

```
In [2]: #We are using the Boston AirBNB open data set from data.world available at:
#       https://data.world/jerrys/boston-airbnb-open-data/workspace/file?filename=reviews.c

In [3]: #pandas provides DataFrame that is used to write data from and to files.
#it is also used to manipulate, filter and merge large datasets
import pandas as pd

#used for creating visualisations. it is used for basic plots and statistical plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#nltk comes with powerful text processing such as cleaning, stemming, tokenization, etc
import nltk
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

# the vader lexicon is typically used for text which has both negative and positive emot
#used to quantify how much of a positive or negative emotion the text has and also the i

nltk.download('vader_lexicon')

[nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to
[nltk_data] /Users/fizzausman/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package vader_lexicon is already up-to-date!

Out[3]: True
```

IMPORTING DATA AND CLEANING TEXT

```
In [4]: df = pd.read_csv('/Users/fizzausman/Desktop/reviewsdoc.csv')

In [5]: #since data is too big, we will be working with only first 300 rows
df.head(300).to_csv('/Users/fizzausman/Desktop/reviewsdoc2.csv')
df = pd.read_csv('/Users/fizzausman/Desktop/reviewsdoc2.csv')

In [6]: # over here there is adding of row_id field to the dataframe, which will be useful for j
#row_id column is made by incrementing the in-built index field.
#This row_id field serves as the unique key for this dataset to uniquely identify a row
df["row_id"] = df.index + 1

In [7]: #print the first 10 rows
print(df.head(10))
```

	Unnamed: 0	listing_id	id	date	reviewer_id	reviewer_name \
0	0	1178162	4724140	2013-05-21	4298113	Olivier
1	1	1178162	4869189	2013-05-29	6452964	Charlotte
2	2	1178162	5003196	2013-06-06	6449554	Sebastian
3	3	1178162	5150351	2013-06-15	2215611	Marine
4	4	1178162	5171140	2013-06-16	6848427	Andrew
5	5	1178162	5198929	2013-06-17	6663826	Arndt
6	6	1178162	6702817	2013-08-21	8099222	Maurice
7	7	1178162	6873023	2013-08-28	7671888	Elodie
8	8	1178162	7646702	2013-09-28	8197342	Arkadiusz
9	9	1178162	8094418	2013-10-15	9040491	Matthew

		comments	row_id
0	My stay at islam's place was really cool! Good...		1
1	Great location for both airport and city - gre...		2
2	We really enjoyed our stay at Islams house. Fr...		3
3	The room was nice and clean and so were the co...		4
4	Great location. Just 5 mins walk from the Airp...		5
5	Atruely exeptional place to stay. The hosts a...		6

```

6 It was a really nice time in Boston - best pla... 7
7 Islam is a very nice guy ! Attentive, funny, h... 8
8 The place is really well furnished, pleasant a... 9
9 Our stay at Islam's place was fantastic. We co... 10

```

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In [8]: #take row_id and comments and place them into a new dataframe
#this is the input required by the SentimentIntensityAnalyzer class

df_subset = df[['row_id', 'comments']].copy()

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In [9]: df_subset

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Out[9]:

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	row_id	comments
0	1	My stay at islam's place was really cool! Good...
1	2	Great location for both airport and city - gre...
2	3	We really enjoyed our stay at Islams house. Fr...
3	4	The room was nice and clean and so were the co...
4	5	Great location. Just 5 mins walk from the Airp...
...
295	296	The apartment was as advertised. It was clean ...
296	297	Nice place in a lovely neighborhood. Dror and ...
297	298	We liked the apartment but not the three fligh...
298	299	Appartamento molto bello nel cuore del North E...
299	300	The location is great, with very nice Italian ...

300 rows x 2 columns

```

In [10]: #removing all the non-alphabets
df_subset['comments'] = df_subset['comments'].str.replace("[^a-zA-Z#]", " ")

```

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/var/folders/h3/mpj_h6hd1xl_sbmvhjclv7jw0000gn/T/ipykernel_37555/4217497895.py:2: Future
Warning: The default value of regex will change from True to False in a future version.
df_subset['comments'] = df_subset['comments'].str.replace("[^a-zA-Z#]", " ")

```

```

In [11]: df_subset

```

```

Out[11]:

```

	row_id	comments
0	1	My stay at islam s place was really cool Good...
1	2	Great location for both airport and city gre...
2	3	We really enjoyed our stay at Islams house Fr...
3	4	The room was nice and clean and so were the co...
4	5	Great location Just mins walk from the Airp...
...
295	296	The apartment was as advertised It was clean ...
296	297	Nice place in a lovely neighborhood Dror and ...
297	298	We liked the apartment but not the three fligh...
298	299	Appartamento molto bello nel cuore del North E...
299	300	The location is great with very nice Italian ...

