

Sentiment Analysis Of Tourist Reviews Using K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm And Support Vector Machine

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Abstract: After Indonesia was awarded as a country with extraordinary natural charm, many foreign tourists came to Indonesia. According to the records of the Central Bureau of Statistics for 2020, approximately 5.47 million foreign tourists entered Indonesia. With the large number of foreign tourist visits, the need for tourist attractions is increasing, but finding information is now not difficult. One source of information for finding reviews of tourist attractions is TripAdvisor. On this website, there is a lot of information or reviews about various tourist attractions. However, the number of reviews makes tourists confused about identifying the quality of tourist attractions to be visited, so sentiment analysis needs to be done. Sentiment analysis itself is a technique to extract, identify, and understand sentiments or opinions contained in a text. In this research, two classification methods will be used in sentiment analysis techniques, namely K-Nearest Neighbors (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). Besides that, the object of this research will be to focus on the most popular tourist attractions in Indonesia according to Trip Advisor, namely Waterbom Bali, Mandala Suci Wenara Wana, Teras Sawah Tegalalang, Pura Tanah Lot, and Pura Luhur Uluwatu. The purpose of the research is to find out the results of accurate sentiment analysis for the five tourist attractions and compare the two algorithms used. and after testing, it was found that the Support Vector Machine algorithm is superior to the K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis; Tourist Spot Reviews; TripAdvisor; K-Nearest Neighbors; Support Vector Machine;

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has an extraordinary natural charm that makes it attractive to both local and foreign tourists. Reporting from the British website money.co.uk with the title "Natural Beauty Report," which was released on February 7, 2022, Indonesia was named the most beautiful country with the most natural panoramas, beating New Zealand, Colombia, Japan, and France.

Indonesia has been named the most beautiful country, inviting many foreign tourists to visit Indonesia. This is supported by facts from the Indonesian central statistics agency, with the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia for the January–December 2022 period reaching 5.47 million visits, up 251.28% compared to January–December 2021, which was only 1.55 million visits. The more foreign tourists visit Indonesia, the more the country's foreign exchange resources in the tourism sector will increase (Somantri & Dairoh, 2019) therefore, the development and management of tourist attractions must be carried out, both by the government and the managers of tourist attractions, so that they remain an attraction for foreign tourists.





In addition, the number of foreign tourists visiting has increased the need for tourist information, and with the development of technology today, tourists can easily find information about tourist attractions through reviews on social media or digital platforms, one of which is TripAdvisor. Trip Advisor is a website-based digital platform developed specifically to provide travel guidance through information on hotel and restaurant accommodations and transportation services to the location of the destination that tourists want (Singgalen, 2022). Prospective tourists can find references to tourist attractions based on the experiences of tourists who have visited these attractions by uploading reviews from these tourists (Arifiyanti et al., 2022).

The TripAdvisor website displays many reviews and opinions about tourist destinations. These reviews and opinions have important value for visitors or tourists in determining which tourist attractions to visit. However, the number of reviews that are too many and diverse makes it difficult for visitors to evaluate the quality of the tourist attractions. In this case, sentiment analysis of tourist attraction reviews can be used to help visitors choose tourist attractions that suit their needs. In addition, with sentiment analysis, we will get quick feedback from tourists by utilizing the reviews they have given so that the stakeholders involved can take action on what steps to take in the future in order to improve the quality of tourist attractions (Pati & Umar, 2022). Sentiment analysis itself is a technique for extracting, identifying, and understanding sentiments or opinions contained in a text (Atimi & Pratama, 2022). This technique is often used in natural language processing (NLP) to obtain information from text. With this technique, visitors can find out the opinion or tendency of opinion on an issue or object by a person, whether it tends towards a negative or positive opinion (Purba, 2023).

In this research, two classification methods will be used in sentiment analysis techniques, namely K-Nearest Neighbors (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). The KNN method is a classification method based on the concept of nearest neighbors (Irawan et al., 2022), while SVM is a classification method based on the concept of hyperplane separation (Rivanie et al., 2021). In addition, this research will focus on tourist destinations on the island of Bali, with the object of research being the five most popular tourist attractions in Indonesia according to the Trip Advisor site. The purpose of this research is to provide information about the quality of the five tourist attractions in Bali using visitor sentiment and to determine the accuracy level of the comparison of the two methods tested.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Marchenda, Dian, and Bayu conducted sentiment analysis on reviews of applications using support vector machine and Nave Bayes. This study uses the Allo Bank application subject whose data is obtained from the Google Play Store review, and the results state that the Support Vector Machine method gets an accuracy value of 94.29% and the Nave Bayes Classifier method gets an accuracy value of 93.97%, so for the comparison results, the Support Vector Machine algorithm produces an accuracy value that is superior to using the Nave Bayes Classifier algorithm (Madjid et al., 2023).

