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Application of Classifiers for Assortment of Online Reviews

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ABSTRACT

In Bangladesh, Ecommerce is flourishing day by day especially in the time of crisis the world is facing. There are many platforms available on these sites among which Daraz is the most successful marketplace. This online platform allowed people the ease to do shopping but a large number of reviews and comments made it difficult to opt for the best option. In this paper, the focus is on cataloguing the positive and negative reviews. For this purpose various classifiers were used by using Python. Data cleaning was done and after application of Term Frequency -Inverse Data Frequency with Principal Component analysis it was found that Ridge classifier performed best with more training time than other classifiers and depicted high accuracy. This classifier could help different businesses on different platforms to identify the positive and negative reviews and can provide customers with details about the quality of products.

Keywords: Adaboost classifier, Principal component analysis, Python, Ridge classifier, Term Frequency-Inverse Data Frequency

1. INTRODUCTION

Ecommerce is a short form of “electronic commerce” which significantly elaborates any kind of exchange of currency for services online. Every business in ecommerce informs about the type of products they to their customers. There are three categories in which ecommerce businesses sell their products which are B2B, B2C and B2G. They can also be differentiated on the way they sell their services. These options are branded ecommerce stores, Ecommerce market places and conversational commerce. Popular ecommerce sites in Bangladesh are BD jobs, Clickbd, Bikroy, BoiMela, Rokomari, foodpanda, Daraz, Chaldal etc. Daraz is an online marketplace and logistics company which run in South Asian and Southeast Asian markets and was founded in 2012. It's one of the best ecommerce sites in Bangladesh. Ecommerce market in Bangladesh made a quantum jump in 2017 and developed at an incredible 70% from 2016. Ecommerce is at its peak in Bangladesh in this pandemic crisis. In this paper, a large number of Daraz product reviews were scraped and each review got labelled according to sentiment-based analysis that might be positive or negative. Total 900 reviews were amassed from Daraz and results in the building of a sentiment analyser which can be trained using data already present so that new reviews and comments can be catalogued. Presently, five ecommerce sites are growing rapidly in huge markets of Bangladesh. The principle goal of this study is to anticipate their sales and to find their customer satisfaction level.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Examination work was done which presents a structure for utilizing text digging for get-together client's input. This strategy is utilized to assemble the top credits related to a gathering of gadgets. An examination of properties of various gadgets and their positive and negative qualities referenced by clients were utilized to improve the group of people yet to come of items. [1].

For removal of uncertainty regarding purchases online reviews may help in clearing all doubts. A tale strategy was utilized that consolidated the Bass/Norton model and estimation examination while utilizing verifiable deals information and online audit information was created for anticipating item deals[2].

For text sentiment analysis feature extraction is one of the key method. The corresponding algorithms have important effects. A novel methodology was introduced to extract features. Summed up TF-IDF include vectors were gotten by the presentation of semantic comparability of equivalent words. The

neighbourhood examples of highlight vectors were related to OPSM biclustering calculation [3].

In an indagation utilizing film audits, it was discovered that standard technician learning strategies certainly beats human delivered baselines. Three AI techniques were utilized called Naïve Bayes, greatest entropy order, and backing vector machines performed well on conventional Topic based classification [4].

Electronic business is getting famous because of an enormous number of item surveys. Assessment mining was utilized to catch client surveys. Furthermore, it isolated audits into abstract articulations and target articulations. An epic multi-dimensional model was proposed for assessment mining which incorporated client's attributes and their conclusion about any item [5].

No conclusion has been drawn yet on the multi-domains applicability in Chinese. Comparison was done for ten approaches of aspect opinion extractions on Chinese corpora from seven domains. Compared methods include TF-based models plus POS, CRFs based opinion mining, and SVM bas4d opinion mining CART based opinion mining and LPM-based opinion mining [6].

Term selection methods reduce the size of vocabulary effectively in text categorization for improving quality of classifier. It focuses on identification of relevant terms for each category without affecting the quality of text categorization [7].

An approach was described to object reveal which searches and localize all the occurrences of an object in a video. The object is represented by a set of view point invariant region descriptors so that recognition can proceed successfully despite changes in view point. Efficient retrieval can be achieved by employing methods from statistical text retrieval including inverted file system. In addition, weightings of text and document frequency. The final rankings also depend on spatial layout of the regions [8].

