E-COMMERCE PRODUCT REVIEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON OPINION MINING

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of

Bachelor in Engineering

by

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING SHAH AND ANCHOR KUTCHHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE CHEMBUR, MUMBAI-400088.

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Certificate

This is to certify that the report of the project entitled

E-COMMERCE PRODUCT REVIEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON OPINION MINING

is a bonafide work of

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submitted to the

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

during semester VII in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

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Approval for Project Report for B. E. semester VII

This project report entitled E-COMMERCE PRODUCT REVIEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON OPINION MINING by Sujith Nair, Apresh Pandit, Sanal Pillai, Onkaar Sawant is approved for semester VII in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Examiners	
1	
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Prof Rupali Kale:	

Date: 9/11/2017

Place: MUMBAI

Attendance Certificate

Date:9/11/17

To, **The Principal** Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai-88

Subject: Confirmation of Attendance

Respected Sir,

This is to certify that Final year (BE) students **Sujith Nair Apresh Pandit** Sanal Pillai **Onkaar Sawant**

have duly attended the sessions on the day allotted to them during the period from July to October for performing the Project titled E-COMMERCE PRODUCT REVIEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON **OPINION MINING.**

They were punctual and regular in their attendance. Following is the detailed record of the student's attendance.

Attendance Record:

Date	Sujith Nair	Apresh Pandit	Sanal Pillai	Onkaar Sawant
16/08/17	Present	Present	Present	Present
13/09/17	Present	Present	Present	Present
27/09/17	Present	Present	Present	Present
04/10/17	Present	Present	Present	Present

Signature and Name of Internal Guide Prof. Rupali Kale

Declaration

We declare that this written submission represents our ideas in our own words and where others' ideas or words have been included, we have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. We also declare that we have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in our submission. We understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

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Abstract

The growth of E-commerce has led to the invention of several websites that market and sells products as well as allows users to post reviews. It is typical for an online buyer to refer to these reviews before making a buying decision. Hence, automatic summarization of users' reviews has a great commercial significance. However, since the product reviews are written by non experts in an unstructured, natural language text, the task of summarizing them is challenging. This Project presents a semi supervised approach for mining online user reviews to generate comparative feature-based statistical summaries that can guide a user in making an online purchase. It includes various phases like preprocessing and feature extraction and pruning followed by feature based opinion summarization and overall opinion sentiment classification. Empirical studies indicate that the approach used in the paper can identify opinionated sentences from blog reviews with a high average precision of 91% and can classify the polarity of the reviews with a good average accuracy of 86%.

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Introduction

There are many users who purchase products through E-commerce websites. Through online shopping many E-commerce enterprises were unable to know whether the customers are satisfied by the services provided by the firm. This boosts us to develop a system where various customers give reviews about the product and online shopping services, which in turn help the E-commerce enterprises and manufacturers to get customer opinion to improve service and merchandise through mining customer reviews. An algorithm could be used to track and manage customer reviews, through mining topics and sentiment orientation from online customer reviews.

1.1 Objective

The objective of this project is to develop a system which will help customers who are buying products online to understand the popularity and efficiency of the product through the sentiments of customers who have earlier used that product and reviewed them.

1.2 Problem Statement

The main goal of our project is to provide a prototype system that could be used to track and manage customer reviews, the opinion of customers who bought that product, provide popularity of the customer's searched product, and also provide detailed comparison of features through data mining techniques and sentiment analysis from online customer reviews.

1.3 Methodology used

We generated an opinion review database by crawling Some popular websites that categorically post product reviews by actual users. Our product opinion summarizer has three main phases. These phases are

- (1) preprocessing phase,
- (2) feature extraction phase, and
- (3) opinion summarization and classification phase.

These phases are briefly described next.

Preprocessing Phase:

Online blog reviews posted by users frequently contain spelling errors and incorrect punctuation. Our next phase—the feature-extraction phase—requires parts-of- speech tagging which works at the sentence level. Thus, it becomes important to detect end of sentences. So, in this phase we performed basic cleaning tasks like sentence boundary detection and spell-error correction. Sentences normally end with punctuations like period (.), question mark (?), or exclamation mark (!). Sometimes bloggers overuse the "?" and "!" symbols for emphasis. For example, a blogger may post a review that says

"It's surprising that the eBook reader does not have a touch screen !!!!"

