

1. It might be possible to create an AI scanner through airbnb that would double check the city planning office's database. The listing can be published if it passed the AI scanning test. This can help create the database of unverified listers. This process can be very time consuming and can be tedious as there are a lot of listings.
2. As a data scientist, we can research and understand the relationship between housing safety and housing insecurity. In my opinion both of these factors have a direct relationship and we can research to find out how housing safety has an impact on people's housing choices which can lead to housing insecurity.
3. I think one of the most important factors to consider when discussing the legality of web scraping is the kind of data being collected and what the company's policies are on their data. For example in the case study about American Airlines, the case was dropped because the data that was collected was publicly available. If American Airlines had a policy which mentioned that collecting any kind of data is a breach of their privacy then this case would've had a different outcome.
4. One way to decide whether or not to use public data is by reading the terms and conditions of the source of the data. A lot of websites are able to protect even non-copyrighted content, like prices or customer reviews, via their website terms and conditions. So it is always a good idea to read the terms and conditions before making a decision. Another guideline that we can think about is to minimize the load on the website that you want to scrape. Any web server may slow down or crash when it exceeds the trustworthy limit which it can handle. It will also help you to not get blocked by the website.

(<https://www.empiricaldata.org/dataladyblog/a-guide-to-ethical-web-scraping>)

(<https://datadome.co/learning-center/website-terms-conditions-scraping-protection/>)

(<https://www.pluralsight.com/guides/best-practices-and-guidelines-for-scraping>)

