

Reading XML

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XML

- · Extensible markup language
- · Frequently used to store structured data
- · Particularly widely used in internet applications
- · Extracting XML is the basis for most web scraping
- · Components
 - Markup labels that give the text structure
 - Content the actual text of the document

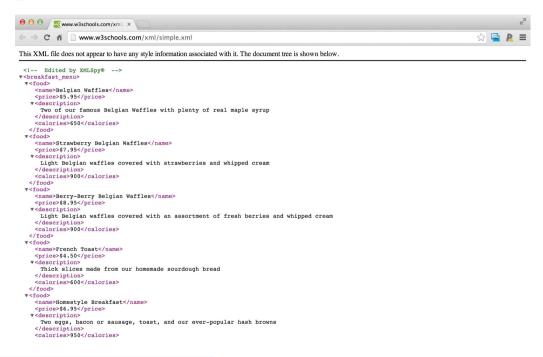
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML

Tags, elements and attributes

- · Tags correspond to general labels
 - Start tags < section >
 - End tags </section>
 - Empty tags <line-break />
- · Elements are specific examples of tags
 - <Greeting> Hello, world </Greeting>
- · Attributes are components of the label
 -
 - <step number="3"> Connect A to B. </step>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML

Example XML file



http://www.w3schools.com/xml/simple.xml

Read the file into R

```
library(XML)
fileUrl <- "http://www.w3schools.com/xml/simple.xml"
doc <- xmlTreeParse(fileUrl,useInternal=TRUE)
rootNode <- xmlRoot(doc)
xmlName(rootNode)</pre>
```

```
[1] "breakfast_menu"
```

```
names(rootNode)
```

```
food food food food food "food" "food" "food" "food" "food" "food"
```

Directly access parts of the XML document

```
rootNode[[1]]
```

```
<food>
    <name>Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$5.95</price>
    <description>Two of our famous Belgian Waffles with plenty of real maple syrup</description>
    <calories>650</calories>
</food>
```

```
rootNode[[1]][[1]]
```

<name>Belgian Waffles

Programatically extract parts of the file

xmlSApply(rootNode,xmlValue)

"Belgian Waffles\$5.95Two of our famous Belgian Waffles with plenty of rea

"Strawberry Belgian Waffles\$7.95Light Belgian waffles covered with strawberries and

"Berry-Berry Belgian Waffles\$8.95Light Belgian waffles covered with an assortment of fresh berries and

"French Toast\$4.50Thick slices made from our homemade so

"Homestyle Breakfast\$6.95Two eggs, bacon or sausage, toast, and our ever-popula

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XPath

- · /node Top level node
- · //node Node at any level
- · node[@attr-name] Node with an attribute name
- · node[@attr-name='bob'] Node with attribute name attr-name='bob'

Information from: http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~statcur/Workshop2/Presentations/XML.pdf

Get the items on the menu and prices

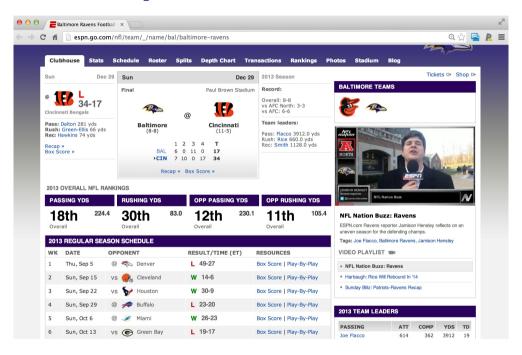
```
xpathSApply(rootNode,"//name",xmlValue)
```

```
[1] "Belgian Waffles""Strawberry Belgian Waffles""Berry-Berry Belgian Waffles"[4] "French Toast""Homestyle Breakfast"
```

```
xpathSApply(rootNode,"//price",xmlValue)
```

```
[1] "$5.95" "$7.95" "$8.95" "$4.50" "$6.95"
```

Another example



http://espn.go.com/nfl/team/_/name/bal/baltimore-ravens

Viewing the source



http://espn.go.com/nfl/team/_/name/bal/baltimore-ravens

Extract content by attributes

```
fileUrl <- "http://espn.go.com/nfl/team/_/name/bal/baltimore-ravens"
doc <- htmlTreeParse(fileUrl,useInternal=TRUE)
scores <- xpathSApply(doc,"//li[@class='score']",xmlValue)
teams <- xpathSApply(doc,"//li[@class='team-name']",xmlValue)
scores</pre>
```

```
[1] "49-27" "14-6" "30-9" "23-20" "26-23" "19-17" "19-16" "24-18" [9] "20-17 OT" "23-20 OT" "19-3" "22-20" "29-26" "18-16" "41-7" "34-17"
```

teams

```
[1] "Denver" "Cleveland" "Houston" "Buffalo" "Miami" "Green Bay"
[7] "Pittsburgh" "Cleveland" "Cincinnati" "Chicago" "New York" "Pittsburgh"
[13] "Minnesota" "Detroit" "New England" "Cincinnati"
```

Notes and further resources

- · Official XML tutorials short, long
- An outstanding guide to the XML package