

# Project Foundations for Data Science: FoodHub Data Analysis

**Marks: 40**

## Context

The number of restaurants in New York is increasing day by day. Lots of students and busy professionals rely on those restaurants due to their hectic lifestyles. Online food delivery service is a great option for them. It provides them with good food from their favorite restaurants. A food aggregator company FoodHub offers access to multiple restaurants through a single smartphone app.

The app allows the restaurants to receive a direct online order from a customer. The app assigns a delivery person from the company to pick up the order after it is confirmed by the restaurant. The delivery person then uses the map to reach the restaurant and waits for the food package. Once the food package is handed over to the delivery person, he/she confirms the pick-up in the app and travels to the customer's location to deliver the food. The delivery person confirms the drop-off in the app after delivering the food package to the customer. The customer can rate the order in the app. The food aggregator earns money by collecting a fixed margin of the delivery order from the restaurants.

## Objective

The food aggregator company has stored the data of the different orders made by the registered customers in their online portal. They want to analyze the data to get a fair idea about the demand of different restaurants which will help them in enhancing their customer experience. Suppose you are hired as a Data Scientist in this company and the Data Science team has shared some of the key questions that need to be answered. Perform the data analysis to find answers to these questions that will help the company to improve the business.

## Data Description

The data contains the different data related to a food order. The detailed data dictionary is given below.

## Data Dictionary

- order\_id: Unique ID of the order
- customer\_id: ID of the customer who ordered the food
- restaurant\_name: Name of the restaurant
- cuisine\_type: Cuisine ordered by the customer

- cost: Cost of the order
- day\_of\_the\_week: Indicates whether the order is placed on a weekday or weekend (The weekday is from Monday to Friday and the weekend is Saturday and Sunday)
- rating: Rating given by the customer out of 5
- food\_preparation\_time: Time (in minutes) taken by the restaurant to prepare the food. This is calculated by taking the difference between the timestamps of the restaurant's order confirmation and the delivery person's pick-up confirmation.
- delivery\_time: Time (in minutes) taken by the delivery person to deliver the food package. This is calculated by taking the difference between the timestamps of the delivery person's pick-up confirmation and drop-off information

## Let us start by importing the required libraries

```
In [ ]: # import libraries for data manipulation
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# import libraries for data visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

## Understanding the structure of the data

```
In [ ]: from google.colab import drive
drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True)
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
In [ ]: # read the data
df=pd.read_csv('foodhub_order.csv')
# returns the first 5 rows
df.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type	cost_of_the_order	day_of_the_week	rating	f
0	1477147	337525	Hangawi	Korean	30.75	Weekend	Not given	
1	1477685	358141	Blue Ribbon Sushi Izakaya	Japanese	12.08	Weekend	Not given	
2	1477070	66393	Cafe Habana	Mexican	12.23	Weekday	5	
3	1477334	106968	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American	29.20	Weekend	3	
4	1478249	76942	Dirty Bird to Go	American	11.59	Weekday	4	

Observations:

The DataFrame has 9 columns as mentioned in the Data Dictionary. Data in each row corresponds to the order placed by a customer.

### Question 1: How many rows and columns are present in the data?

```
In [ ]: count=df.shape # provides column and row structure of data#
print(count)
### There are 1898 rows and 9 columns####

(1898, 9)
```

Observations: There are 1898 rows and 9 columns present.

### Question 2: What are the datatypes of the different columns in the dataset? (The info() function can be used)

```
In [ ]: # Use info() to print a concise summary of the DataFrame
datatypes=df.info()
print(datatypes)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1898 entries, 0 to 1897
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   order_id              1898 non-null   int64
 1   customer_id           1898 non-null   int64
 2   restaurant_name       1898 non-null   object
 3   cuisine_type          1898 non-null   object
 4   cost_of_the_order     1898 non-null   float64
 5   day_of_the_week       1898 non-null   object
 6   rating                1898 non-null   object
 7   food_preparation_time 1898 non-null   int64
 8   delivery_time         1898 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(4)
memory usage: 133.6+ KB
None
```

Observations: The customer\_id and order\_id columns are presently set as integers. This may want to be changed to an object long term to create letter flexibility in id assignment.

### Question 3: Are there any missing values in the data? If yes, treat them using an appropriate method

```
In [ ]: # The previous info() code lets us know that there are no missing values as we know th
print(df.isna().sum())
print()

isthere_null=pd.isnull(df)
count_null=isthere_null.sum()
print(count_null)
```

```

print()

print(df[df['rating']=='0']) ###verify that there are no 0's in the ratings column
print(df[df['food_preparation_time']==0]) ###verify that there are no 0's in the food
print(df[df['delivery_time']==0]) ###verify that there are no 0's in the delivery time

order_id          0
customer_id       0
restaurant_name   0
cuisine_type      0
cost_of_the_order 0
day_of_the_week   0
rating            0
food_preparation_time 0
delivery_time     0
dtype: int64

order_id          0
customer_id       0
restaurant_name   0
cuisine_type      0
cost_of_the_order 0
day_of_the_week   0
rating            0
food_preparation_time 0
delivery_time     0
dtype: int64

Empty DataFrame
Columns: [order_id, customer_id, restaurant_name, cuisine_type, cost_of_the_order, da
y_of_the_week, rating, food_preparation_time, delivery_time]
Index: []
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [order_id, customer_id, restaurant_name, cuisine_type, cost_of_the_order, da
y_of_the_week, rating, food_preparation_time, delivery_time]
Index: []
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [order_id, customer_id, restaurant_name, cuisine_type, cost_of_the_order, da
y_of_the_week, rating, food_preparation_time, delivery_time]
Index: []

```

**Observations:** There are no missing values within the data

**Question 4:** Check the statistical summary of the data. What is the minimum, average, and maximum time it takes for food to be prepared once an order is placed?

```

In [ ]: print(df["food_preparation_time"].describe()) #statistical data for only 'food_prepar

count    1898.000000
mean      27.371970
std        4.632481
min       20.000000
25%       23.000000
50%       27.000000
75%       31.000000
max       35.000000
Name: food_preparation_time, dtype: float64

```

Observations: The minimum time for food to be prepared is 20 minutes. The average time for food to be prepared is 27.37 minutes. The maximum time for food to be prepared is 35 minutes.

## Question 5: How many orders are not rated?

```
In [ ]: df['rating'].value_counts()['Not given']
```

```
Out[ ]: 736
```

