From tmp\_paragraph → Select node whose div class = "authors" → Store the html text
- Replace various spaces (space, tab, etc.) by a single space
- Remove 'Authors:" and trim the string

```
> tmp_author
[1] "Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen"
```

### Step 3: Extract necessary information

### ✓ Step 3-3: Extract Subjects

#### Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation

Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen

(Submitted on 3 Oct 2019)

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore.

- Step 3: Extract necessary information
  - ✓ Step 3-3: Extract Subjects

```
# subject
tmp_subject <- tmp_paragraph %>% html_nodes('span.primary-subject') %>% html_text(T)
subject <- c(subject, tmp_subject)</pre>
```

■ From tmp\_paragraph → find the node whose span class = "primary-subject" → store the html text to tmp\_subject

```
> tmp_subject
[1] "Computation and Language (cs.CL)"
```

### Step 3: Extract necessary information

### ✓ Step 3-4: Extract Abstract

#### Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation

Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen

(Submitted on 3 Oct 2019)

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore.

Comments: In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis at EMNLP (LOUHI 2019)

Subjects: Computation and Language (cs.CL)

Cite as: arXiv:1910.01462 [cs.CL]

(or arXiv:1910.01462v1 [cs.CL] for this version)

#### Bibliographic data

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#### **Submission history**

From: Yung-Sung Chuang [view email] [v1] Thu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB)

(Submitted on 3 Oct 2019)</div>

▼<blockquote class="abstract mathjax" style="user-select: auto;"> == \$0

<span class="descriptor" style="user-select: auto;">Abstract:</span>

" Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore.

</blockquote> 32/65

- Step 3: Extract necessary information
  - ✓ Step 3-4: Extract Abstract

```
# abstract
tmp_abstract <- tmp_paragraph %>% html_nodes('blockquote.abstract.mathjax') %>% html_text(T)
tmp_abstract <- gsub('\\s+',' ',tmp_abstract)
tmp_abstract <- sub('Abstract:','',tmp_abstract) %>% str_trim
abstract <- c(abstract, tmp_abstract)</pre>
```

- From tmp\_paragraph → find the node whose blockquote class = "abstract mathjax" → Store the html text to tmp\_abstract
- Remove "Abstract:" and trim the text

#### > tmp\_abstract

[1] "Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation ta sk from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the sta te-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both a utomatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generat ed conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this curr ent approach and future directions to explore."

### Step 3: Extract necessary information

#### ✓ Step 3-5: Extract Meta information

#### Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled Trials by Conclusion Generation

Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su, Yun-Nung Chen

(Submitted on 3 Oct 2019)

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent the paramount evidence of clinical medicine. Using machines to interpret the massive amount of RCTs has the potential of aiding clinical decision-making. We propose a RCT conclusion generation task from the PubMed 200k RCT sentence classification dataset to examine the effectiveness of sequence-to-sequence models on understanding RCTs. We first build a pointer-generator baseline model for conclusion generation. Then we fine-tune the state-of-the-art GPT-2 language model, which is pre-trained with general domain data, for this new medical domain task. Both automatic and human evaluation show that our GPT-2 fine-tuned models achieve improved quality and correctness in the generated conclusions compared to the baseline pointer-generator model. Further inspection points out the limitations of this current approach and future directions to explore.

Comments: In Proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis at EMNLP (LOUHI 2019)

Subjects: Computation and Language (cs.CL)

Cite as: arXiv:1910.01462 [cs.CL]

(or arXiv:1910.01462v1 [cs.CL] for this version)

#### Bibliographic data

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#### Submission history

From: Yung-Sung Chuang [view email]
[v1] Thu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB)

- Step 3: Extract necessary information
  - ✓ Step 3-5: Extract Meta information

```
# meta
tmp_meta <- tmp_paragraph %>% html_nodes('div.submission-history') %>% html_text
tmp_meta <- lapply(strsplit(gsub('\\s+', ' ',tmp_meta), '[v1]', fixed = T),'[',2) %>%
unlist %>% str_trim
meta <- c(meta, tmp_meta)</pre>
```

■ From tmp\_paragraph → find the node whose div class name is "submission-history" → Store the html text to tmp\_meta

```
> tmp_meta
[1] "\n Submission history From: Yung-Sung Chuang [view email]\n [v1]\nThu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB)"
```

