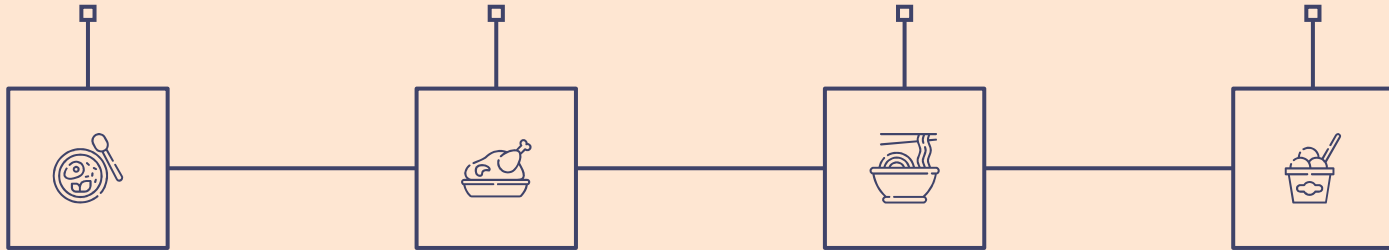


DS 4002 - 2/12/2026

# Predicting Restaurant Review Sentiment From Text

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Members: Anuti Shah, Ben Shults



**Motivation &  
Question**

**Data &  
Methods**

**Modeling**

**Results &  
Implications**

# Motivation & Research Question

## Why predict sentiment from review text?

- Online reviews influence consumer and business decisions
- Star ratings are easy, but **text explains why**
- Automating sentiment analysis allows businesses to analyze thousands of reviews efficiently

**Can the language used in restaurant reviews reliably predict whether a customer rated their dining experience positively or negatively?**



# Hypothesis & Modeling Approach

The sentiment analysis model will predict with at least 70% accuracy:

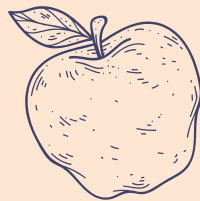
★-★★★: Negative review

★★★★: Neutral review

★★★★★-★★★★★★★: Positive review

## Model:

- Supervised text classification
- Star ratings mapped to sentiment labels
- Baseline NLP models trained on text features



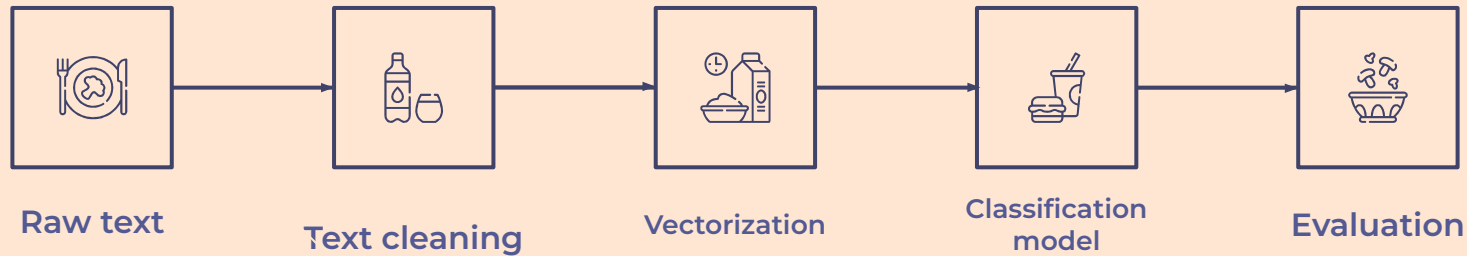
# Data Overview

- Restaurant reviews with written text & star ratings
- Star ratings mapped to sentiment labels
- Reviews without written text removed
- Class distribution skewed toward positive sentiment

	Restaurant	Review	Rating
0	Beyond Flavours	The ambience was good, food was quite good . h...	5.0
1	Beyond Flavours	Ambience is too good for a pleasant evening. S...	5.0
2	Beyond Flavours	A must try.. great food great ambience. Thnx f...	5.0
3	Beyond Flavours	Soumen das and Arun was a great guy. Only beca...	5.0
4	Beyond Flavours	Food is good.we ordered Kodi drumsticks and ba...	5.0

Rating_num	Sentiment
5.0	positive
5.0	positive
5.0	positive
5.0	positive
5.0	positive

