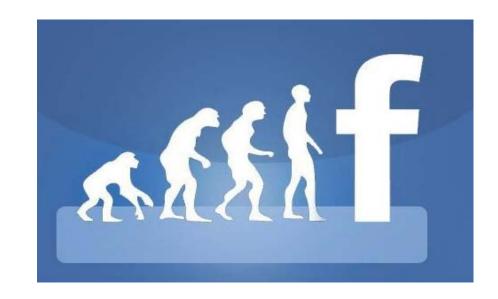
Social Media Data Mining in Python

Dr. Kokil Jaidka jaidka@sas.upenn.edu

Why profile people from social media?



- Social media measurement is efficient
 - Unobtrusive and cheap
 - Can be used for communities
- Social media gives insight
 - Visualization is key!
- Social media has vast potential
 - Health, mental health risk
 - Advertising
 - Winning the US elections



Private traits and attributes are predictable from digital records of human behavior

Michal Kosinski, David Stillwell and Thore Graepel

Private traits and attributes are predictable from digital records of human behavior

Michal Kosinski, David Stillwell and Thore Graepel

Power through 'Us': Leaders' Use of We-Referencing Language Predicts Election Victory

Niklas K. Steffens , S. Alexander Haslam

Published: October 23, 2013 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0077952

NEWS & CULTURE

Why I Quit Using the Word Just in My Emails

BY CHELSEA STONE OCTOBER 12, 2016 9:00 AM

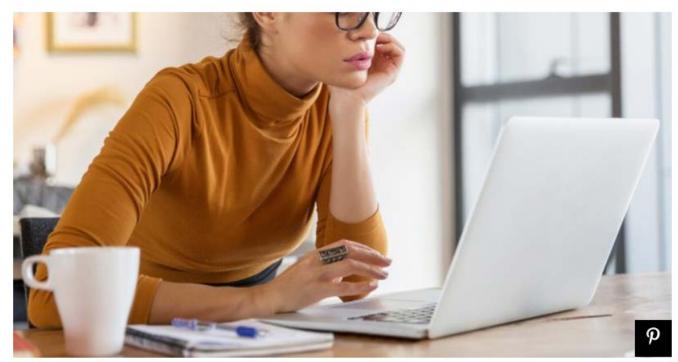
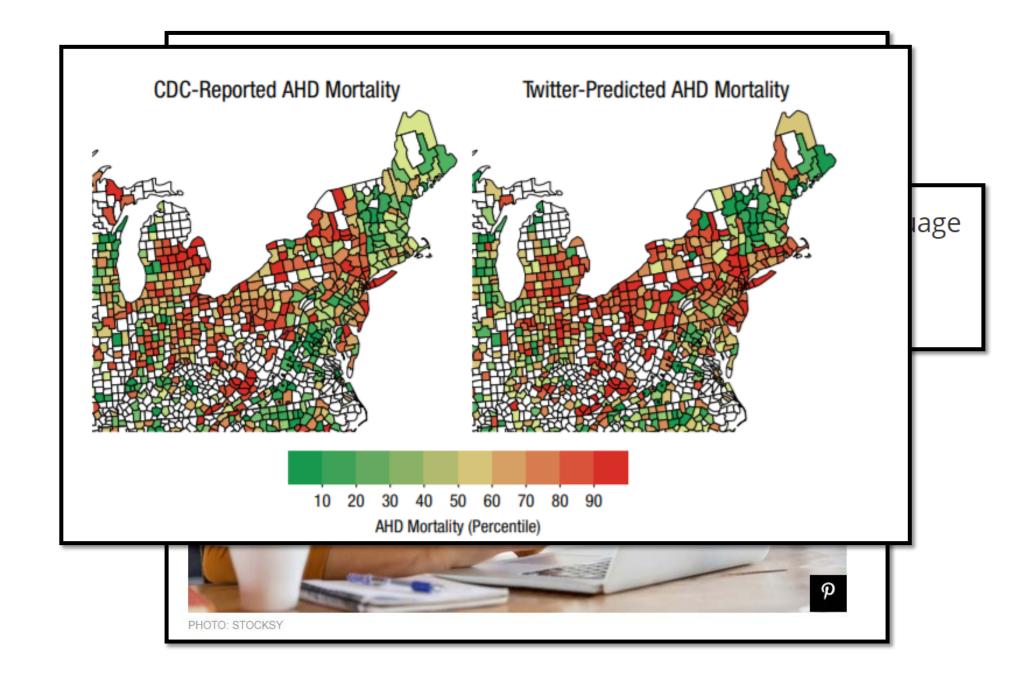
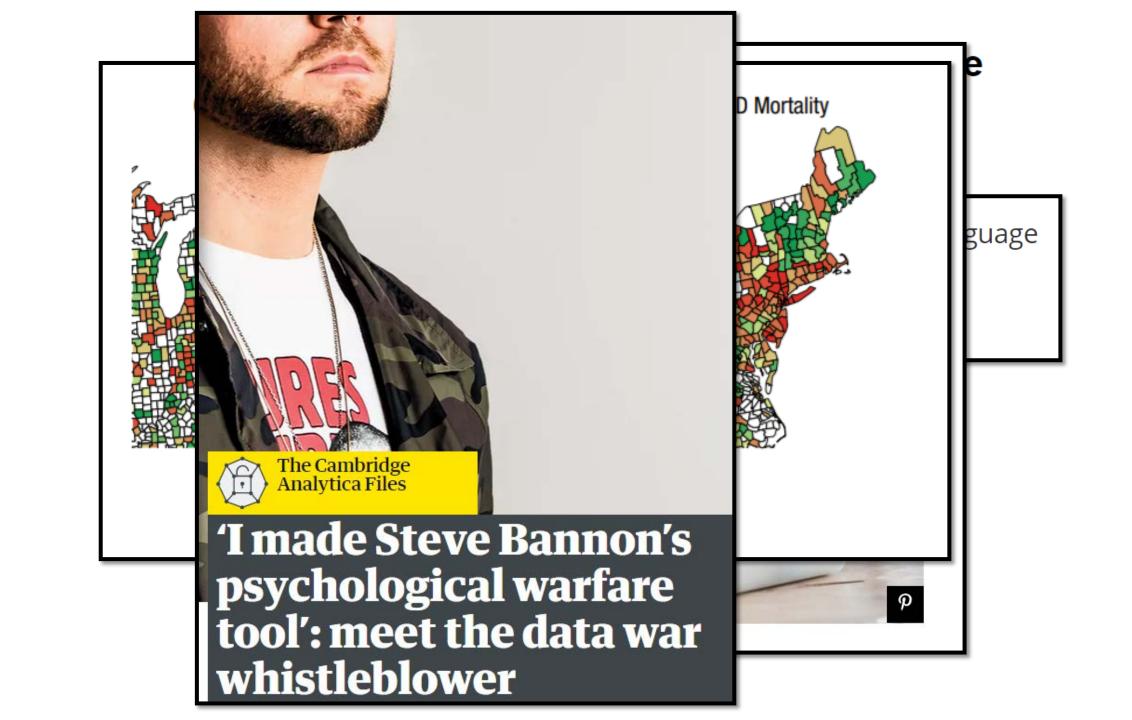


