

≡ News

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Overview

The News LiveFeed API is a firehose of news data, returning responses in JSON. You receive documents by polling the `/feed` endpoint regularly, using the maximum `delivery_id` of the documents received in the last request. To get a starting point, you can ask the API what the latest `delivery_id` is (with the `/status` endpoint).

For convenience, both endpoints provide the URL to query next, in the `next` field of the response.

If you request changes to be made to your key's configuration, in rare cases, `delivery_id` may reset. If this happens, you need to query the `/status` endpoint as described above to get ahold of the new starting point.

Keeping up with the feed

To understand if you are using the right time interval when polling for documents, compare the number of documents received with the number of documents asked for. If you get less documents than you asked for, you are ahead. If you get the same number of documents as asked for, you are falling behind.

Between requests, you should persist the maximum `delivery_id` you receive. This enables you to catch up, if your systems would suffer from any downtime. You should be able to recover from any outage up to 24 hours, as the News LiveFeed API holds articles up to approximately this amount of time. You can query the `/feed` endpoint with `lastid=0` to fetch the oldest articles available.

Best practices

A list of best practices can be found in the [best practices](#) section.

Limits



- Rate limit: 10 requests per second, per API key.

GET /status

Use this route when you need to get a starting point, e.g. when you start using the API for the first time.

Be aware that this route always returns the latest available `lastid`. If your implementation is lagging behind and you start using the `lastid` returned by this endpoint you will miss all documents that were indexed in between. Therefore the `/status` endpoint should just be used as a very last resort. For example if you have lost track of the `lastid`, if it seems to be stuck, or if the `lastid` is too old. In all other cases you should try the `/feed` endpoint endlessly in order to get a new `next` URL.

URL structure:

`https://data.twingly.net/news/b/livefeed/v1/status?apikey=[KEY]`

Note: Don't call this endpoint too often as it's resource-intensive.

Required request parameters

- `apikey` - Your API key.

Optional request parameters

- `size` - Sets the `size` parameter in the URL in the `next` field.

Response example

```
{
  "latest_delivery_id": 1337,
  "next": "https://data.twingly.net/news/b/livefeed/v1/feed?apikey=abc123&la
}
```

Response fields

Note: The response can be extended with additional new fields without notice. Additions will be noted in the changelog when introduced. Fields will never be removed, all introduced fields will exist as long the API version (`v1`) exist.

- `latest_delivery_id` - The maximum `delivery_id` available for your feed.



- **next** - The URL to call to fetch documents indexed after the document with the latest delivery ID.

GET /feed

Endpoint for fetching documents from the API.

URL structure:

```
https://data.twingly.net/news/b/livefeed/v1/feed?apikey=[KEY]&lastid=[ID]&size=[N]
```

Required request parameters

- **apikey** - Your API key.
- **lastid** - Use the maximum **delivery_id** from your last received response.

Optional request parameters

- **size** - Maximum number of documents you want to receive in the response. Legal values are between 1–250. Defaults to 100.

