



class: inverse

## Quiz 10

# Week 12: *Webscraping*

10:00

🏛️ EMSE 4571 / 6571: Intro to Programming for Analytics

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Write your name on the quiz!

Rules:

# Week 12: *Webscraping*

1. Scraping static pages
2. Scraping multiple pages

**BREAK**

3. Using APIs

## Some disclaimers ([here](#) for more details)

You're probably okay if the data is:

- Public
- Non-personal
- Factual

Otherwise, consult a lawyer and / or maybe don't scrape it.

## Terms of service

Generally are not upheld, unless you **need an account to access the data**.

## Copyright

Data is not copyright protected (in the US). But works are. Be careful.

Another good resource:

<https://www.zyte.com/learn/web-scraping-best-practices/>

# Week 12: *Webscraping*

1. HTML basics

1. Scraping static pages

2. Scraping multiple pages

BREAK

3. Using APIs

# HyperText Markup Language

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page title</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id='first'>A heading</h1>
  <p>Some text & <b>some bold text.</b></p>
  <img src='myimg.png' width='100' height='100'>
</body>
```

HTML has a hierarchical structure formed by:

- Start and end **"tags"** (e.g. `<tag>` and `</tag>`)
- Optional attributes (e.g. `id='first'`)
- Contents (everything in between the start and end tag).

# Common tags

- `<h1>` = Header level 1
- `<a>` = [Url](#) link
- `<b>` = **Bold** text
- `<i>` = *Italic* text
- `<p>` = Paragraph
- `<li>` = List item

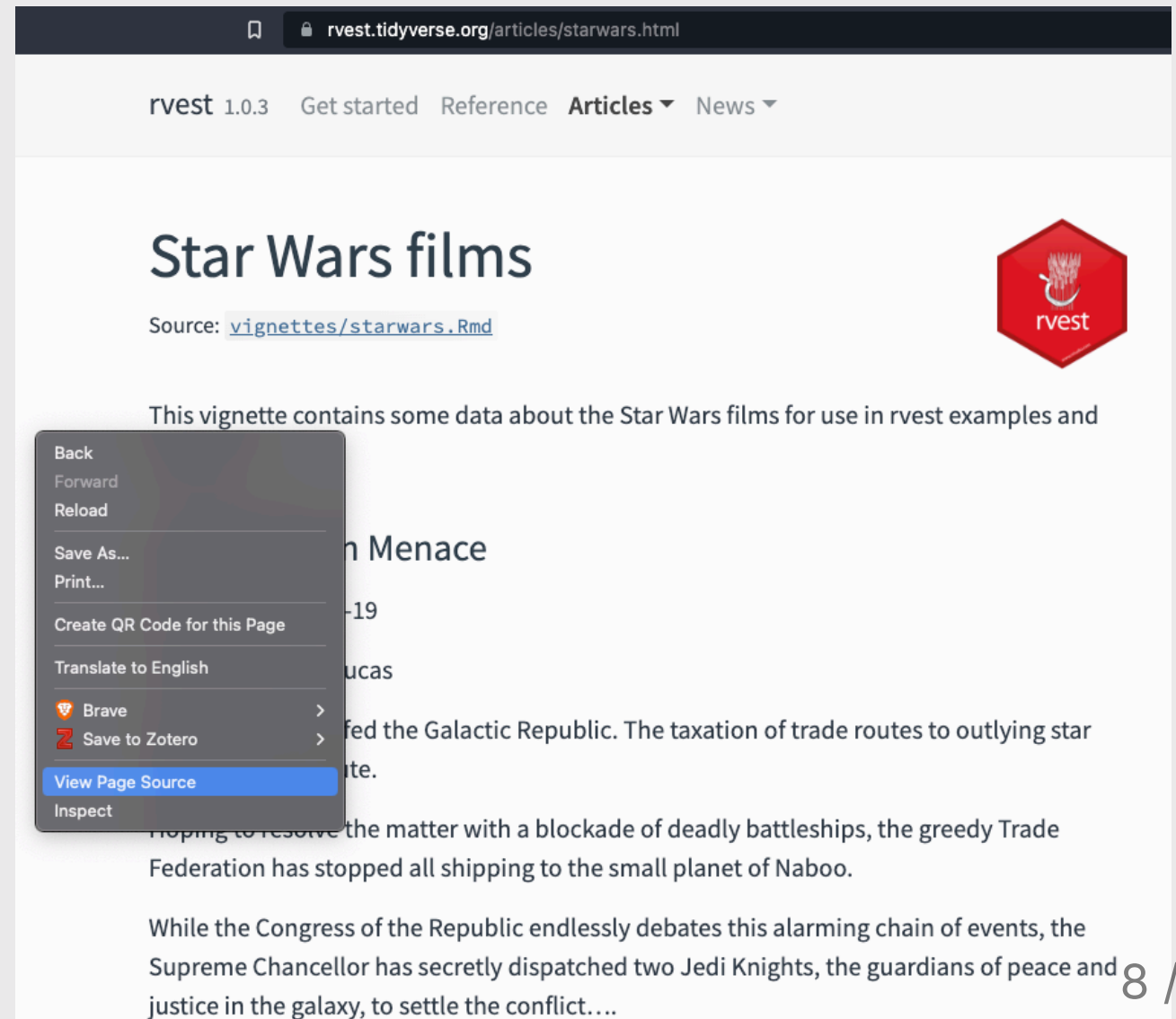
# Attributes

- `id`: Element identifier, e.g.  
`<h1 id='first'>A heading</h1>`
- `class`: Styling class, e.g.  
`<h1 class='header'>A heading</h1>`

# Quick example

- Go [here](https://rvest.tidyverse.org/articles/starwars.html)
- Right-click, select "View Page Source"

<https://rvest.tidyverse.org/articles/starwars.html>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `rvest.tidyverse.org/articles/starwars.html`. The page has a navigation bar with links for `rvest 1.0.3`, `Get started`, `Reference`, `Articles` (selected), and `News`. The main heading is 

## Star Wars films

, with a source attribution: `Source: vignettes/starwars.Rmd`. A red hexagonal logo with the word `rvest` is in the top right. The text below the heading reads: "This vignette contains some data about the Star Wars films for use in rvest examples and". A right-click context menu is open over the text, showing options like `Back`, `Forward`, `Reload`, `Save As...`, `Print...`, `Create QR Code for this Page`, `Translate to English`, `Brave`, `Save to Zotero`, `View Page Source` (highlighted), and `Inspect`. The article content includes the title 

### Star Wars: The Force Awakens

, the subtitle 

#### Star Wars: The Force Awakens

, and the text: "In Menace...-19...ucas...fed the Galactic Republic. The taxation of trade routes to outlying star...te...". The text continues: "Hoping to resolve the matter with a blockade of deadly battleships, the greedy Trade Federation has stopped all shipping to the small planet of Naboo. While the Congress of the Republic endlessly debates this alarming chain of events, the Supreme Chancellor has secretly dispatched two Jedi Knights, the guardians of peace and justice in the galaxy, to settle the conflict...."



# Strategy: Use tags and classes to parse html

source\_code

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page title</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id='first'>A heading</h1>
  <p>Some text &amp; <b>some bold text.</b>
  <img src='myimg.png' width='100' height='100' />
</body>
```

