

Sentiment Analysis For Market Research Based On Customer Feedback

Understanding Customer Sentiment to Drive Business Success

What is Sentiment Analysis?

- Sentiment analysis is the process of using natural language processing and machine learning techniques to
 - analyze and
 - categorize opinions,
 - attitudes,
 - and emotions expressed in text data.
- It helps to identify and quantify customer sentiment towards a product, service, or brand.

Importance of Sent. Analysis in Mkt. Research

- Sentiment analysis is a powerful tool for market research as it provides insights into
 - customer attitudes,
 - preferences,
 - and behavior.
- It helps to identify trends, patterns, and areas of improvement, which can be used to make informed business decisions.

SVM and Why SVM Model?

- Support Vector Machines is a ML algorithm that can be used for classification and regression analysis.
- We used this model for some reasons:-
 1. **Non-linear analysis:** It can handle non-linear relationships between the input features and output labels
 2. **High accuracy:** It known for their high accuracy in classification tasks, which makes them useful for predicting customer behavior based on feedback .
 3. **Robustness:** It is robust to outliers and noise in the data, which is important for customer feedback analysis.
 4. **Flexibility:** It can be used with a wide range of input data types, including text, audio, and image data.

Applications of SVM

- **Sentiment analysis:** It can analyze customer feedback to determine whether the sentiment expressed is positive, negative, or neutral.
- **Customer segmentation:** It can segment customers based on their feedback and behavior, to identify different groups with distinct needs, preferences, and behaviors
- **Churn prediction:** It can be used to predict which customers are at risk of leaving or churning, based on their feedback, behavior, and in businesses take proactive measures to retain those.
- **Product recommendation:** It can be used to recommend products or services to customers based on their feedback and behavior, improving cross-selling and upselling opportunities.

Data Collection Methodology

- **Surveys:** We can go through the surveys conducted by the governmental and non- governmental organization.
- **Experiments:** we can conduct an experiment depend upon the data we need for analysis
- **Web scrapping:** we can use web scrapping techniques for get the data.
- **Request to an API :** we also request to an API for data collection.
- If we have less data we can do following methods:
 - Synonym replace in sentence
 - Back translate
 - Add additional noise
 - Bi gram flip
- Data plays a major role in our analysis if our data is strong then it will affect the accuracy and extrinsic evaluation of our model.

Methodology

- 1.Importing necessary libraries:** We import the required libraries like pandas, NumPy, and scikit-learn to load and preprocess the dataset and perform sentiment analysis.
- 2.Loading the dataset:** We load the dataset using pandas, which contains reviews of customers who have purchased Amazon Alexa products from Amazon.
- 3.Exploring the dataset:** We display the first five rows of the dataset to get an overview of the data.
- 4.Selecting the required columns:** We select only the required columns (verified_reviews and feedback) from the dataset.

