Amazon Reviews

DotPy



Table of contents

01 02 03

Introduction Dataset Overview Analysis&Insights

04 05

Methodology Testing

01 Introduction

- Business case
- Problem definition
- Objectives



Business case



1. Current challenges

- Missed Insights
- Uncertain Recommendations
- Underutilized Feedback for Improvement

Business case



2. Value of the Solution

Improve Customer Experience And Satisfaction

- Enhance Product Quality
 - Optimize Resources
- Drive Sales and Marketing

Return on Investment (ROI): Automating review analysis enables businesses to make quicker, datadriven decisions, enhancing revenue, brand reputation, and customer retention.

Business case



3. Target Audience

- Product Development Teams
 - Customer Service Teams
 - Marketing Teams

Problem Defintion

In the fast-paced world of e-commerce, platforms like
Amazon rely on customer
reviews to assess product
quality and make key business
decisions. However, with
millions of reviews being
posted daily, businesses face
several challenges

- Sentiment Analysis:
- Extracting Meaningful Insights:
- Predicting Recommendations:
- Leveraging Feedback for Improvement



Objectives

- Improve product recommendations
- Understand common sentiment
- Enhance Product Reviews
- Detect Review Anomalies and Fake Reviews
- Predict Customer Recommendations
- Analyze Trends Over Time



Dataset overview



<<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 34660 entries, 0 to 34659 Data columns (total 21 columns):

memory usage: 5.6+ MB

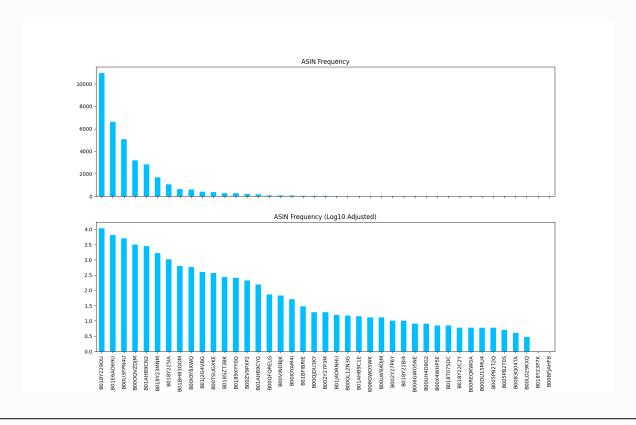
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	34660 non-null	object
1	name	27900 non-null	object
2	asins	34658 non-null	object
3	brand	34660 non-null	object
4	categories	34660 non-null	object
5	keys	34660 non-null	object
6	manufacturer	34660 non-null	object
7	reviews.date	34621 non-null	object
8	reviews.dateAdded	24039 non-null	object
9	reviews.dateSeen	34660 non-null	object
10	reviews.didPurchase	1 non-null	object
11	reviews.doRecommend	34066 non-null	object
12	reviews.id	1 non-null	float64
13	reviews.numHelpful	34131 non-null	float64
14	reviews.rating	34627 non-null	float64
15	reviews.sourceURLs	34660 non-null	object
16	reviews.text	34659 non-null	object
17	reviews.title	34654 non-null	object
18	reviews.userCity	0 non-null	float64
19			
20	reviews.username	34653 non-null	object
dtypes: float64(5), object(16)			