The joint likelihood capacity of groupings of words in a language can be educated as an objective of the factual language model. It is naturally troublesome. Successful yet conventional methodologies dependent on n-grams get speculation by connecting short covering arrangements found in the preparation set. To battle against the scourge of dimensionality a circulated portrayal for words was utilized which permitted each preparation succession to become familiar with the model about an outstanding number of semantically neighbouring sentences [9].

Variations of a neural organization design for factual language displaying have been proposed and applied effectively e.g in the language demonstrating part of the discourse recognizer. They get familiar with an implanting for words in a persistent space that assists with smoothing a language and give better

speculation in any event, when the quantity of preparing models is deficient [10].

Two epic model structures for calculation of persistent vector portrayals of words from extremely enormous datasets were proposed. The quality was estimated in a word closeness task and the outcomes are contrasted with beforehand best-performing strategies dependent on various kinds of neural organizations [11].

With the quick development of internet shopping more clients share their encounters and item audits. Both huge amounts and different types of audits can carry trouble for likely customers to synopsis all heterogeneous surveys for reference. Another positioning framework was proposed through online audits dependent on different parts of elective items. Initially the loads of these angles were resolved with the LDA point model to figure the target notion estimation of the item. At that point purchaser's customized inclinations were taken. A coordinated diagram model was built and the last score was registered utilizing the PageRank calculation [12].

For processing natural language processing tasks continuous word representations were used. Popular methods which learn these representations ignore the wordings morphology. A vector representation is associated to each character n-grams. The method was fast which allowed to train models [13].

Archive feeling arrangement has become a zone of exploration. It tends to be viewed as a unique instance of effective characterization applied distinctly to emotional segments of an archive. Thus the critical errand in archive estimation order m is subjectivity. Approaches existing to remove emotionally depend on etymological assets [14].

Another troupe learning structure was utilized for assessment order of Chinese online surveys. Most importantly as indicated by convoluted attributes of Chinese online audits a grammatical form was separated. Calculation of Random Subspace dependent on data picked up by considering the issue of enormous highlights in the surveys which can improve base classifiers all the while [15].

These days clients search for highlights that help them explicitly yet among a great many audits, it's difficult to track down certain criticisms. The proposed framework followed a semantic-based way to deal with extricate highlights of items. The recursive profound model is utilized to distinguish the estimation direction of surveys [16].

The developing prevalence of conclusion rich assets, for example, survey gatherings for the items have made it hard to pick the correct item. A unique framework was proposed for highlight based synopsis of clients' sentiments for

online items. The last extremity of highlight conclusion sets was determined [17].

A plan was made for Stanford composed conditions to give a basic portrayal of linguistic connections in a sentence that can without much of a stretch be perceived. As opposed to the expression structure portrayal that has since quite a while ago overwhelmed the computational phonetic network [18].

The web has become a great hotspot for social affair client audits. The quantity of surveys got by an item develops fastly. The nature of client audits is surveyed as the most critical. An endeavour was made to survey see dependent on its quality to assist them with settling on a legitimate choice [19].

In another research semantic based approach was used to assist customers and manufacture merchants to mine different products features. And to find opinion summarisation about each extracted features [20].

3. METHODOLOGY

All the data regarding reviews and comments were scraped the website of Daraz. A sum total of 900 comments were scraped from this website and among them 593 are 0's and 307 are 1's. 0 and 1 (positive or negative) was manually set after reading the whole sentence by human. The data set was then filtered and emoticons were removed. All comments are in bangla language.

The methodological steps followed are as follows:

- First comments were gathered from the relevant website.
- Specific sentences were picked from reviews or comments.
- Stop words were anticipated from each sentence.
- By utilizing TF-IDF text sentence data was converted into numerical data.
- Final dataset was obtained by applying PCA.
- A variety of machine learning algorithms were applied on datasets of Python (pycaret).
- At the end dataset was analyse.

The fig 1 is image representation of methodological steps.

At first, all non- English words and stop words were discarded. The positive comments were labelled as numeric 0 and negative comments got catalogued as numeric 1 (you can see it on fig 2). All the non-English words got axed from it by us. Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) information center of python is being used for this purpose. Ergo, after the moping through the process, on the norm 1983 data set were collected.