Response example

The example has been edited for brevity.

```
{
  "number_of_documents": 1,
  "latest_delivery_id": 1337,
  "next": "https://data.twingly.net/news/b/livefeed/v1/feed?apikey=abc123&lastid=1337",
  "documents": [
    {
      "site_id": 297,
      "article_id": 147279,
      "delivery_id": 7331,
      "language_code": "en",
      "location_code": "no",
      "title": "Legendary ocean liner Queen Mary available for 'charter' until 2025",
      "text": "<p> Singapore-listed Eagle Hospitality Trust is set to auction the leasehold rights to the iconic ship, which was built in 1936 and is the world's longest passenger liner. The ship is currently being used as a hotel and is expected to be sold to a private owner. The ship is currently being used as a hotel and is expected to be sold to a private owner.",
      "summary": " Leaseholder wants out of what is arguably the most famous ship in the world.",
      "author": "Jonathan Boonzaier",
      "url": "https://www.tradewindsnews.com/cruise-and-ferry/legendary-ocean-liner-queen-mary-available-for-charter-until-2025",
      "timestamp": "2021-03-12T08:26:12Z",
      "site_name": "TradeWinds",
      "image_url": "https://www.tradewindsnews.com/images/2021/03/12/queen-mary-ship.jpg"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
"site_url": "http://www.tradewindsnews.com",
"images": [
  {
    "url": "https://images-global.nhst.tech/image/dGJKbnBMSmk5R1E0SkRc
    "caption": "<p>Eagle Hospitality Trust planned to redevelop the la
  }
],
"article_is_paywalled": false,
"article_has_full_text": true,
"readership": {
  "site_number_of_monthly_visits": null,
  "site_average_number_of_potential_readers": 22121,
  "number_of_potential_readers": 15
},
"topics_and_entities": {
  "topics": [
    {
      "label": "economy, business and finance>economic sector>transpor
      "mediatopic_id": "20000343",
      "score": 0.6858
    }
  ],
  "location_entities": [
    {
      "entity": "Long Beach, California",
      "wikidata_id": "Q16739"
    }
  ],
  "organization_entities": [
    {
      "entity": "FTI Consulting",
      "wikidata_id": "Q5427196"
    }
  ],
  "person_entities": [
    {
      "entity": "Alan Tantleff",
      "wikidata_id": null
    }
  ]
},
"site_origin": {
  "state": "CT",
```



```

    "city": "Stamford"
  }
}
]
}

```

Response fields

Note: The response can be extended with additional new fields without notice. Additions will be noted in the changelog when introduced. Fields will never be removed, all introduced fields will exist as long the API version (**v1**) exist.

- **number_of_documents** (*integer*) - The number of documents in the response.
- **latest_delivery_id** (*integer*) - The maximum **delivery_id** in the response (also included in the **next** URL).
- **next** (*string*) - The URL to call to fetch documents indexed after the latest document in the result.
- **documents** (*array*) - Array holding documents (news articles).
 - **site_id** (*integer*) - Together, the attributes **site_id** and **article_id** uniquely identify the article.
 - **article_id** (*integer*) - Together, the attributes **site_id** and **article_id** uniquely identify the article.
 - **delivery_id** (*integer*) - ID used in the delivery process (see documentation for the **lastid** parameter).
 - **language_code** (*string*) - the **ISO 639-1 language code** representing the language that the article was written in.
 - **location_code** (*string/null*) - the **ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code** for this article (based on the original source of the article).
 - **title** (*string*) - The article header.
 - **summary** (*string*) - The article lead.
 - **text** (*string*) - The text of the article. **Note:** **summary** + **text** should be considered the complete article text.
 - **author** (*string*) - The author of the article, if found.
 - **url** (*string*) - Source URL of the article.
 - **timestamp** (*string*) - **ISO 8601** UTC timestamp, generally, indicating when the article was indexed. If the difference between the indexing date and the detected publishing date is greater than a certain threshold (usually two days), then the publishing date will be used instead. This allows older articles to be ignored, if needed.
 - **site_name** (*string*) - The name of the site where this article was published.
 - **site_url** (*string*) - The URL to the site where this article was published.
 - **images** (*array*) - Array holding images found in the article.

