

[Get started](#)[Open in app](#)[Follow](#)

568K Followers



You have **2** free member-only stories left this month. [Sign up for Medium and get an extra one](#)

# Google Trends API for Python

In this tutorial, I will demonstrate how to use the Google Trends API for getting the current trending topics on the internet.



Tanu N Prabhu Feb 29, 2020 · 5 min read ★

# Google Trends



Image Credits: [Google Trends](#)

## Introduction



(obviously). With the help of this tutorial, you can get the trending results (and many more) from Google trends website using Python. You don't need to manually search and copy the trending results, the Python API called `pytrends` does the job for you. Before getting started, I want all of you guys to go through the official documentation of the `pytrends` API.

### **pytrends**

Unofficial API for Google Trends Allows simple interface for automating downloading of reports from Google Trends. Main...

[pypi.org](https://pypi.org)

Before getting started the whole code for this tutorial is available on my [\*\*GitHub Repository\*\*](#) which is given below. Please feel free to explore.

### **Tanu-N-Prabhu/Python**

Permalink Dismiss GitHub is home to over 40 million developers working together to host and review code, manage...

[github.com](https://github.com)

## **Installation**

The first step is to install the library manually. So, open your favorite IDE or notebook start typing the following code. I will use [Google Colab](#) because it's my favorite notebook.



```
!pip install pytrends
```

Or, if you are using an IDE, just type the following code

```
pip install pytrends
```

After executing the above code you should get a successful message as shown below:

```
Requirement already satisfied: pytrends in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (4.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pytrends) (2.21.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pytrends) (0.25.3)
Requirement already satisfied: lxml in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pytrends) (4.2.6)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<3.1.0,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->pytrends) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi<2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->pytrends) (2019.11.28)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.25,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->pytrends) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<2.9,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->pytrends) (2.8)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz<2017.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pandas->pytrends) (2018.9)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<2.6.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pandas->pytrends) (2.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<=1.13.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from pandas->pytrends) (1.17.5)
Requirement already satisfied: six<=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from python-dateutil->2.6.1->pandas->pytrends) (1.12.0)
```

**Library successfully installed**

## Implementation

### Connecting to Google

You must connect to Google first because, after all, we are requesting the Google trending topics from Google Trends. For this, we need to import the method called `TrendReq` from `pytrends.request` library. Also, I will import the `pandas` library to store and visualize the data, which you see in the later tutorial.

```
import pandas as pd
from pytrends.request import TrendReq

pytrend = TrendReq()
```



## Interest By Region

Let us see the terms which are popular in the region worldwide. I will choose, the term to be searched as “*Taylor Swift*” (I like her so....).

```
pytrend.build_payload(kw_list=['Taylor Swift'])
```

```
# Interest by Region  
df = pytrend.interest_by_region()  
df.head(10)
```

Taylor Swift	
geoName	
Afghanistan	0
Albania	0
Algeria	15
American Samoa	0
Andorra	0
Angola	0
Anguilla	0
Antarctica	0
Antigua & Barbuda	0
Argentina	20

