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1. Introduction

Recommender Systems (RSs) are the software that learns about the interests of the users and provides recommendations that the user would find most useful [1]. The recommendation system is helpful for those people who are not good at comparing similar items provided by different websites. Most of the RSs are based on user ratings of the items [1]. Recommendation System is a current favourite topic among the researcher as there is ample information is available on the web for hotels, movies, books, jobs, music, video, and many more [1][10]. If we are planning for something, then it's human tendency that we first search on the web related to that and try to find out best option from the different available options for that item, for example, if we are planning a trip first, we will search for the hotel in that particular area and read review for some hotels and most likely based on the reviews we decide a hotel for a stay. So, to fulfill this need recommendation system comes in a picture.

Recommendation Systems play a major role by filtering the places which suit the user's interests and requirements [11]. It helps users to find out proper information about an item at the right time [2].Recommendation systems are developed mostly based on Collaborative filtering, Content-based filtering, Hybrid filtering and Knowledge-based filtering [2]. Below we have given a brief introduction on Collaborative and Content-based filtering methods:

- Collaborative Filtering: RSs based on this technique, suggests items based on how other similar users like that item. In a simple word, a collaborative filtering method filters the information about the user's interest by gathering information from other similar users [8].
- Content-based filtering: This method, also known as cognitive filtering. RSs based on the content-based filtering use the data provided by the user such as ratings or reviews of items; based on the review of an item user profile is generated, and then the item is recommended by RSs using user profile and item description [2][9][7].

So, overall, Recommender Systems uses different filtering methods to recommend the best items to the users. Currently, many recommender systems are based on content-based filtering. [3] Nowadays, with the advancement of technology, there are ample e-commerce websites that provide different options for similar items like electronic items at Amazon, hotel options at Trip advisor and many more. Data provided by online reviews is rich in information about user's preferences user likes and dislikes as well as provides the information about whether that item is good or not [4].

Here I implemented a hotel recommendation system which works on user reviews. This recommendation system gives recommendation based on similarity of user reviews.

How Content based filtering works in recommendation system?

- Content based filtering technique works on textual information. This recommendation system based on similarity of user reviews. For example, as you show in below figure user read one article from any website then based on that article this recommendation system suggest them most similar article.
- Content based filtering method also works on explicit and implicit data.
 - a. Explicit data means ratings and textual reviews
 - b. Implicit data means clicking on browser link

CONTENT-BASED FILTERING

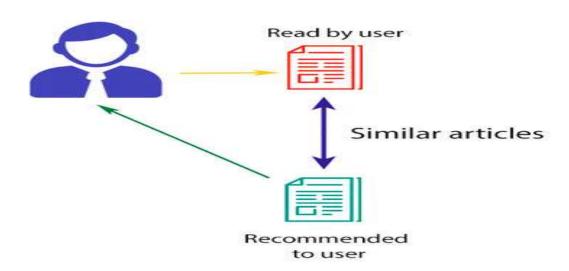


Fig 1. Content Based Filtering

2. Problem Statement

Currently, many existing hotel recommendation systems available in the market, but in that, we might be experiencing scalability and inefficiency problems while discovering and working with large-scale data. They have not considered the customer's various preferences and cannot meet the user's personalized requirements. In that system user is not the representative of the overall statistics. Even in the recent rating approaches allow users to specify their reviews but does not use this rating to discover recommendation. So, for the better hotel recommendation purpose, a review-based hotel recommendation system can work on those user reviews and suggest hotels based on a variety of input criteria [11].

Online reviews are generally available in both forms, such as rating and text-based comments about product/item/hotel. But, Most of the systems ask users to give the rating in low to large scale for the hotels and how they like their services and then compute overall rating for a hotel. Hotel recommendation system provide us logs of customer behavior. Which include which purpose they searched for. Our goal is to recommend hotels to users based on hotel properties, user behavior and users searches.

