

Package ‘twitterR’

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Title R Based Twitter Client

Description Provides an interface to the Twitter web API.

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R topics documented:

decode_short_url	2
directMessage-class	3
dmGet	4
favorites	5
friendships	6
getCurRateLimitInfo	7
getTrends	8
getUser	9
get_latest_tweet_id	10
import_statuses	11

load_tweets_db	12
registerTwitterOAuth	13
register_db_backend	14
retweets	15
searchTwitter	16
search_twitter_and_store	18
setup_twitter_oauth	19
showStatus	20
status-class	21
strip_retweets	22
taskStatus	23
timelines	24
twListToDF	25
updateStatus	26
user-class	27
use_oauth_token	29

Index **30**

decode_short_url	<i>A function to decode shortened URLs</i>
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Description

Will expand a URL that has been processed by a link shortener (e.g. bit.ly). Provided as a convenience function to users who may wish to perform this operation.

Usage

```
decode_short_url(url, ...)
```

Arguments

url	A character string, the URL to decode
...	Optional arguments to pass along to RCurl

Details

Uses the longapi.org API

Value

A character string containing either the original URL (if not shortened) or the full URL (if shortened)

Author(s)

Neil Jang

References

longapi.org

Examples

```
## Not run:
  decode_short_url("http://bit.ly/23226se656")

## End(Not run)
```

directMessage-class *Class "directMessage": A class to represent Twitter Direct Messages*

Description

Provides a model representing direct messages (DMs) from Twitter

Details

The `directMessage` class is implemented as a reference class. As there should be no backwards compatibility issues, there are no S4 methods provided as with the `user` and `status` classes. An instance of a generator for this class is provided as a convenience to the user as it is configured to handle most standard cases. To access this generator, use the object `dmFactory`. Accessor `set` & `get` methods are provided for every field using reference class `$accessors()` methodology (see [setRefClass](#) for more details). As an example, the `sender` field could be accessed using `object$getSender()` and `object$setSender()`.

The constructor of this object assumes that the user is passing in a JSON encoded Twitter Direct Message. It is also possible to directly pass in the arguments.

Fields

`text`: Text of the DM
`recipient`: A user object representing the recipient of the message
`recipientSN`: Screen name of the recipient
`recipientID`: ID number of the recipient
`sender`: A user object representing the sender of the message
`senderSN`: Screen name of the sender
`senderID`: ID number of the sender
`created`: When the messages was created

Methods

`destroy`: Deletes this DM from Twitter. A wrapper around [dmDestroy](#)
`toDataFrame`: Converts this into a one row [data.frame](#), with each field representing a column. This can also be accomplished by the S4 style as `.data.frame(objectName)`.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also[dmGet](#), [dmSend](#), [dmDestroy](#), [setRefClass](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
dm <- dmFactory$new(text='foo', recipientSN='blah')
dm$getText()

## assume 'json' is the return from a Twitter call
dm <- dmFactory$new(json)
dm$getSenderID()

## End(Not run)
```

`dmGet`*Functions to manipulate Twitter direct messages*

Description

These functions allow you to interact with, send, and delete direct messages (DMs) in Twitter.

Usage

```
dmGet(n=25, sinceID=NULL, maxID=NULL, ...)
dmSent(n=25, sinceID=NULL, maxID=NULL, ...)
dmDestroy(dm, ...)
dmSend(text, user, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>text</code>	The text of a message to send
<code>user</code>	The user to send a message to, either character or an user object.
<code>dm</code>	The message to delete, an object of class directMessage
<code>n</code>	The maximum number of direct messages to return
<code>sinceID</code>	If not NULL, an ID representing the earliest boundary
<code>maxID</code>	If not NULL, an ID representing the newest ID you wish to retrieve
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to pass along the communication chain

Value

These functions will not work without OAuth authentication

The `dmGet` and `dmSent` functions will return a list of `directMessage` objects. The former will retrieve DMs sent to the user while the latter retrieves messages sent from the user.

The `dmDestroy` function takes a `directMessage` object (perhaps from either `dmGet` or `dmSent`) and will delete it from the Twitter server.

