

Package ‘rdomains’

August 11, 2020

Title Get the Category of Content Hosted by a Domain

Version 0.1.9

Description Get the category of content hosted by a domain. Use Shallalist <<http://shalla.de/>>, Virustotal (which provides access to lots of services) <<https://www.virustotal.com/>>, Alexa <<https://aws.amazon.com/awis/>>, DMOZ <<https://curlie.org/>>, University Domain list <<https://github.com/Hipo/university-domains-list>> or validated machine learning classifiers based on Shallalist data to learn about the kind of content hosted by a domain.

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports Matrix, urltools, glmnet, stats, methods, XML, httr, xml2, curl, virustotal, aws.alex, rlang, jsonlite, devtools

Suggests testthat, rmarkdown, knitr (>= 1.11), lintr

VignetteBuilder knitr

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-08-11 16:20:08 UTC

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rdomains-package	<i>rdomains: Classify Domains by their Content</i>
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Description

Want to know what kind of content is carried on a domain? Get the results quickly using rdomains. The package provides access to virustotal API, shalla, brightcloud, aws, and validated ML model based off shallalist data to predict content of a domain.

To learn how to use rdomains, see this vignette: [../doc/rdomains.html](https://github.com/themains/keyword_porn/blob/master/doc/rdomains.html).

Author(s)

Gaurav Sood

adult_ml1_cat	<i>Probability that Domain Hosts Adult Content Based on features of Domain Name and Suffix alone.</i>
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Description

Uses a validated ML model that uses keywords in the domain name and suffix to predict probability that the domain hosts adult content. For more information see https://github.com/themains/keyword_porn

Usage

```
adult_ml1_cat(domains = NULL)
```

Arguments

domains required; string; vector of domain names

Value

data.frame with original list and content category of the domains

Examples

```
## Not run:  
adult_ml1_cat("http://www.google.com")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

alexa_cat	<i>Get Category from Alexa</i>
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Description

Get the Access Key ID and Secret Access Key by logging into <https://console.aws.amazon.com/>, clicking on the username followed by security credentials. Either pass the access key and secret or set two environmental variables `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`. These environment variables persist within a R session.

Usage

```
alexa_cat(domain = NULL, key = NULL, secret = NULL)
```

Arguments

domain	domain name
key	Alexa Access Key ID
secret	Alexa Secret Access Key

Value

data.frame with 2 columns Title and AbsolutePath

References

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AlexaWebInfoService/latest/>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
alexa_cat(domain = "http://www.google.com")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

brightcloud_cat	<i>Get Category from Brightcloud</i>
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Description

Returns category of content from Brightcloud

Usage

```
brightcloud_cat(domain = NULL, key = NULL, secret = NULL)
```

Arguments

domain	domain name
key	brightcloud API consumer key
secret	brightcloud API consumer secret

Details

Get the API Consumer Key and Secret from <http://www.brightcloud.com/>.

Value

named list

References

<http://www.brightcloud.com/>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
brightcloud_cat("http://www.google.com", key = "XXXX", secret = "XXXX")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dmoz_cat	<i>Get Category from DMOZ</i>
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Description

Fetches category (or categories) of content hosted by a domain according to DMOZ. The function checks if path to the DMOZ file is provided by the user. If not, it looks for `dmoz_domain_category.csv` in the working directory. It also returns results for prominent subdomains.

Usage

```
dmoz_cat(domains = NULL, use_file = NULL)
```

Arguments

domains	vector of domain names
use_file	path to the dmoz file, which can be downloaded using get_dmoz_data

Value

data.frame with original list and content category of the domain

Examples

```
## Not run:  
dmoz_cat(domains = "http://www.google.com")  
dmoz_cat(domains = c("http://www.google.com", "http://plus.google.com"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

get_alex_data	<i>Get Alexa Traffic Data</i>
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Description

Get Top 1M most visited domains list from Alexa. These data can be used to weight the classification error.

