

EC601

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Project2

Phase 1 due 9/27 code + report

Phase 2 due 10/5

Considering the requirement that the keys should not be public, I just show the code before I entered API key, API secret key, access token, access secret token.

Please enter your own Twitter API keys to run these python files.

Phase 1(a) Twitter APIs

(1) Twitter API – Apply for Access. After applied for a developer account, derive the API key, API secret key, access token, access secret token.

(2) Test program to retrieving tweets:

(i) Using tweepy to derive tweet.json file containing someone's tweets.

Under cmd, run:

pip install tweepy

Then enter key, secret key, access token, access secret token to code:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# encoding: utf-8
#Author - Prateek Mehta

import tweepy #https://github.com/tweepy/tweepy
import json

#Twitter API credentials
consumer_key = "Enter the consumer_key"
consumer_secret = "Enter the consumer_secret"
access_key = "Enter the access_key"
access_secret = "Enter the access_secret"

def get_all_tweets(screen_name):

    #Twitter only allows access to a users most recent 3240 tweets with this method

    #authorize twitter, initialize tweepy
    auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
    auth.set_access_token(access_key, access_secret)
    api = tweepy.API(auth)

    #initialize a list to hold all the tweepy Tweets
    alltweets = []
```

```

#make initial request for most recent tweets (200 is the maximum allowed count)
new_tweets = api.user_timeline(screen_name = screen_name,count=10)

#save most recent tweets
alltweets.extend(new_tweets)

#save the id of the oldest tweet less one
oldest = alltweets[-1].id - 1

#keep grabbing tweets until there are no tweets left to grab
while len(new_tweets) > 0:

    #all subsequent requests use the max_id param to prevent duplicates
    new_tweets = api.user_timeline(screen_name = screen_name,count=10,max_id=oldest)

    #save most recent tweets
    alltweets.extend(new_tweets)

    #update the id of the oldest tweet less one
    oldest = alltweets[-1].id - 1
    if(len(alltweets) > 15):
        break
    print ("...%s tweets downloaded so far" % (len(alltweets)))

#write tweet objects to JSON
file = open('tweet.json', 'w')
print ("Writing tweet objects to JSON please wait...")
for status in alltweets:
    json.dump(status._json,file,sort_keys = True,indent = 4)

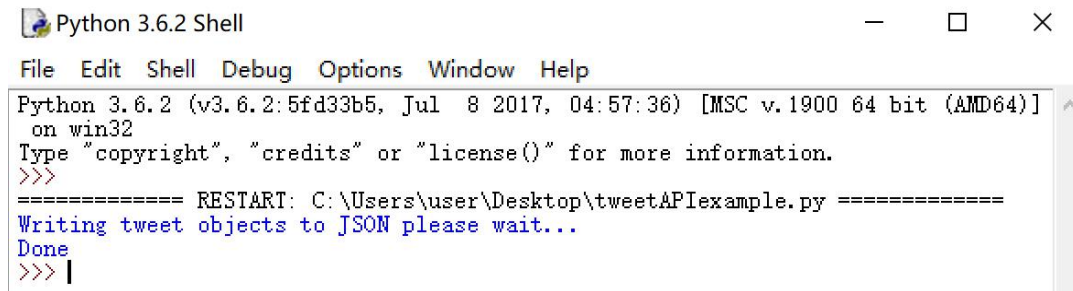
#close the file
print ("Done")
file.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    #pass in the username of the account you want to download
    get_all_tweets("@Ibra_official") //who's tweets you want to record

```

Since the keys should not be public, I just show the code before I entered API key, API secret key, access token, access secret token.

After entering these keys, we can change the content of `get_all_tweets("@")` to get some one else's tweets. In this example **tweetAPIexample.py**, we got `"@Ibra_official"`'s tweets and saved them to the file named `"tweet.json"`.