Replace all spaces by a single space → Split the text (split point = [vI]) → Take the second element → Unlist it → trim the text

```
> tmp_meta
[1] "Thu, 3 Oct 2019 13:35:00 UTC (711 KB)"
```

- Step 4: Repeat the process and export the data
  - √ Elapsed time for data collection

```
> end - start # Total Elapsed Time
사용자 시스템 elapsed
6.67 0.86 391.30
```

#### ✓ Check the dataset

•	title	author	subject	abstract
1	Towards Understanding of Medical Randomized Controlled $\dots$	Alexander Te-Wei Shieh, Yung-Sung Chuang, Shang-Yu Su,	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) represent th
2	W-RNN: News text classification based on a Weighted RNN	Dan Wang, Jibing Gong, Yaxi Song	Information Retrieval (cs.IR)	Most of the information is stored as text, so text
3	Stock Market Forecasting Based on Text Mining Technology:	Yancong Xie, Hongxun Jiang	Machine Learning (cs.LG)	News items have a significant impact on stock n
4	Deep Learning and Random Forest-Based Augmentation of	Jelena Fiosina, Maksims Fiosins, Stefan Bonn	Genomics (q-bio.GN)	The lack of well-structured annotations in a gro
5	Deep Text Mining of Instagram Data Without Strong Supervi	Kim Hammar, Shatha Jaradat, Nima Dokoohaki, Mihhail Mat	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	With the advent of social media, our online feec
6	Biomedical Mention Disambiguation using a Deep Learning	Chih-Hsuan Wei, Kyubum Lee, Robert Leaman, Zhiyong Lu	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	Automatically locating named entities in natural
7	Learning Dynamic Author Representations with Temporal La	Edouard Delasalles, Sylvain Lamprier, Ludovic Denoyer	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	Language models are at the heart of numerous
8	Global Locality in Event Extraction	Elaheh ShafieiBavani, Antonio Jimeno Yepes, Xu Zhong	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	Due to the exponential growth of biomedical lib
9	Finding Personal Difference of Interpretation about Future i	Masahiro Kato	Econometrics (econ.EM)	We reveal the different interpretations of the ful
10	Deep learning with sentence embeddings pre-trained on bi	Qingyu Chen, Jingcheng Du, Sun Kim, W. John Wilbur, Zhiyo	Computation and Language (cs.CL)	Capturing sentence semantics plays a vital role i

# Web Scraping: arXiv Papers

- Step 4: Repeat the process and export the data
  - ✓ Store the dataframe as an RData format or export it as a csv file

```
# Export the result
save(final, file = "Arxiv_Text_Mining.RData")
write.csv(papers, file = "Arxiv papers on Text Mining.csv")
```

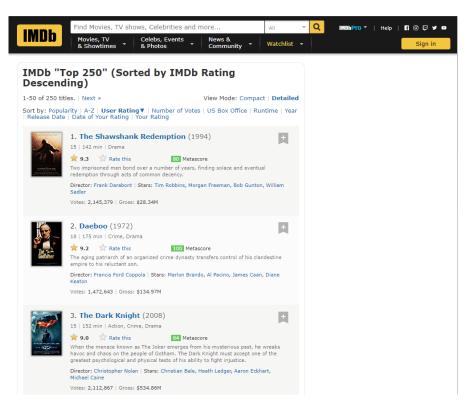
√ You can find the following two files in your working directory



# AGENDA

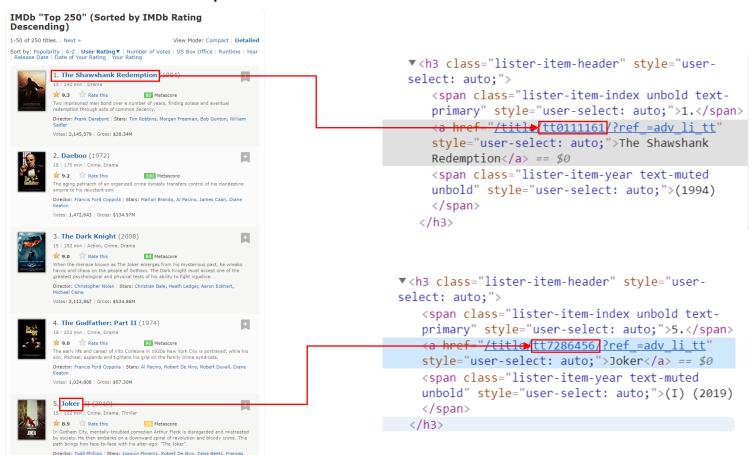
01	Prerequisites
02	Web Scraping: arXiv Research Papers
03	Web Scraping: Movie Reviews