Use {rvest} package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("h1")
```

```
#> {xml_nodeset (1)}
#> [1] <h1 id="first">A heading</h1>
```

# Strategy: Use tags and classes to parse html

source\_code

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page title</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id='first'>A heading</h1>
  <p>Some text &amp; <b>some bold text.</b>
  <img src='myimg.png' width='100' height='100' />
</body>
```

Use {rvest} package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("p")
```

```
#> {xml_nodeset (1)}
#> [1] <p>Some text &amp; <b>some bold text.
```

# Dealing with multiple nodes (bullet list example)

## source\_code

```
<ul>
  <li><b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i></li>
  <li><b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class='weigh
</ul>
```

## Rendered source code (in a browser)

- **C-3PO** is a *droid* that weighs 167 kg
- **R4-P17** is a *droid*
- **R2-D2** is a *droid* that weighs 96 kg
- **Yoda** weighs 66 kg

# Dealing with multiple nodes (bullet list example)

## source\_code

```
<ul>
  <li><b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i></li>
  <li><b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class='weigh
</ul>
```

Use `{rvest}` package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("li")
```

```
#> {xml_nodeset (4)}
#> [1] <li>\n<b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i>
#> [2] <li>\n<b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i>
#> [3] <li>\n<b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i>
#> [4] <li>\n<b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class=
```

# Extract the names with "b"

## source\_code

```
<ul>
  <li><b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i></li>
  <li><b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class='weigh
</ul>
```

## Use {rvest} package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("li") %>%
  html_element("b")
```

```
#> {xml_nodeset (4)}
#> [1] <b>C-3P0</b>
#> [2] <b>R4-P17</b>
#> [3] <b>R2-D2</b>
#> [4] <b>Yoda</b>
```

# Extract the *text* with `html_text2()`

source\_code

