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Analysis Of Amazon Cell Phone Reviews Using IBM Watson Services

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Introduction

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, Review is defined as “to think or talk about something again, in order to make changes to it or to make a decision about it”. For every existing product and project, Reviews are essential in their improvement overtime, as when taken seriously it may help the ones developing those products, projects or provide services to identify the flaws of the services, which are not detected by the people involved. Review can be in many shapes and forms, ranging from just giving feedbacks on the product directly to the developers, to addressing the issue via third party helps such as surveys, video proofs or feedbacks, and discussing the feedback as a community to further discuss the root problem of the product. Overall, the objectives are the same, which is to let them know the current state of the services provided, whether positive or negative, so that they can learn the weakness and adjustments accordingly.

There are many ways the people who provided such services can know whether most reviews from tons, if not millions of reviews to determine whether the reviews are mostly positive or negative. One way is by utilizing Machine Learning which help the Artificial Intelligence (AI) to learn from the reviews and learn whether the reviews are positive or negative. Through AI, one can maintain the task of identifying the density of positive or negative reviews in a short time compared to when a human done the exact task.

From this report, the AI machine learning capabilities will be displayed and used to complete a task in analysing the Amazon Cell Phone Reviews.

Problem Statement

Mobile phones have changed the way customers buy things online by putting all the information at the receiver's fingertips. Customers reviews and ratings have become an important part of the decision-making process for potential buyers or customers. eCommerce players' review and rating platforms create a transparent system for consumers to make decisions and feel confident about them.

It is, however, difficult to read all the feedback for a certain item, particularly for popular goods with several comments. Each item could contain tens of thousands of reviews which takes a lot of time for a normal human to read through, but this requirement is needed so that the developers or creators could learn the reviews more quickly.

Solution to the Problem Statements

To work on the project, below are some applications used in solving the problem statement:

- The Amazon Cell Phone Review Datasets (Main Dataset which is being working on)
- Jupyter Notebook file (Model Creation)
- Python Flask App file (Flask App Creation)
- Html file (App Template Creation)

For the html file, python file and the Jupyter Notebook file, the Visual Studio Code (VSC) software will be used for programming and coding purposes.

1. The Amazon Cell Phone Review Datasets

A dataset is a collection of information. It corresponds to one or more database tables in the case of tabular data, where each column of a table represents a specific variable and each row represents a specific record of the data set in question. For each column of the dataset, the data set provides values for each of the variables, such as an object's height and weight.

The screenshot above shows the dataset which is used as a “practise dummy” for the model to train and differentiate positive and negative reviews. From the dataset, there are a total of 8 columns in it, namely Asin, name, rating, date, verified, title, body and helpful notes.

[illegible]

2. Jupyter Notebook file

The Jupyter Notebook file is used for creating the model, training the model and testing the model. The reason why the Jupyter Notebook file is used for such purpose is that it allows for analysis the code step by step instead of executing all at once. This in turn makes it easier to monitor each line of code and document the thought process while developing the analysis process.

The following segment shows the screenshots of each line (or cells) of the Jupyter Notebook used for model training and testing:

a. Import Libraries

```
import re
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

[1]

b. Reading the Dataset

```
dataset = pd.read_csv('reviews.csv') #To read datasets
dataset.head(5)
```

| | asin | name | rating | date | verified | title | body | helpfulVotes |
|-------|------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|----------|--|--|--------------|
| 0 | B00005QJUC | Janet | 3 | October 11, 2005 | False | Def not best, but not worst | I had the Samsung A600 for awhile which is abn... | 1.0 |
| 1 | B00005QJUC | Luke Wyatt | 1 | January 7, 2004 | False | Text Messaging Doesn't Work | Due to a software issue between Nokia and Spt... | 17.0 |
| 2 | B00005QJUC | Brooke | 5 | December 30, 2003 | False | Love This Phone | This is a great, reliable phone. I also purcha... | 5.0 |
| 3 | B00005QJUC | amy m. teague | 3 | March 18, 2004 | False | Love the Phone, BUT... | I love the phone and all, because I really like... | 1.0 |
| 4 | B00005QJUC | tristobimmer | 4 | August 20, 2005 | False | Great phone service and options, lousy case! | The phone has been great for every purpose it ... | 1.0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67901 | B081H8STQ2 | jardie | 5 | August 16, 2019 | False | Awesome Phone, but finger scanner is a big mis... | I love the camera on this phone. The screen is... | 1.0 |
| 67902 | B081H8STQ2 | ZocoMu | 5 | September 14, 2019 | False | Simply Amazing! | I've been an Xperia user for several years and... | 1.0 |
| 67903 | B081H8STQ2 | simon | 5 | July 14, 2019 | False | great phone3, but many bugs need to fix. still ... | buy one more for my cousin | NaN |
| 67904 | B081T3FVQ3 | Torbialz Jachyniak | 5 | December 24, 2019 | True | Phone is like new | Product looks and works like new. Very much re... | NaN |
| 67905 | B0825B875G | Owen Gorozakiz | 5 | December 11, 2019 | False | Outstanding phone for the price | I love the size and style of this phone. It is... | NaN |

67930 rows x 9 columns

c. Checking for Null values and filling it accordingly

