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Preface

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2nd Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Technology and Engineering 2019

Preface

On behalf of the organizing committee of 2nd Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Technology and Engineering (TICATE) 2019, I would like to welcome all delegates to Jakarta, Indonesia with great pleasure. Being held from November 21 to 22, 2019 at Campus I- Jl. Letjen. S. Parman No. 1, Jakarta, the international conference is organized by Universitas Tarumanagara (UNTAR) and technically sponsored by IOP Publisher.

TICATE 2019 has attracted many academicians, scientists, engineers, postgraduates and other professionals from many countries. This conference accepted 215 papers from 7 different countries, those are Australia, Taiwan, India, Malaysia, Japan, Peru and Indonesia. The aim of the conference is to promote exchange of ideas among engineers, researchers, and scientists active in the related areas of technology and engineering.

Our special thank goes to our Rector, Prof. Dr. Agustinus Purna Irawan, who has initiate this international conference, to our Plenary Speakers, Dr.-Ing. Joewono Prasetyo from Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Tjokorda Gde Tirta Nindhia from Udayana University, Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Srikantappa A.S. from Cauvery Institute of Technology, India, and Prof. Dr. Mohd. Zulkifli Abdullah from Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia, and Prof. Yasuyuku Nemoto, Ph.D. from Ashikaga University, Japan.

Our special thank also goes to Tarzan Photo and PT. Astaguna Wisesa as our patrons. Also to all individuals and organizations such as the members of international editorial board, the conference organizers, the reviewers and the authors, for their contribution in making TICATE 2019 as a successful international conference and a memorable gathering event. I am also grateful for the support of publication service of IOP Publisher. We hope that the conference could present you wonderful memories to bring home in addition to new insights and friendship congregated during the event.

We truly value your participation and support for the conference. We hope that you will enjoy TICATE 2019 and culture and tradition in Jakarta.

Dr. Hugeng, S.T., M.T. (SMIEEE)



2nd TICATE 2019
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Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta

Supporting Institution

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Peer review statement

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Peer review statement

All papers published in this volume of *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* have been peer reviewed through processes administered by the proceedings Editors. Reviews were conducted by expert referees to the professional and scientific standards expected of a proceedings journal published by IOP Publishing.



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Comments Scraping Application For Review Youtube Content

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COMMENTS SCRAPING APPLICATION FOR REVIEW YOUTUBE CONTENT

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Abstract. YouTube is one of social media that allows people to upload, view, and share videos through website. YouTube's mission statement is to give everyone a voice and show them the world. Through YouTube, people can express their voices or show their creativity effortlessly. YouTube provides service for users to give opinions through comment section. The comments of users can be used to decide either the video has good ratings or not. Web Scraping can be used to take the comments of users from comment section. Web Scraping is a method to take some information from website by extracting data through tags in html. By inspecting code the YouTube website, the information of comments is contained in 'ytd-comment-thread-renderer'. Information of comments is divided into reviewer and content of comments. Reviewer's information is contained in id 'author-text' and the content is in 'content-text'.

1. Introduction

In the new era of globalization, business's competitions are likely increased, both in national and international. It affects the company to think about how to promote products or services in creative and innovative way. One of the ways to promote products or services is promoting some contents through social media.

YouTube is one of the social media that is popular nowadays. Lembaga riset pasar statista predicts that the users of YouTube will reach around 1.8 billion in 2021 [1]. YouTube's mission statement is to give everyone a voice and show them the world. Through YouTube, people can express their voices or show their creativity effortlessly. People can involve indirectly in YouTube by viewing the videos, giving comments, and sharing the videos to another people. By the advantages of YouTube, company decide to do promotion through YouTube. The promotions are shared by video that has a good content inside.

Company can get the feedback for users by seeing the comments of users in the comment section. The comments can be used to decide either the content of video has good ratings of not. Checking the comments one by one in the comment section will take a long time, so there is a need to scrap all of the comments and use it to do some predictions. Scraping the comments in YouTube can be done by web scraping method. Web Scraping is a method to take some information from website by extracting data through tags in HTML. Web Scraping can be done by inspecting the code of YouTube and see position of the information that will be taken from it. The reviewer and the comments from You Tube will be extracted from web.

