

```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

df =pd.read_csv('/content/Dataset .csv')

df.head()

{"type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "df"}

df.shape

(9551, 21)

df.isnull().sum()

Restaurant ID      0
Restaurant Name    0
Country Code       0
City               0
Address            0
Locality           0
Locality Verbose   0
Longitude          0
Latitude           0
Cuisines           9
Average Cost for two 0
Currency           0
Has Table booking  0
Has Online delivery 0
Is delivering now  0
Switch to order menu 0
Price range        0
Aggregate rating    0
Rating color        0
Rating text         0
Votes              0
dtype: int64

df.duplicated().sum()

0

df.columns

Index(['Restaurant ID', 'Restaurant Name', 'Country Code', 'City',
      'Address',
      'Locality', 'Locality Verbose', 'Longitude', 'Latitude',
      'Cuisines',
      'Average Cost for two', 'Currency', 'Has Table booking',
      'Has Online delivery', 'Is delivering now', 'Switch to order
menu',

```

```
    'Price range', 'Aggregate rating', 'Rating color', 'Rating  
text',  
    'Votes'],  
    dtype='object')
```

```
df.dtypes
```

```
Restaurant ID      int64  
Restaurant Name    object  
Country Code      int64  
City              object  
Address           object  
Locality          object  
Locality Verbose  object  
Longitude         float64  
Latitude          float64  
Cuisines          object  
Average Cost for two  int64  
Currency          object  
Has Table booking  object  
Has Online delivery object  
Is delivering now  object  
Switch to order menu object  
Price range       int64  
Aggregate rating   float64  
Rating color      object  
Rating text       object  
Votes            int64  
dtype: object
```

```
df.nunique()
```

```
Restaurant ID      9551  
Restaurant Name    7446  
Country Code      15  
City              141  
Address           8918  
Locality          1208  
Locality Verbose  1265  
Longitude         8120  
Latitude          8677  
Cuisines          1825  
Average Cost for two  140  
Currency          12  
Has Table booking  2  
Has Online delivery 2  
Is delivering now  2  
Switch to order menu 1  
Price range       4  
Aggregate rating   33
```

```
Rating color          6
Rating text          6
Votes              1012
dtype: int64

df['Switch to order menu'].unique()

array(['No'], dtype=object)
```

LEVEL 1

Task 1 = Top Cusines

(a) - Determine the top three most common cuisines in the dataset.

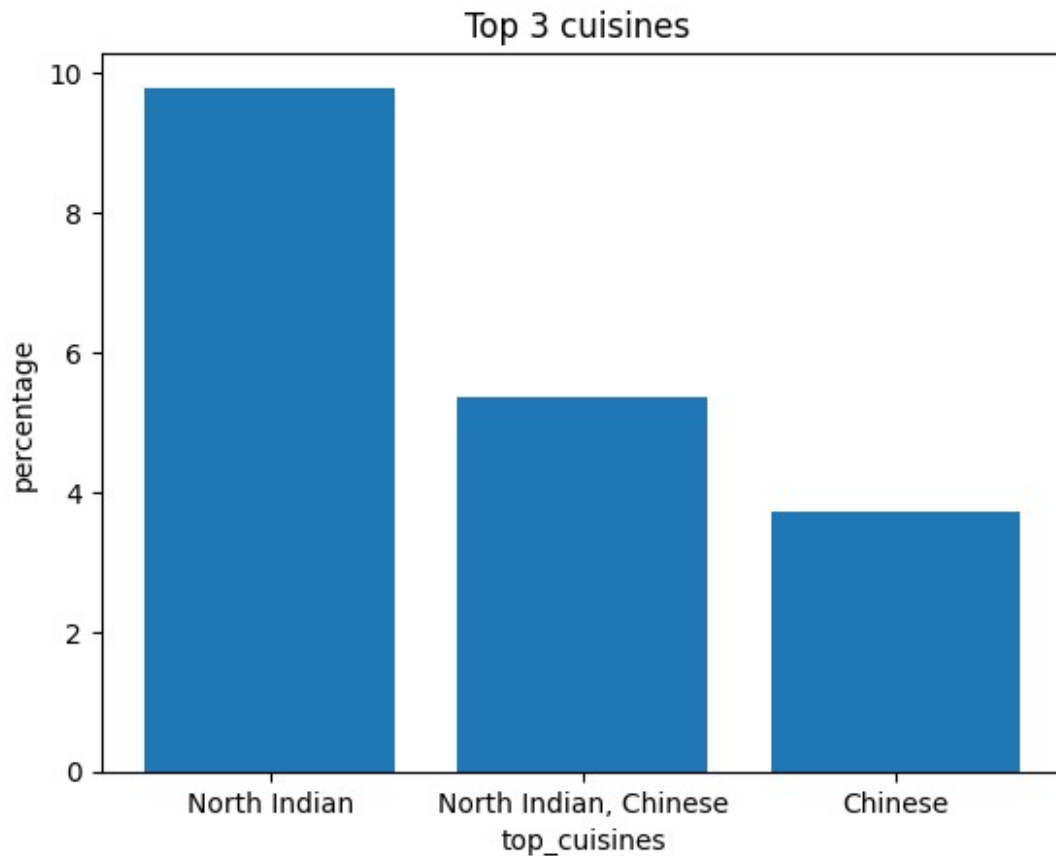
```
# first go in the table then select the target column which is cuisines

df['Cuisines']

# now will count the repeatd values
no_of_uniquevalues=df['Cuisines'].value_counts()

# then we will return only top 3 cuisines

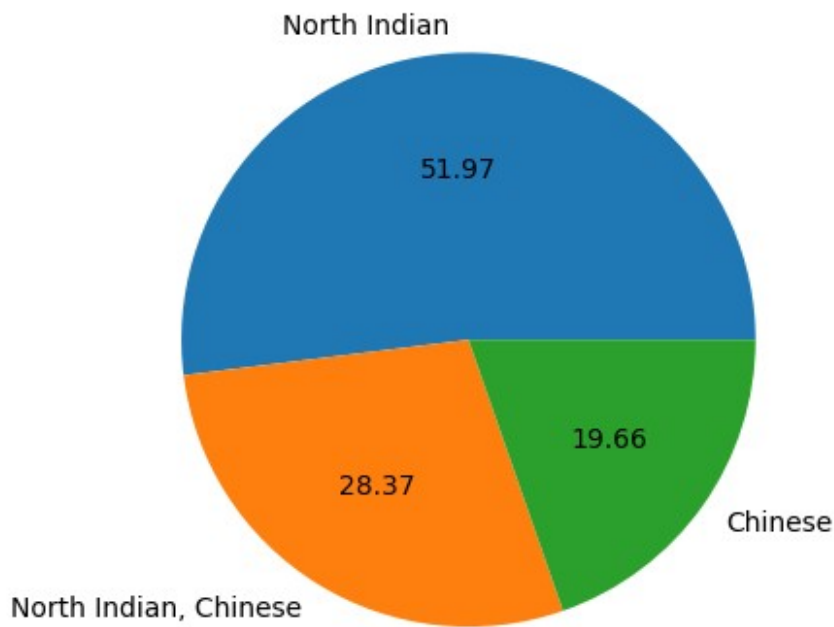
top_3_cuisines = no_of_uniquevalues.head(3)
total_resturants = len(df)
percentage = (top_3_cuisines/total_resturants)*100
plt.bar(percentage.index, percentage.values )
plt.xlabel("top_cuisines")
plt.ylabel("percentage")
plt.title("Top 3 cuisines ")
plt.show()
```