Pavithaa, et al. Conducting sentiment analysis related to movie recommendations, this study conducted sentiment analysis on movie reviews by comparing the Naive Bayes (NB) classifier and Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms. The result is that SVM accuracy gets 98.63%, while the NB accuracy score is 97.33%. Thus, SVM exceeds NB and proves to be more suitable for sentiment analysis (Pavitha et al., 2022).

Using the Naive Bayes Classifier and K-Nearest Neighbor Methods, Pati and Umar's research on "Sentiment Analysis of Visitor Comments on Lake Weekuri Tourist Attractions" found that the accuracy rate for the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is a respectable 76.53% while that of the Naive Bayes Method is only 73.47%. (Pati & Umar, 2022).

Sentiment Analysis of Indonesian Digital Payment Customer Satisfaction Towards GOPAY, DANA, and ShopeePay was the focus of research by Maharani and Triayudi. Results of testing using the Nave Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbor methods showed that the K-Nearest Neighbor method obtained an accuracy value on GOPAY of 32.68%, DANA of 35.31%, and ShopeePay of 33.12%, while the Nave Bayes method obtained an accuracy value on GOPAY of 27.15%, DANA of 29.86%, and ShopeePay of 30.40%. Therefore, it can be said that using the K-Nearest Neighbor method in sentiment analysis pertaining to digital payments in Indonesia yields superior accuracy results than using the Nave Bayes method. (Maharani & Triayudi, 2022).





Then the research of Abdul Mohaimin et al. Conducting sentiment analysis of airline reviews with the methods used, namely Nave Bayes and Support Vector Machine The results show that in the case of airline reviews, SVM provides much better accuracy results (82%), while the Nave Bayes algorithm is only 76% (Rahat et al., 2020).

Then came the study by Josen, Josen, and others. The classification results for the study, "Analysis of Sentiment Classification Reviews on E-Commerce Shopee Based on Word Cloud with Naive Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbor Methods," demonstrate that the KNN method performs better, with a classification accuracy value of 92.8%, compared to the Naive Bayes method's accuracy value of 91.4%. (Limbong et al., 2022).

Furthermore, Ziedhan Alifio Dieksona et al. Conducting sentiment analysis of customer reviews with a case study of the Traveloka application, this research uses three classification methods: support vector model (SVM), logistic regression, and Nave Bayes. And the results show that SVM has better accuracy in determining the sentiment of tweets about Traveloka (Diekson et al., 2023).

Finally, research conducted by Rivanda and Aris with the research title "The influence of fake accounts on sentiment analysis related to COVID-19 in Indonesia". The results showed the influence of fake accounts, which can reduce the performance of sentiment classification. Experimental results with both algorithms also prove that the Support Vector Machine algorithm has better performance than the Nave Bayes algorithm, with the highest accuracy value of 80.6% (Pratama & Tjahyanto, 2021).

METHOD

This research requires a research methodology consisting of steps of activities and processes used in organized and systematic research. The research stages describe the flow of research conducted from the beginning until the research ends (Rambe et al., 2023). For this reason, the stages of this research use the framework shown in Figure 1.



fig. 1 General Research Method

Literature Study

The literature study stage is the process of collecting data to be used as reference material that supports research. Literature studies are obtained through journals and articles related to sentiment analysis, classification, tourist attractions, K-nearest neighbor, and support vector machines. **Data Collection**





The data used in this research is tourist attraction review data obtained from the Trip Advisor website. The data collection process is carried out using scraping techniques with additional web scraper applications from Google Chrome, and the reviews used are in Indonesian. The data collection stage is further divided into three stages. The first stage is scraping. Scraping data is assisted by using an additional application from Google Chrome, namely the web scraper. The second stage is downloading the dataset.

Text Preprocessing

The text preprocessing stage is divided into several processes, namely: labeling, which is the process of giving sentiment values to data based on sentiment classes, which are divided into two classes (Rahayu et al., 2022), namely positive and negative. A score of 1-2 is stated as a negative class with a negative label, and a score of 4-5 is a positive sentiment with a positive code. while the score of 3 is discarded because it is feared that it will affect the sentiment results. then Case folding is done to homogenize each word contained in the review into lowercase letters. then cleansing to remove characters or symbols, emoticons, and url links that have no informational relationship. Then tokenizing is done to separate sentences into words. after that normalization to change non-standard words into standard words. Then filtering is done using stop removal to remove unnecessary words. Finally, stemming is done to change words that have affixes into basic words (Putra et al., 2020).

Feature Extraction

In the feature extraction process, the data is converted into a matrix and weighted for each word using the TF-IDF algorithm. The results of the TF-IDF value weighting will show the similarity between documents in the dataset.

Classification

At this stage, the data that has undergone text preprocessing will be divided into training data and testing data. The training data will be classified using the K-Nearest Neighbor and Support Vector Machine methods. Once the training data model has been obtained, the model will be tested using the testing data to get the classification results. Classification is done using Jupyter tools and the Python programming language.

