







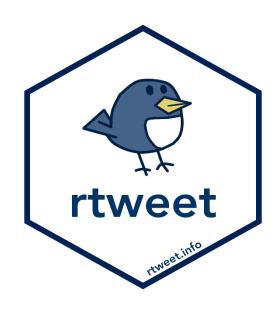




## rtweet 소개

Task	rtweet	twitteR	streamR	RTwitterAPI
Available on CRAN	⋖	⋖	⋖	×
Updated since 2016	⋖	×	⋖	×
Non-'developer' access	⋖	×	×	×
Extended tweets (280 chars)	⋖	×	⋖	×
Parses JSON data	⋖	⋖	⋖	×
Converts to data frames	⋖	⋖	⋖	×
Automated pagination	⋖	×	×	×
Search tweets	∜	⋖	×	?
Search users	∜	×	×	?
Stream sample	⋖	×	⋖	×
Stream keywords	⋖	×	⋖	×
Stream users	∜	×	∜	×
Get friends	∜	∜	×	∜
Get timelines	⋖	∜	×	?
Get mentions	⋖	∜	×	?
Get favorites	⋖	⋖	×	?
Get trends	⋖	⋖	×	?
Get list members	⋖	×	×	?
Get list memberships	⋖	×	×	?
Get list statuses	⋖	×	×	?

Task	rtweet	twitteR	streamR	RTwitterAPI
Get list subscribers	⋖	×	×	?
Get list subscriptions	⋖	×	×	?
Get list users	⋖	×	×	?
Lookup collections	⋖	×	×	?
Lookup friendships	⋖	⋖	×	?
Lookup statuses	⋖	⋖	×	?
Lookup users	⋖	⋖	×	?
Get retweeters	⋖	⋖	×	?
Get retweets	⋖	⋖	×	?
Post tweets	⋖	⋖	×	×
Post favorite	⋖	×	×	×
Post follow	⋖	×	×	×
Post messsage	⋖	⋖	×	×
Post mute	⋖	×	×	×
Premium 30 day	⋖	×	×	×
Premium full archive	⋖	×	×	×
Run package tests	⋖	×	×	×



현존하는 R 트위터 크롤링 패키지 중에 가장 많은 기능을 수행 가능한 패키지

## SydStats 크롤링과 시각화



# Explore

Notifications

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Tweet

### Sydney Transport Stats 1.275 Tweets



#### **Sydney Transport Stats**

@SydStats

Sharing the latest insights on the Sydney transport network. DM for any analysis vou'd like to see. \*Not affiliated with TfNSW.\*

Sydney, New South Wales & github.com/josephradford/...

Joined December 2018

0 Following 169 Followers

Not followed by anyone you're following

# 매일 시드니의 열차 지연 정보통계를 업로드 하는 트위터

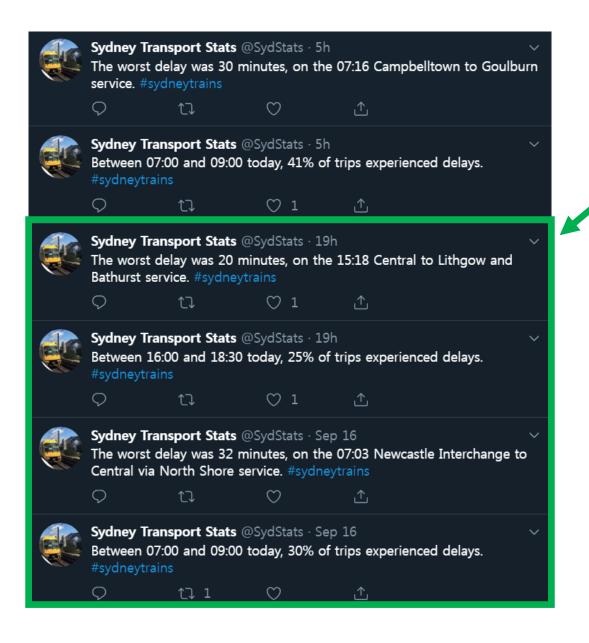
Sydstats 계정의 타임라인을 크롤링(rtweet)



트윗의 업로드 트윗 내용(지 연된 역, 지연된 시간, 지연 확 률)를 포함한 데이터 셋으로 정제(tidyverse, knitr, lubridate)