(b) - Calculate the percentage of restaurants that serve each of the top cuisines.

```
# pie chart which says the %of resturants that serve of the top cuisines
plt.pie(top_3_cuisines, labels= top_3_cuisines.index, autopct="%.2f")
plt.title("percentage of restuarants that serve top cuisines ")
plt.show()
```

percentage of restuarants that serve top cuisines



Task 2 = City Analysis

(a) - Identify the city with the highest number of restaurants in the dataset.

```
# checked the city names with the resturant counts
top_city = df['City'].value_counts()

# checked the total number of resturants
total_number_of_resturants = len(df)

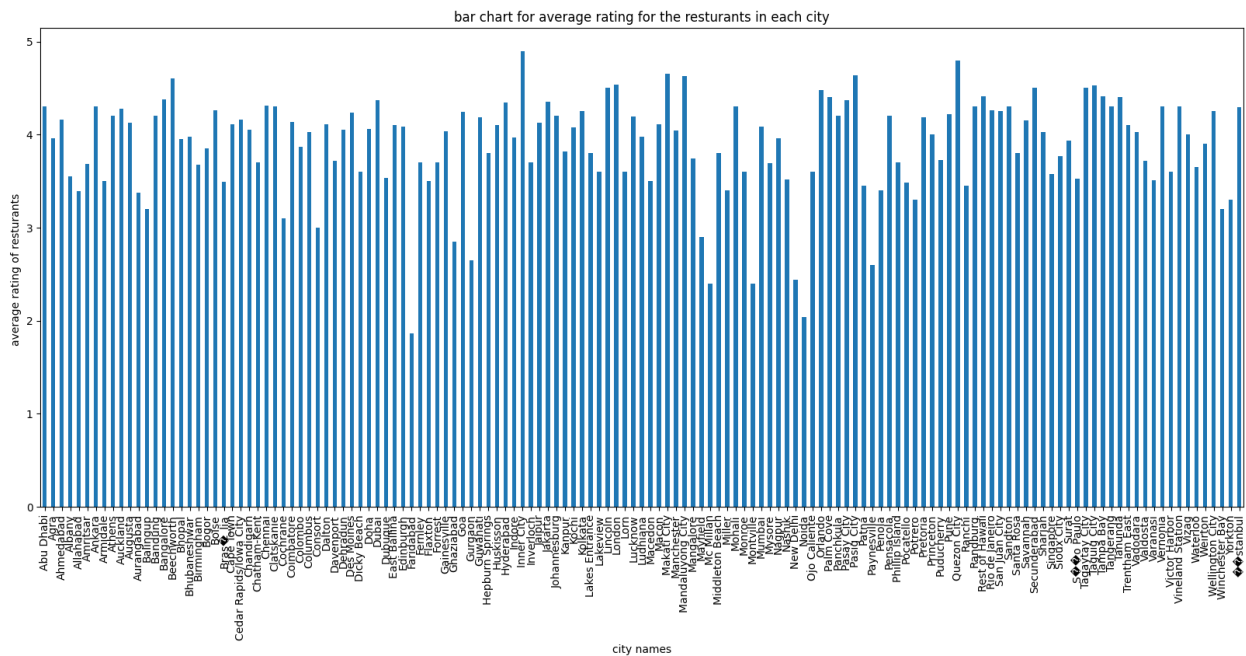
#calculated the city name with the highest number of resrurants
large_no_of_resturant_wise_city_names = top_city.head(1)

print("the city name which has highest number of resturants
is:",large_no_of_resturant_wise_city_names)

the city name which has highest number of resturants is: New Delhi
5473
Name: City, dtype: int64
```

(b) - Calculate the average rating for restaurants in each city.

```
# calculated the average rating city wise
average_rating= df.groupby('City')['Aggregate rating'].mean()
average_rating.plot(kind= 'bar',figsize=(20,8))
plt.xlabel("city names")
plt.ylabel("average rating of resturants ")
plt.title("bar chart for average rating for the resturants in each
city")
plt.show()
```



(c) - Determine the city with the highest average rating.

```
average_rating = df.groupby('City')['Aggregate rating'].mean()
city_wise_avg_rating = average_rating.idxmax()
highest_avg_rating = average_rating.max()
print("The city with the highest average rating is -", city_wise_avg_rating, highest_avg_rating)
```

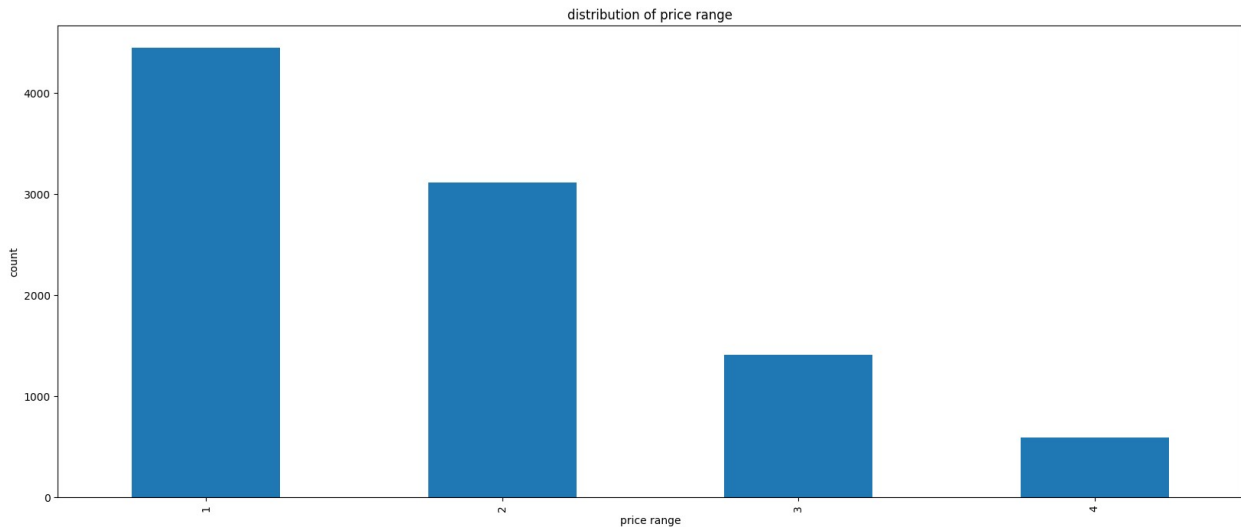
The city with the highest average rating is - Inner City 4.9