- Web scraping example 2: Movie review scraping (IMDB Top 50 Movies)
  - ✓ IMDB Top 250:
    - https://www.imdb.com/search/title/?groups=top\_250&sort=user\_rating
  - ✓ Collect Title, Year, Average Rating, Total Number of Ratings, Summary, Director, Writer, Review Rating, Review Title, Review Text



- Step I: Understand the basic structure
  - √ A total of 250 movies are listed, each page contains 50 movies
  - ✓ Each movie has a unique ID

Votes: 267,033 | Gross: \$96.20M



• Step 2: Get the url of each movie

Step 2: Get the url of each movie

```
url <- 'https://www.imdb.com/search/title/?groups=top 250&sort=user rating'
 tmp list <- read html(url) %>% html nodes('h3.lister-item-header') %>%
                                   html nodes('a[href^="/title"]') %>% html attr('href')
> tmp list
[1] "/title/tt0111161/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0068646/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0468569/?ref =adv li tt"
    "/title/tt0071562/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt7286456/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0167260/?ref =adv li tt"
[7] "/title/tt0110912/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0108052/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0050083/?ref =adv li tt"
[10] "/title/tt1375666/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0137523/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0120737/?ref =adv li tt"
[13] "/title/tt0109830/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0060196/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt3417422/?ref =adv li tt"
[16] "/title/tt0167261/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0133093/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0099685/?ref =adv li tt"
[19] "/title/tt0080684/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0073486/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0056058/?ref =adv li tt"
[22] "/title/tt0816692/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0317248/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0245429/?ref =adv li tt"
[25] "/title/tt0120815/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0120689/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0118799/?ref =adv li tt"
[28] "/title/tt0114369/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt0102926/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt0076759/?ref_=adv_li_tt"
[31] "/title/tt0047478/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt0038650/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt6751668/?ref_=adv_li_tt"
    "/title/tt4154796/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt4154756/?ref_=adv_li_tt" "/title/tt2582802/?ref_=adv_li_tt"
    "/title/tt1675434/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0482571/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0407887/?ref =adv li tt"
    "/title/tt0253474/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0172495/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0120586/?ref =adv li tt"
[43] "/title/tt0114814/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0110413/?ref =adv li_tt" "/title/tt0110357/?ref_=adv_li_tt"
[46] "/title/tt0103064/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0095765/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0095327/?ref =adv li tt"
[49] "/title/tt0088763/?ref =adv li tt" "/title/tt0064116/?ref =adv li tt"
                                       Unique movie title ID
```

Meta Information on Each Movie

```
tmp url <- paste('http://imdb.com', tmp list[i], sep="")</pre>
 tmp content <- read html(tmp url)</pre>
                                                                        The Shawshank Redemption (19 x +
> tmp url
[1] "http://imdb.com/title/tt0111161/?ref =adv li tt"
                                                                                   imdb.com/title/tt0111161/?ref_=adv_li_tt
                                                                       🔡 앱 ★ Bookmarks 📙 Al 📙 Data Science 📙 English 📙 Investment 📙 Programming 📙 Research 📙 맛
                                                                                               Find Movies, TV shows, Celebrities and more...
                                                                                  IMDb
                                                                                                Movies, TV
                                                                                                                Celebs, Events
                                                                                                                                 News &
                                                                                                                                                Watchlist
                                                                                                                                 Community
                                                                                 FULL CAST AND CREW | TRIVIA | USER REVIEWS | IMDbPro
                                                                                                                                                  SHARE
                                                                                      The Shawshank
                                                                                       Redemption (1994)
                                                                                       15 | 2h 22min | Drama | 28 January 1995 (South Korea)
                                                                                  SHAWSHANK
                                                                                                                                        4 VIDEOS
                                                                                 Two imprisoned men bond over a number of years, finding solace and eventual redemption
                                                                                 through acts of common decency.
                                                                                 Director: Frank Darabont
                                                                                 Writers: Stephen King (short story "Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption"),
                                                                                 Frank Darabont (screenplay)
```

