

Building a tool to assess business performance based on customer reviews

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Introduction

With the increasing popularity of on-line crowd-sourced review databases such as Yelp, both consumers and business owners have access to a wealth of customer review data that was not possible a decade ago. For the business owner, this data represents a valuable resource, providing insight into customer satisfaction and business performance. While objective assessments such as star ratings and tick-boxes may give some idea as to customer satisfaction, they do little to provide real insight into exactly how a given business is meeting the expectations of its customers, or as the case may be, falling short.

To fill this gap, customers are encouraged to write reviews that appear as blocks of text. These give the consumer a chance to elaborate on his or her experience with more specific descriptions and they offer a wealth of information for the business owner. Unfortunately, reading customer reviews can be a long, painstaking process. For the business owner wanting to draw general conclusions from hundreds of such documents, the task can be arduous and prohibitively time-consuming.

This project is a feasibility study aimed at creating an application that can help streamline this process, making it easier for business owners to gain more insight into the satisfaction of their customers from Yelp reviews. By submitting a query by Yelp business ID, the application will return several pieces of information. The first is a plot of average star ratings (averaged monthly) over time, showing the general trend in the business' customer satisfaction. The second is list of words that are associated with the business' positive and negative reviews, using text mining algorithms and a user-defined threshold star rating (to distinguish "positive" from "negative" reviews). If, for example, a restaurant owner discovers that the word "wait" is often found in the negative reviews, he or she might infer that customers are often critical of how long they must wait for either seating or food/drink service. The goal of this project is to determine if such text-mining algorithms can be tuned to provide useful information to the business owner.

Methods and Data

Loading Data

The data for this study came from the Yelp Dataset Challenge (http://www.yelp.com/dataset_challenge). This dataset includes five JSON files corresponding to several aspect of Yelp review data and should be unzipped in the working directory. For this study, I used only the files pertaining to business IDs and reviews. I loaded the files of interest as below and saved them as rds files for subsequent analyses.

```
library(jsonlite)
library(readr)
library(tm)
library(dplyr)
library(zoo)
library(ggplot2)
```

```

PATH <- "yelp_dataset_challenge_academic_dataset"
BusData <- stream_in(file(paste(PATH, "/",
                                "yelp_academic_dataset_business.json", sep = "")))
reviewData <- stream_in(file(paste(PATH, "/",
                                "yelp_academic_dataset_review.json", sep = "")))
saveRDS(reviewData, "reviewData.rds")
saveRDS(BusData, "businessData.rds")

```

Because this is a feasibility study, I used only a subset of the data. In this case, I examined only restaurants and only those restaurants that had 100 or more reviews in the Yelp data. Here I save those data in a new data frame RestRevsHiCount.

```

#Reload the data
BusData <- readRDS("businessData.rds")
ReviewData <- readRDS("reviewData.rds")

#Grab all businesses that have "Restaurants" in their category
Restaurants <- BusData[grepl("Restaurants", BusData$categories),]
#Grabbing all reviews of the restaurant businesses
RestRevs <- ReviewData[ReviewData$business_id %in%
                        Restaurants$business_id,]
#Selecting a shortlist of restaurants that have 50 or more reviews
Threshold <- 100
RestsHiCount <- Restaurants[Restaurants$review_count >= Threshold,]
#Gather all the reviews for those restaurants
RestRevsHiCount <- RestRevs[RestRevs$business_id %in%
                            RestsHiCount$business_id,]

```

Examining changes in performance over time

A central tenant of business is to “know your audience”. While a business may have met the demands of its audience well in the past, consumer taste changes quickly, and it can be hard to stay on top of that as a business owner. To assess how well a business is meeting the demands of its public, I wanted to examine ratings over time. To do this, I wrote a script that gathered review data for a given business (using the business_id field of the business data file, assigned to the variable BID (Business ID)). This used only the business_id, review_id, date, stars and text variables of the review data file. Reviews were gathered by month using the as.yearmon() command and then averaged by month.

```

#Will have BID defined here.
BID <- "27ADm0ieSUZfbiU15als7w"

#This is where I put in the business ID of interest
#Here we build a dataframe with the monthly averages
#for stars from the BID
BIDRevs <- RestRevsHiCount[RestRevsHiCount$business_id == BID,]
#Make a new data frame with only stars and date data
BIDStarsDates <- select(BIDRevs, business_id,
                        date, stars, review_id, text)
#Add a variable 'YearMonth' that is only the month, ignoring days
BIDStarsDates$YearMonth <- strftime(BIDStarsDates$date, "%Y-%m")
BIDStarsDates$YearMonth <- as.Date(as.yearmon(BIDStarsDates$YearMonth))
#Group by business and YearMonth