The `dmSend` function will send a message to another Twitter user.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[directMessage](#), [registerTwitterOAuth](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  dms <- dmGet()
  dms
  ## delete the first one
  dms[[1]]$destroy()
  dmDestroy(dms[[2]])
  ## send a DM
  dmSend('Testing out twitter!', 'twitter')

## End(Not run)
```

favorites

A function to get favorite tweets

Description

Returns the `n` most recently favorited tweets from the specified user.

Usage

```
favorites(user, n = 20, max_id = NULL, since_id = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>user</code>	The Twitter user to detail, can be character or an user object.
<code>n</code>	Number of tweets to retrieve, up to a maximum of 200
<code>max_id</code>	Maximum ID to search for
<code>since_id</code>	Minimum ID to search for
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to pass along to RCurl

Value

A list of `link{status}` objects corresponding to the `n` most recent tweets

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

References

<https://dev.twitter.com/rest/reference/get/favorites/list>

See Also

[getUser](#), [status](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  fav = favorites("barackobama", n=100)

## End(Not run)
```

friendships

A function to detail relations between yourself & other users

Description

This function will accept a list of other Twitter users and will detail if they follow you and/or you follow them.

Usage

```
friendships(screen_names = character(), user_ids = character(), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>screen_names</code>	A vector of one or more Twitter screen names
<code>user_ids</code>	A vector of one or more Twitter user id values
<code>...</code>	Any other arguments to pass to <code>RCurl</code>

Details

The combined number of screen names and user ids may not exceed 100. Any non-existent users will be dropped from the output

Value

A data.frame, one row for each user requested with columns name, screen_name, id, following and followed_by. The latter two columns will be TRUE or FALSE depending on that user's relations with your account.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

References

<https://dev.twitter.com/docs/api/1.1/get/friendships/lookup>

See Also

[registerTwitterOAuth](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  friendships()

## End(Not run)
```

getCurRateLimitInfo *A function to retrieve current rate limit information*

Description

Will retrieve the current rate limit information for the authenticated user, displayed as a data.frame displaying specific information for every Twitter resource

Usage

```
getCurRateLimitInfo(resources=resource_families, ...)
```

Arguments

resources A character vector of specific resources to get information for
... Optional arguments to pass to cURL

Details

By default, all known resource families will be polled. These families are contained in the object resource_families. If you would like to filter this down you may tweak the resources argument. The full list of allowed values in resources is as follows: lists, application, friendships, blocks, geo, users, followers, statuses, help, friends, direct_messages, account, favorites, saved_searches, search, trends.

Value

A four column data.frame with columns resource, limit, remaining and reset. These detail the specific resource name, the rate limit for that block, the number of calls remaining and the time the rate limit will be reset in UTC time.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
## Not run:
zz <- getCurRateLimitInfo(c("lists", "users"))

## End(Not run)
```

getTrends

Functions to view Twitter trends

Description

These functions will allow you to interact with the trend portion of the Twitter API

Usage

```
availableTrendLocations(...)
closestTrendLocations(lat, long, ...)
getTrends(woeid, exclude=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

woeid	A numerical identification code describing a location, a Yahoo! Where On Earth ID
lat	A numerical latitude value, between -180 and 180 inclusive. West is negative, East is positive
long	A numerical longitude value, between -180 and 180 inclusive. South is negative, North is positive
exclude	If set to hashtags, will exclude hashtags
...	Additional arguments to be passed to RCurl

Details

The availableTrendLocations and closestTrendLocations functions will return a data.frame with three columns - name, country and woeid. The closestTrendLocations function will return the locations closest to the specified latitude and longitude.

The getTrends function takes a specified woeid and returns the trending topics associated with that woeid. It returns a data.frame with the columns being name, url, promoted_content, query and woeid - one row per trend.

Value

A data.frame with the columns specified in Details above

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
## Not run:
  woeid = availableTrendLocations[1, "woeid"]
  t1 <- getTrends(woeid)

## End(Not run)
```

getUser

Functions to manage Twitter users

Description

These functions allow you interact with information about a Twitter user - retrieving their base information, list of friends, list of followers, and an up to date timeline.

Usage

```
getUser(user, ...)
lookupUsers(users, includeNA=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

user	The Twitter user to detail, can be character or an user object.
users	A vector of either user IDs or screen names or a mix of both
includeNA	If TRUE will leave an NA element in the return list for users that don't exist
...	Optional arguments to be passed to GET

Details

These functions will only return fully formed objects if the authenticated user is allowed to see the requested user. If that person has a private account and has not allowed you to see them, you will not be able to extract that information.

The lookupUsers function should be used in cases where there are multiple lookups going to take place, to reduce the API call load. This function requires OAuth authentication.

Value

The `getUser` function returns an object of class `user`.

The `lookupUsers` function will return a list of `user` objects, sorted in the order of the users argument, with names being the particular element of users that it matches to. If the `includeNA` argument is set to `FALSE` (default), any non-existing users will be dropped from the list.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[mentions](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  tuser <- getUser('geoffjentry')
  users <- lookupUsers(c('geoffjentry', 'whitehouse'))

## End(Not run)
```

`get_latest_tweet_id` *A function to retrieve the most recent tweet ID from a database*

