ABSTRACT:

E-commerce is getting used more and more these days to purchase products in an online store. A product review is usually used see if the product is worth buying or not.

In that sense, the present work proposes an innovative solution by combing a web-scraping unit which is used to read the reviews from a website, Vader sentimental analyzer which is used to analyze the reviews of a product and return if the review is positive or negative or neutral, and a wordcloud which is an image containing positive words the positive words are selected by textblob module.

This product used by selecting URL a product in amazon.in website opened in a browser, copy the URL first and open this product website and paste it in the input box and press enter, then this product processes the request and shows the score that the selected product has got and a wordcloud image

The result of this project has shown success by show the result.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express our humble pranams to His Holiness **Jagadguru Sri Sri Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahaswamiji** for showering his blessings on us to receive good education and have a successful career.

The completion of any project involves the efforts of many people. We have been lucky enough to have received a lot of support from all ends during this project. So, we take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all whose guidance and encouragement helped us emerge successful.

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Dhruva V

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Sentiment analysis also known as opinion mining in the field of natural language processing (NLP) that builds systems that tries to identify and extract the opinions within text. Generally speaking, sentiment analysis aims to determine the attitude of a speaker or a writer with respect to some topic or the overall tonality of the document. In the recent years, the exponential increase in the internet usage and exchange of public opinions is driving the force behind the sentiment analysis today. The web is a huge repository of structured and unstructured data. The analysis of this data to extract latent public opinion and sentiment is a challenging task. Technology has turned into a fundamental piece of everybody's life. Social media technology is already used widely by the public to speak out once mind openly. This data can be leveraged to have a better understanding of the current state of decision making.

Machine learning approach is used for analyzing sentiments from the text .by the sentiment analysis in the specific domain, it is possible to identify the effect of domain info in sentiment classification.

Web scrapping (web harvesting, web data extraction) is a technique employed to extract the large amounts of data from the websites whereby the data is extracted and saved to a local file in your computer or to a database in table (spreadsheet) format. Web scrapping may access the world wide web directly using the hypertext transfer protocol, or through the web browser. Web scrapping, a web page involves fetching it and extracting from it. Fetching is the downloading of the page, once fetched then extraction can take place. The content of the page may be parsed, searched, reformatted, its data copied into a spreadsheet and so on. Web scraping is used for contact scraping, and as a component of applications used for web indexing, web mining and data mining, online price change monitoring and price comparison, product review scraping (to watch the competition), gathering real estate listings, weather data monitoring, website change detection, research, tracking online presence and reputation, web mashup and, web data integration. Web pages are built using text-based mark-up languages (HTML and XHTML), and frequently contain a wealth of useful data in text form. However, most web pages are designed for human end-users and not for ease of automated use. As a result, specialized tools and software have been developed to facilitate the scraping of web pages.

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a micro framework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions. However, Flask supports extensions that can add application features as if they were implemented in Flask itself. Extensions exist for object-relational mappers, form validation, upload handling, various open authentication technologies and several common framework related tools.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

AIMS:

1) Our first aim is by using the web scrapping we generate the unstructured data from the amazon product pages.
2) To the scrapped data, we create a machine learning model and it is used for analyzing the sentiments of the cleaned data.
3) By doing so, with the help of the model we can classify the sentiment intensity (positive, negative or neutral) of the scrapped data.
4) At last the output will be integrated with the help of flask and bootstrap. (extra: bootstrap-->it is the most popular html, CSS and JS library in the world)

OBJECTIVES:

1) The main objective behind this project is to provide a platform which will enable users to check the credibility of a retailer/product by scanning reviews.
2) Instead of going through potentially hundreds of reviews, our platform offers a one-click result.

1.3 Problem Statement

The Primary focus of this project is to find the sentimental scores of a product review by the customers. By doing this we can find the sentimental scores of amazon product in amazon.in website, we can use this score to see if this product has good scores think about buying it. If the product has good positive reviews we can say that the product has satisfied the customers and if it has high negative reviews then we can say that it has

not satisfied the customers. By using this project result we can think of buying the product or not. It shows a word cloud with words from the reviews. It shows the reviews with highest and lowest polarity.

1.4 Motivation

The main motivation behind the project is to understand the reviews submitted online by varying customers for a product. With knowing the product has positive or negative reviews we can have a clear understanding of the reviews submitted.

1.5 Literature Survey

Vidhi singrodia (2019) [1] proposed Web scraping is a recognizable phrase which has expanded significance owing to the requirement of “free” data accumulated in PDF documents or web pages. Numerous professionals and researchers require the data for processing, analysis and extraction of significant consequences. Alternatively, people dealing with B2B use cases require the admittance of data from several sources for its integration into innovative applications which will offer supplementary values and novelty. Throughout this paper we have reviewed the various aspects of Web Scrapper. Anirban mitra and subratapaul throughout this paper reviewed the various aspects of Web Scraper. Starting with the tools and software for web scraping, the operating principle, strength and drawbacks and finally the applications of web scraping systems. There are numerous features which can be reflected while the usage of a web scraper. This may be generalized on the solicitations of scraping. Likewise, the imprecise authority of construction of a project on the basis of scraped data creates it challenging to differentiate projects which are dependent on scraping machineries. We can, nevertheless provide an overview on the maximum characteristic arenas the technology is used in. Through some of these arenas will provide small instances on the means by which such a project could provide.