PHOTO: STOCKSY

guage

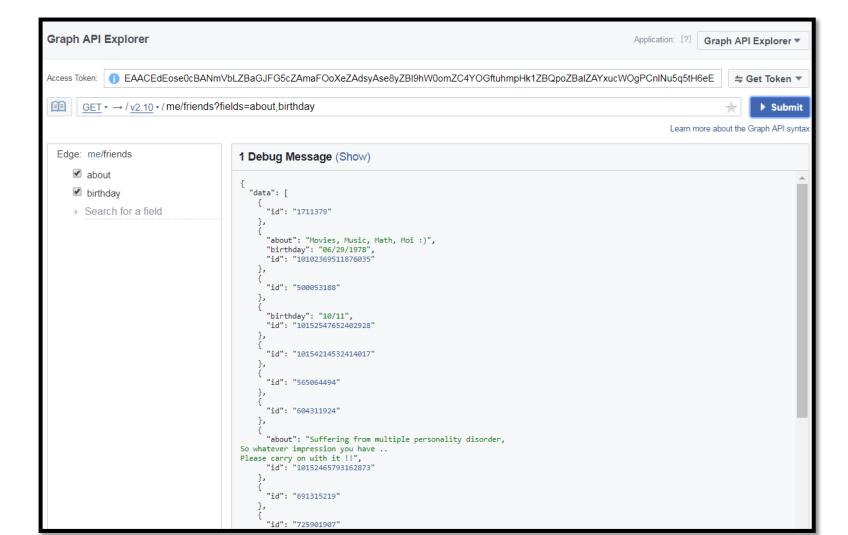




Let's explore the Graph API explorer



https://developers.facebook.com/tools/explorer/145634995501895/



Takeaways



After this lecture, you will

- Have a general understanding of developer APIs (application programming interface) to collect social media data.
- Be able to write a Python script to collect data from Twitter.
- Know how to analyse and plot the data you have collected.