### Observations:

There are 736 orders with the data 'Not Rated' in the ratings column

## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

### Univariate Analysis

**Question 6:** Explore all the variables and provide observations on their distributions. (Generally, histograms, boxplots, countplots, etc. are used for univariate exploration)

```
In [ ]: plt.figure()
plt.title('Box Plot for Food Preparation time')
plt.xlabel('Food Preparation time')
df.boxplot(column='food_preparation_time')

plt.figure()
plt.title('Box Plot for order cost')
plt.xlabel('order cost')
df.boxplot(column='cost_of_the_order')

plt.figure()
plt.title('Box Plot for delivery time')
plt.xlabel('delivery time in minutes')
df.boxplot(column='delivery_time')
plt.show()

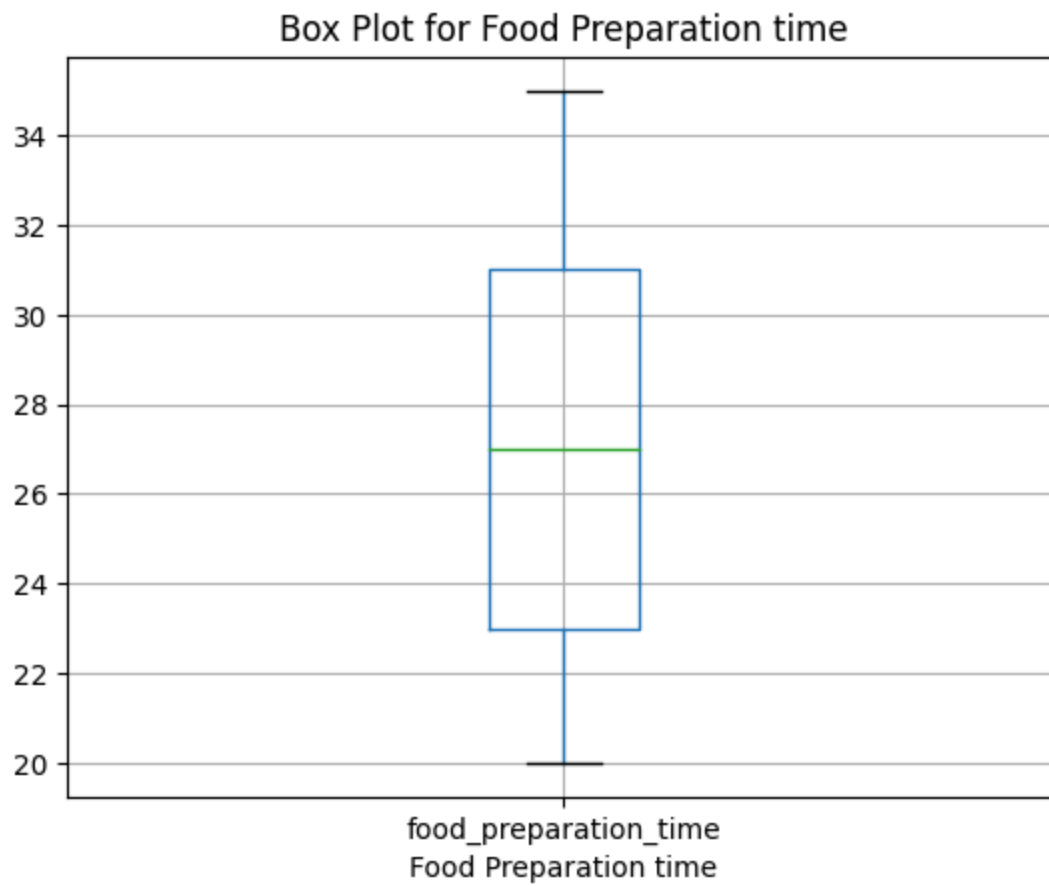
sns.histplot(data=df, x='food_preparation_time')
plt.show()
sns.histplot(data=df, x='cost_of_the_order')
plt.show()
sns.histplot(data=df, x='delivery_time')
plt.show()

sns.histplot(data=df, x='day_of_the_week')
plt.show()

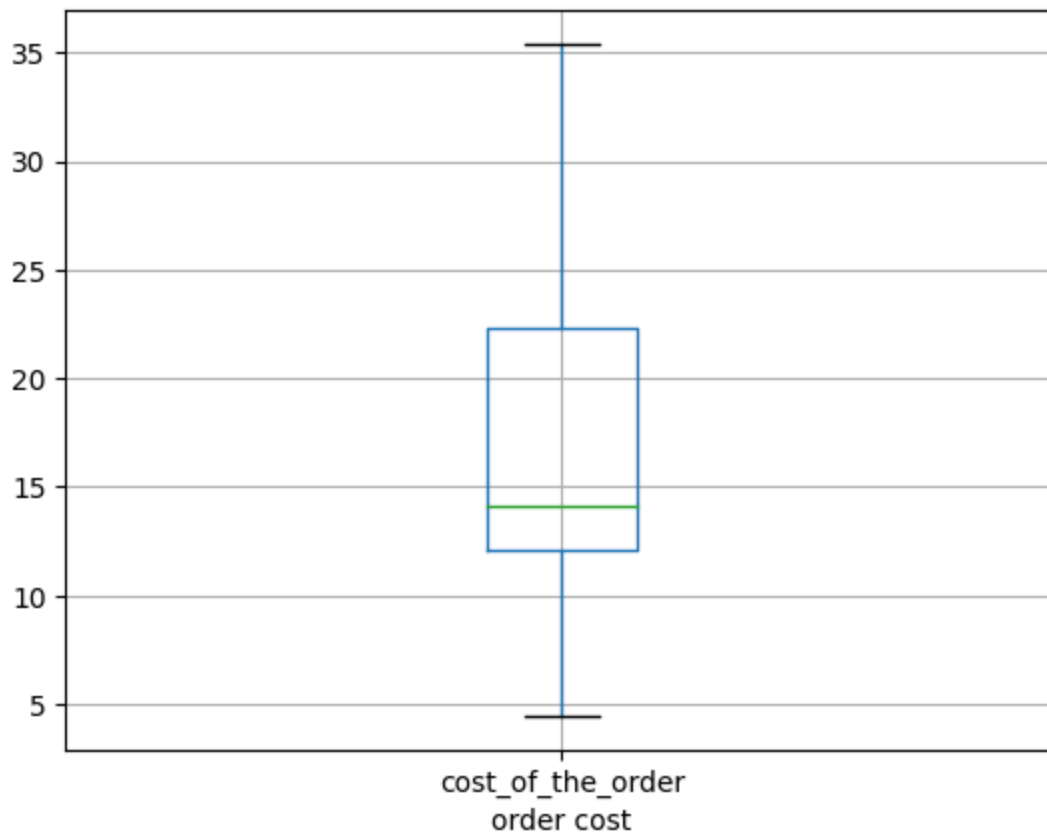
plt.figure(figsize=(20,30))
```

```
sns.countplot(data=df, y='restaurant_name')  
plt.show()
```

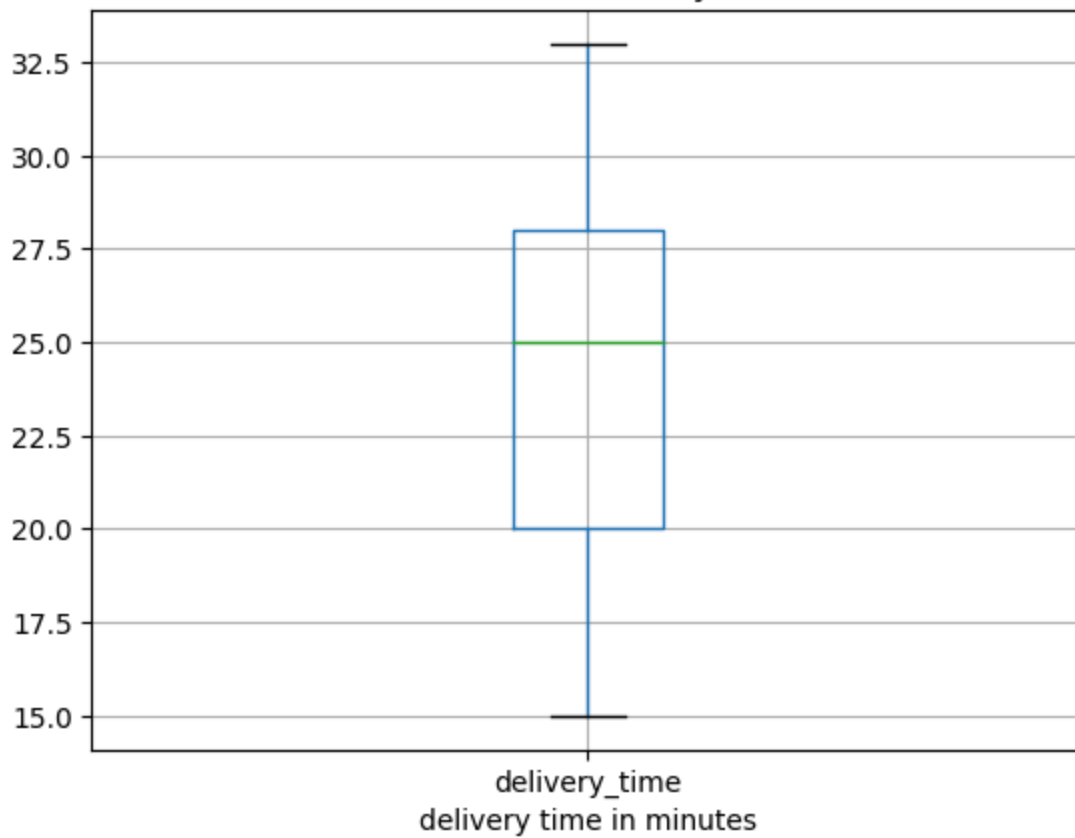
```
sns.countplot(data=df, y='cuisine_type')  
plt.show()
```

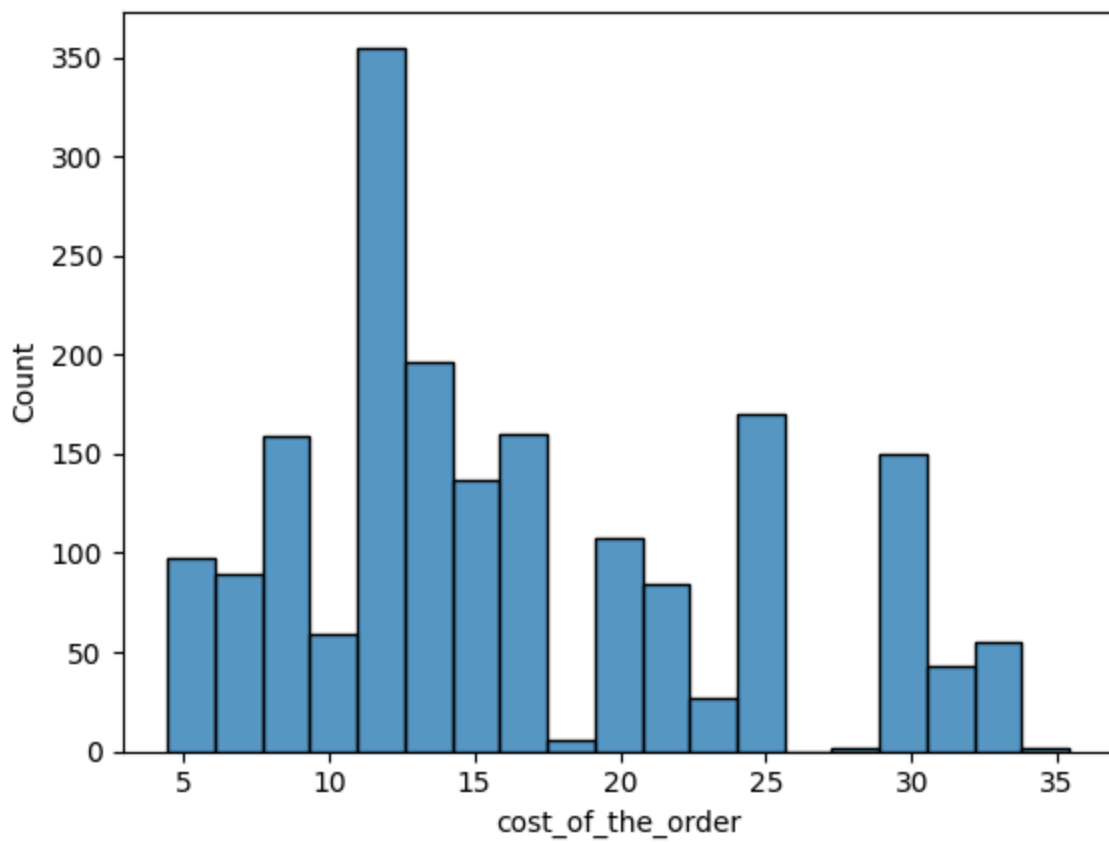
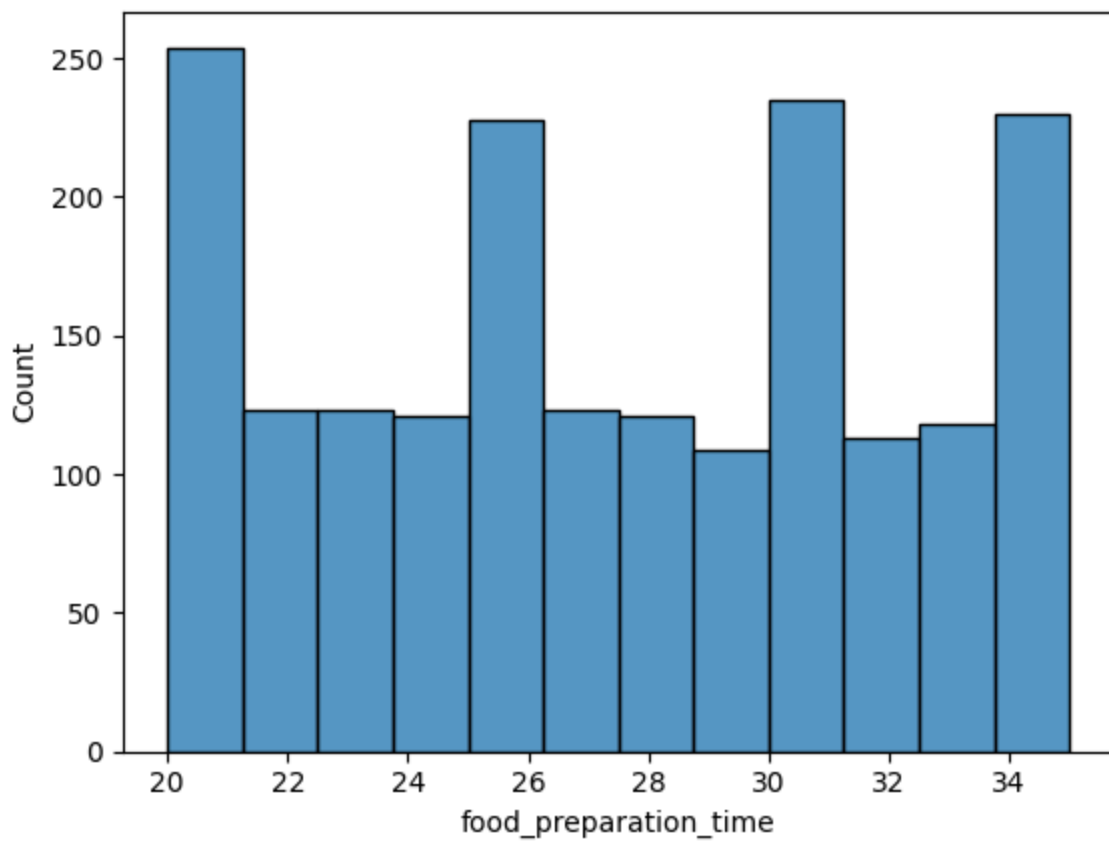


