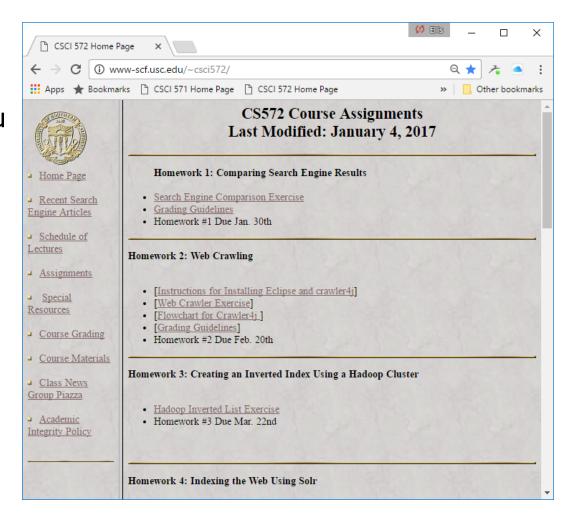
### **HW2 Assignment**

- Involves
  - 1. Java programming
    - I assume all of you know how to program in Java!
  - 2. Eclipse Software Development Environment
  - crawler4j, an open source java web crawler
  - 4. a crawl and analysis of a web site and an analysis of the crawl



#### What is Eclipse?

- Eclipse started as a proprietary IBM product (IBM Visual age for Smalltalk/Java)
  - Embracing the open source model IBM opened the product up
- Open Source
  - It is a general purpose open platform that facilitates and encourages the development of third party plug-ins
- Best known as an Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
  - Provides tools for coding, building, running and debugging applications
- Originally designed for Java, now supports many other languages
  - Good support for C, C++
  - Python, PHP, Ruby, etc...

### Prerequisites for Running Eclipse

- Eclipse is written in Java and will thus need an installed JRE (Java Runtime Environment) or JDK (Java Development Kit) in which to execute
  - JDK recommended

#### **Obtaining Eclipse**

- Eclipse can be downloaded from...
  - http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/
- Eclipse comes bundled as a zip file (Windows) or a tarball (all other operating systems)

### **Installing Eclipse**

- Simply unwrap the zip file to some directory where you want to store the executables
- The document

"Instructions for Installing Eclipse and crawler4j"

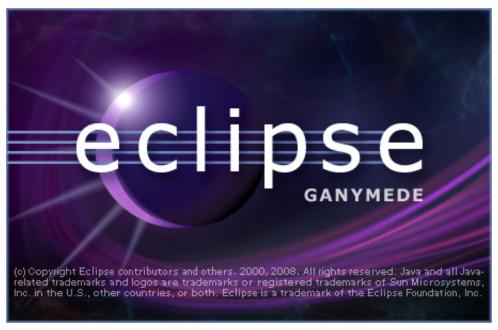
located at

http://www-scf.usc.edu/~csci572/2017Fall/hw2/Crawler4jinstallation.pdf

describes the installation for Windows and Macs

#### Launching Eclipse

- Once you have the environment setup, go ahead and launch eclipse
- You should see a splash screen such as the one below...

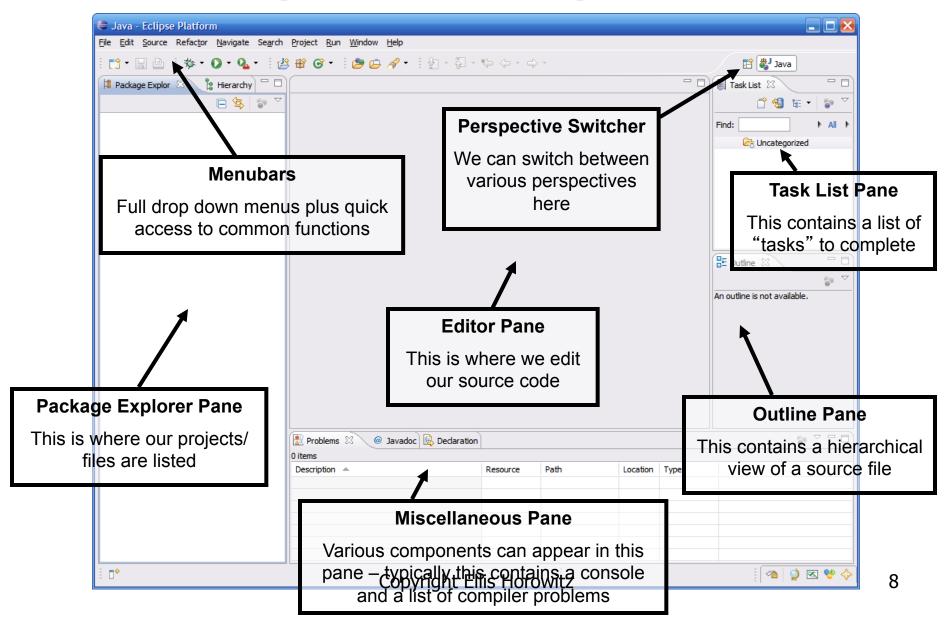


#### Selecting a Workspace

- In Eclipse, all of your code will live under a workspace
- A workspace is nothing more than a location where we will store the source code and where Eclipse will write out preferences
- Eclipse allows you to have multiple workspaces each tailored in its own way
- Choose a location where you want to store your files, then click OK

