**OPINION MINING ON MOVIE REVIEWS**

**GROUP MEMBERS:**

1.Rajesh Nemani

Mail Id – [rajeshnemani@my.unt.edu](mailto:rajeshnemani@my.unt.edu)

Role- WebApp Design, Deployment, Data Gathering,WebAppIntegration

2.Tejeeswar Kommineni

Mail Id – [tejeeswarkommineni@my.unt.edu](mailto:tejeeswarkommineni@my.unt.edu)

Role-Feature detection, Data preparation, Training Model

3.Anuhyasiri Kondepati

Mail Id – [anuhyasirikondepati@my.unt.edu](mailto:anuhyasirikondepati@my.unt.edu)

Role-Training Model, Word Cloud, Documentation

4.Balaji Narravula

Mail Id – [balajinarravula@my.unt.edu](mailto:balajinarravula@my.unt.edu)

Role-Documentation, WebApp Design

5.Jayakishan Presingu

Mail Id – [jayapresingu@my.unt.edu](mailto:jayapresingu@my.unt.edu)

Role-WebApp Integration

**ABSTARCT**

The computational examination of people's opinions, sentiments, attitudes, and emotions conveyed in written language is known as opinion mining or sentiment analysis. In recent years, it has become one of the most active study fields in natural language processing and text mining. Because of its potential applicability to a wide range of sectors, opinion mining has become increasingly important in both commercial and scientific applications. As a result, a great number of businesses have made consumer sentiment and opinion analysis a component of their purpose. The rise of social media platforms such as reviews, forum discussions, blogs, microblogs, Twitter, and social networks has increased the importance of sentiment analysis. Sentiment analysis and sentiment classification are both text classification tasks in which you are given a phrase or a series of phrases and asked to determine whether the sentiment underlying them is positive, negative, or neutral. To maintain it a binary classification task, the third property is sometimes ignored.

**INTRODUCTION**

**PROBLEM**

Classifying the polarity of a given text at the document, sentence, or feature/aspect level — whether the conveyed viewpoint in a document, a sentence, or an entity feature/aspect is positive, negative, or neutral — is a basic task in sentiment analysis. When analyzed, reviews are typically effective in generating a large amount of sentiment data. These statistics are valuable in determining public opinion on a variety of topics. In order to compute the customer perspective, we must create an Automated Machine Learning Sentiment Analysis Model.

**MOTIVATION**

Sentiment Analysis is motivated by two factors. Consumers and producers alike place a high value on "customer feedback" on products and services. It is critical for us to know the opinions of those around us before making a decision. Previously, this circle was small, consisting of only a few close friends and family members. People are now sharing their thoughts on blogs and forums, thanks to the Internet. People who are looking for information about a specific entity are now actively reading these reviews(product, movie etc.). Vendors demand a system that can detect patterns in customer reviews and use them to improve their product or service while also identifying future needs.

**Past Related Works**

Many studies incorporating review data, such as movie review analysis and customer review analysis, have been completed as part of AI and machine learning initiatives. Many of these projects' implementations have proven to be beneficial to our project.

**Learning Goals**

The objective of sentiment analysis, regardless of the label, is the same: to determine a user's or audience's opinion on a target object by evaluating a large volume of text from numerous sources. We plan to learn by focusing on text classification in our scenario.

**Approach**

We will start with a dataset that is publicly available. We started it with Kaggle dataset that has over 50 k reviews segmented. We will clean the dataset as the dataset contains so many extra spaces, characters. Then we would follow Hybrid based approach, later we split the dataset into training data and testing data in the form of 80:20, where 80% is training data and 20% is testing data.

**Architecture**

The main modules and models that were used in project are :

**NLTK**: The major library for creating Python programs that interact with human language data is NLTK. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to over 50 corpora and lexical assets, including WordNet, as well as a suite of text preparation libraries for tagging, parsing, classification, stemming, tokenization, and semantic reasoning wrappers for NLP libraries and an active chat debate. The NLTK library is available for Windows, Mac OS, and Linux. The nicest aspect is that NLTK is a free, open-source, community-driven endeavor. It has certain drawbacks as well. Matching the needs of production usage is sluggish and complex