Task 3 = Price range distribution

(A) - Create a histogram or bar chart to visualize the distribution of price ranges among the restaurants.

```
price_range_count= df['Price range'].value_counts().sort_index()
total_restaurants = len(df)
```

```
percentage_per_price_range= (price_range_count/total_resturants)*100
price_range_count.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(20,8))
plt.xlabel("price range")
plt.ylabel("count")
plt.title("distribution of price range")
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'distribution of price range')
```



(B) - Calculate the percentage of restaurants in each price range category.

```
count_price_range= df['Price range'].value_counts()
total_restaurants= len(df)
percentage_of_each_price_range_category=
round((count_price_range/total_restaurants)*100)
print(percentage_of_each_price_range_category)

1    47.0
2    33.0
3    15.0
4     6.0
Name: Price range, dtype: float64
```

#Task 4 = Online Delivery

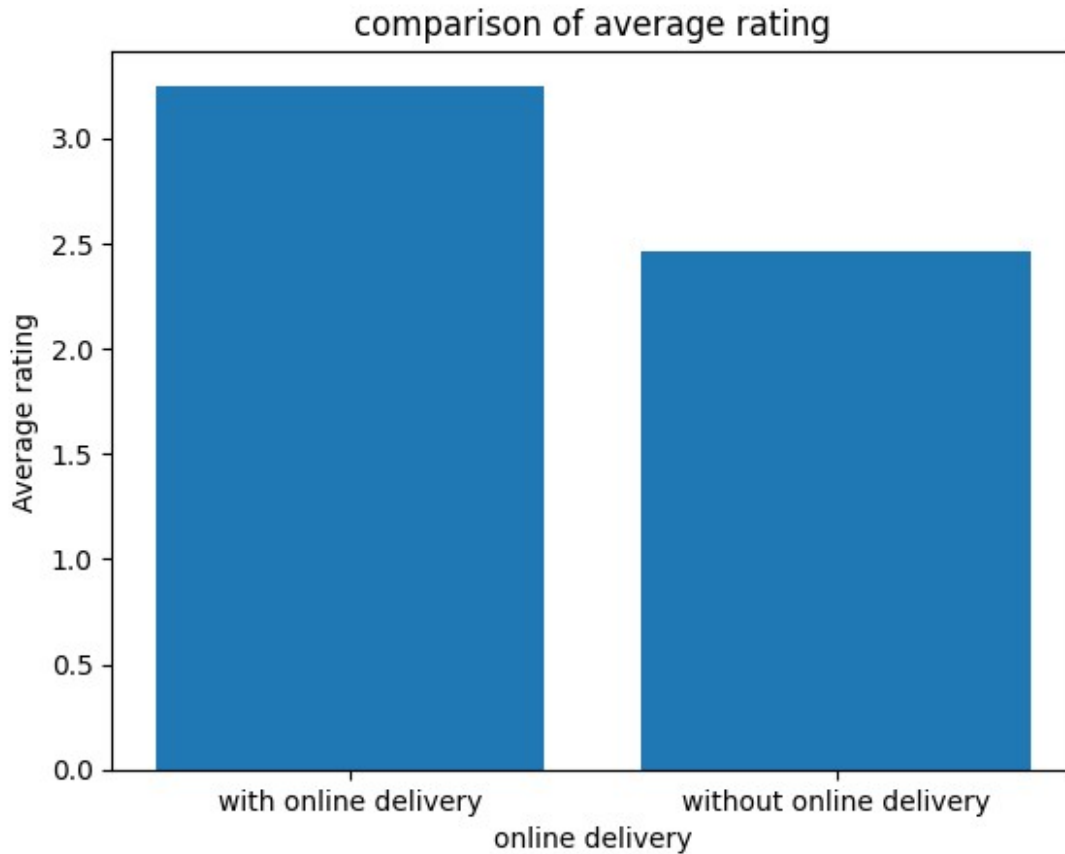
(a)- Determine the percentage of restaurants that offer online delivery.

```
count_online_delivery= df['Has Online
delivery'].value_counts().get("Yes",0)
percentage_of_restuarants_offer_online_delivery=
round((count_online_delivery/total_restaurants)*100)
```

```
print("the percentage of restaurants that offer online  
delivery:-",percentage_of_restuarants_offer_online_delivery)  
the percentage of restaurants that offer online delivery:- 26
```

(b) - Compare the average ratings of restaurants with and without online delivery.

```
# Average rating of restaurants with online delivery  
average_rating_with_online = df[df['Has Online delivery'] == 'Yes']  
['Aggregate rating'].mean()  
  
# Average rating of restaurants without online delivery  
average_rating_without_online = df[df['Has Online delivery'] == 'No']  
['Aggregate rating'].mean()  
  
print("Average rating of restaurants with online delivery:",  
average_rating_with_online)  
print("Average rating of restaurants without online delivery:",  
average_rating_without_online)  
  
#now comparision between both is  
compare_with_or_without_online_delivery = average_rating_with_online -  
average_rating_without_online  
print("Compared the average ratings of restaurants with and without  
online delivery is :", compare_with_or_without_online_delivery)  
lables= ['with online delivery', 'without online delivery']  
average_rating=  
[average_rating_with_online,average_rating_without_online]  
plt.bar(lables, average_rating)  
plt.xlabel("online delivery")  
plt.ylabel("Average rating")  
plt.title("comparison of average rating")  
plt.show()  
  
Average rating of restaurants with online delivery: 3.2488372093023257  
Average rating of restaurants without online delivery:  
2.465295774647887  
Compared the average ratings of restaurants with and without online  
delivery is : 0.7835414346544387
```

