
FACEBOOK API AND REGULAR EXPRESSION

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課程資訊

- 網站/論壇/粉絲頁/廣播/共筆
課後若有任何問題歡迎至論壇發問

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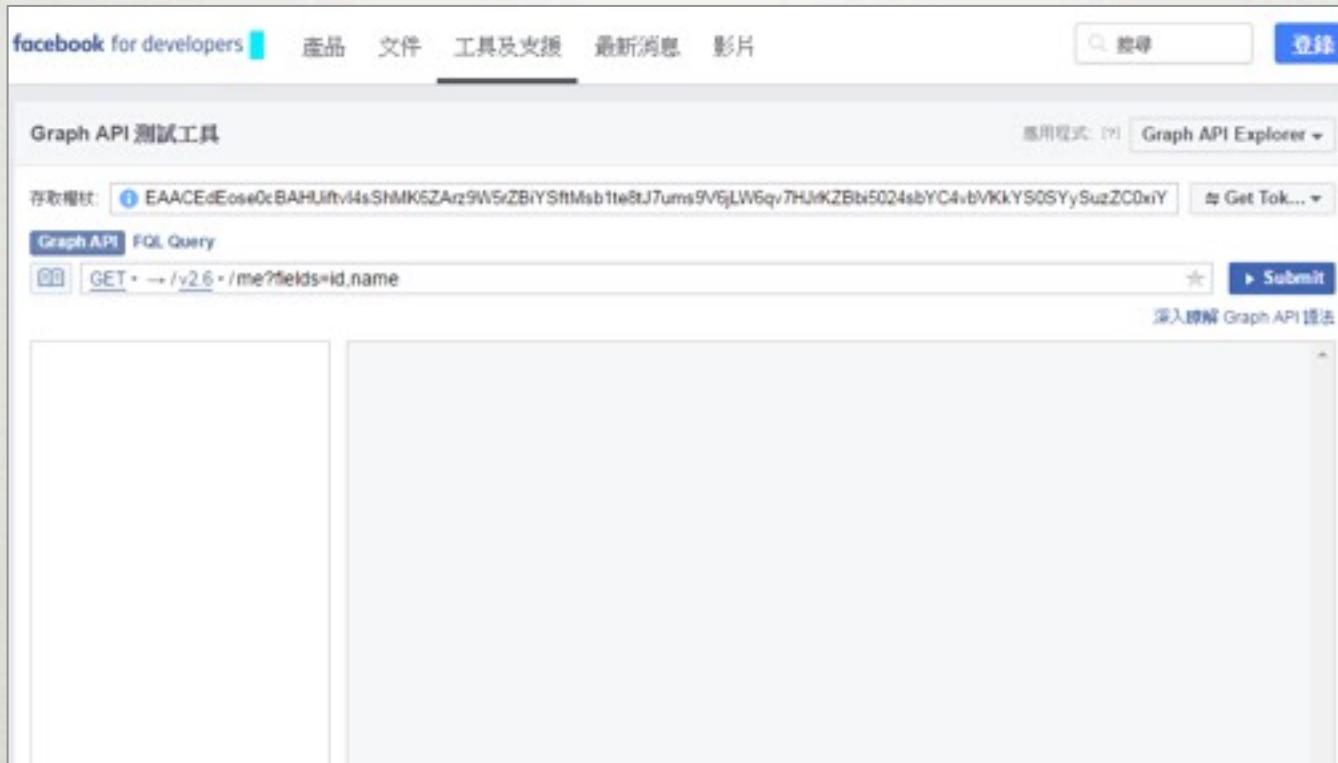
AGENDA

- Facebook Graph API Introduction
- Facebook Graph API Crawling
- Regular Expression

AGENDA

- Facebook Graph API Introduction (30 mins)
 - UI 介面
 - Syntax
 - Components
 - Metadata=1
 - Modifier