- `url` (*string/null*) - URL to the image file.
- `caption` (*string/null*) - The image caption, if one was found.
- `article_is_paywalled` (*boolean*) - Boolean indicating whether the article was extracted from behind a paywall or not. See the [paywalls page](#) for more information.
- `article_has_full_text` (*boolean*) - Boolean indicating whether the full text of the article was delivered or not. See the [paywalls page](#) for more information.
- `readership` (*object*) - **Note:** The readership fields below will be empty unless your API key has the readership feature enabled. To learn more about this feature, contact sales@twingly.com.
 - `site_number_of_monthly_visits` (~~*integer*~~) ~~The number of visits the site has per month.~~ **Note:** This value is no longer supported and will always be `null`.
 - `site_average_number_of_potential_readers` (*integer*) - The average number of potential readers for articles on the site.
 - `number_of_potential_readers` (*integer*) - The number of potential readers for the article. **Note:** This value can be highly inaccurate for recently published articles, as it is calculated based on where on a site the article was featured and for how long, amongst other things.
- `topics_and_entities` (*object*) - **Note:** The topics_and_entities fields below will be empty unless your API key has the topics_and_entities feature enabled. To learn more about this feature, contact sales@twingly.com.
 - `topics` (*array*) - Topics found in the article.
 - `label` (*string*) - **IPTC Media** topic name. Topic names are hierarchically structured, each level separated by a >, and with the levels ordered from the most general to the most specific. Each label falls under a `mediatopic_id`.
 - `mediatopic_id` (*string*) - **IPTC Media** Code. The `mediatopic_id` is linked to a group of topics.
 - `score` (*float*) - Value representing the strength in confidence of the topic. Ranging between 0 and 1.
 - `location_entities` (*array*) - Location entities found in the article.
 - `entity` (*string*) - Name of the location.
 - `wikidata_id` (*string/null*) - Id in the **Wikidata** knowledge database.
 - `organization_entities` (*array*) - Organization entities found in the article.
 - `entity` (*string*) - Name of the organization.
 - `wikidata_id` (*string/null*) - Id in the **Wikidata** knowledge database.
 - `person_entities` (*array*) - Person entities found in the article.
 - `entity` (*string*) - Name of the person.
 - `wikidata_id` (*string/null*) - Id in the **Wikidata** knowledge database.

- `site_origin` (*object*) - **Note:** The `site_origin` fields below will be empty unless your API key has the `site_origin` feature enabled. To learn more about this feature, contact sales@twingly.com.
 - `state` (*string/null*) - The state of origin of the site where this article was published.
 - `city` (*string/null*) - The city of origin of the site where this article was published.

Note about HTML

The following response fields might contain HTML tags or HTML entities. Depending on your use case you may need to decode them. Otherwise, for example, `&` will look like `&` .

- `text`
- `summary`
- `title`
- `author`
- `caption`

Known issues

- If you are getting duplicate articles from two different sites, and the `site_name` for the two sites are "<Name of publisher>" and "<Name of publisher> VIP" respectively, it is safe to ignore all articles from one of them. The "VIP" site is used to deliver content that requires special licensing.

Error Codes

HTTP status code	Description
401	Invalid API key. This happens if the API key parameter is missing or invalid.
429	Rate Limit Exceeded. This indicates too many requests per rate limit window, the client should back off and reduce the requests per window.
500	Internal Server Error. Unexpected conditions were encountered, indicating a server-side bug.



HTTP status code	Description
503	Service Unavailable. Indicates temporary problems with underlying support services, please try again.

Available languages

See [the list of available languages](#).

Available countries

See [the list of available locations](#).

FAQ

Is it possible to add sources?

If you have noticed that we are not currently covering a particular news site, please let us know by filling out our [Request Sources](#) form. We will do our best to ensure that the site is indexed in the future. Note that adding new sources requires some manual work and comes with a small fee. For more information, please send an email to sales@twingly.com.

Is it possible to backfill old articles when a new site gets added?

No, unfortunately that is not possible. We only index new articles published after we have added the site.

Is it possible to re-index articles?

No, articles are only delivered once through the News LiveFeed API.

Do you update articles?

Not generally, but if the same article is found on another URL than originally, it may be updated.

Why isn't the full article delivered in some cases?



In some cases, if an article happen to be hidden behind a paywall, but there is some free content available, the free (partial) content will be delivered.

How are country codes assigned to a site?

This is done manually when we add a new site. It is determined by the domain, whois information or any contact details found on the site itself.

Is it possible to access articles behind paywalls?

See [more information about paywalls](#).