D. Deepa (2019) [2] proposed Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a study of computational treatment of human language in order to make it understandable for computers. It is used in the research fields like artificial intelligence, information engineering, statistics, sentiment analysis and linguistics. Sentiment analysis plays

significant role in NLP which performs the series of operations computationally to identify and categorize the sentiment conveyed in segment of words. The proposed approach is to detect the polarity of words from twitter using feature extraction and dictionary-based methods. Raaji and Tamilarasj experimented for both feature engineering and dictionary-based techniques are trained and tested. The better results are obtained from the feature engineering. But the drawback of feature engineering is tedious and time consuming and all of the code wrote over for many hours cannot be applied to any other problem. These problems can be overcome in the dictionary-based approaches. In the future work, performance can be compared with more algorithms like Naïve Bayes, Linear SVM and Artificial Neural Network and optimization techniques can be performed for score adaptation to increase the accuracy in Dictionary based approach.

Harshavadantalpada (2019) [3] suggests that lexical and semantic-based methods for sentiment prediction offer better accuracy than Deep Learning methods. When a large enough and evenly distributed training dataset is not available. We observed that domain-specific knowledge affects the prediction accuracy of sentiment, mainly when the target text contains more domain-specific words. Malka N Halgamuge observed that domain-specific knowledge affects the prediction accuracy of sentiment, mainly when the target text contains more domain-specific words. Accuracy of Deep Learning methods is dependent on the quality of the training dataset and the distribution of the classes within the dataset. Nguyentranquocvinh says social media produces a large amount of data which can be utilized for data-driven or information-driven decision making. Among the lexical based methods, VADER shows the highest accuracy as it considers the semantic factor when making the prediction. In our case, we observed that telemedicine has a high number of positive sentiments. It is still in its infancy and has not spread to a broader demographic.

Shreya Upadhyay (2017) [4] proposes Massive volumes of data are generated by various users, entities, applications and disseminated online. This copious volume of big data is distributed across millions of websites and is available for various applications. Search engines do provide a simple mechanism to access this data. Accessing this data using search engines requires a user to spend time and resources to manually click and download. Clearly, such a manual approach is not scalable for a vast majority of real life applications at the enterprise and organization level.

CHAPTER 2: SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

The existing system has many limitations:

1) Sentiment model is a separate unit that hasn't been integrated with web scrapping
2) It is more complex to implement and its expensive. There is lack of credible user interface.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

1) Integration of both modules (web scrapper and sentiment analyzer) into a single unit.
2) Developing a user interface using flask and bootstrap.
3) Providing better result on the scrapped Data by implementing VADER intensity analyzer.
4) VADER allows us to rate the reviews based on the emotions in the text.
5) We generate a word cloud, which is a data visualization technique used for representing text data in which the size of each word indicates its frequency or importance.

2.3 System Requirements: -

The Modules used in this project are:

Devices : Local / Personal Computer.

OS : Windows(Local Computer)

OS Distro : Windows 10 (Local Computer)

Storage : SD Card (8GB minimum)

Battery : Power Bank / Li-ion(Optional if required)

Application : python

Browser : Google chrome or any other.

