



What is Yelp?

Yelp was founded in 2004 by former PayPal employees Russel Simmons and Jeremy Stoppelman.

It has since grown in usage and raised several rounds of funding in the years following. By 2010, it had \$30 million in revenue, and the website had published about 4.5 million crowd-sourced reviews. From 2009 to 2012, Yelp expanded throughout Europe and Asia. Yelp became a public company via an initial public offering in March 2012 and became profitable for the first time two years later.

Yelp connects people with great local businesses. Users have contributed reviews of almost every type of local business, from restaurants, boutiques and salons to dentists, mechanics, plumbers and more.



184 million reviews worldwide

That's a lot of reviews!



According to Alexa.

92 million unique mobile users per month On average.

178 million unique visitors monthly across mobile/desktop/app platforms

45% of customers likely to check Yelp reviews before visiting a business

35% of people searching on Yelp will make a visit to a business they checked within 24 hours

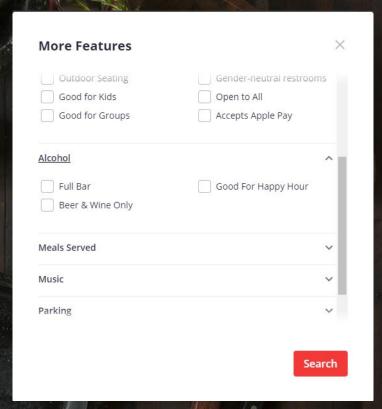


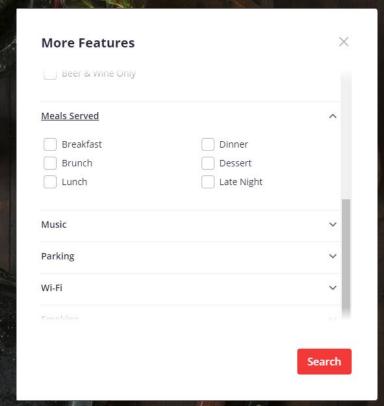


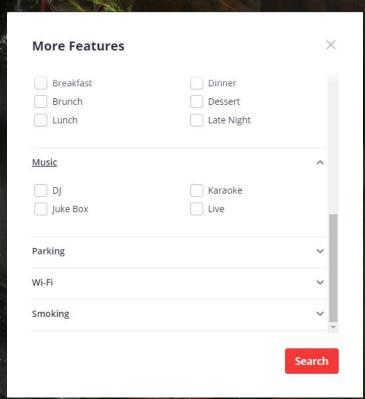
What is it like to choose a restaurant on Yelp?

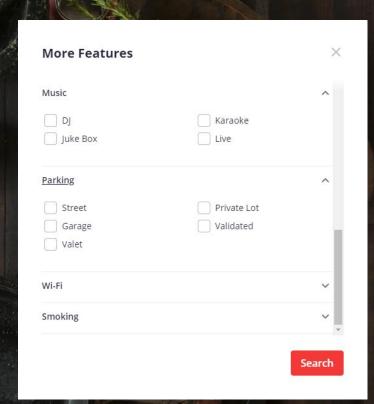
More Features General Features Yelp Delivery Waiter Service Wheelchair Accessible Yelp Takeout Reservations Coat Check Waitlist Has TV Open At: 3:44 PM Dogs Allowed Open Now 6:47 PM Liked by 20-somethings Takes Reservations Hot and New Accepts Credit Cards Offers Military Discount Outdoor Seating Gender-neutral restrooms Good for Kids Open to All Good for Groups Accepts Apple Pay

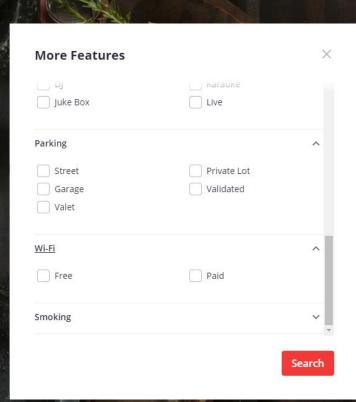
Search











Problem Statement:

It can be <u>overwhelming</u> choosing from all these features

Sometimes people <u>do not</u> <u>know</u> what they want

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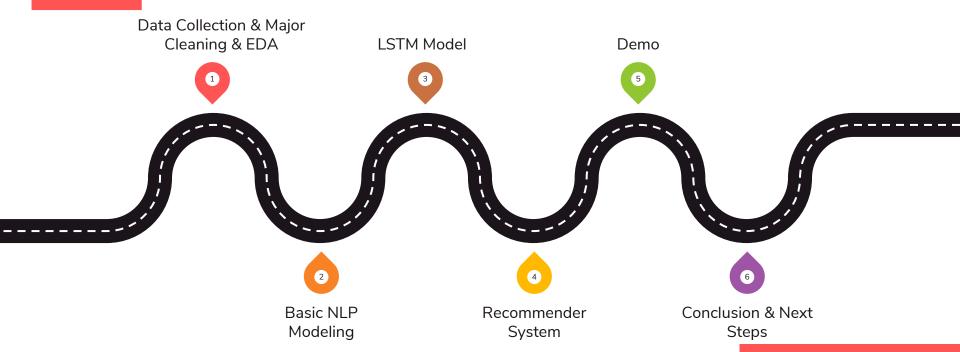
Not really capturing the experience/ambience of the restaurant that the user wants.