FACEBOOK GRAPH API EXPLORER



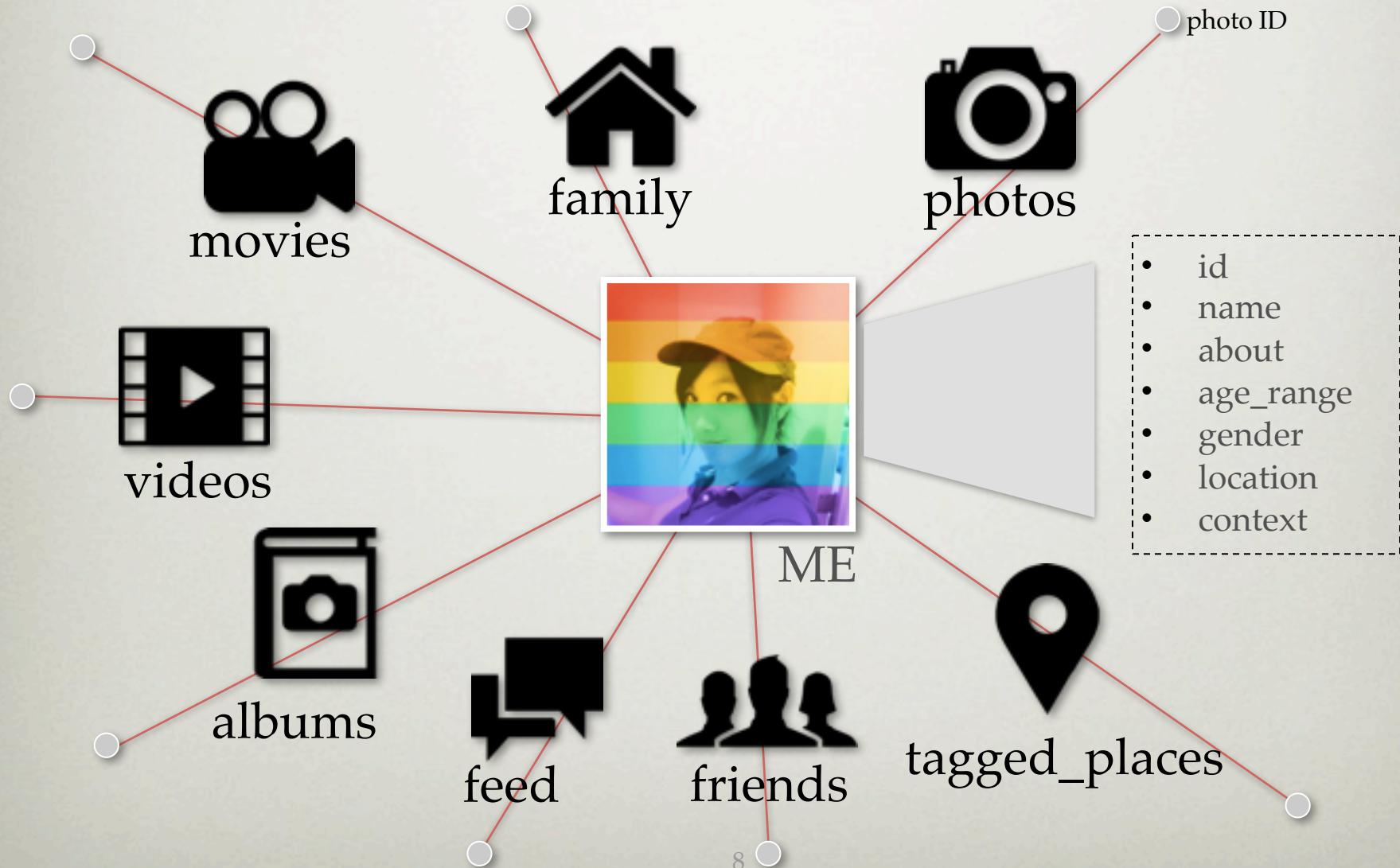
- <https://developers.facebook.com/tools/explorer>
- need a valid *access token*
- the token will expire in hour (and can be refreshed)