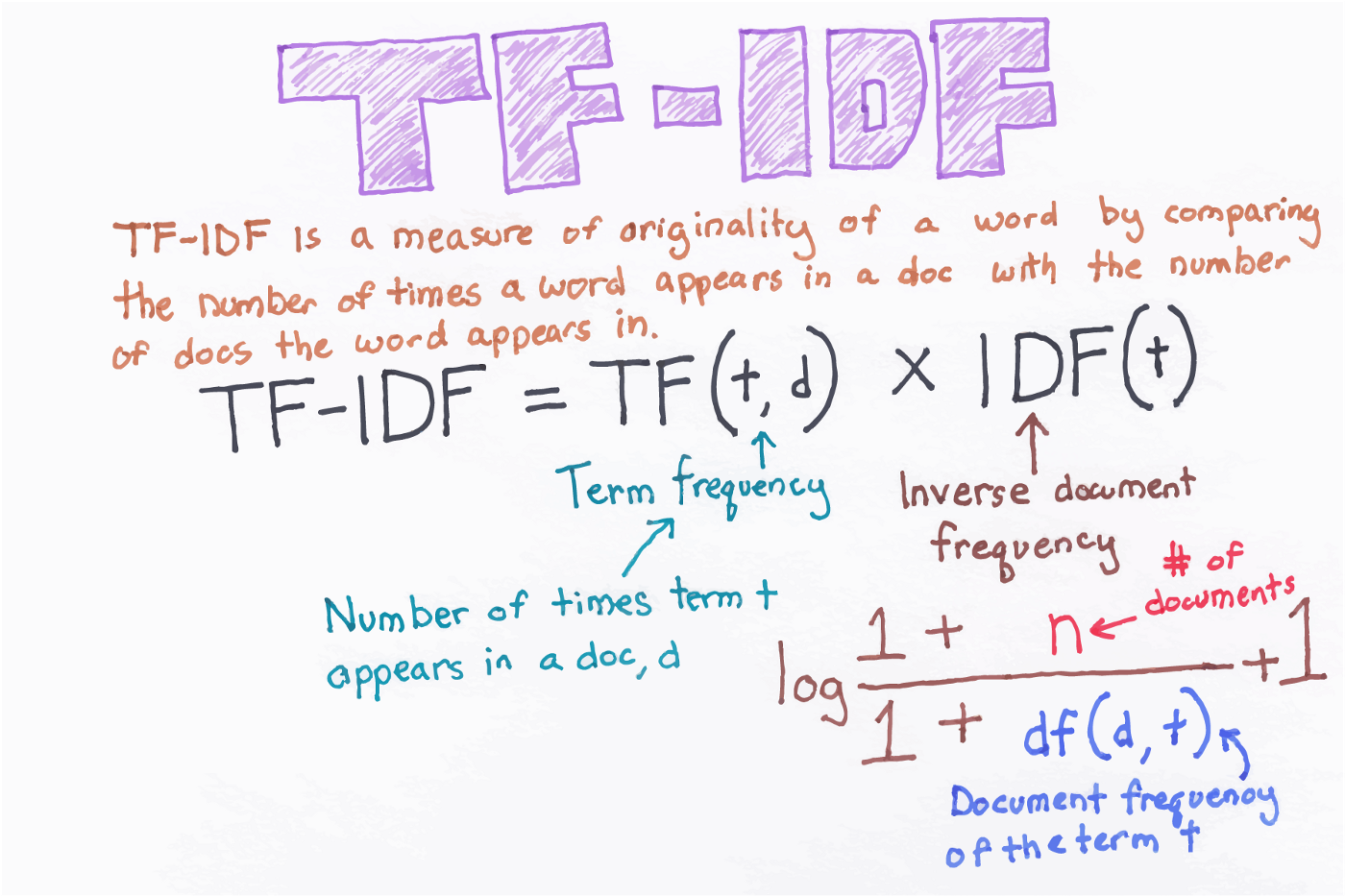
**Stopword**: Stop words are a group of words that are widely used in a language. Stop words in English include "a," "the," "is," "are," and others. Stop words are frequently used in Text Mining and Natural Language Processing (NLP) to exclude terms that are so widely used that usually contain very little meaningful information. We are using NLTK module for removing the stop words.

**WordNet Lemmatizer**: The process of reducing a word to its basic form is known as lemmatization. The difference between stemming and lemmatization is that lemmatization takes the context into account and transforms the word to its meaningful base form, whereas stemming just eliminates the final few letters, which sometimes results in inaccurate meanings and spelling mistakes.

Wordnet is a huge, freely and accessible to the public English lexical database that aims to develop organized semantic associations between words. It also has lemmatization capabilities and was one of the first and most widely used lemmatizers. It has an interface provided by NLTK, but you must first download it in order to use it.

**Word Tokenize** : Tokenization is the process of dividing a big amount of text into smaller pieces known as tokens. These tokens are extremely valuable for detecting patterns and are regarded as the first stage in stemming and lemmatization. Tokenization also aids in the replacement of sensitive data components with non-sensitive data elements. To separate a statement into words, we utilize the word tokenize() function. For improved text interpretation in machine learning applications, the result of word tokenization can be translated to Data Frame. It can also be used as an input for additional text cleaning procedures including punctuation removal, numeric character removal, and stemming. To be taught and produce predictions, machine learning models require numerical data. Tokenization of words becomes an important aspect of text to integer data conversion.

