

Feature-based Sentiment Analysis on Android App Reviews Using SAS® Text Miner and SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio

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Introduction

Sentiment analysis is a popular technique for summarizing and analyzing consumers' textual reviews about products and services. There are two major approaches for performing sentiment analysis; statistical model based approaches and Natural Language Processing (NLP) based approaches to create rules. In this study, we first apply text mining to summarize users' reviews of Android Apps and extract features of the apps mentioned in the reviews. We then use NLP approach for writing rules. We use reviews of two recent apps; a widget app from Brain& Puzzle category and a game app from Personalization category. We extracted six hundred textual reviews for each app from Google Play Android App Store. SAS® Enterprise Miner™ 7.1 is used for summarizing reviews and pulling out features, and SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1 is used for performing sentiment analysis. Our results show that for both apps, carefully designed NLP rule-based models outperform the default statistical models in SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1 for predicting sentiments in test data. NLP rule based models also provide deeper insights than statistical models in understanding consumers' sentiments.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing (NLP), Sentiment Analysis, Text Mining, Android Apps.

DATA

We collected data from Google Play Android App Store. Google Play Android App Store has a large and varied collection of Android Apps with rankings and user reviews. We extracted textual reviews having rich content from the App Store site. We chose to use two app categories for this research: Personalization and Brian& puzzle. We've chosen the most popular app, "Beautiful widgets" and "Where is my Perry", from each category for our research purpose. 600 rich text reviews for each app are collected. 500 reviews were used as corpus for text mining, building sentiment models, and writing sentiment rules; 100 reviews were held back as testing dataset. We categorized each textual review into positive and negative directory based on overall ratings. Google Play Android App Store uses a 5-star scale for rating: Greater than or equal to 4 stars are considered as positive; less than or equal to 2 stars are considered as negative for the purpose of this research.

TEXT MINING

Figure 2 is node process flow created in SAS® Enterprise Miner™ 7.1. It starts with text parsing node. In parsing node, each comment is divided into tokens (terms). The identified tokens are listed in a "term by frequency" matrix. In this node, we ignored abbr, aux, conj, det, interj, num, part, prep, pron, and prop in the part-of-speech.



Figure 2 Diagram flow in SAS® Enterprise Miner™ 7.1

In the text clustering node, we used SVD dimensions (k) of 40 (Figure 3). Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) is used to reduce dimensionality by converting the term frequency matrix into a lower dimensional form. Smaller values of k (2 to 50) are thought to generate better results for text clustering using short textual comments.

Property	Value
General	
Node ID	TextCluster
Imported Data	
Exported Data	
Notes	
Train	
Variables	
Transform	
SVD Resolution	Low
Max SVD Dimensions	40
Cluster	
Exact or Maximum Number	Maximum
Number of Clusters	40
Cluster Algorithm	EXPECTATION-MAXIMIZATION
Descriptive Terms	8

Figure 3 Text Cluster property panel

Text clustering is used for unsupervised grouping of textual documents. In this research, we used default setting for clustering and run it separately for positive versus negative comments to identify most frequently mentioned features from each group. Figure 4 and figure 5 show the clustering results of Widget App. Figure 4 shows negative textual reviews clustering results. The clustered topics are majorly featuring to "battery usage/ widget", "permissions/privacy settings", "GPS widget", "overall performance", and "update". Figure 5 illustrates that "design/graphics", "clock widget", and "price" are commonly mentioned features. Figure 6 and figure 7 show the clustering results of Game App. From figure 6, we identified "price", "overall performance", "network connection", "graphics", and "number of levels" as commonly mentioned features from negative app user reviews. Figure 7 pictures "design/graphics", "battery", and "addictiveness" features.