Changelog

- **2021-12** Extended the API response with `article_is_paywalled` and `article_has_full_text` response fields.
- **2021-09** Clarified that the `readership.site_number_of_monthly_visits` response field has been discontinued, and will from now on always contain `null`.
- **2021-08** Extended the API response with `site_origin` response fields.
- **2021-03** Added location codes for Netherlands Antilles (`an`) and Kosovo (`xk`).
- **2021-03** Extended the API response with `topics_and_entities` response fields.
- **2020-06** Extended the API response with the `readership` response fields.
- **2020-03** Added rate limiting to the API.
- **2020-03** Added information to the FAQ about adding sources.
- **2020-02** `delivery_id` no longer reset/wrap-around at 2147483647.
- **2020-02** Added information how to fetch the oldest articles available.
- **2020-01** Added information to the FAQ about articles behind paywalls.
- **2019-10** Added information to the FAQ about partial articles.
- **2019-10** Added information to the FAQ about articles being updated in certain circumstances.
- **2019-10** Corrected: the available history of a feed is approximately 24 hours, not 72 hours.
- **2019-02** Clarify that the `/status` endpoint always returns the latest available ID.
- **2018-08** Corrected the documentation of the `timestamp` response field to reflect that it is primarily based on indexing time, not publish time.
- **2018-04** Added a FAQ section.
- **2018-03** Added a known issues section, with a note about duplicate articles.
- **2017-11** Clarified that the API uses ISO 639-1 two-letter language codes.
- **2017-11** From 2017-11-23 12:00 CET the following changes apply to the `location_code` value:
 - it will always be lower-case
 - code changed from `UK` to `gb` for United Kingdom



- **2017-10** Extended the API response with `images`.
- **2017-09** Extended the API response with `summary`, `author` and `latest_delivery_id`.
- **2017-09** Extended the API response with `site_name` and `site_url`.
- **2017-08** Error code 502 removed, will return 503 instead.
- **2017-06** Added list of all available countries.
- **2017-04** Introduced the API.

Languages

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Languages accepted by the News Search API, and returned by News Search API and News LiveFeed API.

Note:

- Presence in the list below doesn't necessarily mean that there exists documents in that language.
- Values with regional designators (e.g. `en-US`, `fr_CA` etc.) are accepted but only the language part is considered.

Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Afar	aa
Abkhazian	ab
Afrikaans	af
Akan	ak
Albanian	sq
Amharic	am
Arabic	ar
Aragonese	an
Armenian	hy

^

Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Assamese	as
Avaric	av
Avestan	ae
Aymara	ay
Azerbaijani	az
Bashkir	ba
Bambara	bm
Basque	eu
Belarusian	be
Bengali	bn
Bihari languages	bh
Bislama	bi
Bosnian	bs
Breton	br
Bulgarian	bg
Burmese	my
Catalan	ca
Chamorro	ch



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Chechen	ce
Chinese	zh
Church Slavic	cu
Chuvash	cv
Cornish	kw
Corsican	co
Cree	cr
Czech	cs
Danish	da
Divehi	dv
Dutch	nl
Dzongkha	dz
English	en
Esperanto	eo
Estonian	et
Ewe	ee
Faroese	fo
Fijian	fj



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Finnish	fi
French	fr
Western Frisian	fy
Fulah	ff
Georgian	ka
German	de
Gaelic	gd
Irish	ga
Galician	gl
Manx	gv
Greek, Modern (1453-)	el
Guarani	gn
Gujarati	gu
Haitian	ht
Hausa	ha
Hebrew	he
Herero	hz
Hindi	hi



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Hiri Motu	ho
Croatian	hr
Hungarian	hu
Igbo	ig
Icelandic	is
Ido	io
Sichuan Yi	ii
Inuktitut	iu
Interlingue	ie
Interlingua (International Auxiliary Language Association)	ia
Indonesian	id
Inupiaq	ik
Italian	it
Javanese	jv
Japanese	ja
Kalaallisut	kl
Kannada	kn
Kashmiri	ks



