

zomato-data-analysis

October 24, 2024

1. Importing Libraries

```
[28]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

2. Create the Data Frame (df)

```
[39]: dataframe = pd.read_csv(r"H:\DA. Python\Zomato Data Analysis\Zomato data.csv")
```

```
[40]: print(dataframe)
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1/5	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1/5	787	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8/5	918	
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7/5	88	
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8/5	166	
..		
143	Melting Melodies	No	No	3.3/5	0	
144	New Indraprasta	No	No	3.3/5	0	
145	Anna Kuteera	Yes	No	4.0/5	771	
146	Darbar	No	No	3.0/5	98	
147	Vijayalakshmi	Yes	No	3.9/5	47	

	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet
..
143	100	Dining
144	150	Dining
145	450	Dining
146	800	Dining

0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88
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4	600	Buffet

Summary of Dataframe

```
[43]: dataframe.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 148 entries, 0 to 147
Data columns (total 7 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   name                                  148 non-null    object
1   online_order                         148 non-null    object
2   book_table                           148 non-null    object
3   rate                                 148 non-null    float64
4   votes                                148 non-null    int64
5   approx_cost(for two people)          148 non-null    int64
6   listed_in(type)                      148 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(4)
memory usage: 8.2+ KB
```

There is no NULL values in the Dataframe

4. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

TYPE OF RESTAURANT

```
[44]: dataframe.head()
```

```
[44]:
```

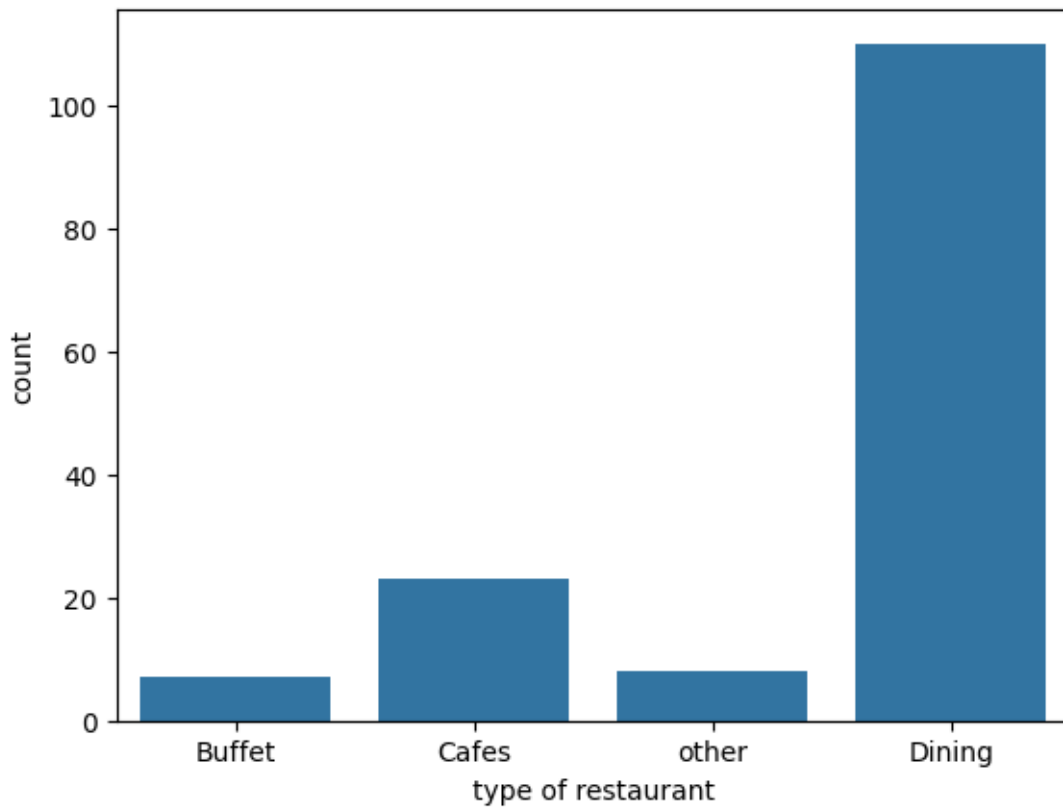
	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
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0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
[45]: sns.countplot(x=dataframe['listed_in(type)'])
plt.xlabel('type of restaurant')
```

```
[45]: Text(0.5, 0, 'type of restaurant')
```



CONCLUSION = Majority of the restaurant falls in dining category.

VOTES RECIEVED BY RESTAURANTS