Descriptive Terms	Frequency	Descriptive Terms	Frequency
+ battery widget	23	+style phones different clocks clock +phone +match customize	11
+late refund temperature bugs purchasing looks fixed useless	8	+beautiful widgets + beautiful widget beautiful widgets +weather widget +widget +find better	17
+succ accounts permissions remove reason +account +buy +permission	7	+love customizations +phone loved +fix apps +a lot animations	19
problems +beautiful widgets +problem +year beautiful few +add location	22	+keep fixes +developer always +work developers problems want	22
free fancy widgets +fancy battery widgets better +version options	26	skins options +clock +match love +add different accurate	33
+lock +unlock broken +phone animations +appear annoying +look	15	+issue feed fixing update latest +good problems clock	20
+setting settings crap manually transparency stars +buy +problem	9	great works fine working time years issues apps	33
rating fixed issues loved months galaxy +fix working	10	awesome choose excellent highly battery weather love time	20
+anonymous statistics +star anonymous statistics sucks left ugly +option	9	+home screen home screen +problem +find highly +easy customize	6
nexus properly geolocation shows updating +love useless +reboot	16	favorite version +old wallpaper paid +update devices found	12
+home screen +happen icons larger +screen home right weather	21	+animation nice +weather widget weather +widget +clock animations want	21
great freezes +day freezing works installed +load keeps	18	good +look customizable looking looks found worth +easy	25
failed waste money developers +install +thing +a lot of geolocation	10		
closes force constant uninstall +bug latest updates bugs	9		
skins +skin download downloaded default installed always anymore	30		
found standard +find toggle widgets +load +fail purchasing	17		

Figure 4

Descriptive Terms	Frequency	Descriptive Terms	Frequency
different water good buying better easier loved thing	28	puzzles challenging +great game similar +puzzle tools added funny	20
+install keeps freezes purchased +remove screen +fix play	24	lots great fun low +challenge physics easy highly	15
device graphics +load games updated loading desire galaxy	20	playing +love played easy original +play +easy loves	36
levels +update updates level money back disappointed worth	28	+watch entertained keeps +keep hours +year play addictive	11
+internet connection +internet opening connection great star thing +play	9	good different +good game +level adults challenges tools water	14
+close played starts closes paid force +time refund	14	stars little son physics times +time +pass similar	9
+play +fun game +fun stopped game crashing thing times	17	loved perny low water adults better kids cute	19
fix played playing +play bought stars +great game +open	43	boring hour passes best +good game +good hours pretty	11
+bug fixes locks +phone bugs +love able buy	18	graphics +a bit highly wonderful pretty entertaining play +puzzle	16
original +work crashes good paid stars fixed nexus	17	levels add +easy addicted +level tools addicting hard	16
37mb +download exactly loved updating kids +time disappointed	12	+update fixed updates works +level cute +pass funny	10
nexus +good works +work game +keep updated +open	13	bored nice great +great game +challenges hard funny +time	12
		+awesome games +awesome game awesome greatest addictive games game +play	22
		+fun game +fun times hard time +challenge added kids	23
		old years +year daughter loves watching entertaining physics	10