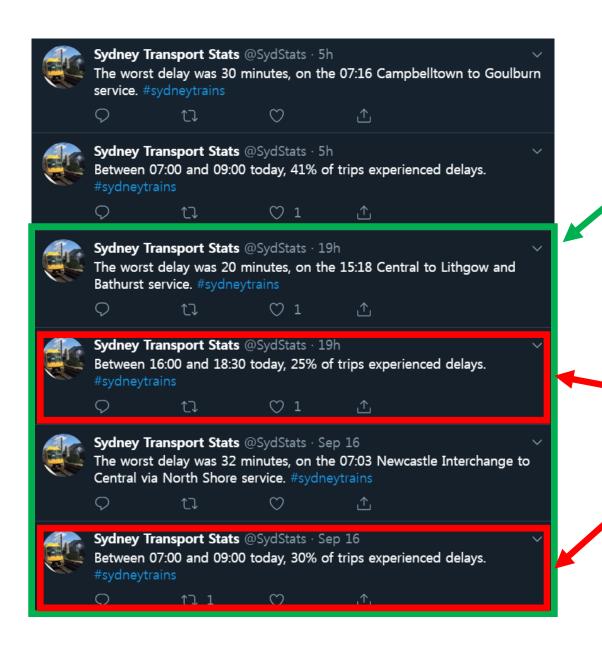


데이터셋 시각화 (ggplot2)



Sydstats계정에는 오전2개, 오후2개 매일 같은 양식으로 총 4개의 트윗이 업로드 된다.

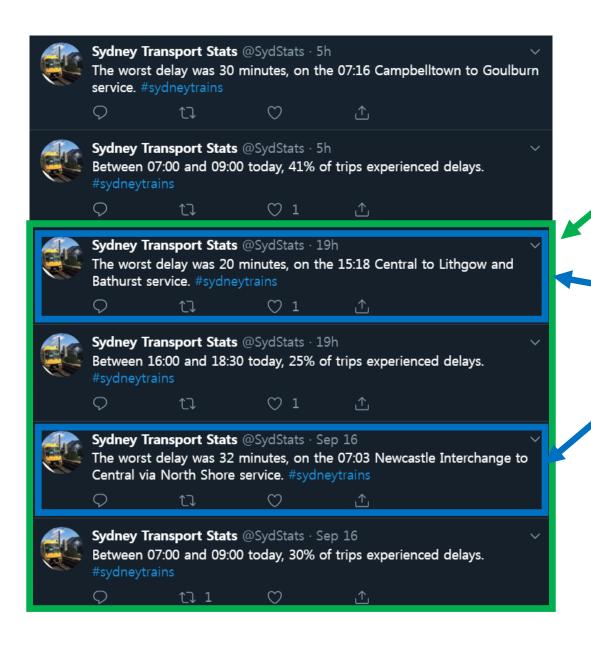




Sydstats계정에는 오전2개, 오후2개 매일 같은 양식으로 총 4개의 트윗이 업로드 된다.

### 첫번째 양식

출근시간(7:00~9:00)과 퇴근시간(16:00 ~18:30)에 몇 퍼센트의 열차가 연착되는지 나타낸 트윗 → 데이터1



Sydstats계정에는 오전2개, 오후2개 매일 같은 양식으로 총 4개의 트윗이 업로드 된다.

### 두번째 양식

오전과 오후에 각각 가장 많이 연착된 노선 구간과 연착 시간을 나타낸 트윗 → 데이터2

### SydStats 크롤링

```
1ibrary(rtweet)
33 sydstats <- get_timeline("SydStats", n = 3200) #n은 최대 행의 갯수
```

#### > dim(sydstats) [1] 1275 90



#### **Sydney Transport Stats**

1,275 Tweets

```
> colnames(sydstats)
[1] "user id"
                                "status id"
                                                           "created at"
 [4] "screen_name"
                                "text"
                                                           "source"
[7] "display_text_width"
                                "reply_to_status_id"
                                                           "reply_to_user_id"
[10] "reply to screen name"
                                "is quote"
                                                           "is retweet"
[13] "favorite_count"
                                                           "quote_count"
                                "retweet_count"
                                                           "symbols"
[16] "reply_count"
                                "hashtags"
[19] "urls url"
                                "urls_t.co"
                                                           "urls expanded url"
[22] "media_url"
                                "media t.co"
                                                           "media_expanded_url"
[25] "media type"
                                                           "ext_media_t.co"
                                "ext_media_url"
                                "ext media type"
[28] "ext_media_expanded_url"
                                                           "mentions_user_id"
[31] "mentions_screen_name"
                                                           "quoted_status_id"
                                "lang"
[34] "quoted_text"
                                                           "quoted_source"
                                "quoted created at"
[37] "quoted favorite count"
                                "quoted retweet count"
                                                           "quoted user id"
[40] "quoted screen name"
                                "quoted_name"
                                                           "quoted followers count"
[43] "quoted friends count"
                                                           "quoted location"
                                "quoted statuses count"
[46] "quoted description"
                                "quoted verified"
                                                           "retweet status id"
[49] "retweet text"
                                "retweet created at"
                                                           "retweet source"
[52] "retweet favorite count"
                                "retweet retweet count"
                                                           "retweet user id"
[55] "retweet screen name"
                                "retweet name"
                                                           "retweet followers count"
[58] "retweet friends count"
                                "retweet statuses count"
                                                           "retweet location"
[61] "retweet description"
                                "retweet verified"
                                                           "place url"
[64] "place name"
                                "place full name"
                                                           "place type"
[67] "country"
                                "country code"
                                                           "geo coords"
[70] "coords coords"
                                "bbox coords"
                                                           "status url"
[73] "name"
                                "location"
                                                           "description"
[76] "url"
                                                           "followers count"
                                "protected"
                                                           "statuses count"
[79] "friends count"
                                "listed count"
[82] "favourites_count"
                                "account created at"
                                                           "verified"
[85] "profile url"
                                "profile expanded url"
                                                           "account lang"
                                "profile background url"
[88] "profile banner url"
                                                           "profile image url"
```