BAISC SYNTAX

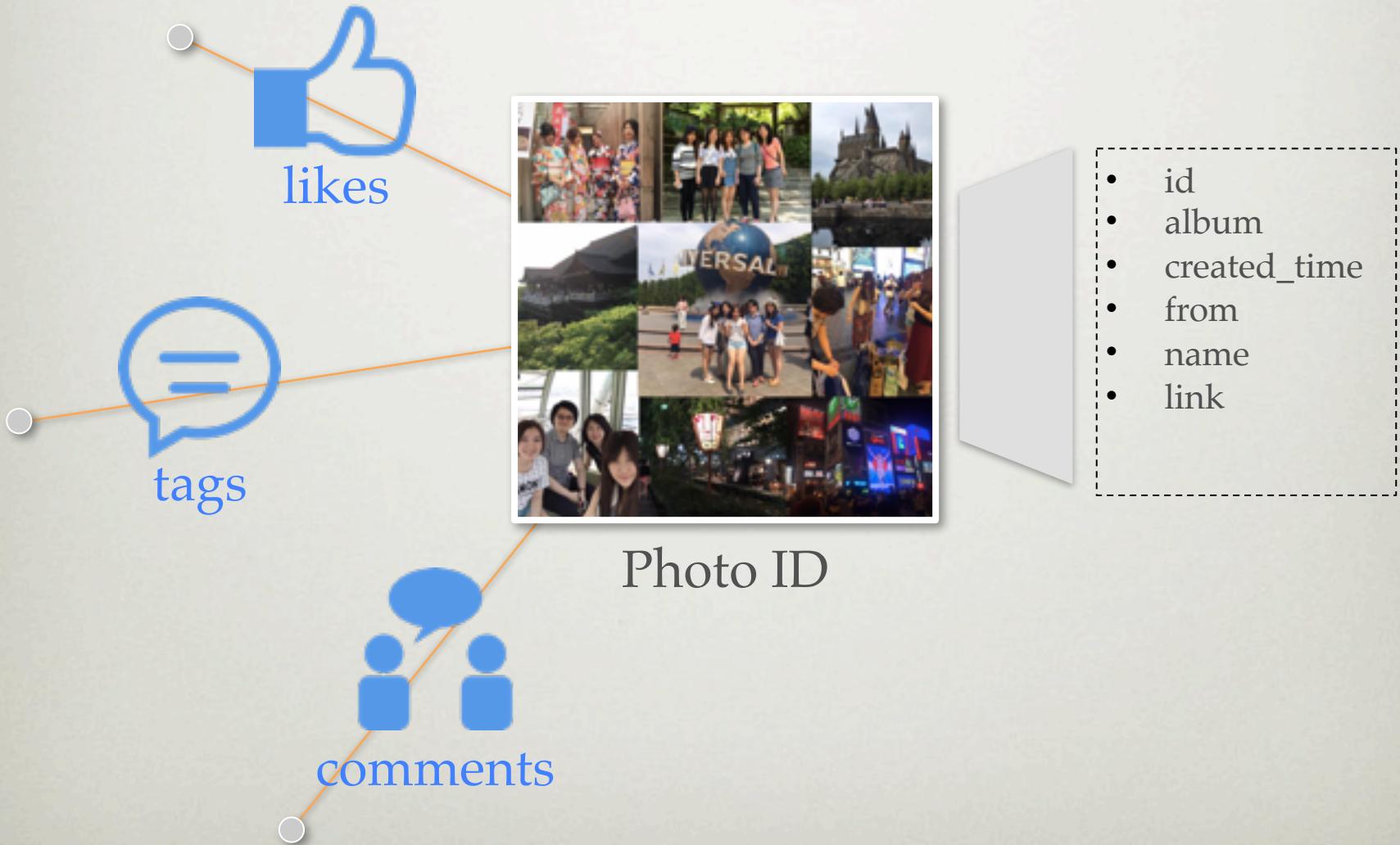
- /<node_id>/<edge_name>?fields=f1,f2,...
- 釋例：me/photos?fields=from

- nodes
 - **objects**: a User, a Photo, a Page, a Comment, ...
- edegs
 - **connections** between objects
- fields
 - **information** about objects

COMPONENTS OF THE API



NODE? EDGE?



NODE? EDGE?

