# STOR 320 Web Scraping

Lecture 15

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- Relying on Downloadable CSV's Puts You at a Disadvantage
- Majority of Data Is Found Online
- Negative: Online Data is Unstructured in HTML Format
- Positive: Online Data is Often Updated, Relevant,
   & Untapped

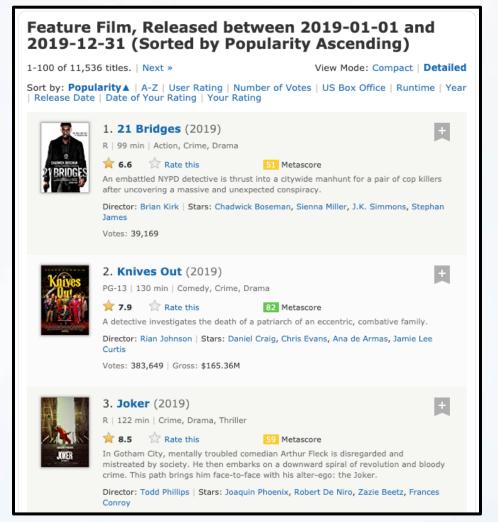
Example 1: Population of states

	Population of states, territories, divisions and regions								
State/federal district/territory/ division/region	Rank \$	2019 population \$	Rank \$	2010 population *	Rank \$	2000 population \$	Rank \$	2000- 2010 \$ change	Geographic sort
<ul> <li>Massachusetts</li> </ul>	15	6,892,503	14	6,547,629	13	6,349,097	43	3.1%	NEng
Connecticut	29	3,565,287	29	3,574,097	29	3,405,565	35	4.9%	NEng
New Hampshire	41	1,359,711	42	1,316,470	41	1,235,786	32	6.5%	NEng
Maine	42	1,344,212	41	1,328,361	40	1,274,923	39	4.2%	NEng
Rhode Island	44	1,059,361	43	1,052,567	43	1,048,319	49	0.4%	NEng
Vermont	49	623,989	49	625,741	49	608,827	44	2.8%	NEng
New England	9	14,845,063	9	14,444,865	9	13,922,517	7	3.8%	NEast
New York	4	19,453,561	3	19,378,102	3	18,976,457	46	2.1%	MAtl
Pennsylvania	5	12,801,989	6	12,702,379	6	12,281,054	41	3.4%	MAtl
New Jersey	11	8,882,190	11	8,791,894	9	8,414,350	37	4.5%	MAtl
Mid-Atlantic	4	41,137,740	4	40,872,375	4	39,671,861	8	3.0%	NEast
Northeast	4	55,982,803	4	55,317,240	4	53,594,378	4	3.2%	USA
<b>X</b> Florida	3	21,477,737	4	18,801,310	4	15,982,378	8	17.6%	SAtI
Georgia	8	10,617,423	9	9,687,653	10	8,186,453	7	18.3%	SAtl
North Carolina	9	10,488,084	10	9,535,483	11	8,049,313	6	18.5%	SAtI
Virginia	12	8,535,519	12	8,001,024	12	7,078,515	16	13.0%	SAtl
Maryland	19	6,045,680	19	5,773,552	19	5,296,486	23	9.0%	SAtl
South Carolina	23	5,148,714	24	4,625,364	26	4,012,012	10	15.3%	SAtl
■ West Virginia	38	1,792,147	37	1,852,994	37	1,808,344	45	2.5%	SAtl

Example 2: Blood Pressure Chart

Approx.	BP Acco	rding to A	ge Chart							
Age	Low		Normal Elev		Elevated	evated		Stage 1 Hypertension		sion
	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D
17-19	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
20-24	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
25-29	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
30-34	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
35-39	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
40-44	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
45-49	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
50-54	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
55-59	< 90	< 60	< 120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+
60+	< 90	< 60	120	< 80	120-129	< 80	130-139	80-89	140+	90+

Example 3: Movie List



# Web Scraping Definition

- Process of Converting Currently Unstructured Data on Web to Structured Data in R
- Ideas:
  - Population Table to CSV
  - Blood Pressure Chart to Tibble
  - Movies to List in R
- Absolutely Crucial Skill for Modern Data Scientists