Anand, Kedar, and Shweta [2] use web scraping method to mine information from different and unstructured websites and transform it into a comprehensible structure like spreadsheets, database, or



comma-separated values (CSV) file. The data such as item pricing, stock pricing, reports, market pricing, and product details can be used to take effective decisions in business process.

Ahmat, Leon, and Suryayusra [3] use web scraping to make an application for searching scientific article. The application is run by inputting the keywords and the machine will search the information through some portals, such as Garuda, ISJD, and Google Scholar. The machine will show the information if the keywords are matching with the data in database. If the machine did not find the keywords then it will show “the information are not found”

Susan Li [4] uses web scraping to get hotel reviews in Trip Advisor. The reviews can be used to do a sentiment analysis. Sentiment analysis can decide the voice of customer materials that comes from reviews or survey responses. Mahek, Ricky, and Nishil [5] uses web scraping to get reviews of different mobile company such as Apple, Samsung, and Oneplus. The reviews are likely consist of “not Satisfied and satisfied” reviews. The reviews are classified based on keywords, ratings, and emotions that decide the final review score of the products.

In this research we build a system that is used dynamically to scrap and clean text data from the YouTube automatically. The system is equipped with a validation function that can be used as a form to carry out the comment validation process. The result of this application is to prepare comment data for analysis in the opinion mining process.

2. Methodology

The method in this research is the waterfall method in the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) which is one of the methods of making application programs. SDLC consists of planning, system analysis, system design, system development, system testing by researchers and maintenance. The stages used in this research are the stages in text processing from web that pay attention to the web structure in crawling and scraping.

2.1. YouTube

YouTube is a media for uploading videos and sharing information in the form of videos [6]. YouTube provides a commentary column for comments on shared videos. YouTube is often used as a place to market products and get opinions through the number of likes or comments written by readers. In the Figure 1 we can see video about Samsung note 10 and at figure 2 we can see review from people.



Figure 1. Video about product



Figure 2. Review product from reader

YouTube service provides a column for writing comments that can contain opinions. But sometimes, the word is not an opinion but only meaningless term. In the comments column, other readers can reply the comment to indicate whether they agree or not, or add other comments. The sentence in this comment can also not be related and not mutually supportive. Language inconsistency, inaccuracy in the form of the comment sentence requires validation from humans so that the data entered for analysis is the right data in the form of comments rather than others

In principle, opinions on YouTube are almost similar to opinions on blogs. Where on the blog there is also a comment column that can be used by users to write opinions about the writings listed by the author. On YouTube the comment service is limited in character length. An opinion can be considered as one large document that contains many contents or as a small document that contain one content [7].

Unlike collections from news sources where each document is written briefly and contains topics related to the writing, a comment post is usually slightly improved and tends to be irregular. In the use of comment words for example the word "sedap" is written as "sedaaap", so that the detection of opinion words becomes more difficult. In addition the comments writing page often contains comments that can extend the writing without adding text related to the topic being discussed. Comments collection is also vulnerable to spam content in the form of spam blogs (splogs) and irrelevant comments [7].