Evaluation

In this evaluation stage, the comparison results of the classification of review data between the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms using a confusion matrix can be seen. The confusion matrix helps in comparing the classification result data between the two algorithms. In the evaluation process, it can produce values by measuring accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1-Score.

RESULT

Data Collection

The research process was carried out by retrieving the necessary data, namely using scraping techniques through the TripAdvisor website by adding a web scraper extension. Scraping was carried out on February 26–28, 2023. The following is the web scraping process using Webscraper.io to extract the dataset of reviews about tourist attractions in Bali (Simarmata & Phanie, 2023):

- 1. Open Webscraper.io and create "Scraper".
- 2. Specify the URL of the website you want to scrape.
- 3. Create a "selector" to specify the part of the web page you want to extract data from.
- 4. Specify the columns you want to extract and save them in Excel format.
- 5. Run "Scraper" and wait for the webscraping process to finish.

The results of the collected review data are then presented in Table 1 below.





Tuble II Belupi	ing Duta Result
Tourist Spot Waterbom Bali Mandala Suci Wenara Tegalalang Rice Terrace Tanah Lot Temple Uluwatu Temple	Total Data
Waterbom Bali	500
Mandala Suci Wenara	500
Tegalalang Rice	500
Terrace	500
Tanah Lot Temple	500
Uluwatu Temple	500

Table I. Scraping Data Result	Table 1.	Scraping Data Result	
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Text Preprocessing

Labeling is carried out to group each review data using Microsoft Excel by giving class attributes to each review data containing positive and negative sentences. For data that contains neutral sentences, duplicates and contains promotional statements, it is deleted by the author. Table 2 and Figures 2 to 6 exhibit the findings of the number of positive and negative data that have been tagged on each tourist destination dataset.



To clean the data, there are several libraries needed, namely NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit): NLTK is one of the most popular natural language processing libraries. NLTK provides various functions for cleaning, tokenization, stemming, lemmatization, word indexing, unnecessary word removal, and many more. The following is an image of the text preprocessing results on the five datasets.





