



Summarize Restaurant Reviews
Lab section number: 4

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Chapter 1

O 1 n

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Millions of textual comments about goods and services are posted by customers and every day thousands are added, make it a big challenge to read and understand them to make them a useful structured data for customers and decision makers. Sentiment analysis or Opinion mining is a popular technique for summarizing and analyzing those opinions and reviews. We will use Natural Language Processing techniques to help us understand customer opinions and reviews (text comments) written in Arabic to understand customer trends.

MOTIVATION:

Since having a person read a large number of reviews is a time-consuming and tedious task. Building a sentiment analysis tool proved crucial to minimizing human participation in review analysis. A sentiment analysis tool makes the process totally automated, making it considerably faster and more accurate, providing real-time feedback that enables businesses to react quickly and enhance their services.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS:

To facilitate the process of understanding customer opinions and reviews, we will create a system that analyzes customer opinions and classifies them into positive or negative opinions.

PROJECT CODE:

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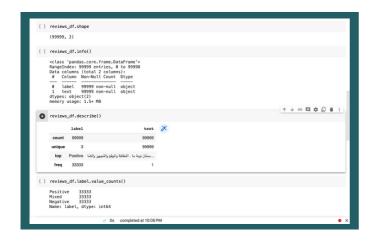
PROJECT DATASET:

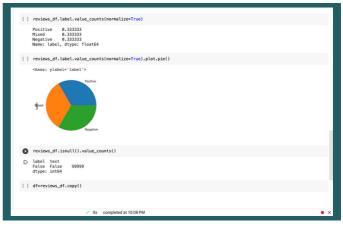
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Dataset details 02

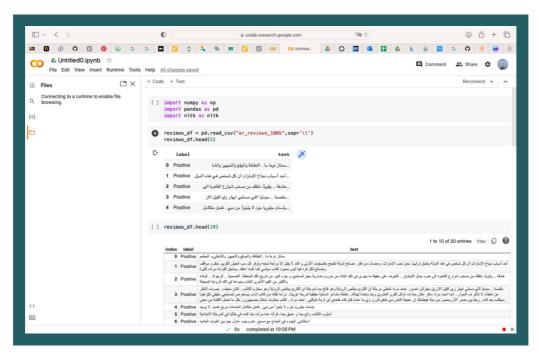
DESCRIPTION:

The dataset used in this project was taken from Kaggle website, it is Arabic datasets are available for classification comparison and other NLP tasks. This dataset is mainly a compilation of several available datasets and a sampling of 9999 rows of reviews, it contains two column, one to describe the reviews and the another for the reviews.





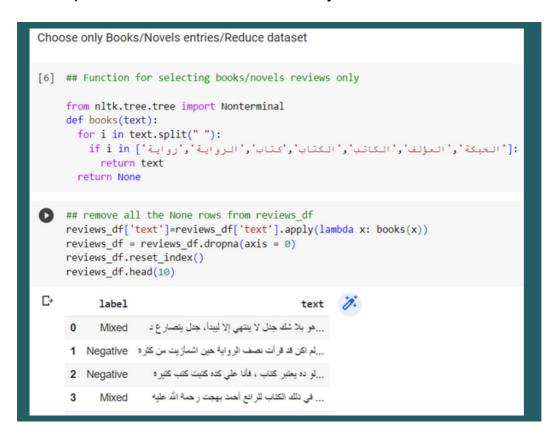
READING AND LOADING DATA SET IN PYTHON:



Filtering and Reducing

DESCRIPTION:

The dataset used in this project contained reviews about various things. this step ensures that the focus is only on book/ novel reviews.



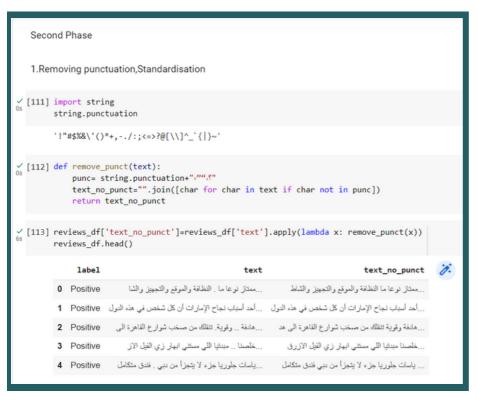
SAMPLING THE DATASET

the books dataset had over 32000 records which delayed the processing and caused the session to crash multiple times. The following code takes 13% of the original data while keeping the label ratios even. then stores the sampled reviews in a new csy file

```
1 ## Reducing the size of the dataset since the Lemmatize function takes too long
2 # Create a new dataframe with the minimum number of rows for each label
3 reduced_df = reviews_df.sample(frac=0.13)
4 reviews_df = reduced_df
5 # Save the reduced dataframe
6 reduced_df.to_csv("reduced_dataset.csv", index=False)
```

Chapter 2

REMOVING PUNCTUATION, STANDARDISATION



To delete the punctuation marks, we imported the String library, then called the punctuation marks, and then created a function (remove_punct) in it for a loop to delete the punctuation marks if they are in the text. Then we added a new column to the dataset with the text applied to it (remove_punct).