Figure 8

Figure 5

Figure 7

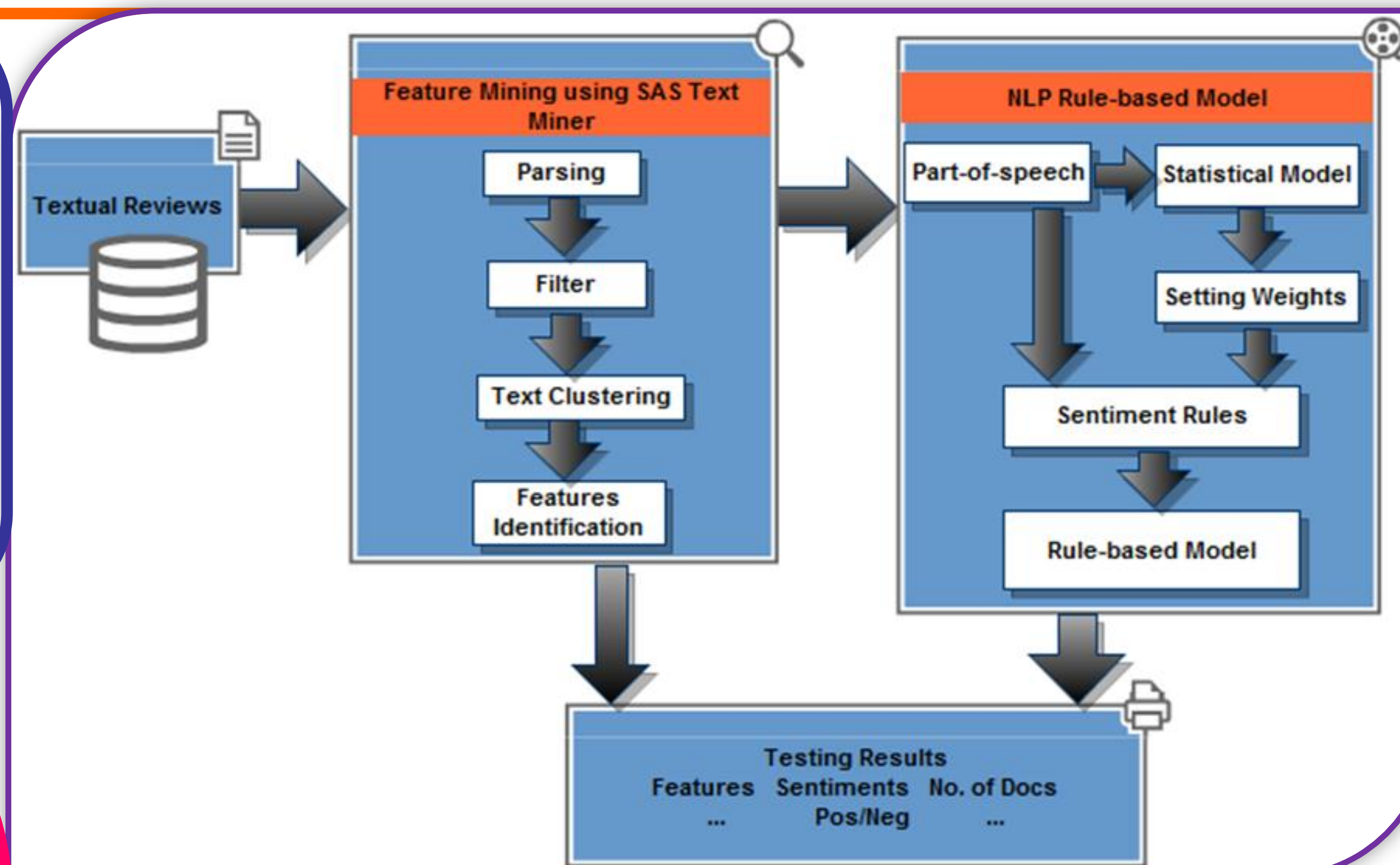


Figure 1 Methodology and Process Flow Chart

NLP BASED SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Part-of speech (POS) tagging is often the most time consuming and challenging task before doing sentiment analysis of any text documents. Online textual reviews are often short, non-grammar sentences and contain slangs, abbreviations, and symbols which make the POS tagging even more difficult. However, SAS® Enterprise Miner™ 7.1 gave us a good head start to have a sense what are app users' languages.

For sentiment analysis, we use SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1. In the rule based mode, we started with defining new products and features. Here, products are the two apps. Features are identified as the ones identified from text clustering. For example, consider the following statement. "The game is good. I love its graphics design and I can play it for hours." In this comment, "game" is tagged as product and "graphics design" is tagged as feature. Products and features are tagged as nouns. One of many great things about SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1 is that, we can define the synonym list of products and features. We are using this feature because of uncertain and non-grammar online reviews. For example, consider the following comment. "I love the high res". Here "res" likely refers to resolution, and resolution is a word which is similar to graphics.

