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# Review Xplorer: Intelligent Sentiment Analytics for Web Content

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**Abstract:** *Sentiment Analysis of Online User Reviews. The product review online has been a major source of customer information in deciding whether to purchase a product or not. Ecommerce sites that are popular may have thousands of reviews on a single product and this makes it tedious to individuals to go through it swiftly and summarize them to get an overall view. Sentiment analysis offers a mechanical means to generalize the general opinions. This paper introduces ReviewXplorer, which is a method to examine Amazon product reviews so as to determine the expressed sentiment and emotional tone by the users. Reviews are scraped directly based on product URLs, undergone some text processing operations and subsequently the classification using a transformer based language model. Besides rating the ratings as positive, neutral, and negative, it also detects the existence of emotions like anger, sadness, and joy. The number of erroneous predictions may be reduced by sarcasm detection which is prevalent in most existing models with sarcasm. The overall sentiment trend is given in the form of the final visual, simple results. The given approach is a realistic solution of sentiment analysis on the bulk of online reviews and is advantageous to both the customers and organizations.*

**Index Terms:** *Emotion detection, Natural language processing, Online product reviews, Sarcasm detection, Sentiment analysis, Text mining, Transformer models.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Customer assistance is facilitated through online product reviews. decide what to buy. Purchasing anything that is read by a large number of people. feedback on websites such as Amazon to read what other clients think. But Amazon and other successful sites have making it difficult on users with thousands of reviews on a single product to read and comprehend them all. It is such a high number of reviews renders it significant to discover a method of automatizing their analysis. Sentiment analysis is a technique used in computers to know what people feel about a product. It helps computers determine whether a review is good or bad and vice versa. neutral. The previous ones employed computer algorithms such as Naive Bayes and Logistic Regression. These strategies were sufficiently effective in the case of written texts yet they found it difficult in the informal language, mottled reviews and criticism in online comments. Recently new technology has made computers improved in text comprehension progress in learning and transformer models. Models like BERT has the ability to comprehend the relation of words with one another in a sentence making them more apt in decoding reviews. This models transformer analysis of complex reviews which express feelings and oblique views. In this work we present ReviewXplorer, a sentiment analyzing system product review feelings in Amazon. The system collects reviews via product URLs clean and normalize the data and then classifies the sentiment and emotional tone of every review with the help of a model. It also seeks sarcasm, which traditional models of sentiment analysis usually disregard but is critical to learn what the users actually feel about it. Web scraping coupled with text processing and transformer classification together with visual results ReviewXplorer is a tool that can be used to summarize large volumes of product reviews. The system will assist users to quickly learn what customers feel about a product and can also aid the business to analyze trends in customer satisfaction. ReviewXplorer will allow seeing the comments posted by customers and knowing what customers appreciate or dislike in a product. It examines Amazon product reviews that give an impression on what customers think about them. ReviewXplorer is a customer and business tool. This work is aimed at creating an effective and reliable system that will allow the consumer to quickly understand the overall impression of a product without the need to read hundreds of reviews. The system will also be helpful to businesses and product developers by offering unique sentiment trends and emotional patterns in customer comments. By making scraping, preprocessing, sentiment analysis, emotion detection, sarcasm control and visual summaries share the same pipeline, ReviewXplorer is transformed into a convenient tool to use in the real world when opinion is required. It involves making decisions about a specific text as either neutral, negative, or positive. Early models of sentiment analysis were based on simple statistical and rule-based methods. The reviews usually include informal words and emojis, mixed

opinions, spelling mistakes, and even sarcasm, which is not easy to tackle with conventional machine learning algorithms. ReviewXplorer can be helpful in opinion mining of the real world by combining scraping, preprocessing, sentiment analysis, emotion detection, sarcasm detection, and visual summaries into a single pipeline.

### A. Domain Overview

The reviewing of products posted by users has been growing out of proportions with the meteoric rise of e-commerce. These consumer perceptions and experiences about goods and services are insightful information that is found in these sentiment analysis, a branch of natural language processing (NLP). The most common traditional methods of sentiment analysis involve statistical or machine learning methods to classify reviews as positive, negative, or neutral. As much as these tools provide a simple way of classifying opinions, they are often challenged with colloquialism, inconsistent emotions, and sarcastic phrases which are often present in online reviews.

### B. Problem Statement

Consumers and businesses are increasingly finding it increasingly important to understand consumer thoughts as provided by online product reviews. Most products on online stores contain numerous reviews which makes it difficult to read and review them manually by the customer. In the absence of automated tools, it is tedious and ineffective to find the overall feeling or emotional coloring of thousands of reviews. The conventional approaches to sentiment analysis emphasize on categorizing the reviews as positive, negative or neutral. Even though these methods can offer some fundamental understanding of human language, they are usually unable to grasp more intricate human language elements like emotions and sarcasm. Most of the time, the users convey their view in an indirect or sarcastic way, and it can be easily misclassified as a wrong sentiment when applied to the standard machine learning models. Hence, a smart system which will be able to gather the reviews of products automatically, analyze the textual materials with precision and detect not only the sentiment polarity but the emotional pattern and sarcastic phrases is required. This system must be in a position to process bulk reviews and reflect the findings in a readable and significant manner to help in improved decision-making. The proposed study aims to create ReviewXplorer, a sentiment analysis system that combines web scraping, text preprocessing, transformer based language models, emotion recognition and sarcasm detection to build a more accurate picture of customer opinion when posting reviews of products online.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sentiment analysis has become an important area of research in Natural Language Processing (NLP) due to the explosive nature of user-generated content on the internet. Online platforms such as social media applications, online stores, and forums of reviews have extensive textual user feedback. To automatically process these opinions and draw considerable conclusions based on huge volumes of text information, scholars have explored different computational methods. Previously, majority of the systems of sentiment analysis relied on rules and statistics. These techniques involved the use of linguistic rules and dictionaries of sentiment created manually to classify text into positive and negative categories. Although they were simple and easy to work with, they tended to experience difficulties with complicated structures of sentences, contextual meanings, and informal language that is prevalent in online reviews.

Algorithms such as Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Logistic Regression were beginning to be used in sentiment classification as machine learning methods improved. These models improved in trying to determine what people learn by examining labeled datasets and learning. Nevertheless, a lot was still required of traditional machine learning methods to make features and was not very well able to get deeper contextual relationships between sentences. The recent development of deep learning and transformer-based language models has significantly increased the effectiveness of sentiment analysis systems.

The capacity of models such as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) to derive information of what words entail within a sentence by looking at relationships in both directions can be ascertained. With the improvement in machine learning algorithms, researchers began applying algorithms such as Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Logistic Regression in sentiment classification. These models improved at determining what people thought by examining labeled datasets and training on them. Nevertheless, classical machine learning techniques still had much to offer to create features and was not good at seeing deeper contextual relationships between sentences.

The effectiveness of sentiment analysis systems has recently been improved immensely due to the development of deep learning and transformer-based language models. After considering the relationships in both directions, such

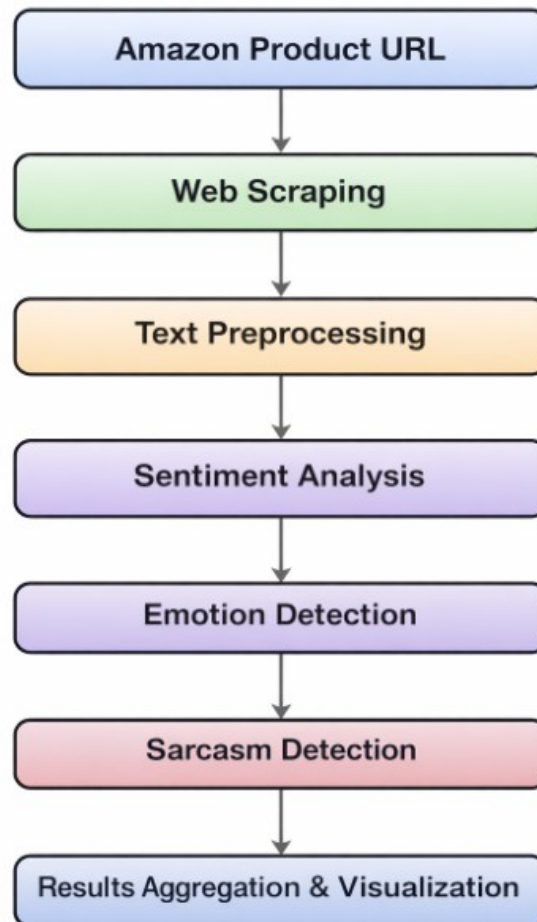
models as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) can determine what words should mean in a sentence context.

These observations lead to the conclusion that we need a more in-depth sentiment analysis structure that would not only be capable of processing different amounts of product reviews, but also be able to address other intricate linguistic forms like sarcasm. ReviewXplorer, the proposed system, seeks to fill this gap, including using web scraping, text preprocessing, transformer-based sentiment classification, emotion detection and sarcasm analysis as a single pipeline. This will allow the online product reviews to be more accurately interpreted due to the availability of customer opinions.

### III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

ReviewXplorer is a proposed system which will automatically check the online product reviews and extract valuable information by calculating how people feel, what they are talking about and whether they are sarcastic. The system is structured in a sequence of actions, beginning with the data collection and concluding with presenting the results in a graphic manner. Unlike the old systems, this system integrates web scraping, preprocessing, transformer-based modeling, and sarcasm detection to make all this more precise and accurate.

The architecture of the system ensures that large volumes of the unstructured review data are handled in a short time and converted to useful information to users. The following few sections will discuss the most significant sections of the proposed system. Finally, the analysis modules are analyzed and presented in the form of visual aids such as graphs and charts.



#### A. Data Collection through Web Scraping

The initial process in the system is to obtain product reviews directly at the e-commerce sites. Users use an Amazon product URL, and the system transforms the URL into a format that is responsive to reviews to enable the system to locate appropriate review pages. Review text and rating and other metadata are acquired through web scraping.

It is done in libraries such as BeautifulSoup and SelectorLib which read HTML and obtain the information required. This automatic data collection system eliminates the possibility of manually creating datasets and allows the system to operate in real time with data.

#### *B. Text Preprocessing*

Once the reviews have been collected, the raw text is prepared and is then ready to undergo further analysis. This is a significant step as online reviews are usually noisy, such as emojis, special characters, and additional spaces, as well as formatting, which is not always identical.

Culling the text, standardizing it, disaggregating it into preprocessing stage includes tokens and disposing of things that are not useful. This ensures that input data is organized and standardized and this enhances the machine learning model.

#### *C. Sentiment Analysis using Transformer Model*

After that, the processed text is sent to a transformer-based model to figure out what the sentiment is. Due to the fact that it is capable of the way words in a sentence are connected to one another, this system is based on a fine-tuned BERT model. BERT reads the text in both forward and backward directions which allows it to get more insight into the meaning and context. This model categorizes each review into such groups as positive, negative, or neutral, which provides a real image of user opinion.

#### *D. Emotion Detection*

The system does not simply categorize the reviews according to mood, but also identifies emotional tone of each of them. The trained model is able to determine when one is happy, angry, sad or surprised. This section provides you with additional information about what the customers think as it does not just classify a product as being polar or not but actually on how they feel about that product.

#### *E. Sarcasm Detection*

Sarcasm detection is one of the major aspects of the proposed system. The traditional sentiment analysis systems normally fail in cases where the user intends to give a sarcastic expression since the literal meaning of the sentence is not the same as the intended meaning. To overcome this problem the system has a system to detect sarcasm, which detects these expressions and modifies the interpretation of the sentiment. This goes a long way to enhance the accuracy of the general analysis.

#### *F. Results Aggregation and Visualization*

Once analysed, the sentiment, emotion and sarcasm detection results are unified and summarised. The system counts, percentages and trends are calculated by the processed data. The end product is represented in an interactive dashboard that consists of visualization, in the form of charts and graphs. Such visual impressions enable the representation users to have a quick grasp of the overall product sentiment without reading specific reviews.

### **IV. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND FAULTS**

The entire ReviewXplorer system is designed to automatically detect the sentiment, emotion and sarcasm on large amounts of online product reviews. The section outlines the system design, structure and the process of processing steps under the proposed system in details. The complete process has started with review gathering of an Amazon product URL and then transit through a series of steps of text preprocessing, inference with the model and eventual visualization of final outputs. Its system architecture is that of a modular system in which every component performs a given task. The scraper will extract the review text of the provided product URL, the preprocessing unit will normalize and clean the raw data and the BERT sentiments and emotion analyzers will handle the text to understand the latent polarity and the emotions.

The overall block scheme of the proposed system is drawn in Fig.1. The flow process schematic that identifies the company internal operational steps is depicted in.

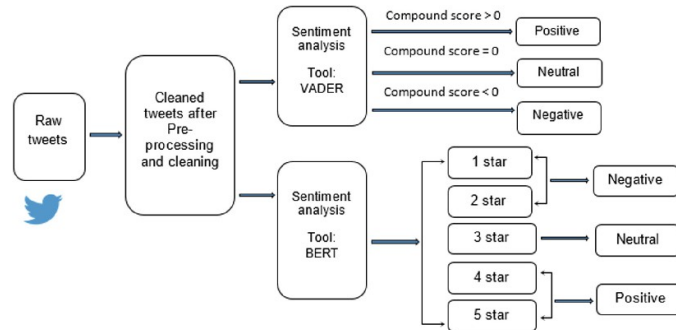


Fig. 1. System Architecture of ReviewXplorer

Table 1 System parameters Used in ReviewExplorer

Parameter	Value
Dataset Source	Amazon Product Reviews
Model Used	DistilBERT, DistilRoBERTa
Sentiment Classes	Positive, negative, neutral
Emotion Classes	Joy, Anger, Sadness, Surprise
Sarcasm Detection	Yes (rule based classifier)

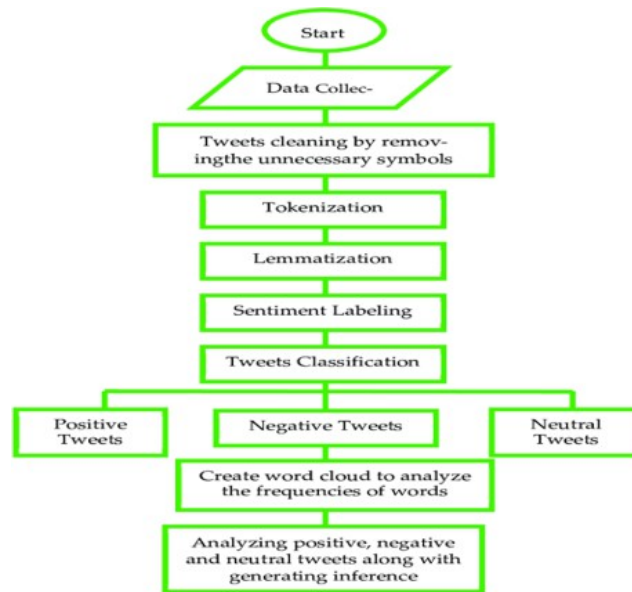


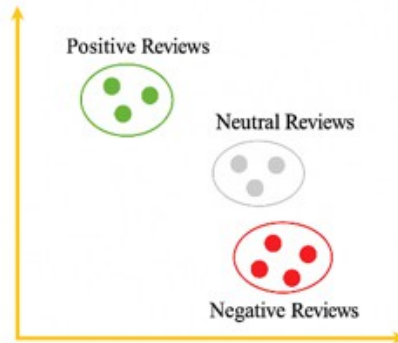
Fig. 2. Detailed Flowchart of the ReviewXplorer Workflow

### V. SENTIMENT AND EMOTION CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUE

The suggested sentiment analysis platform utilizes transformer-based framework to categorize review text found on the Internet. It is trained on labelled review datasets and operates by identifying the contextual meaning in both directions. This assists the system to comprehend the informal written texts, abbreviations, ambivalent views, and feelings that are usually presented in user-generated reviews. The finer structure of the classifier is depicted in Fig. 3. The system is based on the BERT model that transforms every word into contextual embeddings.

Those embeddings are further processed by a fully connected layer to get the sentiment class (positive, negative, neutral) and the emotional category. The sarcasm detection unit is also incorporated into the classifier to enhance accuracy in the reviews where the written meaning and the actual intention of the user are not the same.

The proposed sentiment analysis model is modeled with the help of a transformer- based architecture that is structured in a way that it is capable of interpreting the meaning of user reviews with a high rate of accuracy. The transformer model, in contrast to the traditional machine learning models, which often relied primarily on handcrafted features, learns context directly during text transformation and is thus more useful with informal and unstructured review data. It is trained on labeled and optimized to recognize the sentiment polarity as well as the emotion tone of the review.



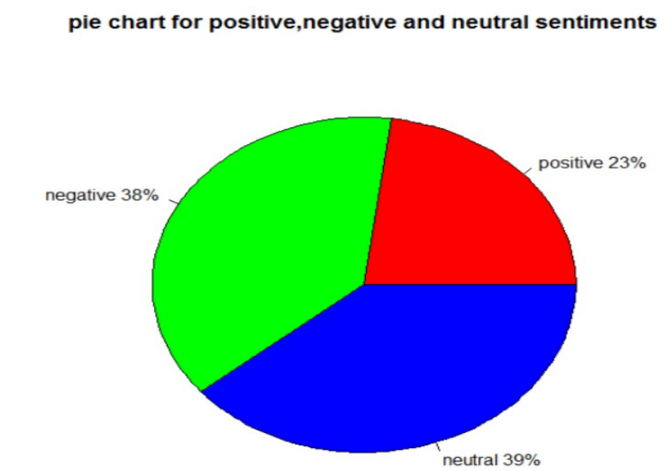
. BERT-based Sentiment and Emotion Classification Architecture

## VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section demonstrates the experimental findings of the proposed system of ReviewXplorer to view online product reviews. Evaluation examines the ability of the system to retrieve sentiment polarity, emotional expressions, and sarcastic statements in the reviews that have been collected on Amazon product pages. The system undergoes a series of phases that are used to achieve reviews, which includes web scraping, preprocessing, transformer-based sentiment classification, emotion detection, and sarcasm detection. The end products are assembled and presented in a manner that simplifies the ability to view what is perceived by the users.

### A. Sentiment Classification Results

The sentiment analysis module categorizes reviews into three main categories, including positive, negative, and neutral. Transformer model (DistilBERT/DistilRoBERTa) can comprehend contextual meaning in review sentences and it enhances the correctness of sentiment prediction compared to the conventional machine learning models. The figure above demonstrates the breakdown of the overall mood of the reviews in the dataset. A majority of the reviews are favorable, so a good number of customers were pleased with the product. Fewer reviews were rated as neutral meaning that they were predominantly neutral in terms of descriptive feedbacks. It is the quickest way of getting an idea of what people believe and it allows users to get the general impression of how people feel about the product without necessarily reading every single review individually.



**B. EmotionDetectionAnalysis**

Not only does the system categorize polarity but it also determinestheemotionalattitudeofeachreview.Theemotion detector module classifies the reviews into categories in terms of their feelings about you, such as happy, angry, sad, or surprised. Happy customers tend to post reviews expressing their satisfaction with the product regarding its functionalityor the quality of its manufacture. On the other hand, people customers who complain about the shortcomings of a product or issues during delivery tend to write angry or frustrated reviews.

Being able to recognize emotions provides the businesses with a revised idea of how the consumers feel towards their products, and how the clients actually feel towards them. The proposed system analyses both the emotional expressiveness ofthetextualinputbesidesestablishingtheoverallmood of the product reviews. Emotion detection provides a better insight into user opinion, since it points at those emotions expressed by the customers in describing their interactions withproduct.Emotionanalysiswillbeusefultodemonstrate the extent to which users were impressed with certain things abouttheproduct,asopposedtodeterminingwhetherareview was good or bad.

SENTIMENT AND EMOTION OUTPUT CATEGORIES

S.No	Output Category	Description
1	Positive Sentiment	Review expresses satisfaction or approval
2	Negative Sentiment	Review indicates dissatisfaction or complaint
3	Neutral Sentiment	Review contains factual or balanced opinion
4	Joy Emotion	Indicates happiness or satisfaction
5	Anger Emotion	Indicates frustration or dissatisfaction
6	Sadness Emotion	Indicates disappointment
7	Surprise Emotion	Indicates unexpected reaction
8	Sarcasm Detected	↓ Opposite meaning expressed through sarcasm

**C. SarcasmDetectionImpact**

The capability to identify sarcastic expression in product reviews is one of the main peculiarities of the suggested system. The classical models of sentiment analysis are prone to misunderstanding sarcasm due to the fact that the literal meaning of the sentence could be positive whereas the actual meaning would be negative. An example of a review of this type includes Superior product, it failed at the first day may seem good, but on the contrary, shows dissatisfaction. The sarcasm detection system knows such phrases and transforms the sentiment analysis accordingly. This element enhances credibility of the analysis as well as minimizes wrong pre- dictions given by sarcastic utterances.

**D. OverallSystemPerformance**

The system used is also capable of processing numerous product reviews in a short period since it will encompass web scraping, text pre- processing, transformer based sentiment classification, emo- tion detection, and sarcasm detection.The experiments indicate that, compared to older machine learning techniques, transformer-based models are superior at contextual decoding and sentiment categorizing.

The results show that the proposed ReviewXplorer frame- workcouldeffectivelycompressusersen-timentsandhighlight considerable tendencies of emotional response in product assessment. The use of the system enables the users and businesses to get easy access to know what the customers are saying and observe that their feelings are shifting rapidly by displaying the outcomes in graphs.

**VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURESCOPE**

**A. CONCLUSION**

This paper developed a sentiment analysis system knownasRe-viewXplorertthatwillhavethecapabilitytoscan many online product reviews and extract useful informationin them automatically. The system will scrape the web to extract reviews directly on the Amazon product URLs. It then proceeds with a process of text processing the data, including text preprocessing, sentiment analysis, emotion analysis, and sarcasm analysis.

By joining the pieces together in a single pipeline, the proposed system will be capable of determining not only the polarity of reviews but the emotion also represented by users posting the reviews. Transformer-based language models are used to improve the ability of the system to understand the context of the sentences. Unlike conventional machine learning methods, this helps the model to make a more accurate interpretation of the opinion of the user.

Also, the implemented use of sarcasm detection lowers misclassification caused due to the sarcastic remarks which are common in online reviews. The results of the experiment indicate that the proposed system may effectively summarize the opinions of the population because it allows considering large groups of product reviews and presenting the results with the help of visual effects. The system is of help to businesses and consumers alike due to the better way it provides of understanding customer satisfaction trends and product perception. Everything said and done, the proposed ReviewXplorer framework presents an effective and reliable way of analyzing the types of content created by users and drawing relevant conclusions based on product reviews on the Internet.

### B. Future Scope

Although the proposed system is useful in analyzing the sentiment and the emotions, several improvements that might be examined in future studies are present. One possible extension is Multilingual sentiment analysis that would allow the system to analyze the reviews in different languages as opposed to strictly English text.

Another potential advancement that would enhance the accuracy of identifying sarcastic phrases in user reviews is using advanced sarcasm detection models trained on larger datasets. It can also be easier to detect a larger range of emotional states articulated in customer feedback with deep contextual emotion models. The system could also have future updates which may include real time analysis of the reviews posted on different social media platforms or online shopping platforms such as Flipkart and eBay. This would enable a better understanding of the perception of different online sources towards a product. Also, the development of a more interactive dashboard, which allows the user to analyze the trend in sentiment, emotional patterns, etc. statistics over time can improve the system's visualization component. The system would help the businesses to monitor their customer satisfaction and to improve the quality of the products with these additions

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