

# Social Media Analytics - CS-EJ5621

## Lecture 3

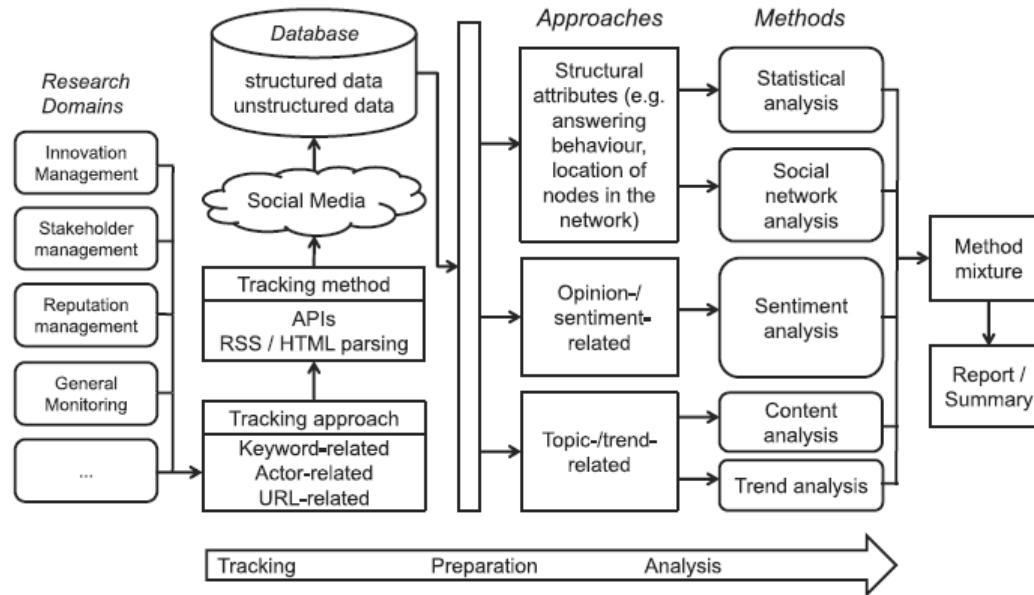
# Contents of the lecture

- **Course practicalities**
- **API basics**
- **Twitter basics**
- **TAGS setup and operations**
- **Misc. data collection tools**

# Course practicalities

- Quiz 2 due by 2359 today
- Few still missing Quiz 1
- Case project proposals due next week (10%)
- Google and Twitter (+developer) accounts

# Social Media analytics framework



# Data collection through APIs - basics

- APIs (Application programming interfaces) are increasingly used in research
- Interface of a computer program that allows the software to “speak” with other software
- A data pond made available for public by the company
- Enables access to nonpublic Internet environments (requiring authentication)
- Not completely open
- Few social media grant APIs access for research

# Data collection through APIs - benefits

- Novel methods & significant opportunities for research
- Detailed and systematic access to usage patterns (human-behaviors, communication, activity etc.) that is not possible with traditional research methods (e.g. interviews and surveys)
- Nonintrusive and instantaneous
- Longitudinal/temporal studies

# Data collection through APIs - challenges

- Computational skills and resources
- Basic know-how of different collection methods (strengths and weaknesses) for selecting the relevant tools
- Non-representative sample
- Unable to answer - why users are doing something?
- Data cleaning (to some extent)

# About Twitter

- Microblogging
- Founded in 2006
- 280 characters
- #, RT, and @
- Trending topics
- Verified accounts
- Protests & Activist movements
- Public figures & World leaders





# Key considering before acquiring Twitter data

- Historical or current
- How many tweets?
- Complete or sampled
- One-time or recurring retrieval
- Key attributes (retweets, favorites, geolocation etc.)  
<https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/tweets/data-dictionary/overview/tweet-object>
- Technical skills
- Resources
- Academic or commercial
- Analytical skills

# Acquiring Twitter data

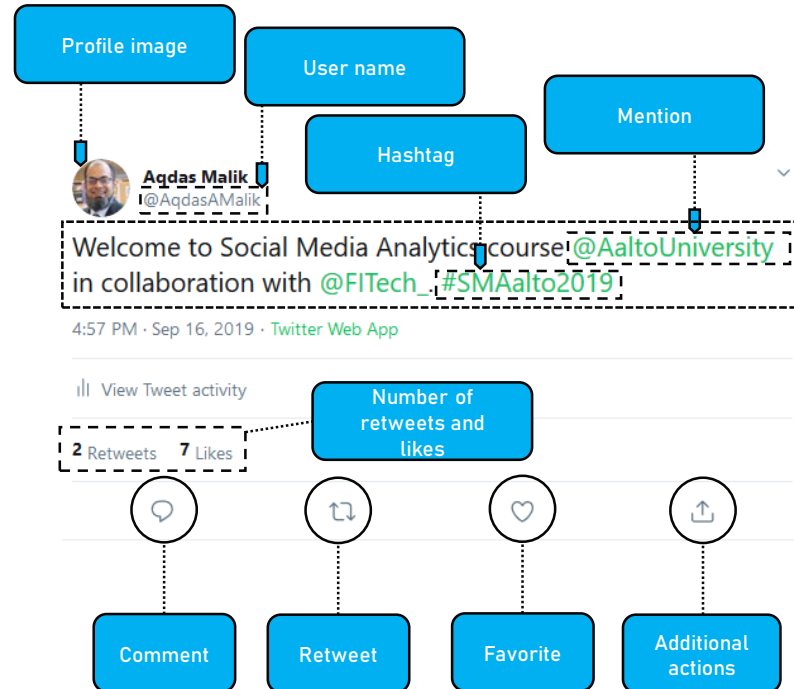
- **Write your own code**
- **Copy-pasting from Twitter**
- **Existing Twitter dataset**
- **Purchase from Twitter/services provider (firehose)**
- **Retrieve from public API**
  - **Software libraries (Tweepy, rtweet, Twitter4J)**
  - **Web applications (DMI-TCAT, Netlytic)**
  - **Plugins for popular analytic packages (Atlas.ti, NVIVO, NodeXL, TAGS)**