Existing System:

The existing system proposed by author used a collaborative filtering technique to give a recommendation to the user. In this existing hotel recommendation system, lots of information regarding client behaviour is given. These incorporate what the user is looking for and predict which kind of hotel a user is going to book. This system has its in-house algorithms to form a hotel cluster and this cluster works as good identifiers and it can suggest new hotels but it doesn't have past records of hotels and user reviews.

Drawbacks of the existing system:

- In this existing system, it doesn't store historical data of user reviews so, the system cannot suggest suitable hotels to the user.
- The system is using collaborative filtering, and it requires some minimum number of users to rate a new thing before that thing can be recommended.
- The existing system needs structured data, and it takes time.

3. Solution Overview

Our main goal is to recommend the most suitable hotels to a user based on the reviews provided for hotels. In general, our first step is to identify important information form the user's reviews because text-based comments contain many sentences. To build a recommender system first, we need data to play with it; for that, we will first find the user reviews from different hotel websites, which will be used later. Online reviews mostly consist of ratings of item/hotel, and textual comments [6], ratings provided by users are easy to process but text-based reviews are mostly in a natural language without any formation [3][6]. Customer writes their reviews on their own words based on what they experienced. While recommender systems need structured well-formed data to build a model and to provide proper recommendations, but textual reviews are very useful in order to build a better recommendation system. So, processing will be required to convert user's reviews to meaningful information i.e. unstructured data to useful data.

Text mining is used to convert unstructured data into meaningful data [6]. From the text-based reviews of users, we need to extract useful information, which involves sentiment

analysis of text and opinion mining. Sentiment analysis is one of the parts of Natural Language Processing (NLP). To fetch or extract emotions from the text, this analysis is being used. Probably after gathering sufficient data for our project, we will do sentiment analysis of the collected data using python, for that will use "NLTK" module of python, Scikit-learn library for this NLP method and predict whether customer is satisfied or not by that hotel based on review given by customer, which will be useful for extracting features and for recommendation modelling. Content based filtering technique used Tf-IDF. Term frequency- Inverse document frequency used to count the frequency of words in the document.

I developed a specialized recommender system for hotels and which will not only focus on various rating parameters but also considering text-based comments on the client's reviews. Below figure shows that how content based filtering technique works to build recommendation system.

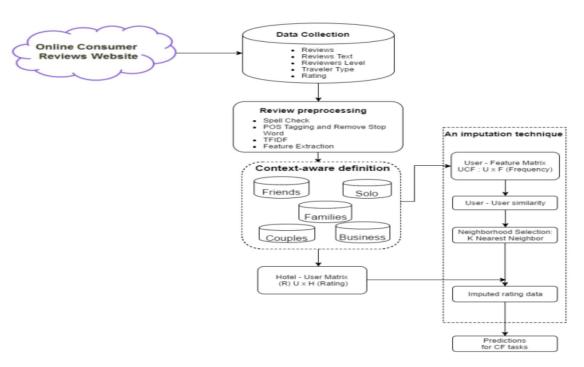


Fig. 2 Review based recommendation system work

4. Dataset

Here I used hotel reviews dataset from Kaggle. This data is provided hotel reviews by datafiniti's business dataset. This dataset gives all information about hotel name, ratings, text reviews and customer details. This dataset is anonymized. In this dataset, I have information of 10000-35000 hotel reviews.

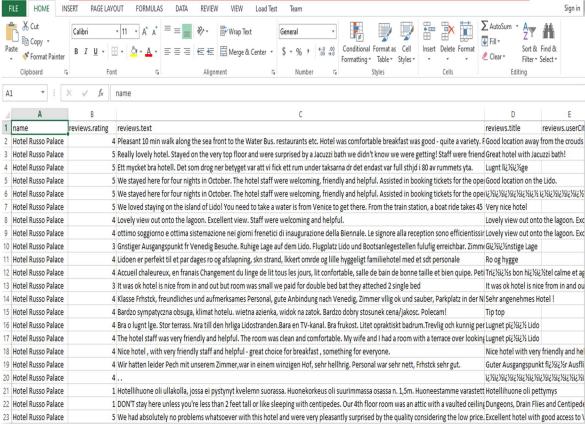


Fig. 3 Sample dataset (CSV Format)

5. Data Analytics Lifecycle

1. Data Gathering:

This is the initial step for creating any recommendation system. Here I took the hotel user reviews dataset from the kaggle. In this dataset they provided information of hotel name, user ratings, user's textual rating, location. This dataset is a collection of user's reviews for various hotels of different cities worldwide.