```

```

BIDStarsDatesGrouped <- group_by(BIDStarsDates, business_id, YearMonth)
#Calculate the average stars per month and discard RevID, Date, Text
BIDStarsDatesGrouped <- summarise(BIDStarsDatesGrouped,
                                   AvStarsPerMonth = mean(stars))
#Convert back into a data frame
BIDStarsDatesGrouped <- data.frame(BIDStarsDatesGrouped)
head(BIDStarsDatesGrouped)

```

```

##           business_id YearMonth AvStarsPerMonth
## 1 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-02-01      5.000000
## 2 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-04-01      5.000000
## 3 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-05-01      4.200000
## 4 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-07-01      5.000000
## 5 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-08-01      5.000000
## 6 27ADmOieSUZfbiU15als7w 2010-09-01      4.833333

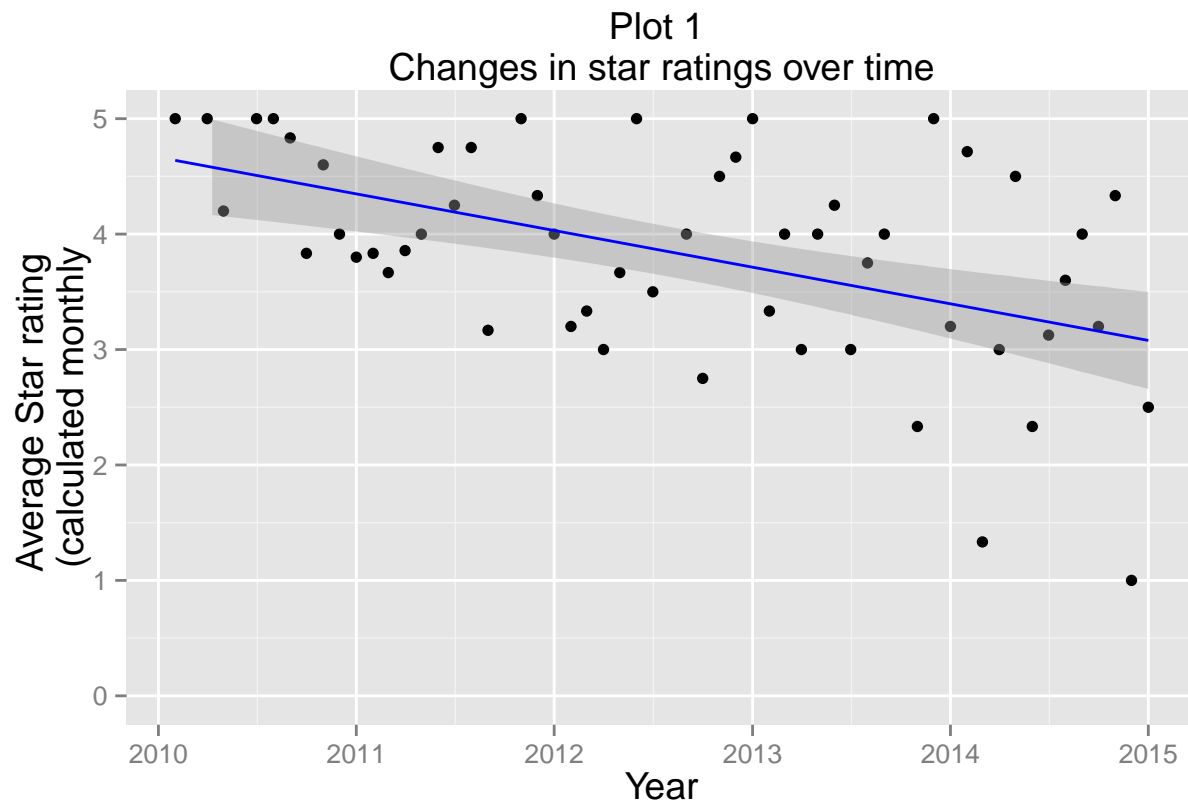
```

