

# Working with Twitter Data in R

Resul Umit

March 2022

[Skip intro — To the contents slide.](#)

[I can teach this workshop at your institution — Email me.](#)

# Who am I?

## Resul Umit

- post-doctoral researcher at the University of Oslo
- interested in representation, elections, and parliaments
  - **a recent publication**: Parliamentary communication allowances do not increase electoral turnout or incumbents' vote share
- working with Twitter data
  - **a publication based on Twitter data**: The voices of Eurosceptic members of parliament (MPs) echo disproportionately louder on Twitter
    - 400,000+ tweets from 1,000+ MPs
    - automated classification, using a bag-of-words approach
    - manual validation
  - **an app based on Twitter data**: LikeWise — a *Shiny* app that facilitates searching the tweets a user liked
- more information available at [resulumit.com](https://resulumit.com)

# The Workshop — Overview

- Two days, on how to collect, process, and analyse data from Twitter
  - ~200 slides, 75+ exercises
  - support for applications to Twitter, developing real projects
- Designed for researchers with basic knowledge of R programming language
  - does not cover programming with R
    - e.g., writing functions
  - existing ability to work with data in R will be very helpful
    - especially while processing and analysing data
    - but not absolutely necessary — this ability can be developed during and after the workshop as well

# The Workshop — Motivation

- Twitter provides attractive opportunities for academic research
  - a simple search for "twitter data" returns 74,000+ results on Google Scholar
    - at the beginning of March 2022
- Research based on Twitter data requires a set of skills
  - typically, these skills are not part of academic training

# The Workshop — Motivation — Opportunities

- Popularity of the network
  - about 220 million users, more than three quarters are daily active
  - your subjects are likely Twitter users
    - e.g., for me, members of parliament

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- Richness of the data
  - about 500 million tweets per day\*
  - with up to 90 variables for each tweet

\* These statistics are compiled at the end of 2021, by [BusinessOfApps](#).

# The Workshop — Motivation — Opportunities

- Popularity of the network
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  - your subjects are likely Twitter users
    - e.g., for me, members of parliament
- Richness of the data
  - about 500 million tweets per day
  - with up to 90 variables for each tweet
- Accessibility of the data
  - most Twitter data are public
    - i.e., relatively few private profiles
  - APIs (application programming interfaces) enable programmatic access to Twitter
    - e.g., downloading tweets with R, as opposed to viewing tweets as visualised via browsers

# The Workshop — Motivation — Challenges

- Research based on Twitter data requires certain skills
  - e.g., availability of API is meaningless for researchers who cannot code yet
  - processing and analysing data are no less challenging without programming skills
- The required skills are often uncovered in the academic training of social scientists
  - e.g., methodology courses
  - but help is available elsewhere, including
    - collaboration with researchers with the skills
      - at the cost of sacrificing some control over your research and research agenda
    - acquiring the skills through individual effort
      - e.g., workshops such as this one



# The Workshop — Motivation — Aims

- To provide you with an understanding of what is possible
  - we will cover a large breath of issues, not all of it is for long-term memory
    - hence the slides are designed for self study as well
  - awareness of what is possible, Google, and perseverance are all you need
- To start you with acquiring and practicing the skills needed
  - practice with ready-written code
  - start working on a real project

# The Workshop — Contents

## Part 1. Preliminary Considerations

- e.g., considering Twitter for research

## Part 2. Getting the Tools Ready

- e.g., downloading course material

## Part 3. Data Collection

- e.g., acquiring a user's tweets

## Part 4. Data Preperation

- e.g., creating a tidy dataset of tweets

## Part 5. Data Anaysis: Users

- e.g., conducting network analysis

## Part 6. Data Anaysis: Tweets

- e.g., conducting sentiment analysis

[To the list of references.](#)

# The Workshop — Organisation

- I will go through a number of slides...
  - introducing things
  - demonstrating how-to do things
- ... and then pause, for you to use/do those things
  - e.g., prepare your computer for the workshop, and/or
  - complete a number of exercises
- We are here to help
  - ask me, other participants
  - consult Google, **slides**, answer scripts
    - type, rather than copy and paste, the code you will find on the slides or the script

# The Workshop — Organisation — Slides

03 : 00

Slides with this background colour indicate that your action is required, for

- setting the workshop up
  - e.g., installing R
- completing the exercises
  - e.g., downloading tweets
  - there are 75+ exercises
  - these slides have countdown timers
    - as a guide, not to be followed strictly

# The Workshop — Organisation — Slides

- Codes and texts that go in R console or scripts appear as such – in a different font, on gray background
  - long codes and texts will have their own line(s)

```
# read in the tweets dataset  
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%  
  
# split the variable text, create a new variable called da_tweets  
unnest_tokens(output = da_tweets, input = text, token = "tweets") %>%  
  
# remove rows that match any of the stop words as stored in the stop_words dataset  
anti_join(stop_words, by = c("da_tweets" = "word"))
```

# The Workshop — Organisation — Slides

- Codes and texts that go in R console or scripts appear as such – in a different font, on gray background
  - long codes and texts will have their own line(s)
- Results that come out as output appear as such — in the same font, on green background
  - except very obvious results, such as graphs
- Specific sections are highlighted yellow as such for emphasis
  - these could be for anything — codes and texts in input, results in output, and/or texts on slides
- The slides are designed for self-study as much as for the workshop
  - *accessible*, in substance and form, to go through on your own

# Part 1. Preliminary Considerations

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# Considerations — Research Questions & Hypotheses

- Ideally, we have one or more research questions, hypotheses
  - developed prior to data collection, analysis
    - based on, e.g., theory, claims, observations
  - perhaps, even pre-registered
    - e.g., at [OSF Registries](#)
- Not all questions can be answered with Twitter data
  - see relevant literature for what works, what does not
    - e.g., for political science, the review by ([Jungherr, 2016](#))
    - for public health, the review by ([Sinnenberg, Buttenheim, Padrez, Mancheno, Ungar, and Merchant, 2017](#))



# Considerations — Potential Biases

There are at least two potential sources of bias in Twitter data

- sampling
  - Twitter users are not representative of the people out there
    - see, for example, (Mellon and Prosser, 2017)
  - Tweeting behaviour has a strategic component
    - see, for example, (Umit, 2017)
- mediation
  - the behaviour on Twitter is mediated through written and unwritten rules
    - e.g., there is a button to like, but no dislike
      - might systematically bias the replies towards negative
    - e.g., the common use of the like function as a bookmark
      - what would a study of Twitter likes be measuring?

# Considerations — Constraints over Data Access

- Twitter has restrictions on data access
  - how much data is available to download
  - how quickly, how frequently, how far dating back *etc.*
- These restrictions vary across API types
  - e.g., **Standard v1.1** is the most restrictive APIs
    - other first generation APIs are the **Premium v1.1** and **Enterprise: Gnip 2.0** APIs — both with paid subscriptions
    - there are also the second generation APIs, including the newly announced **Academic Research access**
- These restrictions also vary within APIs types, across different operations
  - e.g., collecting tweets in real time vs. collecting historical tweets
    - but also, collecting historical tweets from a specific user vs. tweets from any user

# Considerations — Constraints over Data Redistribution

- Twitter restricts content redistribution
  - e.g., only the tweet and/or user IDs can be made publicly available in datasets over 50,000 observations
    - e.g., not the tweets themselves
    - and no more than 1.5M IDs
      - with some exceptions for academic research
  - see [Twitter Developer terms](#) for further details
- Reproducibility of research based on Twitter data is limited in practice
  - i.e., reproducibility after publication, by others
  - technically, they can retrieve the same tweets with IDs
    - demanding for reproducers
    - may even be impossible
      - e.g., some tweets, or whole accounts, might be deleted before replication attempts

# Considerations — Changes in the Twitter APIs

- Twitter is currently switching to a new generation of APIs
  - replacing APIs v1 with v2
    - each with various types of APIs
  - the switch is not complete, outcome is not clear
    - see the **early access** options
- Twitter might change the rules of the APIs game at any anytime, again
  - making the existing restrictions more or less strict
    - e.g., while you are in the middle of data collection
  - breaking your plans, code

# Considerations — Changes in the Twitter APIs — Notes

- Existing codes to collect tweets may or may not be affected, depending on
  - how the APIs v2 will look in the end
    - it is still a work in progress
  - how the `rtweet` package\* will adopt
    - it is currently going through a major revision

\* This is the R package that we will use to collect tweets. More details are in [Part 2](#).

# Considerations — Changes in the Twitter APIs — Notes

- Existing codes to collect tweets may or may not be affected, depending on
  - how the APIs V2 will look in the end
    - it is still a work in progress
  - whether and how the `rtweet` package will adopt
    - it is currently going through a major revision
- Not all changes are bad
  - among others, APIs v2 introduces the **Academic Research access**
    - 'to serve the unique needs and challenges of academic researchers'
      - ranging from master's students to professors
    - access to all public tweets
      - by up to 10M a month at a time

# Considerations — Law and Ethics

- It is often impossible to get users' consent
  - i.e., for collecting and analysing their data on Twitter
  - Twitter itself has no problem with it, but others might disagree
    - e.g., your law makers, (funding and/or research) institution, subjects, conscience
- Check the rules that apply to your case
  - rules and regulations in your country, at your institution
- Reflect on whether using Twitter data for research is ethical
  - even where it is legal and allowed, it may not be moral

# Considerations — Data Storage

Twitter data frequently requires

- large amounts of digital storage space
  - Twitter data is typically big data
    - many tweets, up to 90 variables
  - e.g., a dataset of 1M tweets requires about 300MB
    - when stored in R data formats
- private, safe storage spaces
  - due to **Twitter Developer terms**
  - but also local rules, institutional requirements



# Considerations — Language and Context

- Some tools of text analysis are developed for a specific language and/or context
  - e.g., dictionaries for sentiment analysis
    - might be in English, for political texts, only
  - these may not be useful, valid for different languages, and/or contexts
- Some tools of text analysis are developed for general use
  - e.g., a dictionary for sentiments in everyday language
  - these may not be useful, valid for a specific context
    - e.g., political texts

## Part 2. Getting the Tools Ready

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# Workshop Slides — Access on Your Browser

- Having the workshop slides\* on your own machine might be helpful
  - flexibility to go back and forward on your own
  - ability to scroll across long codes on some slides
- Access at [https://resulunit.com/teaching/twtr\\_workshop.html](https://resulunit.com/teaching/twtr_workshop.html)
  - will remain accessible after the workshop
  - might crash for some Safari users
    - if using a different browser application is not an option, view the [PDF version of the slides](#) on GitHub

\* These slides are produced in R, with the `xaringan` package ([Xie, 2021](#)).

# Course Materials — Download from the Internet

- Download the materials from [https://github.com/resulumit/twtr\\_workshop/tree/materials](https://github.com/resulumit/twtr_workshop/tree/materials)
  - on the webpage, follow
    - Code -> Download ZIP
- Unzip and rename the folder
  - unzip to a location that is not synced
    - e.g., perhaps to *Documents*, but not Dropbox

# Course Materials — Overview

Materials have the following structure

```
twtr_workshop-materials
|
|- data
|   |
|   |- mps.csv
|   |- status_ids.rds
|   |- tweets.rds
|
|- analysis
|   |
|   |- solutions.R
|   |- tweets.Rmd
|   |- tweets_answers.Rmd
|   |- users.Rmd
|   |- users_answers.Rmd
```

# Course Materials — Contents

- `data/mps.csv`
  - a dataset on the members of parliament (MPs) in the British House of Commons, at the end of January 2021
  - it includes variables on electoral results as well as Twitter usernames
- `data/status_ids.rds`
  - a dataset with a single variable: `status_id`
  - lists the status IDs of all tweets posted by the MPs listed in `mps.csv`, during January 2021
- `data/tweets.rds`
  - similar to `data/status_ids`, except that
    - the time period is now limited to 15 to 31 January, reducing the number of observations below 50,000, allowing for all variables to be posted online

# Course Materials — Contents

- `exercises/solutions.R`
  - an R script with solutions for exercises until the end of Part 4
- `exercises/tweets.Rmd`
  - an R Markdown file with exercises for **Part 6**
  - the solution to these exercises are in `tweets_answers.Rmd`
- `exercises/users.Rmd`
  - an R Markdown file with exercises for **Part 5**
  - the solution to these exercises are in `users_answers.Rmd`

# R — Download from the Internet and Install

- Programming language of this workshop
  - created for data analysis, extending for other purposes
    - e.g., accessing APIs
  - allows for all three steps in one environment
    - collecting, processing, and analysing Twitter data
  - an alternative: [python](#)
- Optional, if you have R already installed
  - consider updating your copy, if it is not up to date
    - type the `R.version.string` command in R to check the version of your copy
    - compare with the latest official release at <https://cran.r-project.org/sources.html>
- Download R from <https://cloud.r-project.org>
  - choose the version for your operating system



# RStudio — Download from the Internet and Install

- Optional, but highly recommended
  - facilitates working with Twitter data in R
- A popular integrated development environment (IDE) for R
  - an alternative: **GNU Emacs**
- Download RStudio from <https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download>
  - choose the free version
  - consider updating your copy, if it is not up to date, following from the RStudio menu:

Help -> Check for Updates

# RStudio Project — Create from within RStudio

- RStudio allows for dividing your work with R into separate projects
  - each project gets dedicated workspace, history, and source documents
  - [this page](#) has more information on why projects are recommended
- Create a new RStudio project for the existing\* workshop directory `...\twtr_workshop-materials` from the RStudio menu:

```
File -> New Project -> Existing Directory -> Browse -> ...\twtr_workshop-  
materials -> Open
```

\* Recall that we have downloaded this earlier from GitHub. [Back to the relevant slide.](#)

# R Packages — Install from within RStudio\*

```
install.packages(c("rtweet", "httpuv", "tidyverse", "tidytext"))
```

\* You may already have a copy of one or more of these packages. In that case, I recommend updating by re-installing them now.

# R Packages — Install from within RStudio

```
install.packages(c("rtweet", "httpuv", "tidyverse", "tidytext"))
```

- rtweet (Kearney, 2020), for collecting tweets
  - alternatives: academictwitterR for academic research access; running Python code in R
- httpuv (Cheng and Chang, 2022), for API authorization
  - alternative: using your own access tokens
    - necessitates making an application through a developer
    - has advantages that we will discuss later on

# R Packages — Install from within RStudio

```
install.packages(c("rtweet", "httpuv", "tidyverse", "tidytext"))
```

- tidyverse (Wickham, 2021), for various tasks
  - including data manipulation, visualisation
  - alternative: e.g., base R
- tidytext (Robinson and Silge, 2021), for working with text as data
  - alternative: e.g., quanteda

# Twitter — Authorisation

Authorization to use Twitter APIs requires at least three steps<sup>\*</sup>

1) open a user account on Twitter

- a personal or an institutional (perhaps, for a research project) one
- done once, takes minutes

2) with that user account, apply for a developer account

- so that you are recognised as a developer, have access to the **developer portal**
- done once per account, **takes days to get approved manually**

3) with that developer account, register a Twitter app

- so that you have the keys and tokens for authorisation
- repeated for every project, takes minutes

<sup>\*</sup> There may be additional steps, such as registering for the **Academic Research product track**.

# Twitter — Authorisation — Notes

- It is possible to interact with Twitter APIs without steps 2 and 3
  - `rtweet` has its own Twitter app — `rstats2twitter` — that anyone can use
    - anyone with a Twitter account, who authorises `rstats2twitter` via a pop-up browser
- I recommend
  - following only the step 1 (open an account) now, which
    - you might already have done
    - is otherwise automatic
    - allows us to use `rstats2twitter` and follow the workshop
  - leaving the remaining steps until **Part 7**
    - to allow you to think and write your applications carefully
    - to get my feedback if you prefer to do so

# Twitter — Open an Account

Sign up for Twitter at <https://twitter.com/>

- a pre-condition for interacting with Twitter APIs
  - e.g., you must be authorized
    - even to use rtweet's app — rstats2twitter
- helpful for getting to know what you study
  - e.g., the written and unwritten rules that mediate the behaviour on Twitter
    - as discussed in [Part 1](#)
- with a strategic username
  - usernames are changeable, but nevertheless public
    - either choose an anonymous username (e.g., asdf029348)
    - or choose one carefully — they become a part of users' online presence



# Twitter — Apply for a Developer Account

- On [developer.twitter.com](https://developer.twitter.com), click Apply
  - at the top-right corner of the page<sup>\*</sup>
  - follow the instructions on consecutive pages

<sup>\*</sup>It takes a few days for Twitter to review and hopefully approve your request to have an account. You might have created an account before. In that case, you will see Developer Portal instead of Apply.