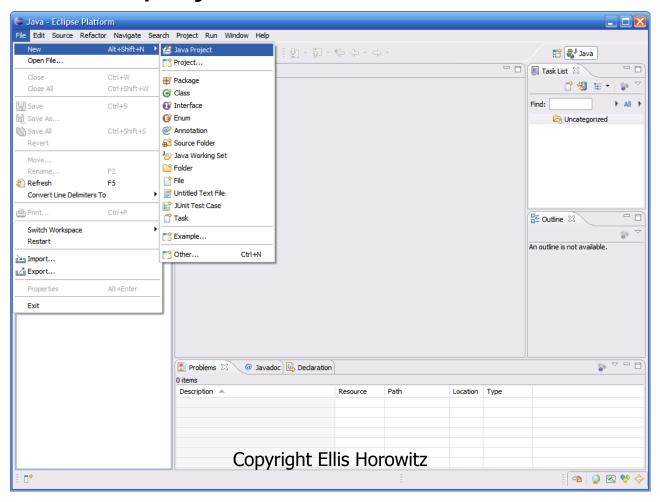


### **Eclipse IDE Components**

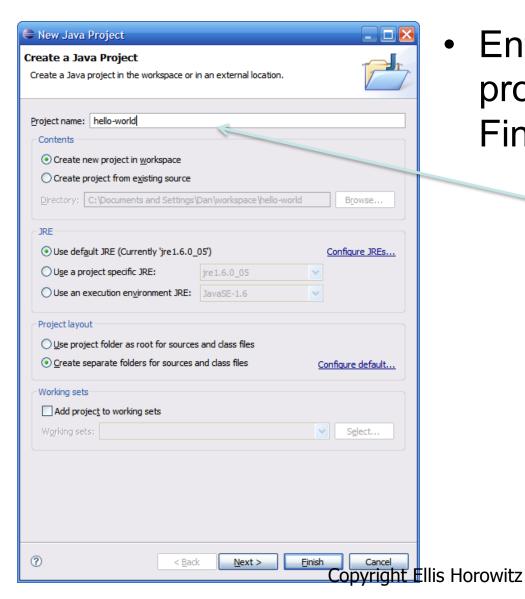


#### **Creating a New Project**

- All code in Eclipse needs to live under a project
- To create a project: File → New → Java Project



### **Creating a New Project (continued)**

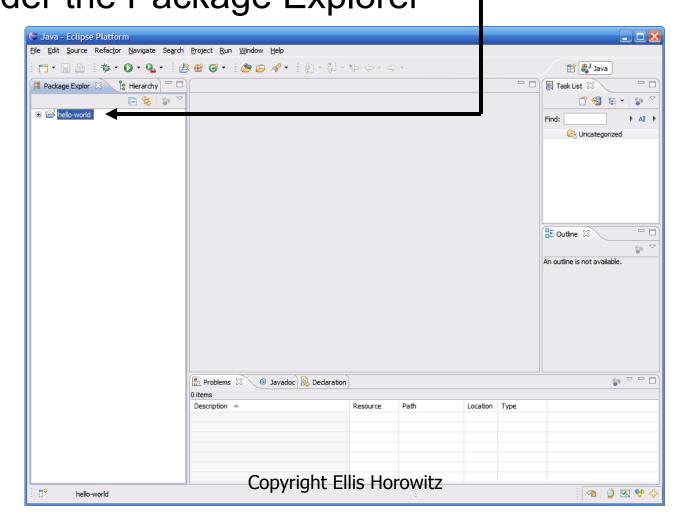


Enter a name for the project, then click
 Finish

Hello-world Project

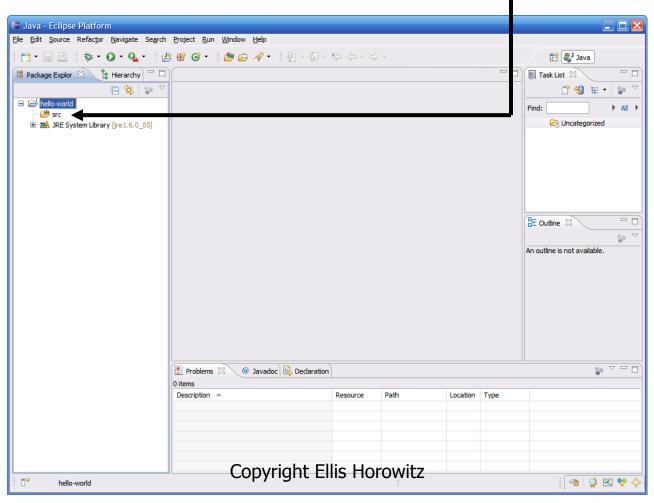
### **Creating a New Project (continued)**