In such cases we conflate the repetitive punctuation symbols to a single occurrence (i.e., "!!!!" is replaced by a single "!").

Several other considerations arise during the Preprocessing phase. The period (.) requires to be disambiguated as it may mean a full stop or a decimal point or an abbreviation (e.g., "Dr.," "Ltd."). Sometimes a single sentence straddles multiple lines as the user presses unnecessary return keys. In such cases we apply the sentence merge rules as proposed by Dey and Haque [14]. After sentence boundary detection, we perform spell-error correction using a word processor.

Feature Extraction Phase:

In this phase we extract opinion features from the pre-processed review text obtained From the previous phase. We treat frequently occurring nouns (N) and noun phrases (NP) as possible opinion features and associated adjectives describing them as indicators of their opinion orientation.

We perform parts-of- speech (POS) tagging on the review sentences using the Link Grammar Parser [34]. The Link Grammar Parser is a well-known and efficient syntactic parser for English language (http://www.abisource.com/projects/link- grammar/). First, we extract all nouns (N) and noun phrases (NP) tagged by the Link Grammar Parser and identify the frequently occurring N and NP as possible opinion features. By frequently occurring N and NP we mean those Ns and NP which occur at least five times in the users' reviews. We do not extract frequent itemsets from review sentence database using the Apriori based approach, since this method mines frequent features using a BOW (bag-of- words) approach and does not take into account the order in which the words of a phrase occur. Moreover, mining in this way would require ordering besides compactness and redundancy pruning [4, 8, 19]. We also do not use the seed-set expansion approach as it would require prior domain knowledge to specify a seed set. Instead we generate a frequent feature set using the multiword approach.

Opinion Summarization and Classification Phase:

In the previous phase we extracted opinion features, adjectives describing them, and any modifiers if present. We also generate a statistical feature-wise summary for each product which enables comparison of different brands selling similar products. In order to determine the sentiment polarity of an adjective describing an opinion feature we make use of SentiWordNet which is a lexical resource for opinion mining. SentiWordNet assigns three normalized sentiment scores: positivity, objectivity, and negativity to each synset of WordNet. Let us revisit the review sentence:

"The processor[.n] is[.v] significantly faster[.a], and the text[.n] is[.v] clear[.a]."

In this example, the SentiWordNet scores assigned to the appropriate usage of adjective clear is indicated as (P:0.625; O: 0.375; N: 0). Since the value of the positive polarity is highest, the adjective "clear" can be assigned a positive polarity. In this way, we generate a feature-orientation table (FO table) that records the opinion features and their corresponding descriptors of positive and negative polarities. The Table 1 shows the FO table entries for some of the features of product "Tablet." The FO table, thus generated, enables us to generate feature-wise summary of a product or comparative summaries of different brands of similar products.

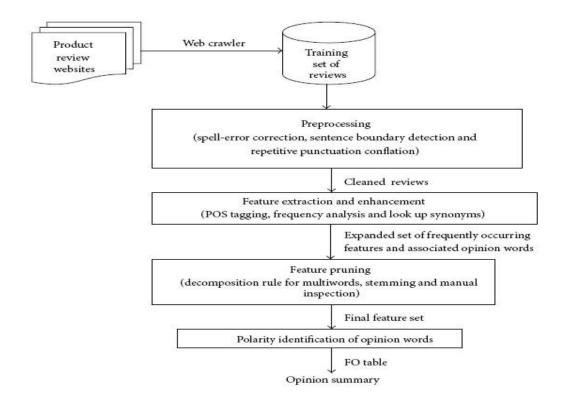


Fig 1.1: System Architecture Diagram [1]

1.4 Organization of the report

The main body of the report is preceded by detailed contents including lists of figures, tables, and annexes followed by units used in the report. This is followed by executive summary giving briefly the scope and objectives of the study, importance of the topic, methodology, limitations, major observations/findings, and recommendations & action plan.

Chapter 1: Gives an introduction to the project.

Chapter 2: Discusses the current implementation and research done to tackle the problems faced.

Chapter 3: Lists the Hardware and Software requirements for the proposed system.