To visualise the trend, the program plots average stars over time and draws a linear regression line. The slope of this line can be thought of as the trend in customer satisfaction.

```

fit <- lm(AvStarsPerMonth~YearMonth, data = BIDStarsDatesGrouped)

```



```
## [1] "Change in star rating (stars per year):"
```

```
## [1] -0.32
```

As we can see in the plot, for this example restaurant, the reviews have gotten worse with time. The owner of this restaurant might want to know why. The next section deals with ways to help answer that question.

Generating word lists for good and bad reviews

To help shed light on factors that might be contributing to customer satisfaction (either for the good or the bad), I wanted to employ text-mining techniques on the texts that accompany each review. I hypothesize that such an analysis might reveal trends associated with poor customer satisfaction.

Since each business owner may want to decide what star rating differentiates between a “good” and a “bad” review, I allow this threshold to be set. In this case, it is set with the StarsThresh variable. In this example, StarsThresh is set to 3.5, so reviews receiving 1, 2 or 3 stars will be pooled in the “bad” group, and the rest will be considered “good”.

```
StarsThresh <- 3.5
```

```
## [1] "Keywords associated with good reviews:"
```

##	sushi	roll	place	good	like	order	eat
##	2.08	1.73	1.25	0.89	0.66	0.62	0.57
##	great	can	ayc	food	time	one	sin
##	0.56	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.43
##	tri	citi	fresh	just	come	servic	back
##	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.34
##	get	love	best	friend	make	realli	also
##	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31
##	chef	fish	favorit	will	menu	even	alway
##	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24
##	definit	much	nice	nigiri	oyster	want	bar
##	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.20
##	everyth	went	pretti	rolls	staff	top	came
##	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18
##	give	mani	staci	tuna	well	everi	peopl
##	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
##	rice	salmon	ask	babi	first	mussel	new
##	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
##	recommend	right	service	sinc	still	tast	though
##	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
##	fri	got	last	look	never	price	say
##	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
##	think	around	better	dinner	green	night	seem
##	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
##	thing	town	vampir	wait	made	qualiti	review
##	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
##	tako	amazing	bake	crab	delicious	enjoy	hand
##	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
##	know	lot	shooter	vegas	friendly	worth	
##	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	

```
## [1] "Keywords associated with bad reviews:"
```

##	sushi	order	roll	food	place	time
##	2.52	1.58	1.40	1.13	1.13	1.00
##	eat	servic	just	get	good	rice
##	0.95	0.90	0.82	0.81	0.73	0.71
##	come	one	can	like	wait	tabl

##	0.69	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.55
##	will	came	ask	back	got	realli
##	0.55	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47
##	waitress	even	shrimp	fish	server	took
##	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.40
##	want	ayc	chef	first	walk	bad
##	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.34
##	better	check	never	review	said	tri
##	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
##	great	know	service	told	friend	give
##	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.29
##	minut	love	sit	tast	final	left
##	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26
##	still	two	ever	experi	much	restaur
##	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
##	rolls	best	custom	menu	probabl	say
##	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
##	serv	slow	star	fresh	hour	look
##	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21
##	lot	now	peopl	sinc	three	also
##	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19
##	around	bar	made	make	mani	mayb
##	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
##	recommend	return	sever	well	worst	anyth
##	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18
##	dinner	long	pretti	qualiti	seem	sin
##	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
##	start	take	tell	anoth	everyth	last
##	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16
##	restaurant	sat	way	ate	citi	clean
##	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
##	coupl	end	full	horribl	however	need
##	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
##	nice	reason	sure	table	think	town
##	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
##	went	away	decid	dine	finish	hand
##	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
##	hope	person	someth	usual	bare	feel
##	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11
##	item	plate	see			
##	0.11	0.11	0.11			

Results

Discussion