Prerequisites

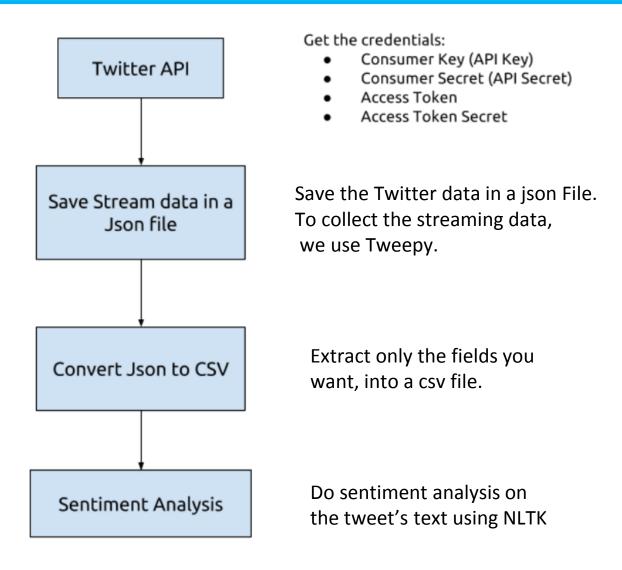


Basic familiarity with Python:

- You've set up Anaconda Spyder
- You know how to install packages: tweepy

Data Mining from Twitter





Twitter Authentication



To access and collect Twitter data, you need to have appropriate authentication for the purpose of an application and/or a script.

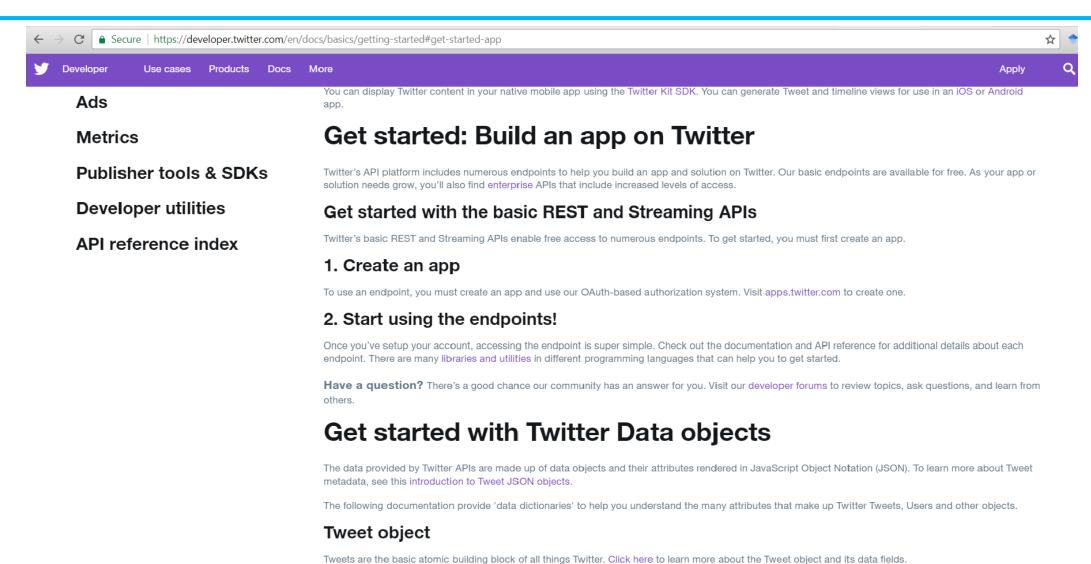
- Consumer key
- Consumer secret
- Access token
- Access token secret

You can generate authentication information by creating an app for Twitter in https://apps.twitter.com

Twitter API (Application Programming Interface)

https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/basics/getting-started#get-started-app

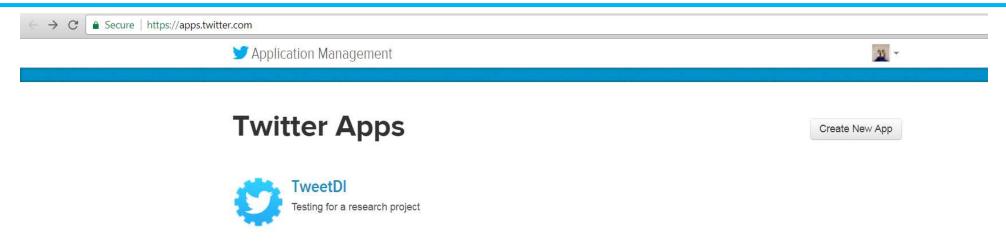


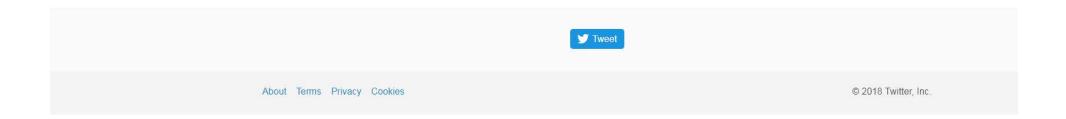


Twitter API (Application Programming Interface)