Box Plot for order cost

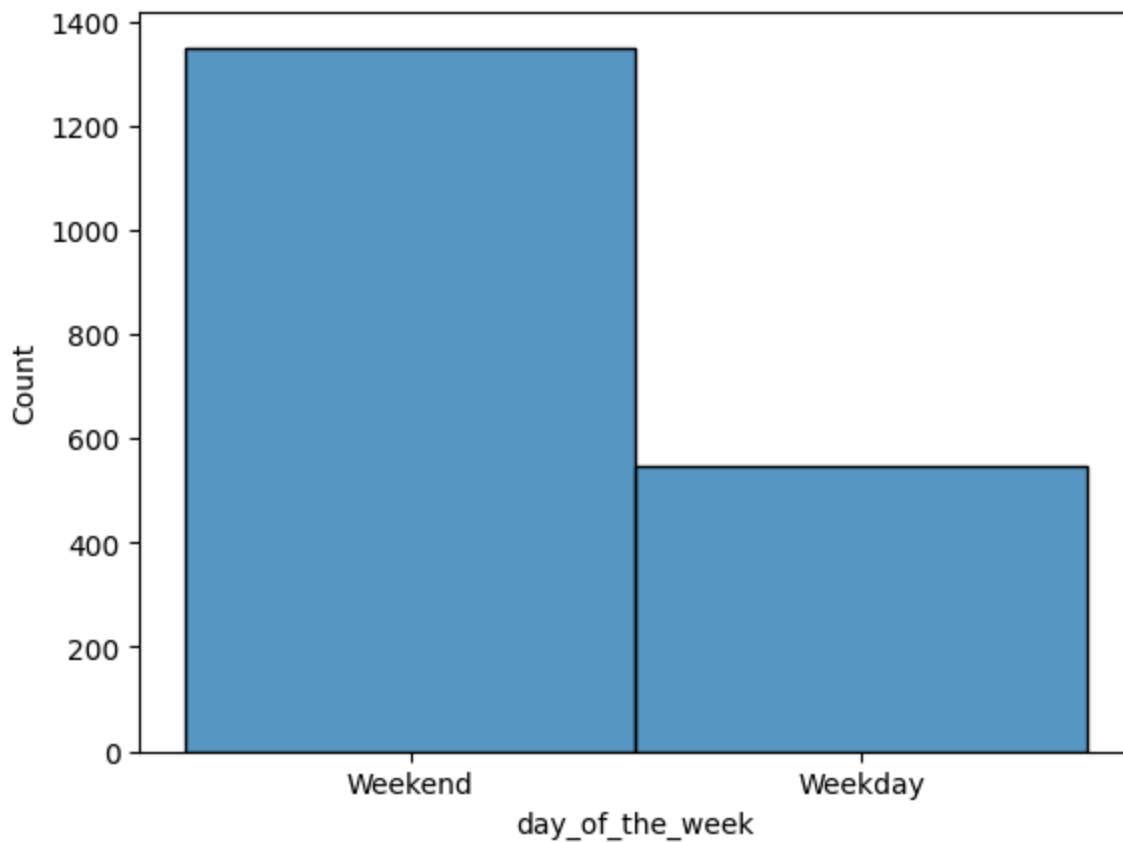
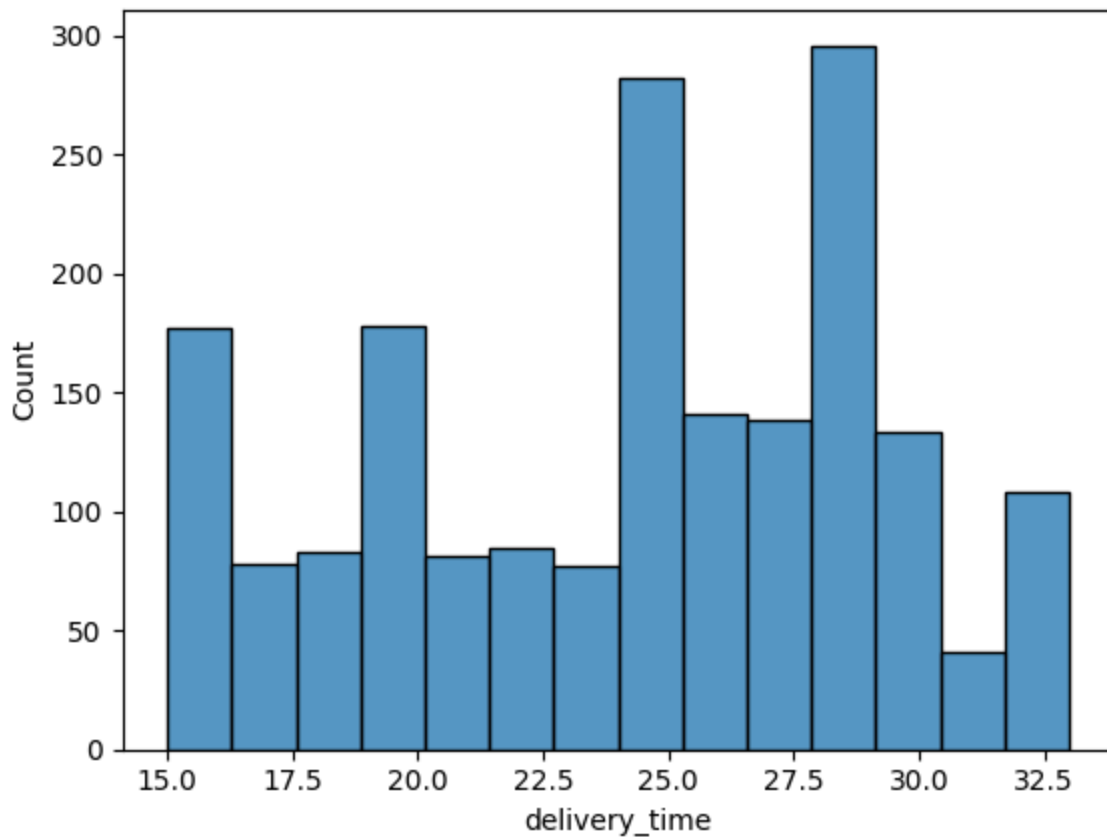