 The newly created project should then appear under the Package Explorer—



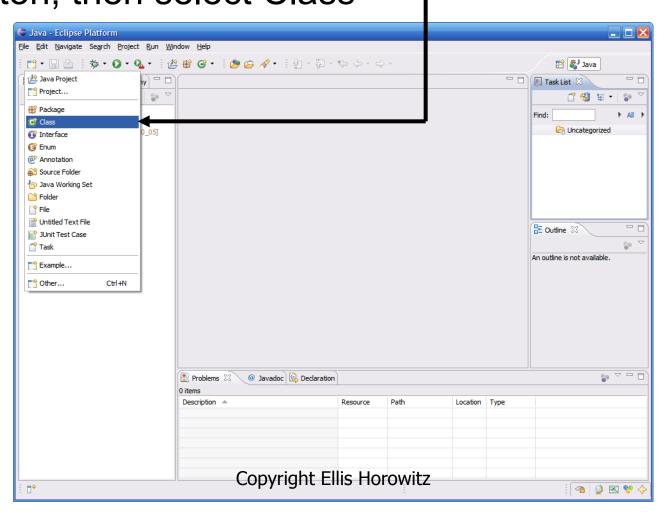
#### The src folder

 Eclipse automatically creates a folder to store your source code in called src——

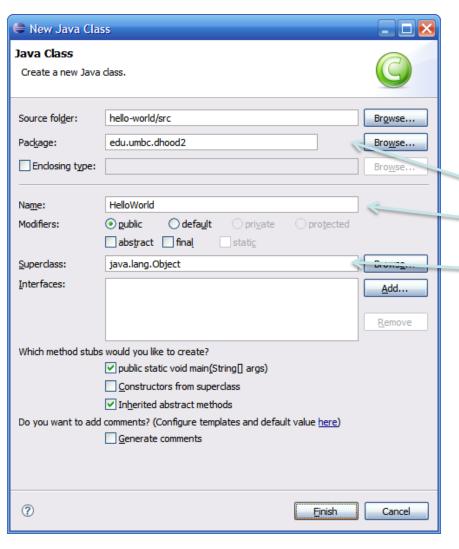


#### **Creating a Class**

 To create a class, simply click on the New button, then select Class——



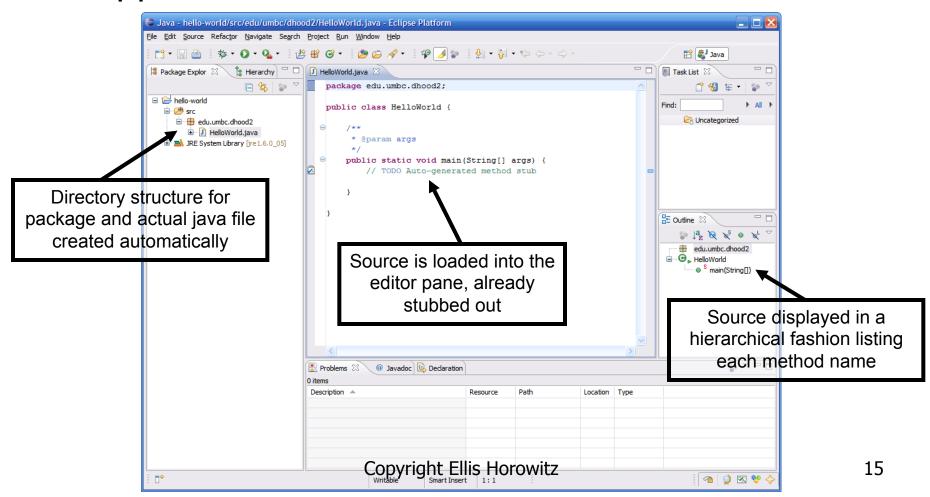
### **Creating a Class (continued)**



- This brings up the new class wizard
- From here you can specify the following...
  - Package
  - Class name
  - Superclass
  - Whether or not to include a main
  - Etc...
- Fill in necessary information then click Finish to continue

#### **The Created Class**

As you can see a number of things have now happened...

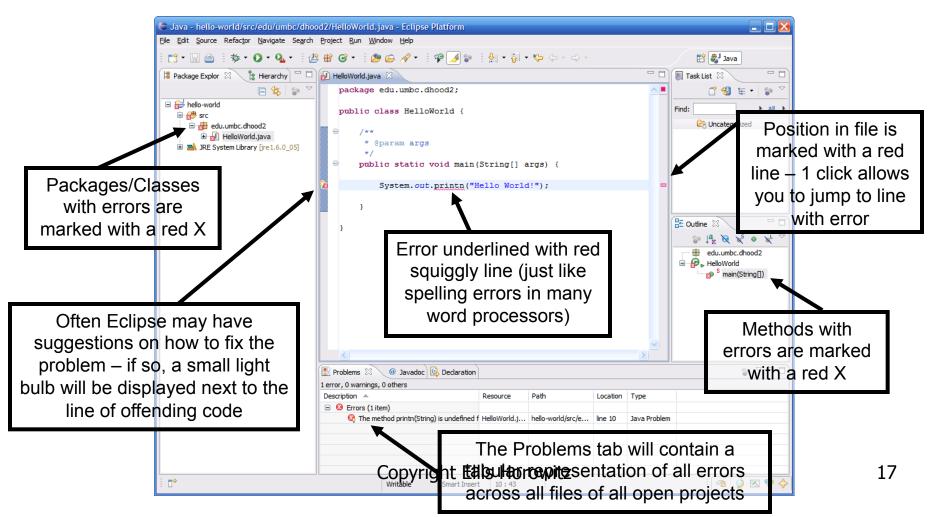


### **Compiling Source Code**

- One important feature of Eclipse is that it automatically compiles your code in the background
- This means that errors can be corrected when made
  - We all know that iterative development is the best approach to developing code, but going to shell to do a compile can interrupt the normal course of development
  - You no longer need to go to the command prompt and compile code directly

