

Web Scraping II

Recap of Web Scraping I



- Final 3 Data Frames From Previous Tutorial Should All Be Saved to CSV's on PC
 - FINAL_VIOLENT.CSV
 - FINAL_ZIP.CSV
 - FINAL_STATE_ABBREV.CSV
- Think About What Other City Information Could Potentially Be a Factor in Violent Crimes
- Think About What Other City Information Could Potentially Be Influenced by the Prevalence of Violent Crimes

Tutorial Introduction



- Step 1: Open Tutorial
- Step 2: Ensure You Have the Following R Packages Installed
 - tidyverse
 - rvest (Requires Internet)
- Step 3: Switch Knitter
- Step 4: Read the Introduction

Part 1: Connection to Population Change and Density



Step 1: Select the Link and Observe the Following Table

| Rank | Name | State | 2020 Population ▼ | 2010 Census | Change | 2020 Density | Latitude/Longitude | Area (km²) |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | New York | New York | 8,622,357 | 8,175,133 | 0.25% | 11,084/km ² | 40.66/-73.94 | 778 |
| 2 | Los Angeles | California | 4,085,014 | 3,792,621 | 0.67% | 3,365/km ² | 34.02/-118.41 | 1,214 |
| 3 | Chicago | Illinois | 2,670,406 | 2,695,598 | -0.32% | 4,535/km ² | 41.84/-87.68 | 589 |
| 4 | Houston | Texas | 2,378,146 | 2,099,451 | 0.79% | 1,443/km ² | 29.79/-95.39 | 1,649 |
| 5 | Phoenix | Arizona | 1,743,469 | 1,445,632 | 1.88% | 1,300/km ² | 33.57/-112.09 | 1,341 |
| 6 | San Antonio | Texas | 1,590,402 | 1,327,407 | 1.56% | 1,332/km ² | 29.47/-98.53 | 1,194 |
| 7 | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 1,579,504 | 1,526,006 | 0.18% | 4,545/km ² | 40.01/-75.13 | 348 |

- Step 2: Questions?
 - What is the Connection to Violent Crimes?
 - How is this Useful When Related to Violent Crimes?

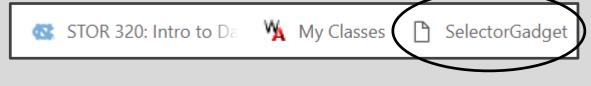
Part 1: Connection to Population Change and Density



- Step 3: Run Chunk 1
 - What is required to convert the Percentage Change to a numeric variable?
 - What is required to convert the 2019 Density to a numeric variable?
- Step 4: Run Chunk 2
 - Notice: /.*
- Step 5: No-Knitter



- Step 1: Selector Gadget Website
 - Open Source
 - Chrome Extension Exists
 - Easy: Drag Link to Bookmark
 Bar as Webpage Explains



- Step 2: Observe the Article on 2018's Safest and Most Dangerous States
 - What info could be of use?
 - Do you agree identification?



Step 3: Information of Interest

Safe vs Dangerous

- 1. Vermont
- 2. Maine
- 3. Minnesota
- 4. Utah
- 5. New Hampshire
- 6. Connecticut
- 7. Rhode Island
- 8. Hawaii
- 9. Massachusetts
- 10. Washington

- 1. Mississippi
- 2. Louisiana
- 3. Oklahoma
- 4. Texas
- 5. Florida
- 6. Arkansas
- 7. Alabama
- 8. Missouri
- 9. Alaska
- 10. South Carolina

 Goal: Scrape this Information into Vectors in R to Create a Table



- Step 4: Identifying CSS Selector
 - Go to Web Page
- 1) https://www.securitysales.com/fire-intrusion/2018-safest-most-dangerous-states-us/
 - Choose SelectorGadget in Bookmark Tab

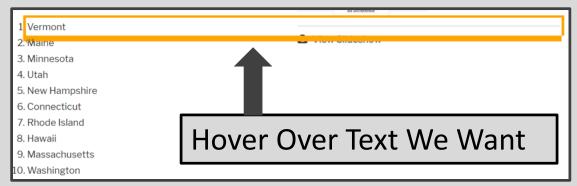


Locate This Box





- Step 4: Continued
 - Find Content You Want



 Point and Click to Select Info

 Info We Want is Highlighted

 Info We Don't Want, As Well





- Step 4: Continued
 - Find Content You Don't Want



Hover Over Text We Don't Want

- Point and Clicks to Deselect
- Locate This Box





- Step 4: Continued
 - Locate This Box

```
#articleContentWrapper li Clear (20) Toggle Position XPath Help X
```

- Copy CSS Selector "#articleContentWrapper li"
- Step 5: Run Chunk 1

```
SAFE_VS_DANGEROUS = URL.SAFE_VS_DANGEROUS %>%

read_html() %>%

html_nodes(css="#articleContentWrapper li") %>%

html_text()
```

- Step 6: Run Chunk 2
 - What About the Other States?
- Step 7: Walk-off Knit

Closing



Disperse and Make Reasonable Decisions