Chapter 4: Explains the design for the system.

The main report is followed by a glossary, giving the acronyms and abbreviations used in the report, a listing of all the keywords corresponding to various chapters. References which have been used for certain inputs are listed after the keywords.

Literature review

Classification and summarization of online blog reviews are very important to the growth of E-commerce and social networking applications. Earlier work on automatic text summarization has mainly focused on extraction of sentences that are more significant in comparison to others in a document corpus. The main approaches used to generate extractive summaries are (1) combinations of heuristics such as cue words, key words, title words or position (2) lexical chains, and (3) rhetorical parsing theory. [1]

However, it is important to note that the task of summarizing online product reviews is very different from traditional text summarization, as it does not involve extracting significant sentences from the source text. Instead, while summarizing user reviews, the aim is to first of all identify semantic features of products and next to generate a comparative summary of products based on feature-wise sentiment classification of the reviews that will guide the user in making a buying decision. In the authors have demonstrated that traditional unsupervised text classification techniques like naive Bayes, maximum entropy, and support vector machine do not perform well on sentiment or opinion classification and pointed out the necessity for feature-oriented classification. Thus, recent research work in opinion mining has focused on feature based extraction and summarization. [3]

Opinion mining from users' reviews involves two main tasks—(1) identification of the opinion feature set and (2) sentiment analysis of users' opinions based on the identified features.

It has been observed that nouns and noun phrases (N and NP) frequently occurring in reviews are useful opinion features, while the adjectives and adverbs describing them are useful in classifying sentiment. [4]

In order to extract nouns, noun phrases, and adjectives from review text, parts-of-speech (POS) tagging is performed. However, all nouns and noun phrases are not useful in mining and cannot directly be included in the feature set. So, the feature set is subsequently extracted using approaches that involve frequency analysis and/or use of domain knowledge as is discussed next. [4]

Various methods exist in the literature to associate features with their corresponding descriptors. Hu and Liu proposed the nearby-adjective heuristic. Although this method is simple and fast, it may result in inaccuracies. So, supervised approaches to determine association have been proposed in recent years such as syntactic dependency parsing and syntactic tree templates. [2]

System Requirements

3.1 Hardware Requirements:

- 1 GB RAM.
- 200 GB HDD.
- Intel 1.66 GHz Processor Pentium 4

3.2 Software Requirements:

- Windows XP, Windows 7,8
- Visual Studio 2010
- MS SQL Server 2008
- Windows Operating System

DESIGN

This section describes the fundamental design aspects of the project. Software design is a process to transform user requirements into suitable form.

4.1. ER Diagram

An entity—relationship model (ER model) describes inter-related things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. An ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between instances of those entity types.

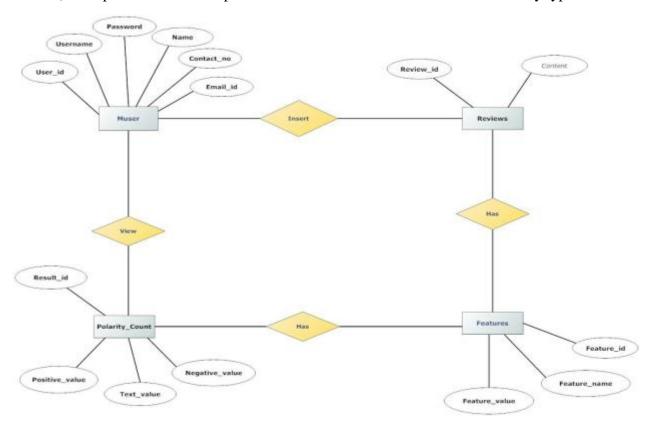


Fig 4.1: ER Diagram

Here, there are 4 entities, namely, user, reviews, polarity_count and features. The User entity has several attributes such as username, password, and contact numbers. Review entity has two attributes, review_id and content. Polarity_count stores the polarity values for a review. It has attributes such as result_id and values. Features store the features extracted from reviews. It stores basically the feature name, feature id and its polarity. A user can "insert" reviews into the system and can also "view" the polarity count. Reviews contains features with a one-to-many relationship.

4.2. Data Flow Diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects. A DFD shows what kind of information will be input to and output from the system, how the data will advance through the system, and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about process timing or whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel.