2.2. Web HTML Structure

HTML is an abbreviation of Hypertext Markup Language is a script for compiling Web documents [16]. HTML documents are stored in regular text format and contain tags that instruct the web browser to execute the specified commands. The basic structure of an HTML document can be seen in Figure 3. The structure HTML consists of Tag, Element and Attribute.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Di sini Judul Dokumen HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  Disini penulisan informasi Web
</body>
</html>
```

Figure 3. HTML Structure

On YouTube it also consists of existing structures in HTML. In figure 4, we can see comments that are visible on the web. But when the source is seen the form consists of html structure. So we must create application that only takes comments without taking other data that is not needed. Some of comments not only consist of letters but can contain images. The sentence "ya ampun senyumnya nic itu sumpah ya bikin meleleh....☺☺☺☺☺" consist of emoticon so the comment must be cleaned up before it can be processed in opinion mining.



Figure 4. Example of YouTube comment

3. Result

This research makes a comment scraping program on YouTube by using the PHP and HTML programming languages. This name of this application is “Rukomindo” (Pengeruk Komentar Indonesia) equipped with a validation function. The goal of this application is scrap the comment, clean the comment, validation the comment and prepare comment data for analysis. The program consists of 5 main modules namely scraping module, comment results, validation process, and summary of comments validation.

At figure 5, we can see interface of scraping module. At scraping module, we only copy paste the link of YouTube video that we will scrap. We can see the video and the application will automatically take out the comment. User can arrange what they want to scrap, comment only or comment with all replies.



Figure 5. Interface Scraping Module

After put the YouTube link, next step is see the comment result. We can see the comment result at figure 6. There are lists comment that already represent in table format. We can validation the comment and prepare for analysis step. We only save the comment without the name ID who wrote of comment.

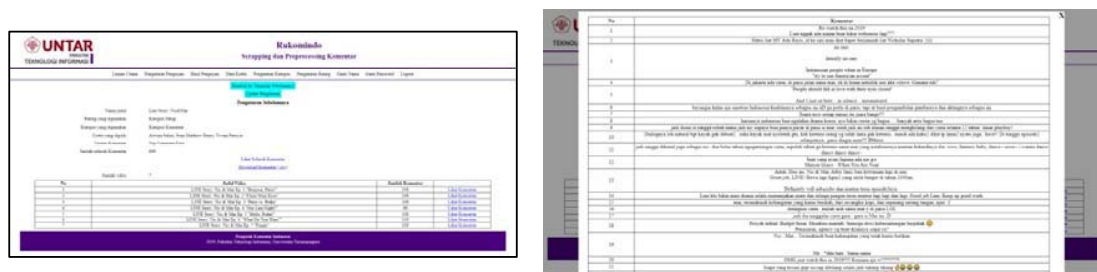


Figure 6. Interface Comment Result

At figure 7 we can see interface of validation process. We can arrange how many validators will give voting for each comment. In the end user will make decision is the comment is opinion or not. User will prepare the data separate the sentence that not consists of statement or opinion. Only opinion will be used for sentiment analysis.

No	Komentar	Ya	Tidak	Valid
1	Re-watch this on 2019 Line nggak ada matan buat bikin webseries lag???	0	3	☐ Ya ☒ Tidak
2	Habis liat MV Adu Rayu, jd ke sini mau ikut baper berjamaah liat Nicholas Saputra :)))	2	1	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
3	Di jakarta ada cinta, di paris jalan sama mar, eh di hutan mbrbik asti aka velove. Gimana tuh?	0	3	☐ Ya ☒ Tidak
4	bayangin kalau aja sinetron Indonesia kualitasnya sebagus ini xD ga perlu di paris, tapi at least pengambilan gambarnya dan aktingnya sebagus ini	3	0	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
5	harusnya indonesia bisa ngalahin drama korea. ayo bikin cerita yg bagus..... banyak artis bagus nie	1	2	☐ Ya ☒ Tidak
6	Suara nico setiap narasi itu juara bang!!!	2	1	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
7	"People should fall in love with their eyes closed"	3	0	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
8	And I just sit here... in silence... mesmerized.	3	0	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
9	jadi disini si rangga rubah nama jadi nic supaya bisa punya pacar di paris si mar. oohh jadi ini toh alasan rangga menghilang dari cinta selama 12 tahun. dasar play-by!	2	1	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak
10	Dialognya loh natural bgt kayak gak dibuat2. suka kayak asal nyeleak gtu, kek ketemu orang yg udah lama gak ketemu. masih ada kakak2 dikot tp lama2 nyatu juga. kece!! Di tunggu episode2 selanjutnya. paris dingin men!!! Ebbnrr	2	1	☒ Ya ☐ Tidak

Figure 7. Interface validation process

After validation process, we can see at figure 8 the summary of validation process. We can download recapitulation from validation process. So we can prepare the data for another process like sentiment analysis or mining process.

No	Nama Coder	Jumlah telah divalidasi	Jumlah telah dikategori	Jumlah telah dirating	Lihat Hasil Coder
1	Alberta Salas	0	0	0	Lihat Hasil Coder
2	Sean Matthew Henry	0	0	0	Lihat Hasil Coder
3	Vivian Patricia	699	170	0	Lihat Hasil Coder

Figure 8. Interface Summary of Comment Validation