**Tf-idf Vectorizer**: Count Vectorizer returns the number of frequencies with relation to the index of vocabulary, whereas tf-idf considers the entire weight of words in the texts.



**Modelling**

**Data Properties**

We are drawing the data from Kaggle. It has tabular format which has 2 features namely revies and sentiment. The sentiment is further divided into 2 labels which are positive and negative. The dataset has equal number of positive and negative reviews.

**Data Preprocessing**

First we load our data from the .csv file into the dataframe. Then we check if the data is loaded properly or not using the head(), later we check the description of the dataframe , which is followed by check for null values or missing values. Then we start the preprocessing of data.In preprocessing we remove punctuations, extra spaces, html breaks, and any unnecessary text in the review which can be considered as noise. Then we go with Lemmatization.

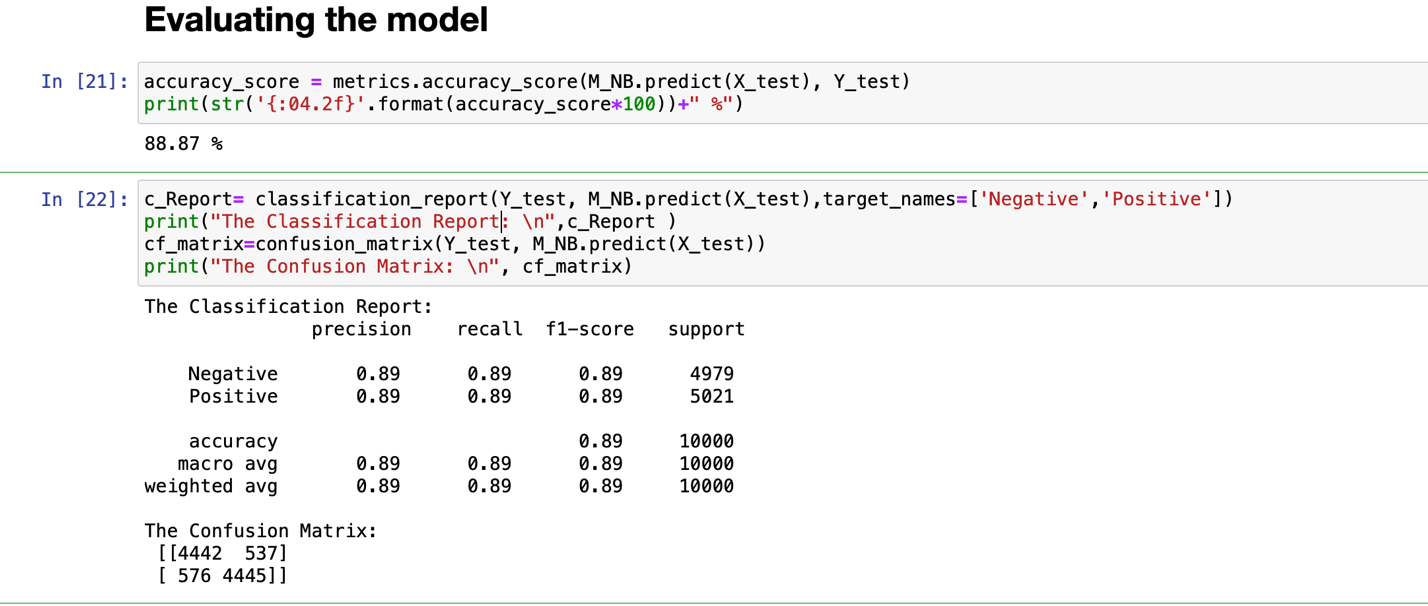
**Model**

The data which is processed would be fed to the model. Before we feed it into the model we would split the data.In this case we are using MultinomialNB and LinearSVC to check which has given more accuracy.

