North East University Bangladesh

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



Sentiment Analysis on Product Reviews Collected by Web Scraping from E-Commerce Websites

By

Md. Jahidul Islam

Reg. No: 200103020029

B.Sc. (Engg.) in CSE

4th year 2nd semester

Md. Ashrafuzzaman Sunny

Reg. No: 200203020002

B.Sc. (Engg.) in CSE

4th year 2nd semester

Supervised By

Razorshi Prozzwal Talukder

Lecturer

Dept. of CSE

North East University Bangladesh

Submission: 29th November 2023

Sentiment Analysis on Product Reviews Collected by Web Scraping from E-Commerce Websites



A Project submitted to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, North East University Bangladesh, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

By

Md. Jahidul Islam

Reg. No: 200103020029

B.Sc. (Engg.) in CSE

4th year 2nd semester

Md. Ashrafuzzaman Sunny

Reg. No: 200203020002

B.Sc. (Engg.) in CSE

 4^{th} year 2^{nd} semester

Supervised By

Razorshi Prozzwal Talukder

Lecturer

Dept. of CSE

North East University Bangladesh

Submission: 29th November 2023

Recommendation Letter from Project Supervisor

These Students, *Md. Jahidul Islam and Md. Ashrafuzzaman Sunny*, whose project entitled "Sentiment Analysis on Product Reviews Collected by Web Scraping from E-Commerce Websites", is under my supervision and agrees to submit for examination.

Signature of the Supervisor:

Razorshi Prozzwal Talukder

Lecturer

Dept. of CSE

North East University Bangladesh

Qualification Form of B.Sc. (Engg.) Degree

Student Name: Md. Jahidul Islam, and Md. Ashrafuzzaman Sunny.

Project Title: Sentiment Analysis on Product Reviews Collected by Web Scraping from E-Commerce Websites.

This is to certify that the thesis was submitted by the student named above in November 2023. It is qualified and approved by the following persons and committees.

Abstract

In the era of digital commerce, understanding customer sentiments toward products is crucial for both consumers and businesses. In the dynamic landscape of e-commerce, customer opinions and sentiments play a pivotal role in shaping purchasing decisions. Understanding the sentiment behind product reviews is valuable for consumers seeking informed choices and essential for businesses aiming to enhance their offerings and customer satisfaction. This project involves employing advanced data analysis techniques to extract meaningful insights from the plethora of product reviews on various e-commerce platforms. The purpose of this project is to develop a robust sentiment analysis model that can automatically classify product reviews into positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. For collecting the dataset; firstly, we gathered product reviews from e-commerce websites using NLP techniques and stored them in a database. Secondly, we perform sentiment analysis based on the dataset.

Keywords: Positive, Neutral, Negative, NLTK, BeautifulSoup, Scrapy, Confusion Matrix, Preprocess.

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Table of Co	ontentsii
List of Figu	iresiii
Introduction	n 1
1.1 C	hallenges
Dataset of I	Product Reviews
Dataset Pre	-Processing5
Methodolog	gy7
4.1 O	our Contribution
4.1.1	Code of Product reviews and rating scores
4.1.2	VADER Model
4.1.3	RoBERTa Model
Results and	Discussion
Lacking and	d Limitation
Conclusion	
References	20

List of Figures

Figure 1: ps5 reviews.	9
Figure 2: Lawn washer reviews	10
Figure 3: ps5 rating	11
Figure 4: lawn rating	11
Figure 5: Dataset during pre-processing	12
Figure 6: Final Dataset	12
Figure 7: Text after tokenization	13
Figure 8: Web scraping reviews and rating scores.	14
Figure 9: VADER results	15
Figure 10: Architecture of RoBERTa Model	16
Figure 11: After applying RoBERTa model	16
Figure 12: Results of ps5 reviews	17
Figure 13: Results of lawn washer reviews	18

Introduction

For this project, we picked out two products from Amazon.com to perform sentiment analysis on – a PlayStation 5 and a Lawn Washing product. The PlayStation 5 has very good reviews (mostly 4 and 5 stars out of 5) while the Lawn Washer has mostly negative and neutral reviews (2 or 3 stars).