4. Conclusion

In this research a scraping application has been built to obtain comment data on YouTube. This application can be used to pull comments from a video and provide validation for these comments. So the results of comments that have been collected can be used for mining or further analysis. This application helps users in taking comments from YouTube movies just by filling in the links from the desired YouTube.

This application has been used by the management team who wants to process the film data of Nic and Mar 7 episodes and obtained 699 comments from the video. The research team from the management faculty has also tried to provide validation for the comments in the film.

For further research we will try to create scraping for another social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and etc. After create scraping, this application must develop for pre-processing step, like separate reply and real comment, separate which negative and positive comment or save the account id to evaluate hoax or non-hoax comment.

5. Acknowledgments

We would like to gratitude to DPPM Untar, for funding this research. Thank you to research assistant that carries out this research. And we would like to thank to Dr. Cokki from Economics Faculty Untar who used our application for their research.

6. References

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SJR

The SJR is a size-independent prestige indicator that ranks journals by their 'average prestige per article'. It is based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'. SJR is a measure of scientific influence of journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from It measures the scientific influence of the average article in a journal, it expresses how central to the global scientific discussion an average article of the journal is.

Year	SJR
2010	0.179
2011	0.230
2012	0.188

Citations per document

This indicator counts the number of citations received by documents from a journal and divides them by the total number of documents published in that journal. The chart shows the evolution of the average number of times documents published in a journal in the past two, three and four years have been cited in the current year. The two years line is equivalent to journal impact factor TM (Thomson Reuters) metric.

Cites per document Year Value

Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2009	0.000
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2010	0.272
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2011	0.383
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2012	0.311
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2013	0.392
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2014	0.375
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2015	0.425
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2016	0.496
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2017	0.559
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2018	0.551
Cites / Doc. (4 years)	2019	0.572
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2009	0.000
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2010	0.272
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2011	0.383
Cites / Doc. (3 years)	2012	0.311

Total Cites Self-Cites

Evolution of the total number of citations and journal's self-citations received by a journal's published documents during the three previous years. Journal Self-citation is defined as the number of citation from a journal citing article to articles published by the same journal.

Cites	Year	Value
Self Cites	2009	0
Self Cites	2010	0
Self Cites	2011	1
Self Cites	2012	23
Self Cites	2013	24

External Cites per Doc Cites per Doc

Evolution of the number of total citation per document and external citation per document (i.e. journal self-citations removed) received by a journal's published documents during the three previous years. External citations are calculated by subtracting the number of self-citations from the total number of citations received by the journal's documents.

Cites	Year	Value
External Cites per document	2009	0
External Cites per document	2010	0.272
External Cites per document	2011	0.379
External Cites per document	2012	0.388

 % International Collaboration

International Collaboration accounts for the articles that have been produced by researchers from several countries. The chart shows the ratio of a journal's documents signed by researchers from more than one country; that is including more than one country address.

Year **International Collaboration**

2009	21.11
2010	39.24
2011	14.75
2012	25.38
2013	10.70

 Citable documents Non-citable documents

