

# Data analysis, yelp dataset sentiment analysis

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This analysis provides Sentiment analysis of user reviews for the business. The sentiment analysis will involve following steps: \* A list of words categorized by sentiments \* A function which estimates sentiment score \* Sentiment analysis of user reviews \* What are the review counts for business? Is there a trend

## Get both positive and negative words list for opinion mining

For opinion text analysis, we need a source that categorises words by sentiments.

Hu and Lius have a list of approximately 6800 positive and negative words categorized by sentiment which is also called opinion lexicon. The opinion lexicon list had been used in many research for sentiment analysis. The list is available on Bing Liu's website : Bing Liu's web site: <http://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/opinion-lexicon-English.rar>

```
#setwd("c:/Dimple/RStats/")
#rm(list=ls())

hu_liu_pos <- scan('datayelp/opinion-lexicon-English/positive-words.txt',
                  what='character', comment.char=';')

hu_liu_neg <- scan('datayelp/opinion-lexicon-English/negative-words.txt',
                  what='character', comment.char=';')
```

## Estimate sentiment score for each review

This function estimates a sentiment score for reviews.

The sentiment score function is written by Jeffrey Breen in an article which analyze twitter data: <http://www.inside-r.org/howto/mining-twitter-airline-consumer-sentiment>

The score sentiment function is modified to use for user review sentiment analysis.

```
library(plyr)
library(stringr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 3.1.1
```

```
score.sentiment = function(reviews, pos.words, neg.words, .progress='none')
{
  # Parameters
  # sentences: vector of text to score
  # pos.words: vector of words of postive sentiment
  # neg.words: vector of words of negative sentiment
  # .progress: passed to laply() to control of progress bar
```

```

# create simple array of scores with laply
scores = laply(reviews, function(review, pos.words, neg.words) {

  # clean up sentences
  review <- gsub('[:punct:]', '', review)      # Remove punctuations
  review <- gsub('[:cntrl:]', '', review)      # Remove control characters, if any
  review <- gsub('\\d+', '', review)           # Remove digits and spaces
  review <- tolower(review)                    # Convert the text to lower case

  # split the sentences into words.
  word.list = str_split(review, '\\s+')
  # sometimes a list() is one level of hierarchy too much
  words = unlist(word.list)

  # compare our words to the dictionaries of positive & negative terms
  pos.matches = match(words, pos.words)
  neg.matches = match(words, neg.words)

  # The match methods returns a logical array of the matched term or NA
  # Keep the logical TRUE /FALSE values and discard the NAs
  pos.matches = !is.na(pos.matches)
  neg.matches = !is.na(neg.matches)

  # Get an estimate sentiment score, TRUE/FALSE will be treated as 1/0 by sum():
  score = sum(pos.matches) - sum(neg.matches)

  return(score)
}, pos.words, neg.words, .progress=.progress )

#scores.df = data.frame(score=scores, text=reviews)
#return(scores.df)
return(scores)
}

```

## Sentiment analysis of user reviews

In this section we look at yelp user reviews data to know more the data and its attributes. We plot a review trends to know more about the no. of reviews the business has received.

We will deep dive into user reviews to get an estimate sentiment score. We make an estimate of sentiment score for each user review by subtracting the number of occurrences of negative words from the positive words.

We will plot a histogram of scores to learn more about the distribution of scores.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.1.1
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
##
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:plyr':
```

```
##
##   arrange, count, desc, failwith, id, mutate, rename, summarise,
##   summarize
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(zoo)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.1.1
```

```
filename <- "datayelp/yelp_academic_dataset_review.csv"

data_review_all <- read.csv(filename,
                             header = T, stringsAsFactors = F, na.strings = c("", "NA"))

# Analyze the data of yelp review dataset
dim(data_review_all)
```

```
## [1] 1125458      10
```

```
colnames(data_review_all)
```

```
## [1] "user_id"      "review_id"    "text"         "votes.cool"
## [5] "business_id" "votes.funny"  "stars"        "date"
## [9] "type"         "votes.useful"
```

```
# Get some sample rows of the data and summarize the columns
head(data_review_all)
```

```
##           user_id           review_id
## 1 Xqd0DzHaiyRqVH3WRG7hzg 15SdjuK7DmYqUAj6rjGowg
## 2 H1kH6QZV7Le4zqTRNxoZow RF6UnRTtG7tWMcr02GEoAg
## 3 zvJCcrpm2y0ZrxKffwGQLA -TsVN230RCkLYKBeLsuz7A
## 4 KBLW4wJA_fw0WmMhiHRVOA dNocEAyUucjT371NNND41Q
## 5 zvJCcrpm2y0ZrxKffwGQLA ebcN2aqmNUuYNoyvQErgnA
```

