

# Package ‘twitterR’

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**Title** R Based Twitter Client

**Description** Provides an interface to the Twitter web API.

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**Author** Jeff Gentry <geoffjentry@gmail.com>

**Maintainer** Jeff Gentry <geoffjentry@gmail.com>

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---

decode\_short\_url      *A function to decode shortened URLs*

---

**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](http://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](http://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 <a href="#">user</a> object.
<code>dm</code>	The message to delete, an object of class <a href="#">directMessage</a>
<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 <a href="#">user</a> 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 <a href="#">user</a> 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 <a href="#">GET</a>

**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	<i>Functions to persist/load twitter data to a database</i>
----------------	---

---

**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 <a href="#">GET</a>

### 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 <a href="#">searchTwitter</a>
table_name	The database to store the tweets to, see <a href="#">register_db_backend</a>
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 <a href="#">link{searchTwitter}</a>
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 <a href="#">GET</a>

### 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**

id	ID of a specific tweet, should be a String, but numbers are accepted
ids	A vector of IDs to lookup, should be Strings but numbers are accepted
...	Optional arguments to be passed to <a href="#">GET</a> (or <a href="#">POST</a> , 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**

<code>tweets</code>	A list of <a href="#">status</a> objects
<code>strip_manual</code>	If TRUE will remove old style manual retweets
<code>strip_mt</code>	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 <a href="#">user</a> 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 <a href="#">user</a> 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 <a href="#">GET</a>

**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	<i>A function to convert twitterR lists to data.frames</i>
------------	--

---

**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 <a href="#">status</a>
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 <a href="#">status</a> 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 <a href="#">GET</a>

### 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(twitterR)
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)
```

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