Not every article in a journal is considered primary research and therefore "citable", this chart shows the ratio of a journal's articles including substantial research (research articles, conference papers and reviews) in three year windows vs. those documents other than research articles, reviews and conference papers.

Documents **Year** **Value**

Non-citable documents	2009	0
Non-citable documents	2010	7
Non-citable documents	2011	11
Non-citable documents	2012	51
Non-citable documents	2013	72

 Cited documents Uncited documents

Ratio of a journal's items, grouped in three years windows, that have been cited at least once vs. those not cited during the following year.

Documents **Year** **Value**

Uncited documents	2009	0
Uncited documents	2010	144
Uncited documents	2011	195
Uncited documents	2012	855
Uncited documents	2013	1102
Uncited documents	2014	1552



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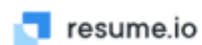
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S

syafriyudin 4 weeks ago

is The journal IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering in the scopus index

reply



Melanie Ortiz 4 weeks ago

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Team

Dear Syafriyudin,

Thank you very much for your comment.

All the metadata have been provided by Scopus /Elsevier in their last update sent to SCImago, including the Coverage's period data. The SJR for 2019 was updated on June 2020, 11. We suggest you consult the Scopus database directly to see the current index status as SJR is a static image of Scopus, which is changing every day.

Best Regards, SCImago Team

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F

Fouad Fadhil Al-Qaim 1 month ago

Dear Sir/Madam

May I know this Journal whether Q1, Q2,Q3 or Q4? Actually, there is no any quarter reported here.

Thank you

reply



Melanie Ortiz 4 weeks ago

Dear Fouad,

Thank you for contacting us. We calculate the SJR data for all the publication's types, but the Quartile's data are only calculated for Journals.

Best regards, SCImago Team

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Team

SCImago
Team

R

Raj kamal 1 month ago

IOP is whether scopus indexed

reply



Melanie Ortiz 1 month ago

Dear Raj,

Thank you very much for your comment.

All the metadata have been provided by Scopus /Elsevier in their last update sent to SCImago, including the Coverage's period data. The SJR for 2019 was updated on June 2020, 11. We suggest you consult the

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Scopus database directly to see the current index status as SJR is a static image of Scopus, which is changing every day.

Best Regards, SCImago Team

SCImago
Team

R

ramanathan venkatachalam 2 months ago

What is impact factor of IOP Conf. Series: Materials Science and Engineering

reply



Melanie Ortiz 2 months ago

Dear Ramanathan, thank you very much for your comment.
SCImago Journal and Country Rank uses Scopus data, our impact indicator is the SJR. Check out our web to localize the journal. We suggest you consult the Journal Citation Report for other indicators (like Impact Factor) with a Web of Science data source. Best Regards, SCImago Team

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A

Abbas Al-Hdabi 4 months ago

Dear Elena
I hope that you are very well and will be safe within Corona virus crises.
Please let me know when you issue the new journal classification i.e. Q1, q2 ... and what is your strategy for your update.
My query is a general one not regarding IOP publications.

Kind regards and stay safe

Abbas

reply



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Melanie Ortiz 4 months ago

Dear Abbas,
Thank you for contacting us. Our data come from Scopus, they annually send us an update of the data. This update is sent to us around April / May every year. Thus, the indicators for 2019 will be available in June 2020. Best Regards, SCImago Team

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Team



Boumediene sadoun 4 months ago

Hello
I want to know what is the value of impact factor of 2019.
Also, is the nature of publishing in this journal considered as an article or a processing?
In addition to this, can we take PhDs in this journal?

reply



SCImago
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Melanie Ortiz 4 months ago

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PARU 6 months ago

IOP CONFERENCE SERIES A BOOK OR JOURNAL.

reply



SCImago
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Melanie Ortiz 6 months ago

Dear Paru,
Thank you for contacting us.