Description

Given a registered database backend which contains a table of tweets, will return the ID of the most recent tweet stored in that table

Usage

```
get_latest_tweet_id(table_name = "tweets")
```

Arguments

`table_name` The name of the table in the database containing tweets

Details

A wrapper around a `select max(id) on the table_name`

Value

The ID of the most recent tweet in the table, or a `stop` if the table is empty

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also[register_db_backend](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
  register_sqlite_backend("sqlite_file")
  get_latest_tweet_id("rstats_tweets")

## End(Not run)
```

`import_statuses`*Functions to import twitteR objects from various sources*

Description

Functions designed to import data into twitteR objects from a variety of data sources. Currently only JSON is supported, and this entire branch of functionality should be considered experimental & under development.

Usage

```
import_statuses(raw_data, conversion_func = json_to_statuses)
import_trends(raw_data, conversion_func = json_to_trends)
import_users(raw_data, conversion_func = json_to_users)
import_obj(raw_data, conversion_func, ...)
json_to_users(raw_data)
json_to_statuses(raw_data)
json_to_trends(raw_data)
```

Arguments

<code>raw_data</code>	Data to be parsed via the prescribed function
<code>conversion_func</code>	The function to convert <code>raw_data</code> into the specified twitteR object
<code>...</code>	Arguments to pass along to <code>conversion_func</code>

Value

A list of twitteR objects of the appropriate type, e.g. [status](#), [user](#), etc

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also[status](#), [user](#)**Examples**

```

## Not run:
status_list = import_statuses(list_of_status_json)

## End(Not run)

```

load_tweets_db

*Functions to persist/load twitter data to a database***Description**

These functions allow a user to store twitter based data to a database backend as well as retrieving previously stored data

Usage

```

store_tweets_db(tweets, table_name="tweets")
store_users_db(users, table_name="users")
load_users_db(as.data.frame = FALSE, table_name = "users")
load_tweets_db(as.data.frame = FALSE, table_name = "tweets")

```

Arguments

tweets	A list of status objects to persist to the database
users	A list of user objects to persist to the database
as.data.frame	if TRUE, data will be returned as a data.frame instead of twitter objects
table_name	The database table to use for storing and loading

Value

store_tweets_db and store_users_db return TRUE or FALSE based on their success or not. The loading functions return either a data.frame of the data (representing the underlying table) or a list of the appropriate twitter objects.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also[register_db_backend](#), [register_sqlite_backend](#), [register_mysql_backend](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
register_sqlite_backend("/path/to/sqlite/file")
tweets = searchTwitter("#scala")
store_tweets_db(tweets)
from_db = load_tweets_db()

## End(Not run)
```

registerTwitterOAuth *Register OAuth credentials to twitter R session*

Description

These functions are deprecated

Usage

```
getTwitterOAuth(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
registerTwitterOAuth(oauth)
```

Arguments

consumer_key	The consumer key supplied by Twitter
consumer_secret	The consumer secret supplied by Twitter
oauth	An object of class OAuth

Details

These functions are deprecated, see [setup_twitter_oauth](#)

Value

TRUE on success, otherwise an error will be thrown

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[setup_twitter_oauth](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
fakeExample = 5

## End(Not run)
```

register_db_backend *Functions to setup a database backend for twitterR*

Description

twitterR can have a database backend registered from which to store and load tweet and user data. These functions provide mechanisms for setting up the connection within twitterR

Usage

```
register_db_backend(db_handle)
register_sqlite_backend(sqlite_file, ...)
register_mysql_backend(db_name, host, user, password, ...)
```

Arguments

db_handle	A DBI connection
sqlite_file	File path for a SQLite file
db_name	Name of the database to connect to
host	Hostname the database is on
user	username to connect to the database with
password	password to connect to the database with
...	extra arguments to pass to dbConnect

Details

Currently only RSQLite and RMySQL are supported. To use either of these DBI implementations the appropriate packages will need to be installed.

The register_sqlite_backend and register_mysql_backend are convenience wrappers to both create the DBI connection and call register_db_backend for you.

Value

The DBI connection, invisibly

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[store_tweets_db](#), [store_users_db](#), [load_tweets_db](#), [load_users_db](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
register_sqlite_backend("/path/to/sqlite/file")
tweets = searchTwitter("#scala")
store_tweets_db(tweets)
from_db = load_tweets_db()

## End(Not run)
```

retweets

Functions to work with retweets

Description

These functions can be used to return retweets or users who retweeted a tweet

Usage

```
retweets(id, n = 20, ...)
```

Arguments

id	The ID of the tweet to get retweet information on
n	The number of results to return, up to 100
...	Further arguments to pass on to httr

Value

For retweets the n most recent retweets of the original tweet.