```
<ul>
  <li><b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i></li>
  <li><b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class='weigh
</ul>
```

Use `{rvest}` package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("li") %>%
  html_element("b") %>%
  html_text2()
```

```
#> [1] "C-3P0" "R4-P17" "R2-D2" "Yoda"
```

# Extract the weights using `".weight"` class

source\_code

```
<ul>
  <li><b>C-3P0</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>R4-P17</b> is a <i>droid</i></li>
  <li><b>R2-D2</b> is a <i>droid</i> that we
  <li><b>Yoda</b> weighs <span class='weight'
</ul>
```

Use `{rvest}` package to parse html

```
library(rvest)

html <- read_html(source_code)

html %>%
  html_elements("li") %>%
  html_element(".weight") %>%
  html_text2()
```

```
#> [1] "167 kg" NA      "96 kg"  "66 kg"
```

# Putting it together in a data frame

```
library(rvest)

items <- read_html(source_code) %>%
  html_elements("li")
```

```
data <- tibble(
  name = items %>%
    html_element("b") %>%
    html_text2(),
  weight = items %>%
    html_element(".weight") %>%
    html_text2() %>%
    parse_number()
)
```

data

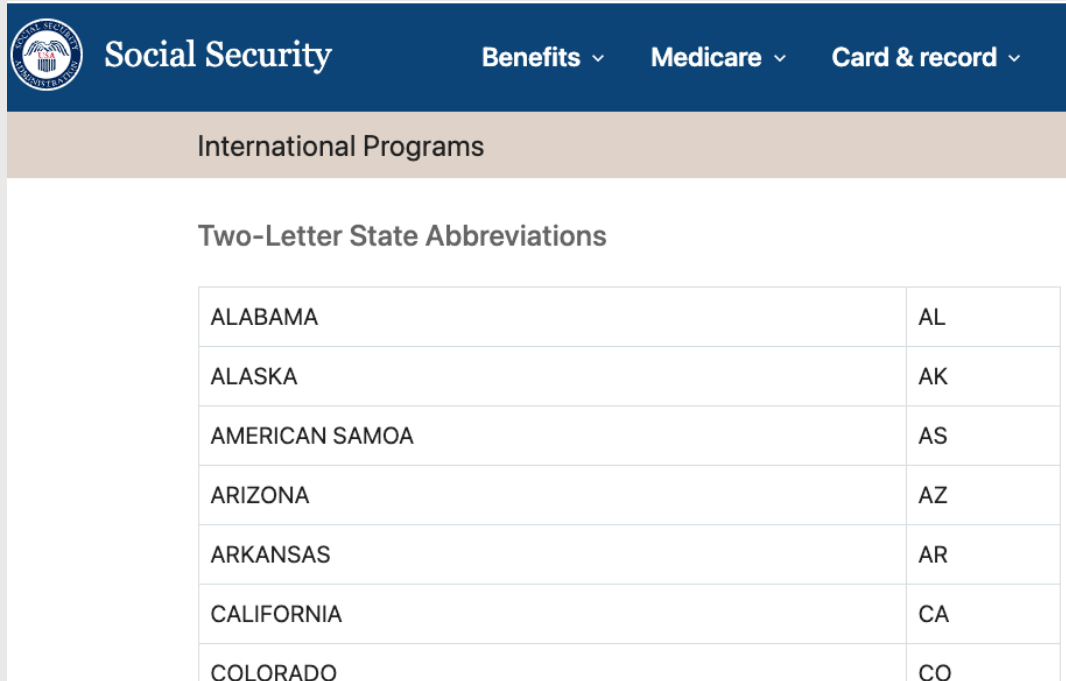
```
#> # A tibble: 4 × 2
#>   name    weight
#>   <chr>    <dbl>
#> 1 C-3P0     167
#> 2 R4-P17     NA
#> 3 R2-D2      96
#> 4 Yoda       66
```



# html\_table() is awesome (if the site uses an HTML table)

Some pages have HTML tables in the source code, e.g.

<https://www.ssa.gov/international/coc-docs/states.html>



The screenshot shows the Social Security Administration's International Programs page. Under the heading "Two-Letter State Abbreviations", there is a table with two columns: the full state name and its two-letter abbreviation. The table lists states from Alabama to Colorado.