https://apps.twitter.com/

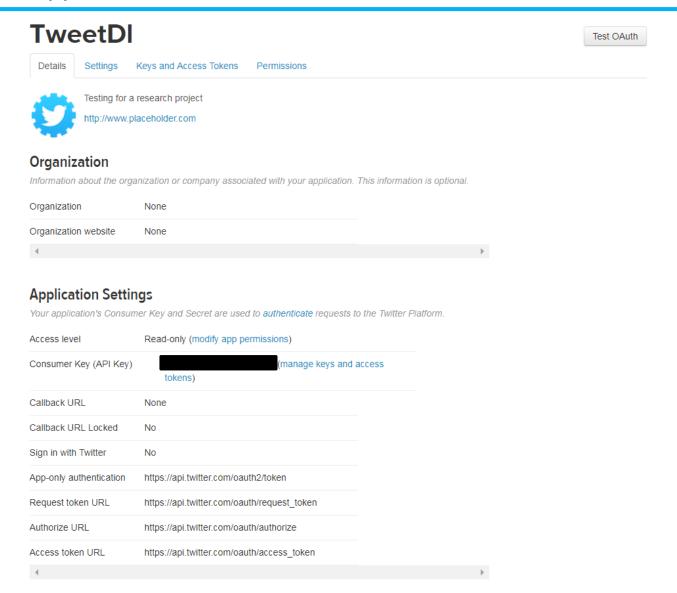




Twitter API (Application Programming Interface)

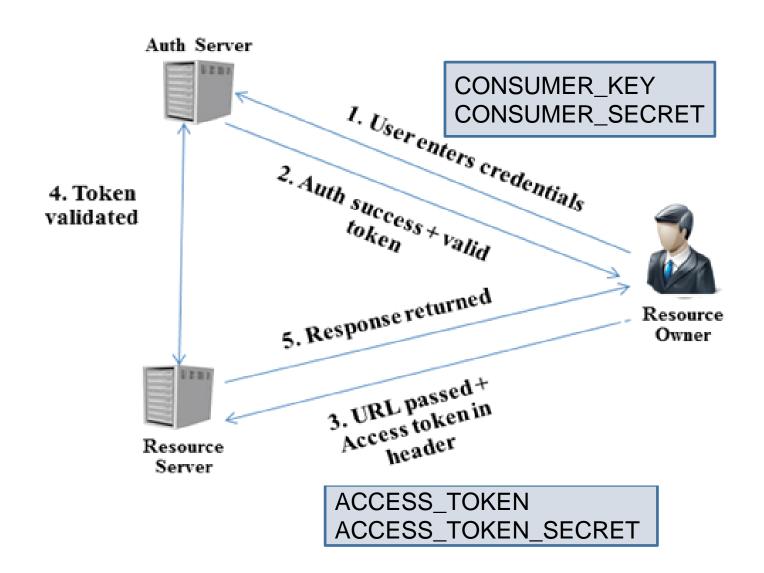
https://apps.twitter.com/





Oauth dance







We are now ready to make an authenticated call to Twitter using tweepy.

```
CONSUMER_KEY
CONSUMER_SECRET
ACCESS_TOKEN
ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET
```

import tweepy

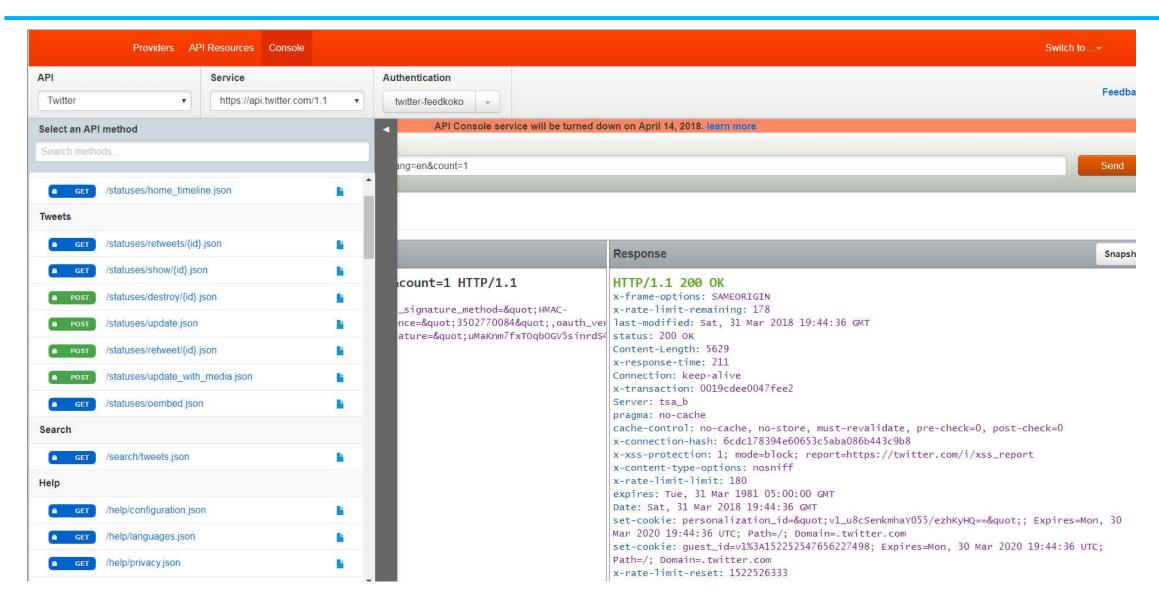
```
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret) auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)
```

api = tweepy.API(auth)

#now, use the api object to search, get data from your account, post new status messages etc.

