Instructions for ACL-2015 Proceedings

Shuwei Zhang shuweiz@usc.edu Maiqi Tang maiqitan@usc.edu Second Author
Affiliation / Address line 1
Affiliation / Address line 2
Affiliation / Address line 3
email@domain

1 Project Domain & Goals

This project's goal is to give old users of Yelp restaurant recommendations based on their previous reviews posted on Yelp.

Our group picked task1-c as our project topic. The non-NLP domain algorithm we use is item-based collaborative filtering in data mining, widely used in the item recommendation system. Meanwhile, we want to enhance the user matching, which is a significant step in item-based collaborative filtering algorithms with several NLP algorithms.

The dataset we used is the dataset of user reviews on Yelp. We want to use several methods to do data cleaning and preprocessing. After that, we use these combined algorithms mentioned before to calculate the user's review's similarity instead of simply using the user's rating to do user matching. For example, if we found several users' reviews are similar, then these users are matched. We would use these users' ratings in the group and use a test dataset to calculate accuracy. Finally, we will evaluate the performance of each method in each step which would lead to the best result. And using the best combination to train our model, giving a better outcome for users.

The problem we solved is the recommendation by user's rating cannot fit users' interests well. For example, if we use ratings to find a restaurant that chicken is juicy and its overall rating is exceptionally high, the system recommends it to the user. However, this user prefers chicken, which is overcooked. And we could not find a matched restaurant by rating or simple categories filter. Then we use the NLP algorithm to analyze reviews' similarity. If the recommendation system could find a restaurant's reviews that are similar to the user's old review, this restaurant can bet-

ter fit the user's interest.

- 2 Related Work
- 3 Data

In order to build a text-based recommendation system, we need to find a dataset that records reviews and rating toward restaurants. Fortunately, Yelp has established a well-organized streamed database ¹ that provides reviews and ratings from customers, and the information about the restaurants those reviews are about. In this database, all the data is stored in JSON format with consistent schema. The data set that we will mainly work on is the review data set, which provides the reviews from users to business; and the business data set, which provides the information of business listed on Yelp. In the reviews data set, we will mainly work with following attributes: business_id, which is unique for each business listed on Yelp; text, which the review left to this restaurant; and stars, which is the rating left by the reviewer. For the business data set, we will use the business id from the reviews data set to match to the reviewed business. Then we can use the information from the business data set to tag and group up business.

The review data set had over 8 million instances, and it is hard to load all the data at once due the limitation of our computation resource. Therefore, we will utilize the business data set and apply some data mining algorithms to split the data set to reduce the size and avoid the biased data set. Afterward, we will shuffle and split the data set into a 4: 1 train and test partition. For the text part, we will first do the data clean to remove the unnecessary characters and do the contractions

¹Yelp Dataset documentation url: https://www.yelp.com/dataset/documentation/main

for the text. Meanwhile, the vocabularies used in the review are not alway correct. Therefore, we will use the spell corrector library in python to correct the spelling and reduce the vocabulary size. Also, another challenge is raised by the length of each review, which varies from 1 word to a long paragraph. Therefore, we will find a threshold to truncate the long review to increase the efficiency of feature extraction.

4 Technical Challenge

Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments should go immediately before the references. Do not number the acknowledgments section. Do not include this section when submitting your paper for review.

References

- Alfred V. Aho and Jeffrey D. Ullman. 1972. The Theory of Parsing, Translation and Compiling, volume 1. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- American Psychological Association. 1983. Publications Manual. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
- Association for Computing Machinery. 1983. Computing Reviews, 24(11):503–512.
- Ashok K. Chandra, Dexter C. Kozen, and Larry J. Stockmeyer. 1981. Alternation. Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery, 28(1):114–133.
- Dan Gusfield. 1997. Algorithms on Strings, Trees and Sequences. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.