

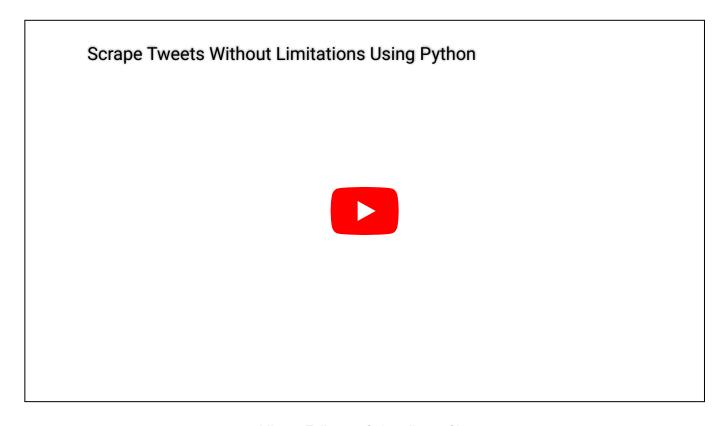
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Extract Tweets Without Limitations in a Few Lines of Code Using Python

Data quantity should not be a limitation.



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Introduction

If you are familiar with the Tweepy library, you might also be familiar with the fact that you can not go beyond a certain number of tweets, which is I believe a huge drawback for experimentations requiring a significant amount of data.

There is a new player in town: <u>snscrape</u> a python library specifically built for social networking services (SNS for short).

It can scrape information like user profiles, hashtags, and specific user posts from a variety of platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Mastodon, Reddit, Telegram, Twitter, VKontakte, and Weibo.

As just a little extra icing on the cake \Rightarrow , you don't need to apply for any API credentials \nearrow .

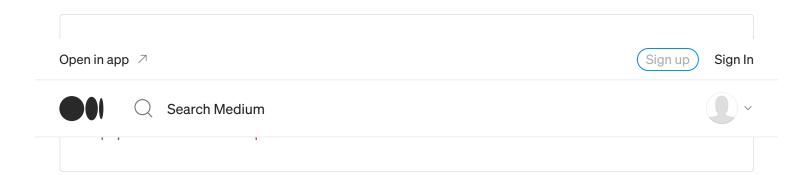
Let's get started

In this conceptual tutorial, we will use $\underline{snscrape}$ to pull thousands of tweets and save them locally as a DataFrame. You can get more than that. The sky is the limit \mathscr{G} !

Prerequisites

First of all, you must install the snscrape library. But to do this, you need to have Python installed on your computer, which can be done by downloading and installing it from the official website.

Once you have Python installed, you can finally install snscrape with the following pip command from your terminal or within Jupyter notebook:



Once successfully, you should be able to import it for further use using the following statement:

```
import snscrape.modules.twitter as snt
```

This way, you will be able to use snt wherever you want to use the snscrape.modules.twitter module.

Scrape Tweets

Once the library is properly set up, you can start scraping the tweets you need. In this section, we will be scraping tweets related to WorldCup 2022.

Pulling Tweets requires the Twitt r module. Before diving deep, let's understand the output format of exclacion tweet information by getting a sample of tweets with a hashtag #worldcup2022

```
# Get Tweets with the #worldcup
world_cup_scraper = snt.TwitterSearchScraper("#worldcup")
print(type(world_cup_scraper))
```

The print statement shows:

<class 'snscrape.modumes.twitter.TwitterSearchScraper'> . This simply means that the
application of the TwitterSearchScraper module also returns a
TwitterSearchScraper object.

To be able to grab the actual tweets data, you need to apply the <code>get_items()</code> function as shown below.

```
# Let's get the first tweet from the world_cup_scraper search
for world_cup_tweet in world_cup_scraper.get_items():
    break
```

The previous for loop only grabs the first tweet's data. We can show the raw data of the world_cup_tweet by typing the code below.

```
world_cup_tweet
```

