Project Name: **Food Analysing**

Problem Statement: To help in Food Industry by knowing what type of Food does People eat in Particular Area, City, State and Country.

Aim - Food Sales Analysing in Particular Area.

The aim of this project is to Online Delivery Food Analysing to a Particular Area, City, State.

It is used to know how many Peoples eat Most Veg or Non Veg Food, What kind of Food is like by People in a Particular Area, Country and State.

Using this we can know Category of People what they eat most by Sorting them as by Age, Area, City, State and Country.

The Aim of the Project is to Find Number of Sales of Food in Area, City, State and Country. In Order to gain insights into Food consumption Patterns and Preferences at various levels of Granularity.

Approach - Reflecting on the Past: We will delve into historical data to understand the dynamics at play.

Exploring the Whys - We will delve deep into the data to uncover the underlying causes of observed trends.

Predicting Tomorrow - We will employ predictive analysis to anticipate future trends based on historical patterns.

Guiding Actions - Our analysis will culminate in actionable recommendations for a more successful approach

Desired Outcomes –

It will help to increase the Hotels Business.

By, Knowing the Peoples Choice what they like to eat most.

In Particular Area, City, State and Country.

By knowing this it will help to Increase the Hotels of Peoples Choice Depending on Area Veg or Non – Veg also the Category of The Food.

1. Descriptive Analytics -

Descriptive analytics involves the use of data and statistical methods to summarize and describe historical data. In the context of a food database, this might include:

Data Summaries - Generating statistics such as mean, median, mode, and standard deviation to describe attributes like calorie content, nutrient composition, or portion sizes of different food items.

Data Visualization - Creating charts, graphs, and tables to visually represent food consumption patterns, trends, or distributions within the database.

Categorization - Grouping food items into categories based on various criteria, such as cuisine type, ingredients, or dietary restrictions.

Historical Analysis - Examining historical data to understand consumption patterns over time, like which foods are trending or seasonal variations in food choices.

2. Diagnostic Analytics -

Diagnostic analytics aims to understand why certain events occurred in the past. For a food database, this might involve:

Root Cause Analysis - Investigating the reasons behind changes in consumption patterns, such as identifying factors that led to increased or decreased consumption of specific foods.

Anomaly Detection - Identifying unusual or unexpected patterns in the data, like instances of overconsumption of unhealthy foods, and exploring the causes behind these anomalies.

Correlation Analysis - Determining if there are relationships or correlations between different variables, such as food choices and health outcomes, and understanding the cause-and-effect relationships.

3. Predictive Analytics -

Predictive analytics uses historical data to make predictions about future events. In a food database, this might include:

Demand Forecasting - Predicting future demand for certain food items or categories to help with inventory management and supply chain planning.

Nutritional Trends - Forecasting potential nutritional trends or shifts in consumer preferences to anticipate which foods may become popular or face declining demand.

Health Outcomes - Using past dietary data to predict potential health outcomes or risks for individuals or populations based on their current food choices.

4. Prescriptive Analytics -

Prescriptive analytics provides recommendations or actions to optimize outcomes. For a food database, this could involve:

Dietary Recommendations - Providing personalized dietary recommendations to individuals based on their health goals, allergies, and preferences, with the aim of optimizing their nutrition.

Menu Planning - Suggesting optimized menus for restaurants or food services based on factors like cost, nutrition, and customer preferences.

Supply Chain Optimization - Recommending supply chain adjustments to ensure the availability of fresh and in-demand food items while minimizing waste.

Food Policy Decision Support –

Assisting policymakers in making informed decisions regarding food regulations, subsidies, or interventions to promote healthier eating habits in a population.

These four types of analytics can be applied to a food database to gain insights, make informed decisions, and ultimately improve food-related outcomes, whether at an individual or organizational level.