Box Plot for delivery time

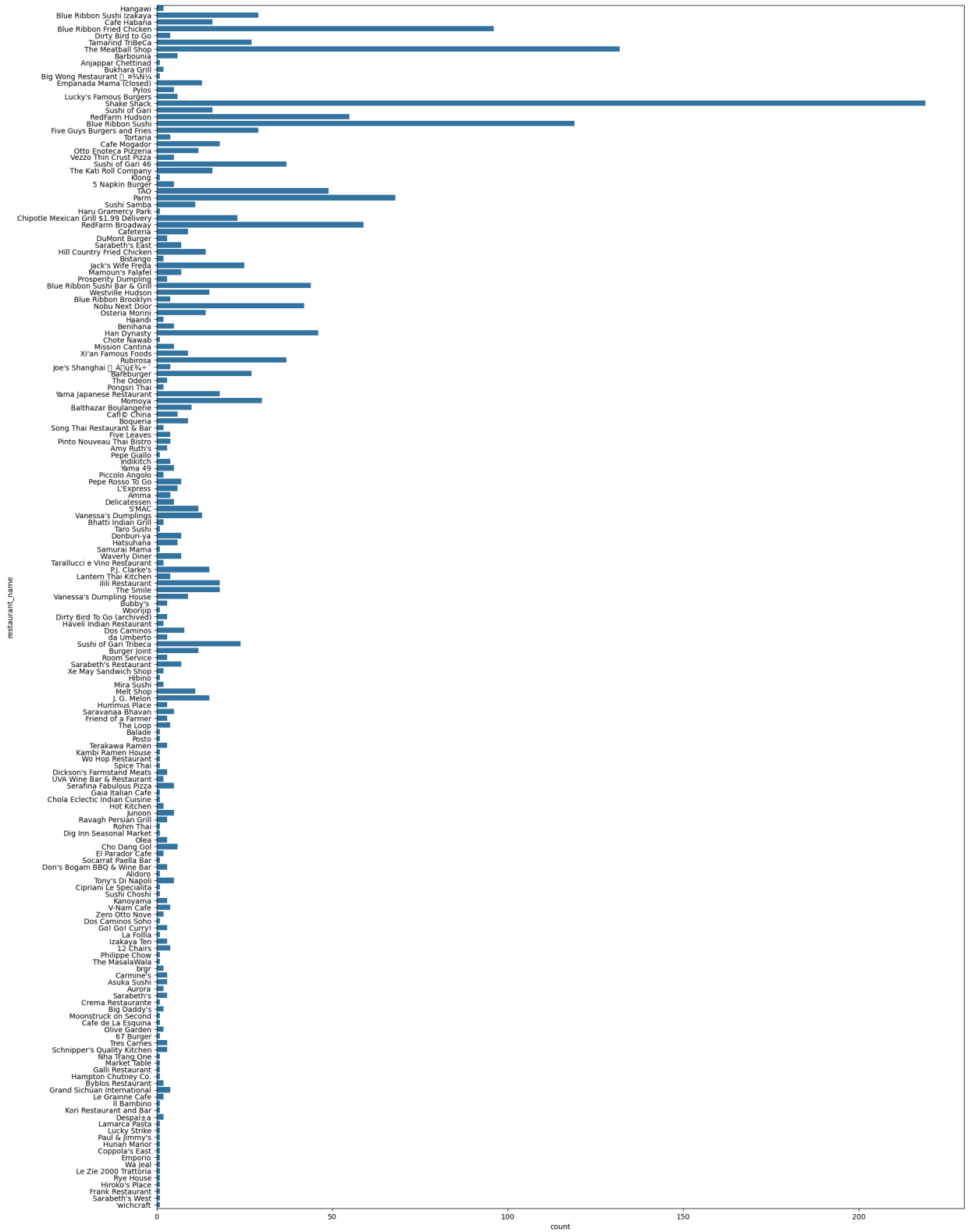


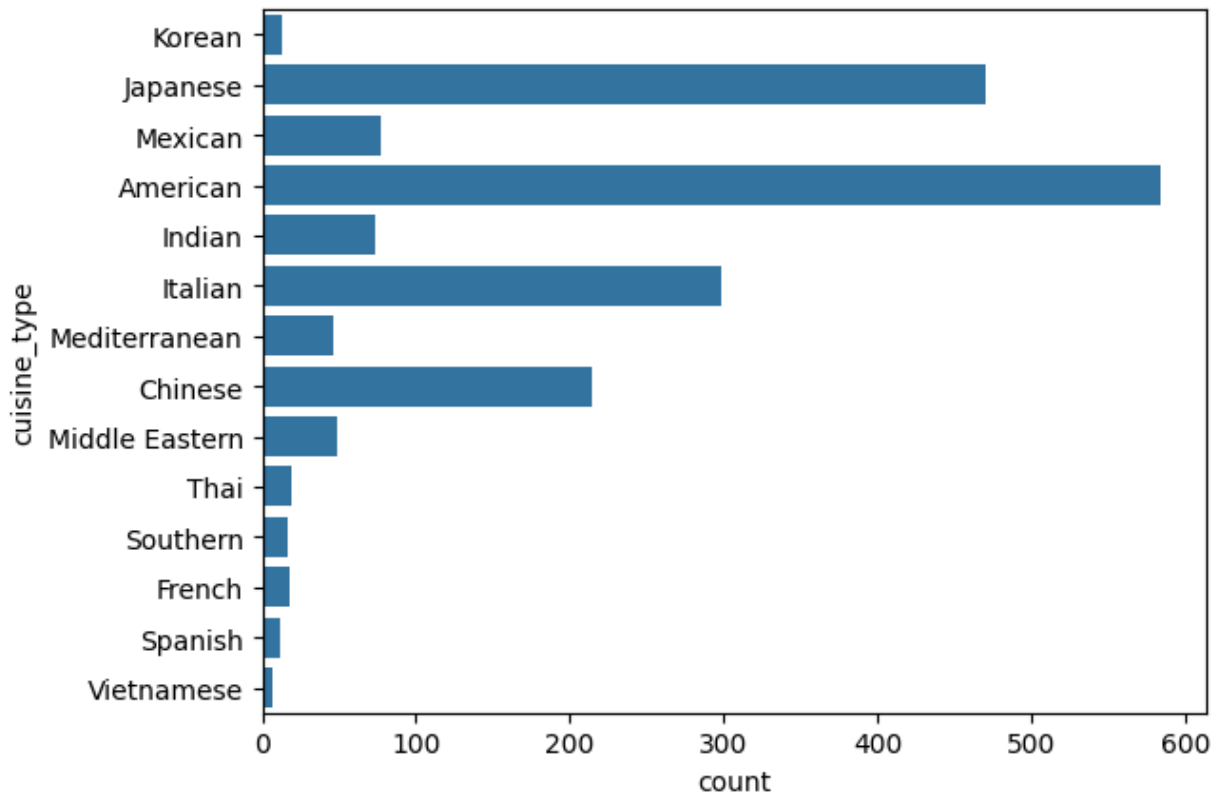






```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/pylabtools.py:151: UserWarning:
Glyph 140 (\x8c) missing from current font.
  fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/pylabtools.py:151: UserWarning:
Glyph 142 (\x8e) missing from current font.
  fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```





**Question 7: Which are the top 5 restaurants in terms of the number of orders received?**

```
In [ ]: n=5
df['restaurant_name'].value_counts()[:n]
```

```
Out[ ]: Shake Shack          219
The Meatball Shop         132
Blue Ribbon Sushi         119
Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken  96
Parm                      68
Name: restaurant_name, dtype: int64
```

Observations: Shake Shack, The Meatball Shop, Blue Ribbon Sushi, Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken, and Parm are the top 5 restaurants in terms of orders received.

**Question 8: Which is the most popular cuisine on weekends?**

```
In [ ]: list_weekends=list(df[df['day_of_the_week']=='Weekend']['cuisine_type']) # Creates list of weekend cuisines
weekend_cuisine_count = {i:list_weekends.count(i) for i in list_weekends} # Counts duplicates
print(weekend_cuisine_count) #prints cuisines with number of times that they duplicate

{'Korean': 11, 'Japanese': 335, 'American': 415, 'Italian': 207, 'Mexican': 53, 'Mediterranean': 32, 'Chinese': 163, 'Indian': 49, 'Thai': 15, 'Southern': 11, 'French': 13, 'Spanish': 11, 'Middle Eastern': 32, 'Vietnamese': 4}
```

Observations: 'American' is the most popular cuisine on the weekends'

## Question 9: What percentage of the orders cost more than 20 dollars?

```
In [ ]: # Using dataframe df: create list of orders that cost more than 20 dollars

over_twenty = df[df['cost_of_the_order'] > 20] #creates new dataframe called over_twenty
print(over_twenty.shape) #providing shape tells us how many rows or orders are over $20
print(555/1898) #dividing number of orders over $20 by the total number of orders in dataset

(555, 9)
0.2924130663856691
```

Observations: Approximately 29% of orders were over \$20

## Question 10: What is the mean order delivery time?

```
In [ ]: df["delivery_time"].mean() #provide the mean of all the delivery times provided#

Out[ ]: 24.161749209694417
```

Observations: The approximate mean delivery time is 24 minutes

## Question 11: The company has decided to give 20% discount vouchers to the top 3 most frequent customers. Find the IDs of these customers and the number of orders they placed

```
In [ ]: n=3 #variable assigned to be limiter. set to 3 for top 3 returned values
df['customer_id'].value_counts()[:n] #counts number of times a customer id repeats and returns top 3

Out[ ]: 52832    13
        47440    10
        83287     9
        Name: customer_id, dtype: int64
```

Observations: Customer ID 52832 placed 13 orders. Customer ID 47440 placed 10 orders, and customer ID 83287 placed 9 orders. These are the top 3 most frequent customers

## Multivariate Analysis

## Question 12: Perform a multivariate analysis to explore relationships between the important variables in the dataset. (It is a good idea to explore relations between numerical variables as well as relations between numerical and categorical variables)

```
In [ ]: ### Lmplot of delivery cost vs delivery time ###

sns.lmplot(data=df, x='food_preparation_time', y='cost_of_the_order', hue='cuisine_type')
plt.show()
```

```

# Lineplot of preparation time across cuisine type#
sns.lineplot(data=df, y='food_preparation_time', x='cuisine_type')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

#Lineplot of delivery time across cuisine type#
sns.lineplot(data=df, y='delivery_time', x='cuisine_type')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