Tweet(url='https://twitter.com/rodmur/status/1600301040917676032', date=datetime.datetime(2022, 12, 7, 1, 27, 54, tzinf o=datetime.timezone.utc), content="I just earned the 'World Pint (2022)' badge on @untappd! https://t.co/TkgkQ4edqo #fo otball #fifaworldcup", renderedContent="I just earned the 'World Pint (2022)' badge on @untappd! untp.beer/s/b1050646581 #football #fifaworldcup #worldcup", id=1600301040917676032, user=User(username='rodmur', id=9553672, displayname='Dale', description="Geek, photographer, jack of all trades, master of none. Amateur thespian and professional he ckler. I'm a bad, bad person. I'll bake you cookies.\n(he/him)", rawDescription="Geek, photographer, jack of all trade s, master of none. Amateur thespian and professional heckler. I'm a bad, bad person. I'll bake you cookies.\n(he/him)", descriptionUrls=None, verified=False, created=datetime.datetime(2007, 10, 20, 0, 38, 55, tzinfo=datetime.timezone.utc), followersCount=187, friendsCount=1104, statusesCount=37113, favouritesCount=14697, listedCount=5, mediaCount=1045, loca tion='Brooklyn, NY', protected=False, linkUrl=None, linkTcourl=None, profileImageUrl='https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_banners/9553672/1631131936', label=None), replyCount=0, retweetCount=0, flikeCount=0, quoteCount=0, conversationId=1600301040917676032, lang='e n', source='https://untappd.com" rel="nofollow">https://untappd.com', sourceUrl='https://untappd.com', sourceLabel='Untappd', outlinks=['https://untappd.com', sourceLabel='Untappd', outlinks=['https://untappd.com', rel="nofollow">https://untappd.com', sourceUrl='https://untappd.com', sourceLabel='Untappd', outlinks=['https://untappd.com', inReplyToTweetId=None, inReplyToUser=None, mentionedUsers=[User(username='untappd', id=1478454676, displayname='untappd', description=None, rawDescription=None, favouritesCount=None, listedCount=None, nediaCount=None, label=None)], coordinates=None, place=None, hashtags=['football', 'fifaworldcup', 'worldcup'], cashtags=Non

First tweet's raw data (Image by Author)

As you can see the raw data is in the format of key=value and some of them are underlined in green. Not all the columns are useful. So let's consider only those specified in the column_name list.

Keep in mind that if you do not specify the number of tweets to be collected, this scraping process might run forever, trying to grab all the tweets. For simplicity's sake, let's say we want a maximum of 200000 tweets.

```
total_tweet = 20000
```

Putting all this together, we get the following helper function that grabs the required number of tweets.

```
# Putting all togeter
def grab_tweets(total_number):
    final_tweets = []
    for index, world_cup_tweet in enumerate(world_cup_scraper.get_items()):
        user = world_cup_tweet.user
        tweet_data = [world_cup_tweet.url,
                      world_cup_tweet.date,
                      world_cup_tweet.content,
                      user.username,
                      user.displayname,
                      user.description,
                      user.followersCount,
                      user.friendsCount,
                      world_cup_tweet.likeCount,
                      world_cup_tweet.retweetCount
                      1
        final_tweets.append(tweet_data)
        if(index == total_number):
            break
    # Create the dataframe
    final_tweets_df = pd.DataFrame(final_tweets, columns = column_names)
    return final_tweets_df
```

• The break statement is important because it allows the program to not continue once we reach the total_number.

Finally, we can call the function specifying the total_number parameter, then we show the shape of the data with the .shape attribute, and the first five rows with the .head() function.

```
# Call the grab_tweets() function
final_tweets_data = grab_tweets(20000)

# Show the shape
print(final_tweets_data.shape)

# Show the first 5 rows
final_tweets_data.head()
```

• The shape is $(20000, 10) \rightarrow 20000$ rows and 10 columns.

Below are the first five rows.

url	date	content	username	displayname	description	followersCount	friendsCount	likeCount	world_cup_tweet
0 https://twitter.com/pakunnnnnn/status/16003158	2022-12-07 02:26:43+00:00	グループ1位通過で負けたん日本だけか。\n今までで1番ベスト8いける可能性あったしぜんぜん勝	pakunnnnnn		▼01"osaka 誰とでも気 軽にスプラ 3 エンジョ イ第一 ¥ ェンソーマ ン3周目	30	31	0	0
1 https://twitter.com/jobsalution/status/1600315	2022-12-07 02:26:40+00:00	Join now Coco's Carnival:https://t.co/HzZQBKcS	jobsalution	rashid mehmood		17	10	0	0
2 https://twitter.com/shankarrkn/status/16003158	2022-12-07 02:26:38+00:00	நேத்து போர்சுகல் வெளையாட்னதை பாத்தாக்க அவங்க ப	shankarrkn	Dr Shankar	Consciously try to think different, against mi	952	3830	0	0
3 https://twitter.com/browncito/status/160031577	2022-12-07 02:26:28+00:00	@alimo_philip I want to see #Portugal @Cristia	browncito	Dunnya	Marketista de profesion, amo la cocina cuando	2232	1590	0	
4 https://twitter.com/sun8866557/status/16003157	2022-12-07 02:26:13+00:00	#世界杯 # worldcup 足坛烽烟又 起,斗志薪火相传。 https://t.co/u5P	sun8866557	soon (互fo)	互fo关注必 回	1160	1156	0	0

First 5 rows of the tweets (Image by Author)

What about specific language tweets?