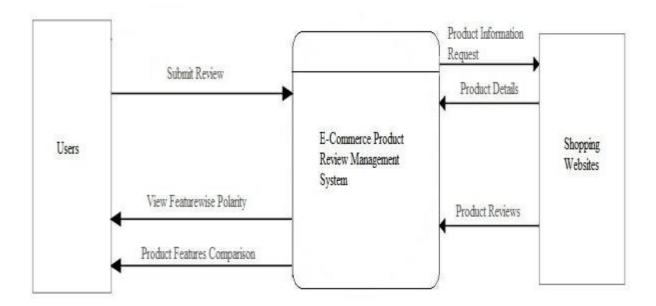


Fig 4.2: Data Flow Diagram

Above is a simple DFD of the system which shows the flow of data between user and system. User can submit login details and reviews to the system. The system returns with feature wise polarity for the product being viewed.

4.3. User Interface Design:

This section shows how the Graphical User Interface is being designed for the system. It shows the flow of pages present in the user interface to manage the system. The system will allow the user to submit reviews only after logging in to the system using login credentials. It will also display the result in a separate portion of the GUI.

4.3.1 System Block Diagram

A block diagram is a diagram of a system in which the principal parts or functions are represented by blocks connected by lines that show the relationships of the blocks. They are heavily used in engineering in hardware design, electronic design, software design, and process flow diagrams.

Block diagrams are typically used for higher level, less detailed descriptions that are intended to clarify overall concepts without concern for the details of implementation. Contrast this with the schematic diagrams and layout diagrams used in electrical engineering, which show the implementation details of electrical components and physical construction.

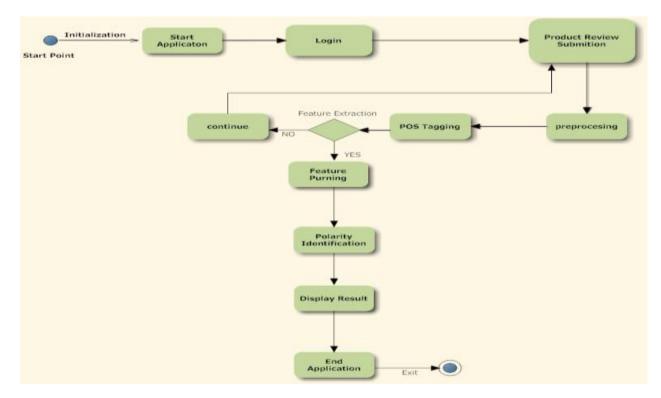


Fig 4.3.1: System Block Diagram

The system basically starts with the user logging in to the system. It then moves to "Product Review Submission" which allows the user to submit his/her own reviews on a product. The review is then pre-processed and POS (part-of-speech) tagging is performed. The system further performs feature identification from the review, followed by polarity identification of the review.

The result of the analysis is displayed as a graph showing polarity analysis or the polarity of the review is displayed. The system stops after user logs out of the system.

4.3.2 Input/Output Form

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import urllib, ast, sys, time
def crawl_amazon():
    p1 = "https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9NK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=U
    p2 = "&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending"
    file_name = "ps4_us.txt"
with open(file_name, 'w') as fp:
        for pn in xrange(1, 1170):
            url = p1 + str(pn) + p2
            print url
             amazon_url = p1 + str(pn) + p2
             ur = urllib.urlopen(amazon_url)
             soup = BeautifulSoup(ur.read())
             posts_=soup.find_all("span", class_="a-size-base review-text")
             "posts_ = soup.select("span data-hook="review-body" class="a-size-base review-text"")
             print len(posts_)
             for x in posts_: posts.append(x.text)
for x in posts_: fp.write(x.text.encode('utf-8') + "\n")
             time.sleep(1)
```

```
In [13]: crawl_amazon()

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=1&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=2&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=3&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=4&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=5&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=6&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

https://www.amazon.com/PlayStation-4-500GB-Console-Old-Model/product-reviews/B00BGA9WK2/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm?ie=UTF8&re viewerType=all_reviews&pageNumber=6&showViewpoints=0&sortBy=byRankDescending 10

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```

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Chapter 6

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