For retweeters the n most recent users who have retweeted this tweet.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[showStatus](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
retweets("21947795900469248")

st = showStatus("21947795900469248")
retweeters(st$getId())

## End(Not run)
```

 searchTwitter

Search twitter

Description

This function will issue a search of Twitter based on a supplied search string.

Usage

```
searchTwitter(searchString, n=25, lang=NULL, since=NULL, until=NULL,
              locale=NULL, geocode=NULL, sinceID=NULL, maxID=NULL,
              resultType=NULL, retryOnRateLimit=120, ...)
Rtweets(n=25, lang=NULL, since=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

searchString	Search query to issue to twitter. Use "+" to separate query terms.
n	The maximum number of tweets to return
lang	If not NULL, restricts tweets to the given language, given by an ISO 639-1 code
since	If not NULL, restricts tweets to those since the given date. Date is to be formatted as YYYY-MM-DD
until	If not NULL, restricts tweets to those up until the given date. Date is to be formatted as YYYY-MM-DD
locale	If not NULL, will set the locale for the search. As of 03/06/11 only ja is effective, as per the Twitter API
geocode	If not NULL, returns tweets by users located within a given radius of the given latitude/longitude. See Details below for more information
sinceID	If not NULL, returns tweets with IDs greater (ie newer) than the specified ID
maxID	If not NULL, returns tweets with IDs smaller (ie older) than the specified ID
resultType	If not NULL, returns filtered tweets as per value. See details for allowed values.
retryOnRateLimit	If non-zero the search command will block retry up to X times if the rate limit is experienced. This might lead to a much longer run time but the task will eventually complete if the retry count is high enough
...	Optional arguments to be passed to GET

Details

These commands will return any authorized tweets which match the search criteria. Note that there are pagination restrictions as well as other limits on what can be searched, so it is always possible to not retrieve as many tweets as was requested with the n argument. Authorized tweets are public tweets as well as those protected tweets that are available to the user after authenticating via [registerTwitterOAuth](#).

The `searchString` is always required. Terms can contain spaces, and multiple terms should be separated with "+".

For the `geocode` argument, the values are given in the format `latitude,longitude,radius`, where the radius can have either `mi` (miles) or `km` (kilometers) as a unit. For example `geocode='37.781157,-122.39720,1mi'`.

For the `sinceID` argument, if the requested ID value is older than the oldest available tweets, the API will return tweets starting from the oldest ID available.

For the `maxID` argument, tweets upto this ID value will be returned starting from the oldest ID available. Useful for paging.

The `resultType` argument specifies the type of search results received in API response. Default is `mixed`. Allowed values are `mixed` (includes popular + real time results), `recent` (returns the most recent results) and `popular` (returns only the most popular results).

The `Rtweets` function is a wrapper around `searchTwitter` which hardcodes in a search for `#rstats`.

Value

A list of `status` objects

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[status](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
searchTwitter("#beer", n=100)
  Rtweets(n=37)

## Search between two dates
  searchTwitter('charlie sheen', since='2011-03-01', until='2011-03-02')

## geocoded results
searchTwitter('patriots', geocode='42.375,-71.1061111,10mi')

## using resultType
searchTwitter('world cup+brazil', resultType="popular", n=15)
searchTwitter('from:hadleywickham', resultType="recent", n=10)

## End(Not run)
```

search_twitter_and_store

A function to store searched tweets to a database

Description

A convenience function designed to wrap the process of running a twitter search and pushing the results to a database. If this is called more than once, the search will start with the most recent tweet already stored.

Usage

```
search_twitter_and_store(searchString, table_name = "tweets", lang = NULL,
  locale = NULL, geocode = NULL, retryOnRateLimit = 120, ...)
```

Arguments

searchString	The search string to use, e.g. as one would in searchTwitter
table_name	The database to store the tweets to, see register_db_backend
lang	If not NULL, restricts tweets to the given language, given by an ISO 639-1 code
locale	If not NULL, will set the locale for the search. As of 03/06/11 only ja is effective, as per the Twitter API
geocode	If not NULL, returns tweets by users located within a given radius of the given latitude/longitude. See Details in link{searchTwitter}
retryOnRateLimit	If non-zero the search command will block retry up to X times if the rate limit is experienced. This might lead to a much longer run time but the task will eventually complete if the retry count is high enough
...	Optional arguments to be passed to GET

Details

All arguments but table_name are being passed directly to [searchTwitter](#).

This function will check if table_name exists, and if so will also use a sinceID of the most recent ID in the table. The search is performed, the returned tweets are stored in the database via [store_tweets_db](#).

Value

The number of tweets stored

Note

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[register_db_backend](#), [searchTwitter](#), [store_tweets_db](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  register_sqlite_backend("sqlite_file")
  n = search_twitter_and_store("#rstats", "rstats_tweets")

## End(Not run)
```

setup_twitter_oauth *Sets up the OAuth credentials for a twitteR session*

Description

This function wraps the OAuth authentication handshake functions from the httr package for a twitteR session