```
dataset.isnull().sum() #To check the number of NULL values on each columns
```

[3]

```
... asin          0
    name          2
    rating         0
    date           0
    verified       0
    title         14
    body          21
    helpfulVotes  40771
    dtype: int64
```

```
dataset['body'] = dataset['body'].fillna('').apply(str)
dataset['name'] = dataset['name'].fillna('').apply(str)
dataset['title'] = dataset['title'].fillna('').apply(str)
dataset['helpfulVotes'] = dataset['helpfulVotes'].fillna('').apply(str) #To fill the mentioned columns' NULL value
```

[4]

```
dataset.isnull().sum() # To check the number of NULL values on each columns to make sure there are no more NULL values
```

[5]

```
... asin          0
    name          0
    rating         0
    date           0
    verified       0
    title          0
    body           0
    helpfulVotes   0
    dtype: int64
```

d. Column Manipulations (Dropping Column(s) / Concatenate Column(s))

```
dataset = dataset.drop(columns = ['asin', 'name', 'helpfulVotes', 'date'], axis = 1) #To remove columns
```

```
a = dataset['rating'].tolist() # to store the rating values in a list
a
```

[7]

...

```
d = []

#Assign 1 to the ratings above 3 or else assign 0
for i in range(len(a)):
    if a[i]>=3:
        d.append(1)
    else:
        d.append(0)

d
```

[8]

```
dt = pd.DataFrame(d, columns = ['emotion']) #Set the list as an emoticon column
dt
```

[9]

...

| emotion | |
|---------|-----|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 |
| ... | ... |
| 67981 | 1 |
| 67982 | 1 |
| 67983 | 1 |
| 67984 | 1 |
| 67985 | 1 |

67986 rows × 1 columns

```
data1 = pd.concat([dataset,dt], axis = 1) #To concat the emotion column with the dataset
data1
```

[10]

| | rating | verified | | title | body | emotion |
|-------|--------|----------|--|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 3 | False | | Def not best, but not worst | I had the Samsung A600 for awhile which is abs... | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | False | | Text Messaging Doesn't Work | Due to a software issue between Nokia and Spri... | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | False | | Love This Phone | This is a great, reliable phone. I also purcha... | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | False | | Love the Phone, BUT... | I love the phone and all, because I really did... | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | False | | Great phone service and options, lousy case! | The phone has been great for every purpose it ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| 67981 | 5 | False | | Awesome Phone, but finger scanner is a big mis... | I love the camera on this phone. The screen is... | 1 |
| 67982 | 5 | False | | Simply Amazing! | I've been an Xperia user for several years and... | 1 |
| 67983 | 5 | False | | great phon3, but many bugs need to fix, still ... | buy one more for my cousin | 1 |
| 67984 | 5 | True | | Phone is like new | Product looks and works like new. Very much re... | 1 |
| 67985 | 5 | False | | Outstanding phone for the price | I love the size and style of this phone. It is... | 1 |

67986 rows x 5 columns

```
data1.shape #Check the data1 shape
```

[11]

... (67986, 5)

```
# dropping a verified column from data1
data1.drop(['verified'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

[12]

```
#Joining the title and body as a review
data1['Review'] = data1[['title', 'body']].agg(' '.join, axis=1)
```

