Building a text analytics model to automatically classify customer inquiries on Twitter

Improving Southwest Airlines Customer Service

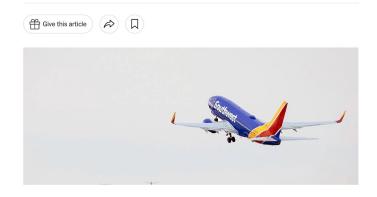
Problem Statement

The New York Times

- Southwest Airline received large volume of customer inquiries due to their system breakdown in Dec 2022
- Not responded to customers' inquiries effectively resulted in poor customer experience and loss of business and trust

Southwest Says Holiday Meltdown Will Cost It More Than \$1 Billion

The airline, which canceled 16,700 flights before and after Christmas, said it lost \$220 million in the last three months of the year.



Business Goal Analysis



Customer's inquiry



Social Media Team





Customer's inquiry

Respond Needed

- Flight Changes & Cancellation
- Rapid Rewards Help
- Refund Request & Status
 Help
- etc...

No Response Needed

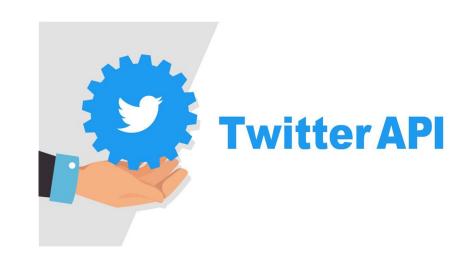
Response Needed

- Flight Changes & Cancellation
- Rapid Rewards Help
- Refund Request & Status Help
- etc...

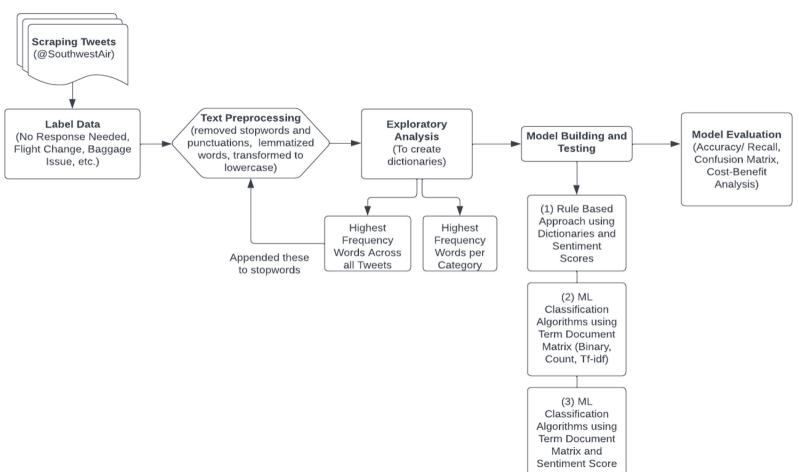
No Response Needed

Data Description

- Approx. 3000 tweets collected by scraping Twitter using the Twitter API with a @SouthwestAir 'tag'
- Jan 2023 Feb 2023
- Stored in a CSV file
- Comprised of tweets pertaining to
 - O Customer inquiries
 - O Positive and negative reviews



System Design



System Implementation: Extraction to Preprocessing

/Data Extraction: Python
Web Scraping to Extract Tweets from Twitter API

/Annotation: Excel

Manually Categorize Tweets into 8 Classes

- Flight Changes & Cancellation
- Baggage Help

Rapid Rewards Help

- Seats HelpCovid 19
- Refund Request & Status HelpOthers help needed
 - No Response Needed

/Text Pre-Processing: Python

Exploratory Analysis /Top 30 Frequent Words

- Stopwords Elimination
- Special Character Elimination
- Frequent Words Elimination
- Tokenization
- Lemmatization

Exploratory Analysis

/Top 30 Frequent Nouns

- Stopwords Elimination
- Special Character Elimination
- Frequent Words Elimination
- Tokenization

Sentiment Analysis

- Special Character Elimination
- Adding "?" Back to Text
- Tokenization

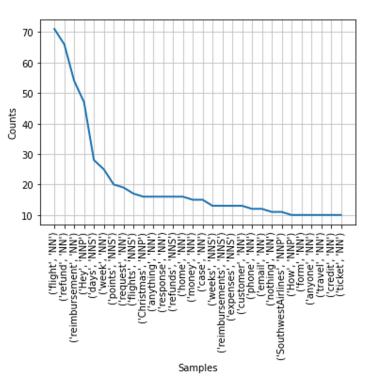
System Implementation: Exploratory Analysis and Dictionary Building