Usage

```
setup_twitter_oauth(consumer_key, consumer_secret, access_token=NULL, access_secret=NULL)
```

Arguments

consumer_key	The consumer key supplied by Twitter
consumer_secret	The consumer secret supplied by Twitter
access_token	The access token supplied by Twitter
access_secret	The access secret supplied by Twitter

Details

The httr package can cache authentication. See [Token](#) for details

If both access_token and access_secret are set (i.e. not NULL), these will be supplied directly to the OAuth authentication instead of the browser based authentication dance one would normally experience. This requires you to already know the access tokens for your Twitter app. The usefulness of this feature is primarily in a headless environment where a web browser is not available.

Value

This is called for its side effect

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[Token](#), [GET](#), [POST](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  setup_twitter_oauth("CONSUMER_KEY", "CONSUMER_SECRET")

## End(Not run)
```

showStatus

Functions to return statuses

Description

These functions can be used to retrieve specific tweets from the server

Usage

```
showStatus(id, ...)
lookup_statuses(ids, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	ID of a specific tweet, should be a String, but numbers are accepted
<code>ids</code>	A vector of IDs to lookup, should be Strings but numbers are accepted
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to be passed to GET (or POST , see Details)

Details

Ideally a POST request would be used for `lookup_statuses`, however currently there is a problem (issue 78 on github) and GET is used.

Value

For `showStatus`, an object of class [status](#)

For `lookup_statuses`, a list of [status](#) objects. Note that these will not be in the same order as the `ids` argument and that any id which could not be retrieved will not be present.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[status](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  showStatus('123')
  lookup_statuses(c("123", "234", "456"))

## End(Not run)
```

 status-class

Class to contain a Twitter status

Description

Container for Twitter status messages, including the text as well as basic information

Details

The status class is implemented as a reference class. This class was previously implemented as an S4 class, and for backward compatibility purposes the old S4 accessor methods have been left in, although new code should not be written with these. An instance of a generator for this class is provided as a convenience to the user as it is configured to handle most standard cases. To access this generator, use the object `statusFactory`. Accessor set & get methods are provided for every field using reference class `$accessors()` methodology (see [setRefClass](#) for more details). As an example, the `screenName` field could be accessed using `object$getScreenName` and `object$setScreenName`.

The constructor of this object assumes that the user is passing in a JSON encoded Twitter status. It is also possible to directly pass in the arguments.

Fields

text: The text of the status
screenName: Screen name of the user who posted this status
id: ID of this status
replyToSN: Screen name of the user this is in reply to
replyToUID: ID of the user this was in reply to
statusSource: Source user agent for this tweet
created: When this status was created
truncated: Whether this status was truncated
favorited: Whether this status has been favorited
retweeted: TRUE if this status has been retweeted
retweetCount: The number of times this status has been retweeted

Methods

toDataFrame: Converts this into a one row [data.frame](#), with each field representing a column. This can also be accomplished by the S4 style `as.data.frame(objectName)`.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[userTimeline](#), [setRefClass](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
st <- statusFactory$new(screenName="test", text="test message")
st$getScreenName()
st$getText()

## Assume 'json' is the return from a Twitter call
st <- statusFactory$new(json)
st$getScreenName()

## End(Not run)
```

strip_retweets

A function to remove retweets

Description

Given a list of status objects, will remove retweets from the list to provide a "pure" set of tweets.

Usage

```
strip_retweets(tweets, strip_manual = TRUE, strip_mt = TRUE)
```

Arguments

tweets	A list of status objects
strip_manual	If TRUE will remove old style manual retweets
strip_mt	If TRUE will remove modified tweets (MT)

Details

Newer style retweets are summarily removed regardless of options.

Older style retweets (aka manual retweets) are tweets of the form RT @user blah blah. If strip_manual is TRUE, tweets containing the RT string will have everything including and to the right of the RT will be removed. Everything to the left of the RT will remain, as this should be original content.

