## Assignment 09: Data Scraping

#### Sophia Bryson

### Total points:

#### **OVERVIEW**

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on data scraping.

#### **Directions**

- 1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
- 2. Work through the steps, creating code and output that fulfill each instruction.
- 3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
- 4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
- 5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Fay 09 Data Scraping.Rmd") prior to submission.

#### Set up

- 1. Set up your session:
- Check your working directory
- Load the packages tidyverse, rvest, and any others you end up using.
- Set your ggplot theme

#### getwd()

## [1] "Z:/ENV872/Environmental Data Analytics 2022/Assignments"

library(tidyverse)
library(rvest)

## Warning: package 'rvest' was built under R version 4.1.3

library(wesanderson)

theme\_set(theme\_minimal())

- 2. We will be scraping data from the NC DEQs Local Water Supply Planning website, specifically the Durham's 2020 Municipal Local Water Supply Plan (LWSP):
- Navigate to https://www.ncwater.org/WUDC/app/LWSP/search.php
- Change the date from 2020 to 2019 in the upper right corner.
- Scroll down and select the LWSP link next to Durham Municipality.
- Note the web address: https://www.ncwater.org/WUDC/app/LWSP/report.php?pwsid=03-32-010&year=2020

Indicate this website as the as the URL to be scraped. (In other words, read the contents into an rvest webpage object.)

```
# NOTES FROM JOHN: Scrape 2020 and max withdrawls
#2
url <- "https://www.ncwater.org/WUDC/app/LWSP/report.php?pwsid=03-32-010&year=2020"
webpage <- read_html(url)</pre>
```

- 3. The data we want to collect are listed below:
- From the "1. System Information" section:
- Water system name
- PWSID
- Ownership
- From the "3. Water Supply Sources" section:
- Max Daily Use (MGD) for each month

In the code chunk below scrape these values, assigning them to three separate variables.

HINT: The first value should be "Durham", the second "03-32-010", the third "Municipality", and the last should be a vector of 12 numeric values, with the first value being 36.0100.

```
#3
water.system.name <- webpage %>% html_nodes('div+ table tr:nth-child(1) td:nth-child(2)') %>% html_text
pwsid <- webpage %>% html_nodes('td tr:nth-child(1) td:nth-child(5)') %>% html_text()
ownership <- webpage %>% html_nodes('div+ table tr:nth-child(2) td:nth-child(4)') %>% html_text()
max.withdrawals.mgd <- webpage %>% html_nodes('th~ td+ td') %>% html_text()
max.withdrawl.months <- webpage %>% html_nodes('.fancy-table:nth-child(31) tr+ tr th') %>% html_text()
```

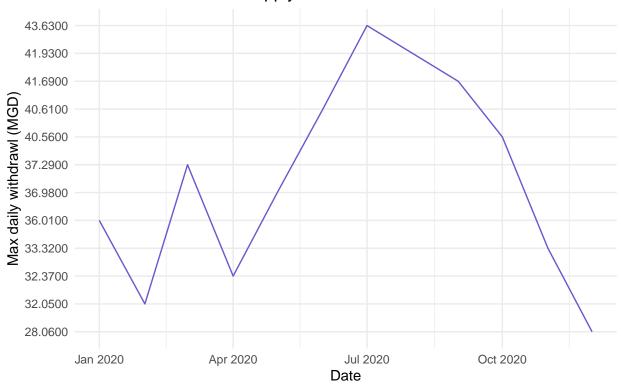
4. Convert your scraped data into a dataframe. This dataframe should have a column for each of the 4 variables scraped and a row for the month corresponding to the withdrawal data. Also add a Date column that includes your month and year in data format. (Feel free to add a Year column too, if you wish.)

TIP: Use rep() to repeat a value when creating a dataframe.

NOTE: It's likely you won't be able to scrape the monthly widthrawal data in order. You can overcome this by creating a month column in the same order the data are scraped: Jan, May, Sept, Feb, etc...

5. Plot the max daily withdrawals across the months for 2020

# 2020 Monthly max withdrawls – Durham Public Water Supply



6. Note that the PWSID and the year appear in the web address for the page we scraped. Construct a function using your code above that can scrape data for any PWSID and year for which the NC DEQ has data. Be sure to modify the code to reflect the year and site scraped.

```
#6.
#Manual month order because it's not working for Asheville
monthOrder <- max.withdrawl.months</pre>
scrapeNCDEQ <- function(PWSID, year) {</pre>
  url <- pasteO('https://www.ncwater.org/WUDC/app/LWSP/report.php?pwsid=', PWSID, '&year=', as.characte
  webpage <- read_html(url)</pre>
  water.system.name <- webpage %>% html_nodes('div+ table tr:nth-child(1) td:nth-child(2)') %>% html_te
  pwsid <- webpage %>% html_nodes('td tr:nth-child(1) td:nth-child(5)') %>% html_text()
  ownership <- webpage %>% html_nodes('div+ table tr:nth-child(2) td:nth-child(4)') %>% html_text()
  max.withdrawals.mgd <- webpage %% html_nodes('th~ td+ td') %>% html_text()
  max.withdrawl.months <- monthOrder</pre>
  Withdrawls <- data.frame(SystemName = c(rep(water.system.name, length(max.withdrawals.mgd))),
                                PWSID = c(rep(pwsid, length(max.withdrawals.mgd))),
                                Ownership = c(rep(ownership, length(max.withdrawals.mgd))),
                                MaxWithdrawls_mgd = max.withdrawals.mgd,
                                Month = max.withdrawl.months) %>%
                mutate(Date = as.Date(pasteO(Month, "-1-", year), format = "%b-%d-%Y")) %>%
                select(- Month) %>%
                arrange(Date)
```

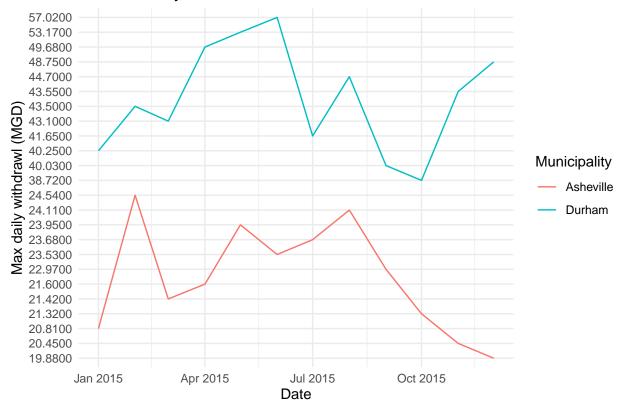
```
return(Withdrawls)
}
```

7. Use the function above to extract and plot max daily with drawals for Durham (PWSID='03-32-010') for each month in 2015

```
#7
Durham2015 <- scrapeNCDEQ('03-32-010', 2015)
```

8. Use the function above to extract data for Asheville (PWSID = 01-11-010) in 2015. Combine this data with the Durham data collected above and create a plot that compares the Asheville to Durham's water withdrawals.

## 2015 Monthly max withdrawls

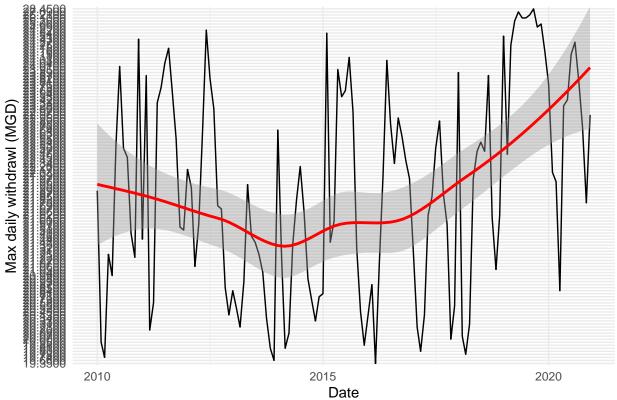


9. Use the code & function you created above to plot Asheville's max daily withdrawal by months for the years 2010 thru 2019.Add a smoothed line to the plot.

```
#9
years <- seq(2010, 2020, 1)
```

##  $geom_smooth()$  using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'

## Asheville Monthly max withdrawls, 2010–2020



#### #SORRY THE Y-AXIS IS HIDEOUS. I PROMISE I TRIED TO FIX IT BUT IT KEPT THROWING ERRORS.

Question: Just by looking at the plot (i.e. not running statistics), does Asheville have a trend in water usage over time?

Visually examining the plot suggests that Asheville's water usage was decreasing from 2010 through 2014 and has subsequently increasing fairly steadily up through 2020.