```
[46]: dataframe.head()
```

```
[46]:
```

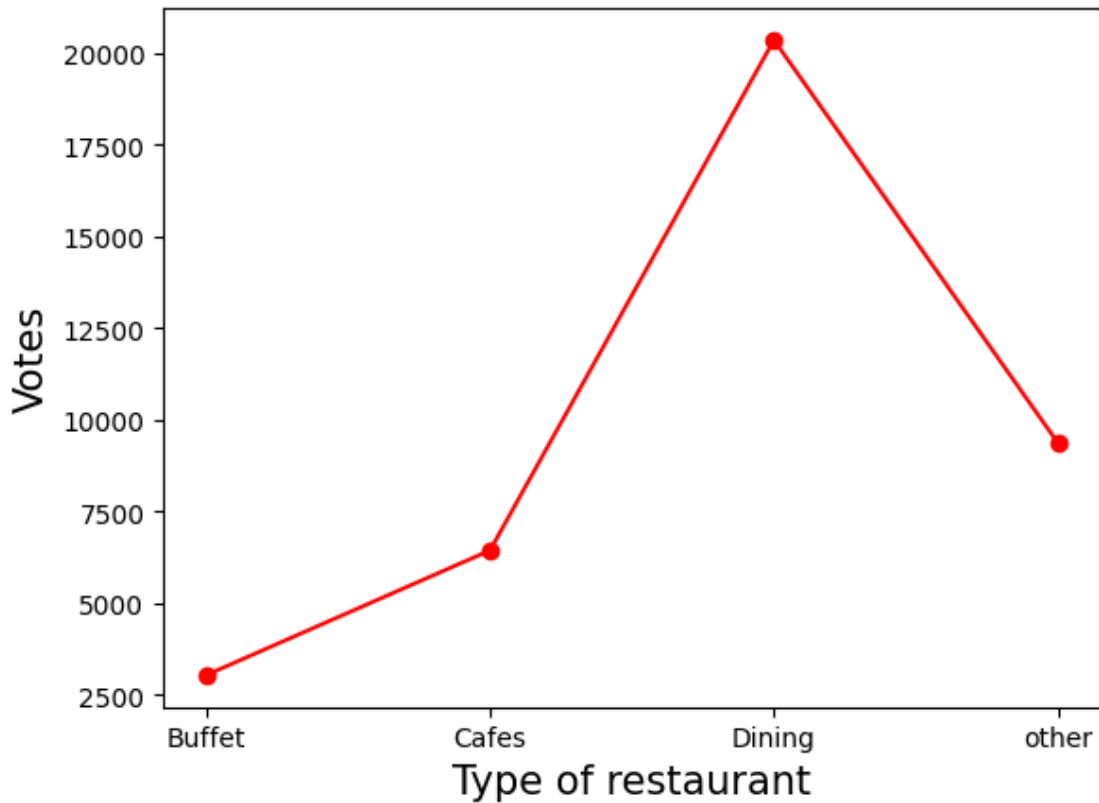
	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	

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4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166

	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
[56]: grouped_data = dataframe.groupby('listed_in(type)')['votes'].sum()
result = pd.DataFrame({'votes' : grouped_data})
plt.plot(result, c = "red" , marker = "o")
plt.xlabel('Type of restaurant', c = 'black', size = 15)
plt.ylabel('Votes', c = 'black', size = 15)
```

```
[56]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Votes')
```



CONCLUSION = Dining restaurant have recieved maximum votes.