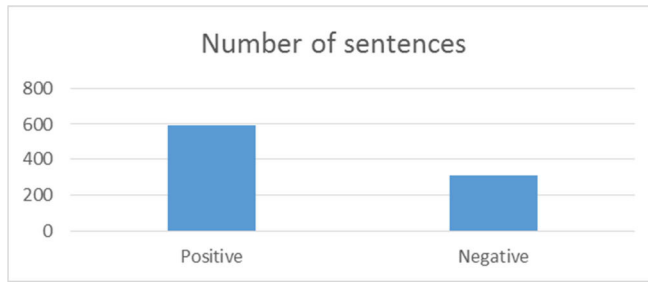


Fig. 4. Number of Positive and Negative reviews

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Following are the result obtained after implementation of the dataset in MATLAB: Among 15 classifiers accuracy, prediction speed, training time and total misclassification of top four were used.

Table 1. Summary of Top 4 Classifiers performance

Classifier Name	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Precision	F1	Kappa	Time (sec)
SVM (Linear)	0.7631	0.0000	0.5050	0.7212	0.5919	0.4323	0.1742
Extra Trees Classifier	0.7615	0.7957	0.4305	0.7856	0.5487	0.4057	0.7022
Ridge Classifier	0.7520	0.0000	0.4496	0.7283	0.5524	0.3939	0.0958
AdaBoost Classifier	0.7472	0.7535	0.5149	0.6714	0.5805	0.4045	0.7662

Ridge classifier has the fastest training speed while subspace Adaboost has the slowest as depicted in the training time graph. The Naïve Bayes decision tree was discarded due to low precision.

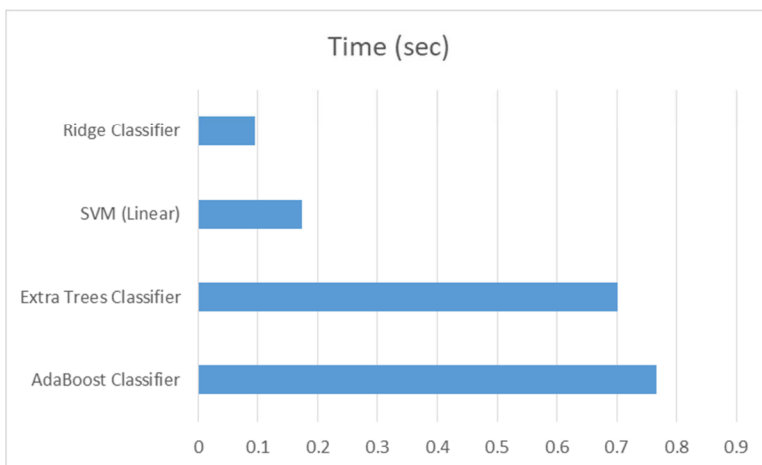


Fig. 5. Time comparison of top 4 performers

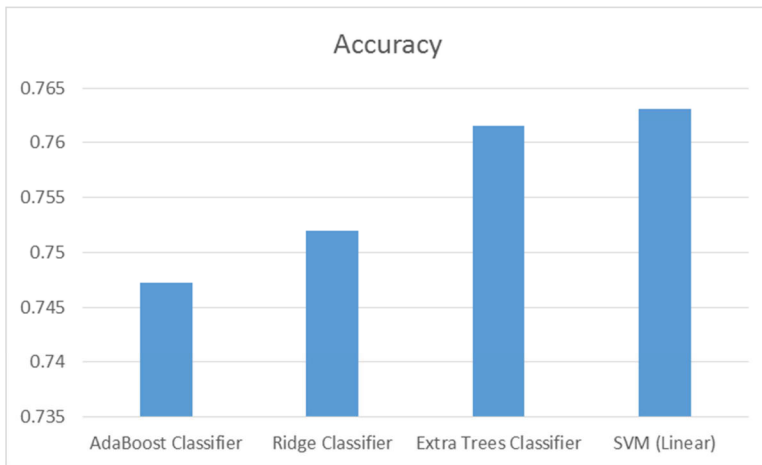


Fig. 6. Accuracy comparison of top 4 performers

Linear SVM gave the highest accuracy followed by Extra Trees Classifier.

