



Decision Making Using Opinion Mining Considering Resources of Customer Evaluation

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Abstract —Now-a-days, after purchase of any product, customer gives review in terms of Opinions and it plays a vital role. Today's customers consider other individuals' opinions while purchasing a new product. And After purchase of a new product, customers post their opinions in terms of reviews and ratings, for many products through review sites, blogs, and social networking sites. Corporate sector and large scale business organizations are always keen to find and observe customer trends and demands to make certain decision of their products, support and services. Decision is very crucial for E- Commerce, Online shopping and tourism to analyse bulky social data present on the web. So, it is very much important to create methods that automatically classify them and help us to take decision instantly. Sentiment Analysis, reviews, views, ratings, emotions and opinions are also considered in analysis of Opinion Mining from text, big data and speech by using various methods. In this thesis, we are going to see how mining algorithm can be used to analyse the reviews posted by the online customers considering their reviews, ratings etc. Our main goal is to create a system for quicker analysis of opinions which foster judgment and decision making capabilities of different consumer products, support and services.

Keywords-Min-Max Normalization, Opinion Mining, SentiWordNet, Mining Algorithm, Sentiment Classification, Online Reviews

I. INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days larger portion of content handling systems works with authentic data. The enormous volumes of opinionated content hold by the web. Web users express particular emotions and opinions on nearly anything at review sites, blogs, and forums and so on. This important data is freely accessible for internet clients. The substantial gathering of opinions on the web makes it extremely tough to get helpful data effectively. Perusing all reviews and emotions to settle on an educated choice is a much time taking task. Perusing distinctive and potentially even conflicting opinions composed by diverse commentators may make organizations, users and customers more confused. These needs have made another line of examination on mining user and customer opinions, which is called opinion mining.

Opinion mining is the part of study that dissects individual opinions, sentiments, assessments, mentality, and feelings from written text. It has pulled in a number of analysts from distinctive areas of exploration including NLP, information mining, machine learning, phonetics, and even social science. In the current chapter, we first examine need for opinion mining and afterward characterize the terminologies utilized within this study. In the coming sections, we talk about general opinion mining tasks and present a concise survey of the current and related deals with each one.

II. OPINION MINING TERMINOLOGY

Fact: A fact is that which has truly happened or is really the case.

Opinion: An opinion is a view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

Subjective Sentence: A sentence or a text is subjective or opinionated if it actually indicate ones feelings.

Objective Sentence: An objective sentence indicates some facts and known information about the world.

Item: An individual article or unit, especially one that is part of a list, collection, or set.

Review: A review is a text containing a sequence of words that has opinions of customer for a specific item. A review may be subjective or objective or both.

Known Aspects: Known aspects are default aspects provided by the certain website for which users separately give ratings.

Sentiment: Sentiment is a polarity term that implies to the direction in which a concept or opinion is expressed. We use sentiment in a more specific sense as an opinion about an aspect. For example, excellent is a sentiment for the attribute 'battery life' in the sentence "This mobile has excellent battery life".

Opinion Phrase: An opinion phrase is a pair of head term and modifier. Usually the head term is a candidate aspect, and the modifier is a sentiment that expresses some opinion towards this aspect.

Opinion Polarity: Opinion Polarity or Subjectivity Orientation denotes the polarity expressed by the user or customer in terms of numerical values.

Polarity: Polarity is a two-way orientation scale. In this, a sentiment can be either positive or negative.

Rating: Most of the reviewing websites use star ratings for expressing polarity, presented by stars in the range from 1 to 5 which are called ratings.

Overall Rating: All the online shopping websites ask customers to give an overall rating for the product that they already bought mentioning the overall quality of the used item.

Part-of-Speech (POS) Tag: POS tagging is very useful in Opinion Mining process. When we need to analyse a document or a sentence first we have to extract the subjective information from the document or that particular sentence. POS tagging helps us in getting subjective words like Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs and Adjectives. After extracting these words, we can perform various actions on these and we can come to a conclusion.

III. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this paper is to design a mechanism to get an opinion about the consumer product. In case of mining opinion of any product or service the decision making part is crucial. In e-commerce, online shopping and online tourism, it is very crucial to analyse the good amount of social data present on the web. In decision making one of the most essential things is sentiment classification considering analysis of reviews, views and emotions. A frequent item set mining algorithm will be used for mining reviews from online reviews those are posted by customers. The main theme is to create a system for analysing opinions which implies judgement of different consumer products.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Following are the steps for proposed approach for performing opinion mining and what techniques and algorithms we are going to use to perform Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis for getting useful information from online customer reviews.