What kind of data can you pull? https://apigee.com/console





Summary: Data Mining from Twitter



- Has an API
- Needs one to create an app: https://apps.twitter.com
- OAuth needs keys and an access token
- There's a Python wrapper for the API: tweepy http://docs.tweepy.org/en/v3.5.0/getting_started.html#models
- There is a way to try it out: https://apigee.com/console
- The response is in JSON format.

Takeaways



After this lecture, you will

- Have a general understanding of developer APIs (application programming interface) to collect social media data.
- Be able to write a Python script to collect data from Twitter.
- Know how to analyse and plot the data you have collected.

What would this code do?



api.update_status('tweepy + oauth!')

What would this code do?



```
api.update_status('tweepy + oauth!')
public_tweets = api.home_timeline()
for tweet in public_tweets:
    print(tweet.text)
```

What would this code do?

print(tweet.text)



```
api.update_status('tweepy + oauth!')

public_tweets = api.home_timeline()
for tweet in public_tweets:
    print(tweet.text)
```

for tweet in tweepy.Cursor(api.search, q= query).items(50):







```
csvFile = open('result.csv','w')
#Use csv Writer
csvWriter = csv.writer(csvFile)
csvWriter.writerow(["created", "text", "retwc", "hashtag", "followers", "friends"])
data = []
for tweet in tweepy.Cursor(api.search, q = query, count =50).items():
       #extract created at
       #extract text
       #extract retweetcount
       #extract hashtag
       #extract followers
       #extract friends
       csvWriter.writerow([created, str(text).encode("utf-8"), retwc, hashtag, followers, friends])
csvFile.close()
```



```
csvFile = open('result.csv','w')
#Use csv Writer
csvWriter = csv.writer(csvFile)
csvWriter.writerow(["created", "text", "retw", "hashtag", "followers", "friends"])
data = []
for tweet in tweepy.Cursor(api.search, q = query, count =50).items():
        created = tweet.created at
                                                             #extract created at
                                                             #extract text
        text = tweet.text
        retw = tweet.retweet count
                                                            #extract retweet count
                                                             #extract hashtag
        try:
                hashtag = tweet.entities[u'hashtags'][0][u'text']
       except:
                hashtag = "None"
        followers = tweet.author.followers_count
                                                             #extract followers
        friends = tweet.author.friends count
                                                             #extract friends
        csvWriter.writerow([created, str(text).encode("utf-8"), retwc, hashtag, followers, friends])
csvFile.close()
```

Tweet data dictionary

https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/tweets/data-dictionary/overview/intro-to-tweet-json







Basics

Accounts and users

Tweets

Post, retrieve and engage with Tweets

Get Tweet timelines

Curate a collection of Tweets

Optimize Tweets with Cards

Search Tweets

Filter realtime Tweets

Sample realtime Tweets

Get batch historical Tweets

Rules and filtering

Premium enrichments

Tweet data dictionaries

Tweet data dictionaries

Overview Guides		
Overview contents ^		
Introduction to Tweet JSON	Entities object	
Tweet object	Extended entities object	
User object	Geo objects	

Introduction to Tweet JSON

Jump to on this page ^	
Fundamental objects	Important notes
Data dictionaries	Next steps
Parsing best practices	

Data Mining from YouTube



- Has an API: https://developers.google.com/youtube/v3/docs/
- Needs one to create an app: https://console.developers.google.com/
- OAuth needs keys
- There's a Python wrapper for the API: google-api-python-client, unidecode
- There is a way to try it out: https://developers.google.com/apis-explorer/
- The response is in JSON format.

Data Mining from Facebook



- Has an API: https://developers.facebook.com/docs/graph-api
- Needs one to create an app: https://developers.facebook.com/apps
- OAuth needs keys
- There's a Python wrapper for the API: facebook-sdk
- There is a way to try it out: https://developers.facebook.com/tools/explorer/
- The response is in JSON format

Takeaways



After this lecture, you will

- Have a general understanding of developer APIs (application programming interface) to collect social media data.
- Be able to write a Python script to collect data from Twitter.
- Know how to analyse and plot the data you have collected.