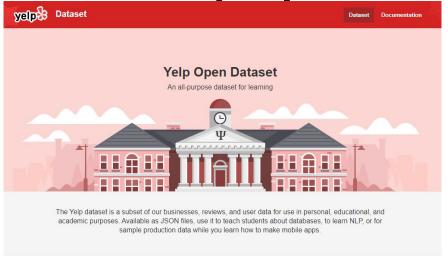


Roadmap:





Data Source: Yelp Open Dataset



The Dataset









8 metropolitan areas

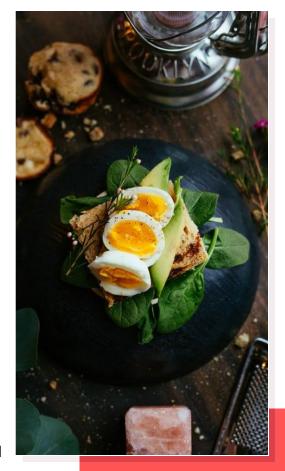
Data Extracting/Cleaning:

Data Extraction:

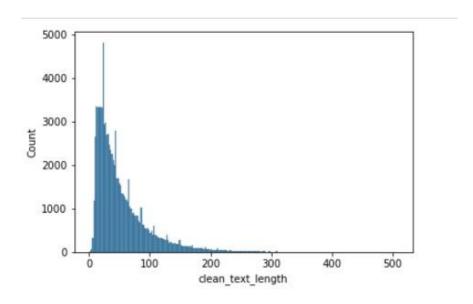
- Convert json → csv files
- Unpack dictionaries
- Unpack dictionaries within a dictionary
- Pull out labels
- Make them binary variables

Data Cleaning: (2,023,319 reviews)

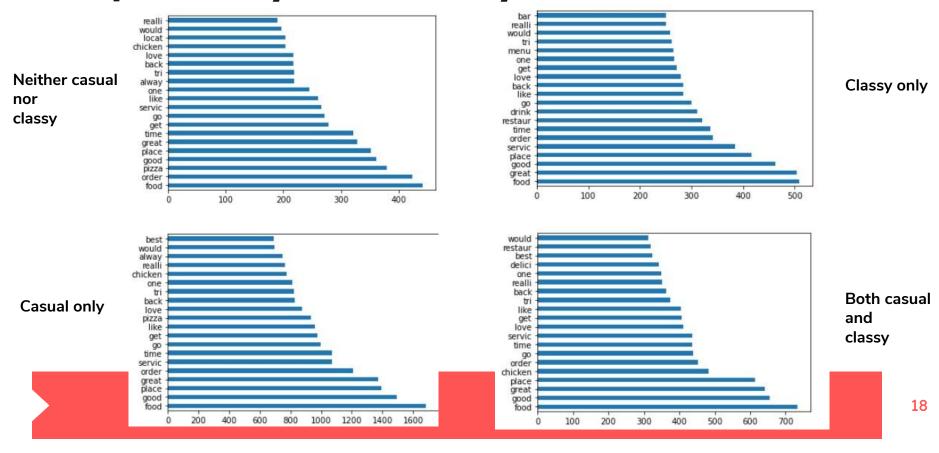
- Filtered for open businesses/restaurants
- Filtered for restaurants categorized under: Food, Restaurant, Bar
- Created <u>Multi-Class</u> target:
 - Neither casual nor classy
 - Casual only
 - Classy only
 - Both casual and classy
- Undersampling the majority class (Casual Ambience)
- Subset: State = Ohio (114,110)
 - Did NOT subset a city -restaurants not evenly spread
- Stemmed words

