

Emotional Attributes of diverging political spheres on Twitter

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```
library(twitterR)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v tibble 3.1.5      v dplyr 1.0.7
## v tidyr 1.1.4       v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr 2.0.2       v forcats 0.5.1
## v purrr 0.3.4
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::id()      masks twitterR::id()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## x dplyr::location() masks twitterR::location()
```

```
library(stopwords)
```

```
## Warning: Paket 'stopwords' wurde unter R Version 4.1.2 erstellt
```

Accessing the Twitter-API

```
# consumerKey = "X"
# consumerSecret = "X"
# accessToken = "X-X"
# accessSecret = "X"
# options(httr_oauth_cache=TRUE)
# setup_twitter_oauth(consumer_key = consumerKey, consumer_secret = consumerSecret,
#                      access_token = accessToken, access_secret = accessSecret)
```

Loading some data

```
sheet <- read.csv("./Emotion Analysis - Twitter.csv")
id_list <- as.list(sheet$Twitter.ID)
```

Defining Function for Twitter-Scraping

```

scrape_tweets <- function(userID, n_tweets, filename){
  tweets <- userTimeline(userID, n_tweets)
  tweets_df <- tbl_df(map_df(tweets, as.data.frame))
  tweets_df <- tweets_df %>%
    select(c(id, text, screenName, created, favoriteCount, retweetCount))
  write.csv(tweets_df, paste(filename, "-tweets.csv", sep = ""), row.names = FALSE)
}

# for (id in id_list) {
#   scrape_tweets(id, 900, id)
# }

```

Loading the Tweets

```

tweets_files <- list.files("./data")

for (i in 1:length(tweets_files)) {
  assign(paste0("tweets_", i),
    read.csv(paste0("./data/",
      tweets_files[i])))
}

```

Preprocessing

```

cleaning_tweets <- function(text){
  text <- gsub(",", "", text)
  text <- gsub("[:punct:]", "", text)
  text <- gsub("[:digit:]", "", text)
  words <- strsplit(text, " ")[[1]]
  words <- tolower(words)
}

```