# Twitter — Apply for a Developer Account

- On [developer.twitter.com](https://developer.twitter.com), click Apply
  - at the top-right corner of the page\*
  - follow the instructions on consecutive pages
- Write a detailed case for your intended use of Twitter APIs
  - not just that you are attending this workshop
  - a quick application is likely to slow the review process
    - as Twitter often asks for more details via email
  - rejection is also a possibility
- Carefully review the Twitter's [Developer Agreement and Policy](#)
  - especially important if you will develop an app that
    - others will use
    - will write as well as read Twitter data

# Twitter — Register an App

- On [developer.twitter.com/en/portal/projects-and-apps](https://developer.twitter.com/en/portal/projects-and-apps), click + Create App
  - follow the instructions on consecutive pages
    - you will need a unique name for your app
  - note that, once the app is registered, you are provided with keys and tokens
    - you will use these for authentication
      - if you choose not to authenticate through rtweet's own app, called rstats2twitter
      - more on this in [Part 3](#)
- does not mean you have to create an actual app
  - e.g., an app for smart phones

# Twitter — Keys and Tokens — Notes

- Keys and tokens are personal
  - should not be shared with others
    - e.g., through replication files, when asking a question on [Stack Overflow](#)
- Keys and tokens can be re-generated anytime
  - on your applications page, under the Keys and tokens tab
  - this requires updating your R script with the new tokens as well
- Twitter allows for further, optional settings involving keys and tokens
  - relevant, mostly, for apps to do more than just collecting tweets
  - e.g., settings for 3-legged OAuth
    - like `rstats2twitter`, to allow for other users to authenticate through a browser pop up
  - not covered in this workshop

# Twitter — Keys and Tokens — Notes — Definitions

- Consumer key and Consumer secret
  - identifiers for an application
  - provide **project authorization**
    - identify the application
    - check whether the application has been granted access
  - like your application's username and password
- Access token and Access token secret
  - identifier for users of an application
    - this may or may not include anyone other than the owner
    - e.g., for `rstats2twitter`, there are many users
  - provide **user authentication**
    - identify the user
    - check whether the user should have access to a request

# Data Collection — `rtweet` — Authentication

There are two different methods of **authentication**

- through `rtweet`'s `rstats2twitter` app
  - the app makes requests on your behalf
  - you simply approve this, via a browser that pops up
  - nice and easy, but comes with some limitations
- through your own app
  - you make requests on your behalf
  - through your own app that you register as a developer
  - takes a little effort, but comes with additional stability and functionality
    - removing the dependency on `rstats2twitter`, over which you have no control
    - getting rid of the pop up windows
    - not only for collecting tweets, but also posting your own tweets
      - and, reading and writing your own direct messages

# Data Collection — Define Your Token

If you are using your own app to authenticate, create a token

- using the `create_token` function
- the `app` argument requires for the name of your own app, as registered on [developer.twitter.com](https://developer.twitter.com)
- the other arguments to be filled with the information from the Keys and tokens tab on the same website

```
tw_token <- create_token(  
  app = "",  
  consumer_key = "",  
  consumer_secret = "",  
  access_token = "",  
  access_secret = ""  
)
```

# Data Collection — Define Your Token — Alternatives

- You may wish to put your keys and tokens elsewhere
  - they are personal, just like a password
- There are at least two alternatives
  - create a separate script, which you can then source at the top of your main script

keys\_tokens.R

```
tw_token <- create_token(  
  app = "",  
  consumer_key = "",  
  consumer_secret = "",  
  access_token = "",  
  access_secret = ""  
)
```

data\_collection.R

```
library(rtweet)  
source("keys_tokens.R")
```



# Data Collection — Define Your Token — Alternatives

- You may wish to put your keys and tokens elsewhere
  - they are personal, just like a password
- There are at least two alternatives
  - create a separate script, which you can then source at the top of your main script
  - store your keys and tokens in your `.Renvi ron` file, which can be created at the project level as well

`.Renvi ron`

```
TWITTER_APP=name_of_my_app  
TWITTER_CONSUMER_KEY=akN...  
TWITTER_CONSUMER_SECRET=HJK...  
TWITTER_ACCESS_TOKEN=345...  
TWITTER_ACCESS_SECRET=SDF...
```

`data_collection.R`

```
library(rtweet)  
tw_token <- create_token(  
  app = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_APP"),  
  consumer_key = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_CONSUM  
  consumer_secret = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_CON  
  access_token = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_ACCESS  
  access_secret = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_ACCES  
)
```

# Other Resources\*

- R for Data Science (Wickham and Grolemund, 2021)
  - open access at <https://r4ds.had.co.nz>
- Text Mining with R: A Tidy Approach (Silge and Robinson, 2017)
  - open access at [tidytextmining.com](https://tidytextmining.com)
  - comes with a [course website](#) where you can practice
- A Tutorial for Using Twitter Data in the Social Sciences: Data Collection, Preparation, and Analysis (Jürgens and Jungherr, 2016)
  - open access at <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2710146>

\* I recommend these to be consulted not during but after the workshop.

# Part 3. Data Collection

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# Data Collection — Overview — APIs

- We will collect data through APIs
  - i.e., Twitter's **Standard v1.1** APIs
  - provides more variables than available through browsers
  - comes with rules and restrictions
    - enforced through authentication
- Collecting data through web scraping is also possible
  - e.g., with GetOldTweets3 — **a python library**
    - scrapes, scrolls down, and scrapes again to collect all matching data
  - does not require, is not limited by, Twitter APIs
  - limited with what is available on browsers
  - may or may not be ethical and/or legal

# Data Collection — Overview — APIs — Types

- In general, there are two main types of APIs
  - REST and Streaming
  - applies to APIs elsewhere, not just at Twitter
  - functions, arguments, behaviour differ slightly
- REST APIs are for single, one-off requests
  - e.g., search for tweets posted in the last 6 to 9 days
  - but also, post or delete tweets
- Streaming APIs are for continuous requests
  - e.g., collect tweets as they are being posted

# Data Collection — Overview — APIs — Types

- At Twitter, there is a further differentiation among the APIs
  - e.i., API v2, Enterprise: Gnip 2.0, Premium v1.1, Standard v1.1
  - with each, you can make single or continuous requests
- Rules and restrictions differ from one type to another
  - as does the cost
  - some remove the restrictions on how much data we can access
  - restrictions on how quickly we can access data exist in all types
    - these restrictions are called rate limits
- Rules and restrictions can also differ within one type
  - for different operations
    - e.g., for collecting historical vs. live data

# Data Collection — Overview — Standard v1.1 APIs

- We will collect data through Twitter's Standard v1.1 APIs
  - free of charge
  - thanks to rweet's rstats2twitter app, can be used immediately
  - comes with the strictest of restrictions
    - e.g., searches tweets posted in the last 6 to 9 days
- You can surpass these restrictions later on
  - academic researchers can apply for **Academic Research access**
  - others can purchase an alternative
  - the principles of data collection are likely to remain the same
    - rweet has the search\_30day and search\_fullarchive functions for the **Premium V1.1** APIs
    - the package may require an update, in line with the **Academic Research access**

# Data Collection — Overview — APIs — Limitations

Our attempts to collect data will be limited for various reasons, including

- the intended restrictions by Twitter
  - by the limitations of Standard v1.1
    - e.g., by rate limits
      - maximum number of requests
      - per app, type of request, time interval
- any lack of tweets or users matching our search criteria
  - stricter the criteria, more likely to occur
- connections timing out
  - depends on type of requests, and your internet connection
  - more likely for continuous searches
- reasons unknown to humankind
  - sometimes things just happen



# Data Collection — `rtweet` — Overview

- A powerful R package for collecting Twitter data
  - created by [Michael W. Kearney](#) (University of Missouri)
  - used widely, replacing previous packages for this task
    - e.g., `twitterR`
  - last updated on CRAN two years ago
    - the package is currently being updated on GitHub
- A lot has already been written on this package. See, for example,
  - the [package repository](#) on GitHub
  - the [package documentation](#)
  - this [journal article](#) by its creator
  - this [book](#) by Bob Rudis — a user of the package
  - numerous tutorials, such as [this](#), [this](#), and [this](#)
- Comes with its own app, `rstats2twitter`
  - allows for collecting tweets without a developer account
  - offers the option of using your own keys and tokens, if/once you have them

# Data Collection — `rtweet` — Basics

There are four main groups of functions to collect **historical** data, starting with

- **`search_`**
  - such as `search_tweets` or `search_users`
  - 4 functions, for general use
    - 2 for standard APIs, 2 for premium APIs
- **`lookup_`**
  - such as `lookup_tweets` or `lookup_users`
  - 5 functions, for expanding an existing variable into a dataset
    - e.g., starting with a list of IDs for tweets or users
- **`get_`**
  - such as `get_followers` or `get_friends`
  - 11 functions, for specific tasks
- **`lists_`**
  - such as `lists_members` or `lists_statuses`
  - 6 functions, for tasks related to **Twitter lists** specifically

# Data Collection — `rtweet` — Basics

There is also `one` function to collect tweets in `real time`

- **`stream_tweets`**
  - queries the streaming API
  - returns a small random sample of all tweets as they are posted
  - can be filtered by keywords, users, and/or locations
- For other functions, see the [package documentation](#)
  - e.g., the functions starting with `post_`
    - allowing for posting your tweets, direct messages, from within R

# Data Collection — Start Your Script

- Check that you are in the right project
  - created in **Part 2**
  - indicated at the upper-right corner of RStudio window

- Create a new R Script, following from the RStudio menu

File -> New File -> R Script

- Name and save your file
  - to avoid the Untitled123 problem
  - e.g., data\_collection.R
- Load the rtweet and other packages
  - no need to load the httpuv package, enough if installed

```
library(rtweet)
library(tidyverse)
library(tidytext)
```

search\_

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

Collect tweets posted in the last 6 to 9 days

- filter by search query, with the `q` argument
- limited to 18,000 tweets, per 15 minutes, per token<sup>\*</sup>
  - set the limit, higher or lower, with the `n` argument<sup>\*\*</sup>
    - works best the multiples of 100
  - if set higher, wait automatically by setting the `retryonratelimit` argument to `TRUE`

<sup>\*</sup> All limits are for the standard v1.1 APIs.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This argument is common to many functions in the package. I recommend setting it to a small number, such as 200, for the exercises in this workshop. This will save computation time and avoid running into rate limits.

```
search_tweets(q,  
              n = 100,  
              type = "recent",  
              include_rts = TRUE,  
              geocode = NULL,  
              max_id = NULL,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              token = NULL,  
              retryonratelimit = FALSE,  
              verbose = TRUE,  
              ...  
)
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the latest 100 tweets that
  - include the hashtag "publish"
- Note that
  - by default, type = "recent", returning the latest tweets
    - other options are "popular" and "mixed"
  - by default, n = 100, returning 100 tweets
  - here we are relying on rtweet's rstats2twitter app
    - as, by default, token = NULL

```
search_tweets(q = "#publish")
```

# Exercises

15:00

1) Collect the latest 30 tweets that

- include the hashtag "AcademicTwitter"
- and assign the resulting data frame to `df_tweets`
  - so that you can observe the results with ease
  - hence, I recommend doing the same for all APIs searches that follow

2) Observe how the `rstats2twitter` app works

- when you call the function, pay attention to what happens on your R console and on your default browser
  - this will happen only once per R session

3) Take some time to explore the data frame

- see which variables are in there, and how they are called
- think about how you could use these variables for research
- hint: use functions like `View`, `str`, `names`, `tibble::glimpse`

4) Conduct the same search on a browser

- using the **advanced search form**
- compare and contrast the API- and browser-based searches



# Data Collection — Notes

- Twitter usernames, or handles, are stored under variable `screen_name`
  - can be misleading, as users also have display names
- Twitter allows user to change their usernames and display names
  - user IDs, however, do not change
    - `user_id` is a better variable for reproducible research
- The date and time data are matched to Greenwich Mean Time
  - stored under the variable `created_at`
  - no matter where users actually are at the time of tweeting
- You may wish to exclude retweets
  - depending on the research question and design
  - by setting `include_rts = FALSE`

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include the word "publish"

```
search_tweets(q = "publish",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include the word "publish" and "perish", not necessarily in that order
- Note that
  - space is treated as the boolean AND operator

```
search_tweets(q = "publish perish",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include the word "publish" or "perish"
- Note that
  - the boolean OR operator must be specified, in capital letters

```
search_tweets(q = "publish OR perish",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include the exact phrase "publish or perish"
- Note that
  - double quotation marks " need to be escaped with a backslash \

```
search_tweets(q = "\"publish or perish\"",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include "publish" but not "perish"
- Note that
  - words can be negated with a hyphen -

```
search_tweets(q = "publish -perish",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include "publish", and
  - are otherwise written **in German**

```
search_tweets(q = "publish lang:de",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```

- Note that
  - query parameters, such as lang, are followed by a colon :
  - other parameters include filter, from, to, since, until, min\_retweets *etc.*
  - there is an official guide for **a comprehensive but not complete list of search operators**
    - alternatively, fill in **this advanced search form**, and observe the resulting syntax

# Data Collection — search\_tweets

- Collect the top 200 tweets that
  - include "publish", and
  - are **not** in German
- Note that
  - operators can be negated with a hyphen as well

```
search_tweets(q = "publish -lang:de",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "popular")
```



# Data Collection — search\_tweets — Notes

- **Some** query parameters can be passed into the function as arguments as well
  - e.g., lang, filter
- Note that
  - these functions on the right return the same observations
  - there are slight differences in syntax, such as
  - lang:en as a parameter
  - lang = "en" as an argument

```
search_tweets(q = "publish lang:en filter:rep  
              n = 200,  
              type = "mixed")
```

```
search_tweets(q = "publish",  
              n = 200,  
              type = "mixed",  
              lang = "en",  
              filter = "replies")
```

# Data Collection — `search_tweets` — Notes

- This function returns a data frame
  - as do many other functions in the package
  - because, by default, `parse = TRUE`
- Under the hood, Twitter APIs return nested lists
  - nested lists can be tidied into rectangular shape, but not tidy data as they are returned
  - `rtweet` does most of the data preparation for us

# Exercises

20:00

5) Collect the latest 10 tweets that include

- the phrase "publish or perish"
- and the word "academia" but not the word "PhD"

6) Collect the most popular 50 tweets that

- include the word "Switzerland"
- excluding retweets
- note that Twitter API may return fewer than 50 tweets
  - as there may not be that many popular tweets posted in the last 6 to 9 days

7) Collect the most recent 35,000 tweets that

- include the word "PhD"
- note that this is over the limit of 18,000
- hint: pull the help file for the function to see which argument you must use to surpass the limit

# Data Collection — search\_users

- Collect information on users
  - filter usernames, names, bios
  - by search query with the q argument
  - returns information from recently active users
  - limited to 1,000 users
- Note that
  - there is no `retryonratelimit` argument
  - you can still use the [complete list of search operators](#) and [this advanced search form](#) for help with queries

```
search_users(q,  
             n = 100,  
             parse = TRUE,  
             token = NULL,  
             verbose = TRUE)
```

# Exercises

20:00

8) Collect information on 30 users that

- are associated with the word "PhD", but not with the word "rstats"
- read one of these users' bio on their homepage via a browser

9) Collect the latest 30 tweets that

- include the word "PhD"
- but not the word "rstats"

10) Take some time to explore the resulting data frames

- how do they compare to each other?

11) Conduct one or more searches that interest you

- for tweets and/or users

# Data Collection — Notes — `rate_limit`

- Check rate limits at any time
  - for all operations
  - for a specific operation
    - e.g., searching tweets with the `search_tweets` function

```
rate_limit(token = NULL,  
            query = NULL,  
            parse = TRUE)
```

- Note that
  - these limits are for the number of requests, per user and/or per app
  - if no token is specified, the function uses the `rstats2twitter` app
  - rate limits decrease as you use them, increase again after a time threshold
  - **Twitter Developer terms** do not allow for multiple tokens to be used for the same project

# Data Collection — Notes — `rate_limit`

Check you remaining rate limits, for all operations

```
rate_limit()
```

```
# A tibble: 261 x 7
```

	query <chr>	limit <int>	remaining <int>	reset <drtn>	reset_at <dtm>	timestamp <dtm>	app <chr>
1	lists/list	15	15	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
2	lists/:id/tweets&GET	900	900	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
3	lists/:id/followers&GET	180	180	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
4	lists/memberships	75	75	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
5	lists/:id&DELETE	300	300	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
6	lists/subscriptions	15	15	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
7	lists/members	900	900	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
8	lists/:id&GET	75	75	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
9	lists/subscribers/show	15	15	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi
10	lists/:id&PUT	300	300	14.78 mins	2022-03-06 10:35:45	2022-03-06 10:20:59	rststats2twi

```
# ... with 251 more rows
```

# Data Collection — Notes — rate\_limit

Check your remaining rate limits for specifically the search\_tweets function

```
rate_limit(query = "search/tweets")
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 7
  query          limit remaining reset      reset_at      timestamp      app
  <chr>         <int>      <int> <drtn>      <dtm>      <dtm>      <chr>
1 search/tweets   180        171 14.77129 mins 2022-03-06 10:42:12 2022-03-06 10:27:26 rstats2twitter
```



# Data Collection — Notes — `rate_limit`

Single out the `number` of remaining rate limit for specifically the `search_tweets` function