LEVEL 2

Task 1 =Restaurant Ratings

(a) - Analyze the distribution of aggregate ratings and determine the most common rating range.

```
analyze_distribution_of_aggregate_rating = df['Aggregate  
rating'].value_counts().sort_index()  
most_common_rating_range =  
analyze_distribution_of_aggregate_rating.idxmax()  
print("the most common rating range is ",most_common_rating_range)  
the most common rating range is 0.0
```

(b) - Calculate the average number of votes received by restaurants.

```
average_number_of_votes= df['Votes'].mean()
print("the average number of votes recieved by resturants
is :",average_number_of_votes)
```

```
the average number of votes recieved by resturants is :
156.909747670401
```

Task 2 = Cuisine Combination

(a)- Identify the most common combinations of cuisines in the dataset.

```
most_common_combination_of_cuisines=
df['Cuisines'].value_counts().head(10)

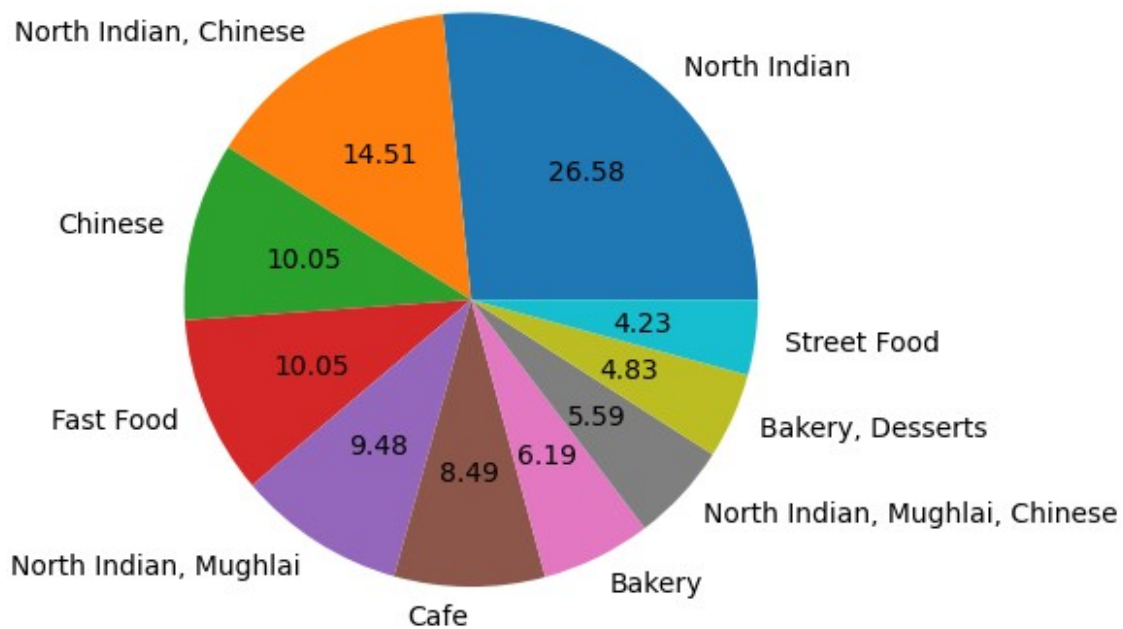
# print(" the most common combinations of cuisines in the
dataset.",most_common_combination_of_cuisines)

plt.pie(most_common_combination_of_cuisines,labels=
most_common_combination_of_cuisines.index,autopct="%.2f")

plt.title("pie chart represent the most common cuisiness")

plt.show()
```

pie chart represent the most common cuisiness



(b) -Determine if certain cuisine combinations tend to have higher ratings.

```
cuisine_combination_avg_rate = df.groupby('Cuisines')['Aggregate rating'].mean()
avg_rate_of_top10_cuisines= cuisine_combination_avg_rate.nlargest(10)
print("average rating for the top 10 cuisines")
print(avg_rate_of_top10_cuisines)
```

```
average rating for the top 10 cuisines
Cuisines
American, BBQ, Sandwich      4.9
American, Burger, Grill      4.9
American, Caribbean, Seafood 4.9
American, Coffee and Tea     4.9
American, Sandwich, Tea      4.9
BBQ, Breakfast, Southern     4.9
Burger, Bar Food, Steak      4.9
Continental, Indian           4.9
European, Asian, Indian       4.9
European, Contemporary       4.9
Name: Aggregate rating, dtype: float64
```

#Task 3= Geographic Analysis

Plot the locations of restaurants on a map using longitude and latitude coordinates.

Identify any patterns or clusters of restaurants in specific areas.

```
!pip install folium

Requirement already satisfied: folium in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.14.0)
Requirement already satisfied: branca>=0.6.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from folium) (0.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: jinja2>=2.9 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from folium) (3.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from folium) (1.25.2)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from folium) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from jinja2>=2.9->folium)
(2.1.5)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->folium)
(3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->folium) (3.6)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->folium)
(2.0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests->folium)
(2024.2.2)

import folium
from IPython.display import display
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

restaurants_name = df['Restaurant Name']
latitude= df['Latitude']
longitude= df['Longitude']

X= df[["Latitude", 'Longitude']]
num_cluster = 5

kmeans= KMeans(num_cluster, random_state= 42)

df['Cluster']= kmeans.fit_predict(X)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/
_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will
change from 10 to 'auto' in 1.4. Set the value of `n_init` explicitly
to suppress the warning
  warnings.warn(
```

```

map_center =[latitude.mean(),longitude.mean()]
resturant_map = folium.Map(location= map_center, zoom_start=12)

cluster_colour= ['red','blue','green', 'purple', 'orange']

for index,row in df.iterrows():
    restaurants_name= row["Restaurant Name"]
    latitude = row["Latitude"]
    longitude= row['Longitude']
    cuisines = row['Cuisines']
    rating = row['Aggregate rating']
    cluster = row['Cluster']
    popular_text = f'Resturant: {restaurants_name}\n cuisiness:
{cuisines}\n Rating:{rating}'
    marker = folium.Marker([latitude, longitude],popular_text)
    marker.add_to(resturant_map)
    display(resturant_map)

```

<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>

<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>

<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>

<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>

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<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
<folium.folium.Map at 0x79e4af1dfaf0>
```

```
-----
-----
KeyboardInterrupt                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
<ipython-input-33-3938edffd0c8> in <cell line: 1>()
      9     marker = folium.Marker([latitude, longitude],popular_text)
     10     marker.add_to(resturant_map)
--> 11     display(resturant_map)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/display.py in
display(include, exclude, metadata, transient, display_id, *objs,
**kwargs)
     318         publish_display_data(data=obj, metadata=metadata,
**kwargs)
     319     else:
--> 320         format_dict, md_dict = format(obj,
include=include, exclude=exclude)
     321         if not format_dict:
     322             # nothing to display (e.g. _ipython_display_
took over)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/formatters.py in
format(self, obj, include, exclude)
     178         md = None
     179         try:
--> 180             data = formatter(obj)
     181         except:
     182             # FIXME: log the exception