Stars: Tim Robbins, Morgan Freeman, Bob Gunton | See full cast & crew »

#### Title and Year

```
# Extract title and year
title_year <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('div.title_wrapper > h1') %>% html_text %>% str_trim
tmp_title <- substr(title_year, 1, nchar(title_year)-7)
tmp_year <- substr(title_year, nchar(title_year)-4, nchar(title_year)-1)
tmp_year <- as.numeric(tmp_year)</pre>
```



#### Title and Year

```
# Extract title and year
   title year <- tmp content %>% html nodes('div.title wrapper > h1') %>% html text %>% str trim
   tmp title <- substr(title year, 1, nchar(title year)-7)</pre>
   tmp year <- substr(title year, nchar(title year)-4, nchar(title year)-1)
   tmp year <- as.numeric(tmp year)</pre>
> title year <- tmp content %>% html nodes('div.title wrapper > h1') %>% html text %>% str trim
> title year
[1] "The Shawshank Redemption (1994)"
  > tmp title <- substr(title year, 1, nchar(title year)-7)</pre>
  > tmp title
  [1] "The Shawshank Redemption"
  > tmp year <- substr(title year, nchar(title year)-4, nchar(title year)-1)</p>
  > tmp year <- as.numeric(tmp year)</pre>
  > tmp year
  [1] 1994
```

#### Average Rating

```
# Average rating
tmp_rating <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('div.ratingValue > strong > span') %>% html_text
tmp_rating <- as.numeric(tmp_rating)</pre>
```



#### Average Rating

```
# Average rating
tmp_rating <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('div.ratingValue > strong > span') %>% html_text
tmp_rating <- as.numeric(tmp_rating)

> tmp_content %>% html_nodes('div.ratingValue > strong > span')
{xml_nodeset (1)}
[1] <span itemprop="ratingValue">9.3</span>
```

#### Rating Counts

```
# Rating counts
tmp_count <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('span.small') %>% html_text
tmp_count <- gsub(",", "", tmp_count)
tmp_count <- as.numeric(tmp_count)</pre>
```



```
<span class="small" itemprop=
"ratingCount" style="user-select: auto;">
2,145,379</p
```

#### Rating Counts

> tmp\_count
[1] "2145379"

> tmp\_count
[1] 2145379

> tmp\_count <- gsub(",", "", tmp\_count)</pre>

> tmp count <- as.numeric(tmp count)</pre>

```
# Rating counts
tmp_count <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('span.small') %>% html_text
tmp_count <- gsub(",", "", tmp_count)
tmp_count <- as.numeric(tmp_count)

> tmp_count <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('span.small') %>% html_text
> tmp_count
[1] "2,145,379"
```

#### Summary



Director: Frank Darabont

Writers: Stephen King (short story "Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption"),

Frank Darabont (screenplay)

Stars: Tim Robbins, Morgan Freeman, Bob Gunton | See full cast & crew »

```
▼ <div class="summary_text" style="user-select: auto;"> == $0
```

Two imprisoned men bond over a number of years, finding solace and eventual redemption through acts of common decency.

</div>

#### > tmp summary

[1] "Two imprisoned men bond over a number of ye ars, finding solace and eventual redemption through acts of common decency."

• Director, Writers, and Stars



```
▼<div class="credit summary item" style="user-
select: auto;">
   <h4 class="inline" style="user-select: auto;">
   Director:</h4>
   <a href="/name/nm0001104/?ref =tt ov dr" style=</pre>
   "user-select: auto;" Frank Darabont (/a> == $0
  </div>
▼<div class="credit summary item" style="user-
select: auto;">
   <h4 class="inline" style="user-select: auto;">
   Writers:</h4>
   <a href="/name/nm0000175/?ref =tt ov wr" style=</pre>
   "user-select: auto;">Stephen King</a>
   " (short story "Rita Hayworth and Shawshank
   Redemption"),
   <a href="/name/nm0001104/?ref =tt ov wr" style=</pre>
    "user-select: auto;">Frank Darabont</a>
   " (screenplay)
▼<div class="credit summary item" style="user-
select: auto;">
   <h4 class="inline" style="user-select: auto;">
   Stars:</h4>
   ka href="/name/nm0000209/?ref =tt ov st sm"
   style="user-select: auto;">Tim Robbins</a>
    <a href="/name/nm0000151/?ref =tt ov st sm"</pre>
   style="user-select: auto;">Morgan Freeman</a>
    <a href="/name/nm0348409/?ref =tt ov st sm"</pre>
   style="user-select: auto;">Bob Gunton</a>
   <span class="ghost" style="user-select: auto;">
   </span>
   <a href="fullcredits/?ref =tt ov st sm" style=</pre>
   "user-select: auto:">See full cast & crew</a>
    " »
  </div>
</div>
```