For other Part-of speech tagging, we need to input all identified terms. To do this, we started with Statistical model in SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1. We imported "learned features" from built statistical models to rule-based model to start part-of speech tagging. "Import Learned Features" automatically extract keywords (terms) from corpus directory. We do not directly include those given weights into our model, but we consider it as importance and frequency indicator. We tagged Adverb (ADV), negative adjective (NEGADJ), positive adjective (POSADJ), and common verbs (VERB). We implemented this by using these as intermediate entities. In our model, NEGADJ1 is the list with all negative adjective words that we considered having less negative sentiments than the words in NEGADJ2. For example, we believe "terrible" is a stronger expression of negative sentiment than the word "bad". So, "terrible" will be in the NEGADJ2 list, and "bad" is in the NEGADJ1 list. Similarly, we believe the word "Awesome" has stronger positive sentiments than the word "nice". Therefore, we included the word "Awesome" in POSADJ2 and the word "nice" in POSADJ1. We also create more sophisticated rules by recognizing the combination of an adverb to an adjective. For example, consider the following comment. "I am so addicted to this game. Graphics is amazingly vivid." in this case, "so" and "amazingly" will be considered as adding higher positive sentiments. One of the difficulties that researchers often face in doing sentiment analysis is with textual reviews that contain mixture sentiments such as the following comment. "I love the graphics, but it drains battery a lot". Because we are doing feature based sentiment analysis, we are able to easily handle such reviews. In this case, the sentiment is positive on "graphics/design" and negative on "battery".

Final step is to implement all above rules into program. In this paper, we used CLASSIFIER, CONCEPT, CONCEPT_RULE, and PREDICATE_RULE rules. Figure 8 gives five examples that we used for matching negative sentiment rules for weather feature in widget app.

Type	Body	Weight
PREDICATE_RULE	(DIST_7,"_def{BWweather}","_a_def{VERB}","_b_def{NEGWORD})")	1
CONCEPT_RULE	(SENT,"_c_def{NEGADJ1}","_def{BWweather})")	1
PREDICATE_RULE	(DIST_7,"_def{BWweather}","_a_def{ADV}","_b_def{NEGADJ2})")	2.5
PREDICATE_RULE	(DIST_7,"_def{BWweather}","_a_def{ADV}","_b_def{NEGADJ1})")	1.5
CONCEPT_RULE	(SENT,"_c_def{NEGADJ2}","_def{BWweather})")	2

Figure 8 Examples of PREDICATE_RULE and CONCEPT_RULE

RESULT

After we wrote the sentiment rules, we apply the rule-based models on testing datasets. Figure 9 and figure 10 are the results for testing widget app dataset. These show 86 percent precision on positive directory and 94 percent precision on negative directory. Figure 11 and figure 12 are the results for testing game app dataset. These show 94 percent precision on positive directory and 90 percent precision on negative directory. In Table 1, we compared overall performance of Statistical Model and Rule-based Model for two apps. It clearly shows that rule-based models outperformed the statistical models for both apps.

App	Statistical Model			Rule-based Model		
	Positive Precision	Negative Precision	Overall Precision	Positive Precision	Negative Precision	Overall Precision
Widget	64%	96%	80%	86%	94%	90%
Game	88%	74%	81%	94%	90%	92%