<decorator-gen-2> in __call__(self, obj)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/formatters.py in
catch_format_error(method, self, *args, **kwargs)
     222     """show traceback on failed format call"""
     223     try:
--> 224         r = method(self, *args, **kwargs)
     225     except NotImplementedError:
     226         # don't warn on NotImplementedError

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/IPython/core/formatters.py in
__call__(self, obj)
     343         method = get_real_method(obj, self.print_method)
     344         if method is not None:
--> 345             return method()
     346         return None
     347     else:

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/folium/folium.py in
```

```

_repr_html_(self, **kwargs)
    317         self._parent = None
    318         else:
--> 319             out = self._parent._repr_html_(**kwargs)
    320             return out
    321

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/branca/element.py in
_repr_html_(self, **kwargs)
    367     def _repr_html_(self, **kwargs):
    368         """Displays the Figure in a Jupyter notebook."""
--> 369         html = escape(self.render(**kwargs))
    370         if self.height is None:
    371             iframe = (

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/branca/element.py in
render(self, **kwargs)
    362         """Renders the HTML representation of the element."""
    363         for name, child in self._children.items():
--> 364             child.render(**kwargs)
    365         return self._template.render(this=self, kwargs=kwargs)
    366

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/folium/folium.py in
render(self, **kwargs)
    399         )
    400
--> 401         super().render(**kwargs)
    402
    403     def show_in_browser(self):

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/folium/elements.py in
render(self, **kwargs)
    20         figure.header.add_child(CssLink(url), name=name)
    21
--> 22         super().render(**kwargs)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/branca/element.py in
render(self, **kwargs)
    679
    680         for name, element in self._children.items():
--> 681             element.render(**kwargs)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/folium/map.py in render(self)
    352         )
    353     )
--> 354     super().render()
    355
    356

```



```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/branca/element.py in
render(self, **kwargs)
    676         script = self._template.module.__dict__.get("script",
None)
    677         if script is not None:
--> 678             figure.script.add_child(Element(script(self,
kwargs)), name=self.get_name())
    679
    680         for name, element in self._children.items():

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/branca/element.py in
__init__(self, template, template_name)
    61
    62     if template is not None:
--> 63         self._template = Template(template)
    64     elif template_name is not None:
    65         self._template = ENV.get_template(template_name)

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/jinja2/environment.py in
__new__(cls, source, block_start_string, block_end_string,
variable_start_string, variable_end_string, comment_start_string,
comment_end_string, line_statement_prefix, line_comment_prefix,
trim_blocks, lstrip_blocks, newline_sequence, keep_trailing_newline,
extensions, optimized, undefined, finalize, autoescape, enable_async)
    1206         enable_async,
    1207     )
-> 1208     return env.from_string(source, template_class=cls)
    1209
    1210     @classmethod

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/jinja2/environment.py in
from_string(self, source, globals, template_class)
    1103         gs = self.make_globals(globals)
    1104         cls = template_class or self.template_class
-> 1105         return cls.from_code(self, self.compile(source), gs,
None)
    1106
    1107     def make_globals(

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/jinja2/environment.py in
compile(self, source, name, filename, raw, defer_init)
    764         if filename is None:
    765             filename = "<template>"
--> 766         return self._compile(source, filename)
    767     except TemplateSyntaxError:
    768         self.handle_exception(source=source_hint)

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/jinja2/environment.py in
_compile(self, source, filename)
    702         .. versionadded:: 2.5

```