```
rate_limit(query = "search/tweets")$remaining
```

```
## [1] 171
```

- Note that
  - this is not the number of tweets you can search for
  - but rather the number of times that you can search for tweets

# Exercises

10:00

12) Check all your remaining rate limits

- have a look at the resulting data

13) Check your remaining limits for the `search_tweets` function

- assign it to a name

14) Collect the most recent 50 tweets that

- include the word "rstat"
- and posted in English

15) Check your remaining limits for the `search_tweets` function again

- how do they compare to the results from Exercise 13?

lookup\_

# Data Collection — lookup\_tweets

- Collect data on one or more tweets
  - whose status ID you already know
  - limited with 90,000 posts per 15 minutes
    - there is no `retryonratelimit` argument
- Note that
  - this function would be useful for replicating studies
  - status IDs are visible on browsers
    - if you click on a specific tweet

```
lookup_tweets(statuses,  
               parse = TRUE,  
               token = NULL)
```

# Data Collection — lookup\_tweets

Collect data on one or more status IDs

```
lookup_tweets(statuses = c("567053242429734913", "266031293945503744", "440322224407314432"))
```

Collect data on status IDs in a data frame

```
lookup_tweets(statuses = df$status_id)
```

# Data Collection — lookup\_users

- Collect data on one or more users
  - whose user ID or username you already know
  - limited with 90,000 users per 15 minutes
    - there is no `retryonratelimit` argument
- Note that
  - usernames can change
  - rely on user IDs where possible

```
lookup_users(users,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              token = NULL)
```

# Data Collection — lookup\_users

Collect data on one or more status IDs

```
lookup_users(users = c("drob", "hadleywickham", "JennyBryan"))
```

Collect data on status IDs in a data frame

```
lookup_users(users = df$screen_name)
```

# Data Collection — lookup\_friendships

- Collect data on friendship status of two users
  - e.g., whether they follow each other
  - whose user ID or username you already know
  - limited with 90,000 users per 15 minutes
    - there is no `retryonratelimit` argument
- Note that
  - usernames can change
  - rely on user IDs where possible

```
lookup_friendships(source,  
                  target,  
                  parse = TRUE,  
                  token = NULL)
```



# Exercises

15:00

16) Find a status ID through your browser and look it up in R

- they appear in search bar when viewing a single tweet
- unlike user IDs

17) Look up a subset of tweets whose ids stored in `status_ids.rds`

18) Look up a subset of users whose usernames stored in `mps.csv`

19) Check the friendship status of two MPs in the dataset

- hint: not all MPs are on Twitter, but most are
  - e.g., check if the 10<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> observations follow each other

get\_

# Data Collection — get\_timeline

- Collect the latest posts from one or more users
  - specified by username or user IDs, with the user argument
  - limited to 3,200 tweets per user-timeline
    - there is no retryonratelimit argument
  - returns the most recent only, if there is more

```
get_timeline(user,  
             n = 100,  
             max_id = NULL,  
             home = FALSE,  
             parse = TRUE,  
             check = TRUE,  
             token = NULL,  
             ...  
)
```

# Data Collection — get\_timeline

Collect the most recent 200 tweets by David Robinson

- e.i., tweets from the user-timeline of **one** user

```
get_timeline(user = "drob",  
             n = 200)
```

# Data Collection — get\_timeline

- Collect the most recent posts by David Robinson and Hadley Wickham
  - tweets from the user-timeline of multiple users
- Note that
  - this results in a dataframe of 400 observations
  - 200 from each specified user
  - with increasing number of users, you are likely to run out of rate limit

```
get_timeline(user = c("drob",  
                      "hadleywickham"),  
             n = 200)
```

# Data Collection — get\_timeline — Home Timeline

- The [package documentation](#) suggests that `get_timeline` can also retrieve home-timelines
  - i.e., the tweets that appear on a given user's home, as posted by accounts followed by that user
    - if the `home` argument is set to `TRUE`
- This does not seem to be true
  - this code returns your home-timeline, not Wickham's
    - from the last 6 to 9 days
  - the `user` argument is ignored when `home = TRUE`
  - but the `user` argument cannot be missing

```
get_timeline(user = "hadleywickham",  
             n = 200,  
             home = TRUE)
```

# Data Collection — Notes — `retryonratelimit`

- the `retryonratelimit` argument is not available for all functions in the package
  - e.g., `search_users`
  - does not mean you will not run into limits
- You can create your own safety net
  - e.g., with loops, where the system sleeps between iterations
    - until a specific rate limit increases

# Data Collection — Notes — `retryonrateLimit` — Iteration

```
datalist <- list() # create an empty list, to be filled later

for(i in 1:length(df_users$screen_name)) { # for one user, in the data frame df_users, at a time

  if (rate_limit(query = "application/rate_limit_status", token = tw_token)$remaining > 2 &
      rate_limit(query = "get_timeline", token = tw_token)$remaining > 20) { # if your are still

    dat <- get_timeline(df$screen_name[i], n = 3200, # collect the tweets
                       token = tw_token)

    datalist[[i]] <- dat # fill the list with data, for one user at a time

  }else{ # if there is no limit, wait a little

    wait <- rate_limit(query = "get_timeline")$reset + 0.1
    Sys.sleep(wait * 60)

  }
}

df_tweets <- as.data.frame(do.call(rbind, datalist)) # put all data in one data frame
```



# Exercises

10:00

20) Collect the most recent tweets posted by three users

- 10 from the first user, 20 from the second, and 30 from the third
- hint: see the function documentation on how to vary the `n` argument by user

21) Collect as many tweets as possible from your own home-timeline

22) Collect data from timelines of the first five MPs in `mps.csv`

- collect as many tweets as possible

# Data Collection — get\_followers

- Collect a list of followers, following **one** user
  - returns a single column of user IDs, not usernames
  - limited with 75,000 followers per 15 minutes
    - use `retryonratelimit = TRUE` to surpass the limit
- Note that
  - this function does not accept multiple users
  - it can be combined with `lookup_users` if usernames are needed

```
get_followers(user,  
              n = 5000,  
              page = "-1",  
              retryonratelimit = FALSE,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              verbose = TRUE,  
              token = NULL  
)
```

# Data Collection — get\_followers

Collect a list of Hadley Wickham's followers on Twitter

```
get_followers(user = "hadleywickham",  
              n = 10000,  
              retryonratelimit = TRUE)
```

# Data Collection — get\_friends

Get a list of users, followed by one or more users

- this returns a single column of user IDs, not usernames
- limited to 15 users
  - use `retryonratelimit = TRUE` to surpass the limit
- limited also to 5,000 followers per user
  - here `retryonratelimit = TRUE` does not help
- use the `page` argument instead to surpass the limit
  - learn the correct value with the `next_cursor` function

```
get_friends(users,  
            n = 5000,  
            retryonratelimit = FALSE,  
            page = "-1",  
            parse = TRUE,  
            verbose = TRUE,  
            token = NULL  
)
```

# Data Collection — get\_friends

Collect a list of users followed by Jenny Bryan and Hadley Wickham on Twitter

- with 20 friends from each

```
get_friends(users = c("hadleywickham", "JennyBryan"),  
            n = 20)
```

# Exercises

07:30

23) Collect a list of accounts following *Universität Luzern*

- search for the University's username with `search_users`
- search for the followers `get_followers`

24) Collect a list of accounts that *Universität Luzern* follows

- and find out more about these accounts with `lookup_users`

25) Check your rate limits

- see the ones that are getting low

# Data Collection — get\_favorites

Collect tweets liked by one or more users

- by username or user IDs, with the user argument
- limited to 3,000 likes
  - there is no `retryonratelimit` argument
- returns the most recent only, if there is more

```
get_favorites(user,  
              n = 200,  
              since_id = NULL,  
              max_id = NULL,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              token = NULL  
)
```

# Data Collection — get\_favorites

Collect a list of tweets liked by Jenny Bryan

```
get_favorites(user = "JennyBryan")
```



# Data Collection — get\_retweets

- Collect information on the retweets of **one** tweet
  - using the `status_id` argument
  - available in the data frames returned by many functions in the package
    - e.g., `get_timeline`
    - also available on browsers
  - limited to 100 retweets
    - even if there might be more

```
get_retweets(status_id,  
              n = 100,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              token = NULL,  
              ...  
)
```

# Data Collection — get\_retweets

- Collect the most recent 50 retweets
  - of the post announcing the [Academic Research Access](#)

```
get_retweets(status_id = "1354143047324299264")
```

# Exercises

07:30

26) Collect a list of favorites by three users

- compare and contrast the resulting data with the same information available on browser

27) Collect a list of accounts retweeting a tweet of yours

- compare and contrast the resulting data with what you can see on a browser

# Data Collection — get\_trends

- Collect information on twitter trends
  - by town or country, specified with
    - the woeid argument,\* or
    - the lat and long arguments
- Note that
  - not all locations have trending data
  - use the trends\_available function to check availability
    - with no argument

```
get_trends(woeid = 1,  
           lat = NULL,  
           lng = NULL,  
           exclude_hashtags = FALSE,  
           token = NULL,  
           parse = TRUE  
)
```

\* It stands for "where on earth identifier", which is 44418 for London. Google for more!

# Data Collection — get\_trends

Collect the trends data for London

- using the woeid argument

```
get_trends(woeid = 44418)
```

Collect the same trends data for London

- using the lat and lng arguments instead

```
get_trends(lat = "51.50", lng = "0.12")
```

# Exercises

07:30

28) Collect a list of places where the trends data is available

- hint: use the `trends_available` function

29) Collect the lists of trends for two locations

- compare and contrast the resulting data for two locations

30) Collect the list of trends for your location

- compare and contrast the resulting data with what you see on your browser

lists\_

# Data Collection — lists\_memberships

- Collect data on lists, where one or more users are listed
  - i.e., the lists where a user appears
  - limited to 200 lists

```
lists_memberships(user = NULL,  
                  n = 200,  
                  cursor = "-1",  
                  filter_to_owned_lists = FALSE,  
                  token = NULL,  
                  parse = TRUE,  
                  previous_cursor = NULL  
)
```



# Data Collection — `lists_memberships`

Collect data on lists where Jenny Bryan is listed

```
lists_memberships(user = "JennyBryan")
```

Collect data on lists where Jenny Bryan **or** Hadley Wickham is listed

```
lists_memberships(user = c("JennyBryan", "hadleywickham"))
```

# Data Collection — lists\_members

- Collect data on users listed in one list
  - specify the list with the list\_id argument
    - e.g., with data from lists\_memberships
  - or the owner\_user and slug arguments together
  - limited to 5,000 members
- Note that
  - lists also appear at [twitter.com/USERNAME/lists](https://twitter.com/USERNAME/lists)
  - see, for example, [twitter.com/TwitterGov/lists](https://twitter.com/TwitterGov/lists)

```
lists_members(list_id = NULL,  
              slug = NULL,  
              owner_user = NULL,  
              n = 5000,  
              cursor = "-1",  
              token = NULL,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              ...  
)
```

# Data Collection — lists\_members

Collect data on the list of MPs in the House of Commons

- using the list\_id argument

```
lists_members(list_id = "217199644")
```

Collect the same data, with different arguments

- using the owner\_user and slug arguments

```
lists_members(owner_user = "TwitterGov", slug = "UK-MPs")
```

# Data Collection — lists\_statuses

Collect tweets from the timeline of a list

- i.e., tweets posted by those listed on a given list
- specify the list with the `list_id` argument
- or the `owner_user` **and** `slug` arguments together

```
lists_statuses(list_id = NULL,  
               slug = NULL,  
               owner_user = NULL,  
               since_id = NULL,  
               max_id = NULL,  
               n = 200,  
               include_rts = TRUE,  
               parse = TRUE,  
               token = NULL  
)
```

# Data Collection — lists\_statuses

Collect tweets posted by the members of the UK MPs list

- using the `list_id` argument

```
lists_statuses(list_id = "217199644")
```

Collect the same data, with different arguments

- using the `owner_user` and `slug` arguments

```
lists_statuses(owner_user = "TwitterGov", slug = "UK-MPs")
```

# Data Collection — lists\_subscribers

Collect data on users subscribed to a given list

- i.e., users who are following a list
- specify the list with the `list_id` argument
- or with the `owner_user` and `slug` arguments
- limited to 5,000 users

```
lists_subscribers(list_id = NULL,  
                  slug = NULL,  
                  owner_user = NULL,  
                  n = 20,  
                  cursor = "-1",  
                  parse = TRUE,  
                  token = NULL  
)
```

# Data Collection — lists\_subscribers

Collect data on users subscribed to the UKMPs list

- using the `list_id` argument

```
lists_subscribers(list_id = "1405362")
```

Collect the same data, with different arguments

- using the `owner_user` and `slug` arguments

```
lists_subscribers(owner_user = "TwitterGov", slug = "UK-MPs")
```

# Data Collection — lists\_subscriptions

Collect data on the lists a user is subscribed to

- specify the user with `user` argument
  - takes user ID or username
- limited to 1,000 subscriptions

```
lists_subscriptions(user,  
                    n = 20,  
                    cursor = "-1",  
                    parse = TRUE,  
                    token = NULL)
```



# Data Collection — lists\_subscriptions

Collect data on the lists that TwitterGov is subscribed to

```
lists_subscriptions(user = "TwitterGov")
```

# Exercises

10:00

31) Collect data on lists where Hadley Wickham is listed

- hint: Wickham's username is "hadleywickham"

32) For one of these lists, see who else is listed with Hadley Wickham

- compare and contrast this data with what you can see on a browser

33) Collect the latest posts from that list

34) Collect data on users subscribed to that list

35) For one of these users, see if they are subscribed to any other lists

stream\_tweets

# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect tweets as they are posted real time
  - about 1% of all new public Tweets, randomly chosen
  - set the length of search with the timeout argument
- The search can be limited with the q argument
  - up to 400 keywords
  - up to 5,000 user IDs or usernames
  - location coordinates of **geographical boxes**
    - not two, but four coordinates
- Note that
  - this function uses the stream APIs
  - unlike any other function covered so far

```
stream_tweets(q = "",  
              timeout = 30,  
              parse = TRUE,  
              token = NULL,  
              file_name = NULL,  
              verbose = TRUE,  
              ...  
)
```

# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect a random sample of tweets being sent
  - continuously

```
stream_tweets(q = "",  
              timeout = Inf)
```

- Note that
  - the timeout function can be set to infinity
  - you are likely to run into connection problems at some point

# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect a random sample of tweets being sent
  - for 30 seconds
- Note that
  - timeout values are otherwise in seconds

```
stream_tweets(q = "",  
              timeout = 30)
```

# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect a random sample of tweets being sent
  - for 30 seconds
  - filtered by a search query
- Note that
  - q accepts a comma separated character string

```
stream_tweets(q = "switzerland, schweiz,  
suisse, svizzera",  
              timeout = 30)
```

# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect a random sample of tweets being sent
  - for 30 seconds
  - filtered by usernames
- Note that
  - q accepts a comma separated list

```
stream_tweets(q = c("UniLuzern", "hslu",  
                    "phluzern"),  
              timeout = 30)
```



# Data Collection — stream\_tweets

- Collect a random sample of tweets being sent
  - for 30 seconds
  - filtered by coordinates

```
stream_tweets(q = c(6.02, 45.77,  
                    10.44, 47.83),  
              timeout = 30)
```

# Exercises

10:00

36) Stream for all tweets, for 30 seconds

- observe the outcome, and compare them with the outcomes from below

37) Further limit your stream by a popular keyword

- e.g., "and"
- stream for 30 more seconds

38) Further limit your stream to a not so popular word

- e.g., "PhD"
- stream for 30 more seconds

39) Stream for a word or words that interest you

# Part 4. Data Preperation

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# Data Preperation — Overview

- The `rtweet` package does a very good job with data preperation to start with
  - returns data frames, with mostly tidy data
  - although Twitter APIs return nested lists
  - some variables are still lists
    - e.g., hastags
- Further data preparation depends on your research project
  - most importantly, on whether you will work with texts or not
  - we will cover some common preparation steps

# Data Preperation — Overview — Strings

- Most researchers would be interested in textual Twitter data
  - tweets as a whole, but also specifically hashtags *etc.*
- There are many components of tweets as texts
  - e.g., mentions, hashtags, emojis, links *etc.*
  - but also punctuation, white spaces, upper case letters *etc.*
  - some of these may need to be taken out before analysis
- I use the `stringr` package (Wickham, 2019) for string operations
  - part of the `tidyverse` family
  - you might have another favourite already
    - no need to change as long as it does the job

# Data Preparation — Overview — Numbers

- There is more to Twitter data than just tweets themselves
  - e.g., the number of followers, likes *etc.*
    - see Silva and Proksch ([Silva and Proksch, 2021](#)) for a great study on numbers
- I use the `dplyr` package ([Wickham, François, Henry, and Müller, 2022](#)) for most data operations on numbers
  - part of the tidyverse family
  - you might have another favourite already
    - no need to change as long as it does the job

# Data Preperation — Remove Mentions