타임라인에 올라온 1275개의 트윗을 가져올 수 있고 각 트윗의 정보가 90개의 변수에 저장된다.

### SydStats 크롤링

아래와 같이 트윗들이 잘 저장되었다.

```
> head(sydstats$text)
[1] "The worst delay was 6 minutes, on the 08:24 City to Berowra via Gordon service.
    #sydneytrains"
[2] "Between 07:00 and 09:00 today, 31% of trips experienced delays. #sydneytrains"
[3] "The worst delay was 26 minutes, on the 15:59 Macarthur to City Circle via Airport service. #sydneytrains"
[4] "Between 16:00 and 18:30 today, 30% of trips experienced delays. #sydneytrains"
[5] "The worst delay was 65 minutes, on the 06:24 Leppington to City Circle via Granville service. #sydneytrains"
[6] "Between 07:00 and 09:00 today, 36% of trips experienced delays. #sydneytrains"
```

### 크롤링한 데이터 정제

❖ 〈주의〉 시드니의 시간은 utc시간 보다 10시간 빠르다!

sydstats\$created\_at<-sydstats\$created\_at+hours(10)</pre>



<u>Sydney Transport Stats</u> @SydStats · 11h Between 07:00 and 09:00 today, 41% of trips experienced delays. #sydneytrains



Sydney Transport Stats @SydStats · 2h
Between 16:00 and 18:30 today, 34% of trips experienced delays.
#sydneytrains

```
delays_data <- sydstats %>%
 #가장 앞에Between이 들어가고 2019년인 타임라인출력
 filter(grepl("^Between", text), #Between으로 맨 앞부터 시작(^)하며
        year(created_at) == 2019) %>% 2019년에 작성된 트윗만 filter함수를 이용하여 선택
 select(created_at, text) %>% #created_at(작성시간),text(트윗내용)만 포함한 데이터
 mutate(Date = as.Date(created at),
        Start = str_match(text, "^Between\\s+(.*?)\\s+")[, 2], # 시작 시간
        End = str_match(text, "and\\s+(.*?)\\s+today")[, 2], # 끝 시간
        delayed = str_match(text, "\\s+(\\d+)%")[, 2] %>% as.numeric(), #연착율
        dtstart = ymd_hm(paste(Date, Start)), #연월일(작성시간)+시작시간
        dtend = ymd_hm(paste(Date, End)), #연월일(작성시간)+끝시간
        ystart = year(Date), #년도(작성시간)
        mstart = month(dtstart), #월
        wstart = isoweek(dtstart), #주(2019년의 몇번째 주인지)
        dstart = factor(wday(dtstart, label = TRUE, week_start = 1)),#요일
        peak = factor(ifelse(hour(dtstart) == 7, "morning", "afternoon"))) %>%
 select(dtstart, dtend, ystart, mstart, wstart, dstart, delayed, peak)
```

### str\_match :매칭 문자열 추출 및 행,열 반환(stringr 패키지)

```
> a
[1] "Between 16:00 and 18:30 today, 33% of trips experienced delays."
> str_match(a, "^Between\\s+(.*?)\\s+") #Between 공백 적어도 한번 임의 개수의 임의문자 많아야 한번 공백 적어도 한번
     [,1]
                    [,2]
[1,] "Between 16:00 " "16:00"
> str match(a, "and\\s+(.*?)\\s+today") #and 공백이 적어도 한번 (임의 개수의 임의문자 많아야 한번) 공백 적어도 한번 today
    [,1]
                     [,2]
[1,] "and 18:30 today" "18:30"
> str_match(a, "and\\s+(.*.)\\s+(today)") #and 공백이 적어도 한번(임의 개수의 임의문자 많아야 한번)공백 적어도 한번(today)
                     [,2] [,3]
     [,1]
[1,] "and 18:30 today" "18:30" "today"
                            #공백 적어도 한번 (숫자가 적어도 한개) %
> str_match(a, "\\s+(\\d+)%")
    [,1]
[1,] " 33%" "33"
```

```
#^: 문자열 시작 위치를 매칭
#\\s : 간격, ``
#+: 적어도 1 번 매칭한다.(+ 앞에 있는게)
#?:많아야 한번 매칭된다.(? 앞에 있는게)
#.*:임의 문자를 임의 갯수만큼 매칭한다
#[:digit:] 혹은 \\d : 숫자, 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 동등한 표현 [0-9]
```

