Assignment 10: Data Scraping

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Total points:

OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on time series analysis.

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., "Salk_A06_GLMs_Week1.Rmd") prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Tuesday, April 7 at 1:00 pm.

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] "/Users/ethel/Desktop/Environ 872/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2020/Assignments"
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(viridis)
#install.packages("rvest")
library(rvest)
#install.packages("ggrepel")
library(ggrepel)

# Set theme
mytheme <- theme_minimal(base_size = 12, base_family = "Times") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(color = "DarkGrey"),
        legend.position = "top")

theme_set(mytheme)
```

2. Indicate the EPA impaired waters website (https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/waters-assessed-impaired-due-nutr as the URL to be scraped.

```
# Specify website to be scraped
url <- "https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/waters-assessed-impaired-due-nutrient-related-causes"

# Reading the HTML code from the website
webpage <- read_html(url)
```

3. Scrape the Rivers table, with every column except year. Then, turn it into a data frame.

```
State <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(1)") %>% html_text()
Rivers.Assessed.mi <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(2)") %>% html_text()
Rivers.Assessed.percent <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(3)") %>% html_text()
Rivers.Impaired.mi <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(4)") %>% html_text()
Rivers.Impaired.percent <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(5)") %>% html_text()
Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(8) td:nth-child(6)") %>% html_te

Rivers <- data.frame(State, Rivers.Assessed.mi, Rivers.Assessed.percent,
                          Rivers.Impaired.mi, Rivers.Impaired.percent,
                          Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL)
```

4. Use `str_replace` to remove non-numeric characters from the numeric columns.

5. Set the numeric columns to a numeric class and verify this using `str`.

```
# 4
# Use str_replace to remove non-numeric characters
Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.mi <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.mi,
                                                    pattern = "([,])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent,
                                                    pattern = "([*])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent,
                                                    pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.mi <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.mi,
                                                    pattern = "([,])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent,
                                                  pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL,
                                                    pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- str_replace(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL,
                                                    pattern = "([±])", replacement = "")


# 5
str(Rivers)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    50 obs. of  6 variables:
##  $ State                      : Factor w/ 50 levels "Alabama","Alaska",..: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ Rivers.Assessed.mi         : chr  "10538" "602" "2764" "9979" ...
##  $ Rivers.Assessed.percent    : chr  "14" "0" "3" "11" ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.mi         : chr  "1146" "15" "144" "1440" ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.percent    : chr  "11" "2" "5" "14" ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL: chr  "53" "100" "6" "2" ...
```

```
Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.mi <- as.numeric(Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.mi)
Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent <- as.numeric(Rivers$Rivers.Assessed.percent)
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.mi <- as.numeric(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.mi)
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent <- as.numeric(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent)
Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- as.numeric(Rivers$Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL)

str(Rivers)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    50 obs. of  6 variables:
##  $ State                      : Factor w/ 50 levels "Alabama","Alaska",..: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ Rivers.Assessed.mi         : num  10538 602 2764 9979 32803 ...
```

```
##  $ Rivers.Assessed.percent     : num  14 0 3 11 16 56 41 100 20 19 ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.mi          : num  1146 15 144 1440 13350 ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.percent     : num  11 2 5 14 41 0 0 88 53 9 ...
##  $ Rivers.Impaired.percent.TMDL: num  53 100 6 2 NA 14 73 37 NA 78 ...
```

6. Scrape the Lakes table, with every column except year. Then, turn it into a data frame.

```
State <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(1)") %>% html_text()
Lakes.Assessed.acres <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(2)") %>% html_text()
Lakes.Assessed.percent <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(3)") %>% html_text()
Lakes.Impaired.acres <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(4)") %>% html_text()
Lakes.Impaired.percent <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(5)") %>% html_text()
Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- webpage %>% html_nodes("table:nth-child(14) td:nth-child(6)") %>% html_t

Lakes <- data.frame(State, Lakes.Assessed.acres, Lakes.Assessed.percent,
                          Lakes.Impaired.acres, Lakes.Impaired.percent,
                          Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL)
```

7. Filter out the states with no data.
8. Use `str_replace` to remove non-numeric characters from the numeric columns.
9. Set the numeric columns to a numeric class and verify this using `str`.

```
# 7
# Filter out states with no data
Lakes <- Lakes %>%
  filter(State != "Hawaii" & State != "Pennsylvania")

# 8
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.acres <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.acres,
                                          pattern = "([,])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent,
                                          pattern = "([*])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent,
                                          pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.acres <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.acres,
                                          pattern = "([,])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent,
                                         pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL,
                                          pattern = "([%])", replacement = "")
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- str_replace(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL,
                                          pattern = "([±])", replacement = "")

# 9
str(Lakes)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    48 obs. of  6 variables:
##  $ State                      : Factor w/ 50 levels "Alabama","Alaska",..: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ Lakes.Assessed.acres       : chr  "430.976" "5981" "114976" "64778" ...
##  $ Lakes.Assessed.percent     : chr  "88" "0" "34" "13" ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.acres       : chr  "81740" "1137" "4895" "6513" ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.percent     : chr  "19" "19" "4" "10" ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL: chr  "53" "73" "9" "71" ...
```

```
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.acres <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.acres)
```

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