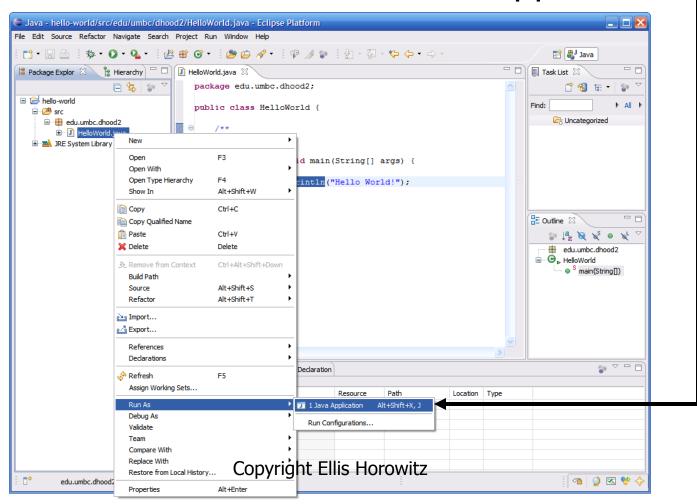
#### **Example Compilation Error**

This code contains a typo in the println statement...



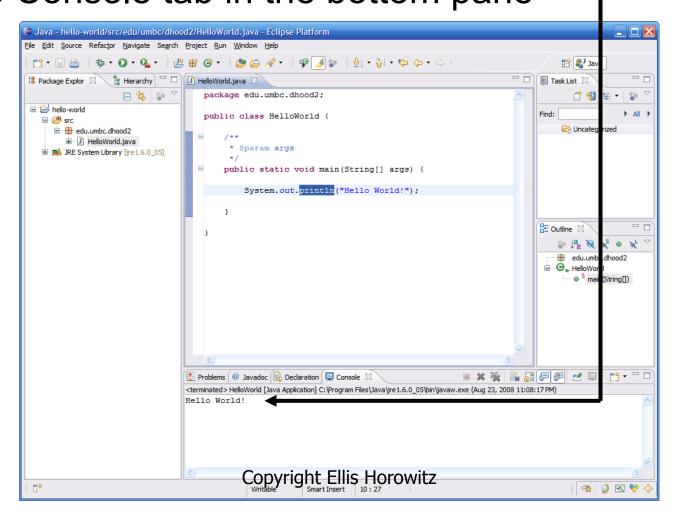
#### **Running Code**

 An easy way to run code is to right click on the class and select Run As → Java Application



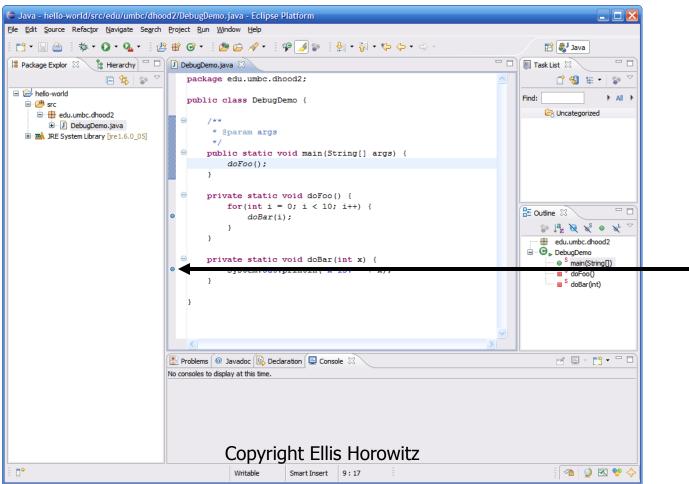
### **Running Code (continued)**

 The output of running the code can be seen in the Console tab in the bottom pane —



#### **Debugging Code**

- Eclipse comes with a pretty good built-in debugger
- You can set break points in your code by double clicking in the left hand margin – break points are represented by these blue bubbles –



20

# Tools for Surface Web Crawling

#### Command line

- wget, pre-installed in Ubuntu
  - get a single page
  - wget http://www.example.com/index.html
  - support http, ftp etc., e.g.
  - wget ftp://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/wget/wget-latest.tar.gz
- curl, OSX pre-installed

#### Simple crawling APIs

- Java, crawler4j
- Python, scrapy: <a href="http://scrapy.org">http://scrapy.org</a>