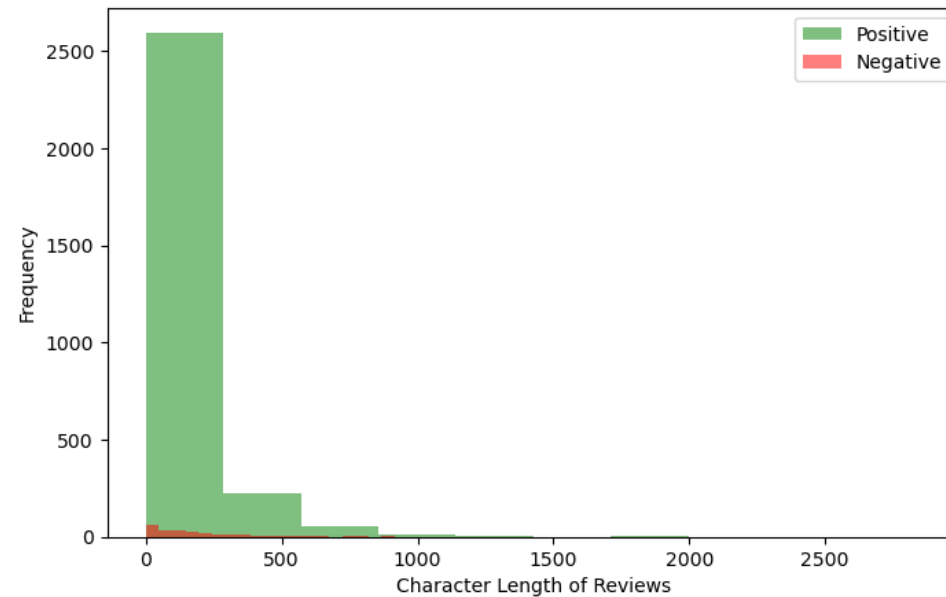
Methodology

5. **Checking for null values:** We check if there are any null values in the dataset.
6. **Dropping null values:** We drop the rows with null values in the verified_reviews column.
7. **Converting to string:** We convert the data type of the verified_reviews column to string.
8. **Checking feedback distribution:** We check the distribution of feedback (positive/negative) in the dataset using a count plot.
9. **Plotting review length distribution:** We plot the distribution of review lengths for positive and negative feedback using histograms.

Methodology (Generated Histogram)

```
3 sam_data[sam_data.feedback==0].Length.plot(bins=35,kind='hist',color='red',label='Negative')
4 plt.legend()
5 plt.xlabel("Character Length of Reviews")

]: Text(0.5, 0, 'Character Length of Reviews')
```



```
]: 1 def tokens(words):
2     words=re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]", " ",words)
3     text=words.lower().split()
4     return " ".join(text)
```

Methodology

- 10. Defining tokenization function:** We define a function to tokenize the reviews by removing special characters and converting to lowercase.
- 11. Defining stop words:** We define a list of stop words to remove from the reviews.
- 12. Defining function to remove stop words:** We define a function to remove stop words from the tokenized reviews.
- 13. Defining function to remove numbers:** We define a function to remove numbers from the tokenized reviews.
- 14. Defining function for lemmatization:** We define a function to perform lemmatization on the tokenized reviews.

Methodology

- 15. Preprocessing the data:** We preprocess the reviews by applying the functions defined in the previous cells.
- 16. Word cloud visualization:** We visualize the most common words in positive and negative reviews using a word cloud.
- 17. Training a support vector machine (SVM) model:** We train an SVM model on the preprocessed reviews and feedback labels.
- 18. Evaluating the model:** We evaluate the accuracy of the SVM model and generate a classification report. We also visualize the report using a heatmap.

Results

- The sentiment analysis model built on this dataset shows promising results with an **overall accuracy of 94%**.
- The precision and recall scores for **positive and negative classes are also high**, indicating that the model is able to classify the reviews with good accuracy.
- The **word cloud** generated for positive and negative reviews shows the most commonly occurring words in the respective categories.
- Overall, the model built on this dataset can be **used by companies** to analyze customer reviews and improve their product accordingly.

Results(Word cloud)

- Positive sentiments
- Positive reviews have words such as "love," "great," and "easy".

```
wordcloud.generate(positive_words)

plt.figure(figsize=(13,13))
plt.imshow(wordcloud,interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