- edge is the *population*, node is the *individual*
 - “all of my photos” => edge (no id)
 - “this photo of mine” => node (with id)

- difference in syntax (and returned json):
 - **field querying:** me?fields=photos.fields(from)
 - **edge querying:** me / photos?fields=from

NESTED QUERY

允許巢狀結構

- <node_id>?
fields=f1.fields(subf1,subf2,...),f2,...
- 釋例： me?fields=photos.fields(from,id)

FIND ALL FIELDS/EDGES

- <node_id>?metadata=1
- 釋例： me?metadata=1

- 常用：

photos, posts, feed, likes, reactions, tagged_place, comments

LIMIT MODIFIERS

limit: 限制單頁顯示資料個數

- on field:
 - me?fields=photos.limit(2)
- on edge:
 - me / photos?limit=2

SUMMARY MODIFIERS

summary: 總計

- on field:
 - <photo_id>?
fields=likes.summary(true)
- on edge:
 - <photo_id>/likes?summary=true

SINCE MODIFIERS

since: 設定起始日期，需使用unix時間格式

- on field:
 - won't work
- on edge:
 - me/posts?since=1451648891
- what is unix time? ([unix time converter](#))
 - total seconds elapsed since 1970-01-01 UTC time
 - 1451648891 is 2016-01-01 UTC

QUERY MODIFIERS

允許複數Modifiers

- on field:
 - <photo_id>?files=likes.limit(1).summary(true)
- on edge:
 - <photo_id>/likes?limit=1&summary=true

TRY IT :

找出是誰在按我的文章讚

思考步驟

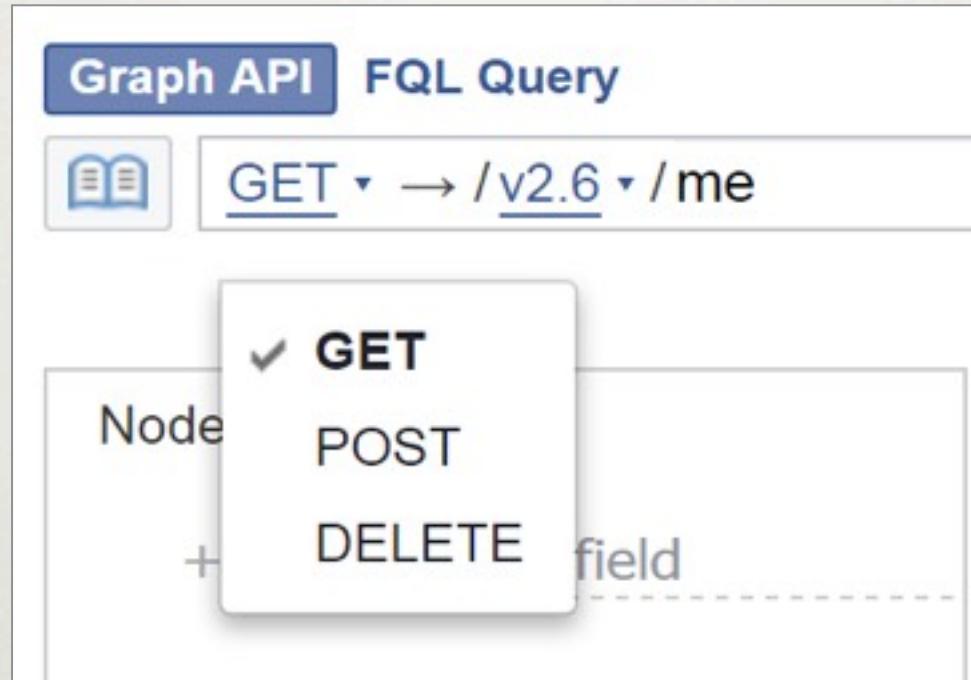
- start from *me*
- is posts an edge or a field of me?
 - either of the following query works:
 - *me/posts*
 - *me?fields=posts*
- pickup an arbitrary post
 - how many fields does it have?
 - use *metadata=1* query string to investigate!
- is likes an edge or a field of posts?
- use the *since* modifier to specify a starting time
- use the *summary* modifier to get a total counts

參考解答

- 參考解答：

me/posts?fields=likes.summary(true)&since=1451648891&limit=100

GET, POST, AND DELETE



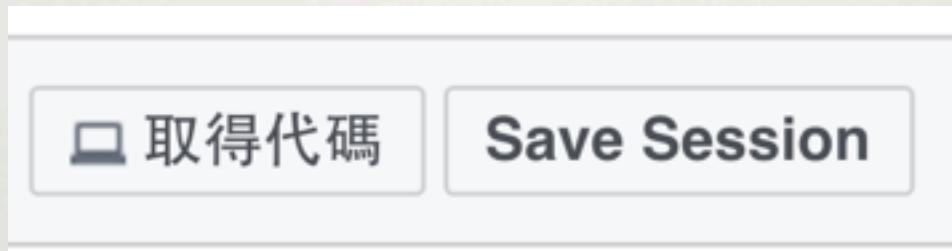
- GET: 查詢
- POST: OP文, 按讚
- DELETE: 刪文, 取消讚

