Using tweet content to detect social media events

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1 Abstract

We design a mentoring framework to guide undergraduate researchers through individualized research projects in data science. Our framework involves research question formulation, data acquisition, data analysis and visualization, and presentation and communication of results. Our two honors students, whose projects serve as case studies for our framework, completed all components of the individualized research projects. We found that data science research skills, self-confidence in research ability, and professional interest in data science increased for both students. We describe our successes, lessons learned, and ideas for others to build similar frameworks.

1.1 Introduction

Twitter has changed the way that we communicate. In only 280 characters, users speak their piece on politics, current events, sports, media, and many other topics. Recent development of accessible statistical methods for text analysis now enable instructors to use tweets as pedagogical tools in mentoring undergraduate research projects.

Some social media data, including tweets from Twitter, are available through website application product interfaces (APIs). Twitter shares, via a streaming API, a sample of approximately one percent of all tweets during an API query time period ("Sampled Stream," n.d.). Researchers have studied tweets for a variety of purposes, including inference of relationships and social networks among users (Lin et al. 2011); determination of authorship of specific tweets when multiple persons share a single account (Robinson 2016); and study of rhetoric in recruiting political supporters (Pelled et al. 2018; Wells et al. 2016). Recognizing the potential utility of tweets for data science research and teaching, we created a collection of tweets over time by repeated querying of the Twitter streaming API.

Our collection of tweets over time served as a valuable resource in our mentoring of undergraduate data science research. Nolan and Temple Lang (2010) argue for students to work with real data. Working with real data allows students to develop skill not only in statistical analysis, but also in related data science skills, including data transfer from online sources, data storage, and using data from multiple file formats. Analyzing our collection of tweets gave students opportunities to develop skills in all of the above areas.

Mentoring in the work place and in higher education can have many benefits, including improving students' development as thinkers and scholars, confidence in their own abilities, integration into the campus community, and interest in graduate training (Baker and Griffin 2010; Higgins and Kram 2001).

The content of tweets over time particularly intrigued us. We hypothesized that high-profile social media events would generate lots of tweets, and that we'd detect social media events through changes in tweet topic content over time.

We present below 1) an approach for collecting tweets in real time and 2) statistical methods for detecting social media events via latent Dirichlet allocation modeling of collections of tweets and 3) reflections on using this data set in research mentoring for undergraduate students.

1.2 Methods

1.2.1 Study design

We sought to validate our hypothesis that we could detect a major social media event by examining tweet topic content at distinct time periods. We chose the National Football League's Super Bowl as a case study.

As a proof of principle of our event detection strategy, we chose to examine tweets before, during, and after the National Football League's 2015 Super Bowl. We fitted latent Dirichlet allocation models for each of five distinct one-hour time periods. The first period began approximately 48h before the Super Bowl halftime show. Subsequent time periods started at -24, 0, +24, and +48 hours after the approximate start time of the halftime show.

We defined each time period to be a single corpus of tweets. We then fitted latent Dirichlet allocation models to each corpus.

1.2.2 Collecting tweets over time

We include here instructions for creating your own tweet collection. This involved multiple steps. First, we created a new account on Twitter. With these user credentials, we used the R package `rtweet` to query the API. Because we work on computers with linux operating systems, we made use of linux software `crontab` to repeatedly execute R code to submit API queries. Each query lasts a user-specified duration. We timed the API queries so that there was no time lag between queries. We stored API query results in their native JSON format. The R package `rtweet` provides functions that parse tweet JSON to R data frames. We then conducted all further analyses with the R data frames.

1.2.3 Querying Twitter API to get complete tweets

We queried a tweets database to get ID numbers for tweets from the desired time periods. We then submitted API queries to Twitter to get the full content of the tweets, including the tweet text. We provide below the R code that we used to query the Twitter API to obtain full tweet content.

```r
rtweet::lookup_tweets()
```

1.2.4 Parsing text of tweets

We used functions from the `rtweet` package to parse tweet JSON into a data frame. From there, we used `tidytext` R package functions to break the tweet text into individual words for latent Dirichlet allocation.

Latent Dirichlet allocation models require that the corpus be inputted as a document by term matrix. Each row corresponds to a single document (a single tweet here), and each column is a single term (or word). Each cell contains a count (the number of occurrences of a term in the specified document). We created a document by term matrix with the R functions `from the` R package.