Sentiment analysis: Example code (needs nltk)



from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

```
#text = text from a single tweet
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
ss = sid.polarity_scores(text)

#<class 'dict'>
#{'compound': 0.5267, 'pos': 0.285, 'neu': 0.593, 'neg': 0.122}
```





```
punctuation = list(string.punctuation)
count_all = Counter()
stop = stopwords.words('english') + punctuation + ['rt','retweet']
corpus=str.lower(corpus)
terms_stop = [term for term in preprocess(corpus) if term n
                                                               in stopl
terms_only = [term for term in preprocess(corpus)
        if term not in stop and
        not term.startswith(('#', '@'))]
count_all.update(terms_only)
word_freq = count_all.most_common(20)
labels, freq = zip(*word_freq)
data = {'data': freq, 'x': labels}
bar = vincent.Bar(data, iter_idx='x')
bar.to json('term freq.json', html out=True, html path='chart.html')
```





import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import random from wordcloud import WordCloud

#text = all the text from your tweets
wordcloud = WordCloud(#parameters).generate(text)

plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()

```
if an alker tried was some some stockpile sun scott walker vote stockpile gun Midterm elections greg Abbott of overnors out a selections to be selections and there are all elections are all elections are elections are elections. He is avoid special Abbott begged.
```

Takeaways

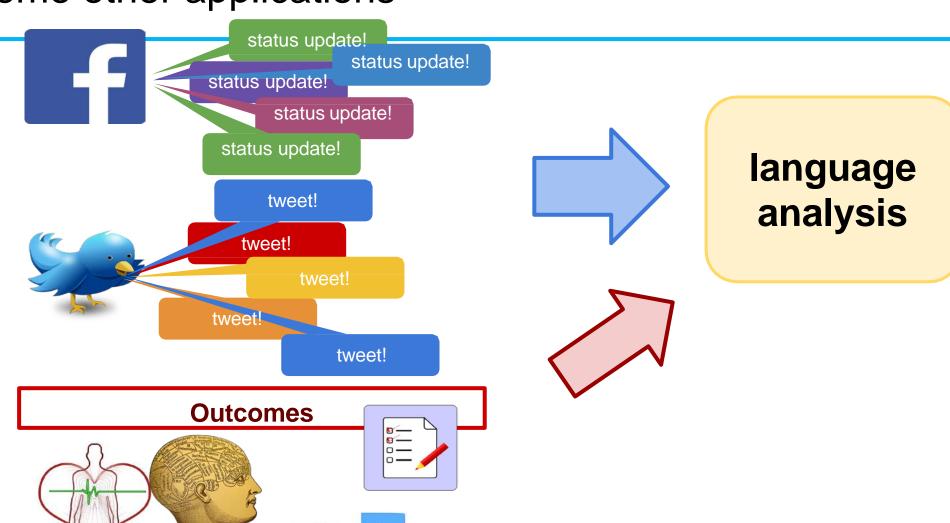


After this lecture, you will

- Have a general understanding of developer APIs (application programming interface) to collect social media data.
- Be able to write a Python script to collect data from Twitter.
- Know how to analyze and plot the data you have collected.