If strip_mt is TRUE, tweets will be stripped in the same manner as strip_manual but using the string MT

Value

A list of status objects with retweeted content removed

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[status](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tweets = searchTwitter("stuff")
no_retweets = strip_retweets(tweets)

## End(Not run)
```

taskStatus

A function to send a Twitter DM after completion of a task

Description

This function will run an R expression and send a direct message to a specified user on success or failure.

Usage

```
taskStatus(expr, to, msg="")
```

Arguments

expr	An R expression that will be run
to	The user to send a message to, either character or an user object.
msg	An extra message to append to the standard DM

Details

This function will run expr, and send a Direct Message (DM) upon completion which will report the expression's success or failure.

Value

Either the value of the expression or an object of class try-error.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also[dmSend](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
  taskStatus(z<-5, "username", session=sess)

## End(Not run)
```

timelines

*Functions to view Twitter timelines***Description**

These functions will allow you to retrieve various timelines within the Twitter universe

Usage

```
userTimeline(user, n=20, maxID=NULL, sinceID=NULL, includeRts=FALSE,
  excludeReplies=FALSE, ...)
homeTimeline(n=25, maxID=NULL, sinceID=NULL, ...)
mentions(n=25, maxID=NULL, sinceID=NULL, ...)
retweetsOfMe(n=25, maxID=NULL, sinceID=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>user</code>	The Twitter user to detail, can be character or an user object.
<code>n</code>	Number of tweets to retrieve, up to a maximum of 3200
<code>maxID</code>	Maximum ID to search for
<code>sinceID</code>	Minimum (not inclusive) ID to search for
<code>includeRts</code>	If FALSE any native retweets (not old style RT retweets) will be stripped from the results
<code>excludeReplies</code>	if TRUE any replies are stripped from the results
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments to be passed to GET

Value

A list of [status](#) objects

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[getUser](#), [status](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  ut <- userTimeline('barackobama', n=100)

## End(Not run)
```

twListToDF

A function to convert twitterR lists to data.frames

Description

This function will take a list of objects from a single twitterR class and return a data.frame version of the members

Usage

```
twListToDF(twList)
```

Arguments

`twList` A list of objects of a single twitterR class, restrictions are listed in details

Details

The classes supported by this function are [status](#), [user](#), and [directMessage](#).

Value

A [data.frame](#) with rows corresponding to the objects in the list and columns being the fields of the class

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[status](#), [user](#), [directMessage](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
  zz <- searchTwitter("#rstats")
  twListToDF(zz)

## End(Not run)
```

 updateStatus

Functions to manipulate Twitter status

Description

These functions can be used to set or delete a user's Twitter status

Usage

```

tweet(text, ...)
updateStatus(text, lat=NULL, long=NULL, placeID=NULL,
             displayCoords=NULL, inReplyTo=NULL, mediaPath=NULL,
             bypassCharLimit=FALSE, ...)
deleteStatus(status, ...)

```

Arguments

text	The text to use for a new status
status	An object of class status
lat	If not NULL, the latitude the status refers to. Ignored if no long parameter is provided
long	If not NULL, the longitude the status refers to. Ignored if no lat parameter is provided
placeID	If not NULL, provides a place in the world. See Twitter documentation for details
displayCoords	Whether or not to put a pin on the exact coordinates a tweet has been sent from, true or false if not NULL
inReplyTo	If not NULL, denotes the status this is in reply to. Either an object of class status or an ID value
mediaPath	If not NULL, file path to a supported media format (PNG, JPG and GIF) to be included in the status update
bypassCharLimit	If TRUE will not enforce the incoming tweet is less than 140 characters. This can be useful when dealing with autoshortened links
...	Optional arguments to be passed to GET

Details

These messages will only operate properly if the user is authenticated via OAuth

The tweet and updateStatus functions are the same.

To delete a status message, pass in an object of class [status](#), such as from the return value of updateStatus.

Value

The `updateStatus` function will return an object of class `status`.

The `deleteStatus` returns TRUE on success and an error if failure occurs.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
## Not run:
  ns <- updateStatus('this is my new status message')
  ## ooops, we want to remove it!
  deleteStatus(ns)

## End(Not run)
```

 user-class

A container object to model Twitter users

Description

This class is designed to represent a user on Twitter, modeling information available

Details

The `user` class is implemented as a reference class. This class was previously implemented as an S4 class, and for backward compatibility purposes the old S4 accessor methods have been left in, although new code should not be written with these. An instance of a generator for this class is provided as a convenience to the user as it is configured to handle most standard cases. To access this generator, use the object `userFactory`. Accessor `set` & `get` methods are provided for every field using reference class `$accessors()` methodology (see [setRefClass](#) for more details). As an example, the `screenName` field could be accessed using `object$getScreenName` and `object$setScreenName`.

The constructor of this object assumes that the user is passing in a JSON encoded Twitter user. It is also possible to directly pass in the arguments.