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Kanuri	kr
Kazakh	kk
Central Khmer	km
Kikuyu	ki
Kinyarwanda	rw
Kirghiz	ky
Komi	kv
Kongo	kg
Korean	ko
Kuanyama	kj
Kurdish	ku
Lao	lo
Latin	la
Latvian	lv
Limbungan	li
Lingala	ln
Lithuanian	lt
Luxembourgish	lb

Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Luba-Katanga	lu
Ganda	lg
Macedonian	mk
Marshallese	mh
Malayalam	ml
Maori	mi
Marathi	mr
Malay	ms
Malagasy	mg
Maltese	mt
Mongolian	mn
Nauru	na
Navajo	nv
Ndebele, South	nr
Ndebele, North	nd
Ndonga	ng
Nepali	ne
Norwegian Nynorsk	nn



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Bokmål, Norwegian	nb
Norwegian	no
Chichewa	ny
Occitan (post 1500)	oc
Ojibwa	oj
Oriya	or
Oromo	om
Ossetian	os
Panjabi	pa
Persian	fa
Pali	pi
Polish	pl
Portuguese	pt
Pushto	ps
Quechua	qu
Romansh	rm
Romanian	ro
Rundi	rn



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Russian	ru
Sango	sg
Sanskrit	sa
Sinhala	si
Slovak	sk
Slovenian	sl
Northern Sami	se
Samoan	sm
Shona	sn
Sindhi	sd
Somali	so
Sotho, Southern	st
Spanish	es
Sardinian	sc
Serbian	sr
Swati	ss
Sundanese	su
Swahili	sw



Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Swedish	sv
Tahitian	ty
Tamil	ta
Tatar	tt
Telugu	te
Tajik	tg
Tagalog	tl
Thai	th
Tibetan	bo
Tigrinya	ti
Tonga (Tonga Islands)	to
Tswana	tn
Tsonga	ts
Turkmen	tk
Turkish	tr
Twi	tw
Uighur	ug
Ukrainian	uk

Name	ISO 639-1 two-letter code
Urdu	ur
Uzbek	uz
Venda	ve
Vietnamese	vi
Volapük	vo
Welsh	cy
Walloon	wa
Wolof	wo
Xhosa	xh
Yiddish	yi
Yoruba	yo
Zhuang	za
Zulu	zu

Locations

▼

Locations available in News Search API and News LiveFeed API.

Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Andorra	ad

▲

Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
United Arab Emirates	ae
Afghanistan	af
Antigua and Barbuda	ag
Anguilla	ai
Albania	al
Armenia	am
Netherlands Antilles	an
Angola	ao
Argentina	ar
American Samoa	as
Austria	at
Australia	au
Aruba	aw
Azerbaidjan	az
Bosnia-Herzegovina	ba
Barbados	bb
Bangladesh	bd
Belgium	be



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Burkina Faso	bf
Bulgaria	bg
Bahrain	bh
Burundi	bi
Benin	bj
Bermuda	bm
Brunei Darussalam	bn
Bolivia	bo
Brazil	br
Bahamas	bs
Bhutan	bt
Botswana	bw
Belarus	by
Belize	bz
Canada	ca
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	cc
The Democratic Republic of the Congo	cd
Central African Republic	cf



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Congo	cg
Switzerland	ch
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	ci
Cook Islands	ck
Chile	cl
Cameroon	cm
China	cn
Colombia	co
Costa Rica	cr
Cuba	cu
Cape Verde	cv
Christmas Island	cx
Cyprus	cy
Czech Republic	cz
Germany	de
Djibouti	dj
Denmark	dk
Dominica	dm



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Dominican Republic	do
Algeria	dz
Ecuador	ec
Estonia	ee
Egypt	eg
Western Sahara	eh
Eritrea	er
Spain	es
Ethiopia	et
Finland	fi
Fiji	fj
Falkland Islands	fk
Micronesia	fm
Faroe Islands	fo
France	fr
Gabon	ga
United Kingdom	gb
Grenada	gd