Two-Letter State Abbreviations	
ALABAMA	AL
ALASKA	AK
AMERICAN SAMOA	AS
ARIZONA	AZ
ARKANSAS	AR
CALIFORNIA	CA
COLORADO	CO

```
url <- "https://www.ssa.gov/international/coc-docs/states.html"
df <- read_html(url) %>%
  html_table()
```

df

```
#> [[1]]
#> # A tibble: 56 × 2
#>   X1                X2
#>   <chr>            <chr>
#> 1 ALABAMA          AL
#> 2 ALASKA            AK
#> 3 AMERICAN SAMOA   AS
#> 4 ARIZONA           AZ
#> 5 ARKANSAS          AR
#> 6 CALIFORNIA        CA
#> 7 COLORADO          CO
#> 8 CONNECTICUT       CT
#> 9 DELAWARE          DE
#> 10 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DC
#> # i 46 more rows
```

# Find elements with [SelectorGadget](#)

[Home](#) > [Extensions](#) > SelectorGadget



## SelectorGadget

★★★★★ 100



[Developer Tools](#)

100,000+ users

# Find elements with "inspect"

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Schedule a call  
w/Prof. Helveston

Other >

EMSE 4571

Intro to Programming for Analytics

Spring



Look Up "EMSE"

Copy

Search Brave for "EMSE"

Print...

Brave >

Save to Zotero >

**Inspect**

Speech >

Services >

**Department:** [Engineering Management and Systems Engineering @ GWU](#)

**Credits:** 3

**Description:**

This course provides a foundation in programming for analytics using the [R](#) language in comparison to [Python](#). Topics covered include fundamentals of programming (variables, objects, functions, conditionals, loops, strings, testing, and debugging) as well as working with data sets in R and Python (file input/output, data structures, data wrangling).

# Your turn

Scrape data on famous quotes from <http://quotes.toscrape.com/>

Your resulting data frame should have these fields:

- **quote**: The quote
- **author**: The author of the quote
- **about\_url**: The url to the "about" page

```
#> Rows: 10
#> Columns: 3
#> $ quote      <chr> ""The world as we have created it is a process of our thinking. It ca
#> $ author      <chr> "Albert Einstein", "J.K. Rowling", "Albert Einstein", "Jane Austen",
#> $ about_url   <chr> "http://quotes.toscrape.com/author/Albert-Einstein", "http://quotes.t
```

# Week 12: *Webscraping*

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3. Using APIs

What if there is more than one page to scrape?

Use a loop!

# Iterative scraping!

1. Find the url pattern
2. Scrape one page
3. Iteratively scrape each page with `map_df()`

# 1. Find the url pattern

Example: <http://quotes.toscrape.com/>

url to page 2: <http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/2>

Pattern: <http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/> + #

I can *build* the url to any page with `paste()`:

```
root <- "http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/"
page <- 3
url <- paste(root, page, sep = "")
url
```

```
#> [1] "http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/3"
```



## 2. Scrape one page

Build the url to a single page:

```
root <- "http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/"
page <- 3
url <- paste(root, page, sep = "")
url
```

```
#> [1] "http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/3"
```

Scrape the data on that page:

```
quote_nodes <- read_html(url) %>%
  html_elements(".quote")
df <- tibble(
  quote = quote_nodes %>%
    html_element(".text") %>%
    html_text(),
  author = quote_nodes %>%
    html_element(".author") %>%
    html_text(),
  about_url = quote_nodes %>%
    html_element("a") %>%
    html_attr("href")
) %>%
  mutate(about_url = paste0(url, about_url))
```

### 3. Iteratively scrape each page with `map_df()`

Make a function to get data from a page:

```
get_page_data <- function(page) {  
  root <- "http://quotes.toscrape.com/page/"  
  url <- paste(root, page, sep = "")  
  quote_nodes <- read_html(url) %>%  
    html_elements(".quote")  
  df <- tibble(  
    quote = quote_nodes %>%  
      html_element(".text") %>%  
        html_text(),  
    author = quote_nodes %>%  
      html_element(".author") %>%  
        html_text(),  
    about_url = quote_nodes %>%  
      html_element("a") %>%  
        html_attr("href")  
  ) %>%  
    mutate(about_url = paste0(url, about_url))  
  return(df)  
}
```

Iterate with `map_df()`:

```
pages <- 1:10  
df <- map_df(pages, \(x) get_page_data(x))
```

# Your turn

15:00

Template code is provided to scrape data on F1 drivers for the 2024 season from <https://www.formula1.com/en/results/2024/drivers>

Your job is to extend it to scrape the data from seasons 2010 to 2024.

