

Datathon and Machine Learning Competition on Antisemitism

Workshop 2 – Creating a Discourse Dataset from X

Presentation available at:

https://github.com/damieh1/datathon_2025/blob/main/Datathon_Workshop-Session-2.pdf



What happened so far?

Workshop 1 Recap:

- Prof. Jikeli introduced patterns of antisemitism online
- Focus on dynamics before and after October 7



Conceptual and Theoretical Background:

- Reach out to him with questions about content/context



Missed it? His slides are available in the [GitHub repo](#)

Team formation:

- Most groups should be in place by now
- Team Communication & Responsibilities

Today's Session

1. Bright Data Introduction
2. Hands-on Session for Challenge #1
 - Work in your teams to collect, annotate, and prepare data
3. Q&A → Conceptual: Prof. Jikeli | Content: Dr. Miehlring | ML: Prof. Cavar

Meet the Instructors



Workshop #1

Prof Günther Jikeli

gjikeli@iu.edu



Workshop #2

Dr Daniel Miehling

damieh@iu.edu




Workshop #3

Prof Damir Cavar

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Workshop Schedule Overview

Date	Focus		Description
July 13	Workshop 1 – Kickoff		Input on antisemitism online & team formation
July 20	Workshop 2 – Challenge #1		Scraping, annotating, exporting discourse data (Hands-On Session)
July 27	Workshop 3 – Challenge #2		Automated Content Detection: The Basics
August 5	Final Submission Deadline		Submit both challenge deliverables and documentation

Bright Data



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGaiVApKfmc>

Tutorial Challenge #1

Team Setup, Roles & Prerequisites

Each team should have:

- **Data Manager** → uses Bright Data for scraping
- **Portal Manager** → sets up the annotation project
- **Annotation Team** → annotates and reviews the content
- Discuss roles & workflow internally
- Don't forget to choose a **team name or tag!**

Access to Key Links

- [Challenge Description \(PDF\)](#)
- [Annotation Portal](#)
- [GitHub Overview](#)
- [Colab Script for Preprocessing](#)

Agenda & Objectives

Agenda

1. Working with X's Advanced Search
2. Scraping with Bright Data
3. Pre-Processing the Data
4. Annotations Portal Walkthrough

Objectives: What You'll Learn Today:

- How the Annotation Portal works
- How to approach the ML challenge
- Where to find tools and datasets
- How to succeed as a team

Prerequisites & Setup

Before You Start:



A computer with internet access



A Gmail account



Twitter

A X account



Access to Google Colab (<https://colab.research.google.com/>)

Stop & Do Now:



Register on the Annotation Portal: <https://annotate.osome.iu.edu>



Check Github: <https://github.com/AnnotationPortal/DatathonandHackathon.github.io/blob/main/README.md>



Read Challenge Description: https://github.com/damieh1/datathon_2025/blob/main/Datathon_Challenge.pdf

Challenge #1

Subtasks include:

1. Define your scraping focus (hashtags, user groups, topics) and document your rationale and potential biases.
2. Use the [Bright Data](#) interface to scrape at least 100 relevant user-generated posts from [X.com](#).
3. Annotate your data using a structured definition of antisemitism and hate speech.
4. Prepare a [X/Twitter dataset](#), and include a dataset report with label definitions, distribution information, and annotation rationale.

Earn Bonus Points

Deliverables for Challenge #1

- Adapting and implementing an existing definition of antisemitism
- Reporting how the data was scraped and which guidelines were used to classify and annotate the data in a standardized way

Gain **+10 bonus points** by evaluating the consistency of your team's annotations using an inter-annotator agreement (IAA) metric.

This means:

- Having at least two annotators label a shared subset of the data
- Calculating a formal agreement score, such as:
 - **Cohen's Kappa** (for binary or pairwise categorical annotation)
 - **Krippendorff's Alpha** (especially for multi-class or missing data)

Clearly report:

- Which subset was double-annotated
- Your score and a brief interpretation (e.g., "moderate agreement," "high agreement")

Working With X's Advanced Search Function

Top of the pop-up menu

× Advanced search Search

Words

All of these words
Example: what's happening · contains both "what's" and "happening"

This exact phrase
Example: happy hour · contains the exact phrase "happy hour"

Any of these words
Example: cats dogs · contains either "cats" or "dogs" (or both)

None of these words
Example: cats dogs · does not contain "cats" and does not contain "dogs"

These hashtags
Example: #ThrowbackThursday · contains the hashtag #ThrowbackThursday

Bottom of the pop-up menu

× Advanced search Search

Engagement

Minimum replies
Example: 280 · posts with at least 280 replies

Minimum Likes
Example: 280 · posts with at least 280 Likes

Minimum reposts
Example: 280 · posts with at least 280 reposts

Dates

From
Month Day Year

To
Month Day Year

1. Go to: → X (Twitter) → <https://x.com/search-advanced>
2. Specify dates, e.g., May 8, 2024.
3. Click "Search."
4. Select posts with a minimum of 200 views.
5. Go to user profiles and copy URLs to a spreadsheet.
6. Goal: Find a wide range of users who engage in online discourse.