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Georgia	ge
French Guyana	gf
Ghana	gh
Gibraltar	gi
Greenland	gl
Gambia	gm
Guinea	gn
Guadeloupe (French)	gp
Equatorial Guinea	gq
Greece	gr
Guatemala	gt
Guam (USA)	gu
Guinea Bissau	gw
Guyana	gy
Hong Kong	hk
Honduras	hn
Croatia	hr
Haiti	ht



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Hungary	hu
Indonesia	id
Ireland	ie
Israel	il
Isle of Man	im
India	in
British Indian Ocean Territory	io
Iraq	iq
Iran	ir
Iceland	is
Italy	it
Jersey	je
Jamaica	jm
Jordan	jo
Japan	jp
Kenya	ke
Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan)	kg
Cambodia	kh

Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Kiribati	ki
Comoros	km
Saint Kitts & Nevis Anguilla	kn
North Korea	kp
South Korea	kr
Kuwait	kw
Cayman Islands	ky
Kazakhstan	kz
Laos	la
Lebanon	lb
Saint Lucia	lc
Liechtenstein	li
Sri Lanka	lk
Liberia	lr
Lesotho	ls
Lithuania	lt
Luxembourg	lu
Latvia	lv



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Libya	ly
Morocco	ma
Monaco	mc
Moldavia (Moldova)	md
Montenegro	me
Madagascar	mg
Marshall Islands	mh
Macedonia	mk
Mali	ml
Myanmar	mm
Mongolia	mn
Macau	mo
Northern Mariana Islands	mp
Martinique (French)	mq
Mauritania	mr
Montserrat	ms
Malta	mt
Mauritius	mu



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Maldives	mv
Malawi	mw
Mexico	mx
Malaysia	my
Mozambique	mz
Namibia	na
New Caledonia (French)	nc
Niger	ne
Norfolk Island	nf
Nigeria	ng
Nicaragua	ni
Netherlands	nl
Norway	no
Nepal	np
Nauru	nr
Niue	nu
New Zealand	nz
Oman	om



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Panama	pa
Peru	pe
Polynesia (French)	pf
Papua New Guinea	pg
Philippines	ph
Pakistan	pk
Poland	pl
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	pm
Pitcairn Island	pn
Puerto Rico	pr
Palestine	ps
Portugal	pt
Palau	pw
Paraguay	py
Qatar	qa
Reunion (French)	re
Romania	ro
Serbia	rs

Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Russian Federation	ru
Rwanda	rw
Saudi Arabia	sa
Solomon Islands	sb
Seychelles	sc
Sudan	sd
Sweden	se
Singapore	sg
Saint Helena	sh
Slovenia	si
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	sj
Slovak Republic	sk
Sierra Leone	sl
San Marino	sm
Senegal	sn
Somalia	so
Suriname	sr
Saint Tome (Sao Tome) and Principe	st



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
El Salvador	sv
Syria	sy
Swaziland	sz
Turks and Caicos Islands	tc
Chad	td
Togo	tg
Thailand	th
Tadjikistan	tj
Tokelau	tk
East Timor	tl
Turkmenistan	tm
Tunisia	tn
Tonga	to
Turkey	tr
Trinidad and Tobago	tt
Tuvalu	tv
Taiwan	tw
Tanzania	tz



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Ukraine	ua
Uganda	ug
United States	us
Uruguay	uy
Uzbekistan	uz
Holy See (Vatican City State)	va
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	vc
Venezuela	ve
Virgin Islands (British)	vg
Virgin Islands (USA)	vi
Vietnam	vn
Vanuatu	vu
Wallis and Futuna Islands	wf
Samoa	ws
Kosovo	xk
Yemen	ye
Mayotte	yt
South Africa	za



Country	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code
Zambia	zm
Zimbabwe	zw

Paywalls

▼

To access news articles behind paywalls, you need to supply Twingly with the following:

- Credentials (e.g. username and password) for the newspaper site in question
- Proof of approval from the newspaper to collect the articles behind the paywall

If you are interested in getting articles behind paywalls delivered, and can fulfill the above requirements, please contact us for more information.