#### 데이터1) 출근 시간과 퇴근시간에 몇 퍼센트의 열차가 지연되는지

### 크롤링한 데이터 정제

```
Sydney Transport Stats @SydStats · 11h

Between 07:00 and 09:00 today, 41% of trips experienced delays.

#sydneytrains
```

```
delays_data <- sydstats %>%
                                                                   Sydney Transport Stats @SydStats · 2h
 #가장 앞에Between이 들어가고 2019년인 타임라인출력
                                                                    Between 16:00 and 18:30 today, 34% of trips experienced delays.
 filter(grepl("^Between", text),
        year(created at) == 2019) %>%
 select(created_at, text) %>% #created_at(작성시간),text(트윗내용)만 포함한 데이터
 mutate(Date = as.Date(created at),
        Start = str_match(text, "^Between\\s+(.*?)\\s+")[, 2], # 시작 시간
        End = str match(text, "and\\s+(.*?)\\s+today")[, 2], # 끝 시간
        delayed = str match(text, "\\s+(\\d+)%")[, 2] %>% as.numeric(), #연착율
        dtstart = ymd_hm(paste(Date, Start)), #연월일(작성시간)+시작시간
        dtend = ymd_hm(paste(Date, End)), #연월일(작성시간)+끝시간
        ystart = year(Date), #년도(작성시간)
        mstart = month(dtstart), #월
        wstart = isoweek(dtstart), #주(2019년의 몇번째 주인지)
        dstart = factor(wday(dtstart, label = TRUE, week start = 1)),#요일
        peak = factor(ifelse(hour(dtstart) == 7, "morning", "afternoon"))) %>%
 select(dtstart, dtend, ystart, mstart, wstart, dstart, delayed, peak)
```

### 크롤링한 데이터 정제

```
delays_data %>% slice(1:6)
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  dtstart
                      dtend
                                        ystart mstart wstart dstart delayed peak
                                          <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <ord>
  <dttm>
                      <dttm>
                                                                        <dbl> <fct>
                                                            43 금
                                                                           31 morning
1 2019-10-25 07:00:00 2019-10-25 09:00:00
                                           2019
                                                     10
                                           2019
                                                            43 목
                                                                          30 afternoon
2 2019-10-24 16:00:00 2019-10-24 18:30:00
                                                     10
                                           2019
                                                            43 목
 2019-10-24 07:00:00 2019-10-24 09:00:00
                                                     10
                                                                          36 morning
                                            2019
                                                            43 수
                                                                           33 afternoon
 2019-10-23 16:00:00 2019-10-23 18:30:00
                                                     10
                                           2019
                                                                          34 morning
5 2019-10-23 07:00:00 2019-10-23 09:00:00
                                                     10
                                                            43 수
6 2019-10-22 16:00:00 2019-10-22 18:30:00
                                           2019
                                                            43 화
                                                                           30 afternoon
                                                     10
```

```
> tail(delays_data)
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  dtstart
                      dtend
                                          ystart mstart wstart dstart delayed peak
  <dttm>
                      <dttm>
                                           <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <ord>
                                                                        <dbl> <fct>
                                                             1 목
1 2019-01-03 16:00:00 2019-01-03 18:30:00
                                            2019
                                                                           17 afternoon
                                                             1 목
2 2019-01-03 07:00:00 2019-01-03 09:00:00
                                            2019
                                                                           23 morning
 2019-01-02 16:00:00 2019-01-02 18:30:00
                                            2019
                                                             1 수
                                                                           25 afternoon
4 2019-01-02 07:00:00 2019-01-02 09:00:00
                                            2019
                                                             1 수
                                                                           22 morning
                                                             1 화
 2019-01-01 16:00:00 2019-01-01 18:30:00
                                            <u>2</u>019
                                                                           25 afternoon
6 2019-01-01 07:00:00 2019-01-01 09:00:00
                                            2019
                                                             1 화
                                                                           45 morning
```

### 데이터2) 오전,오후에 각각 가장 많이 지연된 노선구간과 연착시간

### 크롤링한 데이터 정제



Sydney Transport Stats @SydStats · Sep 16

The worst delay was 20 minutes, on the 15:18 Central to Lithgow and Bathurst service. #sydneytrains



#### Sydney Transport Stats @SydStats · Sep 16

The worst delay was 32 minutes, on the 07:03 Newcastle Interchange to Central via North Shore service. #sydneytrains