AGENDA

- Facebook Graph API Crawling (90 mins)
 - HTTP request
 - Exercise1: 抓取metadata fields
 - Exercise2: 抓取所有分頁結果
 - Exercise3: 我的按讚趨勢
 - Exercise4: Facebook機器人
 - Exercise5: 幫朋友按讚，成為狂讚士
 - Exercise6: 抓取所以文章comments紀錄

HTTP REQUEST

- Get method
- Facebook Graph API 右下角：取得代碼
(Get Code)



```
curl -i -X GET \
  "https://graph.facebook.com/v2.6/me?
fields=id&access_token=EAACEdEose0cBAMfdIWBKXU5xMm2FMVNhZCZCUZA
p0ZAuUUScjU1RLXq9zjCNPczZCDEnZAoZBWM20YxIwPt2FwWEZCuHexMBZCd0KS
0y88RZBpFh1YfUj44lvFeZBMz1hcvY1ExgDBY1VpjwBJtUKF3TVxuNvHZAmWigr
Y44qGeAXWzUxAZDZD"
```

EXERCISE 1:

抓取”ME”所有 METADATA FIELDS

EXERCISE 1：思考步驟

- start from *me*
 - *me?metadata=1*
- 觀察http request
- Get method
- Data parser

EXERCISE 1：參考解答

- Fbapi_1_抓取metadata.R

[R code參考解答](#)

EXERCISE2:

抓取所有分頁結果

EXERCISE2: 思考步驟

- 以一篇文章按讚者清單為例
 - *me/feed* (get post id)
 - *<post_id>/reactions* or *<post_id>?fields=reactions*
- 觀察 資料位置 與 URL
 - 如果觀察不到分頁情況，可使用limit()設定
 - *<post_id>/reactions?limit=2* or *<post_id>?fields=reactions.limit(2)*
- Get method
- Data parser

分頁情境

無資料

```
{  
  "data": [  
  ]  
}
```

一頁資料

```
[  
  {  
    "id": "  
    "name":  
  }  
,  
  "paging": {  
    "cursors": {  
      "before": "MTAwOTUwMDI1NTczNjEzNA  
      "after": "MTAyMDIwMDg3MTY10Tg40Dk  
    }  
  }  
]
```

多頁資料

```
"data": [  
  {  
    "id": "1009500255736134",  
    "name": "Maggie Chang"  
  }  
,  
  "paging": {  
    "cursors": {  
      "before": "MTAwOTUwMDI1NTczNjEzNAZDZ  
      "after": "MTAwOTUwMDI1NTczNjEzNAZDZD  
    },  
    "next": "https://graph.facebook.com/v2  
  }
```

多頁資料-最末頁

```
  "name": "Tee Yeu Shiang"  
}  
,  
  "paging": {  
    "cursors": {  
      "before": "MTAyMDM2MzAxNjY40Tg0NT  
      "after": "MTAyMDQwNzU1NjU4NzY3MzE  
    },  
    "previous": "https://graph.facebook  
  }
```



EXERCISE2: 參考解答

- Fbapi_2_抓取所有分頁結果.R
[R code參考解答](#)

BREAK



EXERCISE3:

我的按讚趨勢

EXERCISE3: 思考步驟

- 特定時間內，所有文章按讚趨勢圖
 - 需要設定時間、抓取所有文章 ID、文章按讚者資料
 - *me/feed?fields=created_time,reactions&since=1420070400*
 - Try it !
 - Get method
 - Data parser
- ❖ Hint: 建議將程式分成不同功能function撰寫

EXERCISE3: 參考解答

- Fbapi_3_我的按讚趨勢.R
[R code參考解答](#)

EXERCISE4:

FACEBOOK機器人

EXERCISE4：思考步驟

- 自動PO文、按讚、刪文
 - me
- 觀察！！！
- POST method

EXERCISE4: 參考解答

- Fbapi_4_facebook機器人.R
[R code參考解答](#)

EXERCISE5:

成為狂讚士

EXERCISE5: 思考步驟

- 挑選一位朋友，對其所有文章按讚
 - 需要一個朋友ID、抓取其所有文章 ID、對文章按讚
- 觀察！！！
 - NOT all friends
 - POST method

EXERCISE5: 參考解答

- Fbapi_5_狂讚士.R

R code參考解答

EXERCISE6:

抓取文章COMMENTS**紀錄**

EXERCISE6: 思考步驟

- 挑選單篇文章，抓取所有Comments紀錄
 - me/posts (get post id)
 - <post id>/comments?fields=message, comment_count
- 觀察！！！
 - 注意：comments中的reply
- GET method
- Data parser

EXERCISE6: 參考解答

- Fbapi_6_抓取文章comment紀錄.R
[R code參考解答](#)



BREAK

AGENDA

- Regular Expression (60 mins)
 - What is Regex?
 - Why we need it?
 - Replace / Filter功能
 - Basic Component
 - Exercise: 抓取日期資料格式
 - Exercise: 抓取PTT版特殊pattern

WHAT IS REGEX?

...a sequence of characters that define a search pattern, mainly for use in pattern matching with strings, or string matching, i.e. “find and replace”-like operations.

-wikipedia

WHY WE NEED REGEX?

- 當資料結構混亂不一致，只用CSS selector / Xpath selector無法有效取得資料。
- 處理大量字串時使用，例如log資料
- 需要抓取大量特定pattern時，例如日期、電話號碼、email、IP等

以PTT八卦版標題為例

- RegEx_0_intro.R , R Code連結

REPLACE 取代功能

- 取代將標題中的”\n與\t”

```
> ## replace取代功能
> (gossip_titles_cleaned <- gsub("\n\t*", "", gossip_titles))
[1] "[問卦] 蘇軍亞現在在想什麼？"
[2] "[問卦] 有沒有在健身房裡賣飲料是什麼心態的八卦？"
[3] "[問卦] 燙傷怎魔辦的八卦？"
[4] "[問卦] [refugee難民]是歧視用詞嗎？？？"
[5] "Re: [新聞] 洪秀柱哭惹"
[6] "[爆卦] 蔡正元微博呼籲中國共產黨即刻侵略台灣"
[7] "[新聞] 洪秀柱哽咽向老榮民致歉 彭子珂出示聖經"
[8] "Re: [新聞] 素珠風暴 國民黨將提《反族群歧視法》"
[9] "[問卦] Gogoro的缺點是什麼？"
[10] "[問卦] 鍋燒意麵是從哪來的！？"
[11] "Re: [問卦] 有沒學外語竅門的卦？"
[12] "[問卦] 社會邊緣人怎麼改善現狀？"
[13] "[公告] 八卦板板規(2016.02.16)"
[14] "Fw: [協尋] 6/7晚上桃園蘆竹南青路行車記錄器(死亡車禍)"
[15] "[公告] @★*八卦版主初選投票開始囉*★@"
[16] "徵求6/9 17:00國道一號北上38.5k行車紀錄影片"
[17] "[公告] 六月份置底閒聊文"
```

FILTER 篩選功能

- 抓取含“問卦”的標題

```
> ## filter 篩選功能
> grep("問卦", gossip_titles_cleaned, value=TRUE)
[1] "[問卦] 謂軍亞現在在想什麼？"
[2] "[問卦] 有沒有在健身房裡賣飲料是什麼心態的八卦？"
[3] "[問卦] 燙傷怎麼辦的八卦？"
[4] "[問卦] [refugee難民]是歧視用詞嗎？？？"
[5] "[問卦] Gogoro的缺點是什麼？"
[6] "[問卦] 鍋燒意麵是從哪來的！？"
[7] "Re: [問卦] 有沒學外語嚴門的卦？"
[8] "[問卦] 社會邊緣人怎麼改善現狀？"
```

FILTER 篩選功能

- 抓取”Re開頭”的標題

```
> grep("^Re: ", gossip_titles_cleansed, value=TRUE)
[1] "Re: [新聞] 洪秀柱哭惹"
[2] "Re: [新聞] 素珠風暴 國民黨將提《反族群歧視法》"
[3] "Re: [問卦] 有沒學外語竅門的卦?"
```