```
703      """
--> 704      return compile(source, filename, "exec")
705
706      @typing.overload
```

KeyboardInterrupt:

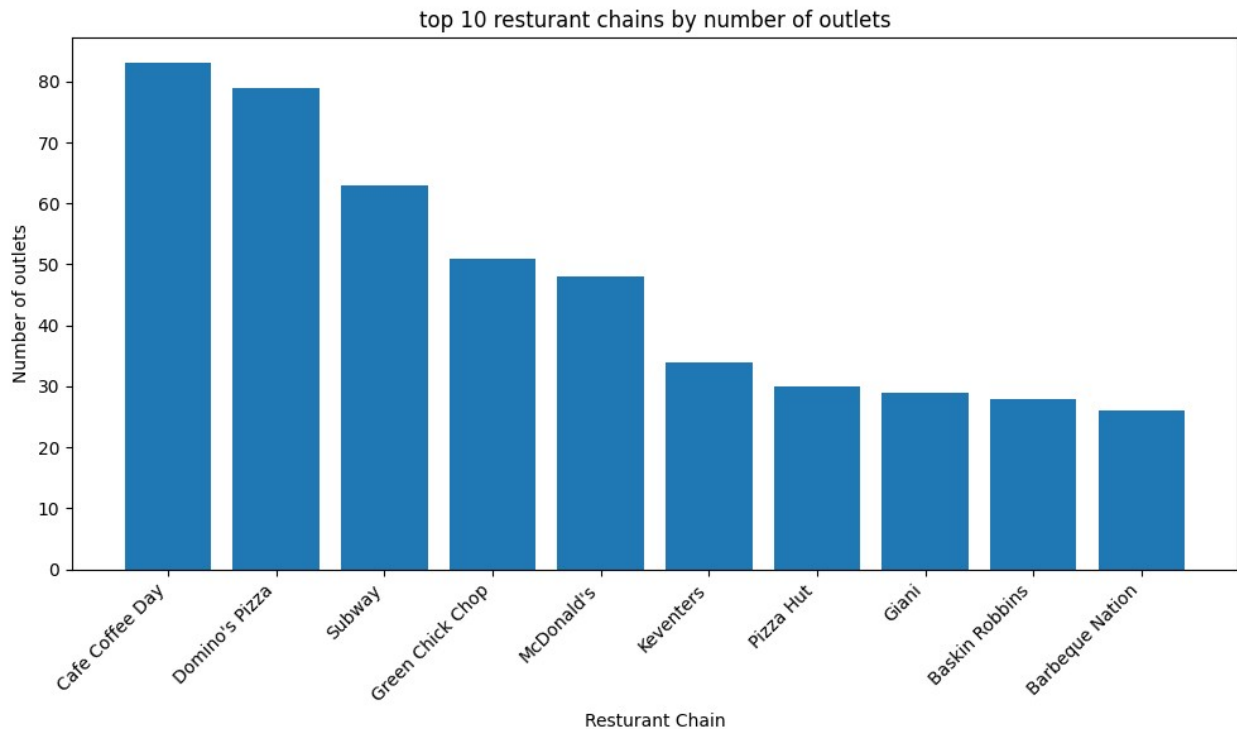
#Task 4 = Task: Restaurant Chains

Identify if there are any restaurant chains present in the dataset.

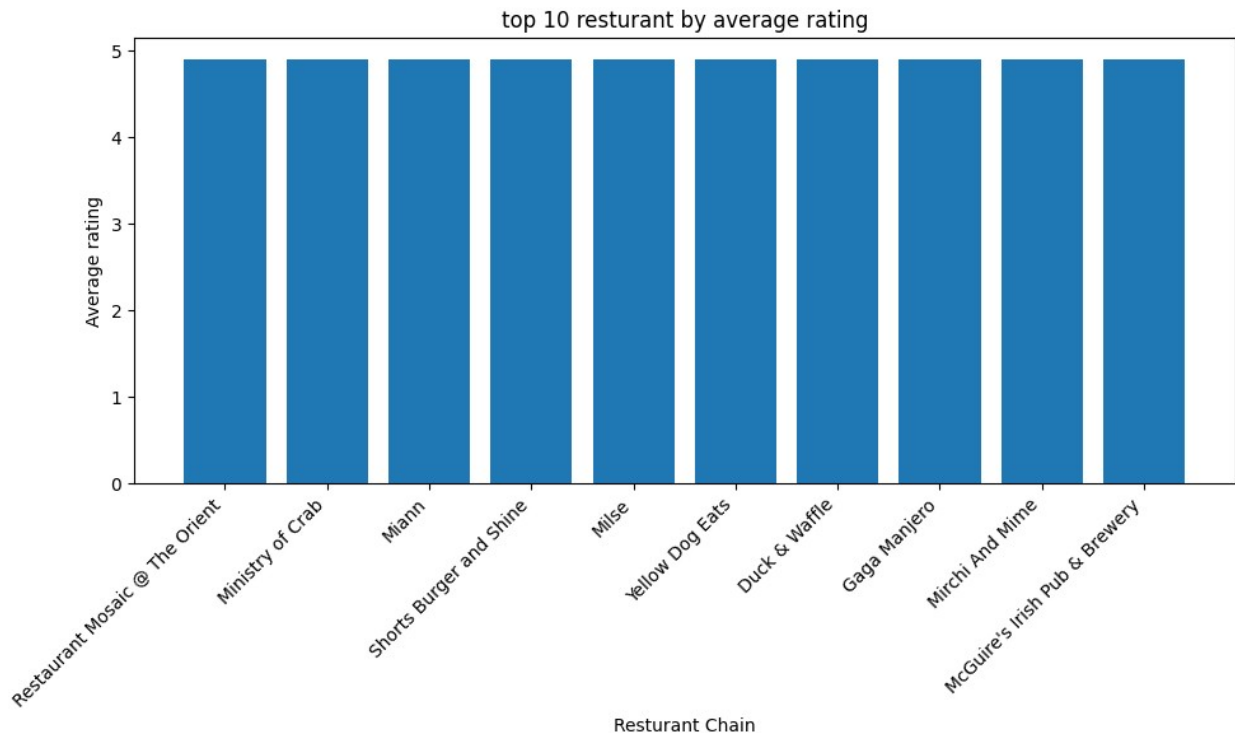
Analyze the ratings and popularity of different restaurant chains.

```
restaurant_chains = df.groupby('Restaurant
Name').size().reset_index(name="Chain Count")
restaurant_chains= restaurant_chains[restaurant_chains['Chain Count']>1]
restaurant_chains = restaurant_chains.sort_values(by = "Chain Count",
ascending= False)

plt.figure(figsize= (10,6))
plt.bar(restaurant_chains['Restaurant Name'][:10],
restaurant_chains['Chain Count'][:10])
plt.xticks(rotation=45,ha='right')
plt.xlabel("Restaurant Chain")
plt.ylabel("Number of outlets")
plt.title("top 10 restaurant chains by number of outlets")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
chain_rating = df.groupby('Restaurant Name')['Aggregate  
rating'].mean().reset_index(name="Average Rating")  
chain_votes= df.groupby('Restaurant Name')  
['Votes'].sum().reset_index(name="Total Votes")  
  
chain_analysis= pd.merge(chain_rating, chain_votes , on ="Restaurant  
Name")  
chain_analysis= chain_analysis.sort_values(by= "Average Rating",  
ascending= False)  
  
plt.figure(figsize= (10,6))  
plt.bar(chain_analysis['Restaurant Name'][:10],  
chain_analysis['Average Rating'][:10])  
plt.xticks(rotation=45,ha='right')  
plt.xlabel("Resturant Chain")  
plt.ylabel("Average rating")  
plt.title("top 10 resturant by average rating")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



LEVEL 3

#TASK 1 Restaurant Reviews

Analyze the text reviews to identify the most common positive and negative keywords.

Calculate the average length of reviews and explore if there is a relationship between review length and rating.

```
! install nltk
import nltk

nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')

install: missing destination file operand after 'nltk'
Try 'install --help' for more information.

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package punkt is already up-to-date!

True
```

```

import pandas as pd
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

reviews = df['Rating text']
nltk.download('vader_lexicon')
df['Review text'] = df['Rating text'].fillna('')
sentiment_analyzer = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

[nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to /root/nltk_data...

def get_sentiment_score(text):
    return sentiment_analyzer.polarity_scores(text)['compound']

df['Sentiment Score'] = reviews.apply(get_sentiment_score)
df['Sentiment'] = df['Sentiment Score'].apply(lambda score: 'Positive'
if score >= 0 else 'Negative')

positive_keywords = {}
negative_keywords = {}

stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

for index, row in df.iterrows():
    words = nltk.word_tokenize(row['Review text'].lower())
    filtered_words = [word for word in words if word.isalpha() and
word not in stop_words]

    for word in filtered_words:
        if row['Sentiment'] == 'Positive':
            positive_keywords[word] = positive_keywords.get(word, 0) +
1
        else:
            negative_keywords[word] = negative_keywords.get(word, 0) +
1

top_positive_keywords = dict(sorted(positive_keywords.items(),
key=lambda item: item[1], reverse=True)[:10])
top_negative_keywords = dict(sorted(negative_keywords.items(),
key=lambda item: item[1], reverse=True)[:10])

print("Top 10 Positive Keywords:", top_positive_keywords)
print("Top 10 Negative Keywords:", top_negative_keywords)

Top 10 Positive Keywords: {'average': 3737, 'good': 3179, 'rated':
2148, 'excellent': 301}
Top 10 Negative Keywords: {'poor': 186}