Firstly, we have used Web Scraping techniques, using the Python library BeautifulSoup, to parse the Amazon web pages of the required products, go to the reviews section, and automatically extract the reviews onto an Excel file. Similarly, the 'Rating Scores' out of 5, were also extracted onto another Excel file.

Next, we cleaned and pre-processed the data, and then performed sentiment analysis on it using two models – VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary for Sentiment Reasoning) and RoBERTa. These models are discussed in detail in the Methodology section.

Finally, we presented some results comparing the two models and showed that the RoBERTa model performed very well in identifying that the Playstation reviews were mostly positive and that the Lawn Washer reviews were mostly neutral and negative.

1.1 Challenges

Some of the Challenges we have faced doing this project are:

- i) We could not perform Web Scraping on Amazon.com directly, as is usually done using the 'requests' module. This is because Amazon has recently disallowed web scraping, and it is now against the Terms of Services to do so. Therefore, we had to first save the pages locally onto our computers, and then scrape the saved webpages.
- ii) It proved difficult to extract the 'reviews' and 'ratings' together, and we are working on fixing this issue to make the extraction more efficient. For the moment, we have extracted them separately.

Dataset of Product Reviews

Our dataset consists of two columns, the 'Reviews' section, and the 'Stars' section. The reviews column contains the description of the reviews of the selected product. The 'Stars' column contains the ratings score out of 5 stars.

We have chosen two products for our dataset, a **PlayStation 5** and a **Lawn Washing Product**. We have extracted 50 reviews from each product and their rating scores, and stored them in two Excel spreadsheets, shown below:

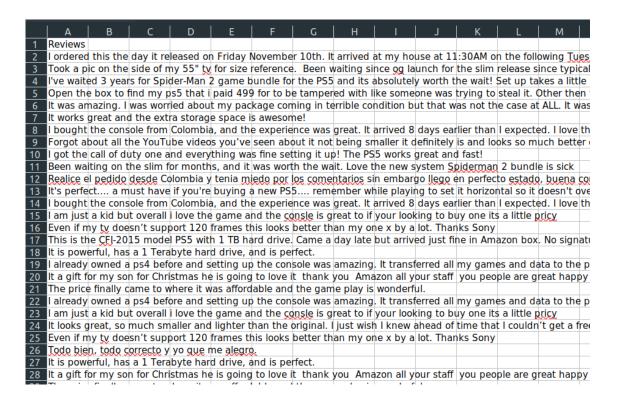


Fig 1: ps5 reviews

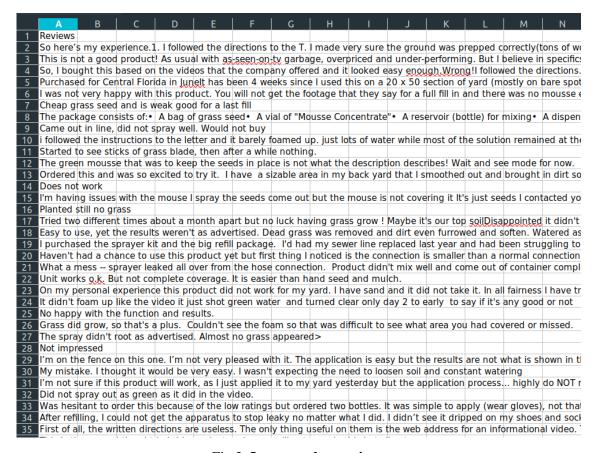


Fig 2: Lawn washer reviews

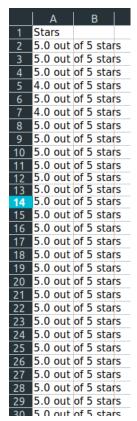


Fig 3: ps5 rating

		5	
	Α	В	
1	Stars		
3	3.0 out		S
3	2.0 out	of 5 star	S
4 5 6 7	2.0 out	of 5 star	S
5	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
6	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
7	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
8	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
9	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
10	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
11	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
12	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
13	2.0 out	of 5 star	S
14	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
15	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
16	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
17	3.0 out	of 5 star	S
18	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
19	2.0 out	of 5 star	s
20	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
21	2.0 out	of 5 star	s
22	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
23	2.0 out	of 5 star	s
24		of 5 star	s
25		of 5 star	s
26	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
27	3.0 out	of 5 star	s
28		of 5 star	S
29		of 5 star	S