#### Large-scale crawling

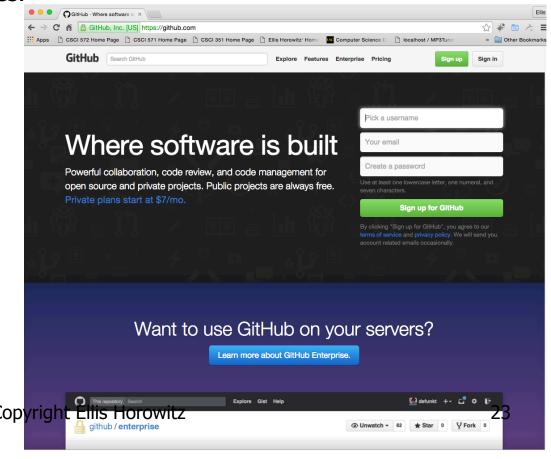
- Heritrix, crawler for archive.org
- Nutch, Apache Software Foundation

# How To Get a Web Page in Java

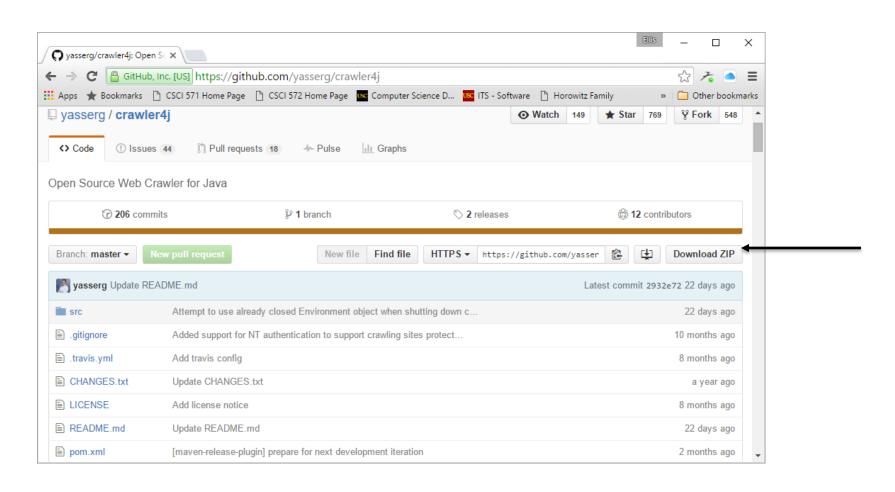
```
import java . net .*;
import java . io .*;
public class URLReader {
public static void main(String [] args) throws
Exception { } }
  URL oracle = new URL("http://www.oracle.com/");
  BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader (
  new InputStreamReader(oracle.openStream()));
  String inputLine ;
  while (( inputLine = in . readLine ()) != null)
     System . out . println ( inputLine );
     in . close ();
```

#### Instructions for Installing Crawler4j

- download crawler4j from github
  - GitHub is a web-based repository hosting service for software. Originally the Git system offered distributed revision control and source code management (SCM) functionality, but on the command line; GitHub offers a web interface and some additional features.
  - As of Dec 2016, GitHub
    reports having over
    24 million users and over
    35 million repositories

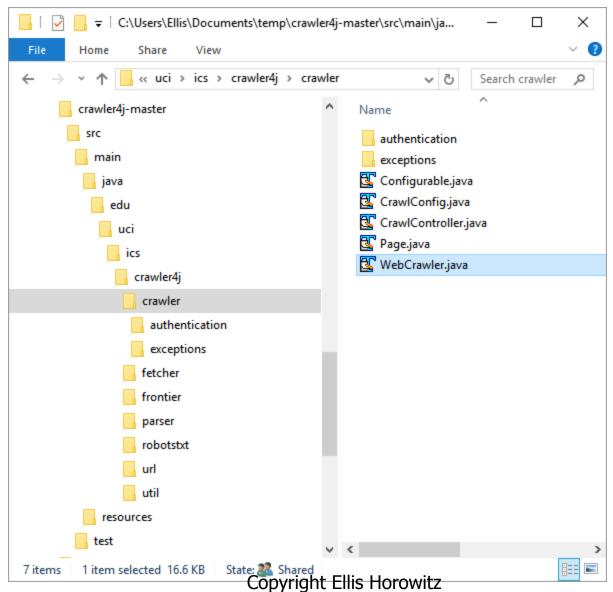


### Downloading Crawler4j from GitHub

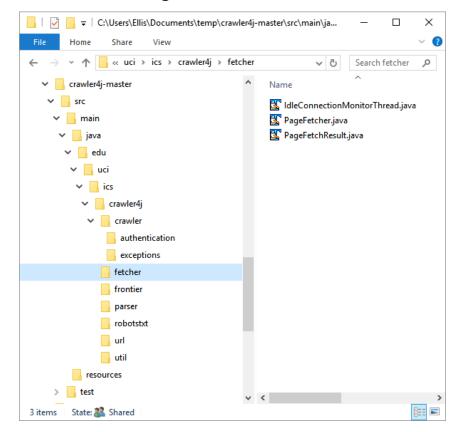


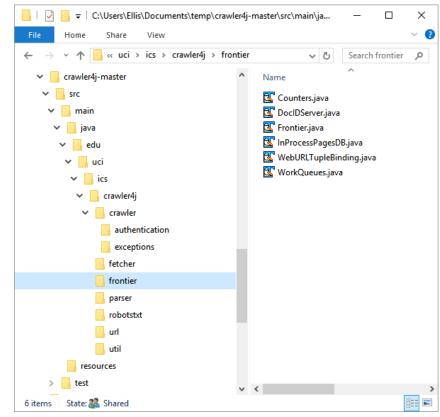
See especially the README file page at https://github.com/yasserg/crawler4j/blob/master/README.md