SJR is a portal with scientometric indicators of journals indexed in Scopus. All the data have been provided By Scopus /Elsevier and SCImago doesn't have the authority over this data which are property of Scopus/Elsevier. SCImago has a signed agreement that limits our performance to the generation of scientometric indicators derived from the metadata sent in the last update. Apparently, Scopus has categorized this publication in "Conference and Proceedings" section. We suggest you to contact with Scopus support regarding this request:
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SCImago Team

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Team



Hebatalrahman Hebatalrahman 6 months ago

please what is value can express impact factor for IOP conference series material science and engineering

reply



SCImago
Team

Melanie Ortiz 6 months ago

Dear Hebatalrahman, thank you very much for your comment.
SCImago Journal and Country Rank uses Scopus data, our impact indicator is the SJR. Check out our web to localize the journal. We suggest you to consult the Journal Citation Report for other indicators (like Impact Factor) with a Web of Science data source. Best Regards, SCImago Team

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Andrei 7 months ago

No me carga el cuartil, saben porqué se debe eso?

reply



Melanie Ortiz 7 months ago

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Dear Andrei,

Thank you for contacting us. We calculate the SJR data for all the publication types, but the Quartile data are only calculated for Journal type's publications. Best regards, SCImago Team

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I want know that is Elsevier a publisher of this journal?

reply



MADHU LATA BHARTI 9 months ago

please tell me if this journal is ugc listed, if it is, what is its ugc approval number?

reply



Ondrej 9 months ago

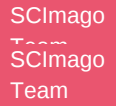
Madhu means if the journal is approved and listed in University Grants Commission of India. It is possible to find it out here (after registration):

<https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/site/website/index.aspx>

However, IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, is not, in fact, journal, but it collects proceedings from conferences, not journal articles. Still, the good thing is that IOP CS is WOS, Scopus (SJR) indexed. Generally, IOP publishing house is fair and reliable institution.



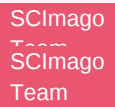
Melanie Ortiz 9 months ago



Dear user, thanks for your participation! Best Regards, SCImago Team



Melanie Ortiz 9 months ago



Dear Madhu, could you please expand your comment? Best Regards, SCImago Team



osamah raad 10 months ago

please how can I know the dates future conferences of IOP? are there any website for that purpose?
Regards

reply



Kabiru 10 months ago

Dear Elena,
If IOP is a conference, then papers published in it are Scopus journal articles or just conference papers?
I was told that the papers published in IOP: material science and engineering are Scopus indexed journal papers with Scopus Q-ranking.
We need this for our Ph.D. graduation requirement.

THANK YOU

reply



Elena Corera 10 months ago

SCImago
Team

Dear Kabiru, thank you very much for your comment, unfortunately we cannot help you with your request. We suggest you consult the Scopus database directly. Remember that the SJR is a static image of a database (Scopus) which is changing every day. Best regards, SCImago Team

SCImago
Team



Asha Rajiv 2 years ago

Wanted to know whether the journal is scopus indexed?

reply



Elena Corera 2 years ago

SCImago
Team

Dear Asha,

please, check comments below.

Best regards,
SCImago Team

SCImago
Team



a ridwan 2 years ago

if this conference and proceeding indexed by scopus how could i find my id author in scopus ?

reply



Salam Jabr 1 year ago

https://www.eetc-pec19.org/?fbclid=IwAR2IOrbhvf6gtCwmddESpBVea7_p9MCW_bw3WUrzzZV1IB5BMgl6d5FA1mA



SCImago
Team

Elena Corera 2 years ago

Dear A Ridwan,

thank you very much for your comment, unfortunately we cannot help you with your request. We suggest you contact Scopus

https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/14883/kw/scimago/supporthub/scopus/

Best Regards,
SCImago Team

SCImago
Team



Thanikasalam 2 years ago

Hi, is this Scopus indexed?

reply



SCImago
Team

Elena Corera 2 years ago

Dear Thanikasalam,
thank you for your request, all the journals included in SJR are indexed in Scopus. Elsevier / Scopus is our data provider.

Best Regards,
SCImago Team

SCImago
Team



Dr.Ellahi 2 years ago

Dear Mam,
Just i want to ask you it is SCI,SCIE,OR EI or other journal?I know it is conference proceeding journal.
Thanks.

reply



Elena Corera 2 years ago

Dear Dr Ellahi, SCImago Journal and Country Rank uses Scopus data, our impact indicator is the SJR.
Check our page to locate the journal. We suggest you consult the Journal Citation Report for other indicators