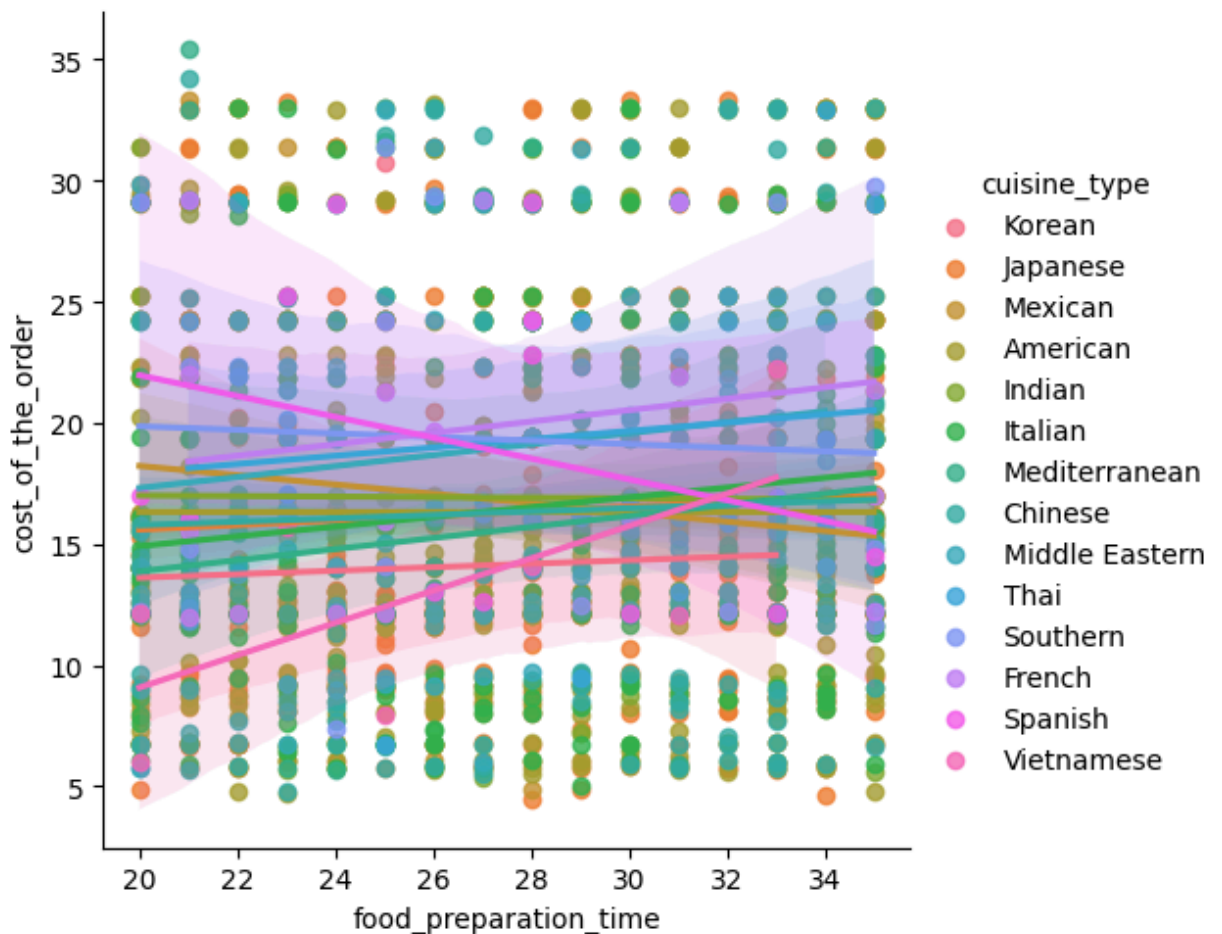
sns.lineplot(data=df, y='cost_of_the_order', x='cuisine_type')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

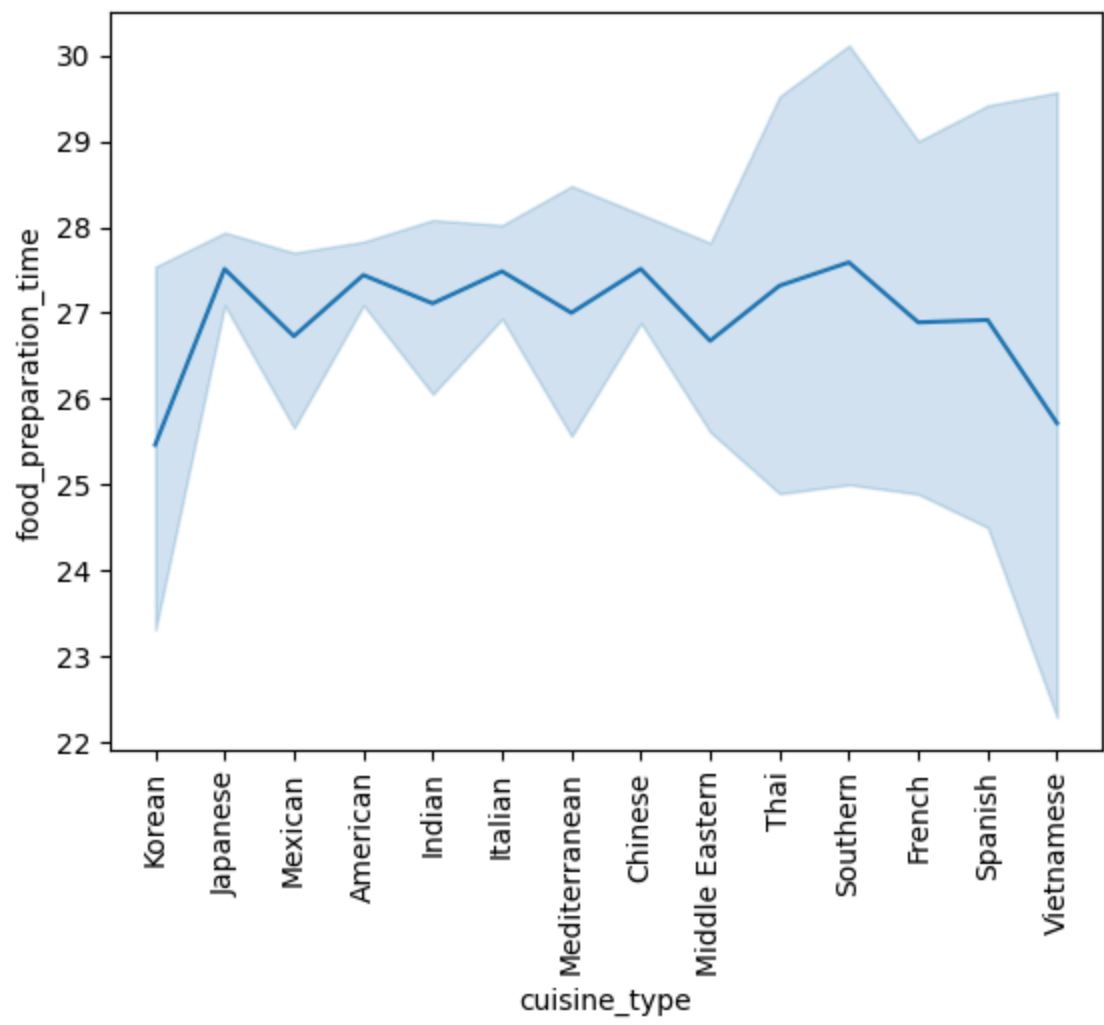
sns.pairplot(data=df, vars=["delivery_time", "food_preparation_time", "cost_of_the_order"])
plt.show()

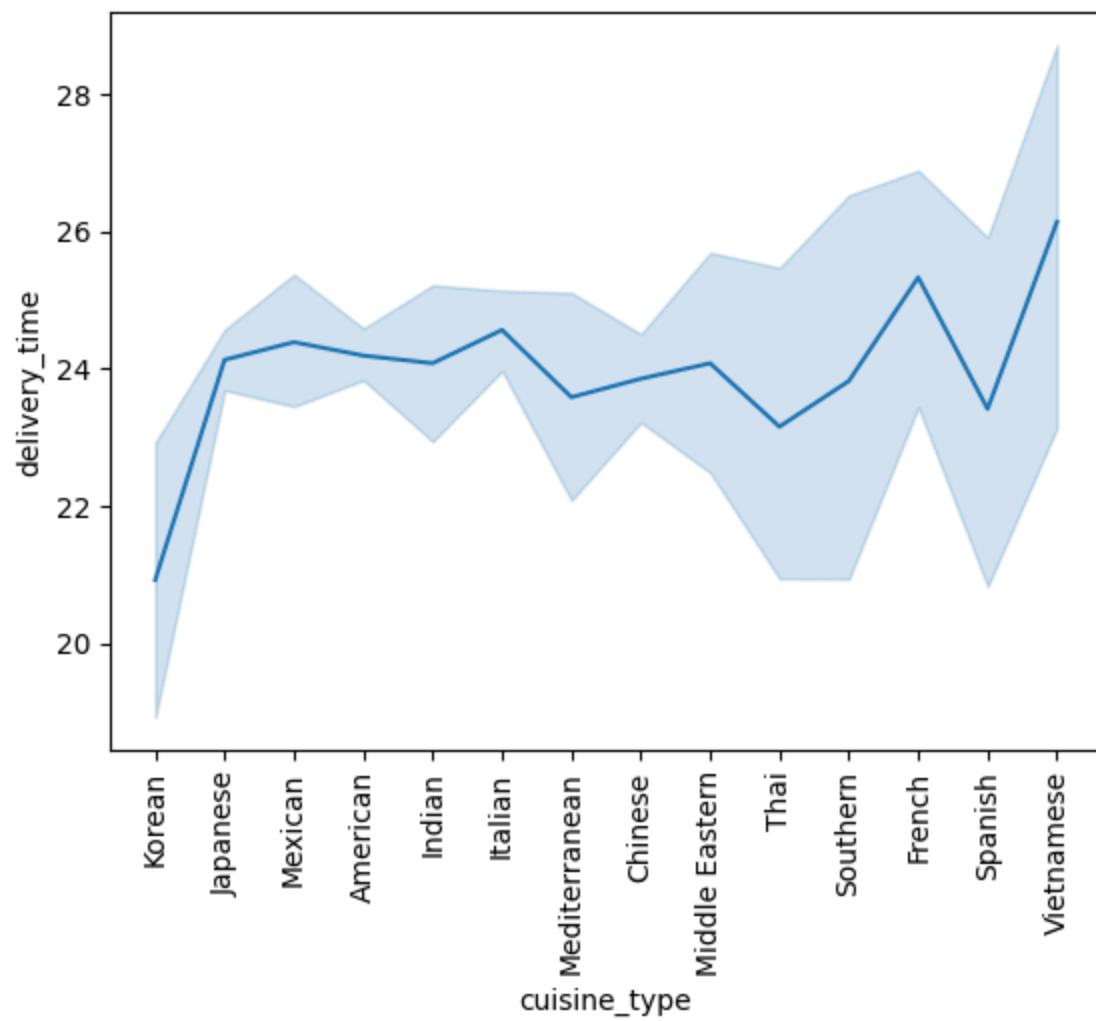
sns.histplot(data=df, x="cuisine_type", y='customer_id')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