DOI : htt	ps://doi.org	z/10.33395/sinkron.v8i3.124	4

	ulasan	Ket	case_tolding	cleaning	tokenizing	intering	normalization	sterning		ulanan		case folding	cleaning	tokenition	filterion	normalization	stammin
0	Taman air yang digunakan untuk menjadi besar k	negatif	taman air yang digunakan untuk menjadi besar k	taman air yang digunakan untuk menjadi besar k.	(taman, air, yang, digunakan, untuk, menjadi,	[taman, air, memiliki, sungai, malas, siide, 5-	(taman, air, memiliki, sungal, malas, slide, 5	(taman, air, milik, sungai, malas, silde, sist	0	Monyet-monyet yang benar-benar mengerikan. Poh	negatif	monyet-monyet yang benar-benar mengerikan poh	monyetmonyet yang benarbenar mengerikan pohon	Imonyetmonyet, yang, benarbenar, mengerikan, p	[monyetmonyet, benarbenar, mengerikan pohon	jmonyetmonyet, benarbenar, menperikan pohon	(monyetmonyet benarbenar, ker pohon, hutan
1	Mengingat harga saya mengharapkan lebih banyak	negatif	mengingat harga saya mengharapkan lebih banyak	mengingat harga saya mengharapkan lebih banyak	[mengingat, harga, saya, mengharapkan, lebih,	[harga, mengharapkan, satusatunya, nilai, fasi	(harga, mengharapkan, satusatunya, nilai, fasi	[harga, harap, satusatunya, nilai, fasilitas,	1	Staf adalah paling kasar di Indonesia dan tike	negatif	staf adalah paling kasar di indonesia dan tike	staf adalah paling kasar di indonesia dan tike	[staf, adalah, paling, kasar, di, indonesia, d	[staf, kasar, indonesia, tiket, masuk, mahal,	(staf, kasar, indonesia, tiket, masuk, mahal	[staf, kasar, indonesia 5ket, masuk, mahal,
2	Staf adalah tidak ramah dan tidak sombong Mer_	negatif	staf adalah tidak ramah dan tidak sombong mer	staf adalah tidak ramah dan tidak sombong mere.	[staf, adalah, tidak, ramah, dan, tidak, sombo	[staf, ramah, sombong, diabaikan, menit, memil	[staf, ramah, sombong, diabaikan, menit, memil	jstaf, ramah, sombong, abai, menit, milk, min	2	sangat mengecewakan, anda bisa berjalan kaki m	negatif	sangat mengecewakan, anda bisa berjalan kaki m	sangat mengecewakan anda bisa berjalan kaki me.	[sangat, mengecewakan, anda, bisa, berjalan, k.	(mengecewakan, berjalan, kaki, mengelilingi, m	(mengecewakan, berjalan, kaki, mengelilingi, m	Recewa, jalan, kaki keliling, menit, jalan
3	Bukan sebagai besar seperti yang saya diberita	negatif	bukan sebagai besar seperti yang saya dibenta	bukan sebagai besar seperti yang saya dibenta.	(bukan, sebagai, besar, seperti, yang, saya, d	(diberitahu, cocok, anakanak, bergerak, menari	(diberitahu, cocok, anakanak, bergerak, menari	(diberitahu, cocok, anakanak, gerak, tarik, ba	3	Objek wisata yang bagus jika anda berencana un	negatif	objek wisata yang bagus jika anda berencana un	objek wisata yang bagus jika anda berencana un	(objek, wisata, yang, bagus, jika, anda, beren.	(objek, wisata, bagus, berencana, mengunjungi,	lobjek, wisata, bagus, berencana, mengunjungi,	(objek, wisata, bagus rencana, unjung objek.
4	Kami pergi ke sana bersama seluruh keluarga 2	negatif	kami pergi ke sana bersama seluruh keluarga 2	kami pergi ke sana bersama seluruh keluarga o	(kami, pergi, ke, sana, bersama, seluruh, kelu	[pergi, keluarga, orang, dewasa, anakanak, sor	[pergi, keluarga, orang, dewasa, anakanak, sor	[pergi, keluarga, orang, dewasa, anakanak, sor	4	Mengingat ada monyet bertebaran di seluruh pul	negatif	mengingat ada monyet bertebaran di seturuh put	mengingat ada monyet bertebaran di seluruh pul	[mengingat, ada, monyet, bertebaran, di, selur	(monyet, berlebaran, pulau, alasan, pergi, hut	(monyet, bertebaran, pulau, alasan, pergi, hut.	(monyet, tebar, pulau alas, pergi, hutan wan
100																	
115	Waterboom Bali itu kerennin banget Wahana ny	positif	waterboom bali itu kerennn banget wahana ny	waterboom bali itu kerennn banget wahana nya I	[waterboom, bali, itu, kerennn, banget, wahana	(waterboom, bali, kerennn, banget, wahana, nya	(waterboom, bali, kerennn, banget, wahana, nya	[waterboom, bal, kerennn, banget, wahana, nya,	254	Kami bersenang- senang di Bali,	positif	kami bersenang- senang di bali,	kami bersenangsenang di bali hutan morivet	jkami, bersenangsenang, di,	[bersenangsenang, bali, hutan, monyet,	[bersenangsenang, bali, hutan, monyet,	[bersenangsenang bal, hutan, monyet
116	Kolam yang sangat luas dengan wahana permainan	positif	kolam yang sangat luas dengan wahana permainan	kolam yang sangat luas dengan wahana permainan	(kolam, yang, sangat, luas, dengan, wahana, pe	[kolam, luas, wahana, permainan, nya, mental,	Bolam, luas, wahana, permainan, nya, mental,	[kolam, luas, wahana, main, nya, mental, kuat,	255	Jika Anda berada di Ubud, mengunjungi tempat i	positif	jika anda berada di ubud, mengunjungi tempat i	adal jika anda berada di ubud mengunjungi tempat in	jika, anda, berada, di, ubud, mengunjungi, te	(ubud, mengunjungi, daftar, benarbenar, terkej	[ubud, mengunjungi, daftar, benarbenar, terkej	Jubud, unjung, daftar benarbenar, kejut hamp
117	aimya yang jemih tidak banyak mengandung kap	positif	aimya yang jernih tidak banyak mengandung kap	aimya yang jemih tidak banyak mengandung kap	(airnya, yang, jemih, tidak, banyak, mengandu	[aimya, jemih, mengandung, kaporit, berenang	[airnya, jernih, mengandung, kaporit, berenang	[air, jernih, kandung, kaporit, renang, takut,	256	Akan mengunjungi di sini lagi dalam sekejapi M	positif	akan mengunjungi di sini tagi datam sekejapi m	akan mengunjungi di sini lagi dalam sekejap me	[akan, mengunjungi, di, sini, lagi, dalam, sek	[mengunjungi, sekejap, menyukainya, basah, mon	(mengunjungi, sekejap, menyukainya, basah, mon	junjung, kejap, suka basah, monyet duduk, ti
118	Wahana air terbaik dibali. Nyaman save clean	positif	wahana air terbaik dibali nyaman,save clean	wahana air terbaik dibali nyamansaveclean bany.	(wahana, air, terbaik, dibai), nyamansaveclean	jwahana, air, terbaik, dibali, nyamansaveclean	(wahana, air, terbaik, dibali, nyamansaveclean.	(wahana, air, baik, bai, nyamansaveclean, spot.	257	Kami sebagai tourist driver sering kali mengun	positif	kami sebagai tourist driver sering kali mengun	kami sebagai tourist driver sering kali mengun	[kami, sebagai, tourist, driver, sering, kali,	[tourist, driver, kali, mengunjungi, monkey, f	[tourist, driver, kali, mengunjungi, monkey,	(tourist, driver, kali unjung, monkey forest