Fig.4 Dataset

2. Data Pre-processing:

After gathering enough data our next step is to clean that data because online data are noisy. Online reviews are in user's natural language and this data are unstructured data. To convert this unstructured data into structured data we use NLTK (natural language toolkit) python library. We need to clean the user reviews by performing basic operation on that and which is part of NLP (Natural language processing).

> NLP Pipeline:

Remove punctuation: For getting clean text without any punctuation such as '!', 'or', ',' ':' etc. I used regular expression python module.

Tokenization: I used split function to fetch words from the text.

Remove stop words: To remove the stop words from the text I used corpus from NLTK and it removes extra such as a, an, the etc. from hotel reviews.

Stemming: After getting the clean data I lemmatize the word using the corpus word net from NLTK python.

Out[11]:							
	reviews.rating		reviews.text	reviews.title	reviews.text_clean	reviews.text_clean_tokenized	reviews.text_no_sw
	0	3	This hotel was nice and quiet. Did not know, there was train track near by. But it was only few	Best Western Plus Hotel	This hotel was nice and quiet Did not know there was train track near by But it was only few tra	[this, hotel, was, nice, and, quiet, did, not, know, there, was, train, track, near, by, but, it	[hotel, nice, quiet, know, train, track, near, train, passed, stay, best, western, changed, hote
	1	4	We stayed in the king suite with the separation between the bedroom and the living space. The so	Clean rooms at solid rates in the heart of Carmel	We stayed in the king suite with the separation between the bedroom and the living space The sof	[we, stayed, in, the, king, suite, with, the, separation, between, the, bedroom, and, the, livin	[stayed, king, suite, separation, bedroom, living, space, sofa, bed, wasnt, good, back, discomfo
	2	3	Parking was horrible, somebody ran into my rental car while staying there. I didn't get to try t	Business	Parking was horrible somebody ran into my rental car while staying there I didnt get to try the	[parking, was, horrible, somebody, ran, into, my, rental, car, while, staying, there, i, didnt,	[parking, horrible, somebody, ran, rental, car, staying, didnt, get, try, breakfast, business, r
	3	5	Not cheap but excellent location. Price is somewhat standard for not hacing reservations. But ro	Very good	Not cheap but excellent location Price is somewhat standard for not hacing reservations But room	[not, cheap, but, excellent, location, price, is, somewhat, standard, for, not, hacing, reservat	[cheap, excellent, location, price, somewhat, standard, hacing, reservations, room, nice, clean,
	4	2	If you get the room that they advertised on the website and for what you paid, you may be lucky	Low chance to come back here	If you get the room that they advertised on the website and for what you paid you may be luckylf	[if, you, get, the, room, that, they, advertised, on, the, website, and, for, what, you, paid, y	[get, room, advertised, website, paid, may, luckyif, stay, many, days, give, good, roomsnobody,

Fig.5 Clean data (CSV file)

Next process in data preprocessing is **feature engineering.** Feature engineering is the process of fetching features from the raw text and these features can be used in machine learning to improve the accuracy and performance [15].



Fig. 6. Word cloud of hotel reviews

➤ Vectorization: To find the relevant word from the text we perform vectorization on text data. For build content based recommendation system I used TF-IDF techniques. Term-frequency Inverse document frequency mostly used in information retrieval. TF-IDF mostly used to count the weight of each word and which identify the importance of that word in the data [16]. Equation for measure TF-IDF is:

TF-IDF = Term Frequency (TF) * Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)

Out[28]:																	
	_	10	2	50	AC	And	Best	But	Carmel	Did	Everything	•••	wasnt	water	website	week	withir
	0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.221077	0.187936	0.000000	0.221077	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	1	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.170103	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.170103
	2	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.184577	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	3	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.179094	0.000000	0.000000	0.152246	0.179094	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	4	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.159316	0.000000	0.000000
	5	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.179123	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	6	0.167328	0.334656	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.167328		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	7	0.000000	0.000000	0.206007	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.206007	0.000000
	8	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	9	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
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Fig.7 TF-IDF Vecterzation

> Sentimental analysis: In data processing task, I performed sentimental analysis on the hotel user reviews to find the positive and negative reviews.

