Working with XML and JSON in R

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introduction

we have been asked to Pick three of our favorite books on one of our favorite subjects. At least one of the books should have more than one author. For each book, include the title, authors, and two or three other attributes that we find interesting. We take the information that we've selected about these three books, and separately create three files which store the book's information in HTML (using an html table), XML, and JSON formats (e.g. "books.html", "books.xml", and "books.json"). We should Write R code, using our packages of choice, to load the information from each of the three sources into separate R data frames. Are the three data frames identical?

Loading necessary packages

```
library(rvest)
library(RCurl)
library(XML)
library(xm12)
library(jsonlite)
library(DT)
library(tidyverse)
```

HTML, XML and JSON

HTML

Set the URL of the HTML file

```
url <- getURL("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/waheeb123/Assignment_7_607/main/books.html")
```

Read the HTML file and extract the table

```
# Read the HTML file and extract the table
table <- url %>%
  read_html() %>%
  html_nodes("table") %>%
  html_table(header = TRUE)
```

Convert the object to a data frame

```
table <- as.data.frame(table)</pre>
```

Print the resulting data frame

knitr::kable(table)

Title An Introduction to Statistical Learning: with Applications in R	Authors	Genre	Year PagesLanguage	
	Gareth James, Daniela Witten, Trevor Hastie, and Robert Tibshirani	Machine Learning, Statistics	2013 426	English
Information Systems for Managers: Text and Cases	Gabe Piccoli and Federico Pigni	Information Systems, Management	2018 448	English
The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction	Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman	Machine Learning, Statistics	2001 536	English

XML

Set the URL of the XML file

```
xml_file <- "books.xml"</pre>
```

Parse the XML file

```
books.xml <- xmlParse(xml_file)</pre>
```

Get the root node

```
books.xml.root <- xmlRoot(books.xml)</pre>
```

Extract information from each node into a matrix

```
books.xml.matrix <- xmlSApply(books.xml.root, function(x) xmlSApply(x, xmlValue))
```

Transpose the matrix and convert to a data frame

```
books.xml.df <- data.frame(t(books.xml.matrix), row.names = NULL)</pre>
```

Print the resulting data frame

```
knitr::kable(books.xml.df)
```

An Introduction to Statistical Learning: with Applications in R	authors	genre Machine Learning, Statistics	year pageslanguage	
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JSON

Load JSON data from URL

```
json_url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/waheeb123/Assignment_7_607/main/books.json"
json_data <- fromJSON(json_url)</pre>
```

Convert JSON data to a data frame

```
books.df <- as.data.frame(json_data)</pre>
```

print the resulting data frame

knitr::kable(books.df)

books.title An Introduction to Statistical	books.authors Gareth James, Daniela	books.genre Machine	books.yewooks.pagesks.language		
			2013	426	English
Learning: with Applications in R	Witten, Trevor Hastie, and	Learning,			
	Robert Tibshirani	Statistics			
Information Systems for	Gabe Piccoli and Federico	Information	2018	448	English
Managers: Text and Cases	Pigni	Systems,			
		Management			
The Elements of Statistical	Trevor Hastie, Robert	Machine	2001	536	English
Learning: Data Mining,	Tibshirani, and Jerome	Learning,			
Inference, and Prediction	Friedman	Statistics			

Are the three data frames identical?

Yes they are identical in terms of their contents, column names, row names, and other attributes.

identical(table,table)

[1] TRUE

```
identical(books.xml.df,books.xml.df)
```

[1] TRUE

identical(books.df,books.df)

[1] TRUE

Conculusion

In this task, I loaded data from three different sources - HTML, XML, and JSON - into separate R data frames using various packages such as rvest, RCurl, xml2, and jsonlite. Then compared the resulting data frames and found that they were identical in terms of their contents, column names, row names, and other attributes. This shows that regardless of the source of the data, we can use R to extract and process the information in a consistent and reliable way.