

簡單訊息回應

安裝必要的lib

■ Flask

- <https://flask.palletsprojects.com>

- `pip install Flask`

■ python-telegram-bot

- <https://github.com/python-telegram-bot/python-telegram-bot>

- `pip install python-telegram-bot --upgrade`

使用 Flask 架設 web server

■ 架設 web server 並且與 Telegram Bot 連結

▣ Handle 所收到的 POST 請求

```
@app.route('/hook', methods=['POST'])
def webhook_handler():
    """Set route /hook with POST method will trigger this method."""
    if request.method == "POST":
        update = telegram.Update.de_json(request.get_json(force=True), bot)
        chat_id = update.message.chat.id
        msg_id = update.message.message_id
        # Telegram understands UTF-8, so encode text for unicode compatibility
        # text = update.message.text.encode('utf-8').decode()
        text = update.message.text
        print(text)
    return 'ok'
```

■ Telegram Platform 將用戶訊息轉換為 JSON

接收用戶訊息

■ Telegram Platform 將用戶訊息轉換為 JSON 後

- 可以分類為多種 Webhook event，最常見為用戶訊息事件 (MessageEvent)
- 使用 Python decorator 搭配 handler.add 宣告欲接收並處理的 event

■ 範例：

```
43 # handle msg
44 @handler.add(MessageEvent, message=TextMessage)
45 def handle_message(event):
46     # get user info & message
47     user_id = event.source.user_id
48     msg = event.message.text
49     user_name = line_bot_api.get_profile(user_id).display_name
50
51     # get msg details
52     print('msg from [' , user_name, ']( , user_id, ' ) : ' , msg)
```

接收用戶訊息

```
{  "update_id": 711904290,
  "message": {
    "new_chat_photo": [],
    "supergroup_chat_created": False,
    "delete_chat_photo": False,
    "new_chat_members": [],
    "caption_entities": [],
    "message_id": 166,
    "photo": [],
    "entities": [],
    "group_chat_created": False,
    "text": "Test",
    "channel_chat_created": False,
    "date": 1645784208,
    "chat": {
      "first_name": "張家凱",
      "id": 541437790,
      "type": "private",
      "username": "benctw",
      "last_name": "ChiaKai Chang"},
    "from": {
      "username": "benctw",
      "is_bot": False,
      "last_name": "ChiaKai Chang",
      "language_code": "zh-hant",
      "id": 541437790,
      "first_name": "張家凱"}}}
```

■ 解析 event 內容，獲得用戶資訊與訊息

□ event 由 JSON 格式轉成

□ 參考 JSON 格式解析資料，取得用戶專屬ID與傳送之訊息

□ 利用 Python 取得用戶於 Telegram 上設定之姓名

```
chat_id = update.message.chat.id
user_firstname = update.message.chat.first_name
user_lastname = update.message.chat.last_name
msg = update.message.text
msg_id = update.message.message_id
```



接收用戶訊息

■將取得之資料印出

```
@app.route('/hook', methods=['POST'])
def webhook_handler():
    """Set route /hook with POST method will trigger this method."""
    if request.method == "POST":
        update = telegram.Update.de_json(request.get_json(force=True), bot)
        print(update)
        chat_id = update.message.chat.id
        user_firstname = update.message.chat.first_name
        user_lastname = update.message.chat.last_name
        msg = update.message.text
        msg_id = update.message.message_id
        print(msg)
    return 'ok'
```

■呼叫 app.run() 啟用 web server

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Running server
    app.run(host='127.0.0.1', port=5000, debug=True)
```

回覆用戶訊息

- 在 update 的 JSON 中，存有一個 chat_id，其實就是使用者獨一無二ID
 - 可使用於推送Telegram訊息 (主動推送訊息)
 - 也可用於即時回覆訊息 (被動回覆訊息)
 - 在Telegram中，發送訊息不論**主動或被動式回覆**，均不需要付錢
- Telegram發送用戶的訊息**依照不同類型分為不同物件**，如：
 - 文字訊息：sendMessage ([SDK](#), [API](#))
 - 貼圖：sendSticker ([SDK](#), [API](#))
 - 圖片訊息：sendPhoto ([SDK](#), [API](#))
 - 影片訊息：sendVideo ([SDK](#), [API](#))
 - 聲音訊息：sendAudio ([SDK](#), [API](#))
 - 地點：sendLocation ([SDK](#), [API](#))

回覆用戶訊息

■Telegram發送訊息

- ▣ `bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text)`

- ▣ 也可以加上引用：

- ▣ `bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text, reply_to_message_id=msg_id)`

回覆用戶訊息

■ 貼圖：