Receive titles of articles behind paywalls

Articles which have been extracted from behind a paywall on behalf of a customer, will normally only be made available through the APIs for that customer.

However, it's possible for you to get access to the title of articles found behind paywalls, even if you don't have access to the paywalled article. If you enable this feature, it will be possible for you to search in the full text of articles found behind a paywall, and get the title of the article back in the API response. To learn more about this feature, contact sales@twingly.com.

Determine if an article was found behind a paywall or not

If you provide us with credentials for a site, or if you enable the above mentioned feature, you'll get paywalled articles delivered back in the API results. To be able to determine if the article was found behind a paywall or not, you can use the `article_is_paywalled` and `article_has_full_text` response fields. These are the possible combination of fields you can get back in the response:

Combination of response fields	Explanation
<code>article_is_paywalled: true</code> <code>article_has_full_text: false</code>	This is an article extracted behind a paywall, using another customer's credentials

Combination of response fields	Explanation
<code>article_is_paywalled: true</code> <code>article_has_full_text: true</code>	This is an article extracted behind a paywall on your behalf
<code>article_is_paywalled: false</code> <code>article_has_full_text: true</code>	This is a regular article, which can be accessed outside of a paywall. Note: This also includes paywalled articles for sites which we don't have any credentials for, and thus can only access the part of the article that is outside of the paywall.

Sites owned by Bonnier News

Note that some news sites owned by **Bonnier News** in Sweden, has a special licence tied to them. For this reason, we can only deliver a snippet of the article text, even for articles which are not behind a paywall.

Due to the special license, the `article_has_full_text` response field will contain `true` for these sites, even though only a snippet of the text is returned in the results.

The following news sites owned by Bonnier are currently covered by this license:

Site ID	Site Name	Site URL
80	Dagens Nyheter	https://www.dn.se
113	Sydsvenskan	https://www.sydsvenskan.se
169	Expressen	https://www.expressen.se
167421	Di Weekend	https://weekend.di.se
93	Helsingborgs Dagblad	https://www.hd.se
413	Privata Affärer	https://www.privataaffarer.se
2423	Dagens Medicin.se	https://www.dagensmedicin.se
7274	Teknikens Värld	https://teknikensvarld.se

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Site ID	Site Name	Site URL
10720	VeckoRevyn	https://veckorevyn.com
10727	Damernas Värld	https://www.damernasvarld.se
705	Resumé	https://www.resume.se
2477	Aktuell Hållbarhet	https://www.aktuellhallbarhet.se
3565	Allt om Mat	https://alltommat.se
10687	Family Living	https://www.familyliving.se
18346	M-magasin	https://www.m-magasin.se
28310	Feber	http://feber.se
41030	Styleby	https://styleby.nu
49340	DI Trader	https://trader.di.se
53547	Allt om Trädgård	https://www.alltomtradgard.se
97879	Tjock	http://tjock.se
135863	Expressen Omtalat	http://www.expressen.se/omtalat
155641	Di Digital - Di.se	https://digital.di.se
157501	Mitt Kök - Expressen	https://mittkok.expressen.se
166331	Dagens Industri	https://www.di.se
189009	Di Play	https://www.di.se/ditv



Best practices



- Subscribe to updates from [our statuspage](#) to get notified about scheduled maintenance or any other disruption in our services
- Use the latest API version available
- Ensure your server code handles transient network errors
 - Ensure you retry your request in case there are network errors, server errors, or you are rate limited
 - Use a back off strategy (exponential backoff for example) for the retry logic
- Ensure your server code can handle additional response fields as new ones can be added without notice (these will be noted in the changelog found at the bottom of each API's documentation)
- Log the HTTP response header `X-Request-Id` for debugging (e.g. in error handling code), please attach the Request ID if you need to contact Twingly Support.
- Use [HTTP compression](#) to receive data faster
- Provide a [user agent](#) header that identifies you