stemming	normalization	filtering	tokenizing	cleaning	case_folding	ket	ulasan	
[turis, turun, sisi jalan, sawah restoran, o.	(turis, turun, sisi, jalan, sawah, restoran, o	(turis, turun, sisi, jalan) sawah, restoran, o	(buris, anda, dapat, turun, di, sisi, lain, da	turis anda dapat turun di sisi lain dari jalan	turis, anda dapat turun di sisi lain dari jala	negatif	Turis. Anda dapat turun di sisi lain dari jala.	0
[ikut, jalan, arah teras, temu duduk, suap,	[mengikuti, jalan, arah, teras, bertemu, pendu	jmengikuti, jalan, arah, teras, bertemu, pendu.	[karena, anda, mengikuti, jalan, ke, arah, ata	karena anda mengikuti jalan ke arah atas teras	karena anda mengikuti jalan ke arah atas teras.	negatif	Karena Anda mengikuti jalan ke arah atas teras	1
(letak, hadap sawah, valey restoran, jual P-	[terletak, menghadap, sawah, valey, restoran,	[terletak, menghadap, sawah, valey, restoran,	[terletak, di, menghadap, ke, sawah, valey, re	terletak di menghadap ke sawah valey restoran	terletak di menghadap ke sawah valey, restoran	negatif	terletak di menghadap ke sawah valey, restoran	2
[rama benarbenar butuh, situs web, mes, mo	[ramai, benarbenar, membutuhkan, situs, web, m.	[ramai, benarbenar, membutuhkan, situs, web, m	jterlaku, ramai, benarbenar, membutuhkan, jauh	terlalu ramai benarbenar membutuhkan jauh dari	terlaku ramai, benar- f benar membutuhkan jauh da. m		Terlalu ramai. Benar- benar membutuhkan jauh da.	3
(goda, takjub wisatawan orangorang, bai aya	(menggoda, menakjubkan, wisatawan, orangorang,	(menggoda, menakjubkan, wisatawan, orangorang,	[saya, datang, ke, sini, tahun, yang, lalu, da	saya datang ke sini tahun yang lalu dan mengg	saya datang ke sini 8 tahun yang lalu dan meng	negatif	Saya datang Ke sini 8 tahun yang lalu dan meng	4
								-
(pandang, indah musim, hujan kopi, milk, sha	(pemandangan, indah, musim, hujan, kopi, milk	jpemandangan, indah, musim, hujan, kopi, milk	[pemandangan, yang, indah, bahkan, saat, musim	pemandangan yang indah bahkan saat musim hujan	pemandangan yang indah bahkan saat musim hujan	Positif	Pemandangan yang indah bahkan saat musim hujan.	48
[rekomendasi tawar, ubud, bai benarbenar ma.	(merekomendasikan, ditawarkan, ubud, bali, ben	[merekomendasikan, ditawarkan, ubud, bali, ben	[saya, sangat, merekomendasikan, melihat, sega	saya sangat merekomendasikan melihat segala se	saya sangat merekomendasikan melihat segala se	Positif	Saya sangat merekomendasikan melihat segala se	49
(pandang kesan, sawah utara, tarik irigasi	(pemandangan, kesan, persawahan, utara, menari	(pemandangan, kesan, persawahan, utara, menari	jpemandangan, luar, biasa, dan, memberikan, ke	pemandangan luar biasa dan memberikan kesan ya	pemandangan luar biasa dan memberikan kesan ya	Positif	Pemandangan luar biasa dan memberikan kesan ya	50
(rekomendasi, unjung, bukit, milik, ubud,	(merekomendasikan, mengunjungi, bukit, memilik	[merekomendasikan, mengunjungi, bukit, memilik.	[sarigat, merekomendasikan, mengunjungi, bukit	sangat merekomendasikan mengunjungi bukit	sangat merekomendasikan mengunjungi bukit	Positif	Sangat merekomendasikan mengunjungi bukt	351