CHAPTER 3: DESIGN

3.1 System Design:

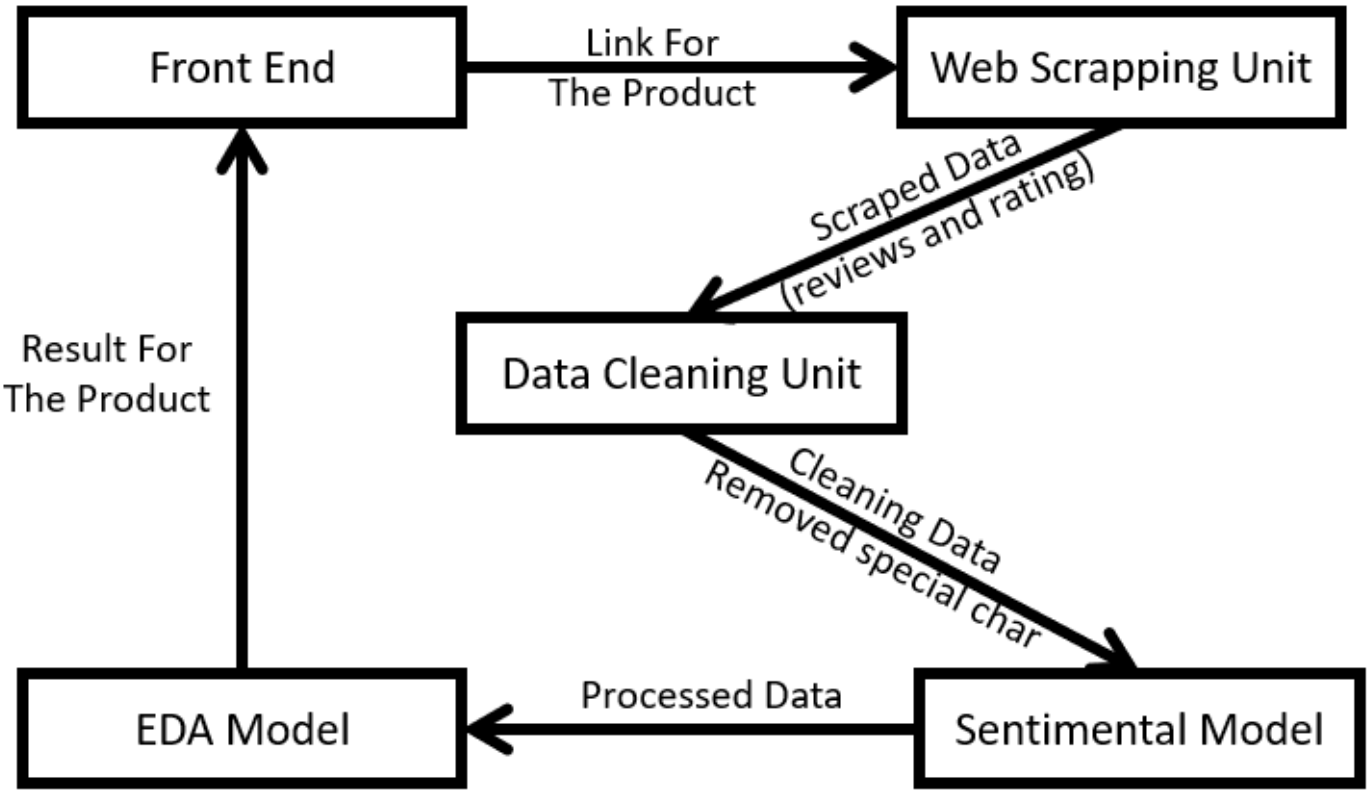

Fig 3.1.1 The overview of our project

The user can interact with our product through the web page. It also contains a tutorial and a short explanation of how our product works. It was built using Flask & Bootstrap 4.

Generally, text data contains a lot of noise either in the form of symbols or in the form of punctuations and stopwords (Stopwords are the words in any language which does not add much meaning to a sentence. They can safely be ignored without sacrificing the meaning of the sentence. For some search engines, these are some of the most common, short function words, such as the, is, at, which, and on. In this case, stop words can cause problems when searching for phrases that include them, particularly in names such as “The Who” or “Take That”.). Therefore, it becomes necessary to clean the text, not just for making it more understandable but also for getting better insights

Sentiment Model accepts the cleaned data and determines whether a piece of writing is positive, negative or neutral.

The EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis) unit is a crucial part of any project because that's where you get to know more about the data. In this phase, you can reveal hidden patterns in the data and generate insights from it.

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation:

Front End: When it comes to the front-end deployment, we are using flask and bootstrap templates. Flask is a micro-framework that helps in building reliable, scalable, and maintainable web applications. It manages the requests and responses to the flask server. We are using bootstrap templates to dynamically create new views for our users.

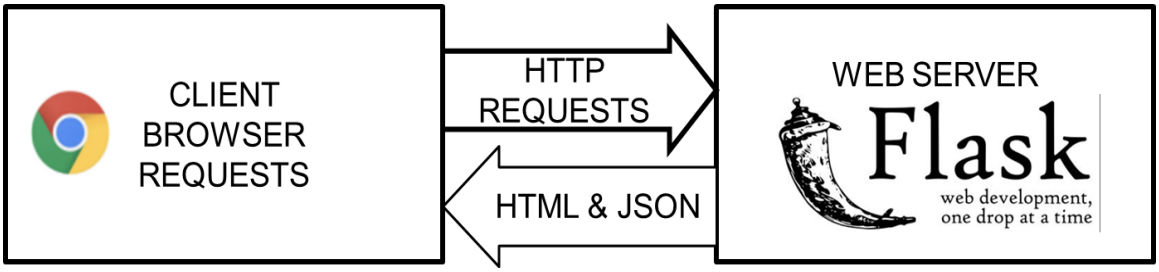

Fig 4.1.1 The Front End

Web Scraping Unit: The Web scraping unit is responsible for extracting the required data from the webpages. We are mainly using 1 library; Beautiful soup is a python library for pulling data out of html and xml pages. The extracted data is then stored in a csv file. After the user enters the URL, it is sent to the web scraping unit, where the required information is extracted and saved in a csv file.

