**Do experimented beer drinkers tend to give harsher reviews?**

It is likely that a person that has already given a lot of beer reviews has potentially already tasted a lot of different beers. Therefore, this kind of person has more sensorial memory resource to compare a new beer with their previous experiences with other beers. It could be interesting to investigate whether these “experimented “users tend to give harsher reviews as their number of given reviews increases. Inversely, a person that has never given any review yet has potentially less experiences with beers, and therefore, could have given a better review to a beer if he had tasted it earlier than after having tasted other beers. This information could for instance, helps to compute a more representative rating average since if these hypotheses appear to be true, one should give less importance to a bad review given by an experimented user or to a good review given by a less experimented user. In order to investigate on these behaviours, one should first define a “harshness” score, which could be done by using both ratings and NLP on the plain text available in the reviews. Then one could do an analysis to see if there is a clear evolution trend of the “harshness” score as the number of reviews given by the user increases. To do so, one should track and order by date the reviews per user.

**A visualization tool to inspect brewery statistics over the world and the time.**

Building an interactive and dynamic visualization tool to see the geographical propagation of the reviews over the time. This tool could be in the form of a globe where the user could select a brewery to inspect. Then the user would be able to see clusters of reviews on the map and their growth over time. This tool could give insights to the user about the international influence of each brewery and their shipping strategies. The colours of the growing clusters could indicate the user about the average rate given to the beers from the selected brewery, computed until the selected date and over each cluster. With this tool one should be able to easily see if beers from a certain brewery are preferred by people living in certain locations. This tool could open to add many other features and statistics.

**Modeling change in taste versus level of expertise.**

It is known that the palate develops over time and that, for example, children bear less bitterness than adults. It is likely that this kind of phenomenon occurs also between adults with different backgrounds and experiences with beer tasting. One could investigate this potential phenomenon by comparing reviews on the same beer given by both experimented and novice reviewers. One could model how the taste of user change as its expertises increase based on the given reviews. This model could help to better suggest beers to user with different level of expertise.