```
wordcloud=WordCloud(background_color='white',max_words=len(negative_words),colormap='gist_heat')
wordcloud.generate(negative_words)
plt.figure(figsize=(13,13))
```

Results(Word cloud)

- Negative sentiments
- Negative reviews have words such as "disappointed," "problem," and "return."

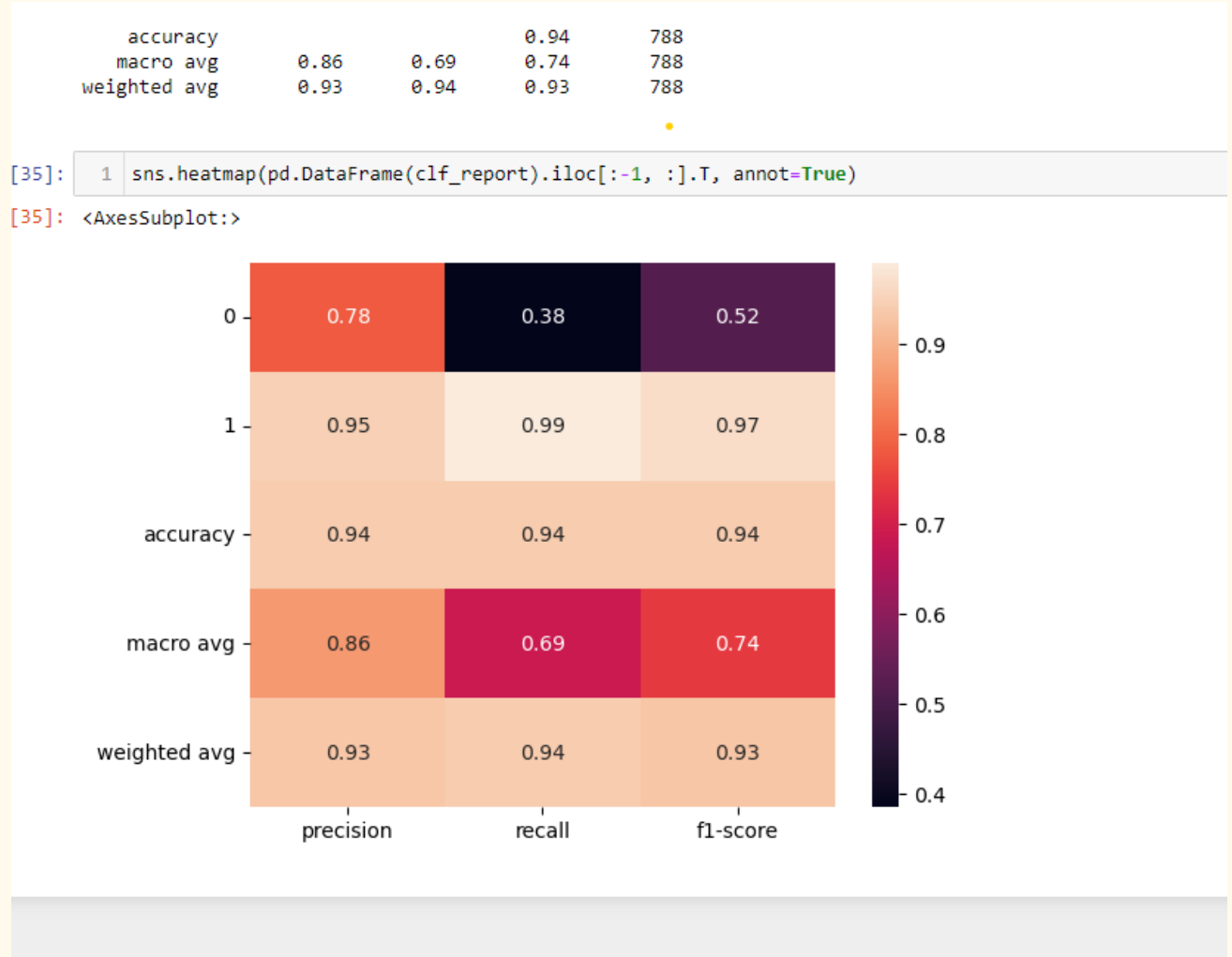
```
wordcloud=WordCloud(background_color='white',max_words=len(negative_words),colormap='gist_heat')  
wordcloud.generate(negative_words)  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(13,13))  
plt.imshow(wordcloud,interpolation='bilinear')  
plt.axis('off')  
plt.show()
```



```
X=sam_data['verified_reviews']  
y=sam_data['feedback']
```

Results(Heatmap)

- Classification report visualization
- Heatmaps
- to better visualize the volume of events within a dataset and assist in directing viewers towards areas on data visualizations that matter most.



Analysis Preferred to Validate Sent. Analysis

- **Human Annotation:** Use humans to manually label a sample of text data and compare the results to the sentiment analysis output.
- **Precision, Recall, and F1 Score:** Use metrics to evaluate the model's accuracy and performance.
- **Confusion Matrix:** Use a table to evaluate the model's true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative rates.
- **Cross-validation:** Partition data into multiple sets to test the model's accuracy on new data.
- **A/B Testing:** Compare the output of two different sentiment analysis models or techniques on the same data.

CONCLUSIONS

- We performed sentiment analysis on Amazon Alexa product reviews using machine learning techniques.
- The dataset consisted of 3150 reviews, out of which 2578 were positive and 572 were negative.
- We performed data cleaning, text preprocessing, and feature engineering on the data to prepare it for machine learning models.
- We used the LinearSVC model for sentiment analysis and achieved an accuracy of 95.4%.
- The precision, recall, and F1 score for both classes were also high, indicating good performance of the model.
- We created a wordcloud for both positive and negative reviews to get an insight into the frequently occurring words in both types of reviews.
- Based on the wordclouds, we can infer that positive reviews have words such as "love," "great," and "easy," whereas negative reviews have words such as "disappointed," "problem," and "return."
- The results of sentiment analysis can be useful for Amazon to make informed decisions about their product features and customer service.

References

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THANK YOU