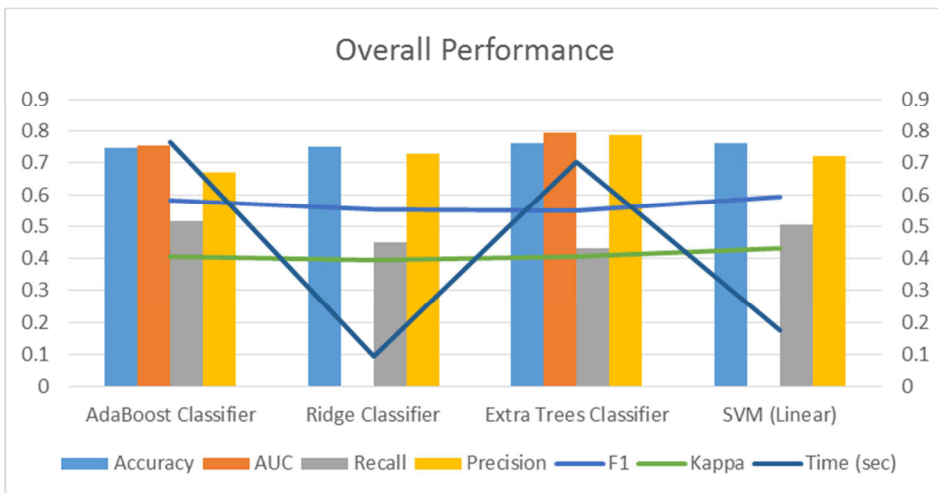


Fig. 7. Overall Performance of top 5 classifiers

Though Ridge classifier has performed best but has low training speed. Linear SVM has high precision with high anticipation speed. So in case of implementation of Python for optimization ridge classifier has done the best function for categorizing positive and negative comments or reviews of Bangla.

Here are the preset values used for the classifiers-

	Description	Value
0	session_id	1877
1	Target Type	Binary
2	Label Encoded	None
3	Original Data	(899, 1248)
4	Missing Values	False
5	Numeric Features	535
6	Categorical Features	712
7	Ordinal Features	False
8	High Cardinality Features	False
9	High Cardinality Method	None
10	Sampled Data	(899, 1248)
11	Transformed Train Set	(629, 1958)
12	Transformed Test Set	(270, 1958)
13	Numeric Imputer	mean
14	Categorical Imputer	constant
15	Normalize	False
16	Normalize Method	None
17	Transformation	False
18	Transformation Method	None
19	PCA	False
20	PCA Method	None
21	PCA Components	None
22	Ignore Low Variance	False
23	Combine Rare Levels	False
24	Rare Level Threshold	None
25	Numeric Binning	False
26	Remove Outliers	False
27	Outliers Threshold	None
28	Remove Multicollinearity	False
29	Multicollinearity Threshold	None
30	Clustering	False
31	Clustering Iteration	None
32	Polynomial Features	False
33	Polynomial Degree	None
34	Trigonometry Features	False
35	Polynomial Threshold	None
36	Group Features	False
37	Feature Selection	False
38	Features Selection Threshold	None
39	Feature Interaction	False
40	Feature Ratio	False
41	Interaction Threshold	None
42	Fix Imbalance	False
43	Fix Imbalance Method	SMOTE