```
## 6 Qrs3EICADUKNFoUq2iHStA _ePLBPrkrf4bhyiKWE4Qg
##
## 1
## 2
## 3
## 4
## 5
## 6 I don't know what Dr. Goldberg was like before moving to Arizona, but let me tell you, STAY AWAY :
## votes.cool business_id votes.funny stars date type
## 1 1 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 5 2007-05-17 review
## 2 0 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 2 2010-03-22 review
## 3 1 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 4 2012-02-14 review
## 4 0 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 4 2012-03-02 review
## 5 1 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 4 2012-05-15 review
## 6 0 vcNAWiLM4dR7D2nwwJ7nCA 0 1 2013-04-19 review
## votes.useful
## 1 2
## 2 2
## 3 1
## 4 0
## 5 2
## 6 0
```

```
tail(data_review_all)
```

```
## user_id review_id
## 1125453 ZVkaYRCTFSSt-Ch9uwig0Q FOIB5Cx_iIY-FWKMH45VRw
## 1125454 lhMo-dGqOV2iKqBIiwUJSg eujuvkGqy2ssZ9zjdPJrMA
## 1125455 TTrzXCtB2MZA8Azw56bRlw vFA5KXUGEH-oMcM6WTC-8w
## 1125456 rtS7mDof5d-cEPBsmVuUJw OsVK4VUxvj3cy78WODlvWQ
## 1125457 tZs84cKAUSOtP_nAiSdreQ Nx88b_tCsP70ja3PvhR5tQ
## 1125458 LfnB4N7SVSAIPOM3If_kDA p2KCsYuLHDtXqh1BpR9dGQ
##
## 1125453
## 1125454
## 1125455
## 1125456 Perfect little shop to go to if you want to pick up some Asian food real fast. Has a little
## 1125457
## 1125458
## votes.cool business_id votes.funny stars date
## 1125453 1 BMjggIg0ghBMEXPo8q7q3w 0 5 2014-07-16
## 1125454 0 BVxlrYWgmi-8TPGMe6CTpg 0 5 2010-08-11
## 1125455 1 BVxlrYWgmi-8TPGMe6CTpg 2 5 2012-06-15
## 1125456 1 BVxlrYWgmi-8TPGMe6CTpg 0 3 2013-09-17
## 1125457 1 BVxlrYWgmi-8TPGMe6CTpg 1 4 2013-09-18
## 1125458 0 BVxlrYWgmi-8TPGMe6CTpg 0 3 2013-12-17
## type votes.useful
## 1125453 review 0
## 1125454 review 1
## 1125455 review 1
## 1125456 review 2
## 1125457 review 1
## 1125458 review 1
```

```
summary(data_review_all)
```

```
##      user_id      review_id      text      votes.cool
## Length:1125458 Length:1125458 Length:1125458 Min.   : 0.00
## Class :character Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 0.00
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Mode  :character Median : 0.00
##                                         Mean  : 0.65
##                                         3rd Qu.: 1.00
##                                         Max.   :137.00
##      business_id      votes.funny      stars      date
## Length:1125458 Min.   : 0.00 Min.   :1.00 Length:1125458
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 0.00 1st Qu.:3.00 Class :character
## Mode  :character Median : 0.00 Median :4.00 Mode  :character
##                                         Mean  : 0.53 Mean  :3.74
##                                         3rd Qu.: 0.00 3rd Qu.:5.00
##                                         Max.   :141.00 Max.   :5.00
##      type      votes.useful
## Length:1125458 Min.   : 0.00
## Class :character 1st Qu.: 0.00
## Mode  :character Median : 0.00
##                                         Mean  : 1.13
##                                         3rd Qu.: 1.00
##                                         Max.   :166.00
```

```
# Get a trend for review counts
# To get a trend of review count, we summarize frequency of review by month and year
data_review_all$date <- as.Date(data_review_all$date, "%Y-%m-%d")
review_count_data <- data_review_all %>%
  group_by(review_date = as.Date(as.yearmon(date))) %>%
  summarise(review_count = n())

# What is the yearly trend of reviews for business.
# The following creates a yearly trend for reviews
review_graph <- ggplot( data = review_count_data, aes( x = review_date, y = review_count,
  colour = factor(format(review_date, "%Y")) )))
review_graph <- review_graph + geom_line()
review_graph <- review_graph + labs( title = "Review count yearly trend",
  x = "Review date (year and month)",
  y = "No. of reviews - count")
review_graph <- review_graph + scale_color_discrete(name="Years")
review_graph
```



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```
# Merge the scores with reviews data frame
```

```
data_review_all$scores <- scores
```

```
# What is the summary of scores, analyze the min, max, mean and quantile values
```

```
summary(scores)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -55.00   1.00    4.00   4.48   7.00   77.00
```

```
# Save the scores along with original data.
```

```
# Scores will be used for linear regression analysis
```

```
write.csv(data_review_all, file = filename, row.names = FALSE)
```

```

# For memory efficiency remove review text from reviews
#data_review <- subset(data_review_all, select = -c(text, date, user_id, review_id, type))

# A histogram will allow us to see a distribution of the score
graph_score <- ggplot(data_review_all, aes( x = scores)) + geom_bar(binwidth = 1)
graph_score <- graph_score + labs(x = "Sentiment score", y = "Frequency of sentiment score",
                                title = "Sentiment score distribution")
graph_score <- graph_score + theme_bw()
graph_score

```