### Crawler4j Source Code



#### Crawler4j Source code is Logically Organized into folders





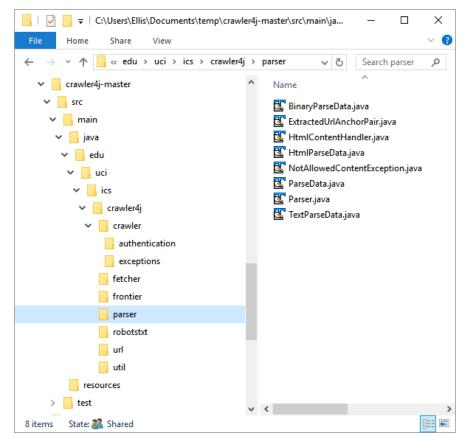
#### Fetcher Code handles:

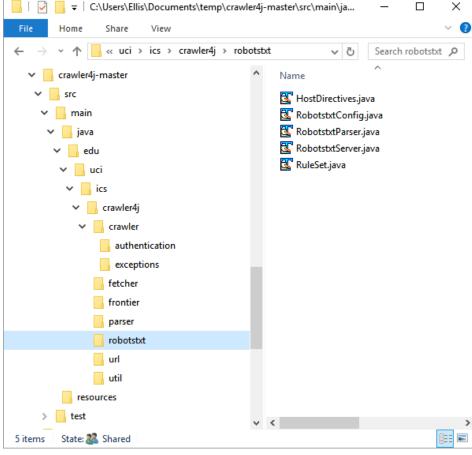
- schemes: http, https
- politeness delay;
- redirects;
- max-size settings;
- expired connections

#### Frontier Code handles:

- statistics database;
- previously seen URLs
- queue of pending URLs

#### Crawler4j Routines are Named According to their Function





#### Parser Code handles:

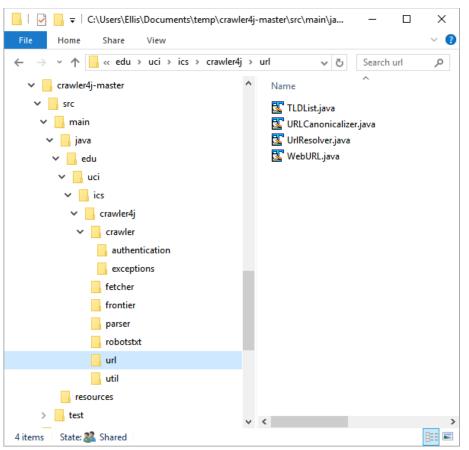
- binary data
- html pages
- extracting links

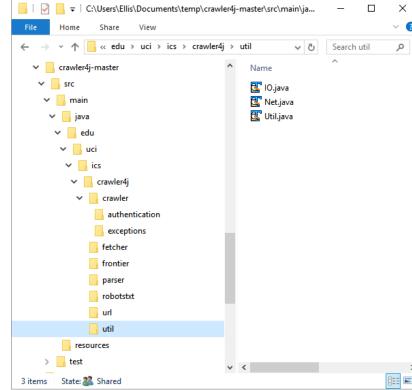
#### Robots.txt Code handles:

- fetching and re-fetching robots.txt
- caching robots.txt files
- interpreting commands

Copyright Ellis Horowitz - Working with Page Fetcher

#### More crawler4j Source code



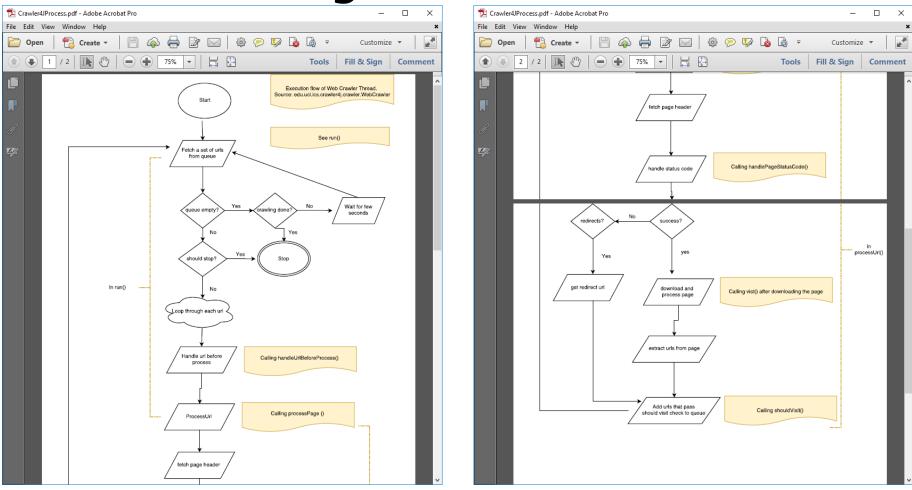


utility routines

#### URL resolver and canonicalizer handles:

- checking against list of TLDs
- normalizes URL, removes . or .., etc
- alters name/value pairs
- converts #nn values
- evaluates <base>