```

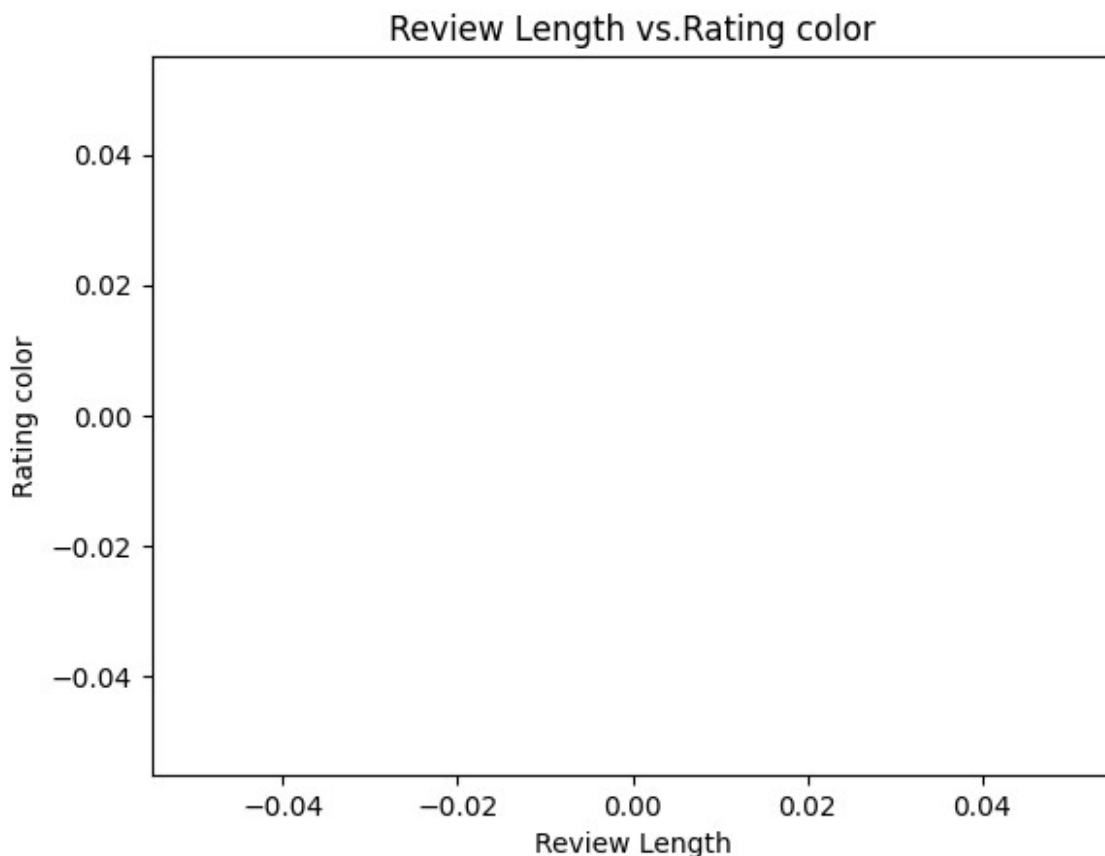
```

df['Review Length'] = df['Review text'].apply(lambda x:
len(nltk.word_tokenize(x)))
average_review_length = df['Review Length'].mean()

print("Average Review Length:", average_review_length)
df['Rating color'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Rating color'],
errors='coerce')
average_length_by_rating = df.groupby('Rating color')['Review
Length'].mean()
plt.scatter(df['Review Length'], df['Rating color'])
plt.xlabel('Review Length')
plt.ylabel('Rating color')
plt.title('Review Length vs.Rating color')
plt.show()

```

Average Review Length: 1.3378703800649148



```

correlation_coefficient = df['Review Length'].corr(df['Rating color'])
print("Correlation Coefficient between Review Length and Rating
color:", correlation_coefficient)

```

Correlation Coefficient between Review Length and Rating color: nan

#TASK 2

Votes Analysis

Identify the restaurants with the highest and lowest number of votes.

Analyze if there is a correlation between the number of votes and the rating of a restaurant.

```
restaurant_with_highest_votes = df.loc[df["Votes"].idxmax()]
restaurant_with_lowest_votes = df.loc[df["Votes"].idxmin()]
print("Restaurant with the highest number of votes:")
print(restaurant_with_highest_votes)
```

Restaurant with the highest number of votes:

Restaurant ID

51705

Restaurant Name

Toit

Country Code

1

City

Bangalore

Address

298, Namma Metro Pillar 62, 100 Feet Road,

Ind...

Locality

Indiranagar

Locality Verbose

Indiranagar,

Bangalore

Longitude

77.640709

Latitude

12.979166

Cuisines

Italian, American,

Pizza

Average Cost for two

2000

Currency

Indian

Rupees(Rs.)

Has Table booking

No

Has Online delivery

No

Is delivering now

No

Switch to order menu

No

Price range

4

Aggregate rating

```
4.8
Rating color
NaN
Rating text
Excellent
Votes
10934
Cluster
0
Review text
Excellent
Sentiment Score
0.5719
Sentiment
Positive
Review Length
1
Name: 728, dtype: object
```

```
print("\nRestaurant with the lowest number of votes:")
print(restaurant_with_lowest_votes)
```

Restaurant with the lowest number of votes:

```
Restaurant ID
6710645
Restaurant Name
Cantinho da
Gula
Country Code
30
City
São
Paulo
Address
Rua Pedroso Alvarenga, 522, Itaim Bibi, São
P...
Locality
Itaim
Bibi
Locality Verbose
Itaim Bibi, São
Paulo
Longitude
-
46.675667
Latitude
-
23.581
Cuisines
Brazilian
Average Cost for two
55
Currency
Brazilian
Real(R$)
Has Table booking
No
```