Your final dataset should look like this:

```
#> # A tibble: 6 × 8
#>   year position first    last    abb nationality team      poi
#>   <dbl>    <int> <chr>    <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <chr>    <i
#> 1  2024         1 Max      VerstappenVER <NA>  NED      Red Bull Racing Honda RBPT
#> 2  2024         2 Lando    NorrisNOR     <NA>  GBR      McLaren Mercedes
#> 3  2024         3 Charles LeclercLEC <NA>  MON      Ferrari
#> 4  2024         4 Oscar    PiastriPIA    <NA>  AUS      McLaren Mercedes
#> 5  2024         5 Carlos   SainzSAI      <NA>  ESP      Ferrari
#> 6  2024         6 George   RussellRUS    <NA>  GBR      Mercedes
```

# *Intermission*

05 : 00

# Week 12: *Webscraping*

1. HTML basics

1. Scraping static pages

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BREAK

3. Using APIs

Hopefully you won't need to scrape

# Before you start scraping, ask...

1. Is there a formatted dataset I can download?  
(e.g. see [this page](#))
2. Is there an API I can use?

# Application Programming Interface (API)

A set of defined rules that enable different applications to communicate (and pass data) with each other

**Basically, APIs make it easier to get data from the web**



# APIs use the `url` to "ask" a website for data

**Example:** Stock market prices from <https://www.alphavantage.co/>

API Request:

[https://www.alphavantage.co/query?function=TIME\\_SERIES\\_DAILY&symbol={symbol}&apikey={api\\_key}&datatype=csv](https://www.alphavantage.co/query?function=TIME_SERIES_DAILY&symbol={symbol}&apikey={api_key}&datatype=csv)

- `function`: The time series of your choice
- `symbol`: Stock price symbol (e.g. `NFLX` = Netflix)
- `apikey`: Your API key (have to register to get one)
- `datatype`: `csv` or `json`

# Set up your `.env` file

## 1. Make a `.env` file:

```
# Create an empty .env file  
file.create(".env")
```

## 2. Open the file to edit:

```
# Create an empty .env file  
file.edit(".env")
```

# Store your API key

3. Register for a key here: <https://www.alphavantage.co/support/#api-key>

4. Store your key in the file:

```
ALPHAVANTAGE_API_KEY=ZF33JCWPWWQDX4LW
```

# Get your API key

5. Load your `.env` variables:

```
dotenv::load_dot_env()
```

6. Retrieve your key:

```
api_key <- Sys.getenv("ALPHAVANTAGE_API_KEY")
```

# Using your key to get data

```
api_key <- Sys.getenv("ALPHAVANTAGE_API_KEY")
symbol <- "NFLX" # Netflix

# Build the url data request

url <- paste0(
  "https://www.alphavantage.co/query",
  "?function=TIME_SERIES_DAILY",
  "&symbol=", symbol,
  "&apikey=", api_key,
  "&datatype=csv"
)

# Read in the data

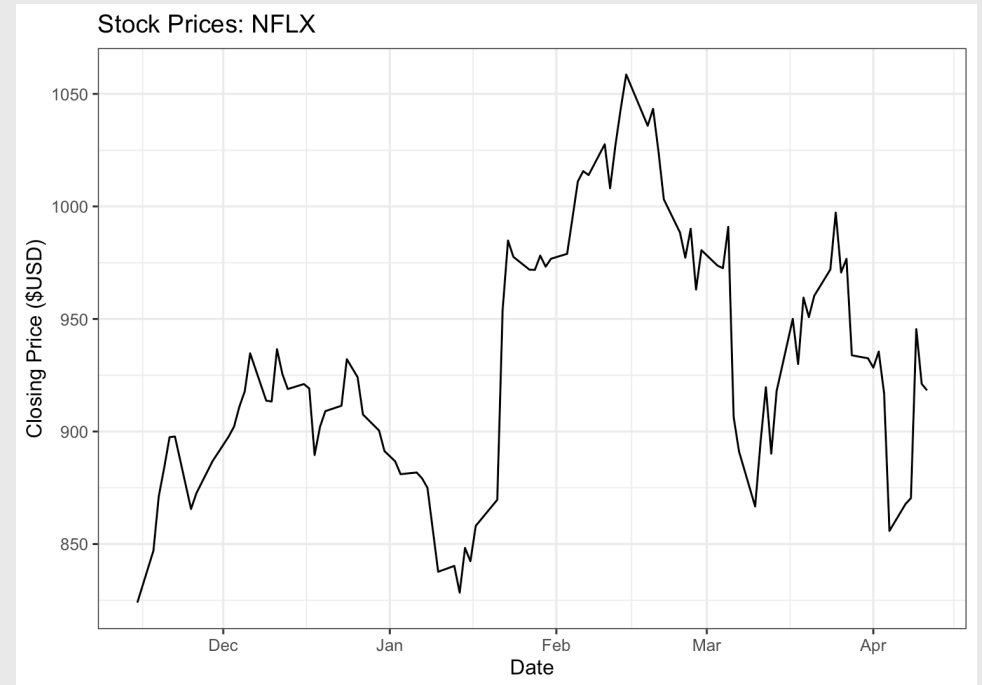
df <- readr::read_csv(url)
```

```
glimpse(df)
```

```
#> Rows: 100
#> Columns: 6
#> $ timestamp <date> 2025-04-11, 2025-
#> $ open      <dbl> 920.000, 931.940,
#> $ high      <dbl> 944.8599, 941.2350
#> $ low       <dbl> 906.6800, 894.0000
#> $ close     <dbl> 918.29, 921.17, 94
#> $ volume    <dbl> 4073638, 5129755,
```