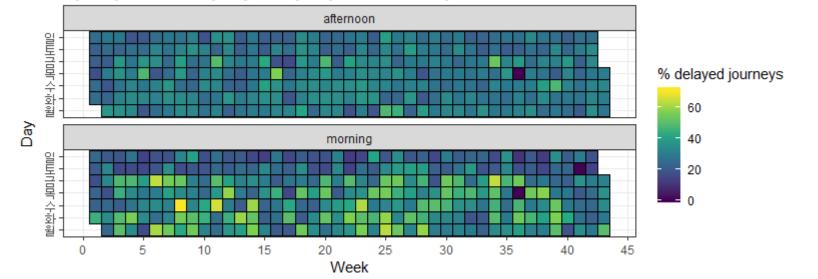
```
service_data <- sydstats %>%
filter(grepl("^The", text), #The로 시작하는 데이터
    year(created_at) == 2019) %>% #2019년에 작성된 트윗
select(created_at, text) %>% #created_at(작성시간),text(트윗내용)만 포함한 데이터
mutate(Date = as.Date(created_at), #작성날짜
    Delay = str_match(text, "was\\s+(.*?)\\s+minutes")[, 2] %>% as.numeric(),#지연시간
    dtime = str_match(text, "\\s+the\\s+(.*?)\\s+")[, 2], #열차 시간
    service = str_match(text, ":\\d+\\s+(.*?)\\s+service")[, 2]) #노선 구간
```

### 크롤링한 데이터 정제

```
> service_data %>% select(-text) %>% slice(1:6)
 A tibble: 6 x 5
  created at
                    Date Delay dtime service
                   <date> <dbl> <chr> <chr>
  <dttm>
1 2019-10-25 08:08:05 2019-10-25
                                   6 08:24 City to Berowra via Gordon
2 2019-10-24 17:38:53 2019-10-24 26 15:59 Macarthur to City Circle via Airport
3 2019-10-24 08:08:02 2019-10-24 65 06:24 Leppington to City Circle via Granville
4 2019-10-23 17:38:39 2019-10-23
                                57 14:56 City to Emu Plains
5 2019-10-23 08:07:58 2019-10-23
                                11 06:49 Campbelltown to Goulburn
                                   7 15:09 City to Berowra via Gordon
6 2019-10-22 17:38:30 2019-10-22
> tail(service data %>% select(-text))
 A tibble: 6 x 5
                    Date Delay dtime service
  created at
         <date> <dbl> <chr> <chr>
  <dttm>
1 2019-01-03 17:52:17 2019-01-03
                                  12 15:12 Newcastle Interchange to Central via Strathfield
2 2019-01-03 08:20:19 2019-01-03
                                29 05:02 Newcastle Interchange to Central via Strathfield
                                10 14:15 Central to Newcastle Interchange via Strathfield
3 2019-01-02 17:56:46 2019-01-02
                                 3 07:13 Lidcombe to City Circle via Bankstown
4 2019-01-02 08:23:44 2019-01-02
5 2019-01-01 17:46:29 2019-01-01
                                  44 16:12 Berowra and Hornsby to City
                                 135 06:23 Leppington to Richmond
6 2019-01-01 08:11:57 2019-01-01
```

```
delays_data %>%
                                                         데이터1(열차 지연율)을 바탕으로
104
      ggplot(aes(wstart, dstart)) +
105
      geom_tile(aes(fill = delayed), color = "black") +
                                                         geom_tile함수를 사용하여 일별 지연율
      scale_fill_viridis_c(name = "% delayed journeys") +
106
                                                         을 나타낼 수 있다.
107
     scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 52, 5)) +
     facet_wrap(~peak, ncol = 1) +
108
     coord equal() +
109
110
     labs(x = "Week",
111
          y = "Day",
112
          title = "Sydney trains delayed journeys by week and day 2019")
```

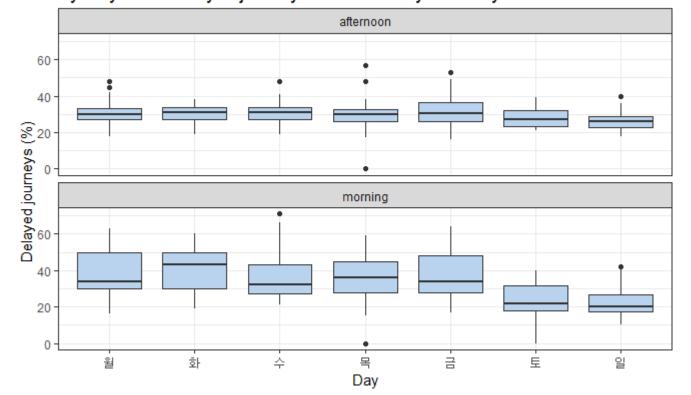
#### Sydney trains delayed journeys by week and day 2019