summary of a DataFrame's structure and information

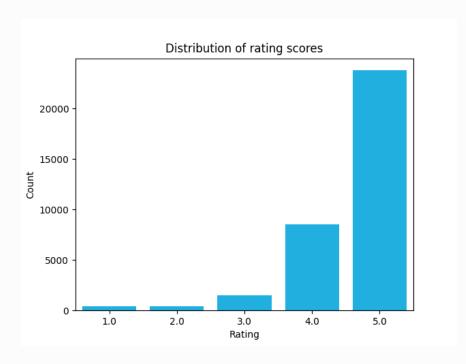
Analysis &Insights



The best products

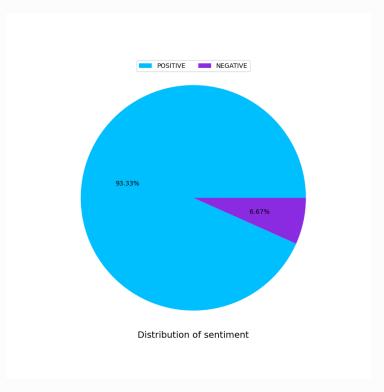


Rating of reviews

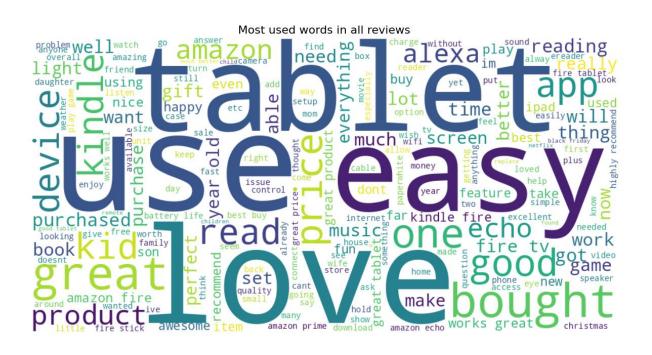


Distribution of sentiment

- Positive sentiment= 93.33%
- Negative sentiment=6.47%



Most used words in all reviews





Methodology

Feature Selection

We selected the most significant features that we are going to train our model with which are:

- Review Title
- Review Text
- Review Recommendation
- Output: How many stars

Data Preprocessing

- There were a lot of null values in the recommendation column which needed to be considered.
- We decided to fill in the null values and the empty indices with realistic values and drop the rows that have a lot of unknown data
- This way we took care of all the null and empty values in the rating and recommendation features



Data Preprocessing

```
47] rows_to_drop = []
   for index, row in data_4.iterrows():
       if pd.isnull(row['reviews.doRecommend']):
           if row['reviews.rating'] > 3:
               data_4.at[index, 'reviews.doRecommend'] = True
           elif row['reviews.rating'] < 3:</pre>
               data_4.at[index, 'reviews.doRecommend'] = False
            elif row['reviews.rating'] == 3:
               rows_to_drop.append(index)
       if pd.isnull(row['reviews.doRecommend']) and pd.isnull(row['reviews.rating']):
           rows to drop.append(index)
   data_4.drop(rows_to_drop, inplace=True)
```

NLP

Steps:

- 1) Remove any non-alphabetical character
- 2) Convert text to lowercase
- 3) Tokenize the text (split it to separate words)
- 4) Remove stop words
- 5) Stem the words
- 6) Pass the clean words to the count vectorizer to create a matrix of the unique words
- 7) Pass the data from the count vectorizer to the model

NLP

```
[28] from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
    from nltk.corpus import stopwords
    from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize
    import re
    ps = PorterStemmer()
    stop words = set(stopwords.words("english"))
    reviews = []
    recommendations = []
    for i in range(len(data_4)):
        title = data_4['reviews.title'].iloc[i]
        text = data_4['reviews.text'].iloc[i]
        recommend = data 4['reviews.doRecommend'].iloc[i]
        if not isinstance(title, str):
            title = ""
        if not isinstance(text, str):
            text = ""
        combined text = f"{title} {text}"
        keep_alphabet_only = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', combined_text) # Remove non-alphabetical characters
        lowrecase_text = keep_alphabet_only.lower() # Convert to lowercase
        tokenized_text = word_tokenize(lowrecase_text) # Tokenize the text
        remove stopwords = [ps.stem(word) for word in tokenized text if word not in stop words] # Remove stopwords and stem words
        cleaned text = ' '.join(remove stopwords) # Join tokens back into a single string
        reviews.append(cleaned text)
        recommendations.append(int(recommend))
    reviews
```