[13]

```
#dropping the remaining columns title, body, and rating from data1.
data1.drop(['title','body','rating'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

[14]

```
data1
```

[15]

| | emotion | Review |
|-------|---------|---|
| 0 | 1 | Def not best, but not worst I had the Samsung ... |
| 1 | 0 | Text Messaging Doesn't Work Due to a software ... |
| 2 | 1 | Love This Phone This is a great, reliable phon... |
| 3 | 1 | Love the Phone, BUT...! I love the phone and a... |
| 4 | 1 | Great phone service and options, lousy case! T... |
| ... | ... | ... |
| 67981 | 1 | Awesome Phone, but finger scanner is a big mis... |
| 67982 | 1 | Simply Amazing! I've been an Xperia user for s... |
| 67983 | 1 | great phon3, but many bugs need to fix. still ... |
| 67984 | 1 | Phone is like new Product looks and works like... |
| 67985 | 1 | Outstanding phone for the price I love the siz... |

67986 rows x 2 columns

e. Data separation into input (x) and output (y)

```
▷ x = data1.iloc[:,1].values #input (Review)
  y = data1.iloc[:,0].values #output (emotion, 1 or 0)
```

[17]

f. Text Preprocessing/ Cleaning

```
▷ #import natural language toolkit
import nltk
#import stopwords library to remove stopwords
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
#library imported to stem the words
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
#Object for stemming
ps = PorterStemmer()

#import object for wordnet lemmatizer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
wordnet = WordNetLemmatizer()

corpus = []

for i in range(0, len(x)):
    temp = data1['Review'][i] #Set temp as the i row of review
    temp = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', temp) #Replace punctuation and number with re library
    temp = re.sub('[^\w\s]', '', temp) #Replace punctuation and number with re library
    temp = temp.lower().split() #Convert text to lower cases and then split to array
    temp = [ps.stem(word) for word in temp if not word in set(stopwords.words('english'))] #Loop to stemmatize each word in string array
    temp = ' '.join(temp) #Join all string array into a single string
    corpus.append(temp) #Append each string to create array of clean text
    if i % 100 == 0:
        print(str(i) + " out of " + str(len(x)) + " Completed !!") #Show which row it done
    if i == len(x):
        print(str(len(x)) + " out of " + str(len(x)) + " Completed !!")
```

```
#Create bag of word model
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
#Extract 2000 max feture, which is the attribute to experiment with to get better result
cv = CountVectorizer(max_features = 2000)
#z contains vectorized data
z = cv.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()
```

[20]

```
▷ import pickle
#Save the Bag of word model
pickle.dump(cv, open('count_vec.pkl', 'wb'))
```

[21]

```
▷ #Contains vectorized data
x = cv.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()
```

[22]

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
#Splitting the data to train and test set
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state = 0)
```

[25]

g. Model Building

```
#Setting the neuron layers
#The classification is in categoritical
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(2000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(4000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(4000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(4000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size = 128, epochs=15)
```

[30]

```
... Epoch 1/15
425/425 [=====] - 225s 518ms/step - loss: 0.2497 - accuracy: 0.8982
Epoch 2/15
425/425 [=====] - 228s 537ms/step - loss: 0.1430 - accuracy: 0.9427
Epoch 3/15
425/425 [=====] - 229s 538ms/step - loss: 0.0709 - accuracy: 0.9747
Epoch 4/15
425/425 [=====] - 228s 535ms/step - loss: 0.0337 - accuracy: 0.9890
Epoch 5/15
425/425 [=====] - 227s 533ms/step - loss: 0.0234 - accuracy: 0.9925
Epoch 6/15
425/425 [=====] - 227s 533ms/step - loss: 0.0163 - accuracy: 0.9943
Epoch 7/15
425/425 [=====] - 228s 536ms/step - loss: 0.0178 - accuracy: 0.9948
Epoch 8/15
425/425 [=====] - 226s 533ms/step - loss: 0.0133 - accuracy: 0.9960
Epoch 9/15
425/425 [=====] - 212s 500ms/step - loss: 0.0112 - accuracy: 0.9967
Epoch 10/15
```

h. Model Testing

```
#Test for the model part 1
text = "The product is bad"
text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', text)
text = text.lower().split()
text = [ps.stem(word) for word in text if not word in set(stopwords.words('english'))]
text = ' '.join(text)
```

[33]

```
y_p1 = model.predict(cv.transform([text]))

y_p1
```

[34]

```
... array([[0.00095823]], dtype=float32)
```

```
y_p1 = y_p1 > 0.5
y_p1
```

[35]

```
... array([[False]])
```

3. Python Flask App File

By using the python file, the flask app is created which included the model.h5 file and the pkl file saved from the Jupyter Notebook file, as well as the html files which acts as the backbone for the web appearance of the app.