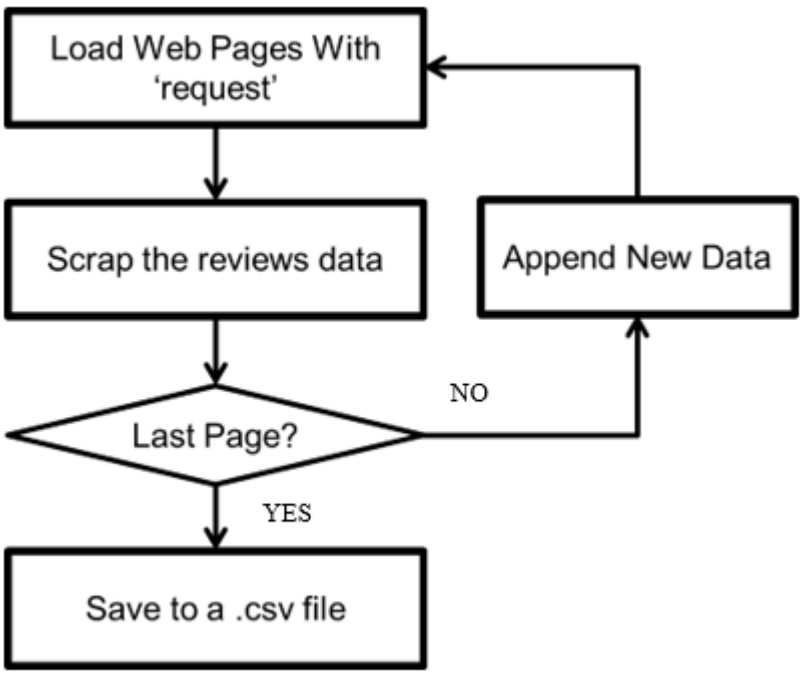

Fig 4.1.2 The Web Scraping Unit

Cleaning unit:

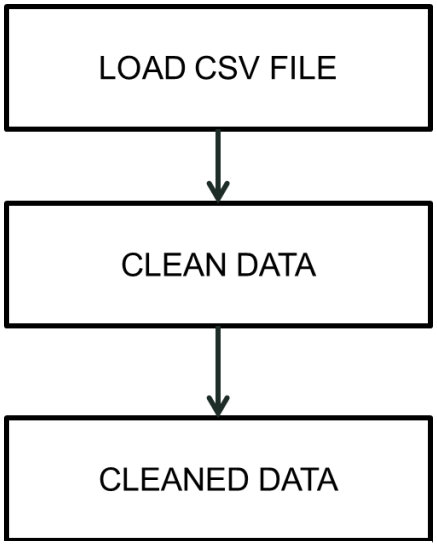

Fig 4.1.3 The Cleaning Unit

In the cleaning unit we remove the unwanted data from the text (i.e. scrapped text data) then we convert the text (review column) to lowercase and remove integers or numerical in text. Punctuations, null values and extra (spaces as they don't make any sense) and all these things are done by importing regular expressions (import re) Stopwords are this is in, which does not add much value. so, we remove them to decrease the size of dataset this process is called normalizing text (with spacy) spacy is most versatile and widely used library in NLP Lemmatization is nothing but normalization of words which means reducing a word into its root form.

Sentiment analysis using VADER:

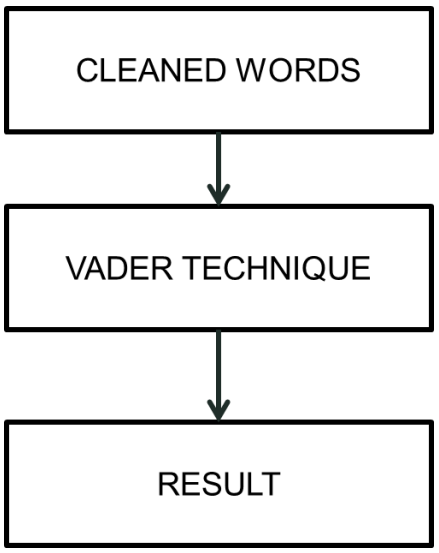

Fig 4.1.4 The VADER UNIT

- VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary for sentiment Reasoning) is an Unsupervised model used that is adaptive to interpret emotional (positive/negative) and emotional (strength) text feelings.
- VADER is focused on the lexicons of words related to sentiment. Each of the words in the lexicon is rated as to whether it is positive or negative and assigns scores to them.
- It uses the polarity scores () method to get the sentiment metrics for a piece of text.
- Vader is an easy-to-use and powerful, this package that is based on lexicons of sentiment-related words.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

- It is the process of exploring data, generating insights, testing hypotheses, and revealing underlying hidden patterns in the data.
- In the large resource of data, we pick the required and clean it for Exploratory Data Analysis.
- we'll create a Document Term Matrix that we'll later use in our analysis to get the insights in data and with the help of wordcloud we display it in our project.

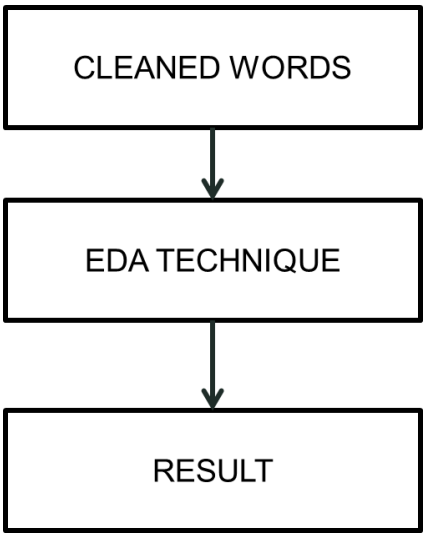

Fig 4.1.1 The EDA Unit

- From textblob sentiment polarity we pick the top most emotions contained words in the data.