Fig 4: lawn ratings

Dataset Pre - Processing

At first, the 'Reviews' and 'Stars' columns for each product were merged into one Pandas data frame, to make the dataset cleaner and easier to analyze. Also, an "ID" column is added to the start of the data frame, to identify each review easily. The result is shown below:

	ID	Reviews	Stars
0	1	I ordered this the day it released on Friday N	5.0 out of 5 stars
1	2	Took a pic on the side of my 55" tv for size r	5.0 out of 5 stars
2	3	I've waited 3 years for Spider-Man 2 game bund	5.0 out of 5 stars
3	4	Open the box to find my ps5 that i paid 499 fo	4.0 out of 5 stars
4	5	It was amazing. I was worried about my package	5.0 out of 5 stars
_			

Fig 5: Dataset during pre-processing

Finally, the 'Stars' section was converted to number format, to make sentiment analysis easier.

	ID	Reviews	Stars
0	1	I ordered this the day it released on Friday N	5.0
1	2	Took a pic on the side of my 55" tv for size r	5.0
2	3	I've waited 3 years for Spider-Man 2 game bund	5.0
3	4	Open the box to find my ps5 that i paid 499 fo	4.0
4	5	It was amazing. I was worried about my package	5.0

Fig 6: Final dataset

Finally, **tokenization** was done for the RoBERTa model, using the AutoTokenizer class in the Transformers library, which splits each sentence into its constituting words and maps each word to an integer value.

Below is shown an example of a review text after tokenization.

Fig 7: Text after tokenization

Chapter 4

Methodology

We have studied Scrapy, BeautifulSoup, NLTK, VADER model, RoBERTa, and transformer model in various online resources. From these resources, we will create a dataset that best fits our model and allows us to perform sentiment analysis over 1-1.5 months.

4.1 Our contributions

Our project contributions are as follows:

- i) Code of Product reviews and rating score.
- ii) VADER Model.
- iii) RoBERTa model.

4.1.1. Code of Product reviews and rating scores

This has been discussed in the Dataset section. The following is the code applied for Web Scraping

```
# Read HTML file
file path = 'amazonS_lawn.html'
with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    html_content = file.read()

# Parse HTML with BeautifulSoup
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_content, 'html.parser')

# Find all divs with class="a-row"
divs_a_row = soup.find_all('div', class_='a-row')

# Create Excel workbook and sheet
wb = openpyxl.Workbook()
sheet = wb.active

# Add headers to the Excel sheet
sheet.append(['Stars'])

# Loop through each div with class="a-row" and extract the required information
for div in divs_a_row:
    review_title = div.find('a', class_='a-size-base a-link-normal review-title a-color-base review-title

# Check if review title is found
if review_title:
    review_star_rating = review_title.find_next('i', attrs={'data-hook': 'review-star-rating'})

# Check if review star rating is found
if review_star_rating:
    stars_span = review_star_rating.find('span', class_='a-icon-alt')

# Check if span with class='a-icon-alt' is found
if stars_span:
    stars_span = review_star_rating.find('span', class_='a-icon-alt')

# Check if span with class='a-icon-alt' is found
if stars_span:
    stars_span = review_star_rating.find('span', class_='a-icon-alt')

# Check if span with class='a-icon-alt' is found
if stars_span:
    stars_span = review_star_rating.find('span', class_='a-icon-alt')

# Check if span with class='a-icon-alt' is found
if stars_span:
    stars_span.text

# Append the stars value to the Excel sheet
sheet.append([stars])

# Save the Excel file
excel_file_name)
```

Fig 8: Web scraping reviews and rating scores.