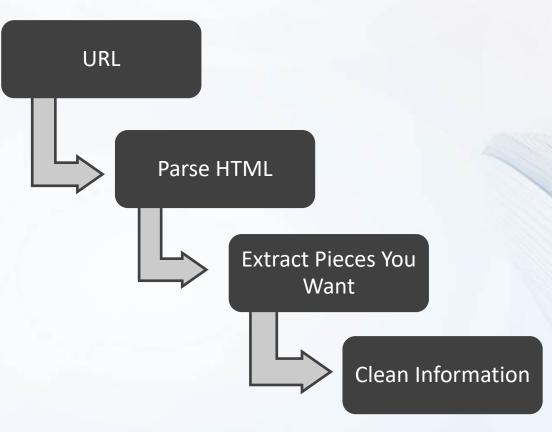
# Web Scraping in R

The rvest package

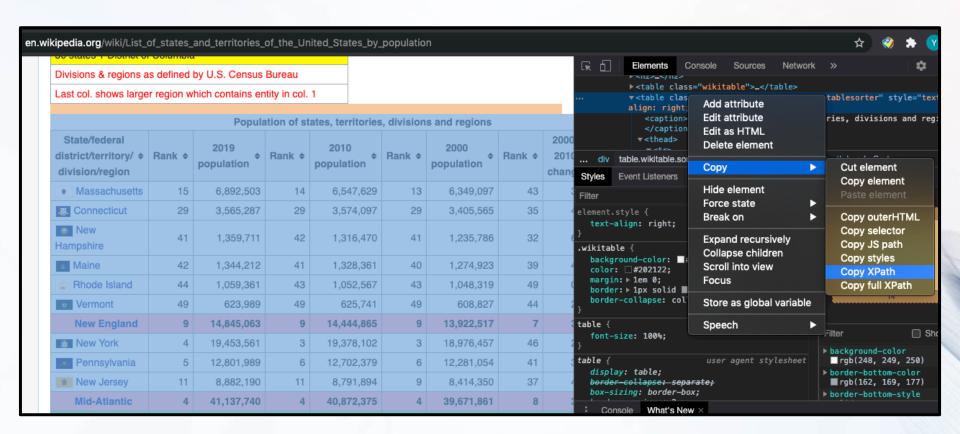
### > library(rvest)

 Written by Hadley Wickham

General Process:



# Example 1



- Right click the table → inspect
- Select element, right click → copy XPath

# Example 1: code

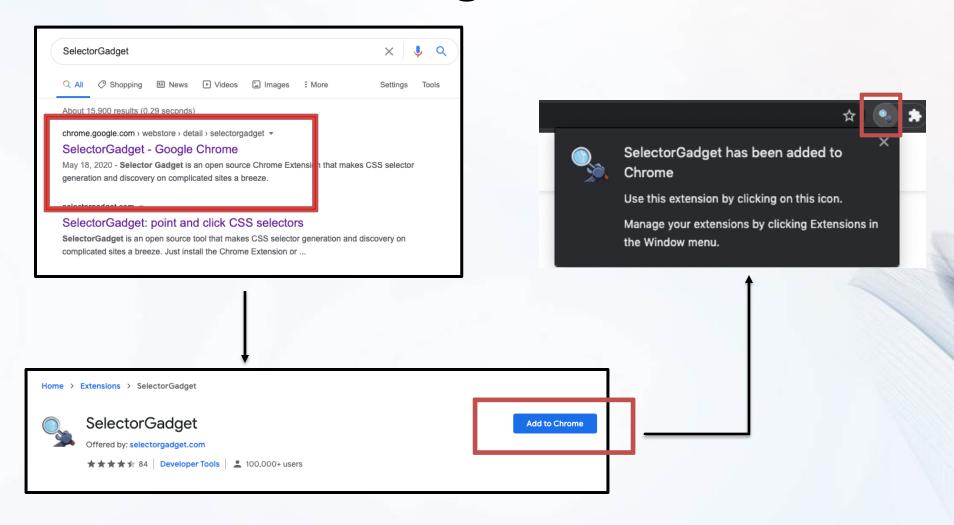
```
"" {r}
url <- "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_territories_
of_the_United_States_by_population"

population <- url %>%
    read_html() %>%
    html_nodes(xpath="/" *[@id="mw-content-text"]/div[1]/table[3]') %>%
    html_table() %>%
    . [[1]]

colnames(population)=c("State", "Rank_2019", "Pop_2019", "Pop_2010", "Rank_2010", "Pop_2000", "Rank_2000", "Change", "Geographic_sort")
head(population)
"""
```