```
tweet <- "These from @handle1 are #socoool. 🙌 A #mustsee, @handle2!  
👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

```
str_remove_all(string = tweet, pattern = "[@][\\w_-]+")
```

```
[1] "This from are #socoool. 🙌 A #mustsee, ! 👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

Note that

- this removes all occurrences
- there is also the `str_remove` function, which removes the first occurrence only

# Data Preperation — Remove Hashtags

```
tweet <- "These from @handle1 are #socoool. 🙌 A #mustsee, @handle2!  
👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

```
str_remove_all(string = tweet, pattern = "[#][\\w_-]+")
```

```
[1] "These from @handle1 are . 🙌 A , @handle2! 👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```



# Data Preparation — Exercises — Notes

- The exercises in this part are best followed by
  - using `tweets.rds` or a similar existing dataset
  - saving a new variable at every step of preparation
  - observing the newly created variables
    - by selecting only the old and new variable
    - to confirm whether the code works as intended
- The `mutate` and `select` functions, from the `dplyr` package, can be helpful, as follows

```
df_tweets <- read_rds("data/tweets.rds")

df_tweets %>%
  mutate(no_mentions = str_remove_all(string = text, pattern = "[@][\\w_-]+")) %>%
  select(text, no_mentions) %>%
  View()
```

# Exercises

05:00

40) Create a new variable without mentions

41) Create a new variable without hashtags

# Data Preperation — Remove Links

```
tweet <- "These from @handle1 are #socoool. 🙌 A #mustsee, @handle2!  
👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

```
str_remove_all(string = tweet, pattern = "http\\S+\\s*")
```

```
[1] "These from @handle1 are. 🙌 A, @handle2! 👉 "
```

# Data Preperation — Remove Emojis

```
tweet <- "These from @handle1 are #socoool. 🙌 A #mustsee, @handle2!  
👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

```
iconv(x = tweet, from = "latin1", to = "ASCII", sub = "")
```

```
[1] "These from @handle1 are #socoool. A #mustsee, @handle2! https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

# Exercises

10:00

42) Create a new variable without links

43) Create a new variable without emojis

44) Create a new variable without:

- mentions, hashtags, links, and emojis

# Data Preperation — Remove Punctuations

```
tweet <- "These from @handle1 are #socool. 🙌 A #mustsee, @handle2!  
👉 https://t.co/aq7MJJ2"
```

```
str_remove_all(string = tweet, pattern = "[[:punct:]]")
```

```
[1] "This from are socool 🙌 A mustsee handle2 👉 httpstcoa7MJJ2"
```

Note that

- this removed all punctuation, including those in links

# Data Preperation — Remove Punctuations

```
tweet <- "This is a sentence.There is no space before this sentence."
```

```
str_remove_all(string = tweet, pattern = "[[:punct:]]")
```

```
[1] "This is a sentenceThere is no space before this sentence"
```

Note that

- if tweets are typed with no spaces after punctuation, this might lead to merged pieces of text
  - alternatively, try the `str_replace_all` function to replace punctuation with space

## Data Preperation — Replace Punctuations

```
tweet <- "This is a sentence. There is no space before this sentence."
```

```
str_replace_all(string = tweet, pattern = "[[:punct:]]", replacement = " ")
```

```
[1] "This is a sentence There is no space before this sentence "
```



# Data Preperation — Remove Repeated Whitespace

```
tweet <- "There are too many spaces after this sentence.   This is a new sentence."
```

```
str_squish(string = tweet)
```

```
[1] "There are too many spaces after this sentence. This is a new sentence."
```

Note that

- white spaces can be introduced not only by users on Twitter, but also by us, while cleaning the data
  - e.g., removing and/or replacing operations above
  - hence, this function might be useful after other operations

# Data Preperation — Change Case

```
tweet <- "lower case. Sentence case. Title Case. UPPER CASE."
```

```
str_to_lower(string = tweet)
```

```
[1] "lower case. sentence case. title case. upper case."
```

Note that

- there are other functions in this family, including
  - `str_to_sentence`, `str_to_title`, `str_to_upper`

# Exercises

10:00

45) Remove punctuation

46) Remove repeated whitespace

47) Change case to lower case

# Data Preperation — Change Unit of Observation

Research designs might require changing the unit of observation

- aggregation
  - e.g., at the level of users, locations, hashtags etc.
  - summarise with `dplyr`
- dis-aggregation
  - e.g., to the level of words
  - tokenise with `tidytext`

# Data Preperation — Change Unit of Observation — Aggregation

Aggregate at the level of users

- the number of tweets per user

```
# load the tweets dataset  
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%  
  
# group by users for aggregation  
group_by(user_id) %>%  
  
# create summary statistics for variables of interest  
summarise(sum_tweets = n())
```

# Data Preperation — Change Unit of Observation — Aggregation

What is aggregated at which level depends on your research design, such as

- aggregate the tweets into a single text
- at the level of users by source

```
# load the tweets dataset
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%

# group by users for aggregation
group_by(user_id, source) %>%

# create summary statistics for variables of interest
summarise(merged_tweets = paste0(text, collapse = ". "))
```

# Data Preparation — Change Unit of Observation — Dis-aggregation

Disaggregate the tweets, by splitting them into smaller units

- also called **tokenisation**

Note that

- by default `sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+"`, which works well with separating tweets into words
  - change this argument with a regular expression of your choice
- this creates a tidy dataset, where each observation is a word
  - all other tweet-level variables are repeated for each observation

```
# load the tweets dataset
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%

# split the variable text
separate_rows(text)
```

# Data Preperation — Change Unit of Observation — Dis-aggregation

The tidytext has a function that works better with tokenising tweets

- with token = "tweets", it dis-aggregates text into words
  - except that it respects usernames, hashtags, and URLs

```
# load the tweets dataset
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%

# split the variable text, create a new variable called da_tweets
unnest_tokens(output = da_tweets, input = text, token = "tweets")
```



# Data Preparation — Change Unit of Observation — Dis-aggregation

Tokenise variables to levels other than words

- e.g., characters, words (the default), sentences, lines

```
# load the tweets dataset  
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%  
  
# split the variable text into sentences, create a new variable called da_tweets  
unnest_tokens(output = da_tweets, input = text, token = "sentences")
```

# Data Preperation — Change Unit of Observation — Dis-aggregation

Tokenise variables other than tweets

- recall that `rtweet` stores multiple hastags, mentions *etc.* as lists

```
# load the tweets dataset
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%

# unlist the lists of hashtags to create strings
  group_by(status_id) %>%
  mutate(tidy_hashtags = str_c(unlist(hashtags), collapse = " ")) %>%

# split the string, create a new variable called da_tweets
  unnest_tokens(output = da_hashtags, input = tidy_hashtags, token = "words")
```

# Data Preperation — Remove Stop Words

Remove the common, uninformative words

- e.g., the, a, i

Note that

- this operation requires a tokenised-to-word variable
- stop words for English are stored in the `stop_words` dataset in the `tidytext` variable
- list of words for other languages are available elsewhere, including
  - the `stopwordslangs` function from the `rtweet` package
  - the `stopwords` function from the `tm` package
    - e.g., use `tm::stopwords("german")` for German

```
# load the tweets dataset
df <- read_rds("tweets.rds") %>%

# split the variable text, create a new variable called da_tweets
unnest_tokens(output = da_tweets, input = text, token = "tweets") %>%

# remove rows that match any of the stop words as stored in the stop_words dataset
anti_join(stop_words, by = c("da_tweets" = "word"))
```

# Exercises

15:00

48) Aggregate text to a higher level

- e.g., if you are using `tweets.rds`, to MP level -and add at least two numerical variables
  - e.g., average number of likes

49) Dis-aggregate text to a lower level

- e.g., to words

50) Dis-aggregate hashtags

- as one tweet can include multiple hashtags

51) Remove stop words

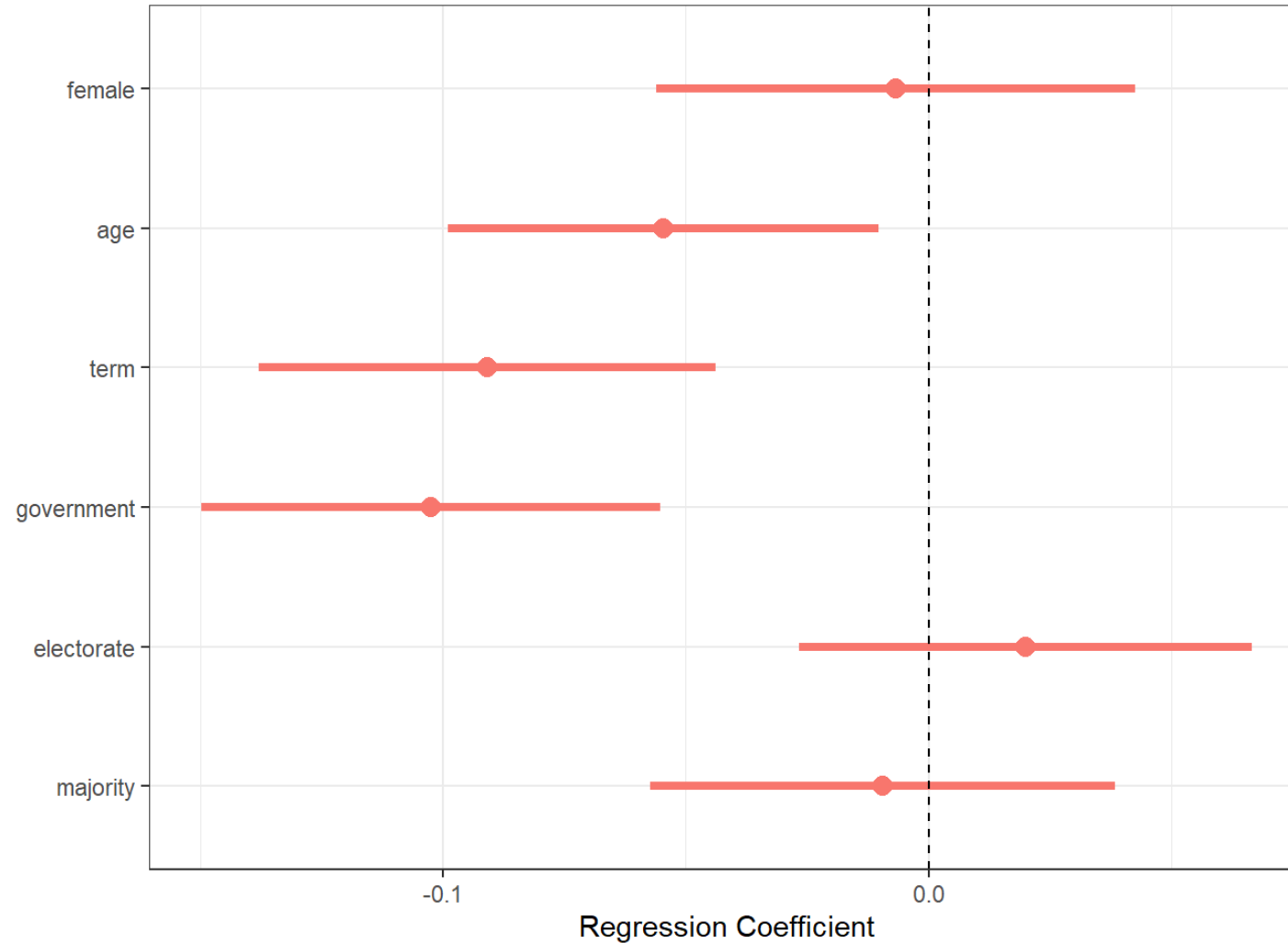
# Part 5. Data Analysis: Users

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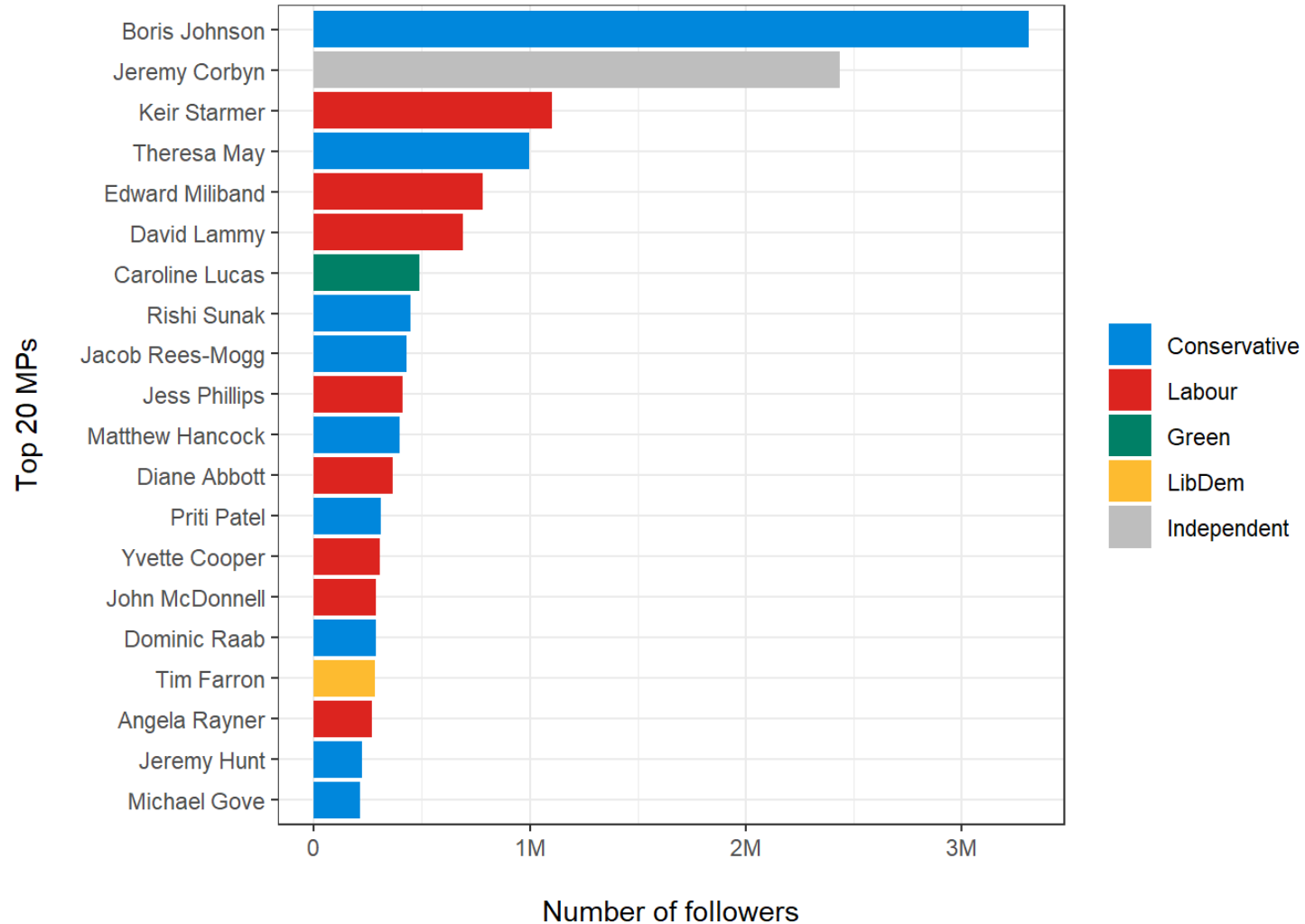
# Analysing Users — Overview

- Twitter analysis might focus on users
  - e.g., members of parliaments
  - as opposed to their tweets on Twitter
    - not always mutually exclusive
  - might be supplemented with non-Twitter data
    - e.g., `data/mps.csv`
- There are at least two types of user-based analysis
  - count things, and describe or correlate
    - e.g., who has the most followers
      - are female MPs more or less likely to have large number of followers?
  - network analysis
    - e.g., who retweets whom, how often?