Fig. 8. Preset values of the classifiers

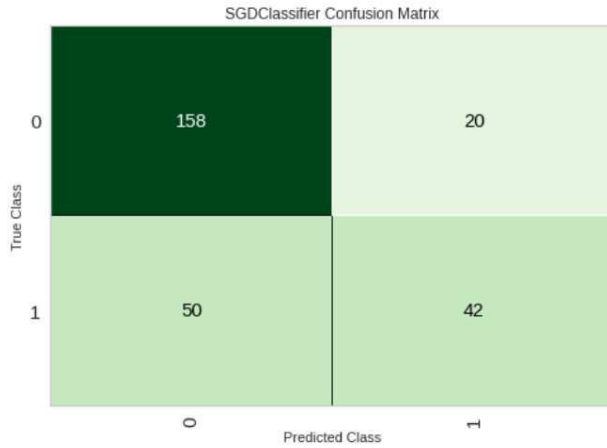


Fig. 9. Confusion Matrix of Linear SVM

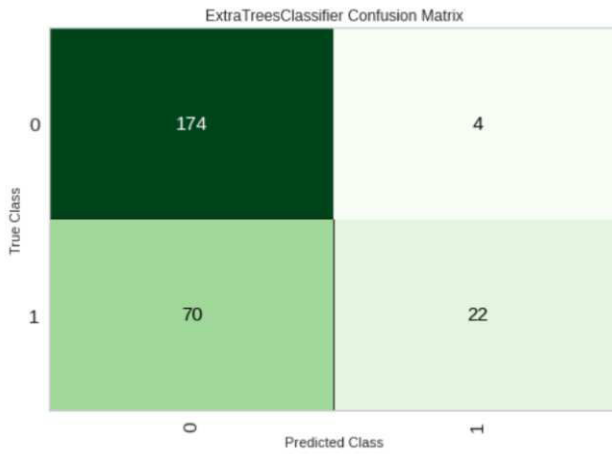


Fig. 10. Confusion Matrix of Extra Trees Classifier

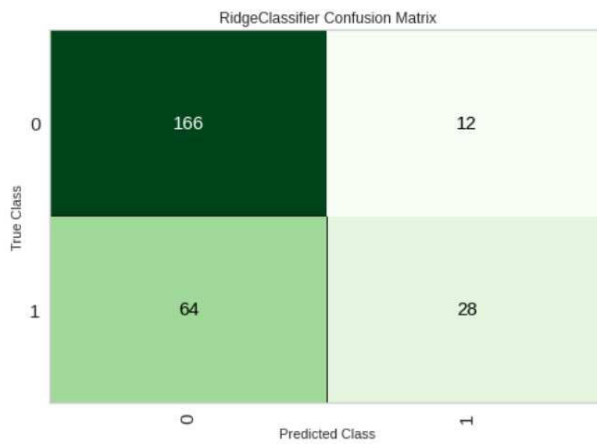


Fig. 11. Confusion Matrix of Ridge Classifier

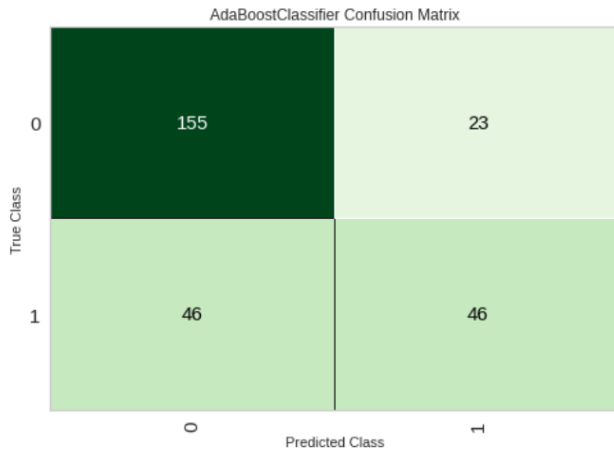


Fig. 12. Confusion Matrix of Adaboost Classifier

From the confusion matrix, its clarified Ridge classifier has high value as well as for extra trees classifier. ROC curve of various classifiers are given in Fig 13.

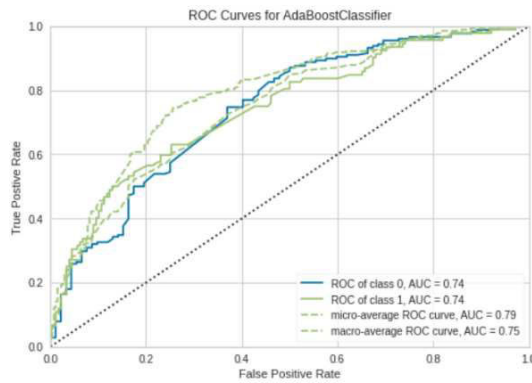


Fig. 13. Adaboost Classifier

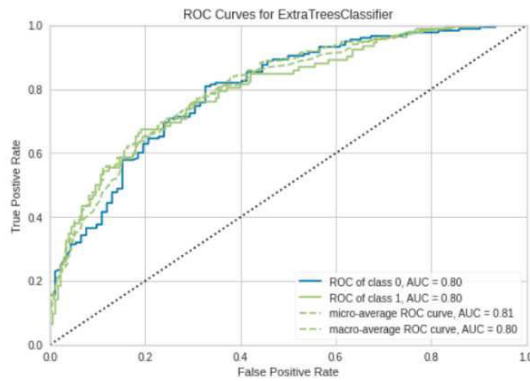


Fig. 14. Extra Trees Classifier

For ROC curves a steeper curve depicts better output and Extra trees classifier has steeper curves.

	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
0	0.7302	0.0000	0.4286	0.6429	0.5143	0.3377	0.3510
1	0.6984	0.0000	0.3810	0.5714	0.4571	0.2597	0.2700
2	0.7460	0.0000	0.5238	0.6471	0.5789	0.4000	0.4046
3	0.7619	0.0000	0.4762	0.7143	0.5714	0.4156	0.4320
4	0.6032	0.0000	0.1905	0.3333	0.2424	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.7619	0.0000	0.5455	0.7059	0.6154	0.4470	0.4548
6	0.7460	0.0000	0.5909	0.6500	0.6190	0.4292	0.4303
7	0.7143	0.0000	0.5000	0.6111	0.5500	0.3438	0.3475
8	0.7619	0.0000	0.4091	0.8182	0.5455	0.4075	0.4525
9	0.7419	0.0000	0.4286	0.6923	0.5294	0.3649	0.3848
Mean	0.7266	0.0000	0.4474	0.6386	0.5224	0.3405	0.3527
SD	0.0457	0.0000	0.1059	0.1200	0.1038	0.1249	0.1295