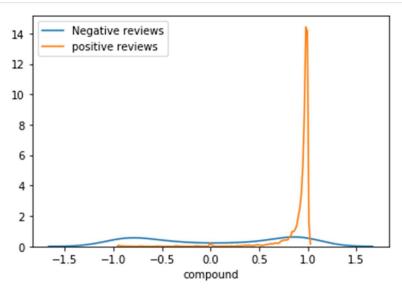


Fig .8 Visualization of sentimental analysis

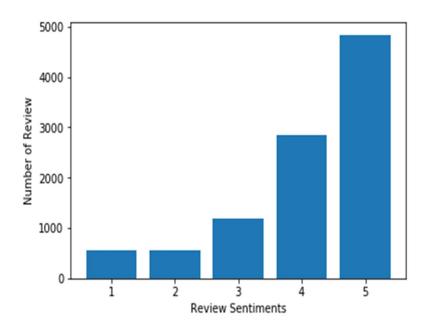


Fig.9 Visualization of Ratings

3. Model planning and model building:

To build any recommendation engine model planning and model building is important. It is a part of machine learning.

Here I used naive Bayes classifier machine learning algorithm to recommend hotel based on user reviews. For model building we have to divide our data into two parts train and test and based on that data we perform testing. In the machine learning context, Naïve's Bayes Classifier is a probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem that constructs a classification model out of training data. [13]This classifier learns to classify the reviews to positive or negative using the supervised learning mechanism. The learning process starts by feeding in sample data that aids the classifier to construct a model to classify these reviews [13].

р	recision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.70	0.41	0.52	103
2	0.38	0.03	0.05	111
3	0.33	0.20	0.25	261
4	0.47	0.46	0.47	587
5	0.69	0.88	0.77	938
accuracy			0.60	2000
macro avg	0.51	0.40	0.41	2000
weighted avg	0.56	0.60	0.56	2000
Confusion Matri	_			
[13 3 50	34 11]			
[1 1 53 1	51 55]			
[1 2 14 2	72 298]			
	05 825]]			
Accuracy: 0.59	75			

Fig.11 Test Data model

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.92	0.72	0.81	464
2	0.98	0.37	0.53	443
3	0.73	0.54	0.63	929
4	0.73	0.73	0.73	2262
5	0.82	0.95	0.88	3902
accuracy			0.80	8000
macro avg	0.84	0.66	0.72	8000
weighted avg	0.80	0.80	0.79	8000
Confusion Mat	rix:			
[[334 0	60 48	22]		
[13 162	106 114	48]		
[3 0	506 287 1	33]		
[4 1	8 1647 6	02]		
[8 2	9 162 37	21]]		

Fig.12 Train Data model

4. Test Analysis:

In this I analyzed how accurately this system recommend hotel to user based on their reviews. The proposed system analyzed the various performance analysis metrics such as Precision, Recall and Accuracy.

Precision = True Positive\True Positive + False Positive

Recall = True Positive\True Positive + False Negative

Accuracy = No. of Reviews correctly classified\Total no. of Reviews

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
negative	0.92	0.08	0.15	685
neutral	0.91	0.12	0.21	180
positive	0.92	1.00	0.96	9135
accuracy			0.92	10000
macro avg	0.92	0.40	0.44	10000
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.89	10000

Out[68]:

	Predicted positive	Predicted negative	Predicted neutral
Actual positive	54	1	630
Actual Negavtive	1	21	158
Actual neutral	4	1	9130

Fig.13 Final Result

6. Tools

To building this hotel recommendation engine I used various tools. I used Asp.net for my web application.

