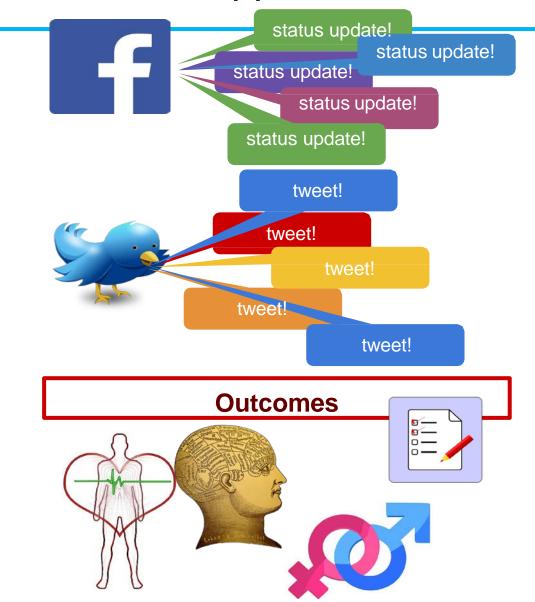
Some other applications

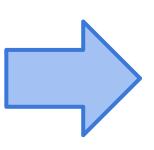




Some other applications







language analysis





- prediction (measurement)
- insights

Extraversion -- sociable, assertive, active, energetic, talkative, outgoing



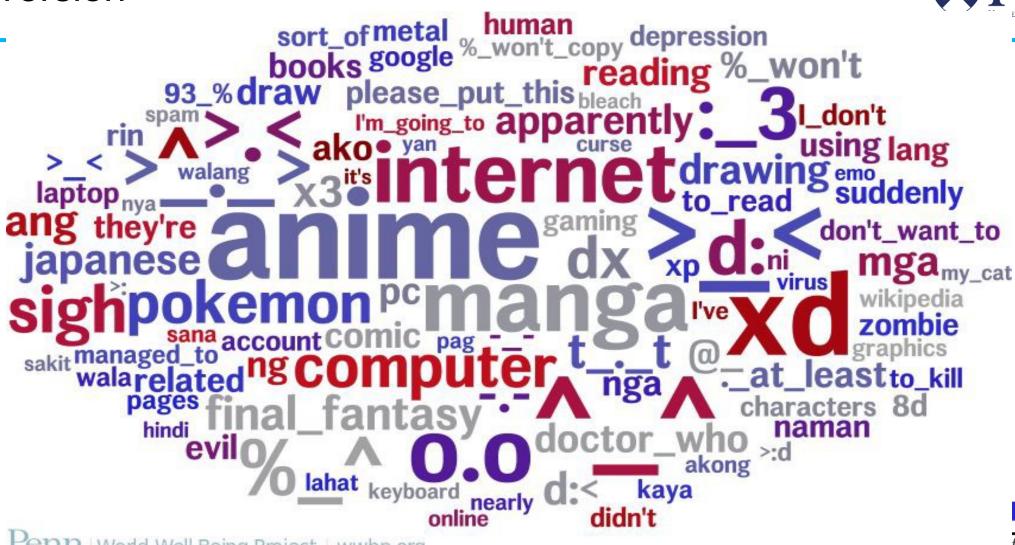


relative frequency

Penn | World Well-Being Project | wwbp.org

Introversion



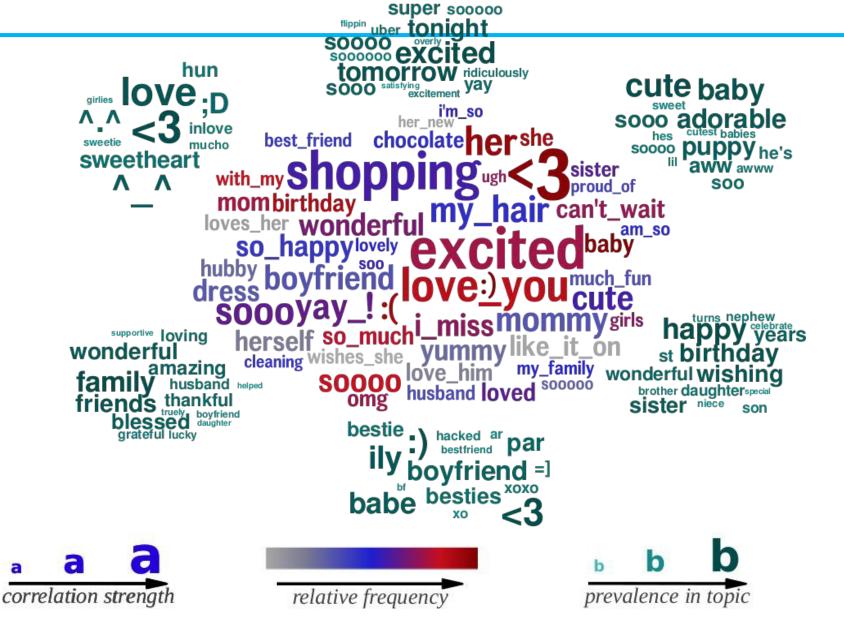


Penn | World Well-Being Project | wwbp.org



Gender

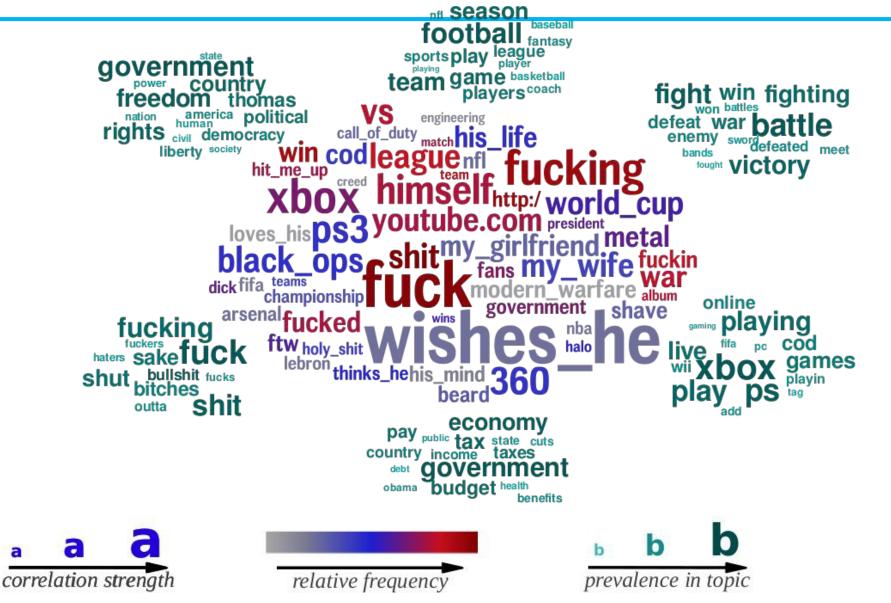




Explicit Language Warning...