TOKENIZATION USING: 1- REGEX AND SPLIT 2- NLTK:



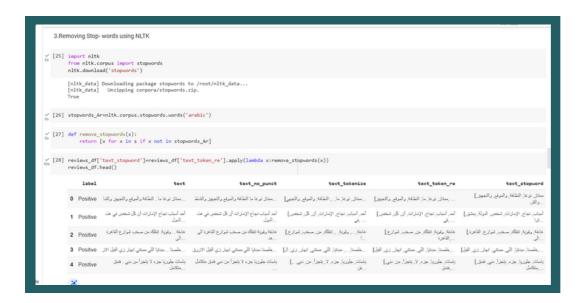
import word_tokenize function used for (white-spaces) from tokenize library ,and adding the text_tokenize column, which is the text_no_punct column applied to it word_tokenize .

And then adding the text_tokenize_re column, which is the text_no_punct column applied to it split function from RE library.



REMOVING STOP- WORDS USING NLTK

import stopwords library from the script that under the nltk library, after that call the words function from stopwords and passed to it 'arabic' and set its values to stopwords_Ar. Then we created a function remove _stopwords that goes through each index and deletes stopwords if it exists. Add a text_stopword coulom and applay function remove _stopwords to it .



STEMMING

ISRIStemmer in isri is called under stem in nltk library. A variable p_stemmer of type stemmer is defined and an ISRIStemmer function is assigned to it. Create a stem function and let the variable p_stemmer do the stemming for the token. Create a text_stems column, which is a text_stopword column applay to it stem function.



LEMMATIZATION

IDownload qalsadi decisionry and summon lemmatizer from it. Define a lemmer variable of type lemmatizer that is assigned to the lemmatizer function located under the lemmatizer library. Create a lemtaization function and let the variable lemmer do the lemmatizer for the token. Create a text_lemmatize column, which is a text_stopword column applay to it lemtaization function.

*We have deleted the records from the dataset to complete the lemmatizer process, because it took a long time and was not executed .





Chapter 3

JOIN TOKENS

rejoin the tokens as a clean text to use it in countVector and TF_IDF to extract feature.

```
def join_text(set):
    text = ""
    for word in set:
        text += word + " "
    return text
reviews_df['text_cleaned'] = reviews_df['text_stems'].apply(lambda x: join_text(x))
```

COUNT VECTOR

We use the count vector feature to count the number of times a word is repeated in each record. The fit_transform method is used to convert a collection of text documents into a matrix of token counts. And The

pd.DataFrame(features_cv.toarray()) method is used to convert a sparse matrix into a dense matrix. The sparse matrix is a matrix that has mostly zeros. This is because most words in a document do not appear very often. The dense matrix is a matrix that has all of its values filled in.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC

# Count vector
from sklearn .feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
count_vector = CountVectorizer()
features_cv = count_vector.fit_transform(reviews_df['text_cleaned'])
features_cv = pd.DataFrame(features_cv.toarray())
```

TF-IDF VECTOR

We use the TF-IDF vector to calculate the weights of words by taking into account both the number of times a word appears in the dataset and the number of records in which it appears. In order to determine the important words for machine training.

```
## tf/idf vector
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer()
features_tfidf = tfidf.fit_transform(reviews_df['text_cleaned'])
features_tfidf = pd.DataFrame(features_tfidf.toarray())
```

MACHINE LEARNING USING RANDOM FOREST.

Before training the machine we remove all unnecessary columns and concatenate the two vectors countVector and TF-IDF vector together to increase the accuracy.

```
# remove all unnecessery columns
target = reviews_df['label']
reviews_df = df.drop(['label','text'], inplace=True, axis=1)

## concatenate the two vectors
reviews_df = pd.concat([reviews_df,pd.DataFrame(features_cv)], axis = 1)
reviews_df = pd.concat([reviews_df,pd.DataFrame(features_tfidf)], axis = 1)
```

After that we split the data for training size 75% and for test size 25%.

```
##split data for training test size 25%
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(reviews_df, target, test_size=0.25)
```

After training the machine using the random forest model, the accuracy was 54.38%, which is less than the perfect accuracy, which can be improved by increasing the amount of data, but we dispensed with that because it takes a lot of space and time.

```
1 # Train the model
2 model = RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=-1)
3 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
4
5 # Evaluate the model on the test set
6 accuracy = model.score(X_test, y_test)
7 print('Accuracy: {0:.2f}%'.format(accuracy*100)
Accuracy: 54.38%
```