Working With Bright Data

The screenshot shows the 'Add inputs' form in the Bright Data interface. It has tabs for 'Initiate', 'Dictionary', and 'Logs'. Under 'Add inputs', there's a table with columns 'url' (marked as required) and 'max_number_of_posts'. Four URLs are listed: 'https://x.com/RealCandaceO', 'https://x.com/TuckerCarlson', 'https://x.com/infowars', and 'https://x.com/jacksonhinkle', each with a value of 250. A 'Count: 4' is shown at the bottom. There are checkboxes for 'Include errors report with the results' (checked), 'Define delivery settings', and 'Select a custom output schema'. A 'Start collecting' button is at the bottom right.

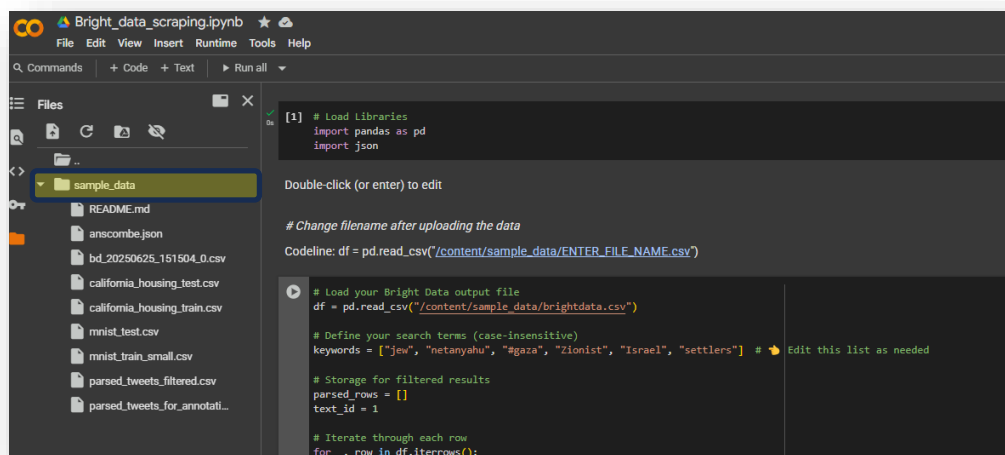
url	max_number_of_posts
https://x.com/RealCandaceO	250
https://x.com/TuckerCarlson	250
https://x.com/infowars	250
https://x.com/jacksonhinkle	250

The screenshot shows the 'My scrapers' page for 'X (formerly Twitter) - Profiles'. It includes a description 'Collect profiles by profile URL', a public web data icon, and a price of '\$0.0015 per record'. Below this is a table with columns: Snapshot ID, Status, Scraper name, Timestamp, Collection time, Success rate, Number of records, and Number of records. One scraper is listed with a 'Download' button.

Snapshot ID	Status	Scraper name	Timestamp	Collection time	Success rate	Number of records	Number of records
s_mcc3ipzn1hsxcqm	Ready	X (formerly Twitter) - Profiles - collect by URL	2025-06-25 15:15:04	21s	100.00%	4	4

1. Go to: Bright Data → Web Scrapes → X (Twitter) → Posts → Discover by URL → https://brightdata.com/cp/scrapers/no_code
2. Click: Add Inputs → <https://x.com/RandomXUser>
3. Specify Number of Posts → max. 250 per User
4. Start Collecting → Runs the Query
5. Download Output as .CSV

Working With Google Colab



The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface with a file browser on the left displaying a folder named 'sample_data' containing various CSV files. The main code area contains the following code:

```
# Load libraries
import pandas as pd
import json

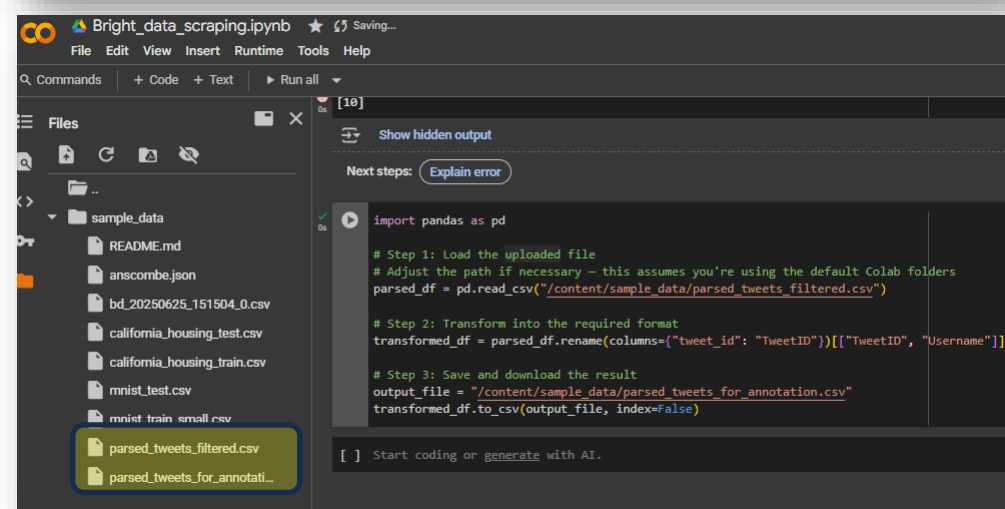
# Change filename after uploading the data
Codeline: df = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/ENTER_FILE_NAME.csv")

# Load your Bright Data output file
df = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/brightdata.csv")

# Define your search terms (case-insensitive)
keywords = ["jew", "netanyahu", "agaza", "zionist", "israel", "settlers"] # Edit this list as needed

# Storage for filtered results
parsed_rows = []
text_id = 1

# Iterate through each row
for _, row in df.iterrows():
```