**Performance Metrics**

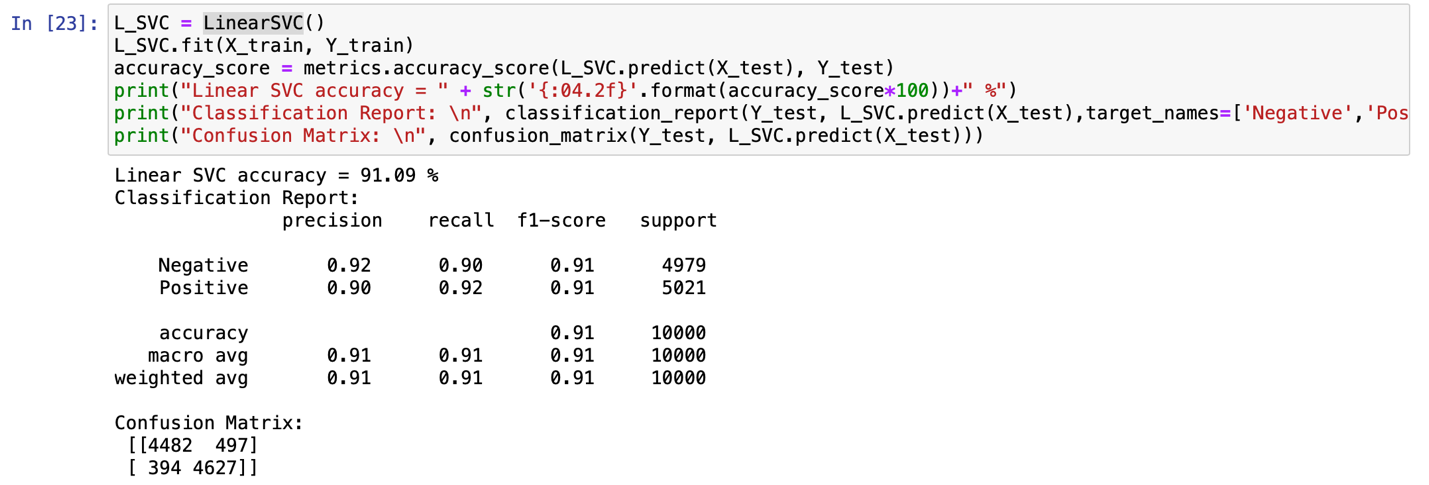
The below are the results of the model performance on the test data.

**MultinomialNB Results:**



We can see that the accuracy is 88.87% .

**LinearSVC Results:**

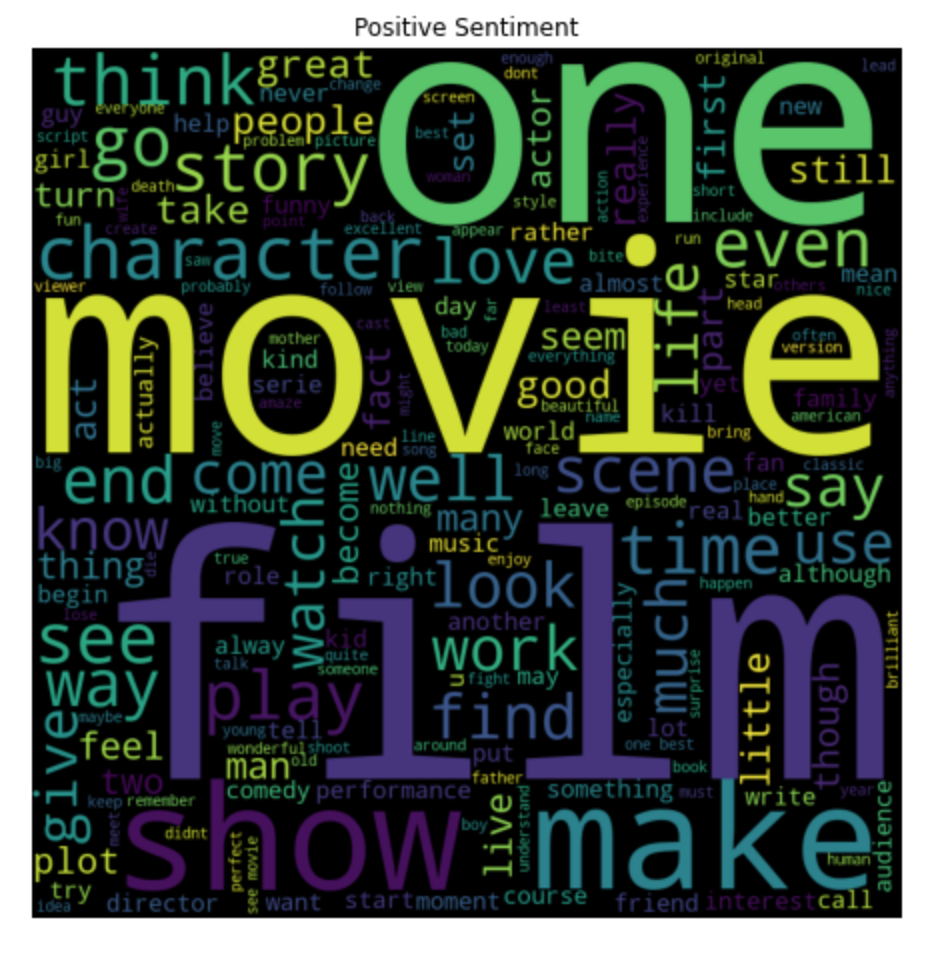
****

We can notice that the accuracy of LinearSVC is 91.09%.