```
bot.sendSticker(chat_id=chat_id, sticker='CAACAgIAAxkBAAMyYhdMNPVAAAEDi4ri\
_vlBt5AfsC_PAAIgCQACGELuCOGKIKihOgrZIWQ')
```

■ 圖片：

```
# 直接發送網址
bot.sendPhoto(chat_id=chat_id, photo='https://buzzorange.com/techorange\
/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/02/49033597737_8686b9b9d9_b20210220-1024x576.jpg')
# 讀取本機圖片
bot.sendPhoto(chat_id=chat_id, photo=open("./images/dogecoin.jpg", 'rb'))
```

■ 影片：

```
# 直接發送影片
bot.sendVideo(chat_id=chat_id, video='https://i.imgur.com/4c7vsTy.mp4')
# 讀取本機影片
bot.sendVideo(chat_id=chat_id, video=open("./videos/dogecoin.mp4", 'rb'))
```

■ 地點：

```
# 發送位置
bot.sendLocation(chat_id=chat_id, latitude=24.968766, longitude=121.194924)
```

inline_keyboard



■ URL

```
inline_keyboard = '{"inline_keyboard":[[{"text":"Google", "url": "https://google.com"}, \
{"text":"NCU", "url": "https://www.ncu.edu.tw"}]]}'
bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text, reply_markup = inline_keyboard)
```

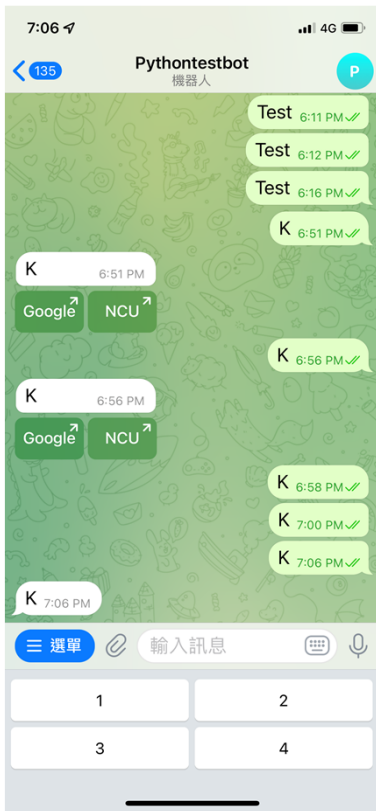
■ callback_data

```
inline_keyboard = '{"inline_keyboard":[[{"text":"Google", "callback_data": "https://google.com"}, \
{"text":"NCU", "callback_data": "https://www.ncu.edu.tw"}]]}'
bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text, reply_markup = inline_keyboard)
```

■讀取Telegram回傳callback_data訊息

```
@app.route('/hook', methods=['POST'])
def webhook_handler():
    """Set route /hook with POST method will trigger this method."""
    if request.method == "POST":
        update = telegram.Update.de_json(request.get_json(force=True), bot)
        # print(update)
        if update.callback_query:
            callback_data = update.callback_query.data
            print(callback_data)
        else:
```

reply_keyboard



■ Text

```
keyboard = [[{'text': '1'}, {'text': '2'}], [{'text': '3'}, {'text': '4'}]]
ReplyKeyboardMakeup = {
    'keyboard': keyboard,
    'resize_keyboard': True,
    'one_time_keyboard': True,
    'selective': False
}
bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text, reply_markup = ReplyKeyboardMakeup)
```

■ Callback_data

```
keyboard = [[{'text': '1', "callback_data": "1"}, {'text': '2', "callback_data": "2"}],
[{'text': '3', "callback_data": "3"}, {'text': '4', "callback_data": "4"}]]
ReplyKeyboardMakeup = {
    'keyboard': keyboard,
    'resize_keyboard': True,
    'one_time_keyboard': True,
    'selective': True
}
bot.sendMessage(chat_id=chat_id, text=text, reply_markup = ReplyKeyboardMakeup)
```