Gender





Resources



- Twitter object dictionary:
 https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/tweets/data-dictionary/overview/intro-to-tweet-json
- Twitter API explorer: https://apigee.com/console/twitter
- Facebook Graph API explorer: https://developers.facebook.com/tools/explorer/
- YouTube API explorer: https://developers.google.com/apis-explorer/
- JSON viewer: http://jsonviewer.stack.hu

Example JSON (paste this into JSON viewer)



{"statuses":[{"created_at":"Sat Mar 31 19:44:21 +0000 2018","id":980168945314484225,"id_str":"980168945314484225","text":"RT @BeaxyExchange: It's important to understand why you want to be involved with crypto. It isn't all about getting rich quick -- It is

ab\u2026","truncated":false,"entities":{"hashtags":[],"symbols":[],"user_mentions":[("screen_name":"BeaxyExchange","name":"Beaxy","id":905959920222314498,"id_str":"905959920222314498","indices":[3,1 7]}],"urls":[]},"metadata":{"iso_language_code":"en","result_type":"recent"},"source":"\u003ca href=\"http:\v\twitter.com\\" rel=\"nofollow\\"\u003eTwitter Web

Client\u003c\a\u003e","in_reply_to_status_id":null,"in_reply_to_status_id_str":null,"in_reply_to_user_id_str":null,"in_reply_to_screen_name":null,"user":{"id":904320034247503873, "id_str":"904320034247503873","name":"Dollarsbad","screen_name":"dollarsbad","location":"","description":"#f4f #followback #fallowyou #fallowme #crypto #bch #bts #eth #etc #ltc #ico #bitcoin #blockchain #dollarfail #trader \n#\u0432\u0437\u0433\u0433\u0438\u0435\u0433\u0438\u0435\u0438\u0436\u0435\u0438\u0436\u0435\u0438\u0436\u0438\u0436\u0

#mining","url":null,"entities":{"description":{"urls":[]}},"protected":false,"followers_count":7249,"friends_count":6426,"listed_count":10,"created_at":"Sun Sep 03 12:27:52 +0000

2017","favourites_count":279,"utc_offset":null,"time_zone":null,"geo_enabled":false,"verified":false,"statuses_count":270,"lang":"ru","contributors_enabled":false,"is_translator":false,"is_translator_":false,"is_translation_enabled":false,"profile_background_color":"F5F8FA","profile_background_image_url":null,"profile_background_image_url_https":null,"profile_background_tile":false,"profile_image_url":http:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_image_url_https":null,"profile_background_tile":false,"profile_image_url":http:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_images\/904322292146204672\/LAmUupJE_normal.jpg","profile_banner_url":"https:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_images\/904322292146204672\/LAmUupJE_normal.jpg","profile_banner_url":"https:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_images\/904322292146204672\/LAmUupJE_normal.jpg","profile_banner_url":"https:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_images\/904322292146204672\/LAmUupJE_normal.jpg","profile_banner_url":"https:\/pbs.twimg.com\/profile_images\/por

https:\/\t.co\/w4L9wim7Ye","truncated":true,"entities":{"hashtags":[],"symbols":[],"user_mentions":[],"urls":[{"url":"https:\/\t.co\/w4L9wim7Ye","expanded_url":"https:\/\twitter.com\/i\/web\/status\/950048228585 754626","display_url":"twitter.com\/i\/web\/status\/9\u2026","indices":[116,139]}],"metadata":{"iso_language_code":"en","result_type":"recent"},"source":"\u003ca href=\"http:\/\twitter.com\" rel=\"nofollow\"\u003eTwitter Web

Client\u003c\a\u003e","in_reply_to_status_id":null,"in_reply_to_status_id_str":null,"in_reply_to_user_id":null,"in_reply_to_user_id_str":null,"in_reply_to_screen_name":"lid_str":"905959920222314498","name":"BeaxyExchange","location":"Worldwide","description":"All-In-One Cryptocurrency

Exchange","url":"https:\/\t.co\/KvsZZ4nPNh","entities":\{"url":"\https:\/\t.co\/KvsZZ4nPNh","entities":\{"url":"\https:\/\t.co\/KvsZZ4nPNh","expanded_url":"https:\/\t.co\/KvsZZ4nPNh","indices":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\{"urls":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\]\}\],"description":\[0,23\]\},"description:\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\]\},"description":\[0,23\



Thank you!

Slides will be up at kokiljaidka.wordpress.com