Usage

```
get_alex_data(outdir = ".", overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

outdir	Optional; folder to which you want to save the file; Default is same folder
overwrite	Optional; default is FALSE. If TRUE, the file is overwritten.

References

<https://aws.amazon.com/marketplace/pp/B07QK2XWNV>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
get_alex_data()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

get_dmoz_data	<i>Get DMOZ Data</i>
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Description

Downloads, unzips and saves archived version of the DMOZ data. For more details, check: <https://github.com/themains/rdomains/tree/master/data-raw/dmoz/>

Usage

```
get_dmoz_data(outdir = ".", overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

outdir	Optional; folder to which you want to save the file; Default is same folder
overwrite	Optional; default is FALSE. If TRUE, the file is overwritten.

References

<http://dmoztools.net>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
get_dmoz_data()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

get_shalla_data	<i>Get Shalla Data</i>
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Description

Downloads, unzips and saves the latest version of shallalist data. By default, saves shalla data as shalla_domain_category.csv.

Usage

```
get_shalla_data(outdir = "./", overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

outdir	Optional; folder to which you want to save the file; Default is same folder
overwrite	Optional; default is FALSE. If TRUE, the file is overwritten.

References

<http://www.shallalist.de/>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
get_shalla_data()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

glm_shalla	<i>ML Model</i>
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Description

ML Model

Usage

```
glm_shalla
```

Format

A list

Author(s)

Gaurav Sood

Source

ML model based on shallalist using keywords and domain suffixes,

not_news

Classify News and Non-News Based on keywords in the URL

Description

Based on a slightly amended version of the regular expression used to classify news, and non-news in: “Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook” by Bakshy, Messing, and Adamic. Science. 2015.

Usage

```
not_news(url_list = NULL)
```

Arguments

url_list vector of URLs

Details

Amendment: sport rather than sports

URL containing any of the following words is classified as soft news: "sport|entertainment|arts|fashion|style|lifestyle|leisure|ce

URL containing any of following words is classified as hard news: "politi|usnews|world|national|state|elect|vote|govern|campa

Note that it is based on patterns existing in a small set of domains. See paper for details.

Value

data.frame with 3 columns: url, not_news, news

References

<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/348/6239/1130>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
not_news("http://www.bbc.com/sport")  
not_news(c("http://www.bbc.com/sport", "http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/politics/"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

shalla_cat	<i>Get Category from Shallalist</i>
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Description

Fetches category of content hosted by a domain according to Shalla. The function checks if path to the shalla file is provided by the user. If not, it looks for shalla_domain_category.csv in the working directory.

Usage

```
shalla_cat(domains = NULL, use_file = NULL)
```

Arguments

domains	vector of domain names
use_file	path to the latest shallalist file downloaded using get_shalla_data

Value

data.frame with original list and content category of the domain

Examples

```
## Not run:  
shalla_cat(domains = "http://www.google.com")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

uni_cat	<i>Get Category from University Domain List</i>
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Description

Fetches university domain json from: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Hipo/university-domains-list/master/world_universities_and_domains.json

Usage

```
uni_cat(domains = NULL)
```

Arguments

domains	vector of domain names
---------	------------------------

Value

data.frame with original list and all the other columns from the university json

Examples

```
## Not run:  
uni_cat(domains = "http://www.google.com")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

virustotal_cat	<i>Get Category from Virustotal</i>
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Description

Returns category of content from 6 major services including: BitDefender, Dr. Web, Alexa (DMOZ), Google, Websense, and Trendmicro. Not all services will have categories for all the domains. When the categories are not returned for a particular domain, we return a NA.

Usage

```
virustotal_cat(domain = NULL, apikey = NULL)
```

Arguments

domain	domain name
apikey	virustotal API key

Details

Get the API Access Key from <http://www.virustotal.com/>. Either pass the API Key to the function or set the environmental variable: VirustotalToken. Environment variables persist within a R session.

Value

data.frame with 7 columns: domain, bitdefender, dr_web, alexa, google, websense, trendmicro

References

<https://www.virustotal.com/en/documentation/public-api/>

Examples

```
## Not run:  
virustotal_cat("http://www.google.com")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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