Table 1. Overall performance comparison

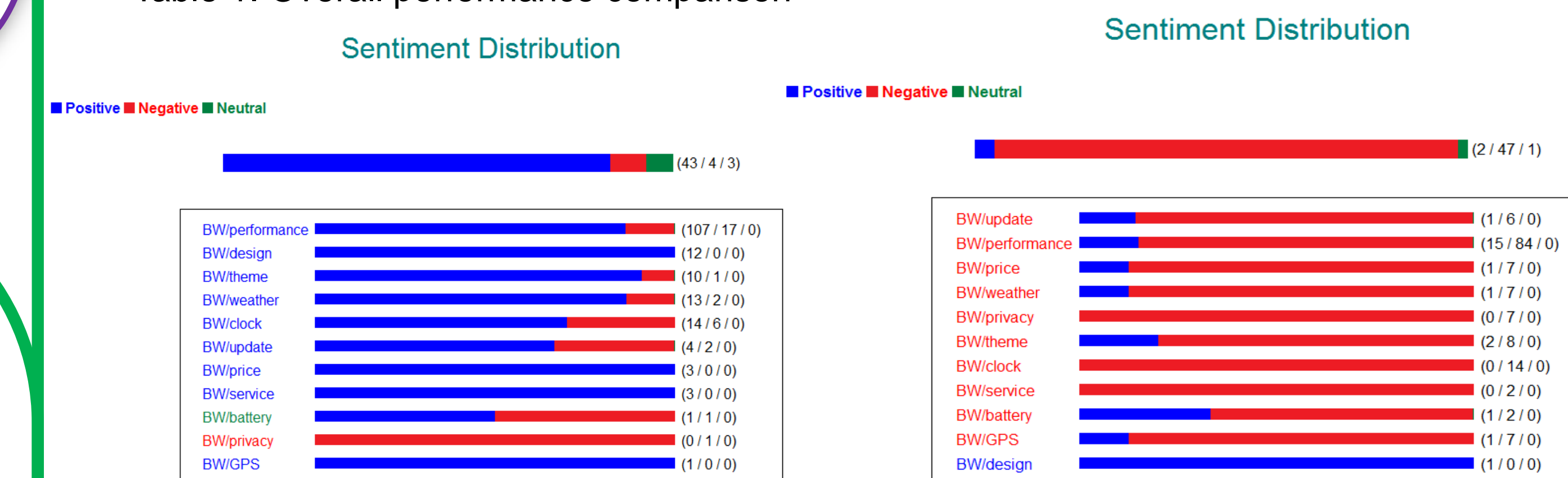


Figure 9 Widget App testing results from Positive directory

Figure 10 Widget App testing results from Negative directory

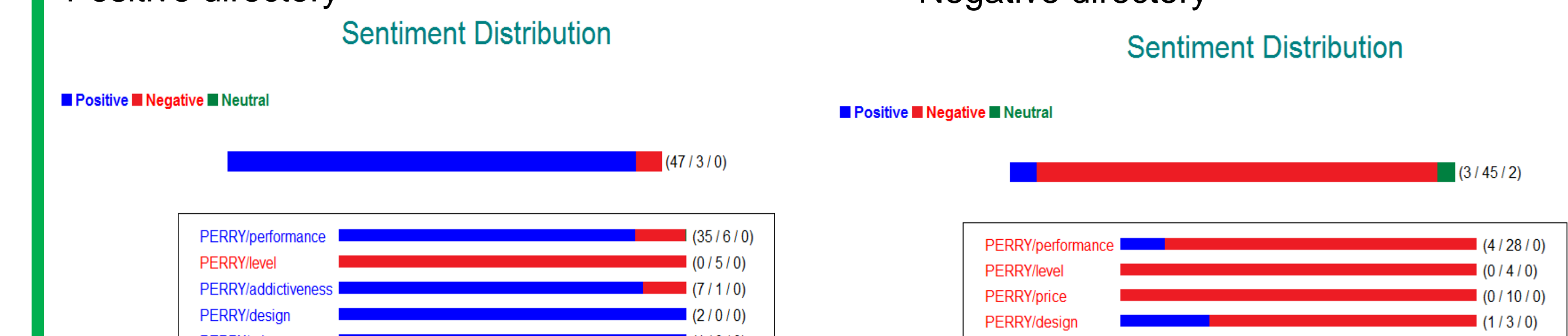


Figure 11 Game App testing results from Positive directory

Figure 12 Game App testing results from Negative directory

DISCUSSION

We find that, that for both apps, carefully designed NLP rule-based models outperform the default statistical models in SAS® Sentiment Analysis Studio 12.1 for predicting sentiments in test data. The current default versions for statistical models in SAS® Sentiment studio do not allow for much customization. This may have contributed to the poorer performance of statistical models than NLP models in this study. The NLP rule based models also provide deeper insights than statistical models in understanding consumers' sentiments. For example, we find that app users are very addicted to the game app, but not happy for being charged more as they play more; they are pleased with graphics design of the widget app, but not ok with the app accessing their personal information.

No spelling check and no stop list were used in this study. These could be considered in future research to perhaps get better text mining and sentiment mining results.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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