# Analysing Users — Correlates of being on Twitter



# Analysing Users — Who has the most followers?





# Exercises

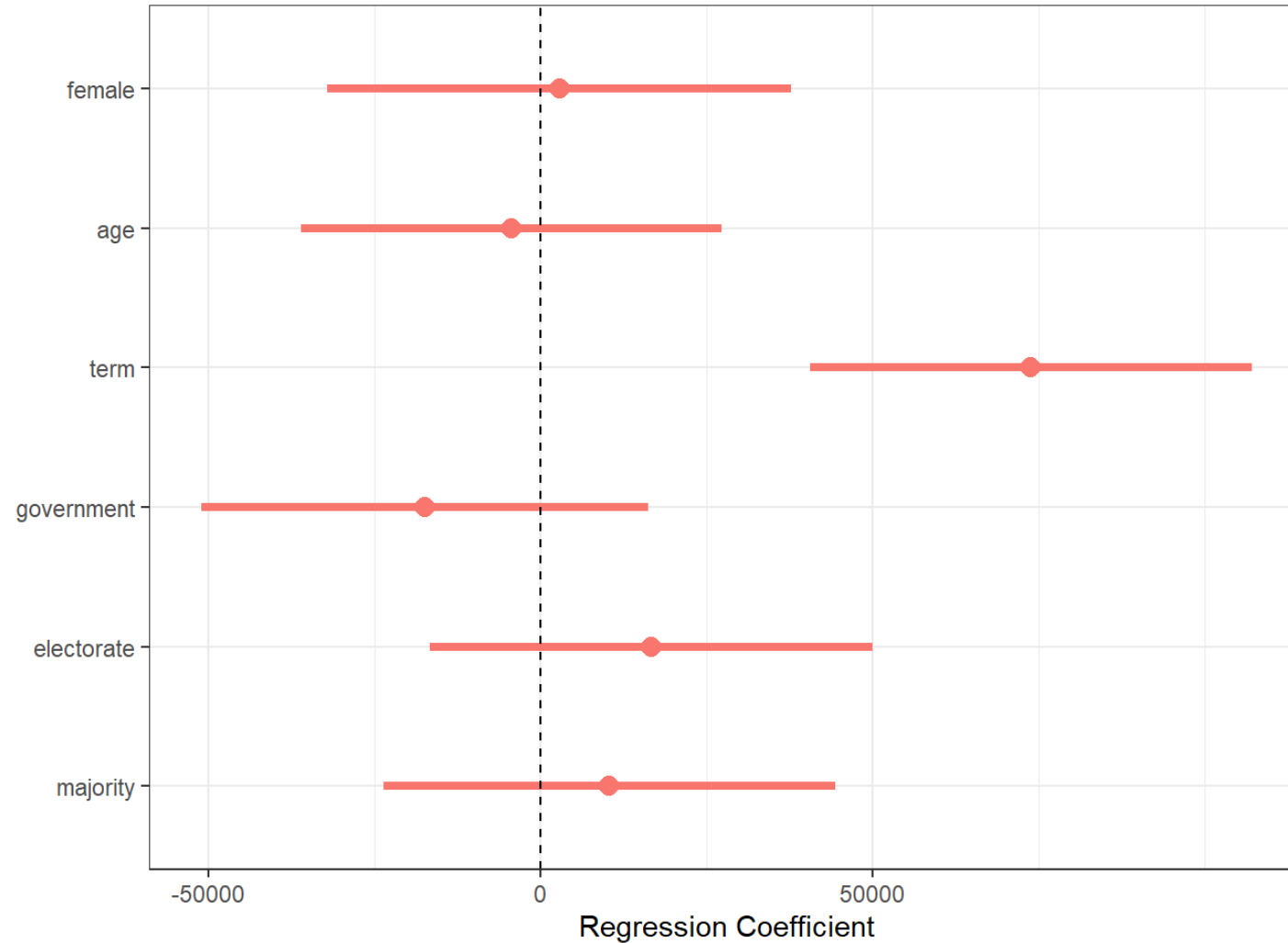
20:00

On `users.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

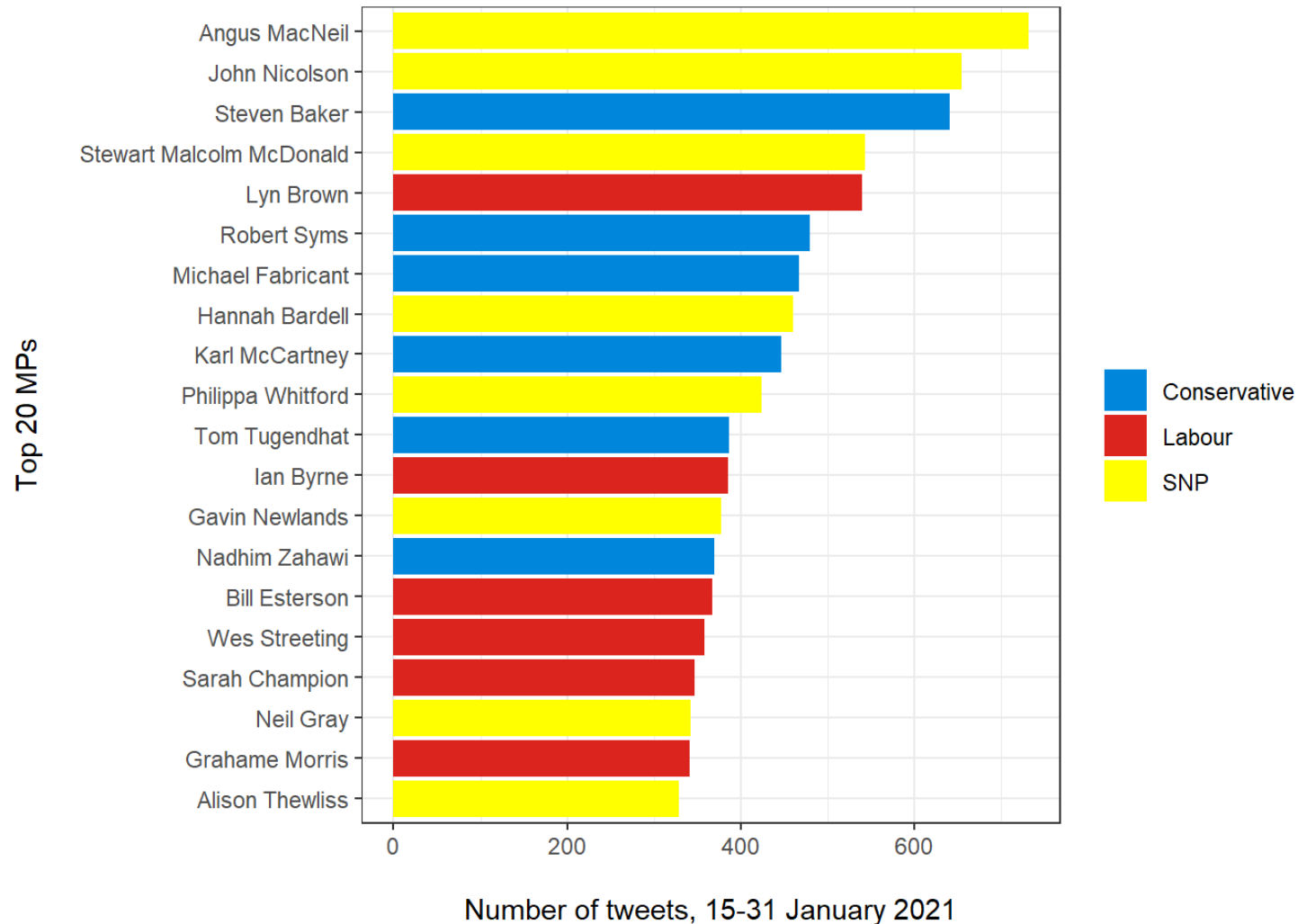
52) Correlates of being on Twitter

53) Who has the most followers?

# Analysing Users — Correlates of having more followers



# Analysing Users — Who tweets the most often?



# Exercises

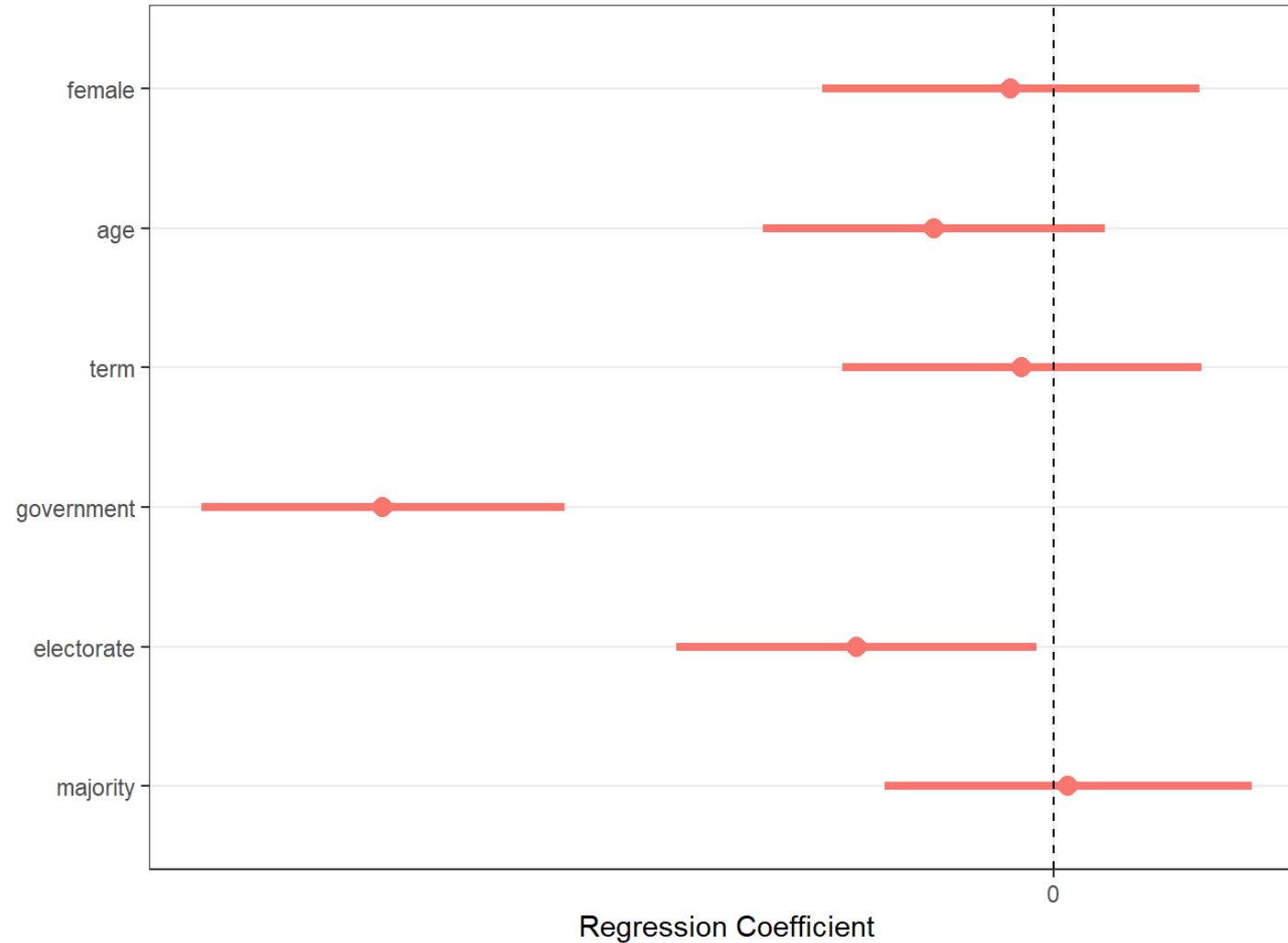
20:00

On `users.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

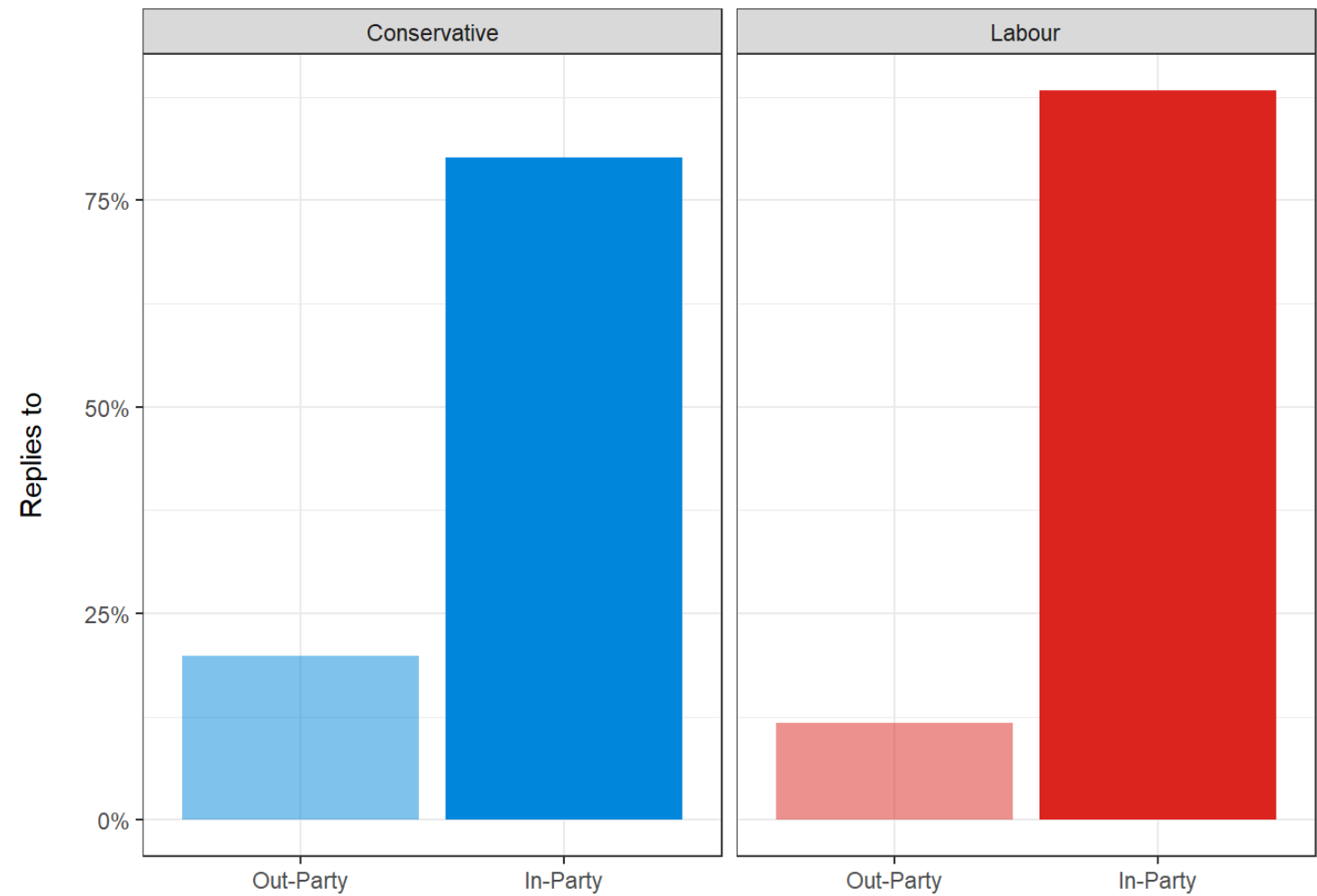
54) Correlates of having more followers

55) Who tweets the most often?

# Analysing Users — Correlates of tweeting more often



# Analysing Users — Who do they talk to?



# Exercises

20:00

On `users.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

56) Correlates of tweeting more often

57) Who do they talk to?