```
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent)
Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Assessed.percent)
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.acres <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.acres)
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent)
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL)
Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL <- as.numeric(Lakes$Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL)

str(Lakes)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    48 obs. of  6 variables:
##  $ State                      : Factor w/ 50 levels "Alabama","Alaska",..: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ Lakes.Assessed.acres       : num  431 5981 114976 64778 NA ...
##  $ Lakes.Assessed.percent     : num  88 0 34 13 50 95 47 100 54 82 ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.acres       : num  81740 1137 4895 6513 473954 ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.percent     : num  19 19 4 10 45 7 12 88 82 2 ...
##  $ Lakes.Impaired.percent.TMDL: num  53 73 9 71 NA 0 7 69 NA 20 ...
```

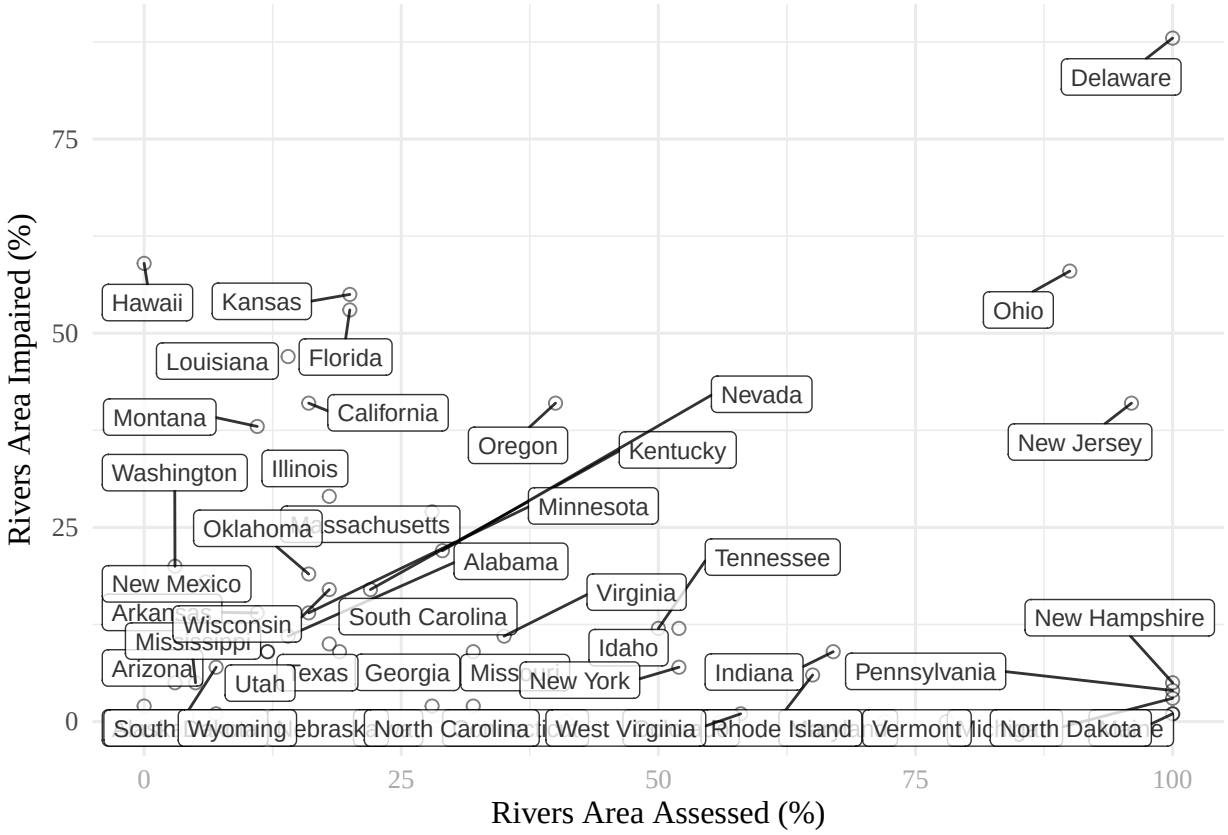
10. Join the two data frames with a `full_join`.

```
Rivers_Lakes <- full_join(Rivers, Lakes, by = 'State')
```

11. Create one graph that compares the data for lakes and/or rivers. This option is flexible; choose a relationship (or relationships) that seem interesting to you, and think about the implications of your findings. This graph should be edited so it follows best data visualization practices.

(You may choose to run a statistical test or add a line of best fit; this is optional but may aid in your interpretations)

```
Rivers_model_Pertcent <-
  ggplot(Rivers, aes(x = Rivers.Assessed.percent, y = Rivers.Impaired.percent)) +
  geom_point(shape = 21, size = 2, alpha = 0.5) +
  #scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "plasma", begin = 0.2, end = 0.9, direction = -1) +
  #ylim(0,1000) +
  geom_label_repel(aes(label = State), nudge_x = -5, nudge_y = -5, size = 3, alpha = 0.8) +
  #geom_smooth(method = "lm", se= FALSE) +
  labs(x = expression("Rivers Area Assessed (%)"),
       y = expression("Rivers Area Impaired (%)")) +
  theme(legend.spacing.x = unit(1, "cm"))
print(Rivers_model_Pertcent)
```



12. Summarize the findings that accompany your graph. You may choose to suggest further research or data collection to help explain the results.

    Based on the percentage of river miles assessed and percentage of assessed rivers that have a nutrient-related impairment, I found Delaware, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and North Dakota have highest assessed value, but Delaware also has high percent of nutrient-related impairment. Moreover, Hawii, Kansas, Frida, and Ohio also have high percent of nutrient-related impairment compare to other state. However, both percent value of most states ar below 40 Percent.