RATINGS RECIEVED BY RESTAURANTS

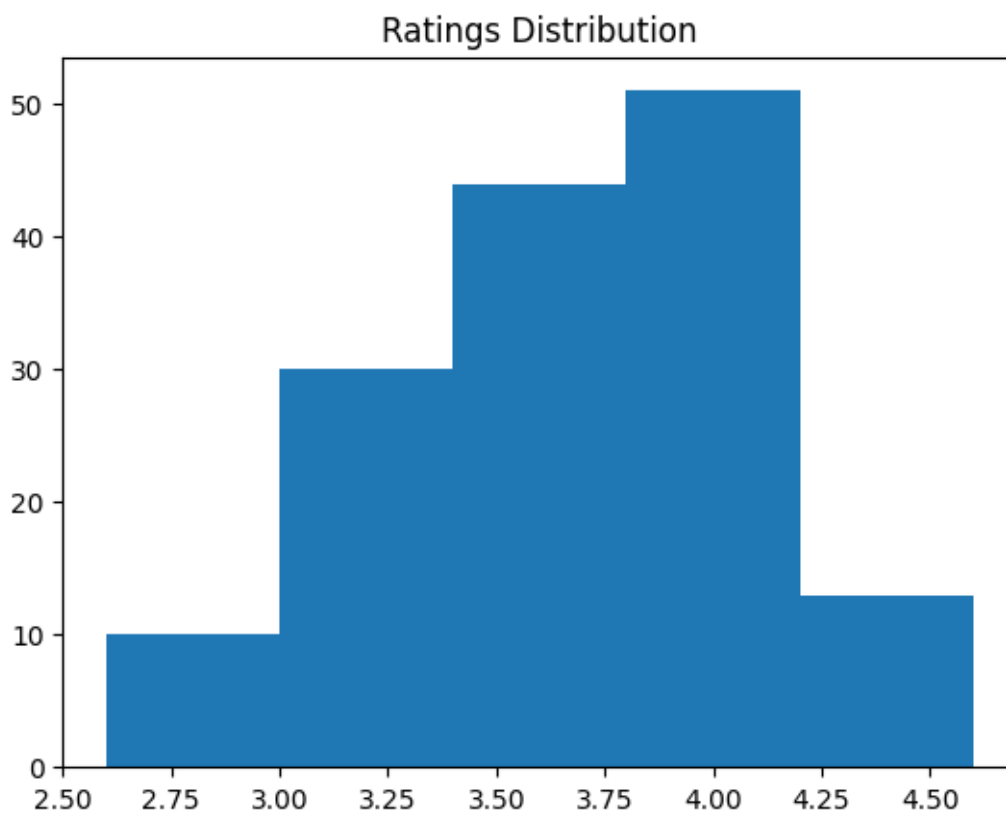
```
[57]: dataframe.head()
```

```
[57]:
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
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	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
[62]: plt.hist(dataframe['rate'], bins = 5)
plt.title('Ratings Distribution')
plt.show()
```



CONCLUSION = The majority of restaurants recieved ratings from 3.5 to 4.

AVERAGE ORDER SPENDING BY COUPLES

```
[63]: dataframe.head()
```

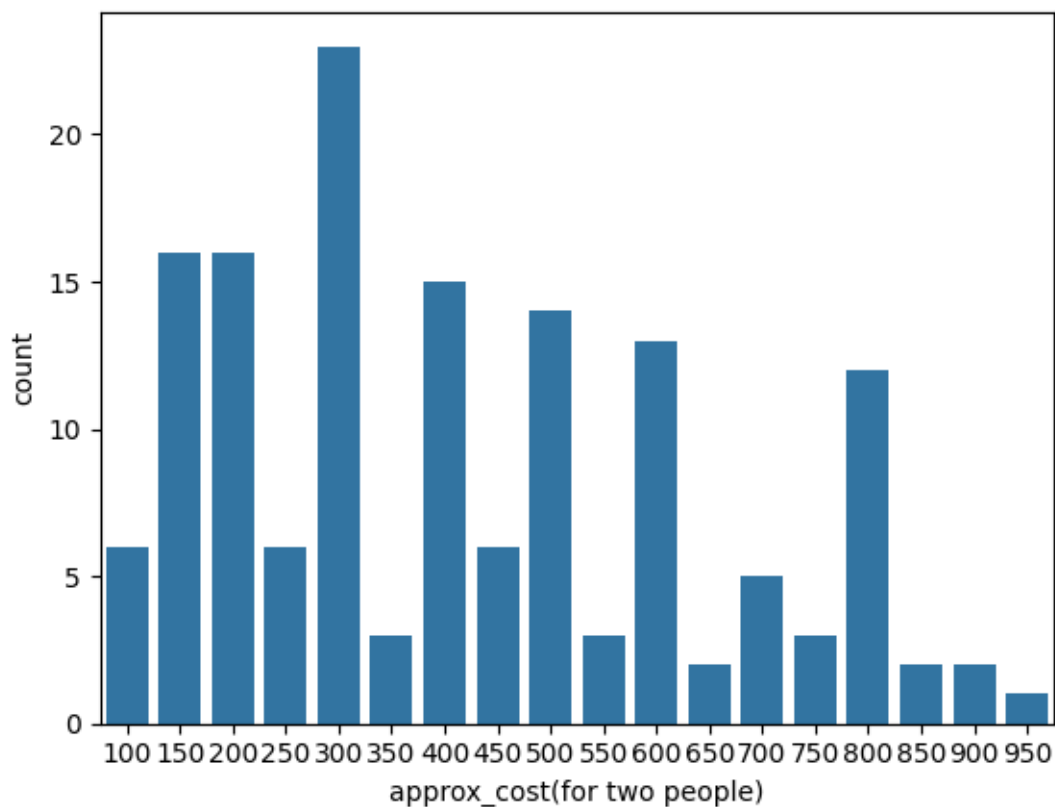
```
[63]:
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	
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	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
[65]: couple_data = dataframe['approx_cost(for two people)']
sns.countplot(x = couple_data)
```

```
[65]: <Axes: xlabel='approx_cost(for two people)', ylabel='count'>
```



CONCLUSION = The majority of couples prefers restaurant with an approximate cost of 300 rs.