# Logic Flowchart



http://www-scf.usc.edu/~csci572/2017Fall/hw2/Crawler4JProcess.pdf

#### Configuring the Crawler and Seeding it

```
public class Controller {
                                                                                    folder to store
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
                                                                                    downloads:
     String crawlStorageFolder = "/data/crawl";
                                                                                    #crawlers
     int numberOfCrawlers = 7;
     CrawlConfig config = new CrawlConfig();
     config.setCrawlStorageFolder(crawlStorageFolder);
                                                                                    set up pagefetcher
     /* Instantiate the controller for this crawl.*/
                                                                                    and robots.txt
     PageFetcher pageFetcher = new PageFetcher(config);
                                                                                    handler
     RobotstxtConfig robotstxtConfig = new RobotstxtConfig();
     RobotstxtServer robotstxtServer = new RobotstxtServer(robotstxtConfig, pageFetcher);
     CrawlController controller = new CrawlController(config, pageFetcher, robotstxtServer);
     /* For each crawl, you need to add some seed urls. These are the first
      * URLs that are fetched and then the crawler starts following links
      * which are found in these pages */
     controller.addSeed("http://www.cnn.com/");
                                                                                    crawling
     /* Start the crawl. This is a blocking operation, meaning that your code
                                                                                    www.cnn.com
      * will reach the line after this only when crawling is finished. */
     controller.start(MyCrawler.class, numberOfCrawlers);
```

#### **Defining Which Pages to Crawl**

```
public class MyCrawler extends WebCrawler {
  private final static Pattern FILTERS =
                                                                           see next slide
Pattern.compile(".*(\\.(css|js|gif|jpg" + "|png|mp3|mp3|zip|gz))$"); \leftarrow
  /** This method receives two parameters. The first parameter is the page
   * in which we have discovered this new url and the second parameter is
   * the new url. You should implement this function to specify whether
   * the given url should be crawled or not (based on your crawling logic).
   * In this example, we are instructing the crawler to ignore urls that
   * have css, js, git, ... extensions and to only accept urls that start
   * with "http://www.cnn.com/". In this case, we didn't need the
   * referring Page parameter to make the decision. */
   @Override
   public boolean shouldVisit(Page referringPage, WebURL url) {
      String href = url.getURL().toLowerCase();
      return !FILTERS.matcher(href).matches()
           && href.startsWith("http://www.cnn.com/");
   }
```

## **Matching URLs**

- ".\*(\\.(css|js|gif|jpg" + "|png|mp3|mp4|zip|gz))\$"
- A regular expression, specified as a string, must first be compiled into an instance of this class.
- a Matcher object that can match arbitrary character sequences against the regular expression
- See https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html
- In the above there are two strings concatenated by plus; consider the simpler form:
- ".\*(\\.(css|js|zip|gz))\$"
- . matches any character
- \* matches zero or more of preceding character
- \. matches a literal dot
- \$ anchors the pattern at the end of the string

# Parsing the Downloaded Page

```
/** This function is called when a page is fetched and ready
    * to be processed by your program. */
   @Override
   public void visit(Page page) {
      String url = page.getWebURL().getURL();
      System.out.println("URL: " + url);
      if (page.getParseData() instanceof HtmlParseData) {
         HtmlParseData htmlParseData = (HtmlParseData) page.getParseData();
         String text = htmlParseData.getText();
         String html = htmlParseData.getHtml();
         Set<WebURL> links = htmlParseData.getOutgoingUrls();
         System.out.println("Text length: " + text.length());
         System.out.println("Html length: " + html.length());
         System.out.println("Number of outgoing links: " + links.size());
```

#### The Actual Exercise

- the URLs it attempts to fetch, **fetch.csv.** The number of rows should be no more than 20,000 as that is our pre-set limit.
- the files it successfully downloads, visit.csv;
   clearly the number of rows will be less than the number of rows in fetch.csv
- all of the URLs that were discovered and processed in some way; urls.csv. This file could be much larger than 20,000 rows as it will have numerous repeated URLs

#### Things to Save

#### Fetch statistics:

- # fetches attempted:
   The total number of URLs that the crawler attempted to fetch.
   This is usually equal to the MAXPAGES setting if the crawler reached that limit; less if the website is smaller than that.
- # fetches succeeded:
   The number of URLs that were successfully downloaded in their entirety, i.e. returning a HTTP status code of 2XX.
- # fetches failed or aborted:
   The number of fetches that failed for whatever reason, including, but not limited to: HTTP redirections (3XX), client errors (4XX), server errors (5XX) and other network-related errors.