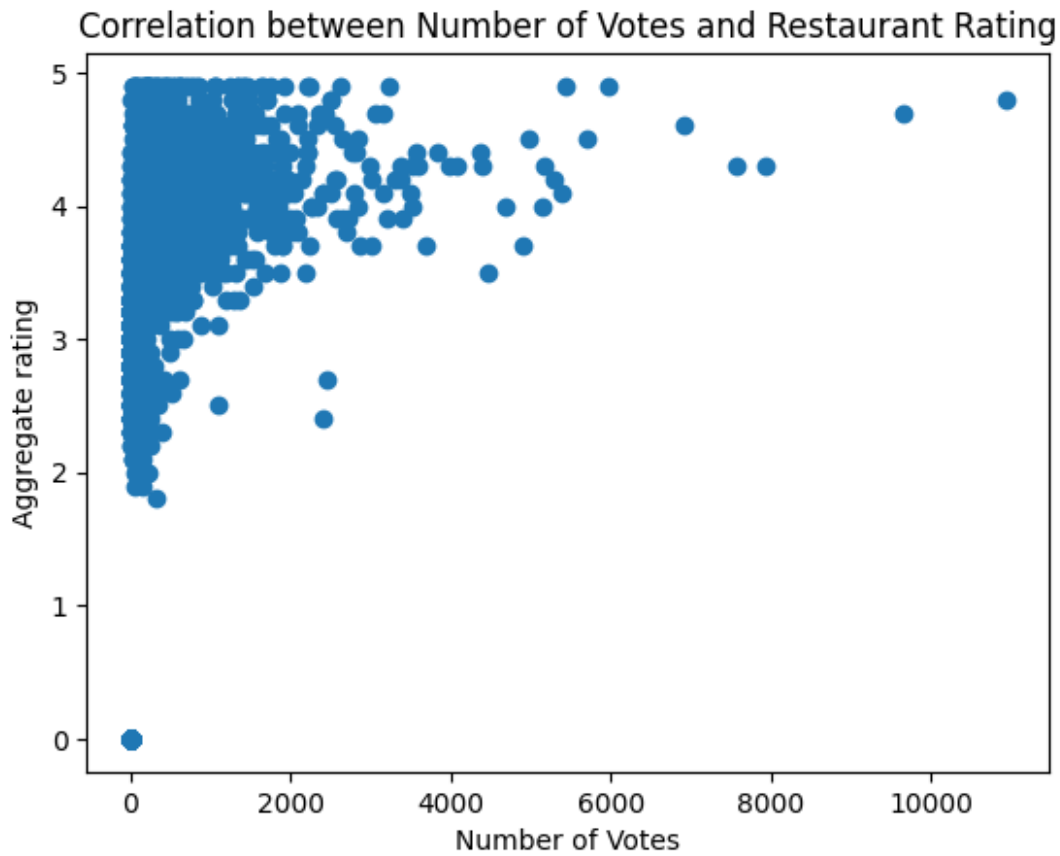


```
Has Online delivery
No
Is delivering now
No
Switch to order menu
No
Price range
2
Aggregate rating
0.0
Rating color
NaN
Rating text
rated
Votes
0
Cluster
2
Review text
rated
Sentiment Score
0.0
Sentiment
Positive
Review Length
2
Name: 69, dtype: object
```

```
df["Votes"] = pd.to_numeric(df["Votes"])
df["Aggregate rating"] = pd.to_numeric(df["Aggregate rating"])
correlation = df["Votes"].corr(df["Aggregate rating"])
print("\nCorrelation between number of votes and rating:",
correlation)
```

```
Correlation between number of votes and rating: 0.31369058419541157
```

```
plt.scatter(df["Votes"], df["Aggregate rating"])
plt.xlabel("Number of Votes")
plt.ylabel("Aggregate rating")
plt.title("Correlation between Number of Votes and Restaurant Rating")
plt.show()
```



TASK 3

Task: Price Range vs. Online Delivery and Table Booking

Analyze if there is a relationship between the price range and the availability of online delivery and table booking.

Determine if higher-priced restaurants are more likely to offer these services.

```
price_ranges = df["Price range"].unique()
online_delivery_percentages = []
for price_range in price_ranges:
    restaurants_with_delivery = df[(df["Price range"] == price_range)
    & (df["Has Online delivery"] == True)]
    total_restaurants = len(df[df["Price range"] == price_range])
    percentage_with_delivery = (len(restaurants_with_delivery) /
    total_restaurants) * 100
    online_delivery_percentages.append(percentage_with_delivery)
table_booking_percentages = []
```

```

for price_range in price_ranges:
    restaurants_with_table_booking = df[(df["Price range"] ==
price_range) & (df["Has Table booking"] == True)]
    total_restaurants = len(df[df["Price range"] == price_range])
    percentage_with_table_booking =
(len(restaurants_with_table_booking) / total_restaurants) * 100
    table_booking_percentages.append(percentage_with_table_booking)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

<Figure size 1000x500 with 0 Axes>

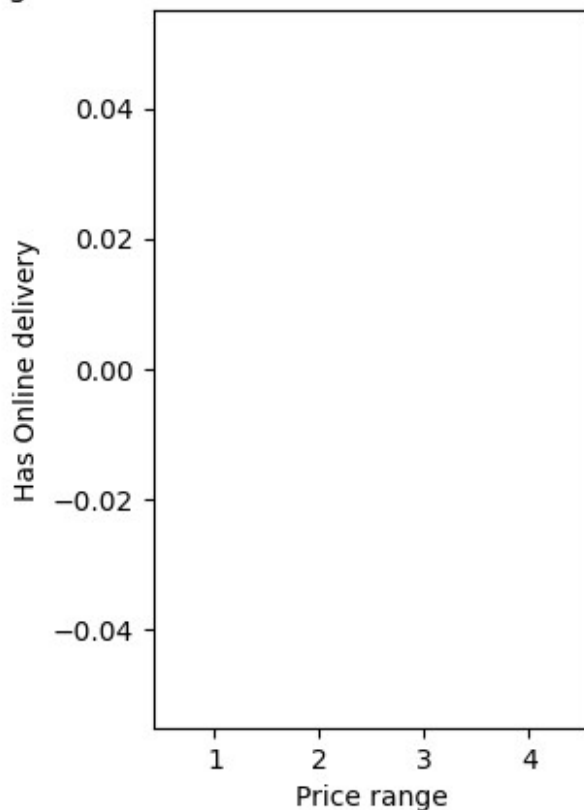
<Figure size 1000x500 with 0 Axes>

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.bar(price_ranges, online_delivery_percentages)
plt.xlabel("Price range")
plt.ylabel("Has Online delivery")
plt.title("Percentage of Restaurants with Online delivery by Price
Range")

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Percentage of Restaurants with Online delivery by
Price Range')

```

Percentage of Restaurants with Online delivery by Price Range



```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.bar(price_ranges, table_booking_percentages)
plt.xlabel("Price range")
plt.ylabel("Percentage with Has Table booking")
plt.title("Percentage of Restaurants with Table Booking by Price Range")
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Percentage of Restaurants with Table Booking by Price Range')
```

Percentage of Restaurants with Table Booking by Price Range