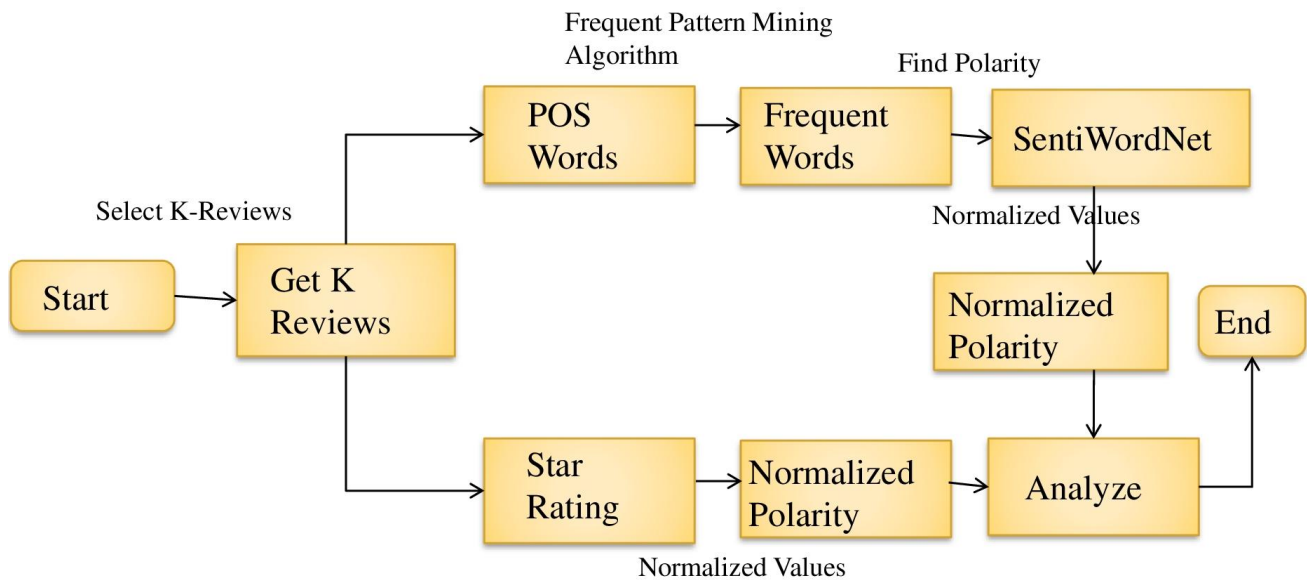


Figure 1. Proposed implementation method

4.1. Extract nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs

To perform this step, we are using dictionary approach. After this step we get all the Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs and Adverbs that are present in the customer reviews file. We use these words for getting the frequent words in the next step.

4.2. Identify frequent words by using frequent item set mining algorithm

In this step, we get frequent words by using the frequent item set mining algorithm other than Apriori algorithm.

4.3. Sentiment analysis on the frequent words using SentiWordNet

In this step we perform Sentiment Analysis on the frequent words that we got from frequent item set mining algorithm by using SentiWordNet. It provides a value for each and every word.

Sentiment Analysis deals with the usage of automated techniques for anticipating the introduction of subjective substance on text reviews or comments, with usage in various fields that includes recommendation system and advertising, user

intelligence and opinion retrieval. SentiWordNet is an opinion vocabulary and can be considered as extended from the Wordnet database where each one term is connected with numerical scores demonstrating positive and negative sentiment data. This examination shows the consequences of applying the SentiWordNet lexical asset to the issue of automated sentiment arrangement of customer film reviews or comments.

4.4. Min-max normalization

Min-Max normalization is the technique of taking data calculated in its own units and converting it to a value between 0 and 1. We use normalization because star ratings values lies between 1 to 5 and word polarity of SentiWordNet values lies between -1 and +1.

Suppose we have some n rows with five variables, A, B, C, D and E, in the data. We use variable B as an example for understanding the normalization concept in the calculations below. All the other variables in the rows are normalized in the similar way.

The normalized value of B_i for variable B in the i^{th} row is calculated as:

$$\text{normalised } (B_i) = (B_i - B_{\min}) / (B_{\max} - B_{\min})$$

where,

$B_{\min}$ = the least value for variable E

$B_{\max}$ = the highest value for variable E

If $B_{\max} = B_{\min}$ then Normalized (B_i) is set to 0.5

4.5. Provide visualization

Finally visualization is provided as a conclusion of following the above steps.

V. CONCLUSION

In today's era of competition, the need of customer reviews and feedbacks has become extremely important. Opinion Mining is an area to consolidate the scattered data of opinions from social media and ecommerce as well as review sites. The vital phase in opinion mining is identifying frequent patterns by using frequent item set mining algorithms. So far, Apriori algorithm has been used widely for this phase. The main aim of this research work is to use other efficient algorithm to enhance and improve efficiency such that it provides speedier convergence rate and compare the results produced afterwards to prove that the algorithm satisfies the objective of this research.

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