The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface with the same file browser. The main code area contains the following code:

```
import pandas as pd

# Step 1: Load the uploaded file
# Adjust the path if necessary - this assumes you're using the default Colab folders
parsed_df = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/parsed_tweets_filtered.csv")

# Step 2: Transform into the required format
transformed_df = parsed_df.rename(columns={"tweet_id": "TweetID"})[["TweetID", "Username"]]

# Step 3: Save and download the result
output_file = "/content/sample_data/parsed_tweets_for_annotation.csv"
transformed_df.to_csv(output_file, index=False)
```

Below the code, there is a button labeled 'Show hidden output' and a 'Next steps: Explain error' button. At the bottom, there is a button labeled 'Start coding or generate with AI'.

1. Go to: Google Colab → <https://colab.research.google.com>
2. Upload: Bright Data Output .CSV
3. Parse Data
→ Run Code on Colab
4. Prepare Data for Annotation Portal
→ Run Code on Colab
5. Download compatible .CSV Output

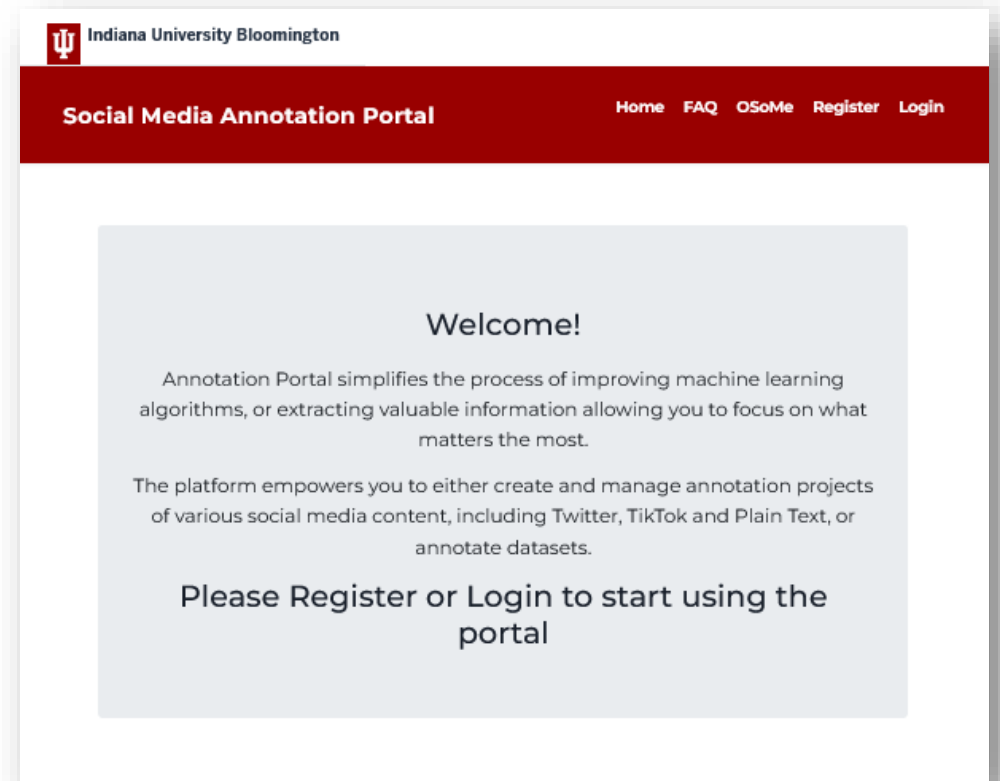
Click this →



Annotation Portal Walkthrough

Use the Annotation Portal:

1. Create New Project
2. Create a Sample
3. Create Annotation Scheme and Questions
4. Important! Do not start annotating before the schema has been fully created.
5. Export when done



<https://annotate.osome.iu.edu/>

What's next?



Work with your Team on Challenge #1



Important Dates:

- Workshop 1 – July 13: Kick-Off & Introduction (Team Assignment & Communication)
- Workshop 2 – July 20: Hands-On Session (Data collection, preprocessing & annotation)
- Workshop 3 – July 27: Introduction to Automated Detection (ML modeling & evaluation)
- Final submission deadline: August 5.



All materials available at:

- https://github.com/damieh1/datathon_2025



Q&A – We'll now open the floor for questions!

Thanks for your attention

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