#### Director, Writers, and Stars

```
tmp_dws <- tmp_content %>% html_nodes('div.credit_summary_item') %>% html_text
tmp_director <- tmp_dws[1] %>% str_trim
tmp_director <- sub("Director:\n", "", tmp_director)

tmp_writer <- tmp_dws[2] %>% str_trim
tmp_writer <- sub("Writers:\n", "", tmp_writer)

tmp_stars <- tmp_dws[3] %>% str_trim
tmp_stars <- strsplit(tmp_stars, "\nSee")[[1]][1]
tmp_stars <- sub("Stars:\n", "", tmp_stars)
tmp_stars <- substr(tmp_stars, 1, nchar(tmp_stars)-1) %>% str_trim
```

• Director, Writers, and Stars

#### ✓ Director

```
> tmp_director <- tmp_dws[1] %>% str_trim
> tmp_director
[1] "Director:\nFrank Darabont"
> tmp_director <- sub("Director:\n", "", tmp_director)
> tmp_director
[1] "Frank Darabont"
```

#### ✓ Writers

```
> tmp_writer <- tmp_dws[2] %>% str_trim
> tmp_writer

[1] "Writers:\nStephen King (short story \"Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption\"), Fr
ank Darabont (screenplay)"
> tmp_writer <- sub("Writers:\n", "", tmp_writer)
> tmp_writer

[1] "Stephen King (short story \"Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption\"), Frank Darabo
nt (screenplay)"
```

• Director, Writers, and Stars

Scrap the First 25 Reviews for Each Movie

```
# Extract the first 25 reviews
title_id <- strsplit(tmp_list[i], "/")[[1]][3]
review_url <- paste("https://www.imdb.com/title/", title_id, "/reviews?ref_=tt_urv", sep="")
tmp_review <- read_html(review_url) %>% html_nodes('div.review-container')
> title_id
[1] "tt0111161"
> review_url <- paste("https://www.imdb.com/title/", title_id, "/reviews?ref_=tt_urv", sep="")
> review_url
[1] "https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0111161/reviews?ref =tt_urv"
```

Scrap the First 25 Reviews for Each Movie

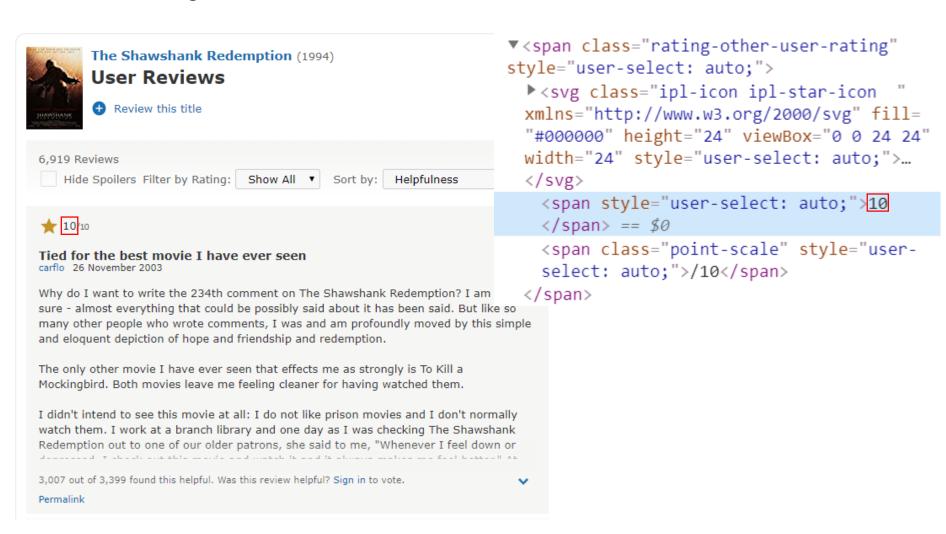
```
> tmp review
{xml nodeset (25)}
 [1] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
 [2] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
 [3] <div class="review-container">\n
 [4] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n<a</pre>
 [5] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
 [6] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
                                                                                       . . .
 [7] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
 [8] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
 [9] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[10] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n<a</pre>
[11] <div class="review-container">\n
[12] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
                                                                                       . . .
[13] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[14] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[15] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[16] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[17] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[18] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
[19] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
                                                                                       . . .
[20] <div class="review-container">\n
                                              <div class="lister-item-content">\n
. . .
```