2 Results

We applied the project framework to our mentoring of two students. Both engaged in 12 months of research during their senior year of undergraduate studies in statistics. Below, we describe three categories of outcomes:

1. student outcomes
2. mentor outcomes
3. scholarly outcomes

2.1 Student Outcomes

We subjectively assessed student outcomes through conversations in our weekly student research meetings. Both students showed increases in confidence and ability to do data science research.

Both students secured positions in data science after graduation. One student enrolled in a statistics graduate program, while the other pursued employment in health care analytics.

Students benefited from our emphasis on the four central concepts, three from Nolan and Temple Lang (2010) plus reproducible research skills. The research projects successfully drew on emerging areas of statistical computing, namely text analysis. They combined computational topics, including topic modeling and time series methods, with data analysis in the practice of statistics. Although we didn't formally measure them, our informal assessment indicates that students' computational reasoning skills increased over the duration of our projects. Students used a variety of computing tools and methods to arrive at a practical solution to a selected task. They became more skilled in computing with R and shell scripts and more fluid in their verbal explanations during our regular meetings (R Core Team 2019).

Our framework's emphasis on reproducible research skills is evidenced by the students' R package, `parseTweetFiles`, which is both version controlled with `git` and shared via Github.com.

2.2 Mentor outcomes

We grew as mentors during our work with the two students. We successfully guided junior scientists through a productive, hands-on research experience, and we anticipate refining the framework in future iterations.

2.3 Scholarly outcomes

Our scholarly contributions include the `parseTweetFiles` R package on Github (https://github.com/rturn/parseTweetFiles) and presentations at conferences such as useR! 2016 (R users' conference) and local poster sessions. Additionally, both students prepared end-of-project reports on their research.

3 Discussion

3.1 Benefits of our framework

The student test cases for our framework demonstrated greater self-confidence and greater proficiency in data science skills over the course of the research projects. They used real-world data sources to address real scientific research questions. Additionally, they showed great interest in quantitative and data science careers. After graduation, one student immediately enrolled in statistics graduate training, while the other sought employment in health care analytics.

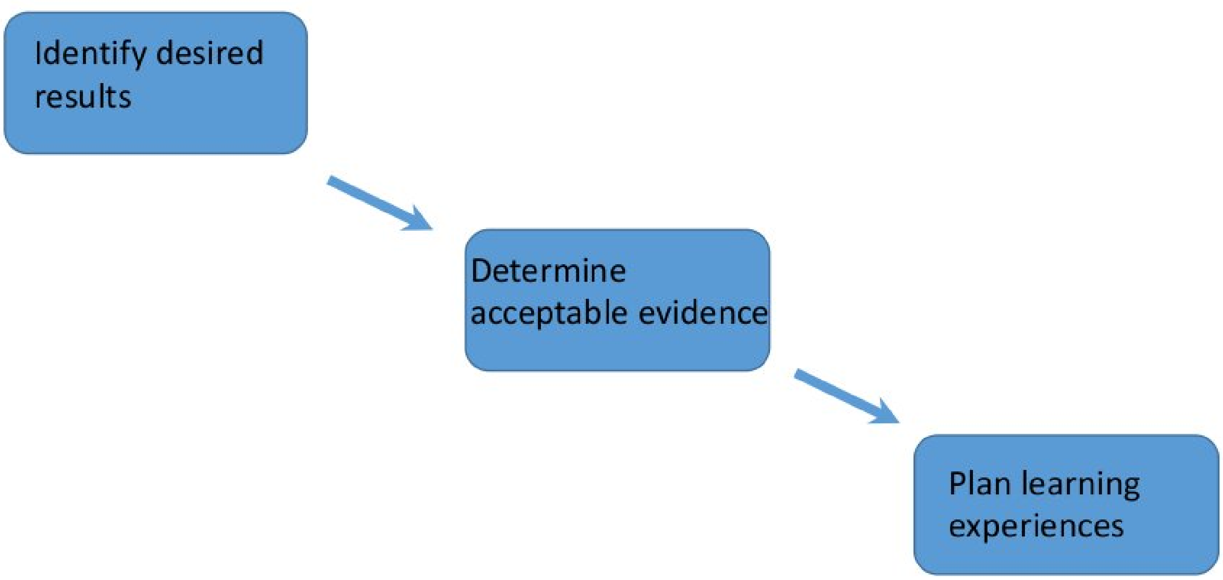
3.2 Critiques of our framework

From our current perspective, we offer a number of framework critiques and opportunities for improvement. Our measure of students' self-confidence in research ability was merely subjective. In future iterations of our framework, we would like to measure systematic and objective outcomes. One strategy for implementing this is to administer a survey, including questions from Vance et al. (2017), both before and after the mentored research project. We would use survey questions that focused on student beliefs about themselves, their skills, and their future careers.