Previously tweets are collected no matter the language, which is not ideal if we are interested in language-specific tweets. For instance, let's say we are only interested in French Tweets, this can be done by specifying the lang parameter in the TwitterSearchScraper module as follows:

TwitterSearchScraper("topic lang:language")

To do that, we will create a new function and also slightly modify the previous one:

```
def get_language_specific_tweets(topic, total_number, lang="fr"):
```

```
# Get the topic from using the scraper and the language
topic_scraper = snt.TwitterSearchScraper(f"{topic} lang:{lang}")
# Grab the tweets
final_tweets_as_df = grab_tweets(topic_scraper, total_number)
return final_tweets_as_df
```

This new function takes as parameters the topic of interest (e.g. #worldcup), the total number of tweets, and finally the language of interest which is french by default.

In addition to that, we slightly modify the original function to meet the previous function's requirement, because this time we have a new parameter: topic_scraper .

```
# Putting all togeter
def grab_tweets(scraper, total_number):
    final_tweets = []
    for index, world_cup_tweet in enumerate(scraper.get_items()):
        user = world_cup_tweet.user
        tweet_data = [world_cup_tweet.url,
                      world_cup_tweet.date,
                      world_cup_tweet.content,
                      user.username,
                      user.displayname,
                      user.description,
                      user.followersCount,
                      user.friendsCount,
                      world_cup_tweet.likeCount,
                      world_cup_tweet.retweetCount
                      1
        final_tweets.append(tweet_data)
        if(index == total_number):
            break
    # Create the dataframe
    final_tweets_df = pd.DataFrame(final_tweets, columns = column_names)
```

```
return final_tweets_df
```

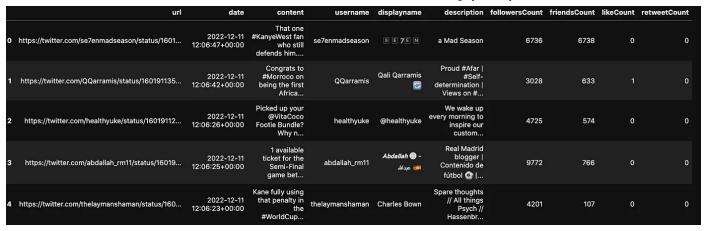
Here are finally some examples of grabbing French Tweets and English Tweets.

```
# French Tweets
topic = "#worldcup"
lang = "fr"
fr_df = get_language_specific_tweets(topic, 200, lang)
fr_df.head()
```

	url	date	content	username	displayname	description	followersCount	friendsCount	likeCount	retweetCount
0	https://twitter.com/ActuSport_EDF/status/16019	2022-12-11 11:54:43+00:00	Biathlon : #WorldCup\nVictoire du relais franç	ActuSport_EDF	Actu Sport France	Toute l'actualité du sport français avec @Actu	305	270	0	0
1	https://twitter.com/SarahBelmir/status/1601907	2022-12-11 11:50:02+00:00	Du "blanchiment" de joueur. Tout un réseau de	SarahBelmir	Sarah Belmir	Frenchie living in Dakar and tweeting in Engli	198	713	0	0
2	https://twitter.com/joetke/status/160190708006	2022-12-11 11:49:44+00:00	#WorldCup #WorldcupQatar2022 France-#Maroc, du	joetke	Joetke • bedeef1 • Joetke's Hub	Madagascar	2212	4687	0	0
3	https://twitter.com/STaskadi/status/1601906926	2022-12-11 11:49:07+00:00	le but de Youssef En- Nesyri ■au rythme de la	STaskadi	Sofia Taskadi	lfrane	1433	1254	0	0
4	https://twitter.com/CaptainPalestin/status/160	2022-12-11 11:45:30+00:00	Un pays arabe va gagner la coupe du monde\nÇa	CaptainPalestin	Super Captain Jerusalem	meilleur tueur à gages de Poitou Charentes, dé	27	135	0	0

French Tweets (Image by Author)

```
# English Tweets about worldcup
topic = "#worldcup"
lang = "en"
en_df = get_language_specific_tweets(topic, 200, lang)
```



English Tweets (Image by Author)

Conclusion

In this blog, we have explained how to scrape tweets using the snscrape library. We have also demonstrated how to customize the scraping process to meet your need. snscrape is definitely a must-go-for library to efficiently scrape tweets for multiple purposes.

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