```
Python 3.6.2 (v3.6.2:5fd33b5, Jul 8 2017, 04:57:36) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\user\Desktop\tweetAPIexample.py =====
Writing tweet objects to JSON please wait...
Done
>>> |
```

Another simple example code to retrieve tweets and directly print them instead of saving them to tweet.json:

```
import tweepy

import sys
non_bmp_map = dict.fromkeys(range(0x10000, sys.maxunicode + 1), 0xfffd)

consumer_key = "Enter the consumer_key"
consumer_secret = "Enter the consumer_secret"
access_key = "Enter the access_key"
access_secret = "Enter the access_secret"

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_key, access_secret)

api = tweepy.API(auth)

public_tweets = api.user_timeline('LeoDiCaprio') //who's tweets you want to record

i = 1
for tweet in public_tweets:
    print (tweet.text.translate(non_bmp_map))
    i = i + 1
    if i == 10:
        //show 10 tweets
        break
```

Enter the keys, and run this **TwitterAPIprint.py** file

Attention: *It is important to use non_bmp_map since emoji may cause error (UnicodeEncodeError: 'UCS-2' codec can't encode characters in position 12-12: Non-BMP character not supported in Tk) when printing the tweet.text.*

```

===== RESTART: C:/Users/user/Desktop/TwitterAPI1.py =====
RT @nowthisnews: The stakes in 2020 are even higher than you thought — @Barack
bama explains why this is a 'last chance' election with down...
America has never held an election like this — and we need to ensure all of ou
voices are heard. Watch... https://t.co/lKsanmsAJS
RT @WhenWeAllVote: Young people know they have power. It's up to us to teach th
m how to harness it.

Join our #MySchoolVotes program to f...
The right to vote and be counted is being threatened like never before. @WeTheA
tion is recruiting volunteer lawyer... https://t.co/2weOxtWsQb
RT @Global_Wildlife: Let Bosnia and Herzegovina's rivers run free! Unless the
ov. turns into law a resolution to ban small hydropower proj...
Early voting has already begun in several states.
Register to vote today and make sure your voice is heard. Head t... https://t.co
49CXdzVWZf
Florida's pay-to-vote system stops formerly convicted individuals with fines &
mp; fees from voting. Visit... https://t.co/id9r8Wv2Ib
All In: The Fight For Democracy is available on Prime Video today https://t.co/
OG8GNdIVO
RT @AP: Wildfires are raging in California and Oregon. The Atlantic has seen a
ecord number of tropical storms and Phoenix keeps breaking...

```

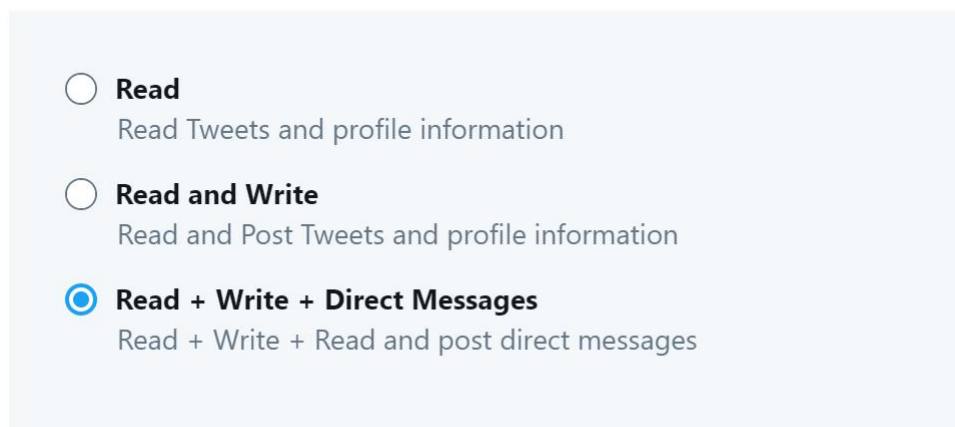
We derived the tweets from LeoDiCaprio as shown below.



(3) Send tweets using Twitter API

Remember to set “Read+Write+Direct Messages” under settings in Developer Portal and keys need to be regenerated again to activate this setting.

↔ Edit app permissions



Run the code **TwitterAPISend.py** after entering keys:

```
import tweepy
```

```

import sys
non_bmp_map = dict.fromkeys(range(0x10000, sys.maxunicode + 1), 0xffffd)

consumer_key = "Enter the consumer_key"
consumer_secret = "Enter the consumer_secret"
access_key = "Enter the access_key"
access_secret = "Enter the access_secret"

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_key, access_secret)

api = tweepy.API(auth)

api.update_status('Hello Word!')

public_tweets = api.home_timeline()

for tweet in public_tweets:
    print (tweet.text.translate(non_bmp_map))

```



```

===== RESTART: C:\Users\user\Desktop\TwitterAPIsend.py =====
Hello Word!
>>> |

```

As shown above, I tweets “Hello World” using Twitter API and retrieve this tweets and print it using tweepy.

(3) Test program to search using Twitter API:

Entering keys and choose to search key word 'LeoDiCaprio' for 10 items, Run **TwitterAPIsearch.py**:

```

import tweepy

import sys
non_bmp_map = dict.fromkeys(range(0x10000, sys.maxunicode + 1), 0xffffd)

consumer_key = "Enter the consumer_key"
consumer_secret = "Enter the consumer_secret"
access_key = "Enter the access_key"
access_secret = "Enter the access_secret"

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_key, access_secret)

```

```
for tweet in tweepy.Cursor(api.search,q='LeoDiCaprio').items(10): //key word
    print('@'+tweet.user.screen_name+':'+tweet.text.translate(non_bmp_map))
```

Then we derive the output:

@LeoDiCaprio, @selenagomez and @johnl...
@sophierhowes: @LeoDiCaprio hi xx

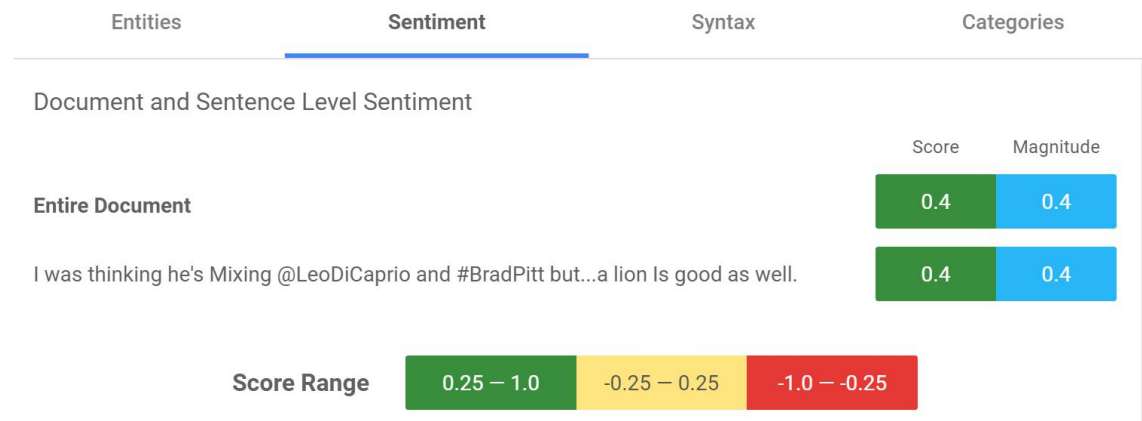
Phase 2(b) Google NLP

Try the API using tweets derived from `TwitterAPIsearch.py`:

I was thinking he's Mixing @LeoDiCaprio and #BradPitt but...a lion Is good as well.

RESET

[See supported languages](#)



The US is facing an election unlike any other, and Americans have a lot of questions.

RESET

[See supported languages](#)