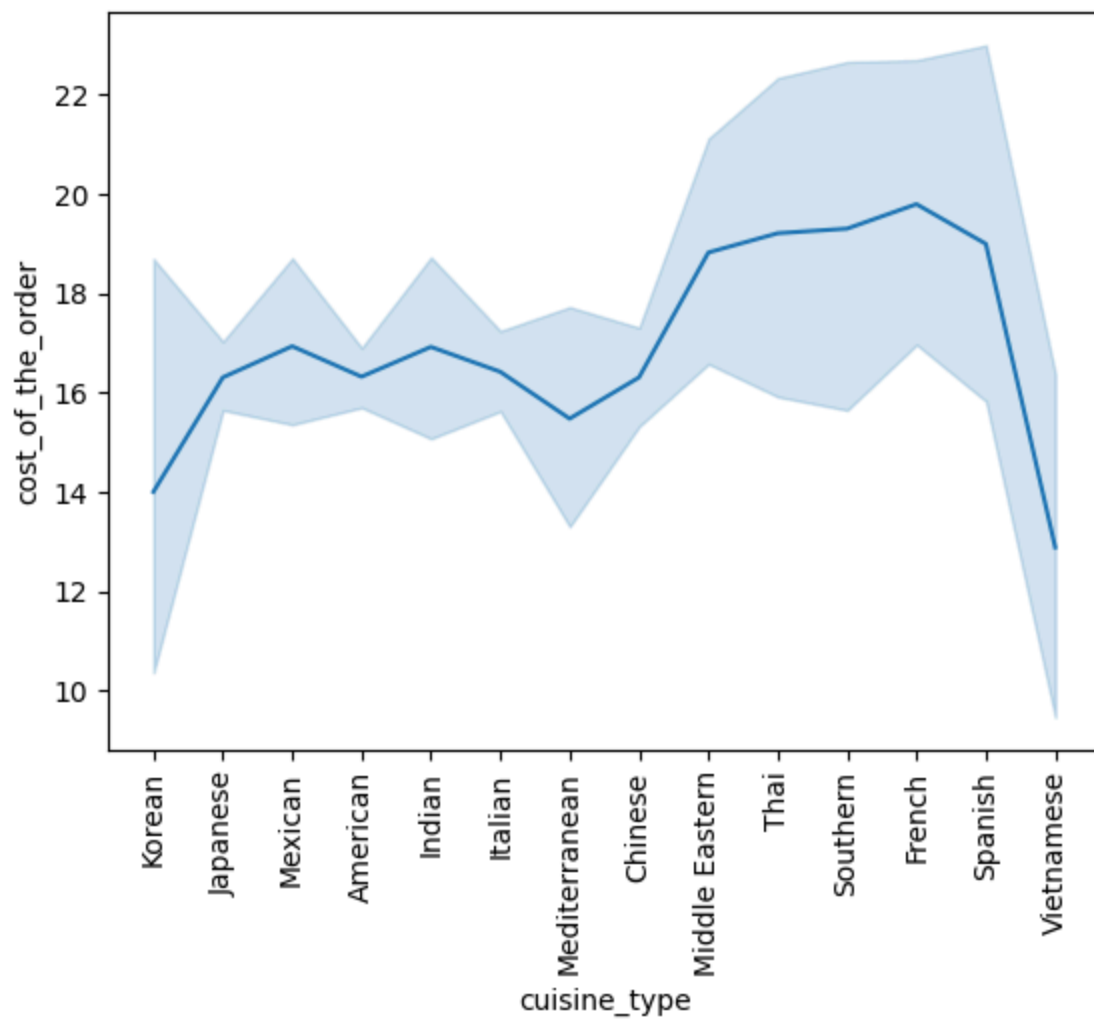
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
sns.histplot(data=df, y='cuisine_type', x='customer_id')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()

```

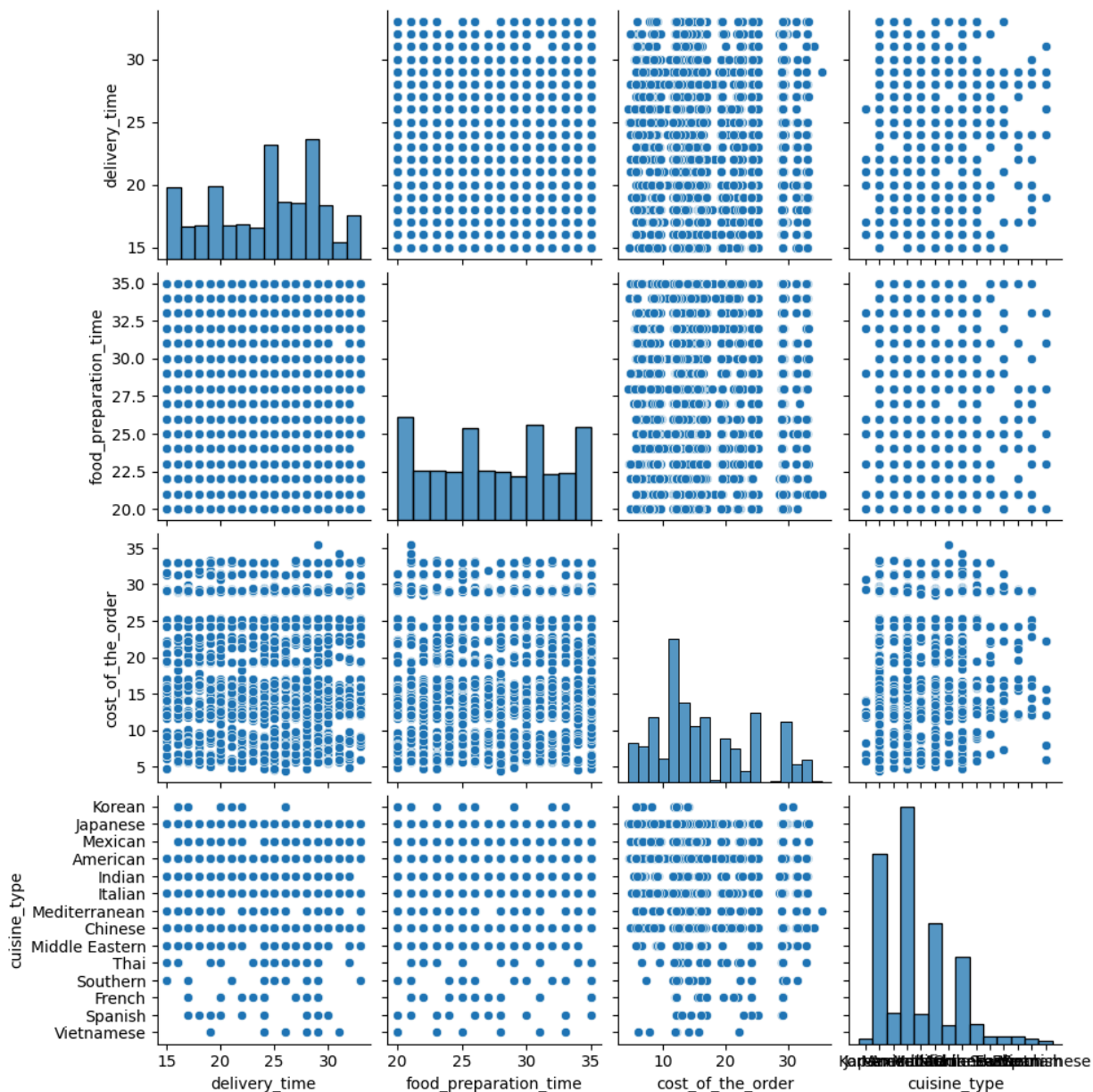


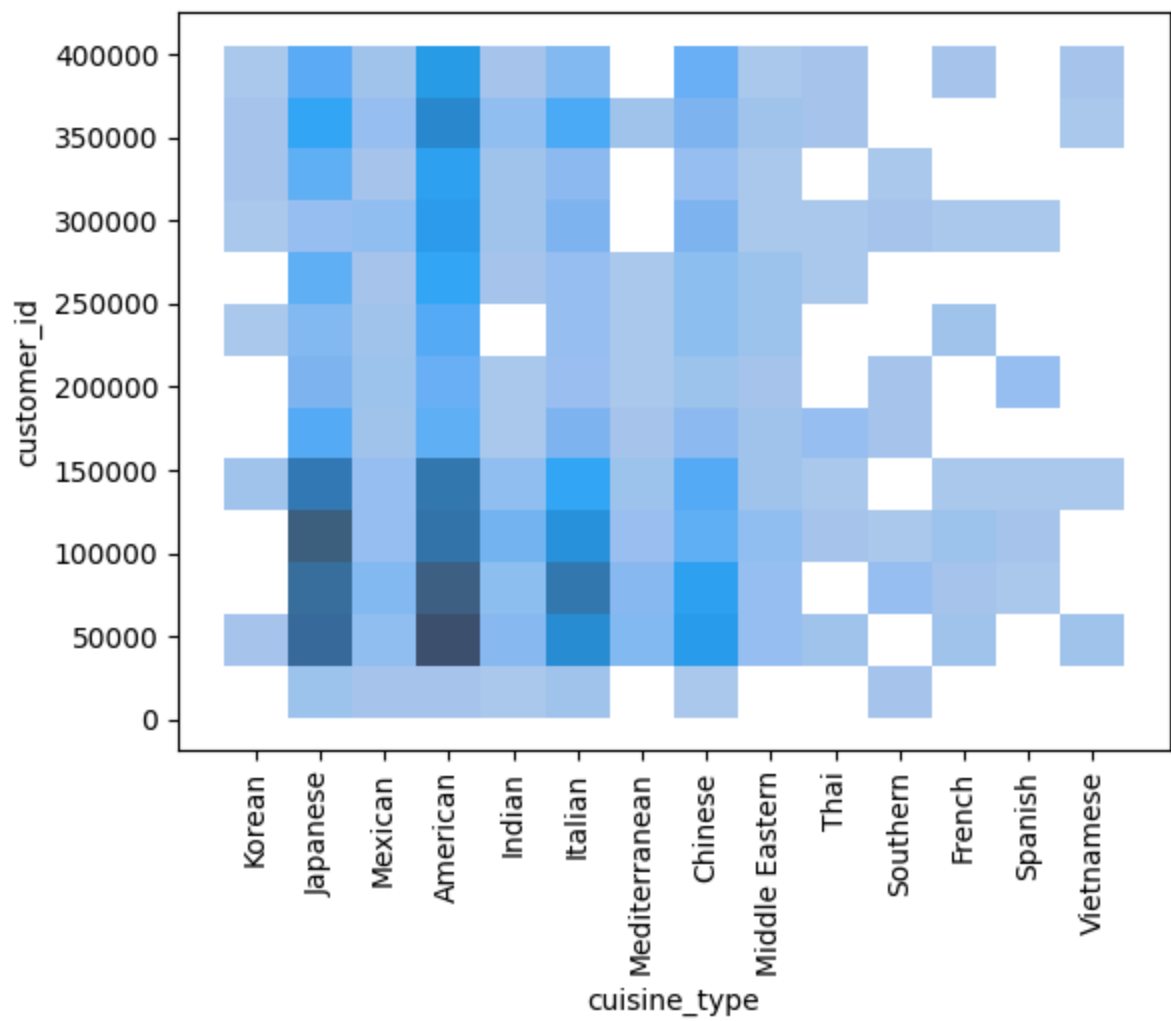


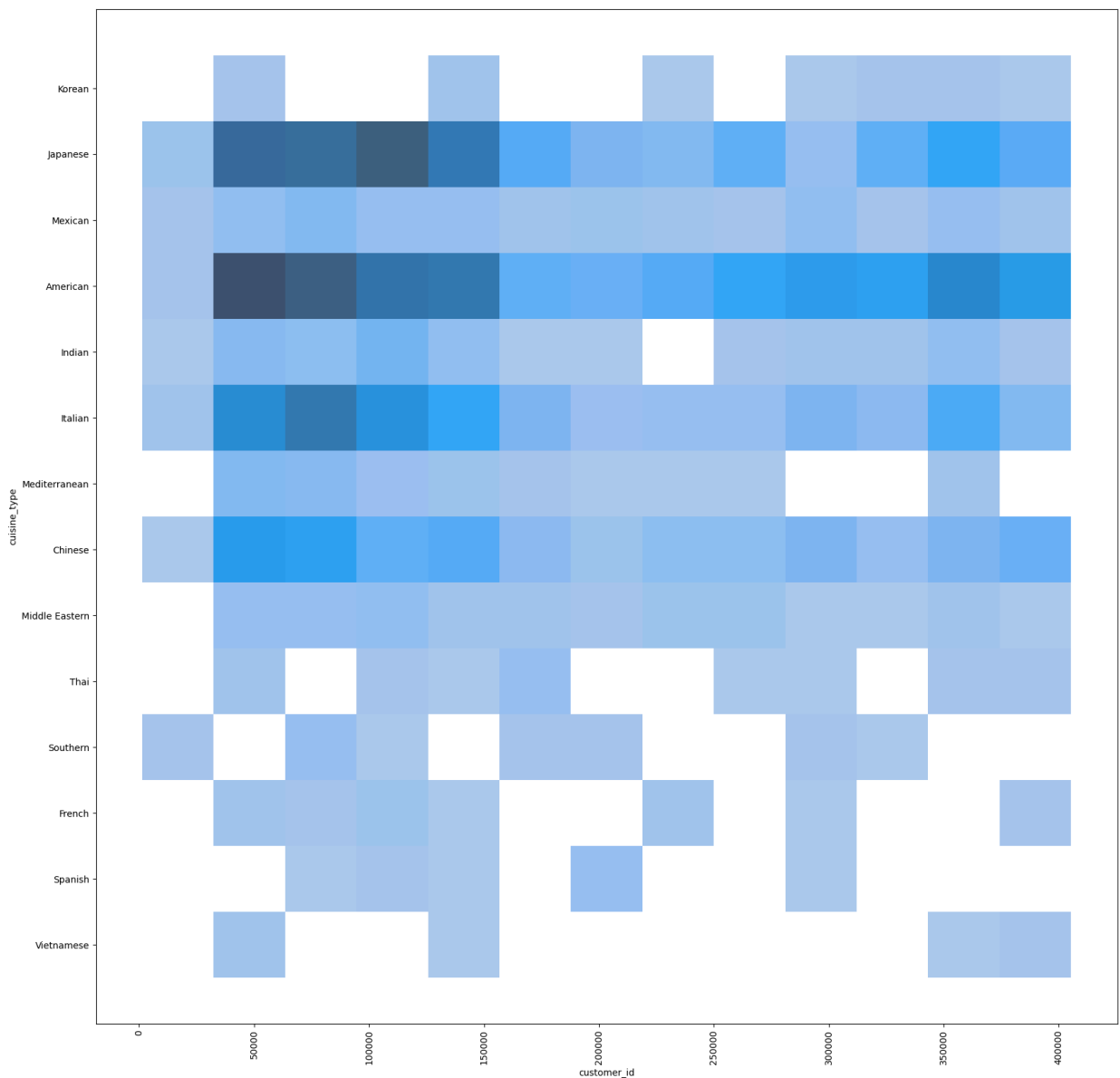












In [ ]:

**Question 13:** The company wants to provide a promotional offer in the advertisement of the restaurants. The condition to get the offer is that the restaurants must have a rating count of more than 50 and the average rating should be greater than 4. Find the restaurants fulfilling the criteria to get the promotional offer