4.2 Codes:

- app.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request

import requests

import seaborn as sns

import numpy as np

import os

import os.path

from os import path

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import re
```

```
import string
from amazon_product_review_scraper import amazon_product_review_scraper
import spacy
from vaderSentiment.vaderSentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from textwrap import wrap
from textblob import TextBlob
import wordcloud_gen
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/')
def index():
    if path.exists('scraped_data.csv'):
        os.remove('scraped_data.csv')
    return render_template('index.html', product='Product')
@app.route('/process', methods=['POST'])
def process():
    url = request.form.get('url')
    if 'amazon.in' in url:
        product_asin = url[url.find('dp/')+3: url.find('dp/')+13]
        try:
            review_scraper = amazon_product_review_scraper( amazon_site="amazon.in",
product_asin=product_asin)
        except:
```

```
            return '<script>alert("Only works with
amazon.in");window.history.back();</script>'
        reviews_df, p_title, p_image = review_scraper.scrape()
        reviews_df['rating'] = reviews_df['rating'].str[:1].astype(int)
        with open('scraped_data.csv', 'w') as csv_file:
            reviews_df.to_csv('scraped_data.csv', index=False)
    else:
        return '<script>alert("Error in Input");window.history.back();</script>'
    print(p_title, p_image)
    df = pd.read_csv('scraped_data.csv')
    no_of_reviews = len(df)
    df = df[['content', 'rating']]
    df['cleaned'] = df['content'].apply(lambda x: re.sub('\w*\d\w*', '', x))
    df['cleaned'] = df['cleaned'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(
        '[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', x))  # Remove Punctuations
    df['cleaned'] = df['cleaned'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(' +', ' ', x))
    # python -m spacy download en_core_web_sm
    nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm', disable=['parser', 'ner'])
    df['lemmatized'] = df['cleaned'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(
        [token.lemma_ for token in list(nlp(x)) if (token.is_stop == False)]))
    df = df[['rating', 'lemmatized']]
    df_new = df.rename(columns={'lemmatized': 'content'})
    df = df_new
    sent = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
```

```
    sentiment_dict = []


    for i in range(0, len(df)):
        sentiment_dict.append(sent.polarity_scores(df.iloc[i, 1]))
    positive = []
    neutral = []
    negative = []
    compound = []
    for item in sentiment_dict:
        positive.append(item['pos'])
        neutral.append(item['neu'])
        negative.append(item['neg'])
        compound.append(item['compound'])
    sentiment_df = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(positive, neutral, negative, compound)),
columns=[
                            'Positive', 'Neutral', 'Negative', 'Compound'])
    df['Positive'] = sentiment_df['Positive']
    df['Negative'] = sentiment_df['Negative']
    df['Neutral'] = sentiment_df['Neutral']
    df['Compound'] = sentiment_df['Compound']
    print(df.columns)
    df_temp = df[['rating', 'content']]
    df_temp = df_temp.assign(new="1")
    df_grouped = df_temp[['new', 'content']].groupby(by='new').agg(lambda x: ' '.join(x))
```

```
cv = CountVectorizer(analyzer='word')
data = cv.fit_transform(df_grouped['content'])
df_dtm = pd.DataFrame(data.toarray(), columns=cv.get_feature_names())
df_dtm.index = df_grouped.index
def generate_wordcloud(data, title):
    wc = WordCloud(width=400, height=330, max_words=150,
                   background_color='white'). generate_from_frequencies(data)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    plt.imshow(wc, interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.title('\n'.join(wrap(title, 60)), fontsize=13)
    # plt.show()
    if path.exists('Project/static/wordcloud.png'):
        os.remove('Project/static/wordcloud.png')
    # wc.to_file('wordcloud.png')
    # return plt,wc
    plt.savefig('Project/static/wordcloud.png', format='png', dpi=500)
df_dtm = df_dtm.transpose()
for index, product in enumerate(df_dtm.columns):
    generate_wordcloud(df_dtm[product], product)
   # wordcloud_gen.generate_wordcloud(df_dtm[product], product)
highest_polarity = pd.DataFrame(columns=['content'])
lowest_polarity = pd.DataFrame(columns=['content'])
df['polarity'] = df['content'].apply(
```

```
        lambda x: TextBlob(x).sentiment.polarity)
    for index, Review in
enumerate(df.iloc[df['polarity'].sort_values(ascending=False)[:3].index]['content']):
        highest_polarity = highest_polarity.append(
            {'content': str(Review)}, ignore_index=True)
    for index, Review in
enumerate(df.iloc[df['polarity'].sort_values(ascending=True)[:3].index]['content']):
        lowest_polarity = lowest_polarity.append(
            {'content': str(Review)}, ignore_index=True)
    if float(df['Positive'].mean() * 10) > 6:
        verdict = 'This product is highly recommended!!!'
    elif float(df['Negative'].mean() * 10) < 0:
        verdict = 'This product is not recommended!'
    else:
        verdict = 'This product is recommended'
    return render_template('process.html', asin_id=product_asin, p_image=p_image,
p_title=p_title, len_r=no_of_reviews, row_data=list(highest_polarity.values.tolist()),
row2_data=list(lowest_polarity.values.tolist()), titles=highest_polarity.columns.values,
total_reviews=len(df), pos=str(df['Positive'].mean() * 10)[0:3],
neg=str(df['Neutral'].mean() * 10)[0:3], neutral=str(df['Negative'].mean() * 10)[0:3],
verdict=verdict)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