FILTER 篩選功能

- 抓取”非Re開頭”的標題

```
> grep("^\wRe: ", gossip_titles_cleansed, value=TRUE, invert=TRUE)
[1] "[問卦] 蔣軍亞現在在想什麼？"
[3] "[問卦] 燙傷怎魔辦的八卦？"
[5] "[爆卦] 蔡正元微博呼籲中國共產黨即刻侵略台灣"
[7] "[問卦] Gogoro的缺點是什麼？"
[9] "[問卦] 社會邊緣人怎麼改善現狀？"
[11] "Fw: [協尋] 6/7晚上桃園蘆竹南青路行車記錄器(死亡車禍)" "[公告] Ⓜ★※♂八卦版主初選投票開始囉♂※★Ⓜ"
[13] "徵求6/9 17:00國道一號北上38.5k行車紀錄影片"
> grep("^\w[^Re]", gossip_titles_cleansed, value=TRUE)
[1] "[問卦] 蔣軍亞現在在想什麼？"
[3] "[問卦] 燙傷怎魔辦的八卦？"
[5] "[爆卦] 蔡正元微博呼籲中國共產黨即刻侵略台灣"
[7] "[問卦] Gogoro的缺點是什麼？"
[9] "[問卦] 社會邊緣人怎麼改善現狀？"
[11] "Fw: [協尋] 6/7晚上桃園蘆竹南青路行車記錄器(死亡車禍)" "[公告] Ⓜ★※♂八卦版主初選投票開始囉♂※★Ⓜ"
[13] "徵求6/9 17:00國道一號北上38.5k行車紀錄影片"
```

BASIC COMPONENTS

- 字面字元 (string-literals)
例如 : ABCabc123
- 詮釋字元 (meta-characters)
例如 : . ^ \$ * + ? { } [] \ | ()
- 特殊字元 (short-cuts)
例如 : \d \D \s \S \w \W \b \B

BASIC COMPONENTS

- RegEx_1_basic.R
[R Code連結](#)

META-CHARACTERS .

- 任意字元：符合任意字元，不包含空字元

範例

```
> ## 任意字元: .
> test_str <- c("hello world", "你好啊", "", "\n")
> grep('.', test_str, value=TRUE, perl=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "你好啊"
> grep('.', test_str, value=TRUE, perl=FALSE)
[1] "hello world" "你好啊"      "\n"
```

META-CHARACTERS ^,\$,\<,\>

- 位置類：出現為行首行尾、字首字尾

```
> ## 位置類: ^, $, \<, \>
> test_str <- c("hello world", "你好啊", "hihi", "word", "你好")
> # 限制句首
> grep('^h', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"
> grep('^he', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world"
> grep('^你', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "你好啊" "你好"
>
> # 限制句尾
> grep('d$', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "word"
> grep('world$', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world"
> grep('好', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "你好啊" "你好"
> grep('好$', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "你好"
```

META-CHARACTERS ^,\$,\<,\>

- 位置類：出現為行首行尾、字首字尾

```
> # 限制字首
> grep('^w', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "word"
> grep('\\<w', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "word"
>
> # 限制字尾
> grep('o$', test_str, value=TRUE)
character(0)
> grep('o\\>', test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world"
```

META-CHARACTERS * + ? { }

- 量詞類：滿足出現特定次數

範例

```
> ## 量詞類 : *, +, ?, {, }
```

```
> test_str <- c("hello world", "helllo", "apple", "hihi", "heo")
```

```
> grep('l', test_str, value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"      "apple"
```

```
> grep('ll', test_str, value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"
```

```
> # 限制出現次數
```

```
> grep('l+', test_str, value=TRUE) # 1 or many times
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"      "apple"
```

```
> grep('l?', test_str, value=TRUE) # 0 or 1 times
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"      "apple"      "hihi"      "heo"
```

```
> grep('l*', test_str, value=TRUE) # 0 or many times
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"      "apple"      "hihi"      "heo"
```

```
> grep('l{2,3}', test_str, value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"
```

```
> grep('l{3}', test_str, value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "helllo"
```

```
> grep('l{2,}', test_str, value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "hello world" "helllo"
```

META-CHARACTERS * + ? { }

- 量詞類：滿足出現特定次數

量詞		
?	問號(question)	允許 0 個或 1 個
*	星號(star)	允許 0 個或多個
+	加號(plus)	允許 1 個或多個
{下限, 上限}	指定範圍(specified range)	至少要下限，最多允許上限

