

# Social Media Tracking Documentation

Cedric Tan - Roar Sports

April 2019

## **Abstract**

The point of this documentation is to outline the details of the Python program that will track the social media following of Click Agency clients. The actual data is transported into an Excel file where independent analysis is conducted.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Facebook</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Twitter</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Code Rundown . . . . .	3
3.2	Data Retrieval . . . . .	5

# 1 Introduction

This document aims to spell out the documentation of the Python programme that will automate social media tracking for Roar Sports. The program focuses on the key social media platforms for scraping follower data. Further analysis will be done with the excel content at a later stage. The following social media platforms are included in this documentation:

1. Facebook
2. Twitter
3. Twitch
4. Youtube
5. Instagram

Following this guide will help you understand how the program works.

## 2 Facebook

Beginning with the Facebook interface, the program will request access to the Facebook **Graph API** by authenticating with the website, making a request to access for the data of a particular page or profile and subsequently saving this profile data to a database where we can print it all out on excel.

## 3 Twitter

With Twitter, the method will utilise **Tweepy** which is a library that allows for quick access to the Twitter API.

### 3.1 Code Rundown

First we will begin with the dependencies required to gain the data:

```
1 from tweepy import OAuthHandler
2 from tweepy import API
3 from tweepy import Cursor
4 import sys
```

Here is the rundown on each dependency:

- Tweepy is a Python library that we can use to access the Twitter API
- OAuthHandler will allow us to painlessly authorise access to get data from the API itself
- API is the main access point for Tweepy to get the data
- Cursor allows for pagination and access to large volumes of data that we might need to segment into sections i.e. pages
- Sys provides some basic functionality for the interpreter

Then we will set up the keys to authorise our access to the Twitter API:

```

1
2 # These are the keys from the app created on the
   developer account
3
4 consumer_key = "... "
5 consumer_secret = "... "
6 access_token = "... "
7 access_secret_token = "... "
8
9 # This begins the authorisation process with the
   Twitter API so that the program can authenticate
   it self with the website
10
11 auth = OAuthHandler(consumer_key , consumer_secret)
12 auth.set_access_token(access_token ,
   access_secret_token)
13 auth_api = API(auth)

```

Then with all parts authorised, we can begin to get the data from the API itself through simple get commands.

```

1
2 # We will first get the Twitter handle of the account
   that we want to check out:
3
4 user = auth_api.get.user("barackobama")
5
6 # Having gotten the object with the get.user function ,
   in this case Barack Obama's account, we can
   execute some functions on it like:
7
8 screen_name = user.screen_name # Take the user's
   screen name

```

```

9 follower_count = user.followers_count # Take the
    user's follower count
10
11 # Then printing these , we return values specific to
    the account
12
13 print (screen_name)
14 print (follower_count)
15
16 # This returns:
17 BarackObama
18 105699616 # 17/04/2019 12:07pm

```

## 3.2 Data Retrieval

From the previous section, we can just iterate the code over and over again from our database of Twitter Handles. This can either be hard coded into the system or taken from an Excel and imported in.

The iteration of code will be a simple for loop such that the output will show the each line of data specific to the Twitter handle. Taking the code from above, we can implement the loop below:

```

1 # Defining a dictionary
2 name_dictionary = ["name1", "name2", "name3", "name4"]
3
4 for name in name_dictionary:
5     user = auth_api.get.user(name)
6     screen_name = user.screen_name
7     follower_count = user.followers_count
8
9     print(screen.name)
10    print(follower.count)
11
12 # This will return
13 name1
14 name1_follower_count
15 ...
16 name4
17 name4_follower_count

```