Vacation Vision: A holiday recommendation engine

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### Executive Summary

This project…

### Declaration

“I declare that the special study described in this dissertation has been carried out and the dissertation composed by me, and that the dissertation has not been accepted in fulfilment of the requirements of any other degree or professional qualification.”

Peter Moore \*\*\*

Peter Moore

### Certificate

I certify that Peter Moore has satisfied the conditions of the Ordinance and Regulations and is qualified to submit this dissertation in application for the degree of Master of Science.

Dr Karen Petrie

### Acknowledgements

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I would like to thank my family for their support. Especially those my partner and daughter who had to live with me whilst writing this.

## Vacation Vision: A recommendation engine for the travel industry using twitter-based sentiment analysis; image detection and collaborative filtering

### Introduction

The aim of this project is to recommend exotic holiday destinations for people. “Exotic” in this case meaning places they may never have thought of going but that would suit them. These would be recommended via an analysis of their own holiday snaps per their Twitter feed and a comparison with their peers.

#### Approach

#### Workflow

### Background

#### Twitter

Twitter is a …

As per Finin et al. ([2010](#ref-finin2010annotating))

Totally worth invoking Crisp-DM at this point.

#### Contraints

* Twitter’s move to 280 characters in late 2017[[1]](#footnote-1) leads to a lack of establised literature on the new longer tweet length and the vast majority of thepreviouswork discussed here pre-dates this. It would be interesting to review Twitter with a view to the linguistic effect of this change (for example has it led to less abbreviations). Since this project is not concerned directly with tweet lenght and expands abbreviations, this is not considered deleterious to the research.
* The Cheng, Caverlee, and Lee ([2010](#ref-cheng2010you)) dataset is US-based potentially introducing bias to the control corpus

### Conclusion

### Reflection

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## Bibliography

## References

## Appendices

### Appendix 3: Twitter Pseudonimisation Algorithm

def fromtextExtractNameObjects(text):  
 import nltk  
 # adapted from https://tim.mcnamara.nz/post/2650550090/extracting-names-with-6-lines-of-python-code  
 for sent in nltk.sent\_tokenize(text):  
 for chunk in nltk.ne\_chunk(nltk.pos\_tag(nltk.word\_tokenize(sent))):  
 if hasattr(chunk, 'label'):  
 print(chunk.label(), ' '.join(c[0] for c in chunk.leaves()))

### Appendix X

Matrix of skills used and whether or not I had prior[[2]](#footnote-2) experience.

Skills Matrix

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Skill | No prior experience | Prior exerience |
| SQL | NA | Y |
| SQL on Linux | Y | NA |
| Docker | Y | NA |
| Python | Y | NA |
| R | Y | NA |
| Power BI | NA | Y |
| ggplot | Y | NA |
| nltk | Y | NA |

Cheng, Zhiyuan, James Caverlee, and Kyumin Lee. 2010. “You Are Where You Tweet: A Content-Based Approach to Geo-Locating Twitter Users.” In *Proceedings of the 19th Acm International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management*, 759–68. ACM.

Finin, Tim, Will Murnane, Anand Karandikar, Nicholas Keller, Justin Martineau, and Mark Dredze. 2010. “Annotating Named Entities in Twitter Data with Crowdsourcing.” In *Proceedings of the Naacl Hlt 2010 Workshop on Creating Speech and Language Data with Amazon’s Mechanical Turk*, 80–88. Association for Computational Linguistics.

1. <https://blog.twitter.com/official/en_us/topics/product/2017/Giving-you-more-characters-to-express-yourself.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “Prior” meaning before 1st January 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)