Mobile Application User Review Based Feature Request and Bug Discovery

Presentation Structure

- Introduction
- Previous Studies
- Proposed approach

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Introduction

- Importance of user feedback in the context of mobile app development
- Type of user feedback

Introduction:Importance of user feedback in the context of mobile app development

- User involvement is a major contributor to success of software projects [1].
- Feedback typically contains multiple topics related to the application such as user experience issues, bug reports, and feature requests[2][3].
- Most of the feedback given by the users after a new release and the frequency of feedback submitted decreases over the time[3].
- Feedback content has an impact on download numbers of the application.
- According to a study by W. Maalej [3] majority of low star rating feedback usually contains shortcomings and bug reports of the application where four to five star ratings mainly consist of praise. It was noted that the feature requests are mostly coming from three to five star rating feedback.
- User comments can be used to improve user satisfaction of software products[4].

^[1] M. Bano and D. Zowghi, "A systematic review on the relationship between user involvement and system success," Information and Software Technology, vol. 58, 06 2014.

^[2] D. Pagano and B. Bruegge, "User involvement in software evolution practice: A case study," 05 2013.
[3] D. Pagano and W. Maalei, "User feedback in the apostore: An empirical study," 07 2013.

^[4] H. Li, L. Zhang, L. Zhang, and J. Shen, "A user satisfaction analysis approach for software evolution," 2010 IEEE International Conference on Progress in Informatics and Computing, vol. 2, pp. 1093–1097, 2010.

Introduction: Types of User feedback

- User feedback can be categorized into two types[5]:
 - Implicit feedback
 - > explicit feedback

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Previous Studies

- Problem with raw user feedback
- Pre-Processing techniques
- Summary of existing approaches

Previous Studies: Problem with raw user feedback

- Misspelled words
- Acronyms
- Abbreviations
- Bug reports, feature requests and praise all in the same user feedback
- Non English reviews
- Especial characters and emojis.

Pre-processing of the user feedback plays a vital role in the process of mining user feedback data for valuable information and it also improve the accuracy of the results[6].

Previous Studies:Pre-Processing techniques

- Replace misspelled words, acronyms, and abbreviations [7][8]
- Removal of non-english reviews[7][9]
- Removal of Stopwords[10][11][12]
- Lemmatization[11]
- Stemming[11][12]
- Lowercase conversion[12]
- Removal of numerals[12]
- Removal of special characters[12]

^[7] X. Gu and S. Kim, ""what parts of your apps are loved by users?" (t)," 11 2015, pp. 760-770.

^[8] P. M. Vu, T. T. Nguyen, H. V. Pham, and T. T. Nguyen, "Mining user opinions in mobile app reviews: A keyword-based approach," arXiv preprint arXiv:1505.04657, 2015.

^[9] B. Fu, J. Lin, L. Li, C. Faloutsos, J. Hong, and N. Sadeh, "Why people hate your app: Making sense of user feedback in a mobile app store," Proceedings of the 19th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, 08 2013.

^[11] E. Guzman and W. Maalej, "How do users like this feature? a fine grained sentiment analysis of app reviews," in 2014 IEEE 22nd international requirements engineering conference (RE). IEEE, 2014, pp. 153–162.

^[12] J. Verma and A. Patel, "Evaluation of unsupervised learning based extractive text summarization technique for large scale review and feedback data," Indian Journal of Science and Technology, vol. 10, pp. 1–6, 05 2017.

Source	Preprocessing	Processing
Carreno and Winbladh, 2013 [13]	Tokenizing, Lower case Conversion, removing non-words and non-numerical,stopwords	Topic modelling and Sentiment Analysis
Fu et al., 2013 [14] (WISCOM)	Removing non-english comments, Splitting strings into word using predefined delimiters(.,:()/[]!*;"'+), lower case conversion, removal of uncommon words	Analysis of Inconsistent reviews: sentiment analysis and linear regression model, Topic analysis: LDA
Guzman and Maalej, 2014 [11]	Noun, verb, and adjective extraction, Stopword removal, Lemmatization.	Sentiment Analysis and Topic modelling with LDA
Chen et al., 2014 [15] (AR-Miner)	Converting the raw user reviews into sentence level reviews, tokenizing, removal of all non alphanumeric symbols, lowercase conversion, removal of extra whitespace, stop words and rare words and stemming.	Review filtering :EMNB (Expectation Maximization for Naive Bayes) and Topic modelling: LDA and ASUM (Aspect and Sentiment Unification Model)

Vu et al., 2015 [8] (MARK)	Misspelled words, acronyms, and abbreviations and Non English reviews removal, Word stemming and PoS tagging	Ranking: Sentiment analysis, Clustering: K-means, Search and Trend Analysis: VSM(Vector Space Model)
Gu and Kim, 2015 [7] (SUR-Miner)	Separating sentences, fixing common typos and contractions	Classification: Max Entropy, Text feature Extraction: TrunkWords, Character N-Gram, POS tag and Parsing tree
Guzman et al., 2015 [16]	Noun, verb, and adjective extraction, Stopword removal, Lemmatization.	Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Logistic Regression Neural Networks and Ensembles of them.
Maalej et al., 2016 [10]	stop-word removal, stemming, lemmatization, tense detection, and bi-grams.	Classification: Naive Bayes, Decision Tree and Maximum Entropy

Anchiêta and Moura, 2017 [17]	Removal of emoji and emoticons, reviews with five stars, and reviews with less than three words, Tokenizing, removing of stop words, and stemming	Clustering with K-means with BoW (Bag-of-words) model and TF-IDF then Topic modelling with LDA and NMF (Non-negative Matrix Factorization)
Guzman et al., 2017 [18] (ALERTme)	Tokenizing, Lower case Conversion, extracting n-grams, removing stop words and stemming	MNB (Multinomial Naive Bayes), BTM (Biterm Topic Model)
Dhinakaran et al., 2018 [19]	Removal of stop words and lemmatizing	Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Active Learning.

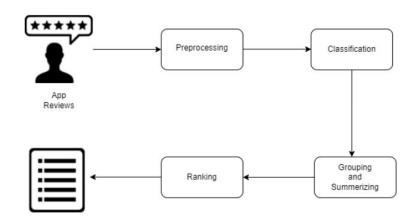
Stanik et al., 2019 [20]	Traditional machine learning :lowercase conversion, masking account names, links,hashtags and lemmatization. Deep Learning: -	Traditional machine learning feature extraction: POS tagging, TF-IDF, sentiment, fast-Text, Traditional machine classification: Decision Tree, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine, Deep Learning: CNN, Transfer learning, Hyper tuning
Aslam et al., 2020 [21]	Spell checking, removal of special characters , stop words,lowercase conversion tokenizing and lemmatization.	Feature extraction:Sentiment analysis, Classification :CNN
Hadi and Fard, 2021[22]	-	PTMs (BERT, XLNet, RoBERTa and ALBERT)
Restrepo et al., 2021 [23]	Tokenizing using BERT tokenizer and adding paddings to tokens	Classification: Transfer Learning and PTMs(BERT and MBERT)

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Proposed Approach

High Level Solution

Proposed Approach: High Level Solution[15,18]



Visualize

[15] N. Chen, J. Lin, S. C. Hoi, X. Xiao, and B. Zhang, "Ar-miner: mining informative reviews for developers from mobile app marketplace," in Proceedings of the 36th international conference on software engineering, 2014, pp. 767–778. [18] E. Guzman, M. Ibrahim, and M. Glinz, "A little bird told me: Mining tweets for requirements and software evolution," 09 2017.

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 [14] B. Fu, J. Lin, L. Li, C. Faloutsos, J. Hong, and N. Sadeh, "Why people hate your app: Making sense of user feedback in a mobile app store," Proceedings of the 19th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge
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Thank You

Q&A