7. Timeline

This is the timeline of our project. This is the most important section for any project. Before starting actual coding and designing developer have to make timeline for the project and how they will complete that project.

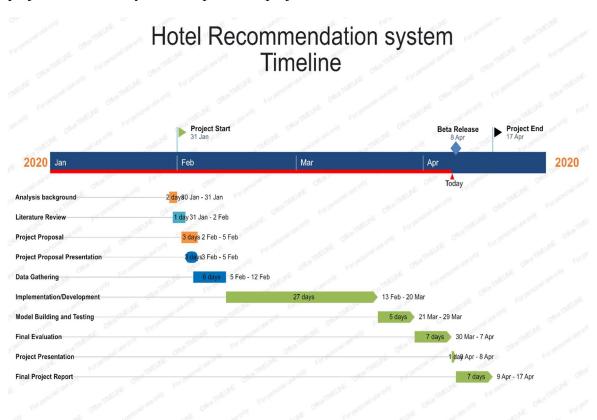


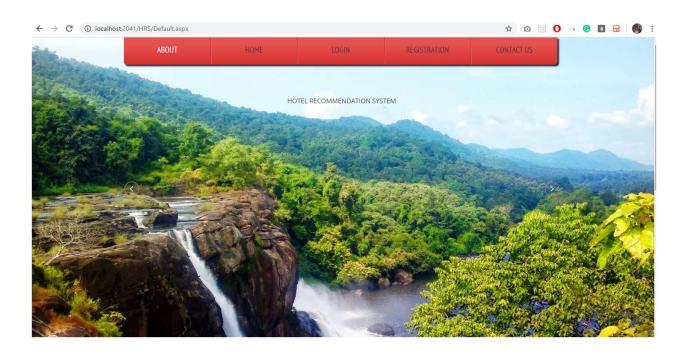
Fig.7. Gantt chart

8. Conclusion

Our system suggesting hotel based on textual rating and simple star/numeric ratings. I have collected hotel reviews dataset and get different feature to build system model using ML algorithm and feature matrix. For this, used NLP library which converted user language reviews to machine language. Finally, to recommend hotel actual recommendations machine learning algorithm used, get user preferences for different input criteria and provides different recommendations.

9. Screenshots of Hotel Recommendation system web app

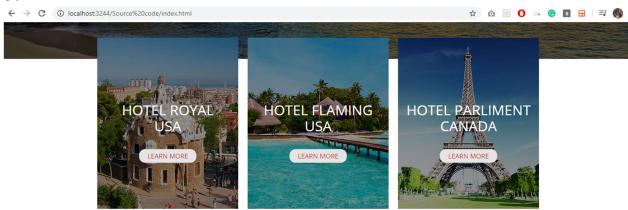
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			Email									
			Password									
			FORGOT PASSWORD									
			REGISTER NOW									
			LOG IN RESET									





WELCOME





4.



CUSTOMER'S FEEDBACK



Hotel Recommendation system is a very useful website for any traveler.

PRIYANKA SHAH

OTEL RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM (C) 2020 | PRIVACY POLICY | WEBSITE TEMPLATE DESIGNED BY TEMPLATEMONSTER.COM



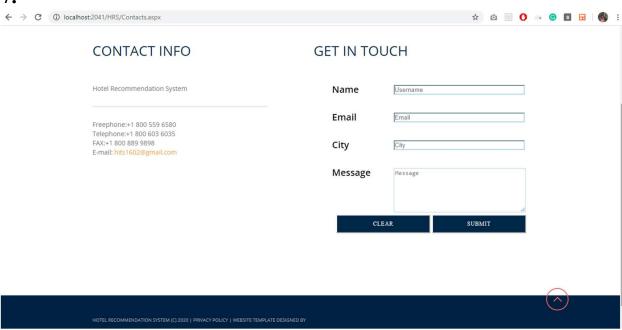
5.

	ABOUT	НОМЕ	LOGIN	REGISTRATION	.CONTACT US						
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6.

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