- ✓ 오전이 오후보다 지연율이 높음
- ✓ 토요일과 일요일이 지연율이 특히 낮음

```
ggplot(data=delays_data,aes(dstart, delayed)) + 不包율을 박스 플롯으 geom_boxplot(fill = "slategray2") + facet_wrap(~peak, ncol = 1) + labs(x = "Day", y = "Delayed journeys (%)", title = "Sydney trains delayed journeys distribution by weekday 2019")
```

Sydney trains delayed journeys distribution by weekday 2019

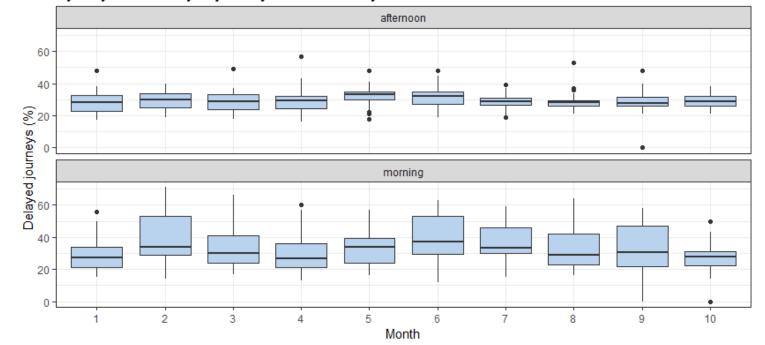


데이터1(열차 지연율)을 바탕으로 요일별 지연율을 박스 플롯으로 나타낼 수 있다.

- ✓ 오전이 오후보다 지연율이 높음
- ✓ 토요일과 일요일이 지연율이 특히 낮음

```
delays_data %>%
mutate(mstart = month(dtstart, label = TRUE)) %>% # month를 수치=>요인으로 변경
ggplot(aes(mstart, delayed)) +
geom_boxplot(fill = "slategray2") +
facet_wrap(~peak, ncol = 1) +
labs(x = "Month",
    y = "Delayed journeys (%)",
    title = "Sydney trains delayed journeys distribution by month 2019")
```

#### Sydney trains delayed journeys distribution by month 2019

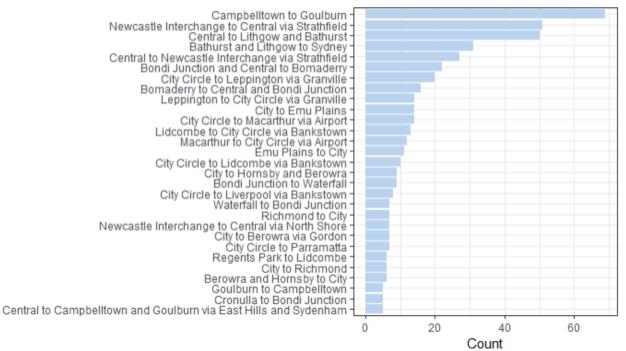


- ✓ 오전이 오후보다 지연율이 높음
- ✓ 오전의 경우 2,6월에 지연율이 높음

```
service data %>%
152
     count(service, sort = TRUE) %>% #구간별로 몇번 지연됐는지
     filter(n > 4) %>% #4번 이상 지연된 구
153
                                                데이터2(일별로 많이 지연된 노선구간)을 바탕으로
     ggplot(aes(reorder(service, n), n)) +
154
155
     geom_col(fill = "slategray2") + coord_flip() +
                                                노선 구간별 지연건수를 막대 그래프로 볼 수 있다.
     labs(x = "Service",y = "Count",
156
157
          title = "Sydney trains most delayed services 2019",
          subtitle = "for services named 5 or more times")
158
```

#### Sydney trains most delayed services

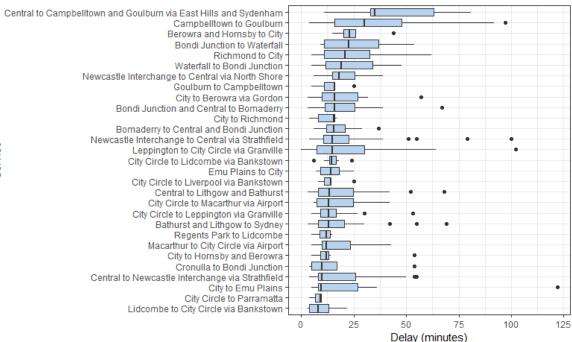
for services named 5 or more times



```
164 service data %>%
     group_by(service) %>% filter(n() > 4) %>% #4번 이상 지연된 구간만 저장
165
166
     ungroup() %>%
                                                       데이터2(일별로 많이 지연된 노선구간)을
167
     ggplot(aes(reorder(service, Delay, median), Delay)) +
     geom boxplot(fill = "slategray2") +
                                                       바탕으로 노선 구간별 지연시간 박스 플롯
168
169
     coord flip() +
                                                       으로 볼 수 있다.
     labs(x = "Service", y = "Delay (minutes)",
170
          title = "Sydney trains distribution of delay duration 2019",
171
          subtitle = "for services named 5 or more times")
172
```