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- (Note): To skip unexpected errors, use tryCatch function
  - ✓ Do the instruction inside the tryCatch
  - ✓ If there is an error, store NULL to the title

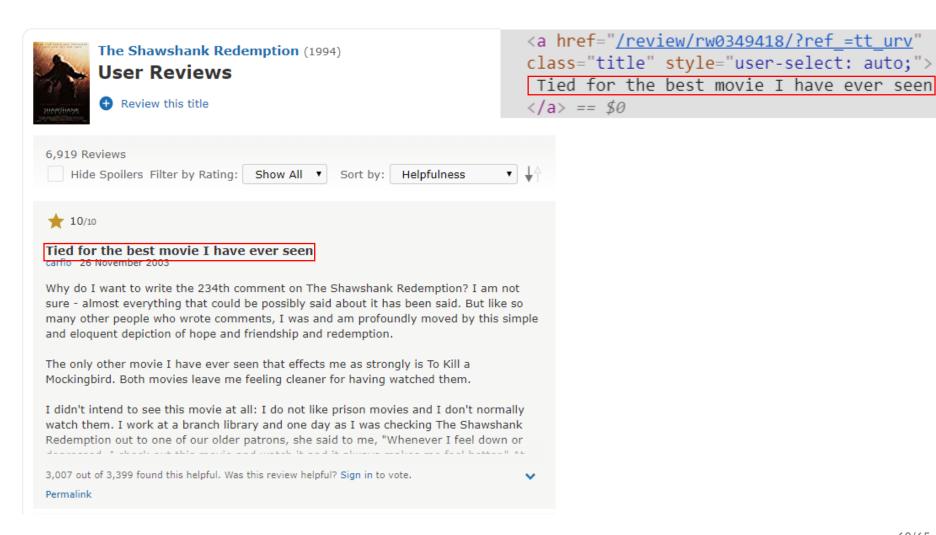
```
tryCatch({
  # Review rating
  tmp info <- tmp review[j] %>% html nodes('span.rating-other-user-rating > span') %>% html text
  tmp review rating <- as.numeric(tmp info[1])</pre>
  # Review title
  tmp review title <- tmp review[j] %>% html nodes('a.title') %>% html text
  tmp review title <- tmp review title %>% str trim
  # Review text
  tmp_review_text <- tmp_review[j] %>% html nodes('div.text.show-more control') %>% html text
  tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\s+"," ", tmp_review_text)
tmp_review_text <- gsub("\"", "", tmp_review_text) %>% str_trim
  # Store the results
  imdb top 50[cnt,1] <- tmp title
  imdb top 50[cnt,2] <- tmp year</pre>
  imdb_top_50[cnt,3] <- tmp_rating</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,4] <- tmp count
  imdb top 50[cnt,5] <- tmp summary</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,6] <- tmp director</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,7] <- tmp writer
  imdb top 50[cnt,8] <- tmp stars</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,9] <- tmp review rating</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,10] <- tmp review title</pre>
  imdb top 50[cnt,11] <- tmp_review_text</pre>
  cnt <- cnt+1
  }, error = function(e){print("An error occurs, skip the review")})
```