One shortcoming of our initial framework was the relative lack of emphasis on best practices for computational reproducibility. This is one area that we would like to rectify in future mentoring activities. The university has periodically offered a semester course in best practices for computationally reproducible research. We especially see collaborative version control systems, such as Git and Github, as essential tools for the modern data scientist.

3.2.1 Framework development with backward design

In future research, we will continue to develop our framework for undergraduate data science research by explicitly incorporating backward design principles (Wiggins and McTighe 2005). Following Wiggins and McTighe (2005), we will identify desired results, determined acceptable evidence, and planned learning experiences.



Before identifying desired results, we will prioritize topics from Nolan and Temple Lang (2010). Specifically, we will assign all terms from Figure 1 of Nolan and Temple Lang (2010) into one of three categories:

1. worth being familiar with
2. important to know and do
3. enduring understanding

We've tabulated below the Nolan and Temple Lang (2010) terms for the current framework and its student projects.

Prioritizing Key Terms from Figure 1 of @nolan2010computing

xxx

Term	Circle
R packages	Enduring understanding
debugging	Enduring understanding
shell tools	Enduring understanding
reproducible computation	Enduring understanding
text editors	Enduring understanding
version control	Enduring understanding
file system concepts	Enduring understanding
text processing	Enduring understanding
regular expressions	Enduring understanding
EM	Important to know and do
MCMC	Important to know and do
Bayesian computation	Important to know and do
programming scope	Important to know and do
data structures	Important to know and do
portability	Important to know and do
authoring tools	Important to know and do
GUIs	Important to know and do
grammar of graphics	Important to know and do
composition	Important to know and do
linear algebra decompositions	Worth being familiar with
representation of numbers	Worth being familiar with
RNG	Worth being familiar with
optimization	Worth being familiar with
numerical algorithms	Worth being familiar with

efficiency	Worth being familiar with
parallel computing	Worth being familiar with
modeling language	Worth being familiar with
distributed computing	Worth being familiar with
compiled languages	Worth being familiar with
OOP	Worth being familiar with
symbolic math	Worth being familiar with
data bases	Worth being familiar with
I/O	Worth being familiar with
Flash	Worth being familiar with
HTTP	Worth being familiar with
XML	Worth being familiar with
SOAP	Worth being familiar with
SVG	Worth being familiar with
KML	Worth being familiar with
grid	Worth being familiar with
lattice	Worth being familiar with
event programming	Worth being familiar with
maps	Worth being familiar with
interactivity	Worth being familiar with
animation	Worth being familiar with
perception	Worth being familiar with
color	Worth being familiar with
raster/vector graphics	Worth being familiar with

Potential benefits of incorporating backward design ideas include clearer articulation of goals and better assessment of goal achievement.

We see our framework as one contribution to scholarship on improving data science training programs. Given the increasing economic need, in the USA and abroad, for data scientists and other researchers with quantitative training, we anticipate that our framework and its future iterations will continue to prepare students for data science careers by offering training in tangible and transferable analytic skills in the context of solving scientific questions.

3.3 Integrating more mentoring activities

Our framework would benefit students more if we explicitly incorporate more mentoring activities. Through professional development courses at the university, we received training in how to offer professional support to students. While we both informally supported our students, the professional development program suggested ways to encourage the student's professional development through structured conversations and goal-setting. Additions like this would only enhance our framework.

Baker and Griffin (2010) discuss the role of faculty "developers" in student success. A faculty "developer", as envisioned by Higgins and Kram (2001), offers not only psychosocial and career support, like a mentor, but also supports students' academic goals. Such relationships between developers and students benefit both parties. The student gets support while the developer refines her teaching and expands her scholarly network. We anticipate expanding our framework to more holistically support students.

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