```
In [ ]: onlyRated=df[df['rating'].isin(['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'])] #creates new df limited to
onlyRated['rating'] = onlyRated['rating'].astype('int') #changes rating row from obj

print(onlyRated['restaurant_name'].value_counts()) #counts the number of times each r
Shake_Shack=onlyRated[onlyRated['restaurant_name']=='Shake Shack'] #creates df of or
print(Shake_Shack.head())
Shake_Shack_avg=Shake_Shack['rating'].mean() #assigns the mean of ss ratings to a valu
print("Shake Shop's average rating is:", Shake_Shack_avg) #provides string with avg rc

The_Meatball_Shop=onlyRated[onlyRated['restaurant_name']=='The Meatball Shop'] #crea
```

```

print(The_Meatball_Shop.head())
Meatball_Shop_avg=The_Meatball_Shop['rating'].mean() #assigns the mean of mbs ratings
print("The Meatball Shop's average rating is:", Meatball_Shop_avg) #prints string with

Blue_Ribbon_Sushi=only_rated[only_rated['restaurant_name']=='Blue Ribbon Sushi'] #creat
print(Blue_Ribbon_Sushi.head())
Blue_Ribbon_Sushi_avg=Blue_Ribbon_Sushi['rating'].mean() #assigns mean of brs to value
print("Blue Ribbon Sushi's average rating is:", Blue_Ribbon_Sushi_avg) #prints string