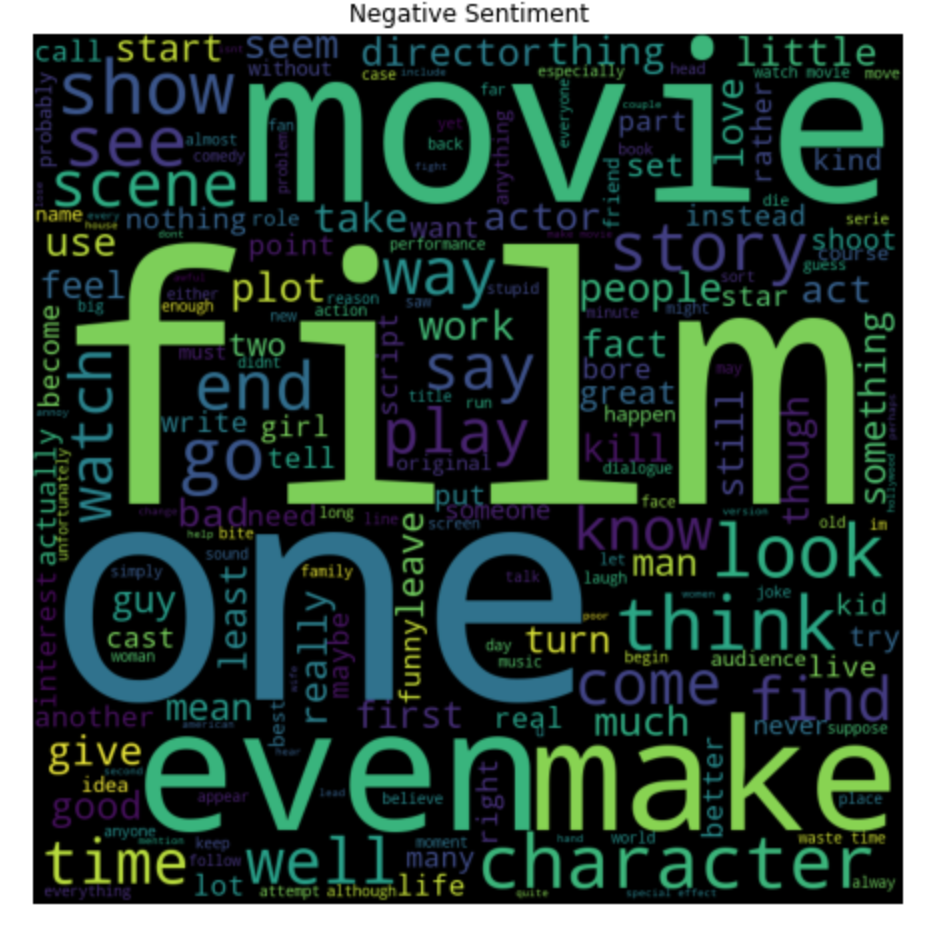
So, we are gonna create a pickle file for the LinearSVC model.

**WordCloud** :

Below is the generated word cloud for the positive reviews:

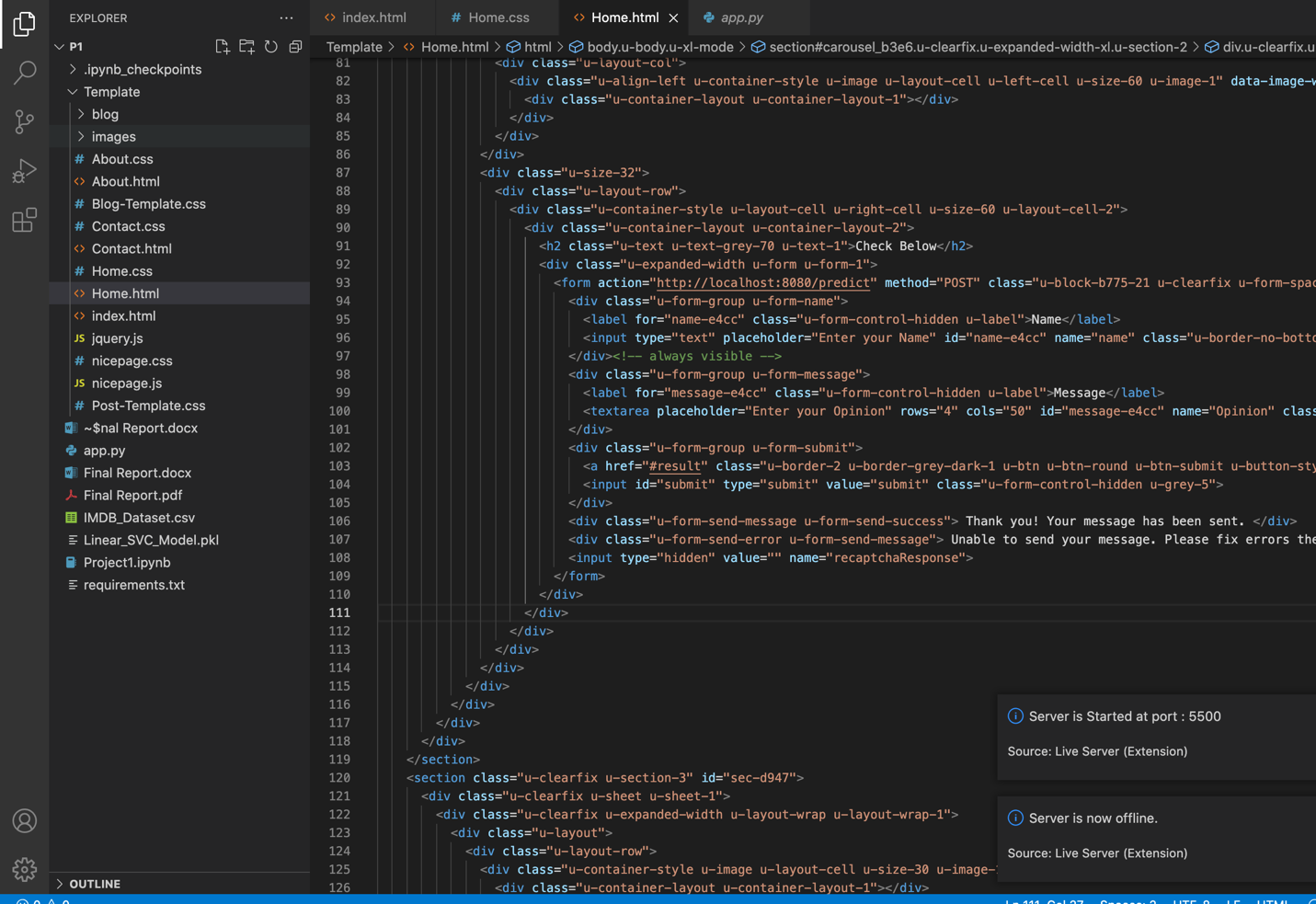


Below is the word cloud for negative reviews:



**Web Application**

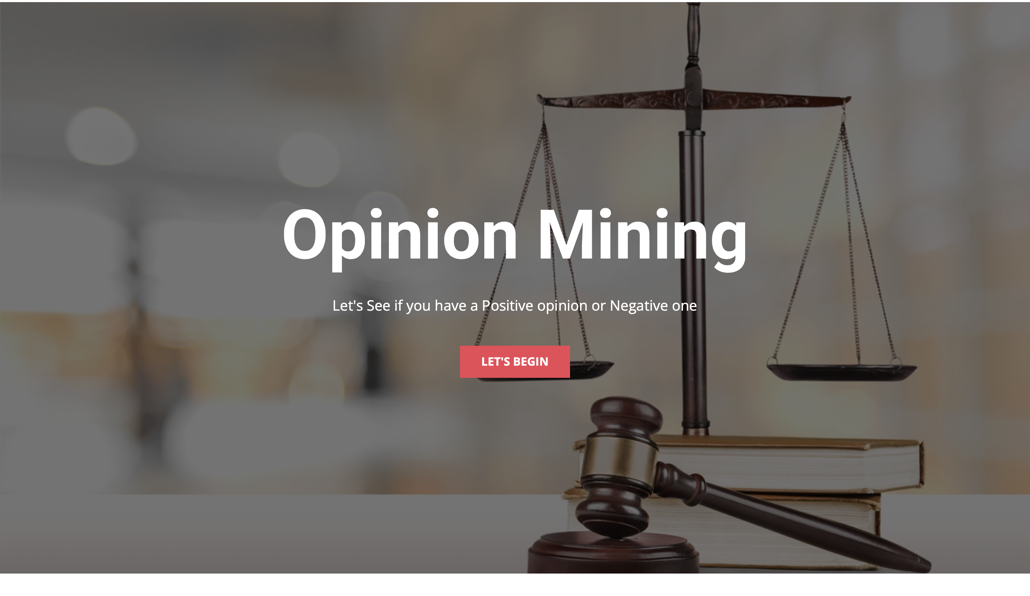
We have created the web application using HTML and CSS. Below is the folder structure that was used for the development of this project. We have used VS Code application to test the functionality as it has a feature of temporary server and it is very comfortable for the development of web applications and to test them at the same time.