4.1.2 VADER Model

VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary for Sentiment Reasoning) is a model used for text sentiment analysis that is sensitive to both polarity (positive, negative, and neutral) and intensity (strength) of emotion. It is available in the NLTK package and can be applied directly to unlabeled text data.

VADER sentimental analysis relies on a dictionary that maps lexical features to emotion intensities known as sentiment scores. The sentiment score of a text can be obtained by summing up the intensity of each word in the text.

After applying VADER to our product review data, the result looks like the following

```
{1: {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.801, 'pos': 0.199, 'compound': 0.9853}, 2: {'neg': 0.027, 'neu': 0.849, 'pos': 0.124, 'compound': 0.837}, 3: {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.894, 'pos': 0.106, 'compound': 0.8266}, 4: {'neg': 0.09, 'neu': 0.758, 'pos': 0.152, 'compound': 0.296}, 5: {'neg': 0.084, 'neu': 0.573, 'pos': 0.343, 'compound': 0.9236},
```

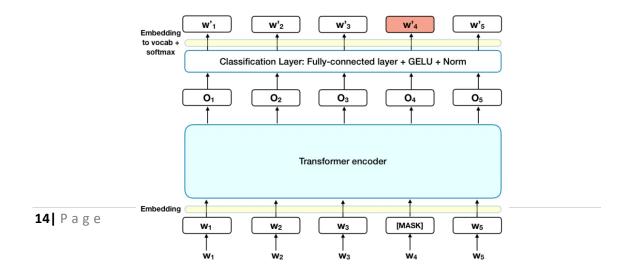
Fig 9: VADER results.

For each review, there is a negative, neutral, positive score, between 0 and 1. Finally, there is also a compound score which is between -1(for negative) to 1(for positive).

4.1.3 RoBERTa Model

Roberta (Robustly optimized Bert approach) is a transformer-based model similar to Bert (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) but with some modifications in its architecture and training strategy. It has been shown to achieve state-of-the-art results on various natural language processing (NLP) tasks, including sentiment analysis. Using Roberta for sentiment analysis often leads to state-of-the-art results due to its ability to capture intricate contextual information in the text. The model's deep understanding of language allows it to discern subtle nuances and context-dependent sentiments, making it well-suited for sentiment analysis tasks across various domains and languages.

Here is the main architecture of RobERTa model:



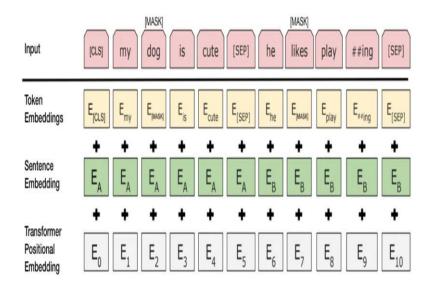


Fig 10: Architecture of RoBERTa Model

After applying RoBERTa to our Product Reviews dataset, it looks like the following:

```
{1: {'vader_neg': 0.0,
  'vader neu': 0.801,
  'vader pos': 0.199,
  'vader compound': 0.9853,
  'r neg': 0.0073414254,
  'r neu': 0.053010404,
  'r pos': 0.9396482},
2: {'vader neg': 0.027,
  'vader neu': 0.849,
  'vader pos': 0.124,
  'vader compound': 0.837,
  'r neg': 0.0046368847,
  'r neu': 0.023539243,
  'r pos': 0.9718239},
3: {'vader neg': 0.0,
  'vader neu': 0.894,
  'vader pos': 0.106,
  'vader compound': 0.8266,
  'r neg': 0.006855508,
  'r neu': 0.04677482,
  'r pos': 0.94636965},
```

Fig 11: After applying the RoBERTa model

The 'r_neg', 'r_neu', and 'r_pos' values show the results after RoBERTa. Similar to VADER, it calculates positive, negative, and neutral scores, but at a much **higher accuracy.**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results so far:

We gathered two product reviews from amazon.com websites one is ps5 and the other is a lawn washer. Then we measure sentiment analysis on the entire dataset.