Flask is an open-source web framework. This means flask gives tools, frameworks, and technologies needed to create a web app. This online application might be as simple as a set of web pages, a blog, or a wiki, or as complex as a web-based calendar or a commercial website.

```
gproject_flaskapp.py > page2
1  from flask import render_template, Flask, request, url_for
2  from keras.models import load_model
3  import pickle
4  import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
5  from gevent.pywsgi import WSGIServer
6  import os
7
8
9
10 app = Flask(__name__)
11 graph = tf.get_default_graph()
12
13 with open('count_vec.pkl', 'rb') as file:
14     cv = pickle.load(file)
15
16 @app.route('/')
17 def home():
18     return render_template('gproject.html')
19
20 @app.route('/tpredict')
21 @app.route('/', methods = ['GET', 'POST'])
22 def page2():
23     if request.method == 'GET':
24         return render_template('gproject.html')
25     if request.method == 'POST':
26         topic = request.form['tweet']
27         print(topic)
28         topic = cv.transform([topic])
29         print("\n"+str(topic.shape) + "\n")
30         with graph.as_default():
31             cla = load_model('review.h5')
32             cla.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
33             ypred = cla.predict(topic)
34             print("pred is" + str(ypred))
35             if(ypred > 0.5):
36                 topic = "Positive review"
37             else:
38                 topic = "Negative review"
39
40         return render_template('gproject.html', ypred = topic)
41
42 if __name__ == "__main__":
43     app.run(port=8086, debug=True)
44
```

4. Html File

The purpose of the html file is to create a blueprint for the flask web applications. To use the html files alongside the Flask app, a folder called “templates” will be used to store available html files.

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language for texts that are intended to be viewed on a web browser. Technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and programming languages like JavaScript can help. Web browsers accept HTML documents from a web server or locally stored files and convert them to multimedia web pages. HTML initially provided cues for the document's look and described the structure of a web page logically.