WHICH MODE RECIEVES THE HIGHEST RATINGS (online or offline)

```
[66]: dataframe.head()
```

```
[66]:
```

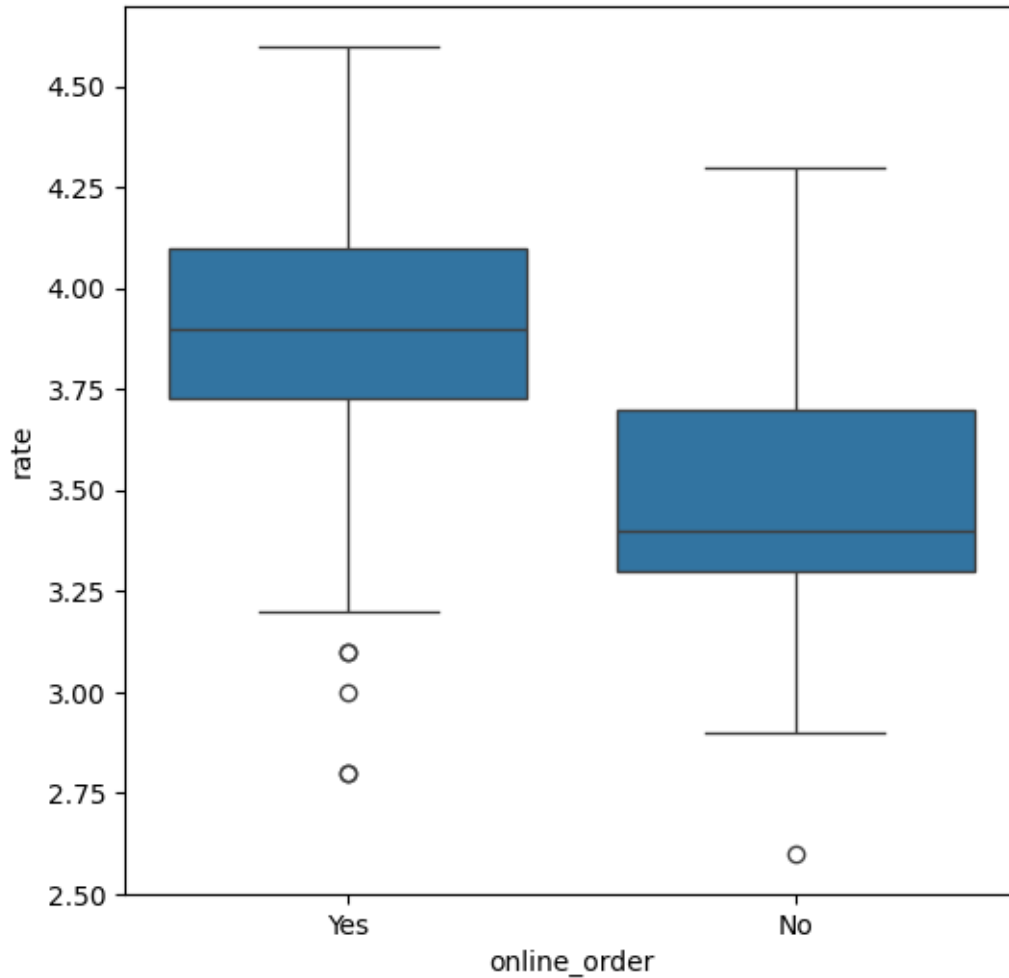
	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
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```
approx_cost(for two people) listed_in(type)
```

0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet


```
[67]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
sns.boxplot(x = 'online_order', y = 'rate', data = dataframe)
```

```
[67]: <Axes: xlabel='online_order', ylabel='rate'>
```



CONCLUSION = Offline orders recieved lower ratings in comparison to Online order.

WHICH TYPE OF RESTAURANT RECIEVES MORE ORDERS

```
[68]: dataframe.head()
```

```
[68]:
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
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---	---------------	----	----	-----	-----

	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
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4	600	Buffet

```
[70]: pivot_table = dataframe.pivot_table(index = 'listed_in(type)', columns = 'online_order',
      ↪aggfunc = 'size', fill_value = 0)
sns.heatmap(pivot_table, annot = True, cmap = "YlGnBu", fmt = 'd')
plt.xlabel("Online Order")
plt.ylabel("Listed_in(Type)")
plt.show()
```



CONCLUSION = Dining restaurants primarily accepts offline orders, whereas cafes primarily receive online orders. This suggests that clients prefer to place orders in person at restaurants, but prefer online ordering at cafes.