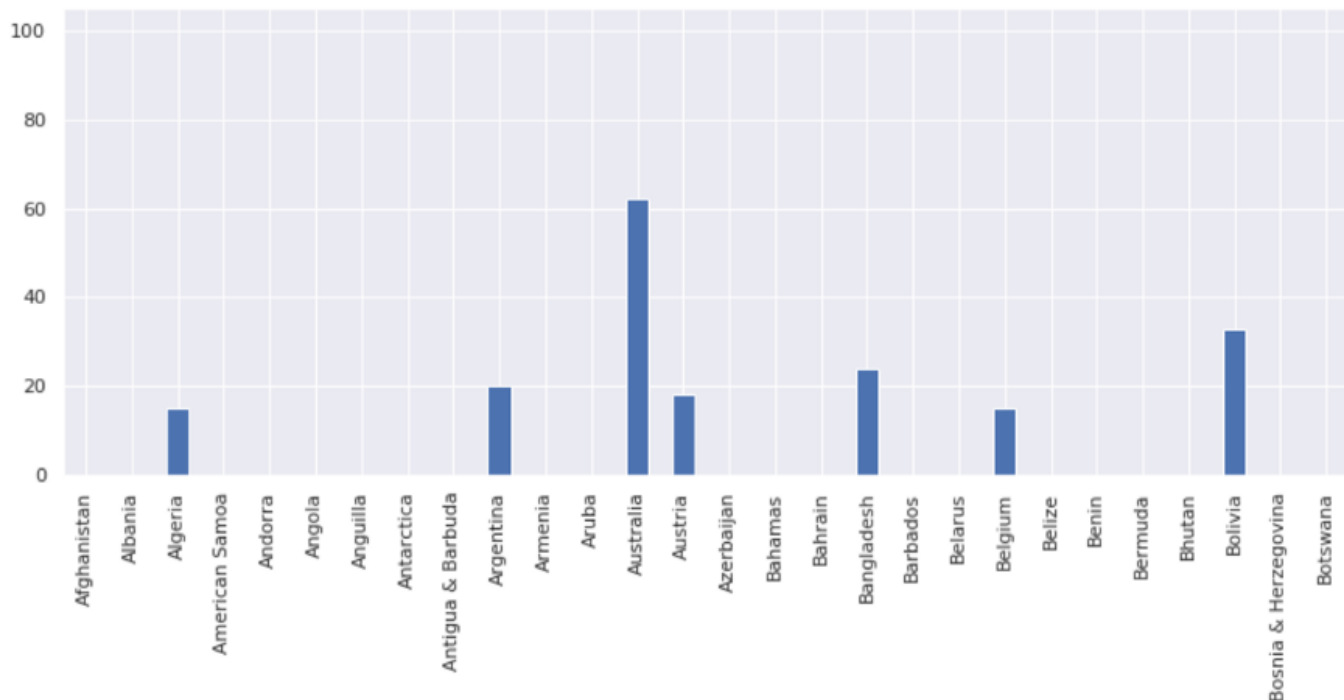
Interest by region

Now you might be thinking what are the values, what do they denote? The values are calculated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 is the location with the most popularity as a fraction of total searches in that location, a value of 50 indicates a location which is half as popular. A value of 0 indicates a location where there was not enough data for this term. **Source** → [Google Trends](#).



```
df.reset_index().plot(x='geoName', y='Taylor Swift', figsize=(120, 10), kind='bar')
```

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f93b62e9898>



Bar plot

Also, you use the parameter `resolution = 'COUNTRY_NAME'` to filter the results.

## Daily Search Trends

Now let us get the top daily search trends worldwide. To do this we have to use the `trending_searches()` method. If you want to search worldwide just don't pass any



```
# Get Google Hot Trends data
df = pytrend.trending_searches(pn='united_states')
df.head()
```

0	
0	Sir John Tenniel
1	Apple stock
2	Five Finger Death Punch F8
3	Leap year
4	Bad Bunny
5	Britt McHenry
6	Bobby Ryan
7	Kobe crash photos
8	Michael Turk
9	Barry Sanders

Trending searches

Make sure you enter the country name in lowercase `pn = "canada"` . Also, you can compare the above results with the [google trend's result](#). To get today's trending topics just use:

```
df = pytrend.today_searches(pn='US')
```

## Top Charts

Let us see what was trending in 2019. With the help of `top_charts` method we can get the top trending searches yearly.

[Get started](#)[Open in app](#)

ur.head()