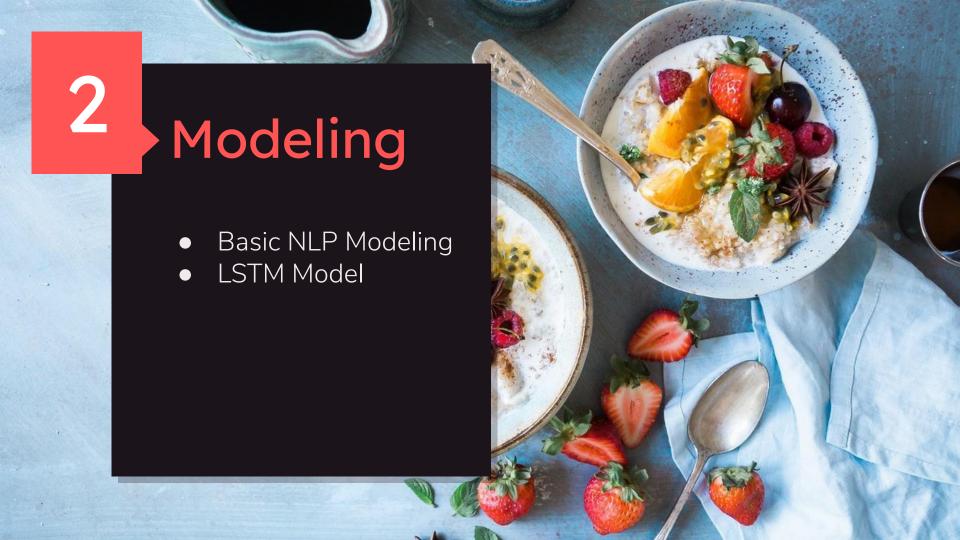


Exploratory Data Analysis



Exploratory Data Analysis: Common Words





Basic NLP Modeling with Accuracy

Baseline: 0.3287	Decision Tree	Support Vector Machines	Bagging	Random Forest	AdaBoost
Train Accuracy	0.5429	1.00	1.00	0.4357	0.4873
Test Accuracy	0.3286	0.3287	0.3287	0.3287	0.3287
Test Accuracy (after pruning: max depth = 5)				0.3286	

Need a more powerful model...

• That can account for word order/sequences. ----> LSTM

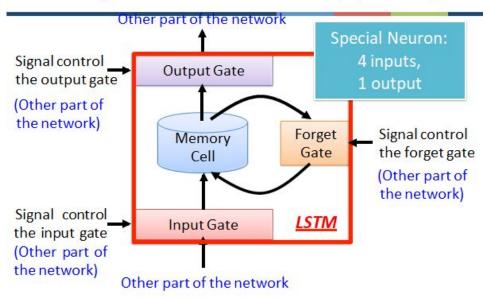
LSTM: Long-Short Term Memory

- A variety of a recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture used deep learning
- LSTM has feedback connections
- Learns long-term dependencies
- Good for sequence prediction problems
- A property of selectively remembering patterns for long durations of time.



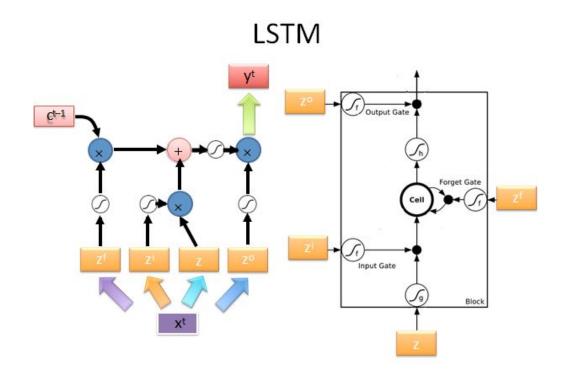
LSTM: Long-Short Term Memory

Long Short--term Memory (LSTM)





LSTM: Long-Short Term Memory





LSTM Models

Baseline: 0.3287	LSTM Topography #1	LSTM Topography #2	LSTM Topography #3	LSTM Topography #4	LSTM Topography #5	LSTM Topography #6	LSTM Topography #7	LSTM Topography #8
Embedding Layer	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons	32 neurons
LSTM Layer	64 neurons	128 neurons	64 neurons (Bidirectional)	64 neurons	64 neurons	64 neurons	64 neurons	64 neurons
Dense Hidden Layer	-	-	64 neurons	64 neurons	64 neurons	64 neurons (Dropout: 0.5)	64 neurons	64 neurons (Dropout: 0.5, Regularized)
Dense Hidden Layer	-	-	-	-	32 neurons	8 neurons (Dropout: 0.5)	8 neurons	8 neurons (Dropout: 0.5, Regularized)
Output Layer	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons	4 neurons
Train Accuracy	0.8293	0.8502	0.8836	0.8360	0.8333	0.6479	0.8533	0.6755
Test Accuracy	0.6208	0.5937	0.6043	0.5995	0.5911	0.5467	0.6058	0.5849



Recommender System: Cosine Distances

Allow users to choose attributes.

These chosen attributes were those I thought would help distinguish a person's experience/ambience in particular at a restaurant:

- GoodForKids
- GoodForGroups
- OutdoorSeating
- TakesReservations
- HasAlcohol
- RestaurantsTableService
- Meal Type (Lunch, Dinner, Both, Other)
- User Inputted Text → Ambience prediction (neither, casual only, classy only, both)

Cosine distances were found between these vectors for restaurants → Restaurant Recommendations







Conclusions and Next Steps... because this is just a pitch or framework for the idea of including user-inputted text.



The LSTM model performed okay, and good enough for pitching the user-input text idea. Want to improve in future iterations:

Expand to other NLP models (BERT)



- Use on reviews specifically written for restaurant ambience
- Gather more city-specific restaurants



- Expand all cities in Ohio
- Expand to 1 major city in Ohio
- Expand to 1 major city in a different state

Recommender Improvements

- Expand features...
- Expand model to predict more ambience classes
 - Trendy, upscale, touristy, hipster, divey, intimate, romantic

Sources

- Data Source: https://www.yelp.com/dataset
- https://www.linkedin.com/company/yelp-com/
- https://review42.com/resources/yelp-statistics//
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yelp
- https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-lstm/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_short-term_memory
- https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/12/fundamentals-of-deep-learning-introduction-to-lstm/