# Network Analysis



# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — Overview

- Twitter data is suitable for network analysis
  - a social network
  - studying the relations between users
- There are at least five networks
  - networks of followers
    - directed, not reoccurring
    - e.g., who is following whom
  - networks of retweeters, quoters, repliers, and likers
    - directed, reoccurring
    - e.g., who is replying to whom, how often

# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — Basics

- Networks are composed of nodes and edges
  - e.g., who (a node) replies (an edge) to whom (another node), how often (the strength of the edge)
- The nodes and edges are often kept separate for analysis
  - e.g., in separate datasets, frames
  - nodes are given an ID number
- We will use two packages for network analysis
  - `tidygraph` for data manipulation
  - `ggraph` for visualisation

# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — tidygraph

```
read_rds("data/tweets.rds") %>%  
  filter(is_retweet == TRUE) %>%  
  group_by(screen_name, retweet_screen_name)  
  summarise(rts = n()) %>%  
  head()
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3  
# Groups:   screen_name [1]  
  screen_name  retweet_screen_name  rts  
1 _OliviaBlake AlexDaviesJones      1  
2 _OliviaBlake CommonsPAC           2  
3 _OliviaBlake DanJarvisMP         3  
4 _OliviaBlake DrRosena            1  
5 _OliviaBlake EmmaHardyMP         1  
6 _OliviaBlake FriendsLoxley       2
```

# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — tidygraph

Use the `as_tbl_graph` function to transform data frames

```
read_rds("data/tweets.rds") %>%  
  filter(is_retweet == TRUE) %>%  
  group_by(screen_name, retweet_screen_name)  
  summarise(rts = n()) %>%  
  as_tbl_graph()
```

```
# A tbl_graph: 7377 nodes and 16131 edges  
#  
# A directed multigraph with 5 components  
#  
# Node Data: 7,377 x 1 (active)  
#   name  
  
1 _OliviaBlake  
2 _RobbieMoore  
3 AaronBell4NUL  
4 ab4scams  
5 abenaopp  
6 ABridgen  
# ... with 7,371 more rows  
#  
# Edge Data: 16,131 x 3  
#   from    to    rts  
  
1      1     19     1  
2      1    550     2
```

# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — tidygraph

Use the `activate` function to manipulate the nodes or edges

```
read_rds("data/tweets.rds") %>%  
  filter(is_retweet == TRUE) %>%  
  group_by(screen_name, retweet_screen_name)  
  summarise(rts = n()) %>%  
  as_tbl_graph() %>%  
  activate(edges) %>%  
  mutate(multi_rts = if_else(rts > 1, 1, 0))
```

```
# A tbl_graph: 7377 nodes and 16131 edges  
#  
# A directed multigraph with 5 components  
#  
# Edge Data: 16,131 x 4 (active)  
#   from      to      rts multi_rts  
1      1      19        1         0  
2      1     550        2         1  
3      1     119        3         1  
4      1     154        1         0  
5      1     167        1         0  
6      1     551        2         1  
# ... with 16,125 more rows  
#  
# Node Data: 7,377 x 1  
#   name  
1 _OliviaBlake  
2 _RobbieMoore  
3 AaronBell4NUL
```

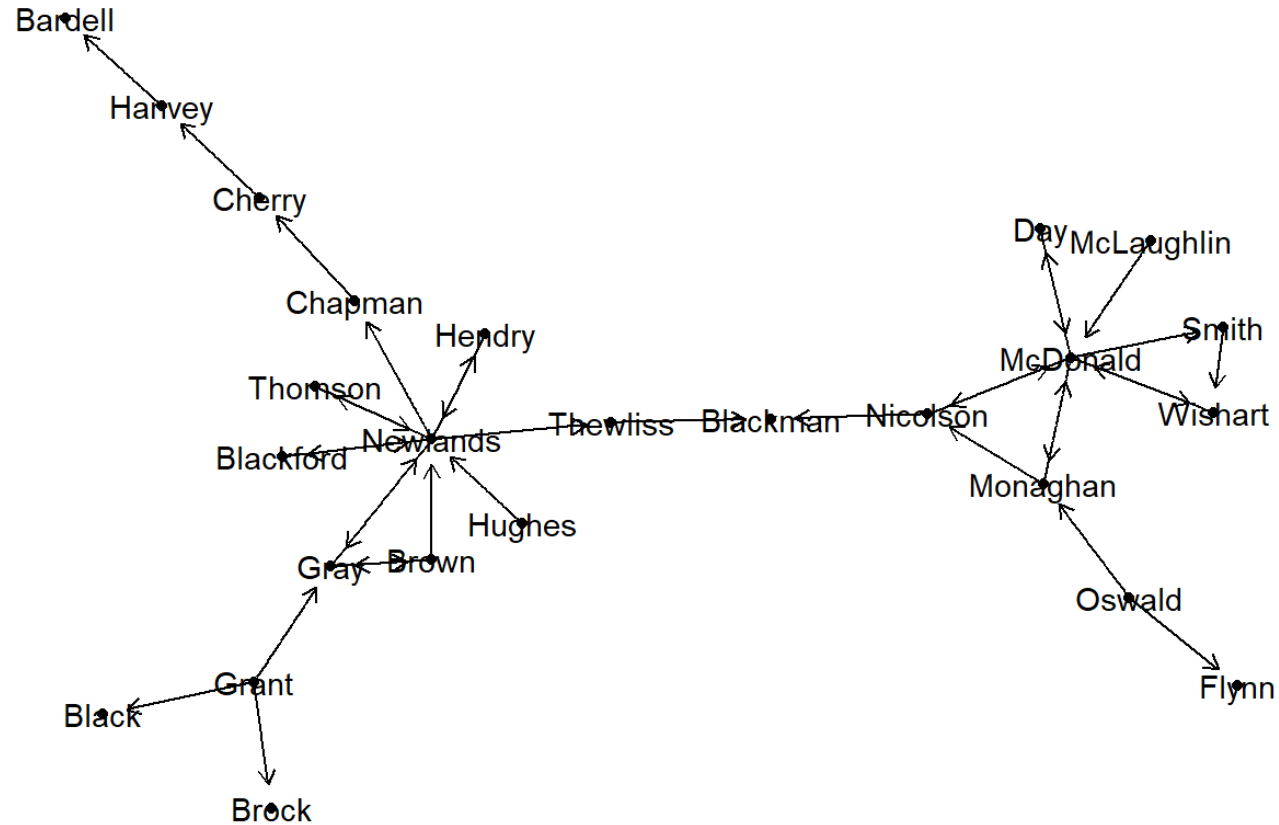
# Analysing Users — Network Analysis — ggraph

Once the nodes and edges are ready, use the ggraph package to visualise

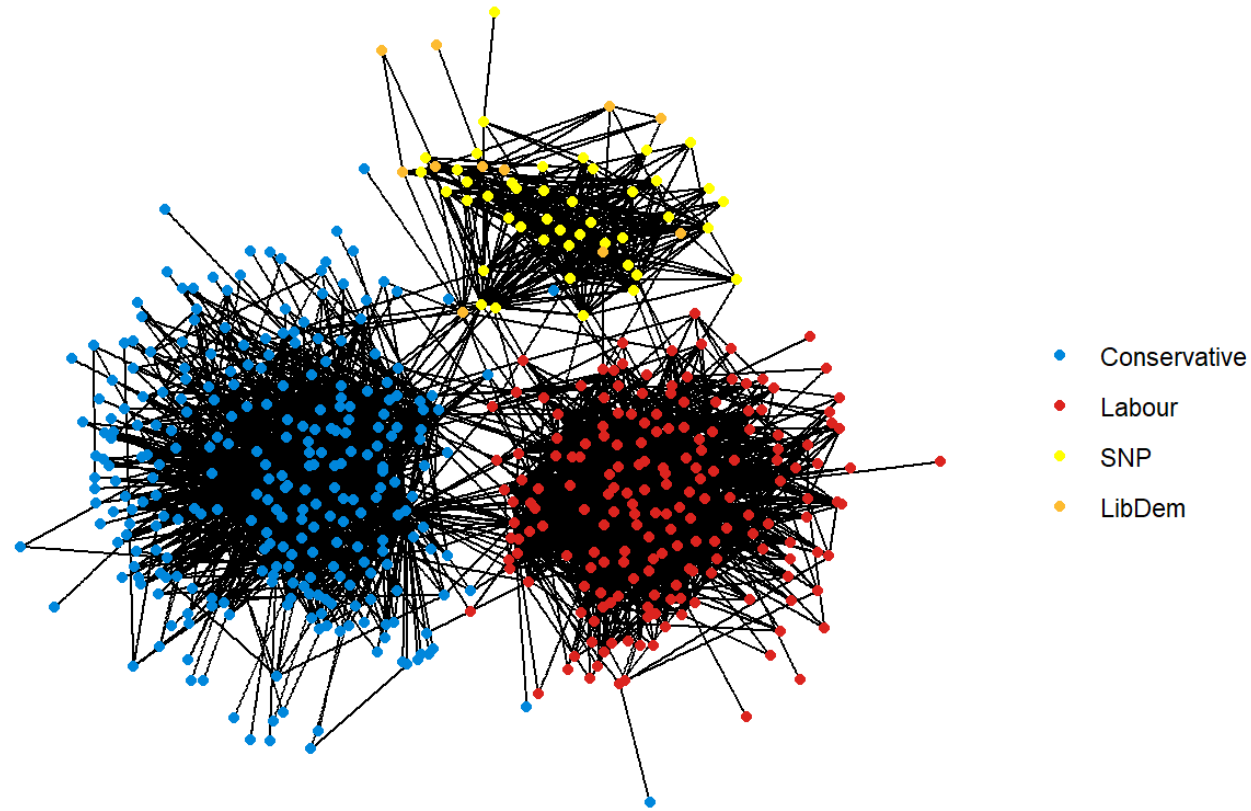
- an extension of ggplot2
- many verbs are intuitively similar

```
ggraph(rt_network) +  
  geom_edge_link() +  
  geom_node_point(aes(color = party)) +  
  theme_graph()
```

# Analysing Users — Reply networks



# Analysing Users — Retweet networks





# Exercises

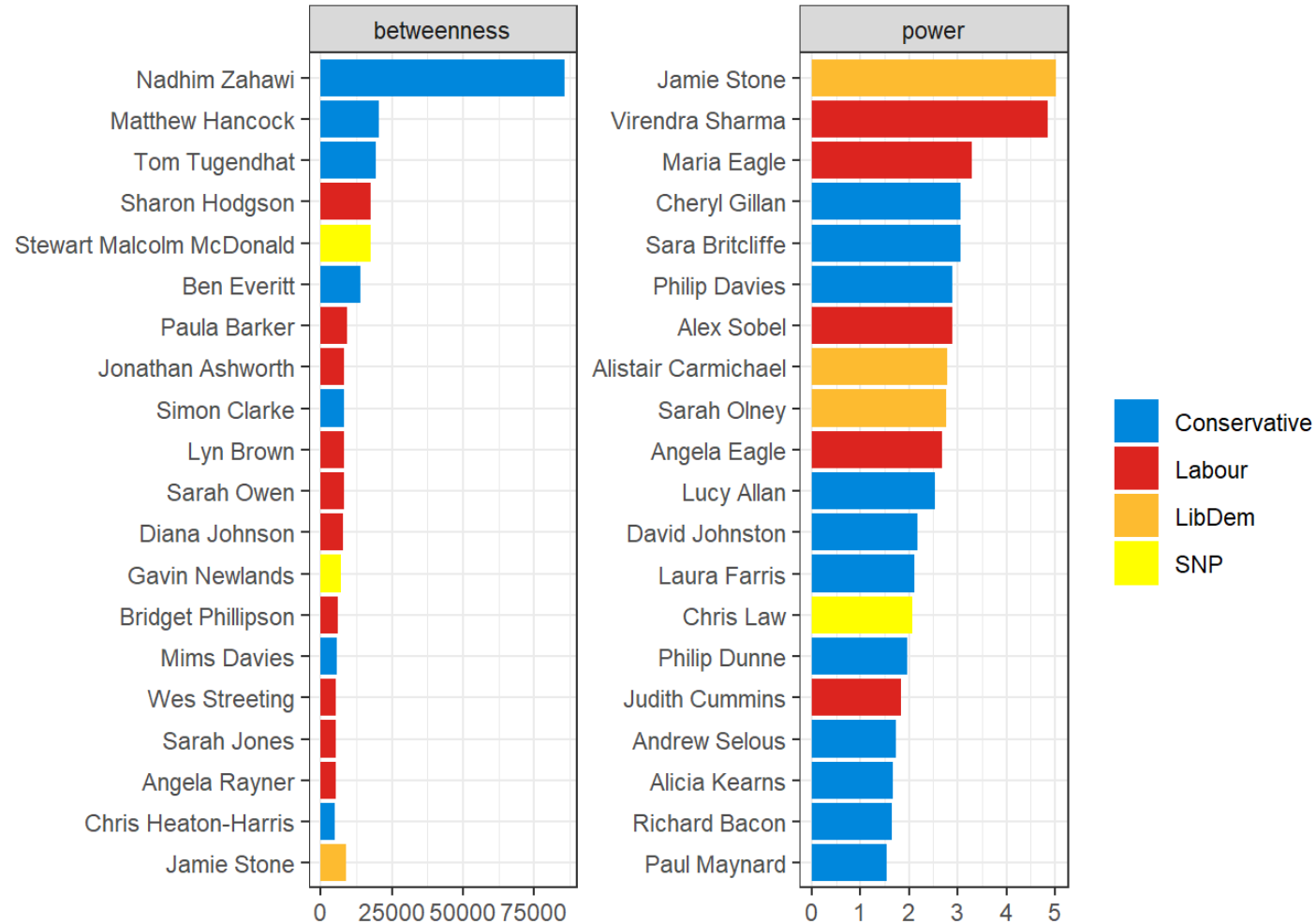
20:00

On `users.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

58) Reply networks

59) Retweet networks

# Analysing Users — Who are more central in the retweet networks?



# Exercises

45 : 00

On `users.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

60) Who are more central in the retweet networks?

61) Something else interesting about MPs

63) Something interesting from your own data

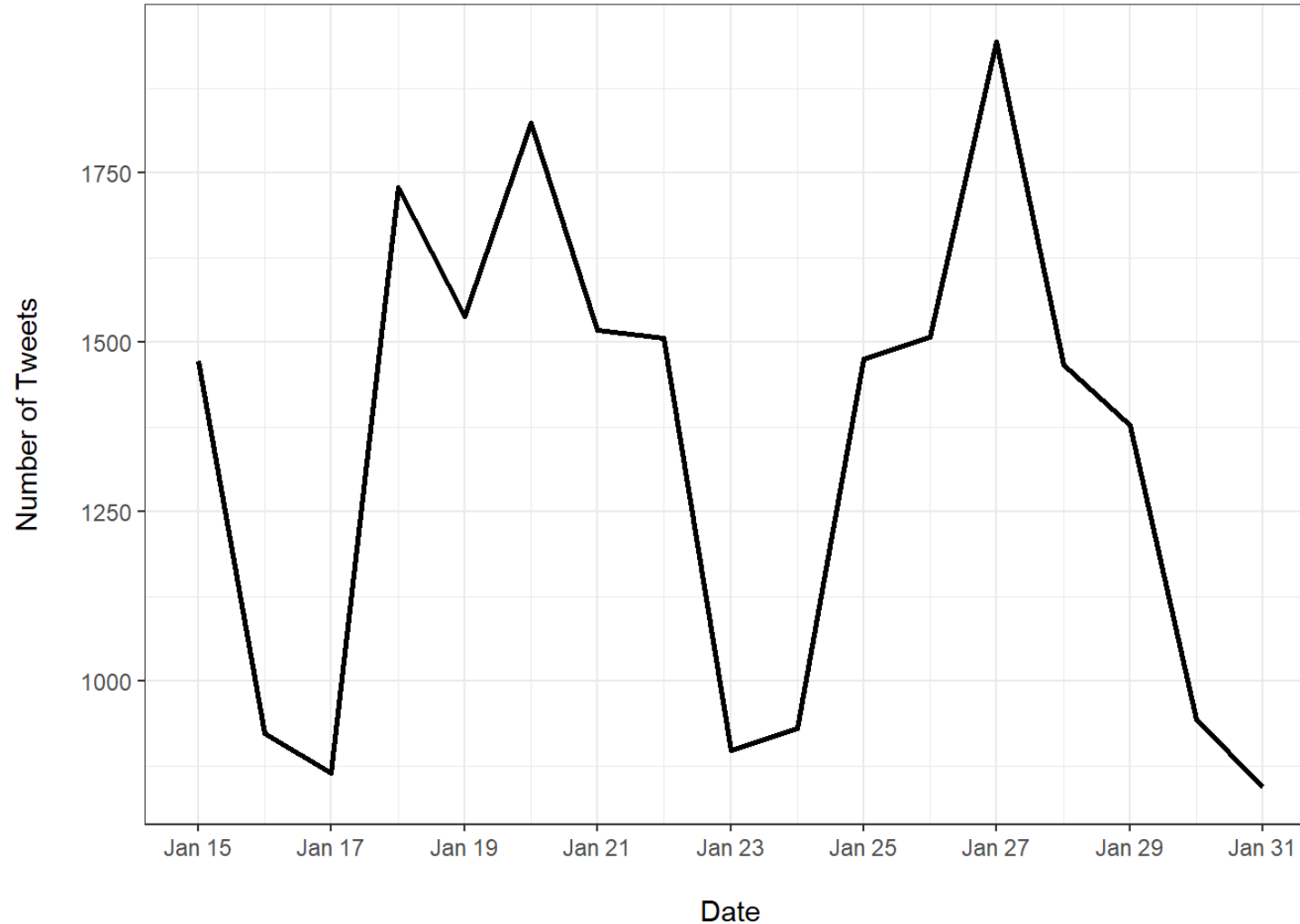
# Part 6. Data Analysis: Tweets

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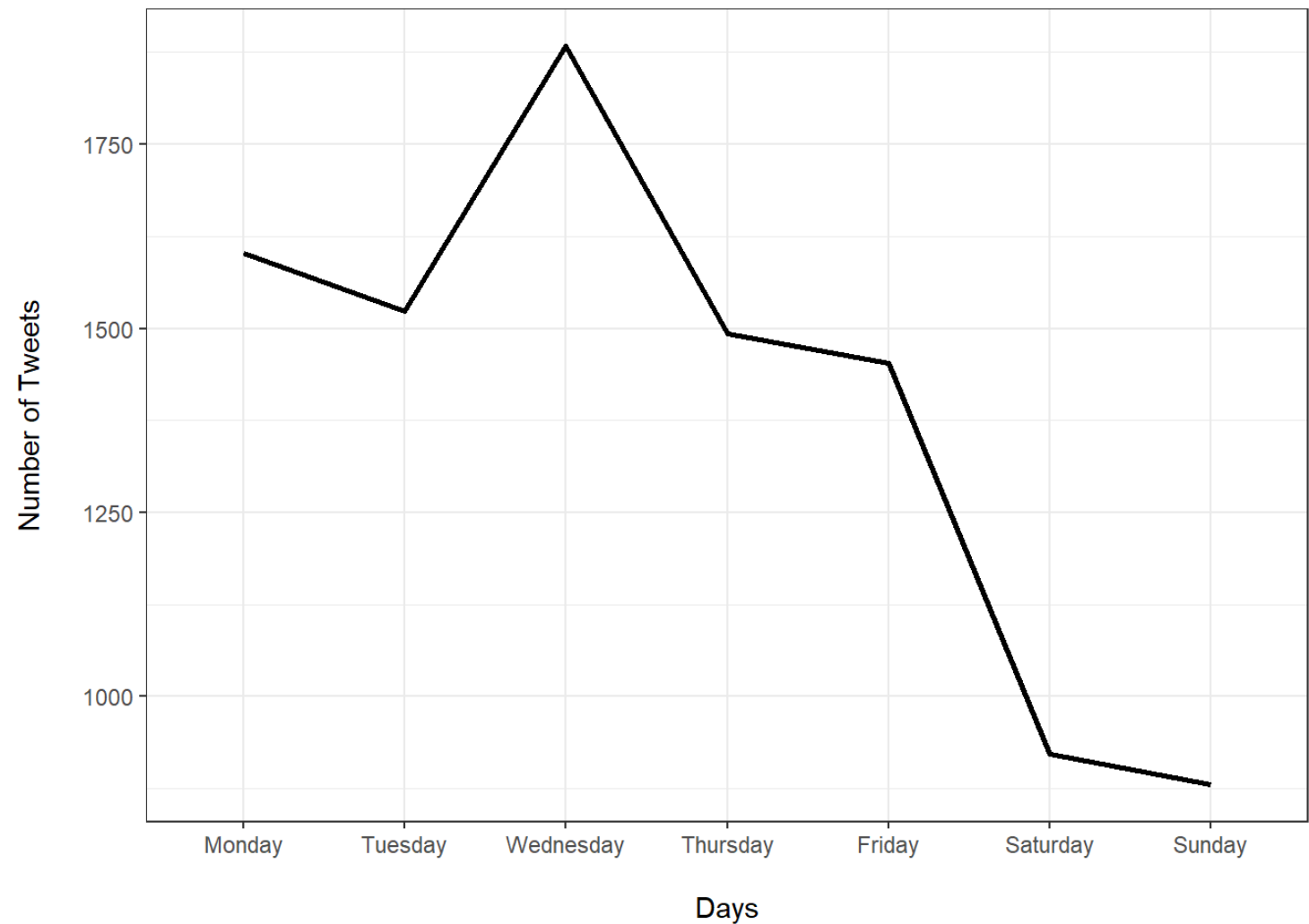
# Analysing Tweets — Overview