Below shown results about ps5 reviews and lawn washer reviews

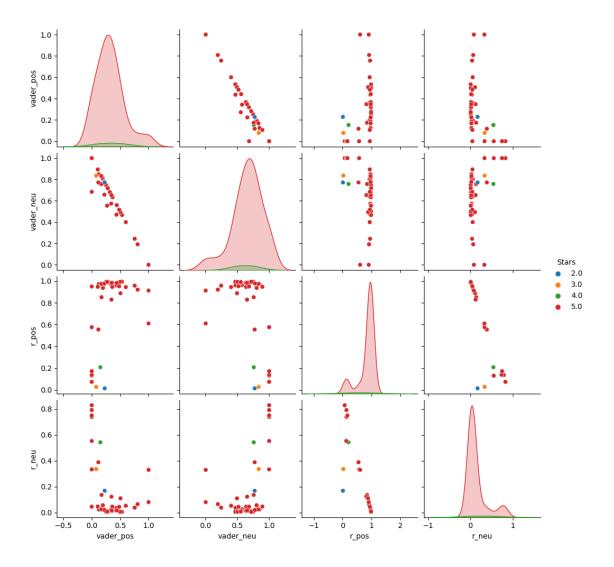


Fig 12: Results of ps5 Reviews.

The above graph is for the PS5 reviews, which were mostly positive. As we can see, VADER puts most of the scores in the 'Neutral' section (around 0.5) while RoBERTA can put the scores mostly in the positive section, concentrated around 1.

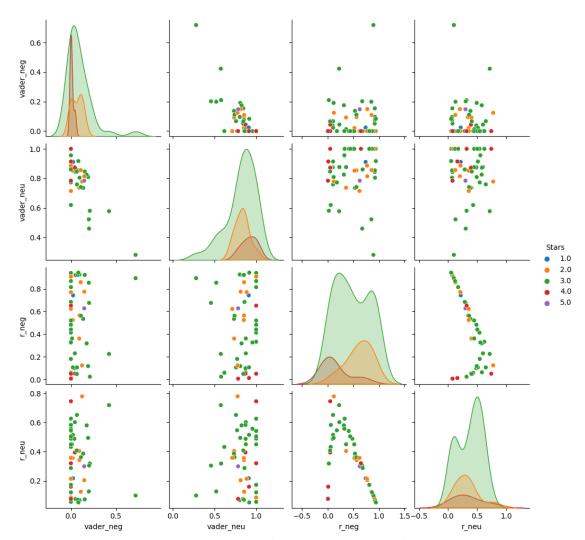


Fig 13: Results of Lawn Washer reviews.

The above graph is for the Lawn Washer reviews, which were mostly negative. Both these models perform similarly here, putting the scores concentrated around the neutral area (around 0.5).

Overall, both models were able to distinguish that PS5 had positive/neutral reviews, while Lawn Washer had negative/neutral reviews. RoBERTa was better at identifying the positive bias of the PS5 reviews than VADER.

Lacking and Limitation

Lacking:

- i) Several products reviewed. Analyzing reviews of more products will give a better indicator
- of how the models are performing.
- ii) The VADER model lacks in considering the context of the whole sentence, only taking the value of
- each word without considering the rest of the sentence.
- Iii) Token limitations. BERT has a token limit of 512 tokens, so longer passages will need to be split or
- truncated, losing important context.

Limitations:

- i) Unable to scrape Amazon webpages. Amazon has disabled the scraping of their web pages; therefore, the pages have to be saved locally to the computer first.
- ii) Due to this limitation, scaling the project to scrape thousands of product reviews will be cumbersome.

CONCLUSION

Our project consisted of two parts – web scraping reviews of two products from Amazon.com, and performing sentiment analysis on the reviews, using VADER and RoBERTa. The results showed both models performing well at identifying the overall sentiment of both products.

References

- [1] Google Colab
- [2] https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/model_doc/roberta
- [3] Visual Studio Code
- [4] https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-sentiment-analysis-using-vader/
- [5] https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/implementing-web-scraping-python-beautiful-soup/