Fields

name: Name of the user

screenName: Screen name of the user

id: ID value for this user

lastStatus: Last status update for the user

description: User's description

statusesCount: Number of status updates this user has had

followersCount: Number of followers for this user
favoritesCount: Number of favorites for this user
friendsCount: Number of followees for this user
url: A URL associated with this user
created: When this user was created
protected: Whether or not this user is protected
verified: Whether or not this user is verified
location: Location of the user
listedCount: The number of times this user appears in public lists
followRequestSent: If authenticated via OAuth, will be TRUE if you've sent a friend request to this user
profileImageUrl: URL of the user's profile image, if one exists

Methods

getFollowerIDs(n=NULL, ...): Will return a vector of twitter user IDs representing followers of this user, up to a maximum of n values. If n is NULL, all followers will be returned
getFollowers(n=NULL, ...): Will return a list of user objects representing followers of this user, up to a maximum of n values. If n is NULL, all followers will be returned
getFriendIDs(n=NULL, ...): Will return a vector of twitter user IDs representing users this user follows, up to a maximum of n values. If n is NULL, all friends will be returned
getFriends(n=NULL, ...): Will return a list of user objects representing users this user follows, up to a maximum of n values. If n is NULL, all friendss will be returned
toDataFrame(row.names=NULL, optional=FALSE): Converts this into a one row [data.frame](#), with each field except for `lastStatus` representing a column. This can also be accomplished by the S4 style `as.data.frame(objectName)`.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[status](#), [setRefClass](#)

Examples

```

## This example is run, but likely not how you want to do things
us <- userFactory$new(screenName="test", name="Joe Smith")
us$getScreenName()
us$getName()

## Not run:
## Assume 'json' is the return from a Twitter call
us <- userFactory$new(json)
us$getScreenName()

## End(Not run)

```

use_oauth_token	<i>Sets up the OAuth credentials for a twitterR session from an existing Token object</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function uses an existing httr OAuth Token in the Twitter session

Usage

```
use_oauth_token(token)
```

Arguments

`token` An httr Token object

Details

This function is an escape hatch for nonstandard OAuth scenarios. Use `setup_twitter_token` unless it doesn't work for your use case.

Value

This is called for its side effect

Author(s)

Anand Patil

See Also

[Token](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(httr)
library(twitter)
token <- Token2.0$new(
  params = list(as_header=TRUE),
  app = oauth_app("fun.with.twitter", "no.key", "no.secret"),
  endpoint = oauth_endpoints("twitter"),
  credentials = list(access_token = "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA%3DAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"),
  cache = FALSE
)

use_oauth_token(token)