	State <chr></chr>	Rank_2019 <chr></chr>	<b>Pop_2019</b> <chr></chr>	<b>Pop_2010</b> <chr></chr>	<b>Rank_2010</b> <chr></chr>	<b>Pop_2000</b> <chr></chr>	Rank_2000 <chr></chr>	Change <a href="https://chr">chr&gt;</a>
1	Massachusetts	15	6,892,503	14	6,547,629	13	6,349,097	43
2	Connecticut	29	3,565,287	29	3,574,097	29	3,405,565	35
3	New Hampshire	41	1,359,711	42	1,316,470	41	1,235,786	32
4	Maine	42	1,344,212	41	1,328,361	40	1,274,923	39
5	Rhode Island	44	1,059,361	43	1,052,567	43	1,048,319	49
6	Vermont	49	623,989	49	625,741	49	608,827	44

# Add SelectorGadget

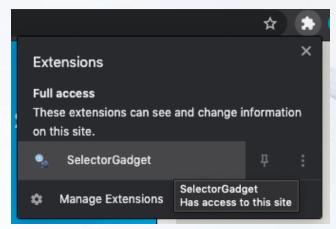


# Example 2

- Step 0: Identifying CSS Selector
  - Go to Web Page

https://www.imdb.com/search/title/?count=100&release\_date=2019,2019&title\_type=feature

Choose SelectorGadget

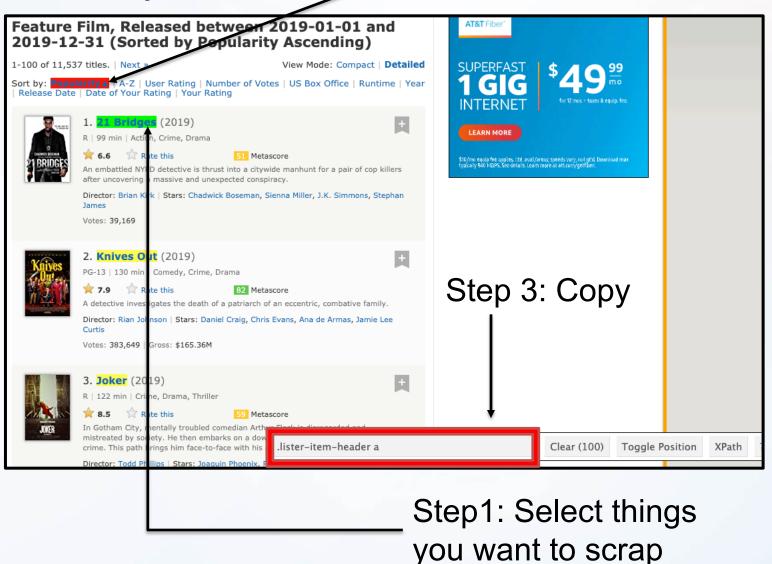


Locate This Box on the bottom



## Example 2

#### Step 2: Deselect



## Example 2: code

```
"``{r}
url <- "https://www.imdb.com/search/title/?count=100&release_date=201
9,2019&title_type=feature"

movies <- url %>%
  read_html() %>%
  html_nodes '.lister-item-header a') %>%
  html_text()
```

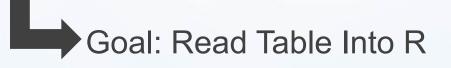
[1] "21 Bridges" [2] "Knives Out" [3] "Joker" [4] "Avengers: Endgame" [5] "I See You" [6] "Once Upon a Time... in Hollywood" [7] "The Peanut Butter Falcon" [8] "Parasite" [9] "Ready or Not" [10] "Jojo Rabbit" [11] "The Gentlemen" [12] "Doctor Sleep" Γ137 "1BR" [14] "The Lighthouse" [15] "Jumanji: The Next Level" [16] "Bombshell" Γ177 "1917" [18] "Get Duked!"

