### Entities, Keywords and Phrases Extracting Using Watson NLP

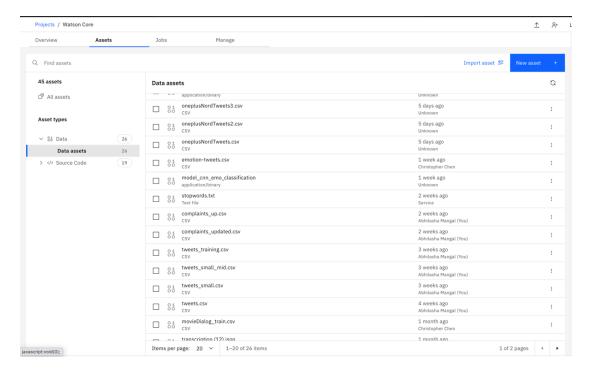
Entities, Keyword and Phrase Extraction play key roles to understanding unstructured text data. By using these techniques, we can find out from the text which entities, keywords and phrases are the most important. These entities can include **People name, Organization name, Date, Price, Facility** etc. it is also called **Named Entity Extraction**.



This blog demonstrates how to analyse HOTEL Reviews using Watson NLP step by step.

# 1. Collecting the dataset

The data used in this notebook is the data scraped from Booking.com and TripAdvisor. This dataset contains 515,000 customer reviews and scoring of 1493 luxury hotels across Europe. A review contains the customer's narrative description of their experience. In this blog, you will focus on detecting entity mentions and phrases in this narrative description. The data is sourced from the publicly available <a href="Kaggle 515K Hotel Reviews Data">Kaggle 515K Hotel Reviews Data</a> in <a href="Europe">Europe</a> and <a href="OpinRank Review Dataset">OpinRank Review Dataset</a>. The dataset used in this notebook has combined and transformed both datasets for a cleaner and simpler approach to the data preparation step.



The data for each of the hotels can be downloaded from GitHub: <u>Hotel 1</u>, <u>Hotel 2</u>, <u>Hotel 3</u>. Since these CSVs should already be in the reserved environment, we will use the Project library to load all three files as Data Frames.



# 2. Data processing and Exploratory Data Analysis

#### 2.1 Text Pre-processing

Our first step is to pre-process the documents in a way that cleans distracting signals and makes them easier to process and analyse. This is a standard step in many NLP pipelines. Here we perform three types of pre-processing:

1. Stop-words filtering:

To remove stop-words we used **Watson NLP pre-defined list**. We can remove and extend this stop-words list. You can download this list by using 'download\_and\_load' method of Watson NLP library.

```
wnlp_stop_words = watson_nlp.download_and_load('text_stopwords_classi
fication_ensemble_en_stock').stopwords
```

#### 2. Remove some Patterns:

This dataset has consumer personal information. That is hidden by pattern of 'XX/XX/XXXX' or another format. Replace all the patterns with blanks.

### 3. Entities Extraction

Entity extraction uses the entity-mentions block to encapsulate algorithms for the task of extracting mentions of entities (person, organizations, dates, locations,...) from the input text. The block offers implementations of strong entity extraction algorithms from each of the four families: **rule-based**, **classic ML**, **deep-learning**, and **transformers**.

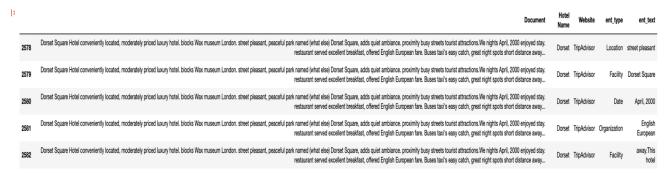
There are two types of models:

- 1. A **rule-based model** (the rbr models), which handles syntactically regular entity types such as number, email and phone.
- 2. A **model trained on labelled data** for the more complex entity types such as person, organization location.

To extract the entities, we are using pre-trained Watson NLP models. You can download and use these models by using below steps:

```
# Load a syntax model to split the text into sentences and tokens
syntax_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('syntax_izumo_en_stock'))
# Load bilstm model in WatsonNLP
bilstm_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('entity-mentions_bilstm_en_stock'))
# Load rbr model in WatsonNLP
rbr_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('entity-mentions_rbr_en_stock'))
# Load bert model in WatsonNLP
bert_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('entity-mentions_bert_multi_stock'))
# Load transformer model in WatsonNLP
#transformer_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('entity-mentions_transformer_multi_stock'))
```

After loading the model, we can extract entities using **run()** method of Watson NLP. We are able to see different types of entities like Location, Organization, Facility etc.