•

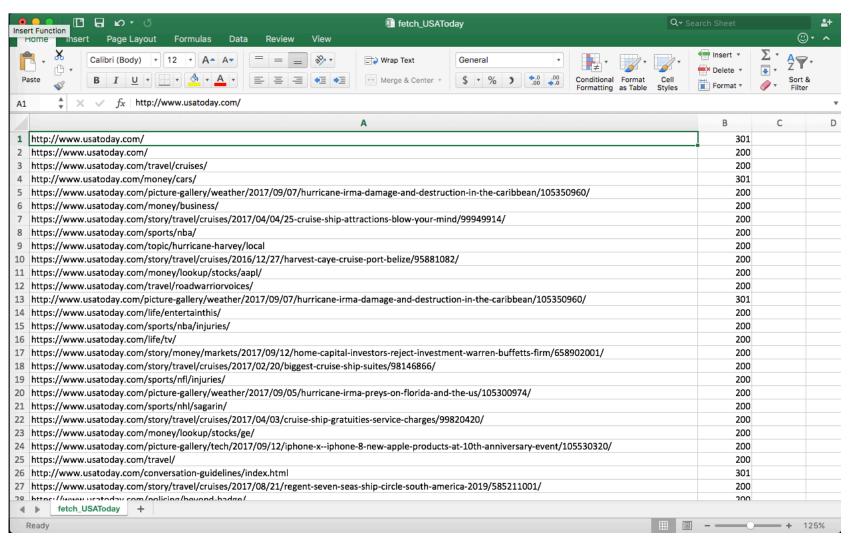
#### **Outgoing URLs**

- Outgoing URLs: statistics about URLs extracted from visited HTML pages
  - Total URLs extracted:
     The grand total number of URLs extracted from all visited pages
  - # unique URLs extracted:
     The number of unique URLs encountered by the crawler
  - # unique URLs within the news web site:
     The number of *unique* URLs encountered that are associated with the news website,
     i.e. the URL begins with the given root URL of the news website.
  - # unique URLs outside the news website:
     The number of *unique* URLs encountered that were *not* from the website.

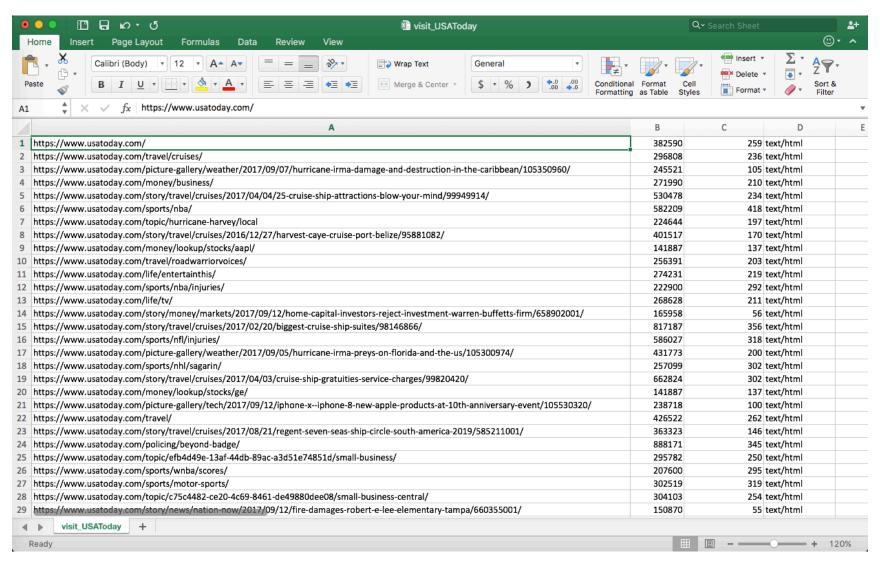
# Sample Crawl Report for USA Today News Using 20,000 as the Download Limit

```
000
                                                                CrawlReport_USAToday.txt
   CrawlReport_USAToday.txt ×
  1 Fetch statistics:
     # Fetches attempted: 19980
      # Fetches succeeded: 18326
      # Fetches failed or aborted: 1654
  6 Outgoing URLs:
     # Total URLs extracted: 1328788
  8 # Unique URLs extracted: 365062
     # Unique URLs within a news website: 152480
 10 # Unique URLs outside a news website: 212582
 11
 12 Status codes:
     200: 18326
     301: 1468
      302 : 128
     404 : 5
      500 : 53
 17
 18
     Content types:
     text/html : 18326
 22 Sizes:
 23 <1KB : 1
 24 1KB ~ <10KB : 36
    10KB ~ <100KB : 898
    100KB ~ <1MB : 17269
 27 >1MB : 122
```

# Sample Fetch File for USA Today



# Sample Visit File for USA Today



#### What to Submit

- Compress all of the above into a single zip archive and name it: crawl.zip
- Use only standard zip format. Do **NOT** use other formats such as zipx, rar, ace, etc. For example the zip file might contain the following three files:
- CrawlReport\_usatoday.txt,
- 2. fetch\_usatoday.csv
- 3. visit\_usatoday.csv
- To submit your file electronically to the csci572 account enter the following command from your UNIX prompt:
- \$ submit -user csci572 -tag hw2 crawl.zip