- Twitter analysis often focuses on tweets
  - e.g., text in the tweets, but also hashtags
  - as opposed to users who tweet them
    - not always mutually exclusive
  - hard to supplement ordinary users with non-Twitter data
- There are at least two types of tweet-based analysis
  - count things, and describe or correlate
    - e.g., how often a hashtag is tweeted
      - are shorter hashtags more likely to be tweeted than longer ones?
  - categorising tweets
    - e.g., with dictionaries
      - but also with other techniques such as machine learning

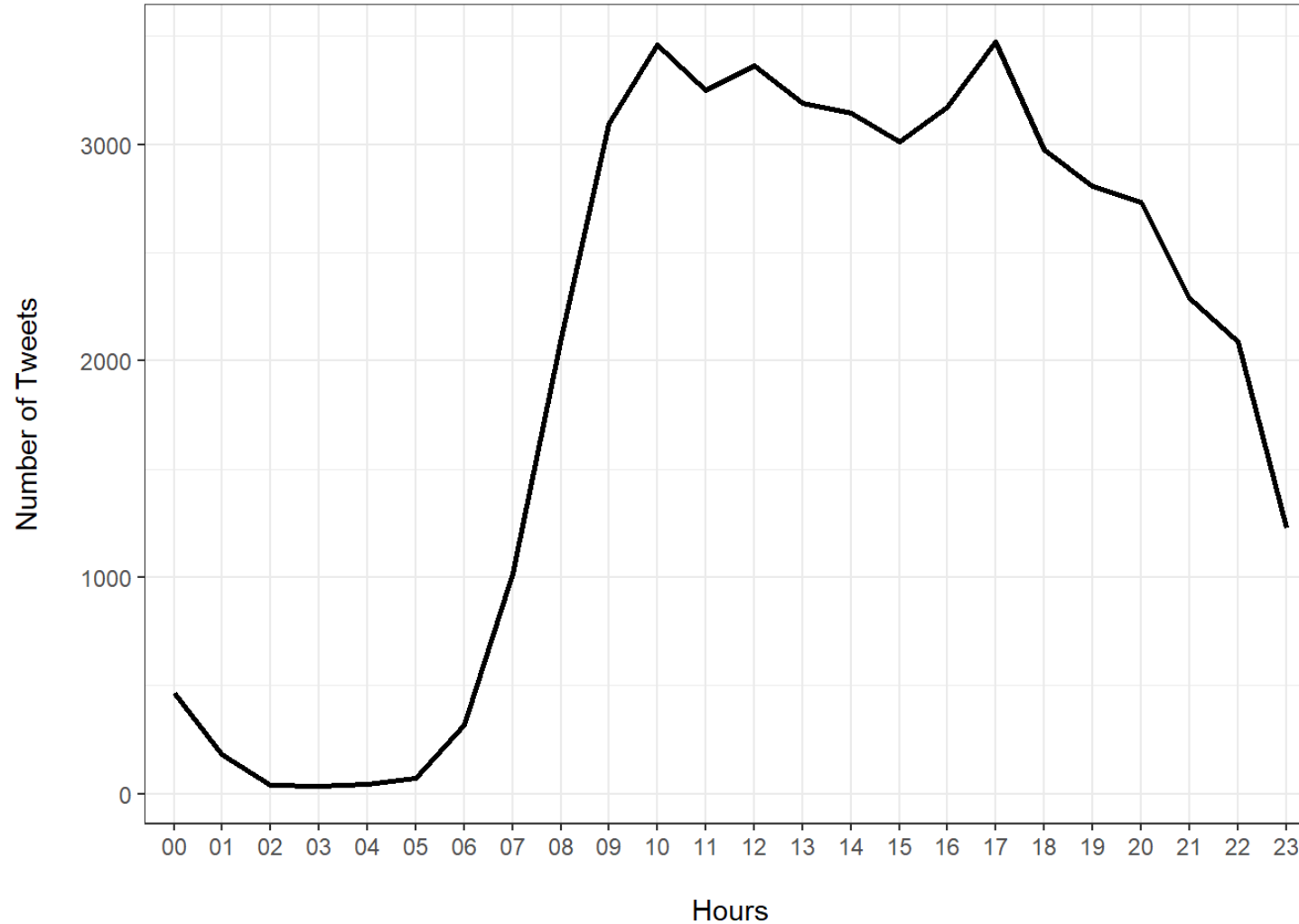
# Analysing Tweets — When were the tweets posted?



# Analysing Tweets — What day of the week?



# Analysing Tweets — What time of the day?





# Exercises

20:00

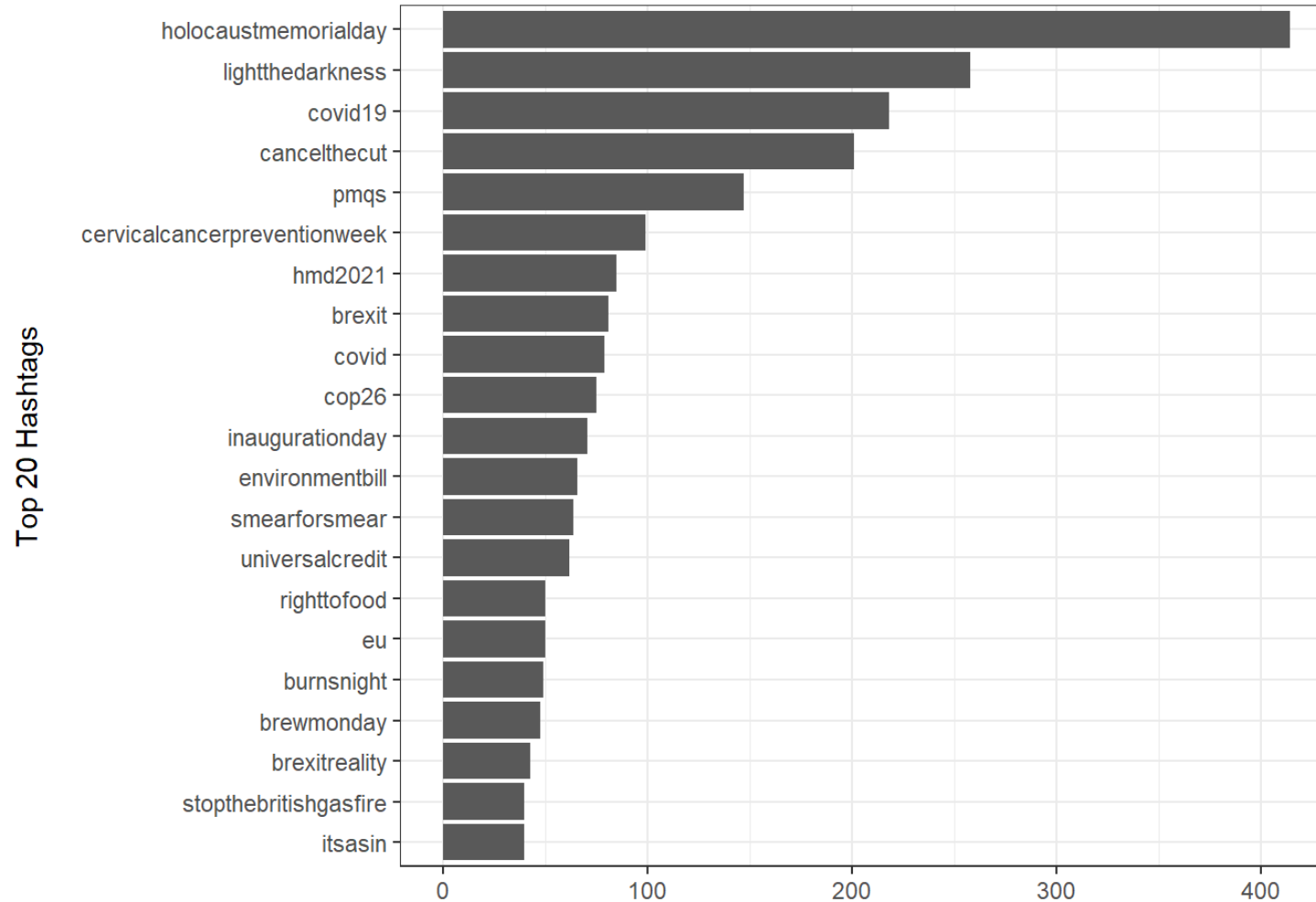
On `tweets.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

63) When were the tweets posted?

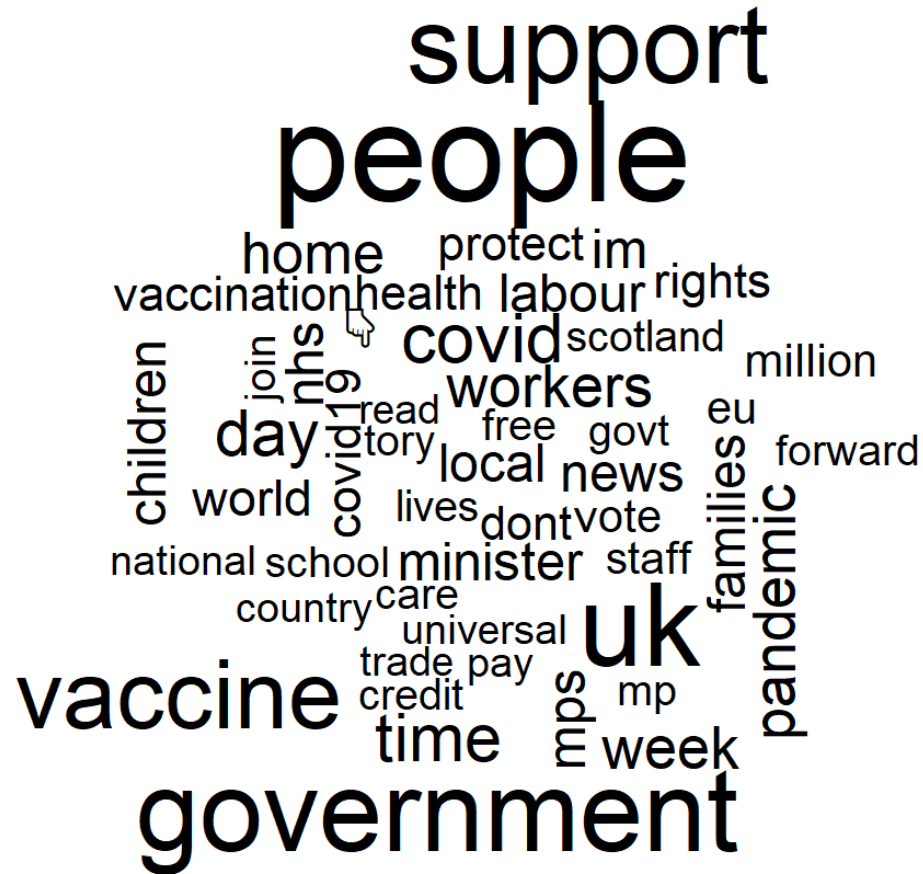
64) What day of the week?

65) What time of the day?

# Analysing Tweets — Which hashtags were the most frequent?



# Analysing Tweets — Which words were the most frequent?



# Exercises

20:00

On `tweets.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

66) Which hastags were the most frequent?

67) Which words were the most frequent?

# Dictionary Methods

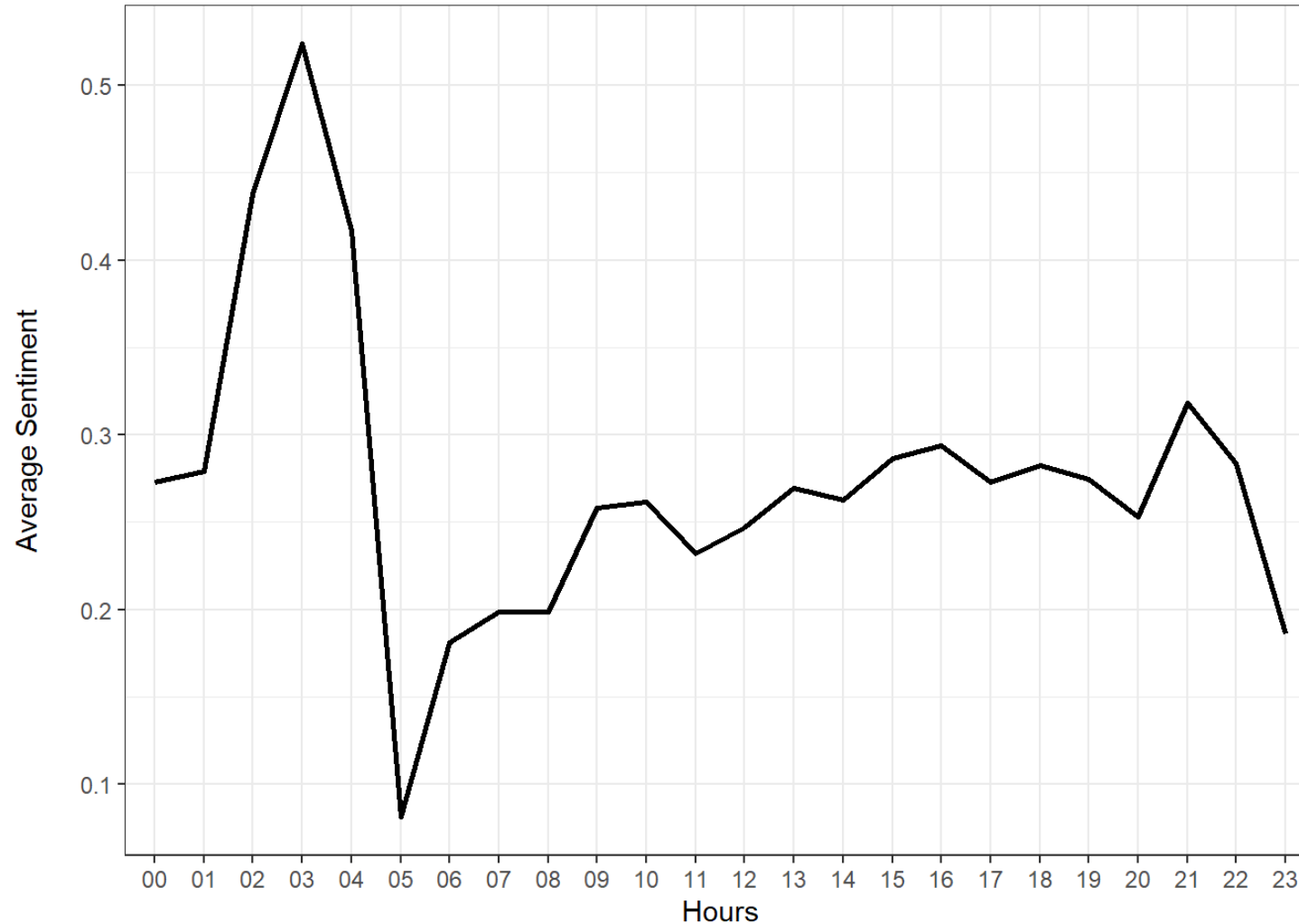
# Analysing Users — Dictionary Methods — Overview