Fig. 15. Linear SVM

	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
0	0.8095	0.8299	0.4286	1.0000	0.6000	0.5000	0.5774
1	0.7143	0.7659	0.1905	0.8000	0.3077	0.2059	0.2907
2	0.7778	0.8197	0.4286	0.8182	0.5625	0.4324	0.4730
3	0.7460	0.8724	0.2857	0.8571	0.4286	0.3143	0.3929
4	0.6825	0.6383	0.1905	0.5714	0.2857	0.1429	0.1786
5	0.7460	0.8492	0.3636	0.8000	0.5000	0.3604	0.4107
6	0.7460	0.7772	0.2727	1.0000	0.4286	0.3280	0.4429
7	0.7619	0.7561	0.4091	0.8182	0.5455	0.4075	0.4525
8	0.6825	0.7882	0.1364	0.7500	0.2308	0.1382	0.2189
9	0.7258	0.8159	0.3810	0.6667	0.4848	0.3165	0.3395
Mean	0.7392	0.7913	0.3087	0.8082	0.4374	0.3146	0.3777
SD	0.0378	0.0619	0.1032	0.1248	0.1194	0.1147	0.1158

Fig. 16. Extra Trees Classifier

	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
0	0.7143	0.0000	0.3333	0.6364	0.4375	0.2703	0.2957
1	0.7302	0.0000	0.2857	0.7500	0.4138	0.2817	0.3371
2	0.6984	0.0000	0.3810	0.5714	0.4571	0.2597	0.2700
3	0.7302	0.0000	0.2857	0.7500	0.4138	0.2817	0.3371
4	0.6667	0.0000	0.2857	0.5000	0.3636	0.1600	0.1715
5	0.7778	0.0000	0.4091	0.9000	0.5625	0.4404	0.5019
6	0.7143	0.0000	0.4091	0.6429	0.5000	0.3136	0.3293
7	0.7619	0.0000	0.5000	0.7333	0.5946	0.4345	0.4504
8	0.6984	0.0000	0.3182	0.6364	0.4242	0.2495	0.2770
9	0.6935	0.0000	0.4286	0.5625	0.4865	0.2737	0.2789
Mean	0.7186	0.0000	0.3636	0.6683	0.4654	0.2965	0.3249
SD	0.0313	0.0000	0.0696	0.1108	0.0678	0.0799	0.0890

Fig. 17. Ridge Classifier

	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
0	0.7302	0.8475	0.5714	0.6000	0.5854	0.3855	0.3858
1	0.6667	0.6944	0.3810	0.5000	0.4324	0.2025	0.2063
2	0.7302	0.7942	0.5238	0.6111	0.5641	0.3704	0.3727
3	0.8254	0.7999	0.5238	0.9167	0.6667	0.5600	0.6002
4	0.6508	0.6349	0.3810	0.4706	0.4211	0.1750	0.1770
5	0.8095	0.8049	0.7273	0.7273	0.7273	0.5809	0.5809
6	0.6825	0.6336	0.4545	0.5556	0.5000	0.2708	0.2738
7	0.6984	0.7306	0.5000	0.5789	0.5366	0.3148	0.3167
8	0.6984	0.7284	0.4091	0.6000	0.4865	0.2837	0.2941
9	0.6774	0.5929	0.4286	0.5294	0.4737	0.2448	0.2477
Mean	0.7169	0.7261	0.4900	0.6090	0.5394	0.3389	0.3455
SD	0.0557	0.0816	0.1003	0.1225	0.0940	0.1316	0.1373

Fig. 18. Adaboost Classifier

The tuning of results showed that having low training time as in the case of Ridge classifier its variant can give 77.78% accuracy and this is the reason Ridge classifier is the best.

5. CONCLUSION

As the results depicted that after gathering all data different algorithms were applied among which Ridge classifier has the fast training time than subspace Adaboost while Naïve Bayes was discarded due to its inferior performance. Moreover the tuning of these classifiers also inferred that regardless of the training time Ridge classifier can give the precision of up to 77.8% and this makes it the best classifier to be used for categorizing comments or reviews in any business.

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