## End(Not run)
```

Index

- *Topic **\textasciitildekwd1**
 - retweets, [15](#)
- *Topic **\textasciitildekwd2**
 - retweets, [15](#)
- *Topic **classes**
 - directMessage-class, [3](#)
 - status-class, [21](#)
 - user-class, [27](#)
- *Topic **interface**
 - dmGet, [4](#)
 - favorites, [5](#)
 - friendships, [6](#)
 - getCurRateLimitInfo, [7](#)
 - getTrends, [8](#)
 - getUser, [9](#)
 - import_statuses, [11](#)
 - registerTwitterOAuth, [13](#)
 - searchTwitter, [16](#)
 - setup_twitter_oauth, [19](#)
 - showStatus, [20](#)
 - taskStatus, [23](#)
 - timelines, [24](#)
 - twListToDF, [25](#)
 - updateStatus, [26](#)
 - use_oauth_token, [29](#)
- *Topic **utilities**
 - decode_short_url, [2](#)
 - get_latest_tweet_id, [10](#)
 - load_tweets_db, [12](#)
 - register_db_backend, [14](#)
 - search_twitter_and_store, [18](#)
 - strip_retweets, [22](#)
- [[, twitterObjList-method (status-class), [21](#)
- as.data.frame, status-method (status-class), [21](#)
- as.data.frame, twitterObj-method (status-class), [21](#)
- as.data.frame, user-method (user-class), [27](#)
- availableTrendLocations (getTrends), [8](#)
- buildStatus (status-class), [21](#)
- buildUser (user-class), [27](#)
- closestTrendLocations (getTrends), [8](#)
- created (user-class), [27](#)
- created, status-method (status-class), [21](#)
- created, user-method (user-class), [27](#)
- data.frame, [3](#), [21](#), [25](#), [28](#)
- decode_short_url, [2](#)
- deleteStatus (updateStatus), [26](#)
- description (user-class), [27](#)
- description, user-method (user-class), [27](#)
- directMessage, [4](#), [5](#), [25](#)
- directMessage (directMessage-class), [3](#)
- directMessage-class, [3](#)
- dmDestroy, [3](#), [4](#)
- dmDestroy (dmGet), [4](#)
- dmFactory (directMessage-class), [3](#)
- dmGet, [4](#), [4](#)
- dmSend, [4](#), [24](#)
- dmSend (dmGet), [4](#)
- dmSent (dmGet), [4](#)
- favorited (status-class), [21](#)
- favorited, status-method (status-class), [21](#)
- favorites, [5](#)
- favoritesCount (user-class), [27](#)
- favoritesCount, user-method (user-class), [27](#)
- followersCount (user-class), [27](#)
- followersCount, user-method (user-class), [27](#)
- followRequestSent (user-class), [27](#)
- followRequestSent, user-method (user-class), [27](#)

- friendsCount (user-class), 27
- friendsCount, user-method (user-class), 27
- friendships, 6
- GET, 9, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26
- get_latest_tweet_id, 10
- getCurRateLimitInfo, 7
- getTrends, 8
- getTwitterOAuth (registerTwitterOAuth), 13
- getUser, 6, 9, 25
- homeTimeline (timelines), 24
- id (status-class), 21
- id, status-method (status-class), 21
- id, user-method (user-class), 27
- import_obj (import_statuses), 11
- import_statuses, 11
- import_trends (import_statuses), 11
- import_users (import_statuses), 11
- json_to_statuses (import_statuses), 11
- json_to_trends (import_statuses), 11
- json_to_users (import_statuses), 11
- lastStatus (user-class), 27
- lastStatus, user-method (user-class), 27
- listedCount (user-class), 27
- listedCount, user-method (user-class), 27
- load_tweets_db, 12, 14
- load_users_db, 14
- load_users_db (load_tweets_db), 12
- location (user-class), 27
- location, user-method (user-class), 27
- lookup_statuses (showStatus), 20
- lookupUsers (getUser), 9
- mentions, 10
- mentions (timelines), 24
- name (user-class), 27
- name, user-method (user-class), 27
- POST, 20
- profileImageUrl (user-class), 27
- profileImageUrl, user-method (user-class), 27
- protected (user-class), 27
- protected, user-method (user-class), 27
- register_db_backend, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19
- register_mysql_backend, 12
- register_mysql_backend (register_db_backend), 14
- register_sqlite_backend, 12
- register_sqlite_backend (register_db_backend), 14
- registerTwitterOAuth, 5, 7, 13, 16
- replyToSID (status-class), 21
- replyToSID, status-method (status-class), 21
- replyToSN (status-class), 21
- replyToSN, status-method (status-class), 21
- replyToUID (status-class), 21
- replyToUID, status-method (status-class), 21
- resource_families (getCurRateLimitInfo), 7
- retweetCount (status-class), 21
- retweetCount, status-method (status-class), 21
- retweeted (status-class), 21
- retweeted, status-method (status-class), 21
- retweeters (retweets), 15
- retweets, 15
- retweetsOfMe (timelines), 24
- Rtweets (searchTwitter), 16
- screenName (user-class), 27
- screenName, status-method (status-class), 21
- screenName, user-method (user-class), 27
- search_twitter_and_store, 18
- searchTwitterR (searchTwitter), 16
- searchTwitter, 16, 18, 19
- setRefClass, 3, 4, 21, 22, 27, 28
- setup_twitter_oauth, 13, 19
- show, directMessage-method (directMessage-class), 3
- show, status-method (status-class), 21
- show, twitterObjList-method (status-class), 21
- show, user-method (user-class), 27
- showStatus, 15, 20
- status, 6, 11, 12, 17, 20, 22–28

status (status-class), 21
status-class, 21
statusesCount (user-class), 27
statusesCount, user-method (user-class),
27
statusFactory (status-class), 21
statusSource (status-class), 21
statusSource, status-method
(status-class), 21
statusText (status-class), 21
statusText, status-method
(status-class), 21
stop, 10
store_tweets_db, 14, 18, 19
store_tweets_db (load_tweets_db), 12
store_users_db, 14
store_users_db (load_tweets_db), 12
strip_retweets, 22

taskStatus, 23
text, status-method (status-class), 21
timelines, 24
Token, 19, 20, 29
truncated (status-class), 21
truncated, status-method (status-class),
21
tweet (updateStatus), 26
tweetCount (user-class), 27
tweetCount, user-method (user-class), 27
twListToDF, 25

updateStatus, 26
use_oauth_token, 29
user, 4, 5, 9–12, 23–25
user (user-class), 27
user-class, 27
userFactory (user-class), 27
userTimeline, 22
userTimeline (timelines), 24
userURL (user-class), 27
userURL, user-method (user-class), 27

verified (user-class), 27
verified, user-method (user-class), 27