#### Sydney trains distribution of delay duration 2019

for services named 5 or more times



### 2. 팔로워 크롤링과 시각화







R 전문가와 R 관련 단체들의 팔로워를 크롤링(rtweet)



각 팔로워의 ID와 각 ID의 팔로우 정보 데이터셋 생성(tidyverse)







얻어온 정보로 시각화 (UpSetR)

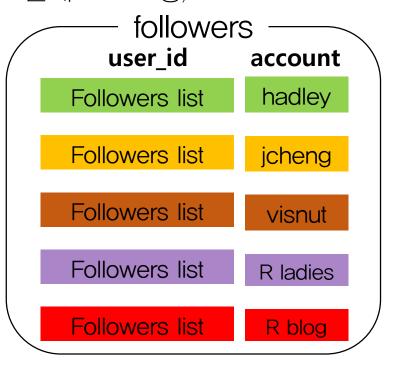
### 팔로워 크롤링

```
#r 전문가 및 관계인
rstaters <- c("hadleywickham", "jcheng","visnut", "RLadiesGlobal", "Rbloggers")

#map_df는 데이터 프레임을 만드는 함수
followers <- map_df(rstaters, ~ get_followers(.x, n = 100000, retryonratelimit = TRUE)
%>% mutate(account = .x))
```

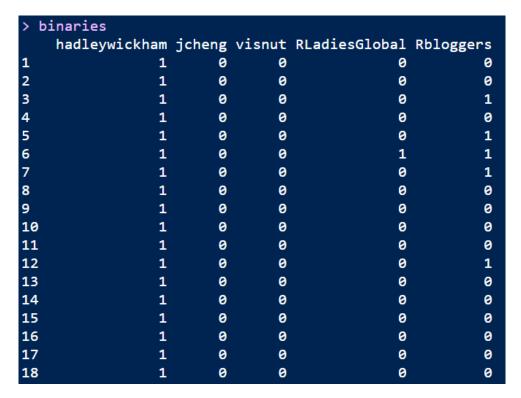
```
followers
# A tibble: 196,200 x 2
  user id
                      account
  <chr>
                     <chr>>
1 1140501638219620352 hadleywickham
                      hadleywickham
2 210805768
                      hadleywickham
3 97988992
                      hadleywickham
4 901976761
5 1174113347496624128 hadleywickham
                      hadleywickham
6 2858749436
7 983404853513932800
                     hadleywickham
                      hadleywickham
8 853476476
                     hadleywickham
9 56046092
10 2738875572
                      hadleywickham
  ... with 196,190 more rows
```

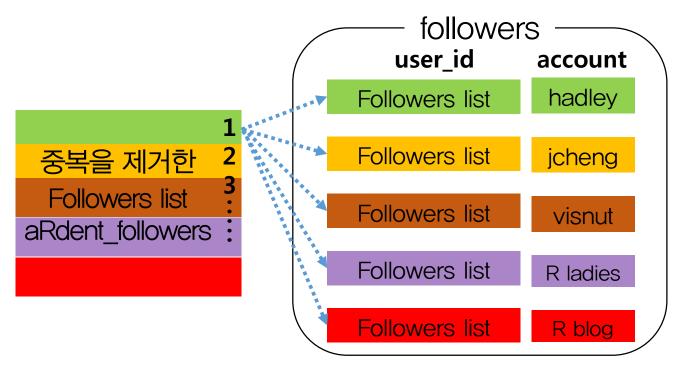
리턴할 팔로워 수(15분에 75000명) 출력 처리과정 출력 여부



### 크롤링한 데이터 정제

```
25 # 5개의 계정의 팔로워 목록 중 중복을 제거
26 aRdent_followers <- unique(followers$user_id)
27 #각 팔로워가 해당 계정을 팔로우 하면 1 아니면 0을 출력하도록 함
28 binaries <- rstaters %>%
29 map_dfc(~ ifelse(aRdent_followers %in% filter(followers, account == .x)$user_id, 1, 0) %>%
30 as.data.frame) #데이터 프레임으로 변환
31 # 열이름 지정
32 names(binaries) <- rstaters
```