META-CHARACTERS [], (), |

- 群組類：允許特定特定範圍、特定字母

```
> ## 群組類: [], (), |
> test_str <- c("hello world", "你好", "hihi", "0.0", "XDD", "02-12345678")
> # class: []
> grep("[ei]", test_str, value=TRUE) # 包含e或是i
[1] "hello world" "hihi"
> # 特殊範圍a-zA-Z0-9
> grep("[a-z]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"
> grep("[A-Z]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "XDD"
> grep("[0-9]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "0.0"           "02-12345678"
> grep("[a-zA-Z]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"          "XDD"
> # mapping "-"
> grep("[a-z-]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"          "02-12345678"
> grep("[^-a-z]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"          "02-12345678"
> grep("[a-f]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world"
> # 反向查詢
> grep("^h", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "hihi"
> grep("^[^h]", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "你好"        "0.0"          "XDD"           "02-12345678"
```

META-CHARACTERS [], (), |

- 群組類：允許特定特定範圍、特定字母

```
> # grouper: ()  
> test_str <- c("hello", "olleh", "hellohello")  
> grep("^hello$", test_str, value=TRUE)  
[1] "hello"  
> grep("^([hello])$", test_str, value=TRUE)  
character(0)  
> grep("^([hello])?$", test_str, value=TRUE) # ?: means 0 or 1 times  
[1] "hello"  
> grep("^([hello])+$", test_str, value=TRUE) # +: means 1 or many times  
[1] "hello"      "hellohello"
```

META-CHARACTERS [], (), |

- 群組類：允許特定特定範圍、特定字母

```
> # or: |
> test_str <- c("hello world", "你好", "hihi", "XDD", "02-12345678")
> grep("^\w+你", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "你好"      "hihi"
> grep("(hello|XD)", test_str, value=TRUE)
[1] "hello world" "XDD"
```

META-CHARACTERS \\

- 跳脫字元：跳脫預設功能

範例

```
> ## 跳脫字元：  
> test_str <- c("[問卦]", "[你好]", "□", "hihi", "2^10")  
> grep("\\\\^", test_str, value=TRUE)  
[1] "hihi" "2^10"  
> grep("\\\\[.*\\\\]", test_str, value=TRUE) # *: means 0 or many times  
[1] "[問卦]" "[你好]" "□"  
> grep("\\\\[.+\\\\]", test_str, value=TRUE) # +: means 1 or many times  
[1] "[問卦]" "[你好]"
```

特殊字元

- `\d`: any decimal digit => [0-9]
- `\D`: any non-digit => [^0-9]
- `\s`: any white space => [\t\n\r\f\v]
- `\S`: any non-white space => [^ \t\n\r\f\v]
- `\w`: any alphanumeric => [a-zA-Z0-9_]
- `\W`: any non-alphanumeric => [^a-zA-Z0-9_]
- `\b`: matches the empty string, but only at the beginning or end of a word (`\w`)

REGEx IN R

- base::grep and base::grepl
基本篩選功能
- base::gsub
基本取代功能
- stringr package
進階篩選功能
(str_extract , str_extract_all ,str_match and str_match_all)
- RegEx_2_regex in r.R , [R code](#)連結

<i>stringr</i>	<i>base</i>	<i>Description</i>
str_match	regmatches + gregexpr	Extract matched groups from a string
str_match_all	regmatches + gregexpr	Extract matched groups from a string (globally)
str_replace	sub	Replace first matched patterns in a string
str_replace_all	gsub	Replace all matched patterns in a string
str_detect	grepl	Detect the presence or absence of a pattern in a string
str_subset	grep(value = TRUE)	x[str_detect(x, pattern)]
str_split	strsplit	Split up a string into pieces
str_length	nchar	The length of a string
str_sub	substr	Extract and replace substrings from a character vector

EXERCISE:

抓取日期資料格式

EXERCISE: 參考解答

- Data:

02/22/16

02-22-16

02.22.16

- RegEx_3_抓取日期資料格式.R
[R Code連結](#)

EXERCISE:

抓取PTT版特殊PATTERN

EXERCISE: 參考解答

RegEx_4_抓取PTT版特殊pattern.R

[R Code連結](#)