- Dictionary methods are based on pre-categorisation of words
  - e.g., the word happy might be categorised as positive
    - sad would be negative
  - e.g., the word happy might be categorised as 0.2 sophisticated
    - contented might be 0.4 sophisticated
- These categories are then matched with the text we have
  - to calculate scores for, e.g., each tweet

# Analysing Users — Dictionary Methods — Notes

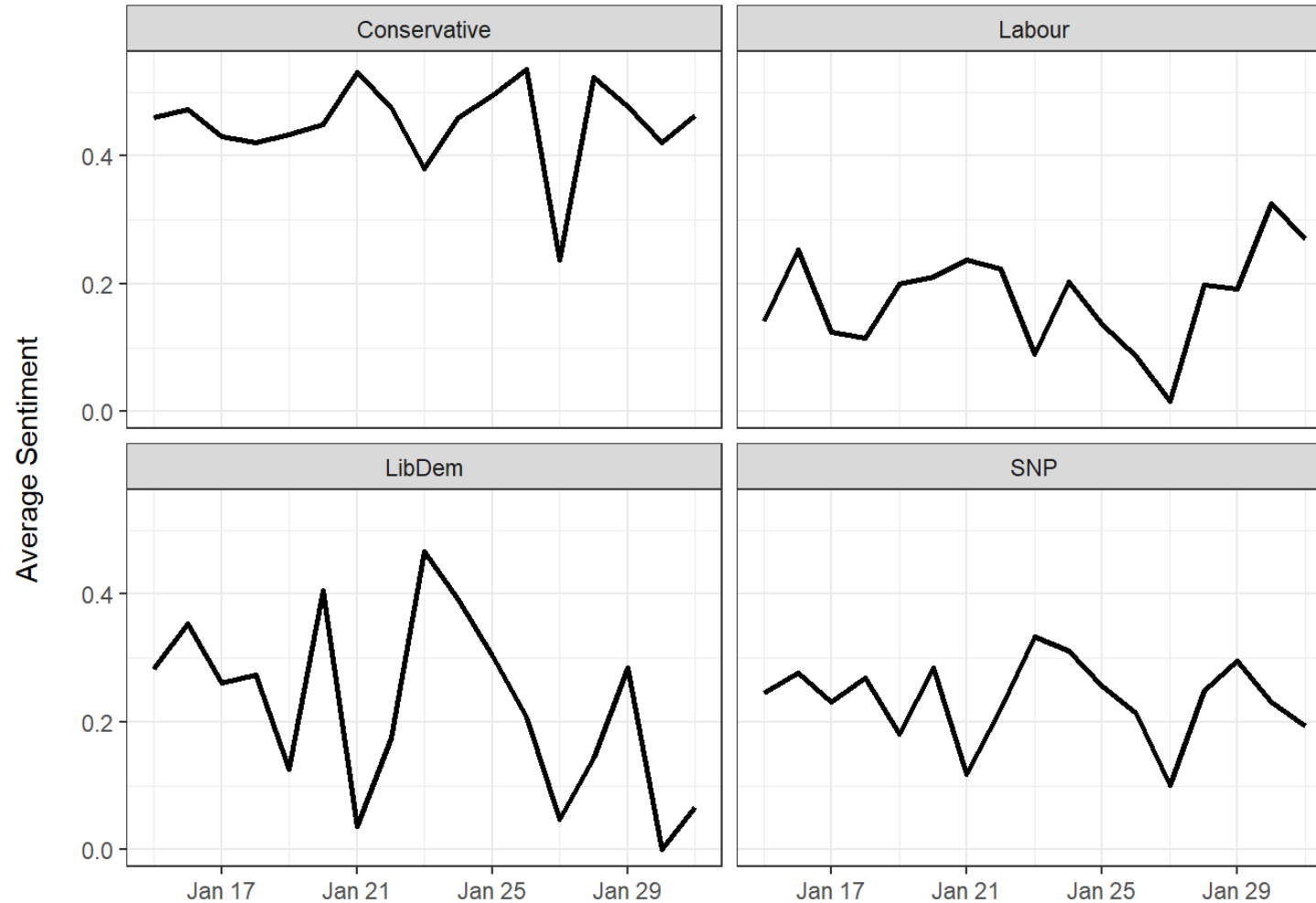
- There are many ways to calculate scores
  - depending on your research design
- Positive score could be
  - `sum(positive)`
  - `sum(positive) - sum(negative)`
  - $(\text{sum(positive)} - \text{sum(negative)}) / (\text{sum(positive)} + \text{sum(negative)})$
- We will use
  - the sentiment dictionary stored at `tidytext::get_sentiments("nrc")`
  - the concreteness dictionary stored at `doc2concrete::mturk_list`

# Analysing Tweets — Sentiments by Hours of the Day

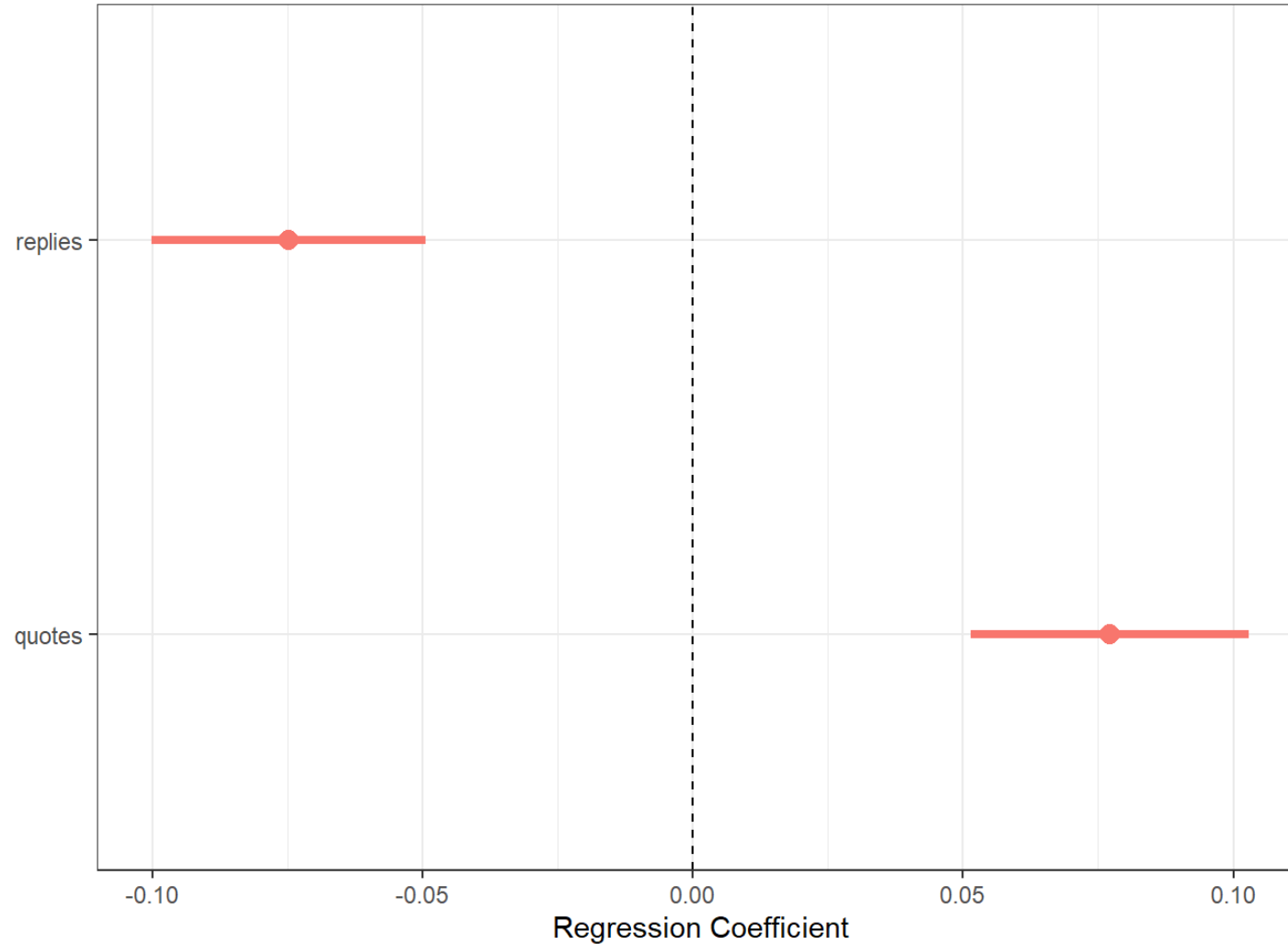




# Analysing Tweets — Sentiments across the time frame



# Analysing Tweets — Sentiments in different types of tweets



# Exercises

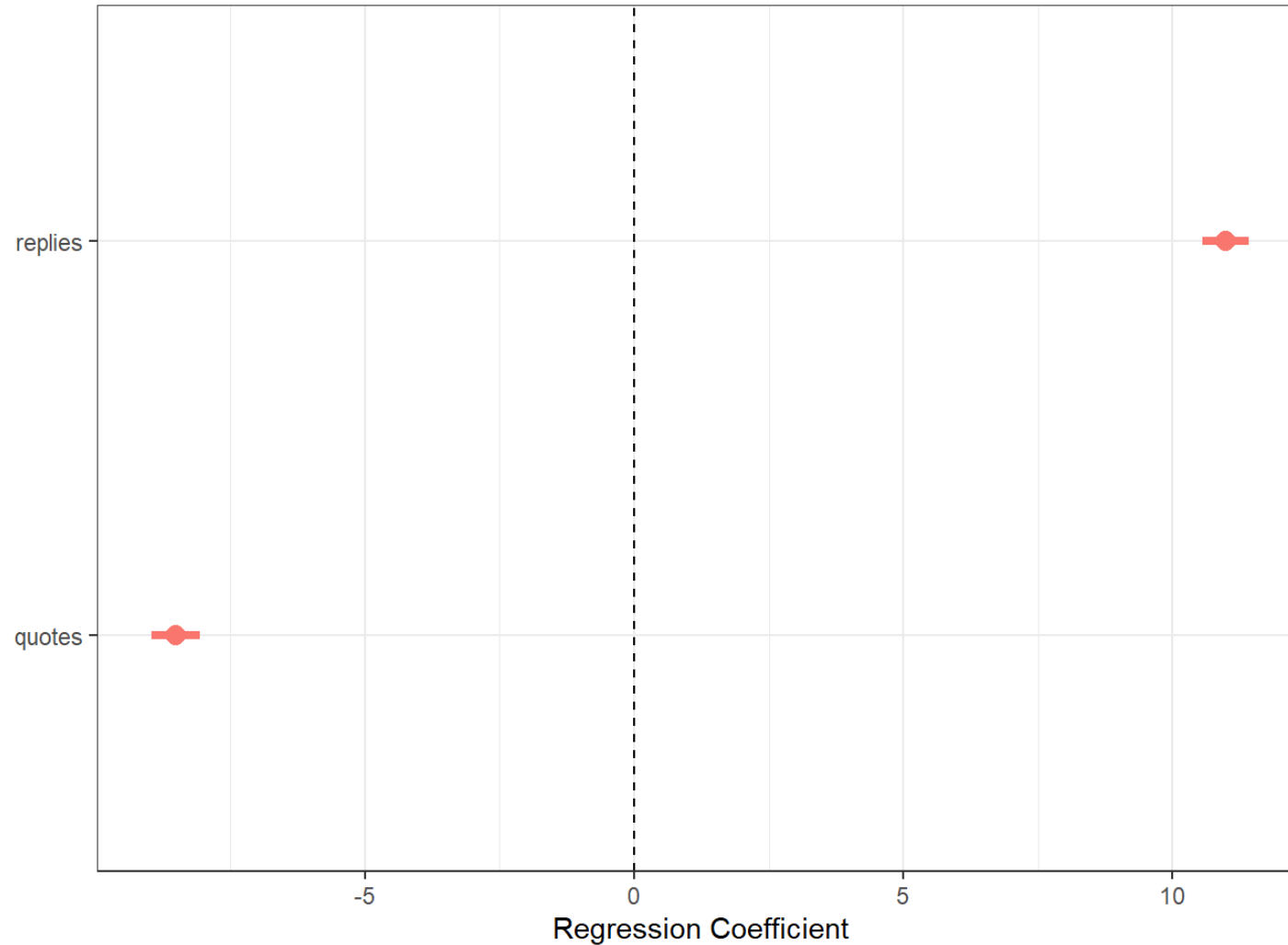
20:00

On `tweets.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

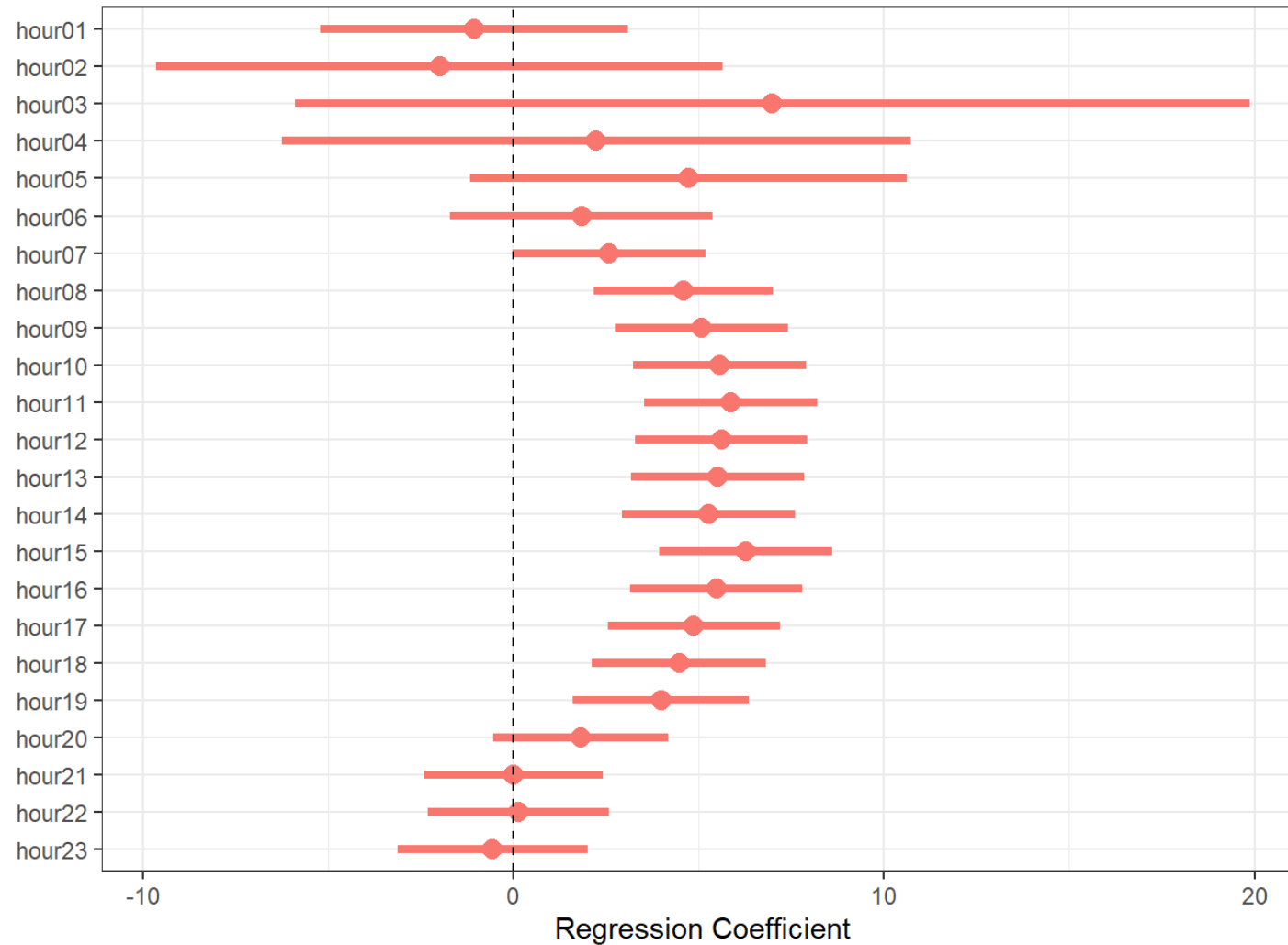
69) Sentiments across the time frame

70) Sentiments in different types of tweets

# Analysing Tweets — Concreteness in different types of tweets



# Analysing Tweets — Concreteness by Hours of the Day



# Exercises

45 : 00

On `tweets.Rmd`, complete the following exercises

71) Concreteness in different types of tweets

72) Concreteness by Hours of the Day

73) Something else interesting about MPs

74) Something interesting from your own data

# References

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The workshop ends here.

Congratulations for making it this far, and  
thank you for joining me!

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