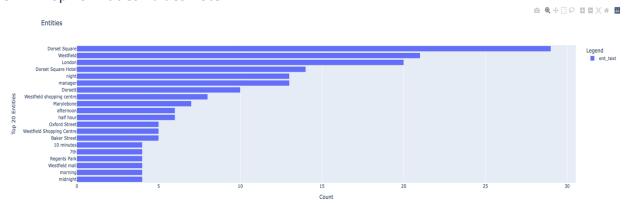


The model will output a text's entity mention as well as its category of entity. For example, "london" mention is a **Location type** and "good soundproof rooms" is a **Facility type**.

#### 3.1 Analysis on Each Hotel Data

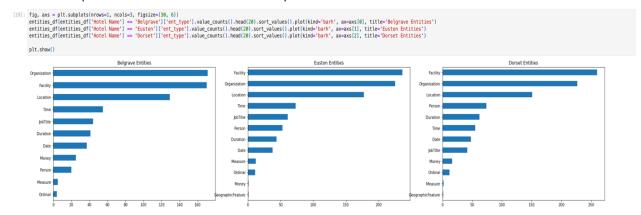
By using the above model output, we can compare, amongst hotels, which type of facilities are most frequently used by customers:

#### 3.1.1 Top 20 Entities Values Hotel



It can be observed that most people are talking about 'Dorset Square' and 'West Field'.

#### 3.1.2 Comparison in between 3 Hotels Top 20 Entities:



We can see that the most importantly reviewed attributes of a hotel are related to the facility, location, and organization. These are areas that management can look to target in more detail to understand what can be improved.

#### 3.1.3 Comparison between Booking.com vs TripAdvisor for one hotel:

The below word cloud is created for 'Dorset Hotel':





We can use this collective information to give priority to the website with reviews that better align with our own preferences about choosing a hotel. Do we care more about the convenience of the location of a hotel or do we care about the hotel's ambience, reception, perks?

### 4. Keyword and Noun Phrase Extraction:

To extract the noun phrase and key word extraction, we use the pre-trained models **noun-phrases\_rbr\_en\_stock** and **'keywords\_text-rank\_en\_stock'** of Watson NLP for English language. You can download and load these models by using below steps:

```
noun_phrases_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('noun-phrases_rbr_en_stock'))
keywords_model = watson_nlp.load(watson_nlp.download('keywords_text-rank_en_stock'))
```

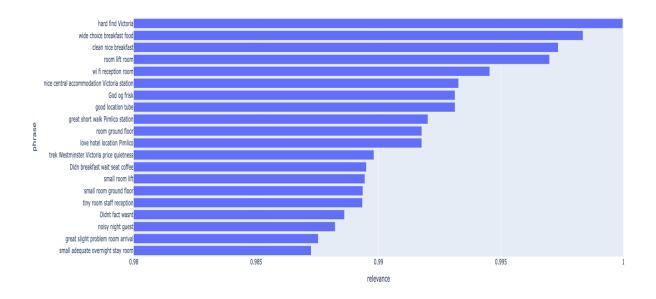
By using above model, we are collecting all Noun and Keyword-phrases for each document. Extract keywords and noun phrases by passing the output of syntax model into the keywords and noun phrases model as shown below:

```
# Run the Syntax and Noun Phrases models
    syntax_prediction = syntax_model.run(text, parsers=('token', 'lemma',
'part_of_speech'))
    noun_phrases = noun_phrases_model.run(text)
    # Run the keywords model
    keywords = keywords_model.run(syntax_prediction, noun phrases, limit=
5)
    keywords_list =keywords.to_dict()['keywords']
```

After collecting all Noun-phrases and Keywords, create a dataframe to observe the most frequent phrases in the dataset.



We applied some pre-processing steps to the above dataframe to calculate the length of each phrase and keyword. We removed 1-gram and bi-grams from this dataframe and we had collected Top 20 Keywords and Phrases to get the most frequent keywords and phrases. Here, we can say customers mostly talked about "hard find victoria" and "wide choice breakfast food".



### 5. Conclusion

We have seen how easily we are able to analyse Hotel Reviews dataset by using Watson NLP. This entities and keywords extraction exercise can be used to understand most frequently discussed aspects (in terms of keywords and phrases) in their reviews. Based on this information, they can target the areas where they need to improve or work around. To learn more about entity extraction using Watson NLP, follow this <a href="tutorial on using based">tutorial on using based on this information</a>, Developer.

IBM partners can also access the <u>TechZone accelerator for Watson NLP</u> Entity Extraction to reserve a sandbox Watson Studio environment, run sample notebooks and dash app, and watch developer videos to learn more.

The next blog will cover model deployment to show how easily you can apply these models anywhere.