/Exploratory Data Analysis: Python





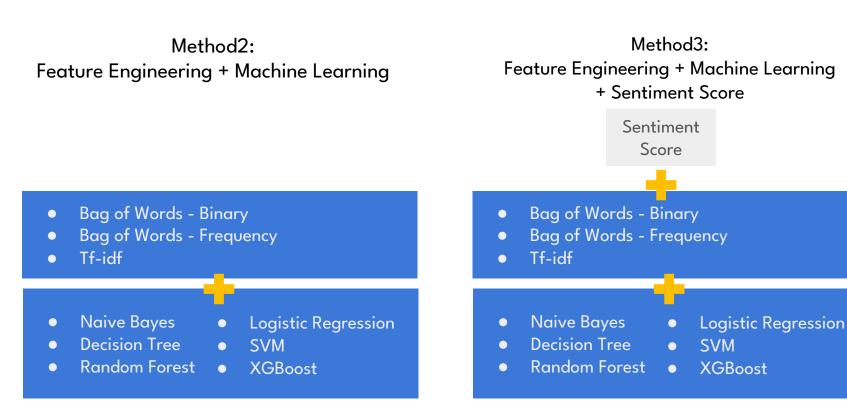




System Implementation: Method 1 (Rule-Based Approach)

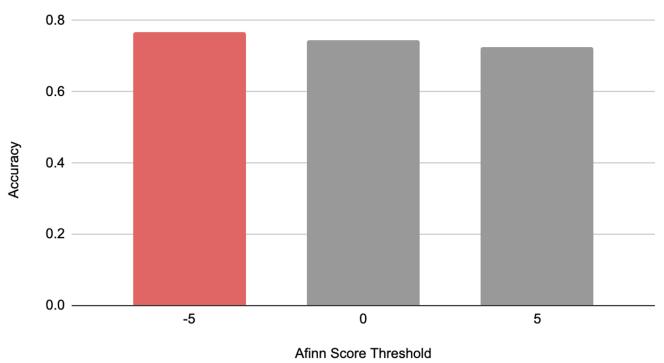
{"luggage", "bag", "baggage", {"find", "lost", "lose", "missing", "suitcase", "bags"} "damaged", "tracking"} Baggage Help = luggage related AND baggage issues Response Needed Score < -5 **Dictionary Approach** Rule Based Sentiment Analysis + No Response Needed Afinn Binary Classification with Dictionary No Response Needed Score > = -5

System Implementation: Methods 2 (Term Document Matrix) and Method 3 (Term Document Matrix + Sentiment Score)



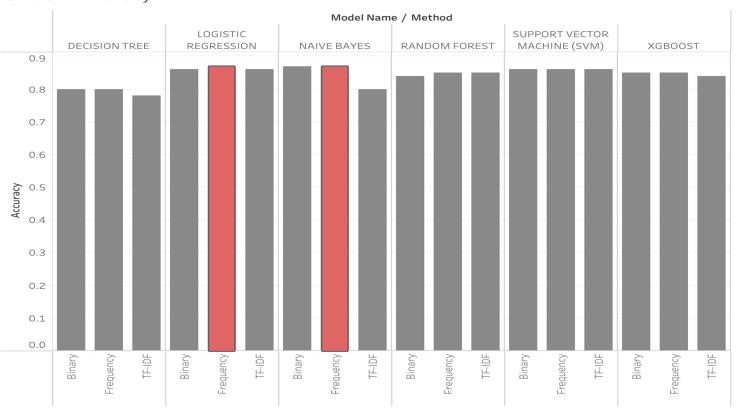
Method 1 (Sentiment Analysis with Dictionary Approach):

(Binary) Accuracy vs. Afinn Score Threshold



Methods 2 (Term Document Matrix):

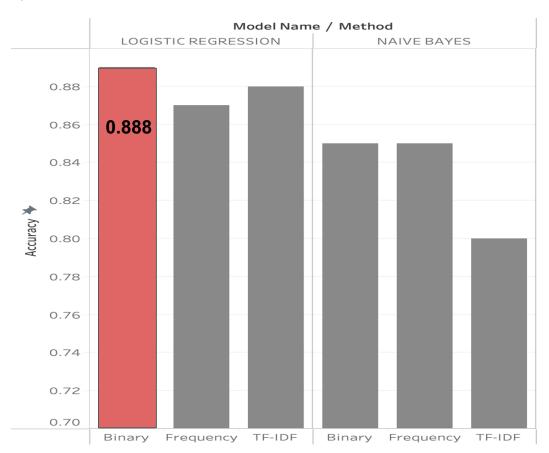
Overall Accuracy



0.866

0.871

Methods 3 (Method 2 + Sentiment Score):



Conclusion & Findings:

- Our logistic regression model with term document matrix and sentiment score features outperformed the other two methods
- Relying solely on keywords is not sufficient for accurately classifying customer inquiries.
- Customizing the text pre-processing steps based on the chosen text analytics approach is important for text analytics project
- The urgency of ticket inquiries can be changed over time, which adds another layer of complexity to the classification task

	Accuracy
Method1	0.767
Method2	0.871
Method3	0.888

Future Direction:

- Expanding the model to include multiple classes that represent specific inquiry topics
- Incorporating more advanced natural language processing (NLP) techniques such as transformer-based models (e.g. BERT)
- Exploring the use of ensemble methods to combine the predictions from multiple models
- Using multiple evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score, in addition to accuracy