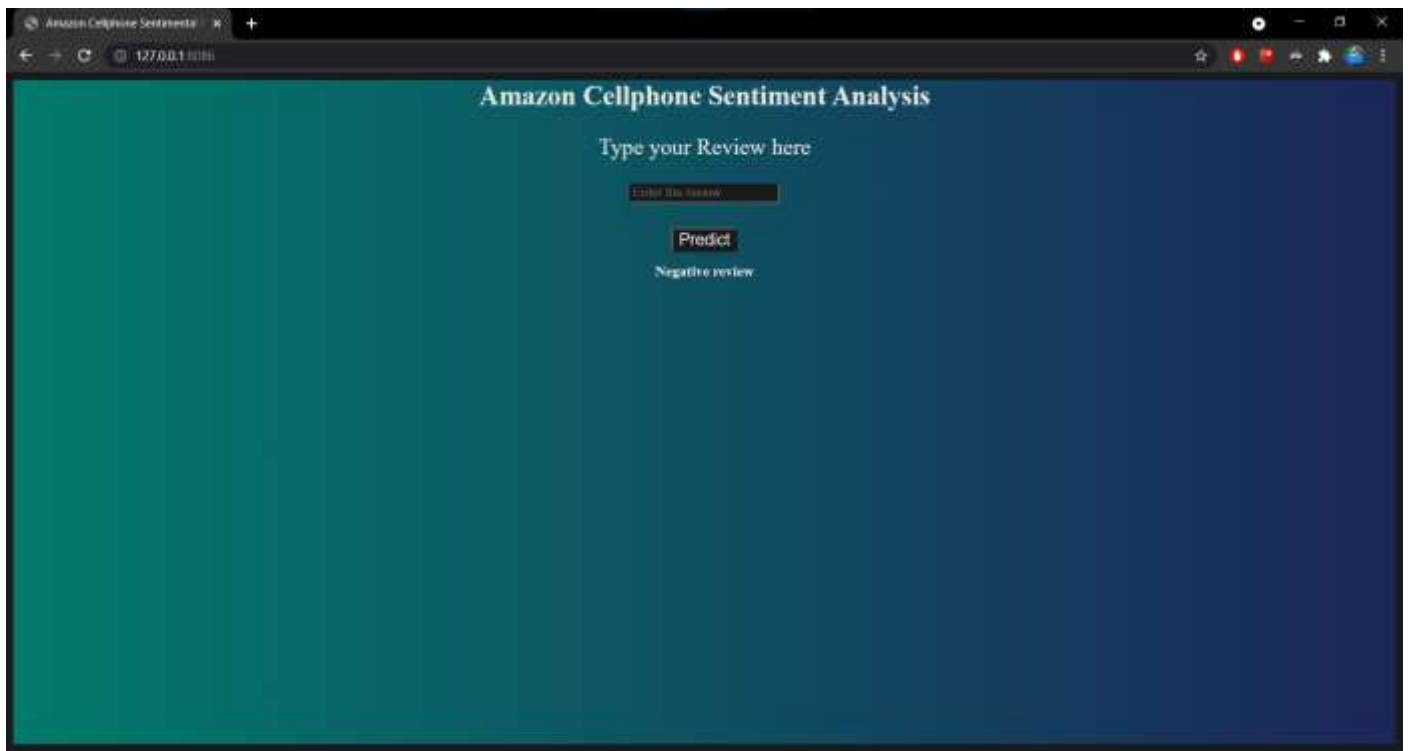
```
1 <html>
2 <title>Amazon Cellphone Sentimental Review Analysis</title>
3
4 <head>
5   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static', filename = 'style/index12.css') }}">
6   <style>
7     body {
8       background: #acb6e5;
9       /* fallback for old browsers */
10      background: -webkit-linear-gradient(to right, #86fde8, #acb6e5);
11      /* Chrome 10-25, Safari 5.1-6 */
12      background: linear-gradient(to right, #86fde8, #acb6e5);
13      /* W3C, IE 10+/ Edge, Firefox 16+, Chrome 26+, Opera 12+, Safari 7+ */
14    }
15  </style>
16</head>
17
18<body class="body1">
19  <form method="POST">
20    <div class="container">
21      <h1 align='center' style="color:black; font-size:30px">Amazon Cellphone Sentiment Analysis</h1>
22
23      <p align='center' style="font-size:25px">Type your Review here</p>
24      <form action="/tpredict" method="post">
25        <p align="center">
26          <input type="text" align="Center" placeholder="Enter the review" name="tweet" id="rcorners1"
27            required>
28        </p>
29        <table align="center" style='padding:0.5px; border-spacing: 10px; font-size:20 px'>
30          <tr>
31            <td colspan="2" align="center"><button class="button5" type="submit" name="predict"
32              align='center' value="Predict"
33              onclick="window.location" href = 'E:\SmartInternz_Pynb\Guided_Project\templates\gproject.html'>
34              <font size="4">Predict</font>
35            </button></td>
36          </tr>
37          <tr>
38            <td colspan="2" align="center"><b>{{ypred}}</b></td>
39          </tr>
40        </table>
41      </form>
42      <!---->
43      <p>
44        {% if ypred == "Positive Review" %}
45        <p>Positive</p>
46        {% else %}
47        {% if ypred == "Negative Review" %}
48        <p>Negative</p>
49        {% endif %}
50      </p>
51    </div>
52  </form>
```