(like Impact Factor) with a Web of Science data source. Best Regards, SCImago Team

SCImago
Team

SCImago
Team



Nikhil jain 2 years ago

Madam icame 2018 conference papers not published yet can you tell me status

reply



Elena Corera 2 years ago

Dear Nikhil,

articles published in 2018 are not over yet (we are in September). 2018 indicators will not be available until
June 2019. We can not see what will happen in the future with this journal. SCImago receives the data from

SCImago
Team

Scopus / Elsevier annually and does not have the authority to include, exclude or modify the data provided by Scopus.

Best Regards,
SCImago Team

SCImago
Team

M

Moisés Toapanta 2 years ago

The IOP Conference is considered a research journal or only remains in conference proceedings. What is the difference of the SJR impact between a conference journal and a scientific journal

reply



Elena Corera 2 years ago

Dear Moisés,
thank you very much for your comment. This journal is a conference proceedings. We only do an SJR calculation, it is the same for any type of publication
Best Regards,
SCImago Team

SCImago
Team

SCImago
Team

V

Vadym 2 years ago

Dears, colleagues!

The journal IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering is it Q3 or Q4?

Best Regards

reply



ahmad fauzi 2 months ago

why journal of physics (IOP conferences has Q3? but the journal don't have. Both of them are conferences



Elena Corera 2 years ago

SCImago
Team

Dear friend,
It's a conference, it does not have a quartile.
<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=19700200831&tip=sid&clean=0>
Best Regards, SRG

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Leave a comment

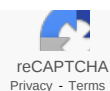
Name

Email

(will not be published)



I'm not a robot



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IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Comments Scraping Application For Review Youtube Content

M. Viny Christanti¹, Walda¹ and Tri Sutrisno¹

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[IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, Volume 852, The 2nd Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Technology and Engineering \(TICATE\) 2019 21-22 November 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia](#)

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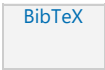


Article information

Abstract

YouTube is one of social media that allows people to upload, view, and share videos through website. YouTube's mission statement is to give everyone a voice and show them the world. Through YouTube, people can express their voices or show their creativity effortlessly. YouTube provides service for users to give opinions through comment section. The comments of users can be used to decide either the video has good ratings or not. Web Scraping can be used to take the comments of users from comment section. Web Scraping is a method to take some information from website by extracting data through tags in html. By inspecting code the YouTube website, the information of comments is contained in 'ytd-comment-thread-renderer'. Information of comments is divided into reviewer and content of comments. Reviewer's information is contained in id 'author-text' and the content is in 'content-text'.

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Prof. Ir. Dr. Lee Sze Wei



Keynote Speakers:



Prof. Dr. Ir. Tresna P. Soemardi, S.E., M.S.

TICATE 2020

TICATE 2020 has attracted many academicians, scientists, engineers, postgraduates and other professionals from many countries. The aim of the conference is to promote exchange of ideas among engineers, researchers, and scientists active in the related areas of TICATE. It presents a high-level international forum to introduce, to exchange and to discuss recent advances, new techniques and applications in the field of Technology and Engineering and their related applications in industries and humanities.

All papers accepted by The TICATE 2020 will be proposed for publication in a reputable publisher and will be submitted for further indexing to Scopus.

Currently the entire world struggling the Pandemic Covid-19, we have the plan that the presentation method from the oral presentation to the virtual presentation / video meetings.

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission Deadline

~~April 30, 2020~~

May 31, 2020

June 30, 2020

Paper Acceptance Notification

May 14

~~June 14~~

July 14, 2020

Camera Ready & Registration Deadline

~~May 30~~

~~June 21~~

July 31, 2020

Conference Date:

August 3-4, 2020

ORGANIZED BY:



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