## **Tutorial 7**

- Step 1: Open Tutorial
- Step 2: Ensure You Have the Following R Packages Installed
  - tidyverse
  - rvest
  - devtools
  - noncensus (Install from Github)
- Step 3: Knit and Run
- Step 4: Read the Introduction

- Step 1: Wikipedia Violent Crimes
- Step 2: Locate the Table

					Violent crime							
State	•	City	Populatio	n ◆ Total ◆	Murder and Nonnegligent manslaughter	<b>+</b>	Rape <sup>1</sup> ♦	Robbery +	Aggravated assault			
Alabama	Mobile <sup>3</sup>		248431	740.25	20.13		57.16	177.11	485.85			
Alaska	Anchorage		296188	1203.29	9.12		132.01	262.67	799.49			
Arizona	Chandler		249355	259.47	2.01		52.13	56.95	148.38			
Arizona	Gilbert		242090	85.51	2.07		16.11	21.07	46.26			
Arizona	Glendale		249273	488.22	4.81		38.91	192.96	251.53			
Arizona	Mesa		492268	415.83	4.67		51.19	92.23	267.74			
Arizona	Phoenix		1644177	760.93	9.55		69.46	200.28	481.64			
Arizona	Scottsdale		251840	157.24	1.99		40.90	39.71	74.65			
Arizona	Tucson		532323	801.77	8.64		93.55	268.82	430.75			
California	Anaheim		353400	354.56	2.83		32.54	135.82	183.36			
California	Bakersfield		381154	479.33	10.76		24.14	197.56	246.88			



- Step 3: What Do You Expect to Be a Problem in the Data?
- Step 4: Run Chunk 1
  - Is This What You Expected?
  - What New Problems Arise?
- Step 5: Run Chunk 2
  - Select Wanted Information
  - Remove 1<sup>st</sup> Row Subgroups
  - Rename Variables

- Step 6: Run Chunk 3
  - Converting Variable Types
    - as.numeric()
    - as.character()
    - as.date()
    - as.integer()
  - All Numeric Variables are Character Because of First Row
- Step 7: Run Chunk 4
  - City Variable Has Problems
  - Why Do We Care?

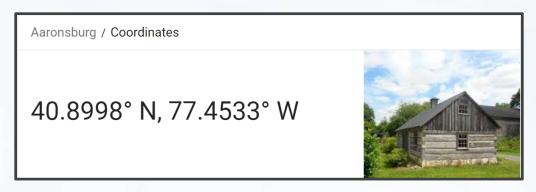
- Step 8: Run Chunk 5
  - String Functions Used
    - str\_replace\_all()
    - str\_replace()
  - Conditional Mutation
    - ifelse()
- Step 9: Base Knit

# Part 2: Geographical Locations of US Cities

- Step 1: What Additional Information Would We Need to Plot Crime Information on a Map?
- Step 2: Run Chunk 1
  - What Info is Important?
  - What Do You Notice About the City Variable?
- Step 3: Run Chunk 2
  - Goal: Find the Average Latitude and Longitude for Each City and State

# Part 2: Geographical Locations of US Cities

- Step 4: Run Chunk 3
  - Examine the Output
  - Notice Aaronsburg, PA



- Are We Ready to Merge?
  - #No
  - #WhyNot
- Step 5: Pinch Knit

# Part 3: Linking State Names to State Abbreviations

- Step 1: Select Website Link
- Step 2: Examine the Table

Name	Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation
Alabama	AL	Montana	MT
Alaska	AK	Nebraska	NE
Arizona	AZ	Nevada	NV
Arkansas	AR	New Hampshire	NH
California	CA	New Jersey	NJ
Colorado	СО	New Mexico	NM
Connecticut	СТ	New York	NY

 Step 3: What is the Issue with the Way this Information is Presented and How Does this Pose a Threat to Our Existence?

# Part 3: Linking State Names to State Abbreviations

- Step 4: Run Chunk 1
  - Did You Get What You Expected?
  - How Should We Fix This Data?
- Step 5: Run Chunk 2
  - Stacking Datasets
    - Horizontally

> cbind(x,y)

Vertically

> rbind(x,y)

Step 6: Knitting Streak

### Intermission

- Final 3 Data Frames From Last 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