Blue_Ribbon_Chicken=only_rated[only_rated['restaurant_name']=='Blue Ribbon Fried Chick
print(Blue_Ribbon_Chicken.head())
Blue_Ribbon_Chicken_avg=Blue_Ribbon_Chicken['rating'].mean() #assigns mean of ratings
print("Blue Ribbon Chicken's average rating is:", Blue_Ribbon_Chicken_avg) #prints str

print("The meatball Shop's average rating is:", Meatball_Shop_avg,"/n","Shake Shack's
      "Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken's average rating is:", Blue_Ribbon_Chicken_avg) # p

print()
print()

```

Shake Shack	133
The Meatball Shop	84
Blue Ribbon Sushi	73
Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	64
RedFarm Broadway	41

...

Philippe Chow	1
Dirty Bird To Go (archived)	1
The MasalaWala	1
Kambi Ramen House	1
'wichcraft	1

Name: restaurant\_name, Length: 156, dtype: int64

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type	cost_of_the_order \
15	1477414	66222	Shake Shack	American	16.20
22	1478287	150599	Shake Shack	American	29.10
71	1476651	58092	Shake Shack	American	8.00
80	1477975	56722	Shake Shack	American	9.75
82	1477790	133617	Shake Shack	American	4.75

	day_of_the_week	rating	food_preparation_time	delivery_time
15	Weekend	5	33	25
22	Weekday	5	21	30
71	Weekend	5	27	23
80	Weekend	5	33	25
82	Weekday	4	35	28

Shake Shop's average rating is: 4.2781954887218046

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type	cost_of_the_order \
26	1476995	371590	The Meatball Shop	Italian	21.88
37	1476871	118709	The Meatball Shop	Italian	24.30
45	1476581	322162	The Meatball Shop	Italian	6.74
127	1477405	128243	The Meatball Shop	Italian	6.74
144	1478269	250494	The Meatball Shop	Italian	11.16

	day_of_the_week	rating	food_preparation_time	delivery_time
26	Weekday	5	24	27
37	Weekday	4	31	29
45	Weekend	5	29	23
127	Weekend	5	26	30
144	Weekday	5	22	28

The Meatball Shop's average rating is: 4.511904761904762

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type	cost_of_the_order \
19	1477354	67487	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	16.20
36	1478017	148649	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	16.01
102	1477240	142356	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	11.83
106	1477617	38050	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	12.18
109	1478223	234089	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	8.68

	day_of_the_week	rating	food_preparation_time	delivery_time
19	Weekend	4	35	26
36	Weekday	4	23	31
102	Weekend	4	26	21
106	Weekend	5	28	25
109	Weekend	5	34	27

Blue Ribbon Sushi's average rating is: 4.219178082191781

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type \
3	1477334	106968	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American
12	1476966	129969	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American
69	1477475	65009	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American
96	1476921	121476	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American
117	1476770	65009	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American

	cost_of_the_order	day_of_the_week	rating	food_preparation_time	\
3	29.20	Weekend	3	25	
12	24.30	Weekend	5	23	
69	32.93	Weekend	5	24	
96	12.18	Weekday	3	29	
117	7.86	Weekday	4	22	

	delivery_time
3	15
12	17
69	23
96	27
117	33

Blue Ribbon Chicken's average rating is: 4.328125

The meatball Shop's average rating is: 4.511904761904762 /n Shake Shack's average rating is: 4.2781954887218046 /n Blue Ribbon Sushi's average rating is: 4.219178082191781 Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken's average rating is: 4.328125

<ipython-input-74-38338a3e5b04>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

only\_rated['rating'] = only\_rated['rating'].astype('int') #changes rating row from object to integer

**Observations:** Only 4 restaurants had more than 50 ratings and all 4 of them had an average rating of over 4. Those restaurants are, "The Shake Shack", "The Meatball Shop", "Blue Ribbon Sushi", and "Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken".

**Question 14:** The company charges the restaurant 25% on the orders having cost greater than 20 dollars and 15% on the orders having cost greater than 5 dollars. Find the net revenue generated by the company across all orders

```
In [ ]: over_twenty = df[df['cost_of_the_order'] > 20] #creates data frame of orders over 20 dollars
over_five = df[df['cost_of_the_order'] > 5] #creates data frame of orders over 5 dollars
print(over_twenty)
print(over_five)

net_revenue=((over_twenty['cost_of_the_order'].sum())*.25)+((over_five['cost_of_the_order'].sum())*.15)
print("The total revenue generated across all orders is:", net_revenue)
```

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	\
0	1477147	337525	Hangawi	
3	1477334	106968	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	
5	1477224	147468	Tamarind TriBeCa	
12	1476966	129969	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	
17	1477373	139885	Blue Ribbon Sushi Izakaya	
...	...	...	...	
1884	1477437	304993	Shake Shack	
1885	1477550	97324	Shake Shack	
1892	1477473	97838	Han Dynasty	
1893	1476701	292602	Chipotle Mexican Grill \$1.99 Delivery	
1895	1477819	35309	Blue Ribbon Sushi	

	cuisine_type	cost_of_the_order	day_of_the_week	rating	\
0	Korean	30.75	Weekend	Not given	
3	American	29.20	Weekend	3	
5	Indian	25.22	Weekday	3	
12	American	24.30	Weekend	5	
17	Japanese	33.03	Weekend	Not given	
...	...	...	...	...	
1884	American	31.43	Weekend	3	
1885	American	29.05	Weekday	4	
1892	Chinese	29.15	Weekend	Not given	
1893	Mexican	22.31	Weekend	5	
1895	Japanese	25.22	Weekday	Not given	

	food_preparation_time	delivery_time
0	25	20
3	25	15
5	20	24
12	23	17
17	21	22
...	...	...
1884	31	24
1885	27	29
1892	29	21
1893	31	17
1895	31	24

[555 rows x 9 columns]

	order_id	customer_id	restaurant_name	cuisine_type	\
0	1477147	337525	Hangawi	Korean	
3	1477334	106968	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American	
5	1477224	147468	Tamarind TriBeCa	Indian	
17	1477373	139885	Blue Ribbon Sushi Izakaya	Japanese	
22	1478287	150599	Shake Shack	American	
...	...	...	...	...	
1872	1477000	328731	Blue Ribbon Fried Chicken	American	
1884	1477437	304993	Shake Shack	American	
1885	1477550	97324	Shake Shack	American	
1892	1477473	97838	Han Dynasty	Chinese	
1895	1477819	35309	Blue Ribbon Sushi	Japanese	

	cost_of_the_order	day_of_the_week	rating	food_preparation_time	\
0	30.75	Weekend	Not given	25	
3	29.20	Weekend	3	25	
5	25.22	Weekday	3	20	
17	33.03	Weekend	Not given	21	
22	29.10	Weekday	5	21	
...	...	...	...	...	

1872	29.59	Weekend	5	23
1884	31.43	Weekend	3	31
1885	29.05	Weekday	4	27
1892	29.15	Weekend	Not given	29
1895	25.22	Weekday	Not given	31

	delivery_time
0	20
3	15
5	24
17	22
22	30
...	...
1872	25
1884	24
1885	29
1892	21
1895	24

[305 rows x 9 columns]

The total revenue generated across all orders is: 8379.539499999999

3688.7275

4690.812

**Observations:** The total revenue generated across all orders is approximately \$8379.54

**Question 15:** The company wants to analyze the total time required to deliver the food. What percentage of orders take more than 60 minutes to get delivered from the time the order is placed? (The food has to be prepared and then delivered)

```
In [ ]: Total_processing_time=(df['food_preparation_time']+df['delivery_time']) #creates new c
new_df = [df['food_preparation_time'], df['delivery_time'], Total_processing_time] #cr
display(new_df)
```



```

[0      25
 1      25
 2      23
 3      25
 4      25
 ..
1893    31
1894    31
1895    31
1896    23
1897    28
Name: food_preparation_time, Length: 1898, dtype: int64,
0      20
 1      23
 2      28
 3      15
 4      24
 ..
1893    17
1894    19
1895    24
1896    31
1897    24
Name: delivery_time, Length: 1898, dtype: int64,
0      45
 1      48
 2      51
 3      40
 4      49
 ..
1893    48
1894    50
1895    55
1896    54
1897    52
Length: 1898, dtype: int64]

```

**Observations:** It appears that the largest combined time for food prep and delivery across all of the orders is 52 minutes. This leads to the observation that 0% of the orders take more than 60 minutes to get delivered from the time the order is placed.

**Question 16:** The company wants to analyze the delivery time of the orders on weekdays and weekends. How does the mean delivery time vary during weekdays and weekends?

```

In [ ]: list_weekends_delivery=list(df[df['day_of_the_week']=='Weekend']['delivery_time']) #cr
list_weekdays_delivery=list(df[df['day_of_the_week']=='Weekday']['delivery_time']) #cr
weekend_delivery_mean = np.average(list_weekends_delivery) #assigns average of weekend
weekday_delivery_mean = np.average(list_weekdays_delivery) #assigns average of weekday
print("The mean for weekend deliveries is:", weekend_delivery_mean)
print("The mean for weekday deliveries is:", weekday_delivery_mean)
print("Delivery difference is", (weekend_delivery_mean-weekday_delivery_mean))
print("Weekday deliveries, on average, are taking approximately", ((weekday_delivery_m

```

The mean for weekend deliveries is: 22.4700222057735  
The mean for weekday deliveries is: 28.340036563071298  
Delivery difference is -5.870014357297798  
Weekday deliveries, on average, are taking approximately 6.0 more minutes than weekend deliveries.

**Observations:** Rounding up, the average difference in weekend vs weekday delivery times results in weekday deliveries taking 6 more minutes than weekend deliveries. The more exact difference to two decimal points is 5.8 minutes.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

**Question 17:** What are your conclusions from the analysis? What recommendations would you like to share to help improve the business? (You can use cuisine type and feedback ratings to drive your business recommendations)

**Conclusions:** Our histogram shows us that most of our orders occur on the weekends which is also when we are faster with our delivery time. If we are ok with our weekday delivery times, we may be just slightly over staffed on the weekends.

There is a lot of inconsistency in the food prep time for, Southern, French, Spanish, and, Vietnamese cuisines. These orders also tend to have a large upward and downward swing in cost also. It is possible that these orders are of larger quantities resulting in longer food prep times. Either way, it may be good customer service to give an advisement of possible longer total time from order to delivery. Also, while they do some of our most expensive and hence, most profitable orders, they also do some of our least profitable, as well. Could be beneficial to add a minimum order size for delivery from these locations. It doesn't look like we do a majority of our orders in these cuisine types, so it shouldn't be too affecting to overall numbers. Also, there does not appear to be a large count of customer id's ordering from these locations, so there is the possibility that the majority of those ordering are very specific niche clients and would be willing to pay a premium for what they like.

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**Recommendations:** Advise customers of potential longer delivery times for restaurants providing Southern, French, Spanish, and Vietnamese cuisines. Add a minimum order size for delivery from restaurants providing Southern, French, Spanish, and Vietnamese cuisines.

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