

## Day 05: Scraping Part 2

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20 February, 2023

## Announcements

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## Today's plan

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## Condition handling

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    - ▶ Defensive strategies
  - ▶ Maybe we even implement errors/warnings ourselves

How does R communicate with you? Three  
“conditions”



# 1. Errors

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```
my_add <- function(x, y){  
  print("We started the function....")  
  my_sum <- x + y  
  print("...we ended the function")  
  return(my_sum)  
}  
my_add(x = 1, y = "B")
```

```
## [1] "We started the function...."
```

```
## Error in x + y: non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

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  - ▶ `stop()` function for custom errors
  - ▶ note this is a redundant example because R already has an error for this :)

```
my_add <- function(x, y){  
  if(!is.numeric(x) | !is.numeric(y)){  
    stop("both inputs need to be numeric")  
  }  
  return(x + y)  
}  
my_add(x = 1, y = "B")
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## Error in my_add(x = 1, y = "B"): both inputs need to be numeric
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## Example

- ▶ Another example, R would otherwise try to execute this!

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```
my_add_vectors <- function(x, y){  
  if(length(x) != length(y)){  
    stop("both inputs need to be the same length")  
  }  
  return(x + y)  
}  
my_add_vectors(x = 1, y = 1:10)
```

```
## Error in my_add_vectors(x = 1, y = 1:10): both inputs need to
```

## 2. Warnings

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```
str_x <- c("1", "72", "300", "hi", "1")  
num_x <- as.numeric(str_x)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
num_x
```

```
## [1] 1 72 300 NA 1
```

# Warnings

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```
my_add_vectors <- function(x, y){  
  if(length(x) != length(y)){  
    warning("Output will use vector recycling")  
  }  
  return(x + y)  
}  
my_add_vectors(x = 1, y = 1:10)
```

```
## Warning in my_add_vectors(x = 1, y = 1:10): Output will use v
```

```
## [1]  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11
```

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```
# simulate data  
df1 <- data.frame(id = 1:10, age = sample(20:80, 10))  
df2 <- data.frame(id = 1:10, inc = sample(20:200, 10))  
df_combined <- plyr::join(x = df1, y = df2)
```

```
## Joining by: id
```

## Example

```
library(quanteda)
```

```
## Package version: 3.2.3
```

```
## Unicode version: 14.0
```

```
## ICU version: 70.1
```

```
## Parallel computing: 8 of 8 threads used.
```

```
## See https://quanteda.io for tutorials and examples.
```

```
library(MCMCpack)
```

```
## Loading required package: coda
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
```

```
## ##
```

```
## ## Markov Chain Monte Carlo Package (MCMCpack)
```

```
## ## Copyright (C) 2003-2023 Andrew D. Martin, Kevin M. Quinn,
```

```
## ##
```

```
## ## Support provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation
```

```
## ## (Grants SES-0350646 and SES-0350613)
```

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```
message("Here's a message")
```

```
## Here's a message
```

```
print("Here's printed text")
```

```
## [1] "Here's printed text"
```

How can you work with these “conditions”?



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## Without `try()`

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```
f_notry <- function(){  
  # do some stuff that might throw an error  
  2 + "B"  
  # return function output  
  return("example output")  
}  
f_notry()
```

```
## Error in 2 + "B": non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

## With try()

```
f_withtry <- function(){  
  # do some stuff that might throw an error  
  try(2 + "B")  
  # return function output  
  return("example output")  
}  
f_withtry()
```

```
## Error in 2 + "B" : non-numeric argument to binary operator  
## [1] "example output"
```

## tryCatch()

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```
f_withtrycatch <- function(){  
  # do some stuff that might throw an error  
  tryCatch(x <- 2 + "8",  
    error = function(e){  
      print(e)  
    },  
    x <- 2 + 8)  
  # return function output  
  return(x)  
}  
out <- f_withtrycatch()
```

```
## <simpleError in 2 + "8": non-numeric argument to binary opera  
out
```

```
## [1] 10
```

Script day05-conditionhandling.R

Extracting data from more complex websites and  
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# Programs interfacing with programs

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- ▶ Let's look at this with “Inspect element”
- ▶ Not so easy!
- ▶ But this data has to be coming from somewhere. . .

# Network tab for Chrome

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  - ▶ Let’s take a look at the network button as this website is loaded.
  - ▶ I found this link:
    - ▶ `https://data.cnn.com/ELECTION/2018November6/IN/county/S.json`
  - ▶ Whoa look at that organized data!

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```
'{"name":"John", "age":30, "car":null}'
```

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```
{  
  "class": "Programming",  
  "num_students": 15,  
  "year": 2023,  
  "students": [  
    {  
      "name": "Adriana",  
      "program": "PoliSci",  
      "fields": ["Comparative", "Methodology"]  
    },  
    {  
      "name": "Emily",  
      "program": "PoliSci",  
      "fields": ["American", "Methodology"]  
    },  
    {  
      "name": "Abigail",  
      "program": "PoliSci",  
      "fields": ["American", "Methodology"]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Script day05-JSON.R

Selenium

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- ▶ Anything you can access/get via normal browsing behavior is accessible
- ▶ I am not going to help you get configured right now, but here is a place to start

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- ▶ Anything you can access/get via normal browsing behavior is accessible
- ▶ I am not going to help you get configured right now, but here is a place to start
  - ▶ [<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/R Selenium/vignettes/basics.html>]
  - ▶ Script will be demonstration only

# Selenium

- ▶ The website you want may...
  - ▶ have forms
  - ▶ be intentionally unfriendly to previous techniques
  - ▶ involve a giant backend database you don't/can't get all of
- ▶ Selenium is software designed to allow you to operate a browser like you are a person
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  - ▶ Script will be demonstration only
  - ▶ Seriously, it took me 45mins to get my machine set up, please do not try right now, just enjoy the demo :)