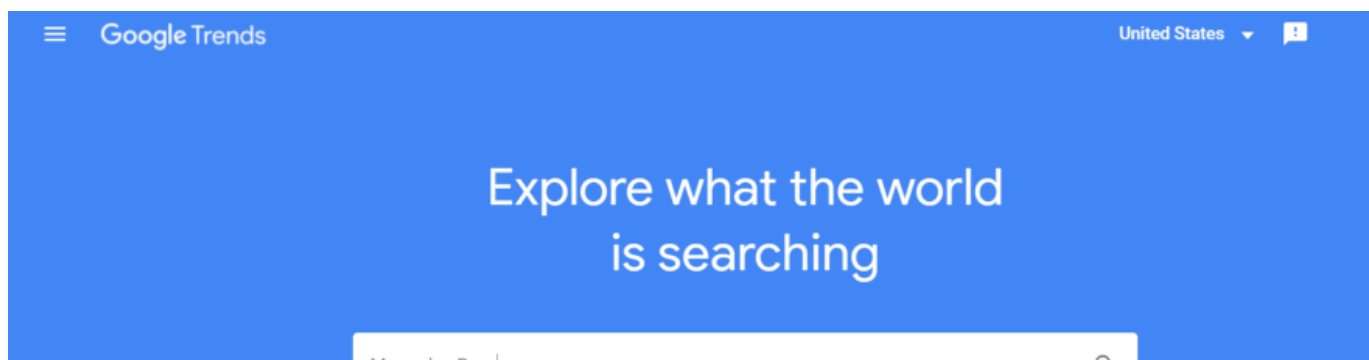
	title	exploreQuery
0	India vs South Africa	
1	Cameron Boyce	
2	Copa America	
3	Bangladesh vs India	
4	iPhone 11	
5	Game of Thrones	
6	Avengers: Endgame	
7	Joker	
8	Notre Dame	
9	ICC Cricket World Cup	

Trending titles last year (2019)

To compare the results just visit [Google Trends](#). We can specify the year and the country that we want to see the trending searches.

## Google Keyword Suggestions

Let us see how can we obtain google's keyword suggestion. If you don't know what I'm talking about. The below image explains things more clear.



[Get started](#)[Open in app](#)

	Automobile company	
	Mercedes-Benz A-Class	
	Car model	
	Mercedes-Benz	
	Automobile make	

Keyword Suggestions

```
# Get Google Keyword Suggestions
```

```
keywords = pytrend.suggestions(keyword='Mercedes Benz')  
df = pd.DataFrame(keywords)  
df.drop(columns= 'mid')    # This column makes no sense
```

	title	type
0	Mercedes-Benz	Automobile company
1	Mercedes-Benz	Automobile make
2	Mercedes-Benz A-Class	Car model
3	Mercedes-Benz G-Class	Topic
4	Mercedes-Benz C-Class	Car model

Keyword Suggestions

## Related Queries

It's a common thing that when a user searches for a topic, they would also search for something related. These are called related queries. Let us see what are the related queries for the topic “**Coronavirus**”. Always remember when you want to change the topic name just run the following code again with the new name as the parameter.

```
pytrend.build_payload(kw_list=['Coronavirus'])
```





```
# Related Queries, returns a dictionary of dataframes
```

```
related_queries = pytrend.related_queries()  
related_queries.values()
```

```
0      virus coronavirus    100  
1              virus      99  
2              china      89  
3      china coronavirus    88  
4              corona     87  
5      coronavirus symptoms  81  
6              symptoms    81  
7      news coronavirus     69  
8              corona virus  55  
9      coronavirus update   49  
10     coronavirus italia   48  
11     coronavirus 2020     37  
12     el coronavirus       34  
13              wuhan       34  
14     coronavirus wuhan    34  
15     coronavirus death    31  
16     what is coronavirus  31  
17     coronavirus map      29  
18     coronavirus usa      29  
19     coronavirus cases    29  
20     sintomas coronavirus  29  
21     coronavirus uk       24  
22     symptoms of coronavirus 23
```

Related queries to coronavirus

Similarly, you can also search for the related topics just run the below code to do so:

```
# Related Topics, returns a dictionary of dataframes
```

```
related_topic = pytrend.related_topics()  
related_topic.values()
```

[Get started](#)[Open in app](#)

this is a short tutorial there is a lot to learn. Alright see you in my next tutorial, have a good day!!!

---

## Sign up for The Variable

By Towards Data Science

Every Thursday, the Variable delivers the very best of Towards Data Science: from hands-on tutorials and cutting-edge research to original features you don't want to miss. [Take a look.](#)

Your email

---

Get this newsletter

By signing up, you will create a Medium account if you don't already have one. Review our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information about our privacy practices.

[Programming](#) [Google](#) [Google Trends](#) [Python](#) [API](#)

[About](#) [Help](#) [Legal](#)

Get the Medium app