# Using your key to get data

```
df %>%  
  ggplot() +  
  geom_line(  
    aes(  
      x = timestamp,  
      y = close  
    )  
  ) +  
  theme_bw() +  
  labs(  
    x = "Date",  
    y = "Closing Price ($USD)",  
    title = paste0("Stock Prices: ", symbol)  
  )
```



Want something else?

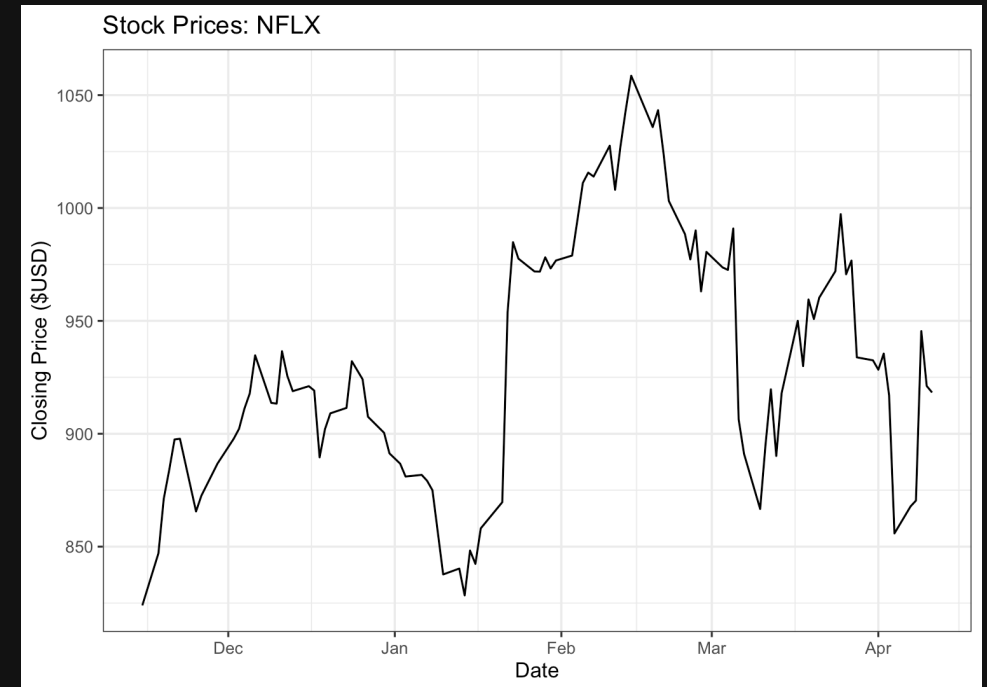
Read the docs!

<https://www.alphavantage.co/documentation/>

# Your turn

20:00

1. Make your .env file:  
`file.create(".env")`
2. Edit your .env file:  
`file.edit(".env")`
3. Register for a key:  
<https://www.alphavantage.co/support/#api-key>
4. Store your key, e.g.  
`ALPHAVANTAGE_API_KEY=ZF33JCWPWWQDX4LW`
5. Load your .env file: `dotenv::load_dot_env()`
6. Load your API key:  
`api_key <- Sys.getenv("ALPHAVANTAGE_API_KEY")`
7. Build the url to request historical stock prices for a stock of your choice
8. Read in the data, then make this a stock plot with ggplot





# HW12