Training data on XGBoost

```
[32] x_train , x_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.15, random_state = 2)

[33] model = XGBClassifier(learning_rate = 0.2 , n_estimators = 200)

[34] model.fit(x_train,y_train)
    model_accuracy = model.score(x_test , y_test)
    print(f"Test Accuracy: {model_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")

Test Accuracy: 73.80%
```

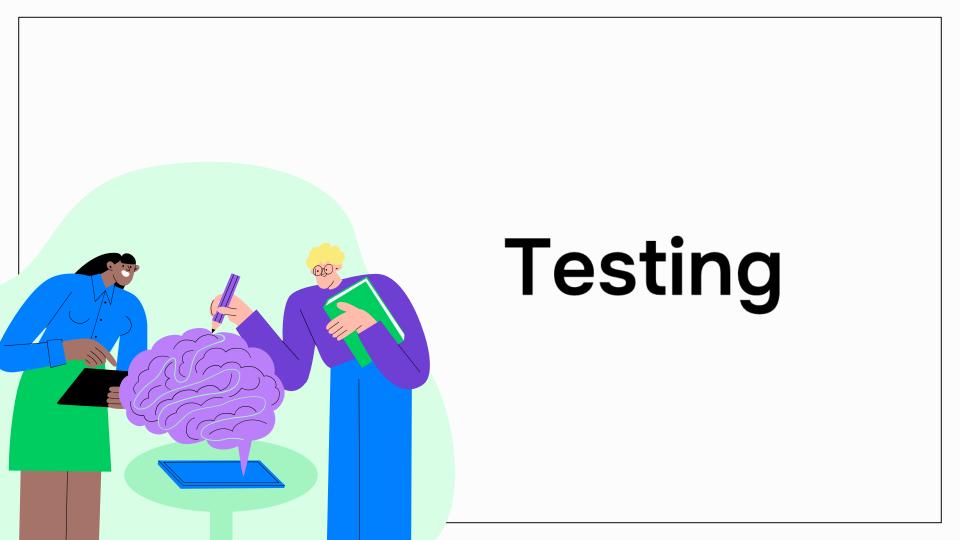
Training data on Naive

```
train_accuracy_naive= naive.score(x_train, y_train)
print(f"Train_Accuracy: {train_accuracy_naive * 100:.2f}%")

Train_Accuracy: 76.05%

[ ] test_accuracy_naive= naive.score(x_test, y_test)
print(f"Train_Accuracy: {test_accuracy_naive * 100:.2f}%")

Train_Accuracy: 70.94%
```



Testing model output

```
title = input("Enter your review title: ")
    text = input("Enter your review: ")
    recommend = input("Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): ").strip().lower()
    recommend = 1 if recommend == "yes" else 0
    combined input = f"{title} {text}"
    11 = []
    clean = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]',' ',combined input)
    clean = clean.lower()
    clean = word tokenize(clean)
    clean = [ps.stem(word) for word in clean if word not in stop words ]
    clean = ' '.join(clean)
    new review text = cv.transform([clean])
    new review recommend = np.array([recommend]).reshape(1, -1)
    new review = hstack([new review text, new review recommend])
    res = model.predict(new review)
    print(|f"Predicted Review Rating: {int(res[0] + 1)}")
→ Enter your review title: Perfect
    Enter your review: Very good product, easy to use and I really liked it
    Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): yes
    Predicted Review Rating: 5
```

Different examples

Enter your review title: Problem with screen

Enter your review: The tablet's quality is high and have a very good performance, but the screen was too small it feels hard to read on it

Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): yes

Predicted Review Rating: 4

Free Enter your review title: An average tablet

Enter your review: Got it for a cheap price but it has a very bad camera and dim screen resolution. Could be good for other people but not me

Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): yes

Predicted Review Rating: 3

Frence your review title: Slow processing

Enter your review: The tablet's camera and resolution is fine but some times it gets too slow and laggy especially when browsing the web

Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): no

Predicted Review Rating: 2

Enter your review title: Disappointing

Enter your review: Very bad product, very hard to use, disappointing and also very slow

Do you recommend this product? (yes/no): no

Predicted Review Rating: 1

Our team

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Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