stemming	normalization	filtering	tokenizing	cleaning	case_folding	ket	ulasan	
(suami, unjung tanah, lot matahan, benam k	(suami, mengunjungi, tanah, lot, matahari, ter	[suami, mengunjungi, tanah, kt, matahari, ter	(suami, saya, dan, saya, mengunjungi, tanah, l	suami saya dan saya mengunjungi tanah lot untu	suami saya dan saya mengunjungi tanah lot untu	negatif	Suami saya dan saya mengunjungi tanah lot untu	0
(orang, normal buang, ubud unjung, gila, fot	[orang, normal, buang, ubud, pengunjung, gila,	jorang, normal, buang, ubud, pengunjung, gila,	(jika, anda, adalah, orang, normal, jangan, bu	jika anda adalah orang normal jangan buang wak	jika anda adalah orang normal, jangan buang wa	negatif	Jika anda adalah orang normal, jangan buang wa	1
(harap, buang, kuil tokotoko, restoran jual,	(berharap, membuang, kuli, tokotoko, restoran,	[berharap, membuang, kuil, tokotoko, restoran,	[berharap, kami, tidak, membuang, waktu, kami,	berharap kami tidak membuang waktu kami di sin	berharap kami tidak membuang waktu kami di sin	negant	Berharap kami tidak membuang waktu kami di sin	2
[tukang, foto keliling, area, pura tanah, lo.	jlukang, foto, keliling, area, pura, tanah, lo	(tukang, foto, keliling, area, pura, tanah, lo.	juntuk, tukang, foto, keliling, di, area, pura	untuk tukang foto keliling di area pura tanah	untuk tukang foto keliling di area pura tanah	negatif	Untuk tukang foto keliling di Area Pura Tanah	3
(pergi, mendung kul, kurang matahari, benam	(pergi, mendung, kuil, kurangnya, matahari, je,	[pergi, mendung, kuil, kurangnya, matahari, le	[kami, pergi, pada, hari, yang, sangat, mendun.	kami pergi pada hari yang sangat mendung tidak	kami pergi pada hari yang sangat mendung, tida	negatif	Kami pergi pada hari yang sangat mendung, Tida	4
								-
[indah, tenang indah, kuil, rohani pesona, i.	jindah, tenang, indah, kuli, rohani, memesona,	(indah, tenang, indah, kuil, rohani, memesona,	[tempat, yang, indah, sangat, tenang, dan, ind	tempat yang indah sangat tenang dan indah di s	tempat yang indah, sangat tenang dan indah di	positif	tempat yang indah, sangat tenang dan indah di	112
(suasana, asri pandang, indah habis, matahar	jsuasana, asri, pemandangan, indah, menghabisk	[suasana, asri, pemandangan, indah, menghabisk	[suasana, asri, dan; pemandangan, indah, mengh	suasana asri dan pemandangan indah menghabiska	suasana asri dan pemandangan indah. menghabisk	positi	Suasana asri dan pemandangan indah Menghabisk	113
(takjub, fantastis belanja, murah bal, indah	jmenakjubkan, fantastis, belanja, murah, bali,	[menakjubkan, fantastis, belanja, murah, bali,	japa, tempat, yang, menakjubkan, fantastis, be	apa tempat yang menakjubkan fantastis belanja	apa tempat yang menakjubkani fantastis belanja	positif	Apa tempat yang menakjubkani Fantastis belanja	114
(tempat, bersih toko, souvenir pagi, kma, s	[tempatnya, bersih, toko, souvenir, pagi, kma	[tempatnya, bersih, toko, souvenir, pagi, kma	(tempatnya, bersih, banyak, toko, souvenir, le	tempatnya bersih banyak toko souvenir lebih ba	tempatnya bersih. banyak toko souvenir. lebi	positif	Tempatnya bersih. Banyak toko souvenir . lebi	115
[takjub spektakuler, suci unjung, bal, turis.	[menakjubkan, spektakuler, suci, mengunjungi,	[menakjubkan, spektakuler, suci, mengunjungi,	[menakjubkan, spektakuler, dan, tempat, suci,	menakjubkan spektakuler dan tempat suci jika a	menakjubkan, spektakuler dan tempat suci jika	positif	Menakjubkan, spektakuler dan tempat suci. Jika	116

fig. 9 Tegalalang rice of text preprocessing results

fig. 10 Tanah Lot of text preprocessing results

	ulasan	ket	case_folding	cleaning	tokenizing	filtering	normalization	stemming
0	Seperti begitu banyak kuil dan tempat wisata	negatif	seperti begitu banyak kuil dan tempat wisata l	seperti begitu banyak kuil dan tempat wisata l	[seperti, begitu, banyak, kuil, dan, tempat, w	[kuil, wisata, bali, dibandingkan, situs, keag	[kuil, wisata, bali, dibandingkan, situs, keag	[kuil, wisata, bal, banding, situs, agama, asi
1	itu benar-benar sulit untuk pergi naik dan tur	negatif	itu benar-benar sulit untuk pergi naik dan tur	itu benarbenar sulit untuk pergi naik dan turu	[itu, benarbenar, sulit, untuk, pergi, naik, d	[benarbenar, sulit, pergi, turun, jalan, kui,	(benarbenar, sulit, pergi, turun, jalan, kul,	[benarbenar, sulit, pergi, turun, jalan, kulj,
2	Singkatnya, itu saja, pemandangan dari tebing	negatif	singkatnya, itu saja, pemandangan dari tebing	singkatnya itu saja pemandangan dari tebing di	[singkatnya, itu, saja, pemandangan, dari, teb	[singkatnya, pemandangan, tebing, kuil, spesia	[singkatnya, pemandangan, tebing, kuil, spesia.	[singkat, pandang, tebing, kuil, spesial, biay
3	Kami pergi ke uluwatu candi di bulan november	negatif	kami pergi ke uluwatu candi di bulan november	kami pergi ke uluwatu candi di bulan november	[kami, pergi, ke, uluwatu, candi, di, bulan, n	[pergi, uluwatu, candi, november, dikenakan, b	[pergi, uluwatu, candi, november, dikenakan, b.	[pergi, uluwatu, candi, november, kena, biaya,
4	Jika anda pemah mengunjungi thailand, anda ak	negatif	jika anda pernah mengunjungi thailand, anda ak	jika anda pernah mengunjungi thailand anda aka	jika, anda, pernah, mengunjungi, thailand, an	[mengunjungi, thailand, menemukan, pura, bali,	[mengunjungi, thailand, menemukan, pura, bali,	[unjung, thailand, temu, pura, bal, tinggal, j
-								
210	Pemandangan yg indah di Pura Uluwatu,lautnya c	positif	pemandangan yg indah di pura uluwatu,lautnya c	pemandangan yg indah di pura uluwatulautnya ca	(pemandangan, yg, indah, di, pura, uluwatulaut	(pemandangan, yg, indah, pura, uluwatulautnya,	(pemandangan, yg, indah, pura, uluwatulautnya,	[pandang, yg, indah, pura, uluwatulautnya, can
211	Tempat ini memberikan view yang sangat luar bi	positif	tempat ini memberikan view yang sangat luar bi	tempat ini memberikan view yang sangat luar bi	[tempat, ini, memberikan, view, yang, sangat,	[view, indah, menikmati, pertunjukkan, tarian,	[view, indah, menikmati, pertunjukkan, tarian,	(view, indah, nikmat, tunjuk, tari, kecak, sua
212	Kuil ini sangat luar biasa dengan pemandangan	positif	kuil ini sangat luar biasa dengan pemandangan	kuil ini sangat luar biasa dengan pemandangan	[kul, ini, sangat, luar, biasa, dengan, peman	[kuil, pemandangan, laut, matahari, terbenam,	[kuil, pemandangan, laut, matahari, terbenam,	[kuil, pandang, laut, matahari, benam, indah,
213	Benar-benar luar biasal Pemandangannya menakju	posibf	benar-benar luar biasal pemandarigannya menakju	benarbenar luar biasa pemandangannya menakjubk	[benarbenar, luar, biasa, pemandangannya, mena.	(benarbenar, pemandangannya, menakjubkan, meng	[benarbenar, pemandangannya, menakjubkan, meng	[benarbenar, pandang, takjub, unjung, sentuh,
214	Tempat yang sangat menakjubikan dengan	positif	tempat yang sangat menakjubkan dengan	tempat yang sangat menakjubkan dengan	[tempat, yang, sangat, menakjubkan,	(menakjubkan, pemandangan, tebing,	[menakjubkan, pemandangan, tebing,	(takjub, pandang, tebing, laut,

fig. 11 Uluwatu Noble of text preprocessing result

In the tourist destinations Waterbomb Bali, Mandal Suci Wenara Wana, Tegalalang Rice Terraces, Tanah Lot Temple, and Uluwatu Noble Temple displayed in the figure below, there are a number of dominant words that frequently appear.





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fig. 12 Word Cloud Waterboom



fig. 14 Word Cloud Tegalalang Rice Terraces



fig. 13 Word Cloud Mandala Suuci Wenara Wana







fig. 16 Word Cloud Uluwatu Noble Temple

Feature Extraction

The next feature extraction process uses TF-IDF. The library needed for the feature extraction process is Scikit-Learn: Scikit-learn is a powerful machine learning library that also has a text processing module. This library provides text processing algorithms such as document vectorization, TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency), and theme modeling with Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA). The following source code is used to perform TF-IDF feature selection on the dataset.

from tfid tfid X_tr X_te X_te	sklearn. f = Tfidf f_train = f_test = ain_vect st_vect = pc ain_vect.	.featu fVecto = tfid tfidf = pd. d.Data = pd.c d.Data .head(re_e rize f.fi .tra conc Fram onca Fram)	xtractio r(max_df t_transf nsform(X at([X_tr e(tfidf_ t([X_tes e(tfidf_	n.text i = 0.5, orm(X_tr _test['l ain[['Re train.to t[['Revi test.toa	mpor min_ ain[emma view arra ew_l rray	t Tf df = tize (ler ()) en ())	idfv = 2) mat: ed']; i', i], a	Vect # i ized) 'pun axis unct xis=	orizer gnore te ']) ct']].re =1) ']].rese 1)	rms that set_inde t_index(occur i x(drop=True	n ma rue) e),	,	than 50%	doci	ımeri	ts a	nd t	he i	ones	tha	t occur	ir
•																								F
F	Review_len	punct	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
0	200	2.5	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	(
1	148	5.4	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.374337	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0
2	348	3.4	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.357759	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0
3	207	2.4	0.0	0.000000	0.240685	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.230479	0.302486	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	C
4	133	3.8	0.0	0.277059	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.510904	(
4																								Þ

fig. 17 code TF-IDF





Classification

After the feature extraction process, proceed to the classification stage using K-NN and SVM. The following source code is used to perform classification on the dataset.

Algoritma: K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassi
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors
classifier.fit(X_train_vect, y_train)
knn_pred = classifier.predict(X_test_vect)
# Classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, knn_pred))
```

fig. 18 Code K-Nearest Neighbor

Algoritma: Support Vector Machine (SVM)

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC(kernel = 'linear', random_state =
classifier.fit(X_train_vect, y_train)
svm_pred = classifier.predict(X_test_vect)
# classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, svm_pred))
```

fig. 19 Code Support Vector Machine

To see how accurately the K-Nearest Neighbor and Support Vector Machine algorithms that have been implemented on the dataset can be calculated with the confusion matrix. The calculation will be explained in more detail in the evaluation.

Evaluation

In this evaluation section, testing is done using the confusion matrix method. In the evaluation process, it can produce values by measuring accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score of the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms.

K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN)

In terms of testing using machine learning, we later discovered that the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) method's accuracy on the Waterbom dataset was 67%. The accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values for testing with the Waterbom dataset are shown in Figure 20's confusion matrix.



fig. 20 Confusion matrix of K-NN method on Waterbom dataset

On the Mandala Suci Wenara dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) approach is 60%. Figure 21 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.





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fig. 21 Confusion matrix of K-NN method on Mandala Suci Wenara dataset

On the Tegalalang Rice Terrace dataset, the test accuracy result utilizing the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) approach is 69%. Figure 22 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 22 Confusion matrix of K-NN method on Tegalalang Rice Terrace dataset

On the Tanah Lot Temple dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) approach is 71%. Figure 23 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 23 Confusion matrix of K-NN method on Tanah Lot Temple dataset





On the Uluwatu Temple dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) approach is 81%. Figure 24 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 24 Confusion matrix of K-NN method on Uluwatu Temple dataset

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

We also performed testing using the Support Vector Machine algorithm, employing steps identical to the K-Nearest Neighbor method, and we discovered that testing using this method on the Waterbom dataset had a value of 88%. The confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score figures for testing with the Waterbom dataset are shown in Figure 25.



fig. 25 Confusion matrix of SVM method on Waterbom dataset

On the Mandala Suci Wenara dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the support vector machine approach is 83%. Figure 26 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 26 Confusion matrix of SVM method on the Mandala Suci Wenara dataset





The Tegalalang Rice Terrace dataset's test accuracy score using the Support Vector Machine approach is 89%. Figure 27 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 27 Confusion matrix of SVM method on the Tegalalang Rice Terrace dataset On the Tanah Lot Temple dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the support vector machine approach is 88%. Figure 28 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 28 Confusion matrix of SVM method on the Tanah Lot Temple dataset

On the Uluwatu Temple dataset, the test accuracy obtained using the support vector machine approach is 95%. Figure 29 shows the confusion matrix as well as the accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score values connected to testing with the dataset.



fig. 29 Confusion matrix of SVM method on the Uluwatu Temple dataset





To see more clearly the comparison of accuracy results between the K-Nearest Neighbor and Support Vector Machine methods, see Figure 3 below:



fig. 30. Comparison of Accuracy Results of K-NN and SVM Methods

DISCUSSIONS

Based on the test accuracy results that have been obtained, it can be concluded that the Support Vector Machine classification method produces a higher accuracy value compared to the K-Nearest Neighbors classification method. In testing using the Support Vector Machine method, the accuracy value obtained at Waterbom Bali is 88%, Mandala Suci Wenara Wana is 83%, Tegalalang Terraces is 89%, Tanah Lot Temple is 88%, and Uluwatu Temple is 95%. While the K-Nearest Neighbors method obtained an accuracy value at Waterbom Bali of 67%, Mandala Suci Wenara Wana by 60%, Tegalalang Terraces by 69%, Tanah Lot Temple by 71%, and Uluwatu Temple by 81%. For further research, it is recommended to add or compare with other classification methods such as decision trees, random forest classifiers, logistic regression, or other classification methods.

CONCLUSION

The sentiment analysis process in this research is carried out using the K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm and the Support Vector Machine. The analysis process begins with scraping tourist attraction review data on the TripAdvisor website with the help of a web scraper application, then entering the text preprocessing stage before the data is case-folded, cleansed, tokenized, normalized, stemmed, and filtered. The data is first labeled manually. After that, it enters the word weighting stage using TF-IDF, and the weighting results will be entered into two algorithm models, namely K-Nearest Neighbors and Support Vector Machine. Sentiment classification uses accuracy parameters against the five tourist attractions as a comparison. and evaluation results using the confusion matrix show the Support Vector Machine method gets a higher accuracy value against all tourist attractions that are the object of this study compared to using the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) method.

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