Output

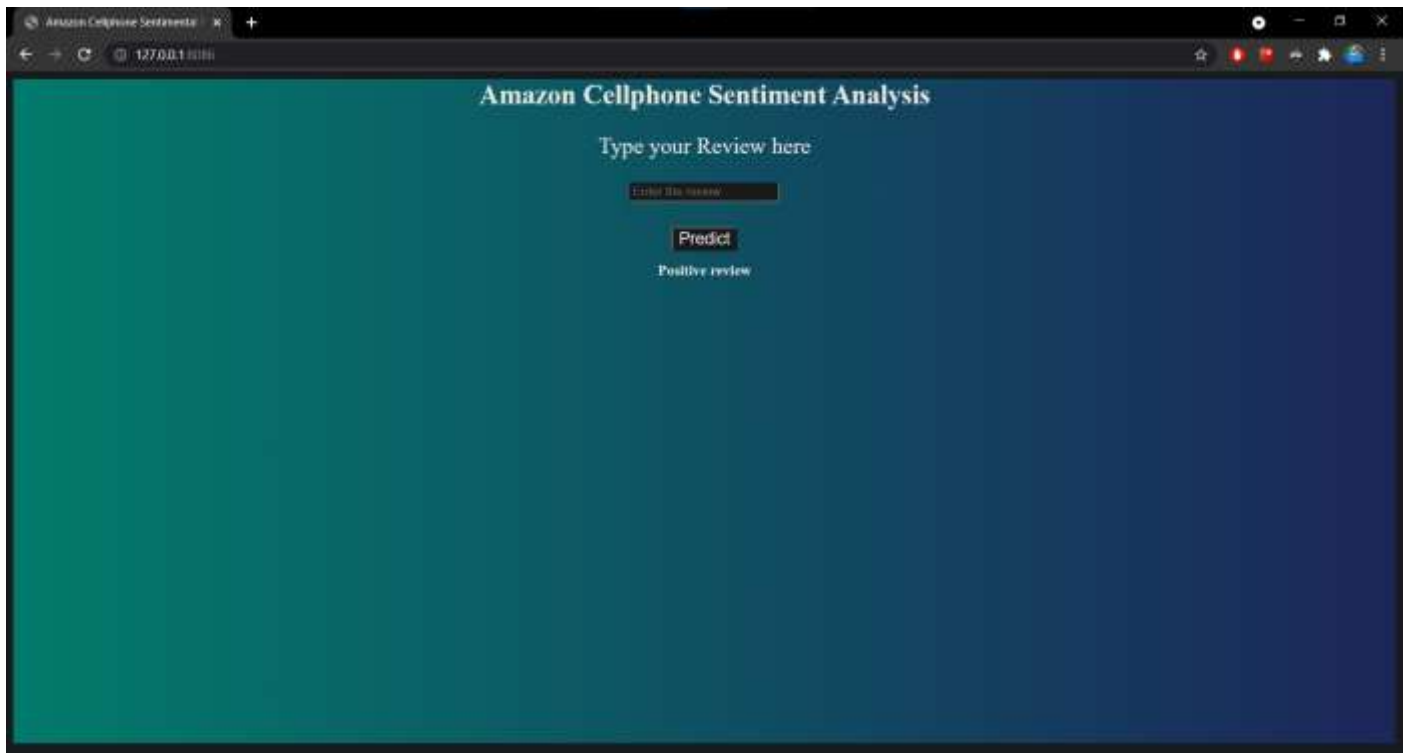
Default Webpage



After a negative review is inputted



After a positive review is inputted



Future Improvements

Although the Flask App created using AI model training had proven to be successful in differentiating reviews from positive and negative, improvement can still be made to increase effectiveness of the app as well as the accuracy of the prediction.

One of the current issues faced is that during the prediction, the page load slowly and thus will produce the prediction of the inputted review slowly. Thus, the model training program can be look at once again and even refined via introducing new methods such as including other libraries such as joblib and Ray, changing the optimization function etc, so that the model can predict much faster while maintaining high prediction accuracy.

All AI systems, big or little, will include machine learning. Connected AI systems will allow machine learning algorithms to "continuously learn" from new data on the internet. Machine Learning will aid AI in deciphering data context and meaning.

Conclusion

In every aspect of the world, model learning is essential including in business, education and so on.

According to some of the most prominent AI researchers, it has the potential to enhance network robustness, uncertainty estimating abilities, and machine learning model training costs.

From the project, the goal is to train a model to learn on which review is positive or negative, all while predicting whether the inputted reviews are positive or negative, then integrated it into the Flask app. And according to testing, it shows that for most cases, the app can manage to predict it correctly. Thus, proving that the model training and flask application is indeed successful.