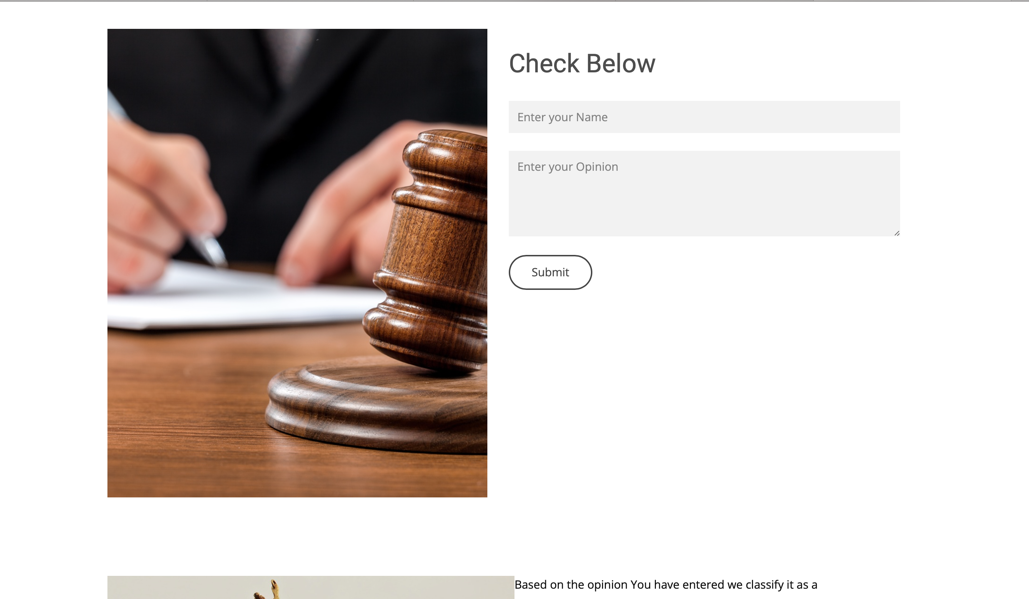
Here we are can see that the server is started at the port 5500 which is temporary server created to test and develop the application, while on left one can see the folder structure.

Below are the Screenshots of the website:

**HomePage**



**Opinion Page**



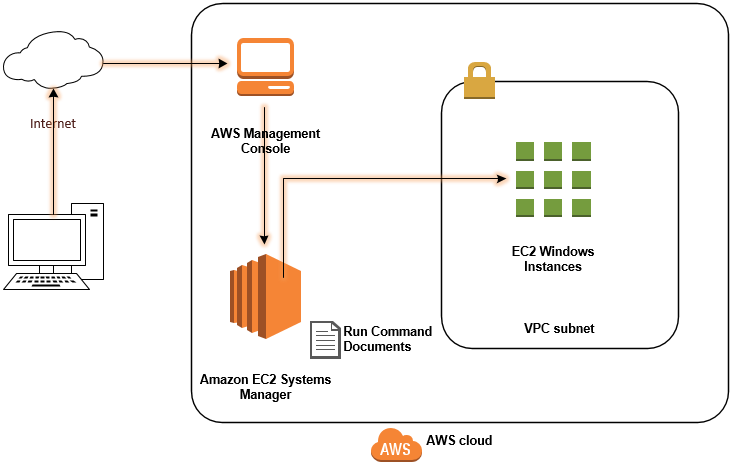
**Implementation**

**Technologies Involved**

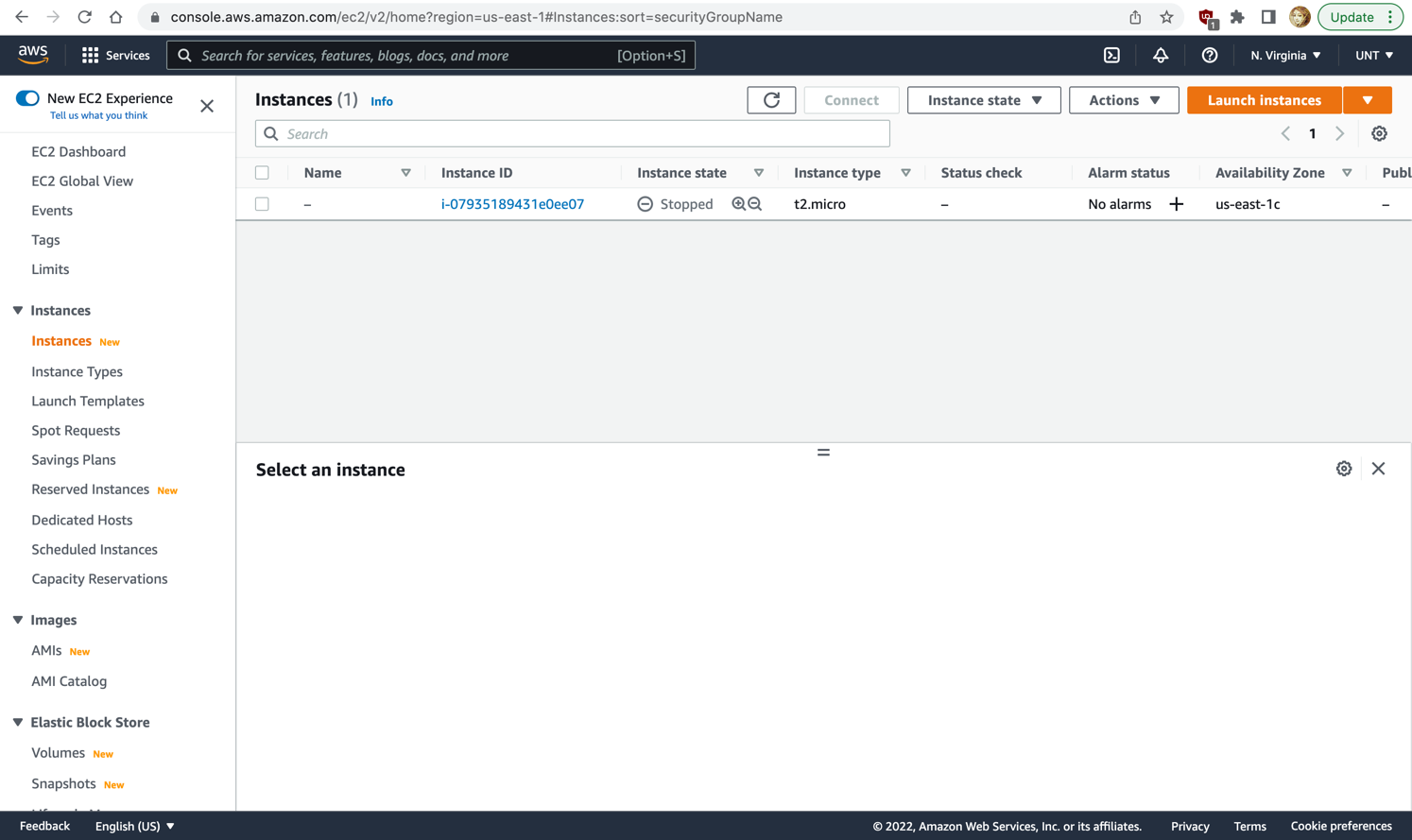
1. **Cloud Tools:** AWS EC2 instance
2. **Jupyter Notebooks:** Google Colab, Kaggle Notebooks
3. **Mobile/client-side integration:** Web-App using Flask

**Deployment :**

We have created an web application to access the model and to evaluate the input sentence. We are using AWS EC2 instance as to deploy our model, as it is free. It does takes long time for the deployment, it would be done in couple of minutes and our model will be ready to use. To deploy and access the instance we need to have a private key.



The deployment is done in the AWS EC2 instance.



**Conclusion**

We Started the project with the idea of learning about the NLP concepts and classify the reviews as positive or negative based on some of the NLP techniques and to learn about the deployment of a web application. Later due to scarcity of time and incomplete knowledge we deployed the web application in EC2 instance. The EC2 instance is only activated when necessary as the allocated resources for that instance are few.

**Repository/Archives**

All the code is available in the github repo mentioned below

**GitHub Repo:** <https://github.com/rnemani96/CSCE_5214_SDAI.git>

**Dataset Link**: <https://www.kaggle.com/lakshmi25npathi/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews>

**Exploratory and Extensible**

1. The project is on analyzing the sentiment of the user. So, we can extend it into understanding the feeling of user about a product or a Facebook comments, posts, tweets.

**References**

1. AWS Documentation: AWS Documentation
2. Amazon EC2 Getting Started: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/getting-started/>
3. NLTK documentation: <https://www.nltk.org/book/ch01.html>
4. Deploying instance: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/tutorials-windows.html>
5. Understanding sentiment analysis concept: <https://marutitech.com/introduction-to-sentiment-analysis/>