- index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title> REVIEW ANALYZER </title>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet"integrity="sha384+0n0xVW2eSR5OomGNYDnhzAbDsOXxcvSN1TPpr
VMTNDbiYZCxYbOOl7+AMvyTG2x" crossorigin="anonymous">
</head>
<body style="background-color: #CDF0EA;">
    <nav class="navbar navbar-light fixed-top" style="background-color: #C490E4;">
        <div class="container-fluid">
            <a class="navbar-brand" href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/">
                <img class="rounded" src="{{ url_for('static',filename='logo.jpg') }}"
alt="REVIEW ANALYZER" width="30"
                    height="24">
                REVIEW ANALYZER
            </a>
            <form class="d-flex" action="/process" method="POST">
                <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Amazon product
link" aria-label="text"
                    name="url">
                <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>
            </form>
        </div>
```

```
    </nav>
    <div class="row text-center" style="background-color: #F6C6EA;margin: 1% 11%;padding: 2%;margin-top: 4%;">
        <div class="col">
            <h2 style="font-size: 4vw;">Do you want to buy a product but you dont trust the seller?</h2>
            <div style="padding: 0px 25%;">
                <p style="font-size: 1.5vw;justify-content: center;">This REVIEW ANALYZER, analyzes all the reviews left
                    behind by previous buyers and helps you make an educated decision. By using machine learning
                    technique Vader Sentimental analyzer, Reviewaholic can help you find the right reasons for buying
                    the right products.</p>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row text-center" style="margin-top: 35px;margin: 1% 11%;background-color: #F6C6EA;padding: 2%;">
        <div class="row">
            <h2 class=" text-center" style="font-size: 3vw;">Tutorial</h2>
        </div>
        <div class="col">
            <p class="category" style="font-size: 1.5vw;">1) Select the desired product</p>
            <img alt="Rounded Image" height="200px" width="170px" class="rounded-circle" src="/static/1.png">
```

```
        </div>
        <div class="col">
            <p class="category" style="font-size: 1.5vw;">2) Select and copy the url</p>
            <img alt="Rounded Image" height="200px" width="170px" class="rounded-circle" src="/static/2.png">
        </div>
        <div class="col">
            <p class="category" style="font-size: 1.5vw;">3) Enter the url and click 'Submit'</p>
            <img alt="Rounded Image" height="200px" width="170px" class="rounded-circle" src="/static/3.png">
        </div>
    </div>
    </div>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
        integrity="sha384-gtEjrD/SeCtmISkJkNUaaKMoLD0//ElJ19smozuHV6z3Iehds+3Ulb9Bn9Plx0x4"
        crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

- **process.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title> {{ p_title }} </title>



  <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet"
integrity="sha384+0n0xVW2eSR5OomGNYDnhzAbDsOXxcvSN1TPprVMTNDbiYZC
xYbOOl7+AMvyTG2x" crossorigin="anonymous">

</head>

<body style="background-color: #CDF0EA;">

    <nav class="navbar navbar-light fixed-top" style="background-color: #C490E4;">

        <div class="container-fluid">

            <a class="navbar-brand" href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/">

                <img class="rounded" src="{{ url_for('static',filename='logo.jpg') }}"
alt="REVIEW ANALYZER" width="30"

                    height="24">

                REVIEW ANALYZER

            </a>

            <form class="d-flex" action="/process" method="POST">

                <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Amazon product
link" aria-label="text" name="url">

                <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>

            </form>

        </div>

    </nav>

    <div class="container">
```

```
<div class="row" style="background-color: #F6C6EA;margin: 1% 11%;padding: 2%;margin-top: 5%;">
    <div class="col">
        <div class="photo-container">
            <a href="https://www.amazon.in/dp/{{ asin_id }}">
                <img src="{{ p_image }}" alt="{{ p_title }}">
                <span>{{ p_title }}</span> </a>
            <p>{{ len_r }} Reviews & {{ verdict }}</p>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="col text-center">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col">
                <h2>{{pos}}</h2>
                <p>Positive</p>
            </div>
            <div class="col text-center">
                <h2>{{neg}}</h2>
                <p>Negative</p>
            </div>
            <div class="col text-center">
                <h2>{{neutral}}</h2>
                <p>Neutral</p>
            </div>
```

```
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
        <div class="row" style="background-color: #F6C6EA;margin: 1% 11%;padding: 2%;">
          <div class="col align-middle" style="margin: auto 0;">
            <h3 class="title">Thats a WordClud --></h3>
            <h5>Word Cloud is a data visualization technique used for representing text data in which the
              size of each word indicates
              its frequency or importance. Significant textual data points can be highlighted using a word
              cloud.
              Word clouds are widely used for analyzing data from social network websites</h5>
          </div>
          <div class="col text-center">
            <img src="{{ url_for('static',filename='wordcloud.png') }}" height="300px" width="300px"
              alt="Raised Image" class="rounded" />
          </div>
        </div>