# Analysis Pipeline



- Logistic Regression
- Naive Bayes
- Train/Test Split

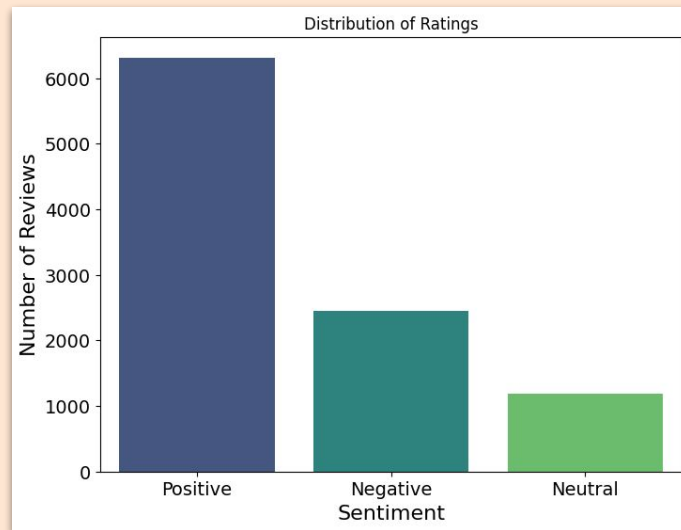
# Tricky Analysis Decision

## Class Imbalance

- Majority of reviews are positive
- Accuracy alone can be misleading
- Reviews without written text removed
- Decision: use class-weighted models

### Impact

- Prevents majority-class dominance
- Improves fairness across sentiment categories



# Bias & Uncertainty

## Potential biases

- Overrepresentation of positive experiences
- Self-selection bias in who leaves reviews

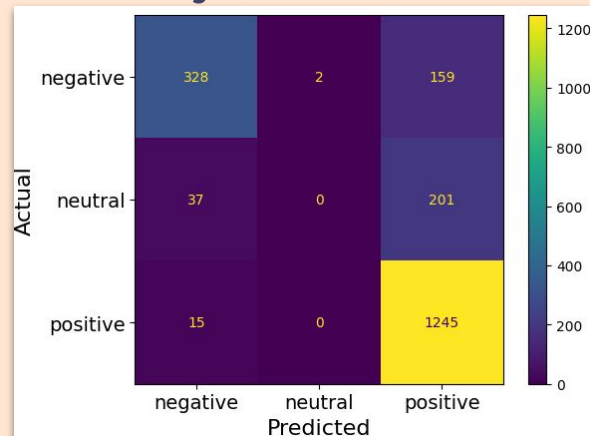
## Sources of uncertainty

- Ambiguous language
- Neutral sentiment hardest to classify

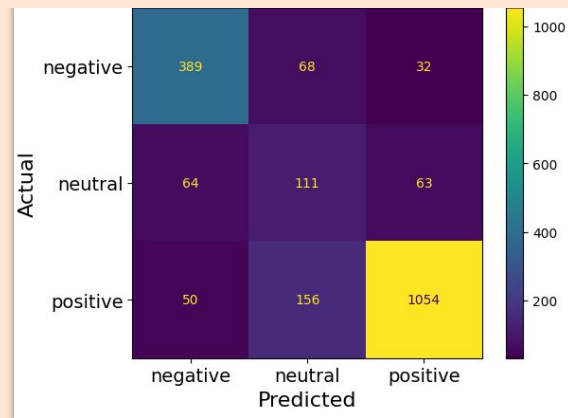
## Validation

- Model comparison
- Weighted evaluation metrics

### Naive Bayes Confusion Matrix



### Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix



# Results & Conclusions



Logistic regression

Best Model



78%

Accuracy

LR classification report				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
negative	0.77	0.80	0.78	489
neutral	0.33	0.47	0.39	238
positive	0.92	0.84	0.88	1260
accuracy			0.78	1987
macro avg	0.67	0.70	0.68	1987
weighted avg	0.81	0.78	0.79	1987

The model achieved 78% accuracy, exceeding our 70% benchmark.  
Therefore, our hypothesis is supported.



# Next Steps



**Incorporate bigrams and trigrams to capture word context**



**Improve neutral sentiment classification**



**Evaluate more advanced models**



# References

[1] “Restaurant Reviews,” [www.kaggle.com](http://www.kaggle.com).  
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/joebeachcapital/restaurant-reviews>

[2] B. Pang and L. Lee, “Opinion mining and sentiment analysis,” *Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval*, vol. 2, no. 1–2, pp. 1–135, 2008, Available:  
<https://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/llee/omsa/omsa.pdf>

Github:  
<https://github.com/benshults22/ds4002-project1-DataDawgs/tree/main>



# Questions?