# Limitations of Twitter API

- Limited access to historical tweets (~3,200 tweets from the last 7-9 days)
- Access to current tweets is also limited (~1%)
- How Twitter samples the data is widely unknown

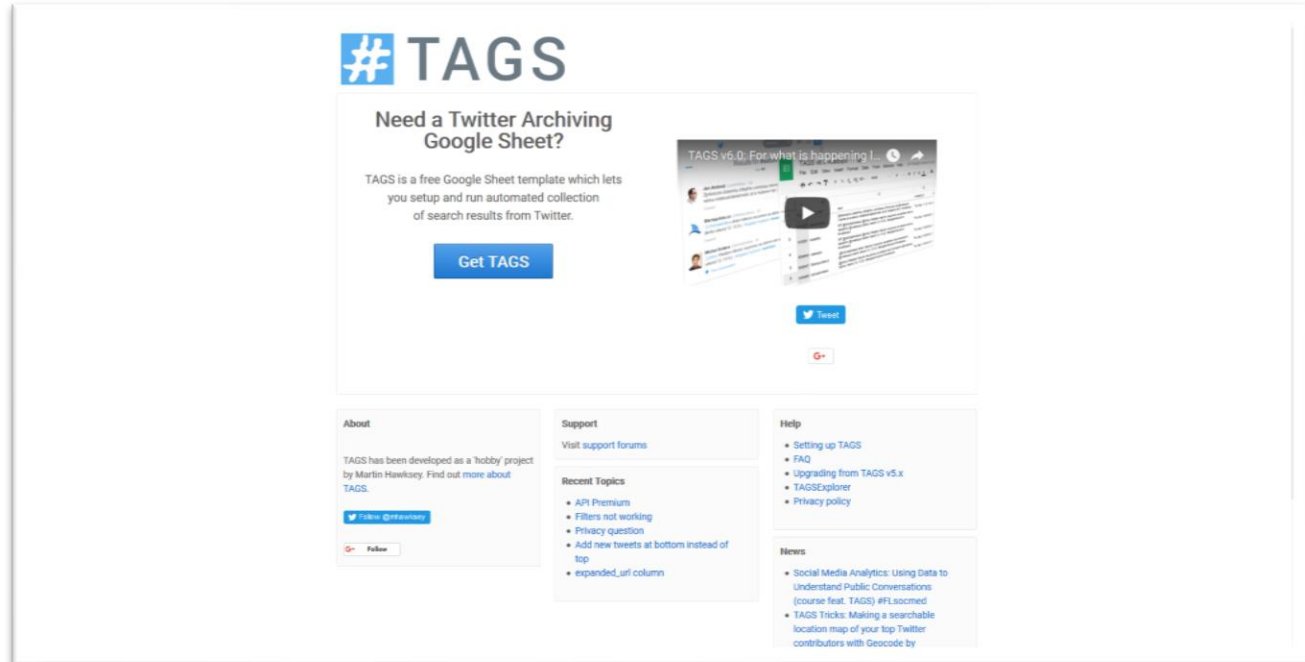
More info: <https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/basics/things-every-developer-should-know>

# Anatomy of a Tweet



# Tags setup

<https://tags.hawksey.info/>



# Publically available datasets

- Data.World @SocialMediaData (multiple datasets)
- 2016 United States Presidential Election (280 m tweets)
- Winter Olympics 2018 (13 m tweets)
- Hurricanes Harvey and Irma (35 m tweets)
- #panamapapers (4.9 m tweets)
- #WomensMarch (14 m tweets)
- 4,500 news outlets accounts (26 m tweets)
- 26 Crises/ calamities (~250K)

# Other tools for Twitter Data collection

- Chorus
- ContextMiner
- COSMOS
- DMI-TCAT
- Mozdeh
- Webometric

# Next lecture – 02.10.2020

- **Native vs. non-native analytics**
- **Metrics for analyzing social media data**
- **Organizing gathered data & cleaning**
- **Detecting bots**



# Thank you