        <div class="row text-center" style="background-color: #F6C6EA;margin: 1% 11%;padding: 2%;">
          <div class="col">
```

```
<p style="font-size: large;"><u> 3 Random Reviews with Highest Polarity:</u></p>
<div>
  <!-- Tab panes -->
  <table>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Review</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      {% for row in row_data %}
      <tr>
        <td>{{ row[0] }}</td>
      </tr>
      {% endfor %}
    </tbody>
  </table>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col">
  <p style="font-size: large;">3 Random Reviews with Lowest Polarity:</p>
  <div>
    <!-- Tab panes -->
```

```
                <table>
                    <thead>
                        <tr>
                            <th>Review</th>
                        </tr>
                    </thead>
                    <tbody>
                        {% for row in row2_data %}
                        <tr>
                            <td>{{ row[0] }}</td>
                        </tr>
                        {% endfor %}
                    </tbody>
                </table>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 5: SNAPSHOTS

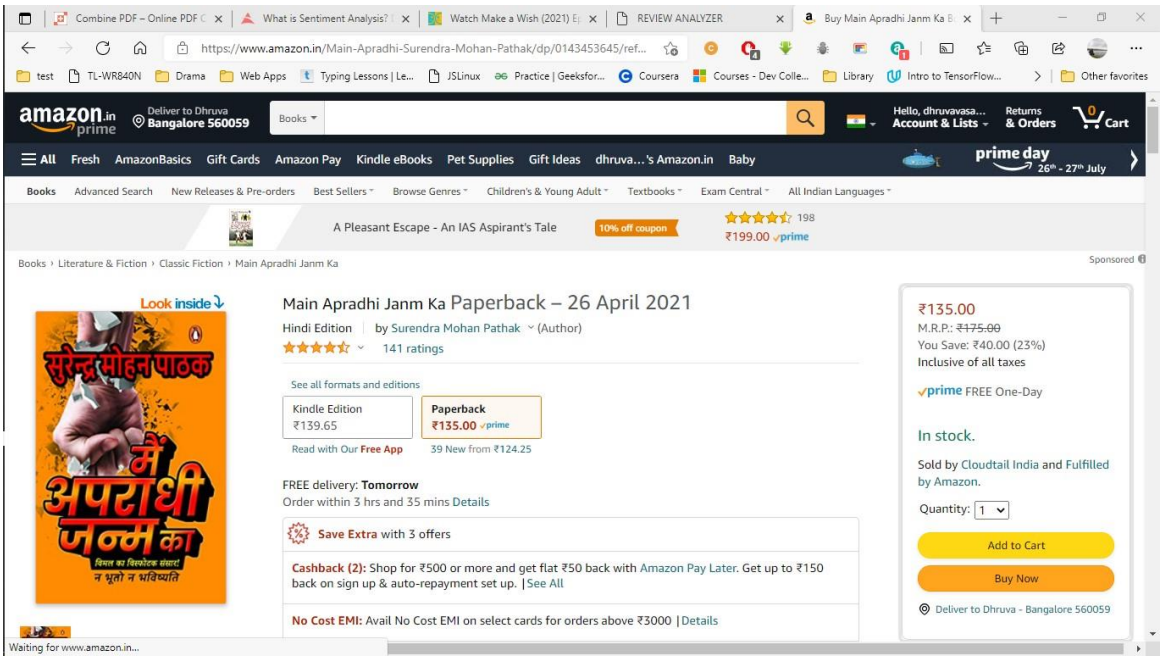

Fig 5.1.1 The Amazon page

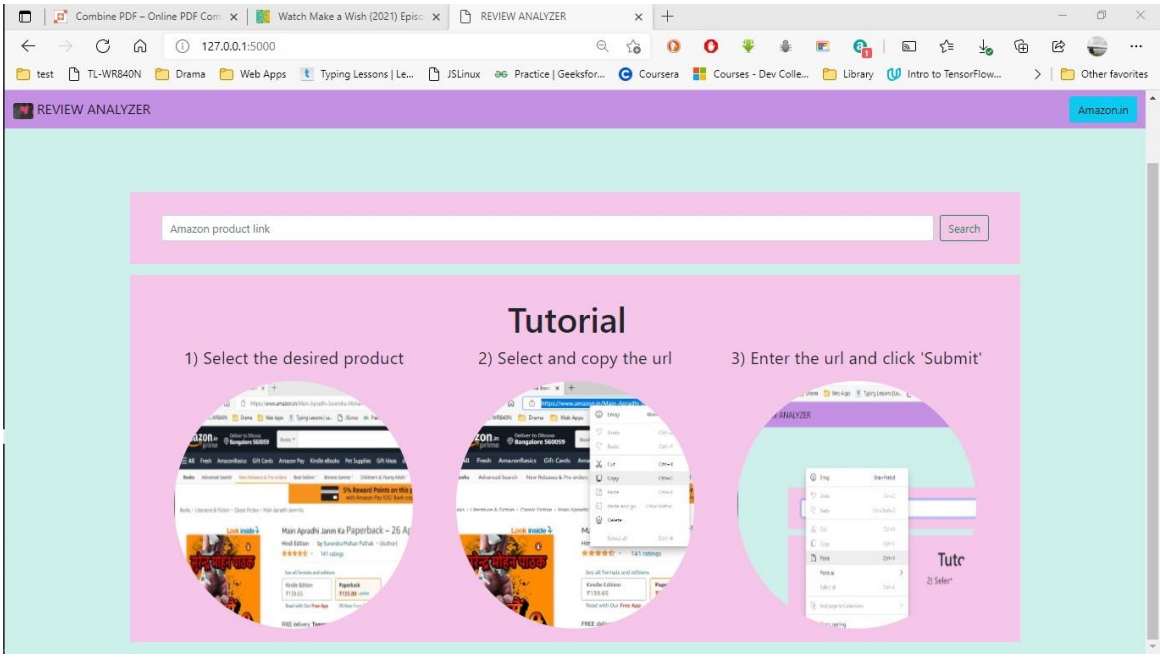

Fig 5.1.2 The Main Page

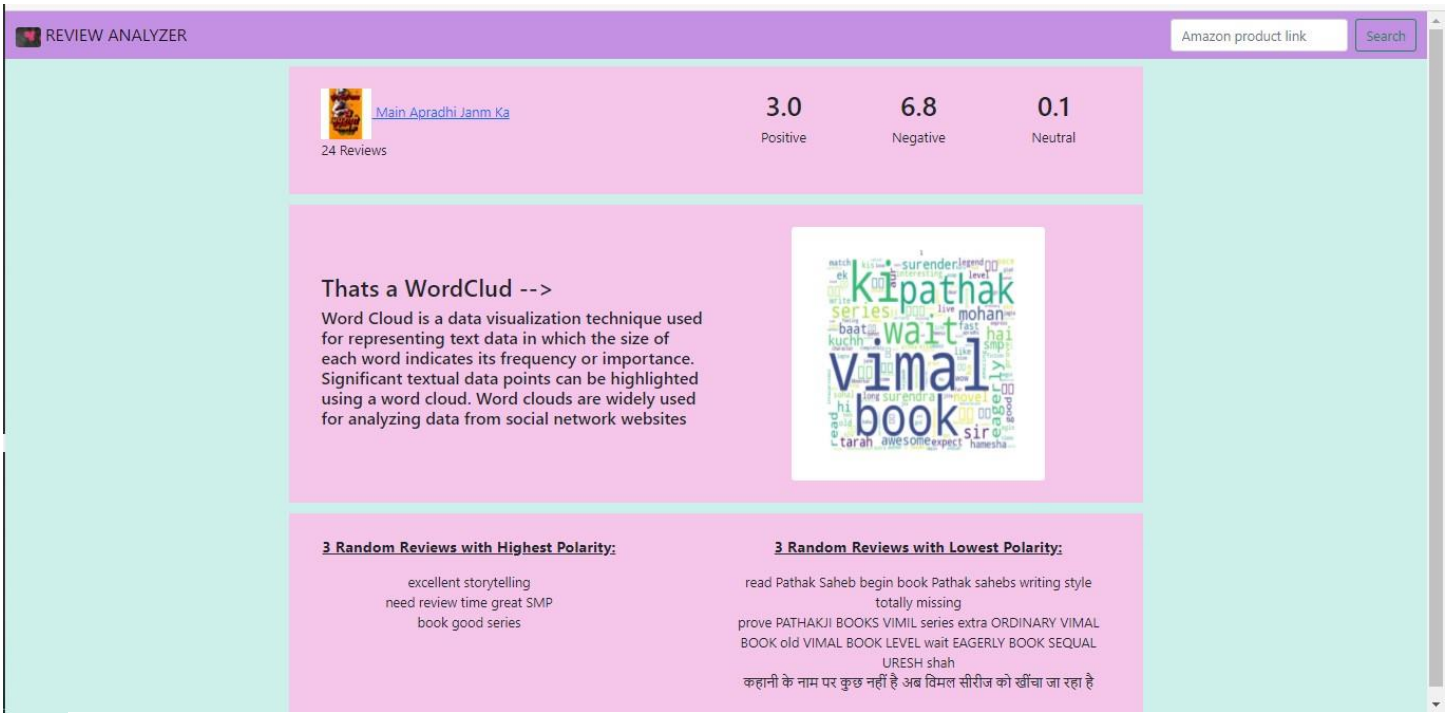

Fig 5.1.3 The Result Page

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion:

The task of sentiment analysis especially in the domain of web scrapping is still in developing stage and far from complete. We propose a model which we feel are worth exploring in the future and may result in the further improved performance. In this way, the effects of human confidence can be visualized in sentiment analysis

Future Work:

- If partnered with amazon.in you do multiple requests without using any round about method.
- If Vader dataset improved it can access more words
- If Vader algorithm is improved we get better result
- Implement continuous learning
- Improve loading time

CHAPTER 7: REFERENCES

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