R CASE STUDY: WEB SCRAPING

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I want to take a moment to honor the land in Durham, NC. Duke University sits on the ancestral lands of the



DEMONSTRATION GOALS

- Building on earlier Rfun workshops
- Web scraping is fundamentally a deconstruction process
- Introduce just enough HTML/CSS
- Introduce the library(rvest) package for harvesting websites/HTML
- Tidyverse iteration with purrr::map Point out useful documentation & resources

This is a demonstration of leveraging the Tidyverse. This is not a research design or HTML design



CAVEATS

- You will be as successful as the web author(s) were consistent
- Read and follow the Terms of Use for any target web host
- Read and honor the host's robots.txt | https://www.robotstxt.org
- Always pause to avoid the perception of a Denial of Service (DOS) attack



SCRAPING

Step one: **Gather**

Step two: Crawling

Step three: **Parsing**

ingest web page data for analysis

systematically (iterating) through a website, gathering data from more than one page (URL)

Separating the syntactic elements of a web page into meaningful data

rvest::read_html()

purrr::map()

rvest::html_nodes()
rvest::html_text()
rvest::html_attr()



HTML

Hypter Text Markup Language

HTML + CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

for example: https://www.vondel.humanities.uva.nl/style.css



PROCEDURE

The basic workflow of web scraping is



1. Development

- Import raw HTML of a single target page (page detail: a leaf
- Parse the HTML of the test page and gather specific data
- Check robots.txt and Terms Of Use (TOU)
- In a web browser, manually browse and understand the tar
- Parse the site navigation and develop an iteration plan
- Iterate: orchestrate/automate page crawling
- Perform a dry run with a limited subset of the target web si
- Construct pauses: avoid the posture of a DNS attack

2. Production

• Iterate/Crawlithesite (navigation: branches)



SITE TREE