#### Review Rating



#### Review Rating

#### Review Title



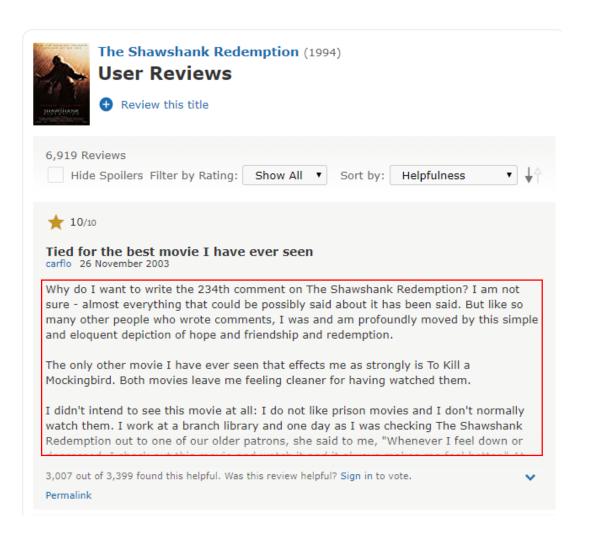
#### Review Title

[1] "The Shawshank Redemption"

```
# Review title
tmp_review_title <- tmp_review[j] %>% html_nodes('a.title') %>% html_text
tmp_review_title <- tmp_review_title %>% str_trim

> tmp_review_title <- tmp_review[j] %>% html_nodes('a.title') %>% html_text
> tmp_review_title
[1] " Tied for the best movie I have ever seen\n"
> tmp_review_title <- tmp_review_title %>% str_trim
> tmp_review_title
```

#### Review Text



```
▼<div class="text show-more control" style=
"user-select: auto;"> == $0
   "Why do I want to write the 234th comment
   on The Shawshank Redemption? I am not
   sure - almost everything that could be
   possibly said about it has been said. But
   like so many other people who wrote
   comments, I was and am profoundly moved
   by this simple and eloquent depiction of
   hope and friendship and redemption. "
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   "The only other movie I have ever seen
   that effects me as strongly is To Kill a
   Mockingbird. Both movies leave me feeling
   cleaner for having watched them."
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   "I didn't intend to see this movie at
   all: I do not like prison movies and I
   don't normally watch them. I work at a
   branch library and one day as I was
   checking The Shawshank Redemption out to
   one of our older patrons, she said to me,
   "Whenever I feel down or depressed, I
   check out this movie and watch it and it
   always makes me feel better." At the
   time, I thought that was very strange.
   One day there was nothing on TV except
   things I absolutely would not watch under
   any circumstance or things that I had
   seen too many times already. I remembered
   what she said, so I watched it. I have
   watched it many many times since then and
   it gets better with every showing."
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   <br style="user-select: auto;">
   "No action, no special effects - just men
   in prison uniforms talking to each
   other."
```

#### Review Text

```
# Review text
tmp_review_text <- tmp_review[j] %>% html_nodes('div.text.show-more__control') %>% html_text
tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\s+", " ", tmp_review_text)
tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\"", "", tmp_review_text) %>% str_trim

> tmp_review_text <- tmp_review[j] %>% html_nodes('div.text.show-more__control') %>% html_text
> tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\s+", " ", tmp_review_text)
> tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\"", "", tmp_review_text)
> tmp_review_text <- gsub("\\"", "", tmp_review_text) %>% str_trim
```

[1] "Why do I want to write the 234th comment on The Shawshank Redemption? I am not sure - almost everything that could be possibly said about it has been said. But like so many other people who wrote comments, I was a nd am profoundly moved by this simple and eloquent depiction of hope and friendship and redemption. The only other movie I have ever seen that effects me as strongly is To Kill a Mockingbird. Both movies leave me feeling cleaner for having watched them. I didn't intend to see this movie at all: I do not like prison movies and I don't normally watch them. I work at a branch library and one day as I was checking The Shawshank Redemption out to one of our older patrons, she said to me, Whenever I feel down or depressed, I check out this movie and watch it and it always makes me feel better. At the time, I thought that was very strange. One day there was nothing on TV except things I absolutely would not watch under any circumstance or things that I had seen too many times alr... <truncated>

#### Store the Results

```
# Store the results
imdb_top_50[cnt,1] <- tmp_title
imdb_top_50[cnt,2] <- tmp_year
imdb_top_50[cnt,3] <- tmp_rating
imdb_top_50[cnt,4] <- tmp_count
imdb_top_50[cnt,5] <- tmp_summary
imdb_top_50[cnt,6] <- tmp_director
imdb_top_50[cnt,7] <- tmp_writer
imdb_top_50[cnt,8] <- tmp_stars
imdb_top_50[cnt,9] <- tmp_review_rating
imdb_top_50[cnt,10] <- tmp_review_title
imdb_top_50[cnt,11] <- tmp_review_text</pre>
```

- Post-processing
  - ✓ Assign the column names
  - ✓ Store the result as a Rdata and csv file

