# Case Study 2: Google Play Review Analysis System

This project first collects all reviews for the game from Google Play, then automatically analyzes each review for sentiment (positive / neutral / negative), detects whether it's likely fake (bot, spam, duplicate, or fabricated), and scores how "interesting" the comment is. Technically, reviews are pulled into a CSV using google-play-scraper; sentiment uses a multilingual model (XLM-RoBERTa); fake detection combines simple rules (links/phones), timing patterns (bursts), and similarity clusters (text embeddings + DBSCAN), with exceptions so natural short praise and genuine "ads/time" complaints aren't flagged incorrectly; interesting reviews are scored using length, emojis/punctuation, likes, rare wording, and zero-shot labels. Run analysis with python analyze.py and open a simple dashboard with streamlit run dashboard.py. Thresholds (burst size, duplicate cluster size, etc.) are easy to tweak in the code.

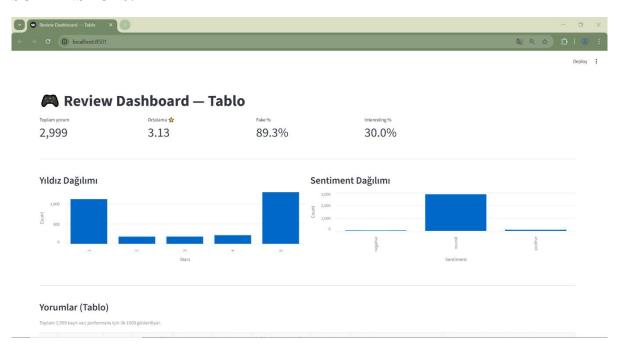
#### What it does

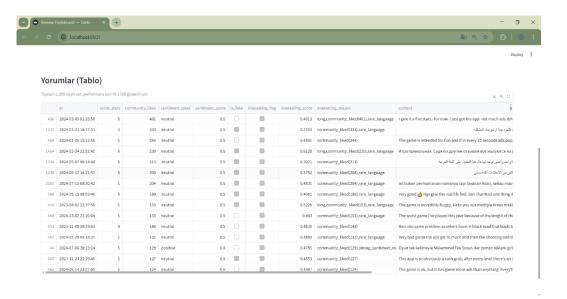
- o Collects all Google Play reviews for the game.
- Tags each review with sentiment, a fake/not-fake decision, and an "interesting" score.
- o Shows results in a simple Streamlit table and saves them to CSV/JSONL.

#### How to run (quick)

- o Analyze: python analyze.py → creates patrol\_officer\_reviews\_analyzed.csv
- O Dashboard: streamlit run dashboard.py  $\rightarrow$  open the simple UI

#### • SCREENSHOTS:





1) Which NLP models / libraries were used and why?

# • Hugging Face Transformers

- o **cardiffnlp/twitter-xlm-roberta-base-sentiment** for multilingual sentiment (works well across many languages including Turkish).
- o **joeddav/xlm-roberta-large-xnli** for zero-shot classification (to label tone like *humorous*, *constructive*, etc.).
- **Sentence-Transformers** (paraphrase-multilingual-MiniLM-L12-v2) to produce multilingual sentence embeddings for similarity / clustering.
- Classical tools: TF-IDF for text rarity, DBSCAN (scikit-learn) for cluster detection, regex heuristics for simple signals.
  Why: this mix gives good multilingual accuracy (pretrained models) while keeping cost and complexity reasonable; embeddings + DBSCAN are fast and interpretable for duplicate detection.

### 2) What strategy was used for fake review detection?

A hybrid approach combining simple rules, temporal signals and embeddings:

- **Rules:** regex for URLs/phones/emails → immediate suspicious (bot/promo).
- **Spam (burst):** same text repeated many times in a short window (e.g., ≥5 in 10 min) → spam.
- **Exact duplicate:** identical texts, stronger if same user repeats.
- **Near-duplicate:** sentence embeddings + DBSCAN clustering; use cluster-size thresholds (short texts need much larger clusters than long ones).
- **Fabricated:** text/metadata mismatch or incoherence + another supporting signal → flagged.

• Safeguards: whitelist very common short praises and don't mark organic complaint patterns (e.g., "1 min ads / 15s gameplay") as fake based on similarity alone. Final output: conservative boolean flag (fake flag v2) plus an audit reason.

# 3) How were sentiment scores computed?

- **Primary:** use the pretrained XLM-RoBERTa sentiment model via transformers.pipeline. For each review we store:
  - o sentiment label = positive / neutral / negative
  - $\circ$  sentiment score = model confidence (0–1)
- Fallback: if the model cannot be loaded, a simple keyword-based heuristic is used (keeps the pipeline usable in restricted environments).

### 4) How were "interesting" reviews selected? (automatic + examples)

- **Signal fusion** + **zero-shot:** combine several signals into a single score:
  - o text length, punctuation (exclamation/question), emoji count, number of likes, sentiment intensity, TF-IDF rarity, plus zero-shot label scores (humorous, constructive, exaggerated, suggestive, novel).
- Thresholding: mark reviews above a percentile threshold (e.g., top 30%) as interesting flag.
- **Rationale:** produce a short reason string (e.g., long, humorous, community liked(12)).

#### Examples:

- o Humorous & complaint: "1 min ads, 15s gameplay (a) → interesting (emoji + complaint + expressive).
- o Constructive: "Level 3 crashes here's how to reproduce..." → interesting (long + constructive).
- Exaggerated: "Addictive, I can't stop ⊕" → interesting (strong sentiment + emoji).

### 5) How is review scraping implemented and is the data continuously updatable?

- **Implementation:** google-play-scraper.reviews\_all(pkg, lang, country) loops over many languages and countries to maximize coverage.
- Checkpointing: save every reviewId to a checkpoint file so scraping can resume without duplicates.

- Storage: append to CSV and write Parquet partitions for efficient incremental storage.
- **Continuous updates:** yes run the scraper on a schedule (cron or cloud scheduler) to append new reviews incrementally.

# 6) If you needed to make this scalable and real-time, how would you architect it?

- **Ingest:** scheduled or event-driven scrapers push raw reviews into a message queue (Kafka).
- Processing pipeline (workers): containerized workers consume the queue:
  - o batch sentiment inference (GPU optional),
  - o batched embedding generation (GPU),
  - o online or windowed clustering (using ANN + streaming clustering).
- **Embedding & similarity:** dedicated embedding service + ANN index (FAISS/HNSW) for fast near-dup lookups.
- **Storage/Analytics:** materialize outputs into OLAP store (ClickHouse/BigQuery) and Parquet on object storage.
- Serving: API (FastAPI) + cache (Redis) + simple dashboard (Streamlit / React).
- **Monitoring:** metrics for fake rate, burst frequency, model latency, and data drift; CI to update thresholds and models.
- Advantages: scalable, low-latency inference, and ability to reprocess historical batches.