Follower Count

```
41 upset(binaries, nsets = 5, main.bar.color = "SteelBlue", sets.bar.color = "DarkCyan",
           sets.x.label = "Follower Count", text.scale = c(rep(1.4, 5), 1), order.by = "freq")
                                        40000
                                Intersection Size
                                                 33469
                                        20000-
                                    visnut
                                    jcheng
                                  RLadiesGlobal
                                   Rbloggers
                                 hadleywickham
             75000 50000 25000
                                                                         31(=2^5-1)7\parallel
```

## 3. 키워드 크롤링과 시각화



### 토큰 필요!!



"koo" 가 들어간 트윗을 크롤링 (rtweet)



각 트윗 작성자의 위도,경도 출력 (rtweet)



얻어온 위치 정보로 시각화 (ggmap,ggplot2)

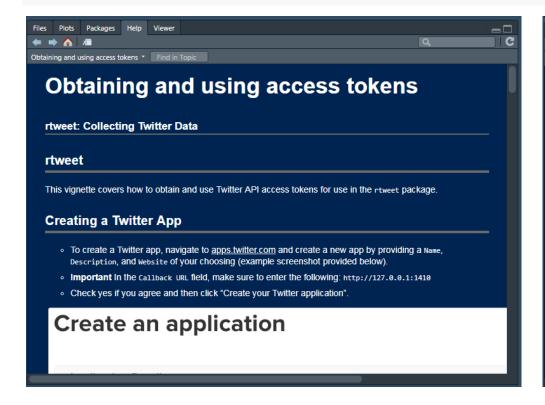
### 토큰 받는법

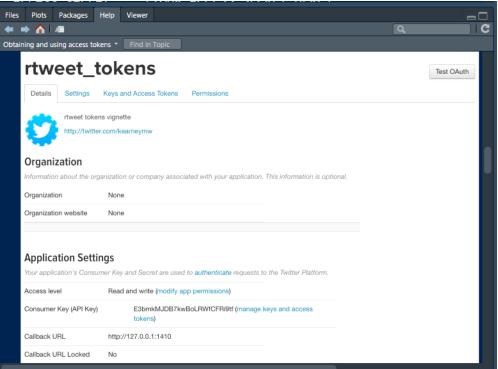
```
create_token(consumer_key = "xMKt1o
consumer_secret = "CmSxtalZaOB9YJgE
access_token = "117235794626666496
access_secret = "XSiIWmqYxG6fQLrs2J
```



WhOAZJr ", iIVrVKI7NiAKRHWr6poGcm", vtlRxOW01hbFtinoyJm8", u7duj9cDwJ6hOJz")

Vignette("auth", package = "rtweet") ✓ Help창에 토큰 받는 법이 상세하게 적혀 있다.





### 키워드 크롤링

```
> head(rt1$text,3)
[1] "@Say_Koo You can guess who gave me this card \U0001f602"

[2] "@Kpop_Herald @BigHitEnt I don't see what is wrong with Koo dating. He is in his 20's !He should be doing things 20 something do! As for tattoos why not if I'm not so terrified of nee dle I would get one. Is his body he can do what he wants. #PCAs #BTS #TheConcertTour #LoveYour selfSpeakYourself @BTS_twt"
[3] "Closing my eyes on the way to jsq this morning because my dad is driving in this traffic like hes in Manila. \U0001f62b buhaaay koo! Lmfao"
```

### 키워드 크롤링

```
rt1 <- search_tweets(q="koo ", include_rts=FALSE, "lang:en",

geocode = lookup_coords("usa"),

n = 10000, type="mixed")
```

✓ 최대 9일전 자료까지 밖에 받아올 수 없다.

✓ 받을 수 있는 트윗의 개수가 제한되어 있다.

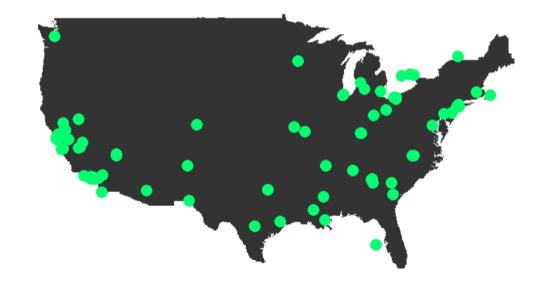
koo가 언급된 트윗이 10만 이상이더라도 한번에 받을 수 있는 트윗은 18000개이다.

### 위도,경도 변수 생성과 시각화

```
rt1 <- lat_lng(rt1)

world <- ggplot2::map_data("usa")
ggplot() +
    geom_polygon(data = world, aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group)) +
    geom_point(data = rt1, aes(x = lng, y = lat), color = "#01FF70", size = 5) +
    coord_quickmap() +
    labs(title = "Geographic Distribution of the mentions of koo Tweet") +
    theme_void()</pre>
```

Geographic Distribution of the mentions of koo Tweet



✓ 해당 트윗이 어디서 작성되었는지 볼 수 있다.