```
In [12]: #convert to lower case
#The casefold() method returns a string where all the characters are lower case.
df_subset['comments'] = df_subset['comments'].str.casefold()

In [13]: df_subset['comments'] = df_subset['comments'].apply(lambda comments: str(comments))

In [14]: print(df_subset.head(10))
```

	row_id	comments
0	1	my stay at islam s place was really cool good...
1	2	great location for both airport and city gre...
2	3	we really enjoyed our stay at islams house fr...
3	4	the room was nice and clean and so were the co...
4	5	great location just mins walk from the airp...
5	6	a truely exeptional place to stay the hosts a...
6	7	it was a really nice time in boston best pla...
7	8	islam is a very nice guy attentive funny h...
8	9	the place is really well furnished pleasant a...
9	10	our stay at islam s place was fantastic we co...

Generate sentiment polarity scores

```
In [15]: # polarity scores :-1 -0.9 -0.8 -0.7 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5

# polarity score between -1 to -0.5 --> negative sentiment
# polarity score between -0.5 and +0.5 --> neutral sentiment
# polarity score between +0.5 and 1 --> positive sentiment

# creating an empty df to stage the output of SentimentIntensityAnalyzer.polarity_scores
#polarity_scores is a method which gives the following categories : positive, negative,
df1=pd.DataFrame()
```

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In [16]: df1['row_id']=['99999999999']
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In [17]: df1['sentiment_type']='NA999NA'
```

```
In [18]: df1['sentiment_score']=0
```

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In [19]: print(df1.head(1))
```

	row_id	sentiment_type	sentiment_score
0	99999999999	NA999NA	0

```
In [21]: # 1st for loop : iterate polarity_scores method over each row of df_subset
# 2nd for loop : within the 1st for loop, used to assign sentiment polarity to each sent

#at the end of the for loop, clean the output df by removing dummy data and removing dup
# we only keep rows for compound sentiment type because it gives accurate total polarity

print('Sentiment analysis is in Motion...')

sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
t_df = df1
for index, row in df_subset.iterrows():
    scores = sid.polarity_scores(row[1])
    for key, value in scores.items():
        temp = [key,value,row[0]]
        df1['row_id']=row[0]
```

```

df1['sentiment_type']=key
df1['sentiment_score']=value
t_df = pd.concat([t_df,df1])

#remove dummy row with row_id = 9999999999
t_df_cleaned = t_df[t_df.row_id != '9999999999']
#remove duplicates if any exist
t_df_cleaned = t_df_cleaned.drop_duplicates()
# only keep rows where sentiment_type = compound
t_df_cleaned = t_df[t_df.sentiment_type == 'compound']
print(t_df_cleaned.head(20))

```

Sentiment analysis is in Motion...

	row_id	sentiment_type	sentiment_score
0	1	compound	0.9390
0	2	compound	0.9061
0	3	compound	0.9650
0	4	compound	0.9267
0	5	compound	0.8658
0	6	compound	0.8221
0	7	compound	0.9923
0	8	compound	0.9269
0	9	compound	0.9758
0	10	compound	0.9705
0	11	compound	0.9807
0	12	compound	0.9657
0	13	compound	-0.2960
0	14	compound	0.8834
0	15	compound	0.9169
0	16	compound	0.7876
0	17	compound	0.9410
0	18	compound	0.7845
0	19	compound	0.8649
0	20	compound	0.9825

Merge t_df_cleaned with input dataframe df

In [28]:

```

#simple inner join on row_id
# resulting table should have listing_id, id, date, reviewer_id, reviewer_name, comments

df_output = pd.merge(df, t_df_cleaned, on='row_id', how='inner')
print(df_output.head(10))

```

	Unnamed: 0	listing_id	id	date	reviewer_id	reviewer_name	\
0	0	1178162	4724140	2013-05-21	4298113	Olivier	
1	1	1178162	4869189	2013-05-29	6452964	Charlotte	
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6	6	1178162	6702817	2013-08-21	8099222	Maurice	
7	7	1178162	6873023	2013-08-28	7671888	Elodie	
8	8	1178162	7646702	2013-09-28	8197342	Arkadiusz	
9	9	1178162	8094418	2013-10-15	9040491	Matthew	

	comments	row_id	sentiment_type	\
0	My stay at islam's place was really cool! Good...	1	compound	
1	Great location for both airport and city - gre...	2	compound	
2	We really enjoyed our stay at Islams house. Fr...	3	compound	
3	The room was nice and clean and so were the co...	4	compound	
4	Great location. Just 5 mins walk from the Airp...	5	compound	
5	A truely exeptional place to stay. The hosts a...	6	compound	
6	It was a really nice time in Boston - best pla...	7	compound	
7	Islam is a very nice guy ! Attentive, funny, h...	8	compound	

8	The place is really well furnished, pleasant a...	9	compound
9	Our stay at Islam's place was fantastic. We co...	10	compound

	sentiment_score
0	0.9390
1	0.9061
2	0.9650
3	0.9267
4	0.8658
5	0.8221
6	0.9923
7	0.9269
8	0.9758
9	0.9705

In [29]:

```
#summary stats of sentiment_score
# min value is -0.984300 which tells that polarity of the most negative comment is stron
# max value is 0.995900 which tells that polarity of the most positive comment is highly
# we can see that the intensity of the most positive comment is slightly higher than the

# The mean value is +0.764561 which indicates the average polarity or intensity of senti
df_output[["sentiment_score"]].describe()
```

Out[29]:

	sentiment_score
count	300.000000
mean	0.785833
std	0.318344
min	-0.943100
25%	0.796300
50%	0.909850
75%	0.964850
max	0.994700

In [30]:

```
# use matplotlib to create charts to analyze sentiment scores by listing_id
# need to identify how mean sentiment score changes over the listings.
# keep listing_id on x axis and mean sentiment score on y axis

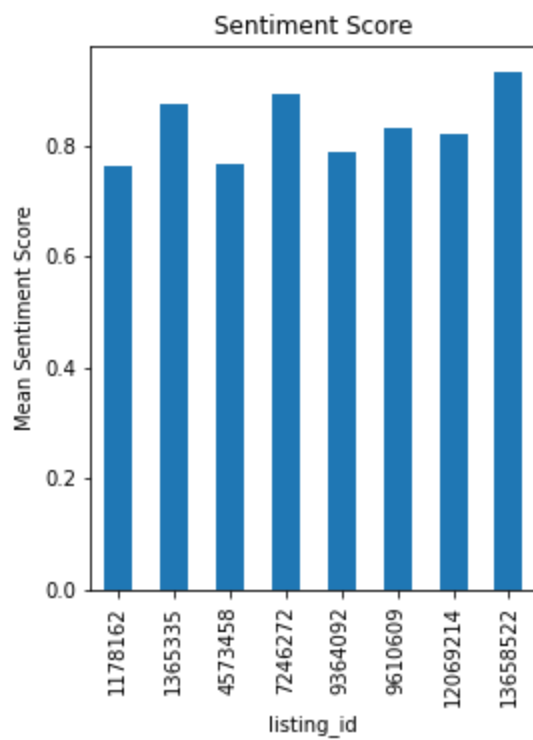
#generate mean of sentiment_score by period
dfg = df_output.groupby(['listing_id'])['sentiment_score'].mean()

#create a bar plot - figsize is the width and height of figure in inches

dfg.plot(kind='bar', title='Sentiment Score', ylabel='Mean Sentiment Score',xlabel='list
```

Out[30]:

```
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Sentiment Score'}, xlabel='listing_id', ylabel='Mean Senti
ment Score'>
```



```
In [31]: #This bar plot shows the mean sentiment score across reviewers for specific listings

#important observations:
#1. the score was almost the same for listings 1178162 and 4573458
#2. the highest score was for the listing 13658522
#3. the lowest score was for listing 1178162
#4. listings usually had scores above 0.5 indicating positive sentiment towards their se
#5. there was no drastic variability between listing sentiments

# The listing with the highest score could indicate that there are some hospitality stan
# there that customers really appreciate. It could be used to compare the services avail
# different AIRBNBs and their effectiveness.

#we need to make a boxplot - to study the spread and center of numerical data
# seaborn is used to create boxplot
```

```
In [355]: import seaborn as sns
#create seaborn boxplots by listings
sns.boxplot(x='listing_id', y='sentiment_score', notch = True,
            data=df_output, showfliers=False).set(title='Sentiment Score by Listing')
#modify axis labels
plt.xlabel('listing_id')
plt.ylabel('Sentiment Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
```

```
Out[355]: (array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]),
 [Text(0, 0, '1178162'),
  Text(1, 0, '1365335'),
  Text(2, 0, '4573458'),
  Text(3, 0, '7246272'),
  Text(4, 0, '9364092'),
  Text(5, 0, '9610609'),
  Text(6, 0, '12069214'),
  Text(7, 0, '13658522')])
```



In [356... `#The box for listing 1178162 is the tallest box, which indicates a wider spread in the s`
`#The manager of this listing might be able to use this deep-dive insight, along with the`
`#The box for listing 9364092 is shortest, indicating a narrow spread of sentiment scores`

In []: