Web Mining of Hotel Customer Survey Data

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides an extensive literature review and list of references on the background of web mining as applied specifically to hotel customer survey data. This research applies the techniques of web mining to actual text of written comments for hotel customers using Megaputer PolyAnalyst®. Web mining functionalities utilized include those such as clustering, link analysis, key word and phrase extraction, taxonomy, and dimension matrices. This paper provides screen shots of the web mining applications using Megaputer PolyAnalyst®. Conclusions and future directions of the research are presented.

Keywords: Web mining, hotel customer survey data, Megaputer PolyAnalyst®

1. LITERATURE BACKGROUND

Huang and Chen [3] used data mining techniques to analyze and retrieve customers’ traveling patterns from the database in the traveling system built in the World Wide Web environment. Murphy et al. [8] investigated website generated market research data by tracking the tracks left behind by visitors. O’Connor [9] explored the collection of data by the websites of the top 100 hotel brands.

Lau et al. [4] and Lau et al. [5] both discussed text mining for the hotel industry to develop competitive and strategic intelligence. Lau et al. [4] compiled information about Hong Kong hotels and would-be travelers and performed mined customer demographics and attitudes with reasonable accuracy from newsgroup postings.

Olmeda and Sheldon [10] analyzed the potential uses of data mining techniques in Tourism Internet Marketing and electronic customer relationship management. The data mining techniques addressed by Olmeda and Sheldon [10] included customer profiling, inquiry routing, e-mail filtering, on-line auctions, and updating e-catalogues.


Raghavan [11] surveyed the some of the recent approaches of using data mining in the context of e-commerce. Anderson Analytics [1] investigated web mining in the leisure industry with respect to hotel brands and loyalty programs for the frequent traveler. Stumme et al. [22] discussed the state of the art and future directions of semantic web mining and argue that the two areas of data mining and semantic web need each other to fulfill their goals but the full convergence of these two areas in not yet realized.

Preliminary research of the authors are in the applications of data mining is in Segall [13] Segall and Zhang [20], [21], [22], and Segall et al. [15]; for microarray databases for biotechnology in Segall and Zhang [19] and Zhang and Segall [25]; for four selected data mining software in Segall and Zhang [16]; for text and web mining in Segall and Zhang [14]; for teaching web mining with an overview of web usage mining in Segall...
and Zhang [18]. The later reference of Segall and Zhang [17] has implications to web mining usage such as for hotel a customer which is the topic of this paper.

2. SOFTWARE

The web mining software utilized in this research is that of Megaputer PolyAnalyst®. This software is an enterprise analytical system that has unique feature of integrating web mining together with data and text mining. PolyAnalyst® can load input data from web site sources for disparate data sources including all popular databases, statistical, and spreadsheet systems. In addition, it can load collections of documents in html, doc, pdf and txt formats, as well as load data from an Internet web source.

Megaputer PolyAnalyst® has the standard data and text mining functionalities such as Categorization, Clustering, Prediction, Link Analysis, Keyword and entity extraction, Pattern discovery, and Anomaly detection. These different functional nodes can be directly connected to the web data source node for performing web mining analysis.

3. WEB MINING OF SURVEY DATA

Figures 1 to 12 below are screen shots of PolyAnalyst® 6.0 as applied to actual text of written comments of hotel guest as provided by Megaputer Intelligence Inc. Figure 1 shows the workspace created by “drop-and-drag” icons from node palette to workspace for keyword extraction, spell check, replace terms, phase extraction, and others.

Figure 2 shows the source properties window with some of the data for attributes of code, purpose, hotel, region, and comments. Figure 3 shows keyword extraction report with the selected term highlighted of “breakfast” with the corresponding extraction report with relevance index, comment, and gender.

Figure 4 shows “link term” report for the term “room” as being the origin node for the links. Figure 5 shows for the selected expression of “noise and traffic” the corresponding comments, gender, age, code, purpose, and hotel name.
Figure 4: Link Term Report of Megaputer PolyAnalyst®

Figure 5: Link Term Report for hotel customers’ comments of “noise” and “traffic”

Figure 6 shows the new dimension matrix for dimensions of hotel name, region, age, and gender. Figure 7 shows the clustering report with found clusters indicated as “desk” and “front”. This clustering report in Figure 7 includes attributes of relevance index, comment, gender and age.

Figure 8 show the taxonomy window with the root node indicated as “breakfast” and the corresponding relevance index, comments, gender and age obtained upon performing web mining using a drill down.

Figure 7: Text clustering report of hotel customer comments with “desk” and “front”

Figure 8: Taxonomy report for hotel customer written comments
Figure 9 show a window of link analysis properties with the available attributes indicated as TaxNodeType, TaxLevelName2, gender, code, purpose, hotel, region, and length; and independent attributes of TaxLevelName1 and age.

Figure 10 shows the window of PolyAnalyst with the desktop icons additional used in the web mining of the hotel customer data. These additional icons include those for dimension matrix, dimension matrix of interest, link term from kernel, taxonomy, scored taxonomy, and link analysis. The smaller window on the left bottom of this window shows the skeleton of the web mining process.

Figure 11 show the results of a search query with the selected comment of “noise.” The search tree shows the roots in Figure 11 as being “noise”, “noise and parking”, “noise or parking”, “related (noise)”, and “(noise) and ‘traffic’”.

Figure 12 shows the actual data set of written comments of hotel guests. The attributes of this data set that were collected include gender, age, code (e.g. room, housekeeping, staff, food, general), purpose of visit, hotel name, region (e.g., North, South, East, West) and written text of comments.
Figure 13 is a pie chart showing frequency of origin for hotel customers per region, where the possible origins are those zones described and used in Figure 12 of North, South, East and West. As can be seen in the upper left region of this figure, the user has options to create several other pie charts (e.g. gender, age, code, purpose, hotel name, and comment). These other pie charts would likewise indicate the frequencies for each possible category of that attribute of data (e.g. gender: (male, female)).

Figure 14 is a dimension matrix including additional dimension of hotel to those of region, age, and gender. Similarly each of these dimensions has frequency counts for each of the list sub-categories. It appears from Figure 14 that the most frequent region is North with frequency 160, the most frequent age is 31-45 with frequency of 562, and the most frequent gender is female with frequency of 1605.

Figure 15 shows actual written comments of hotel customers related to traffic noise. The screen includes a root figure with branches of categories and their frequencies such as “noise and parking”, a list of the most relevant and irrelevant results of the search for the combination of terms of “noise” and “traffic”. Some of the most relevant results shown in Figure 15 are “Noise from traffic terrible, no sleep” and “excessive traffic noise at all times, affects sleep.” The latter comment was highlighted and thus also made visible in the center window of this screen as shown in Figure 15.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF RESEARCH

This paper introduces the reader to the applications and background of web mining to hotel customer survey data. Screen shots of actual web data of hotel customer comments are provided using the data mining software of Megaputer PolyAnalyst® to provide the reader of an overview of this software and its usefulness in analyzing web mining data. This paper has shown the usefulness of web mining in extracting key words, link analysis of key words, dimension matrices, text clustering, taxonomy, and search queries all from hotel customer survey data. Web mining of the hotel customer responses makes it known to management what hotel services need to be improved.

The potential of future applications of web mining to other types of web data is made evident by the visual outputs obtained from using Megaputer PolyAnalyst®. The future directions of the research includes the
applications of web mining to other types of data sets and/or hotel customer survey data and the use of additional types of web mining software.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors want to acknowledge the support of this research as provided to them by a 2007 Summer Faculty Research Grant as awarded by the Arkansas State University (ASU) College of Business (CoB), and also the generous technical support, guidance, and data provided by the software manufacture of Megaputer Intelligence Incorporated of Bloomington, Indiana USA.

6. REFERENCES


