

Zomato Data Analysis Using Python

Step-1 Import Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Step-2 Create a dataframe

```
df= pd.read_csv("Zomato data .csv")
print(df)
```

	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
147	200	Dining

```
[148 rows x 7 columns]
```

```
df.head()
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
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```
df.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
```

Convert Data type Column rate

```
def handlerate(value):
    value=str(value).split('/')
    value=value[0];
    return float(value)
df['rate']=df['rate'].apply(handlerate)
print(df.head())
```

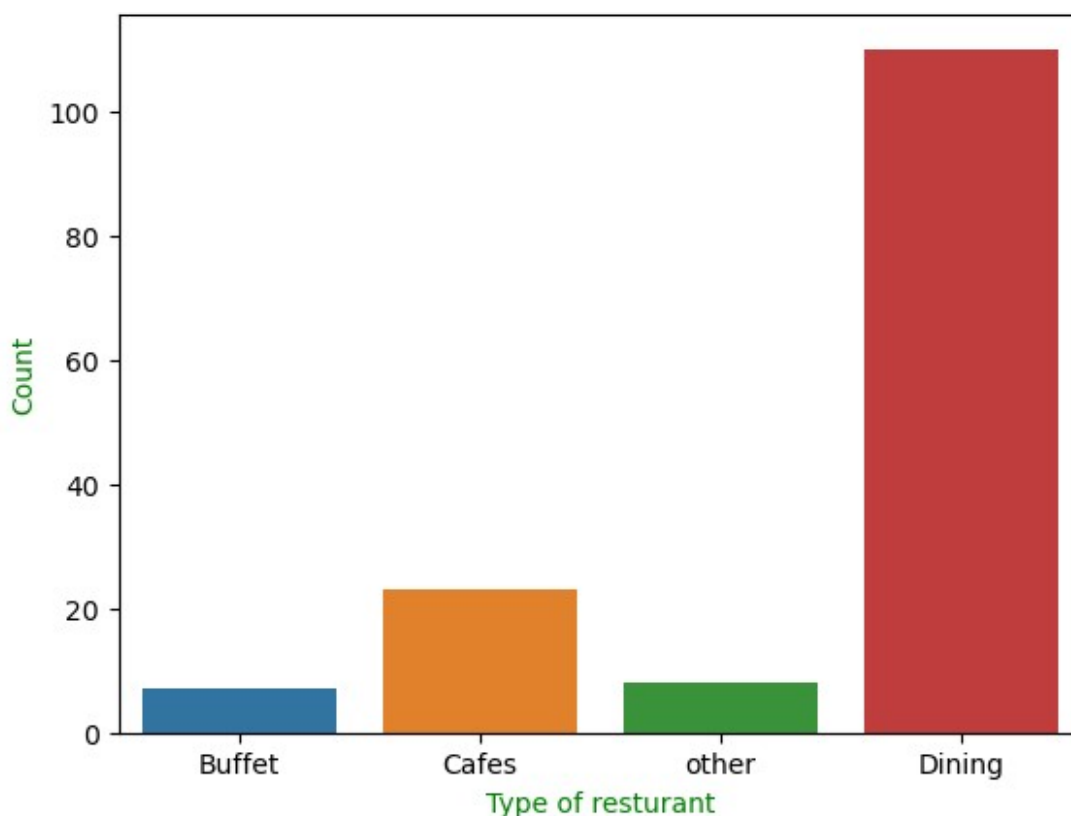
	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
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	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet

2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

What type of restaurant do the majority of customers order from ?

```
sns.countplot(x=df ['listed_in(type)'])
plt.xlabel("Type of restaurant", c='green')
plt.ylabel("Count", c='green')
plt.show()
```

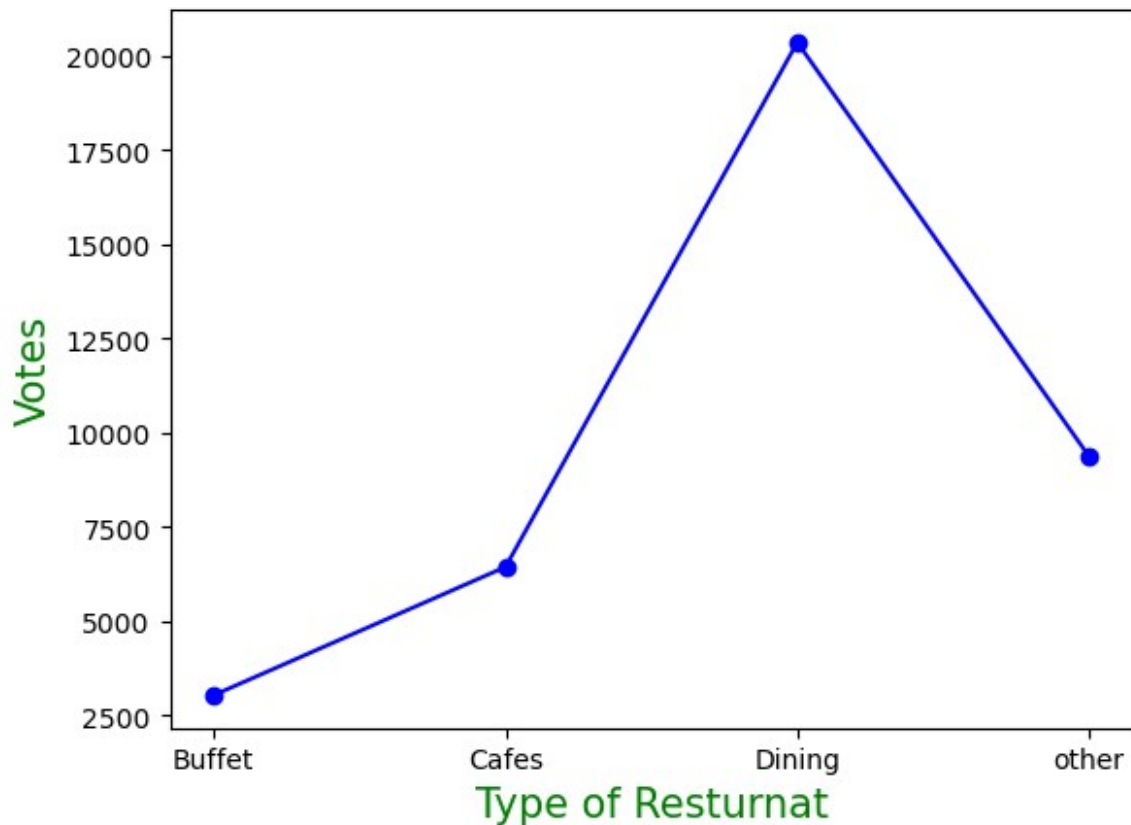


Conclusion - Majority of restaurant falls in dining category

How many votes has each type of restaurants have received ?

```
group_data = df.groupby('listed_in(type)')['votes'].sum()
result = pd.DataFrame({'votes': group_data})
plt.plot(result, c='blue', marker='o')
plt.xlabel("Type of Restaurant", c='green', size=15)
plt.ylabel("Votes", c='green', size=15)
```

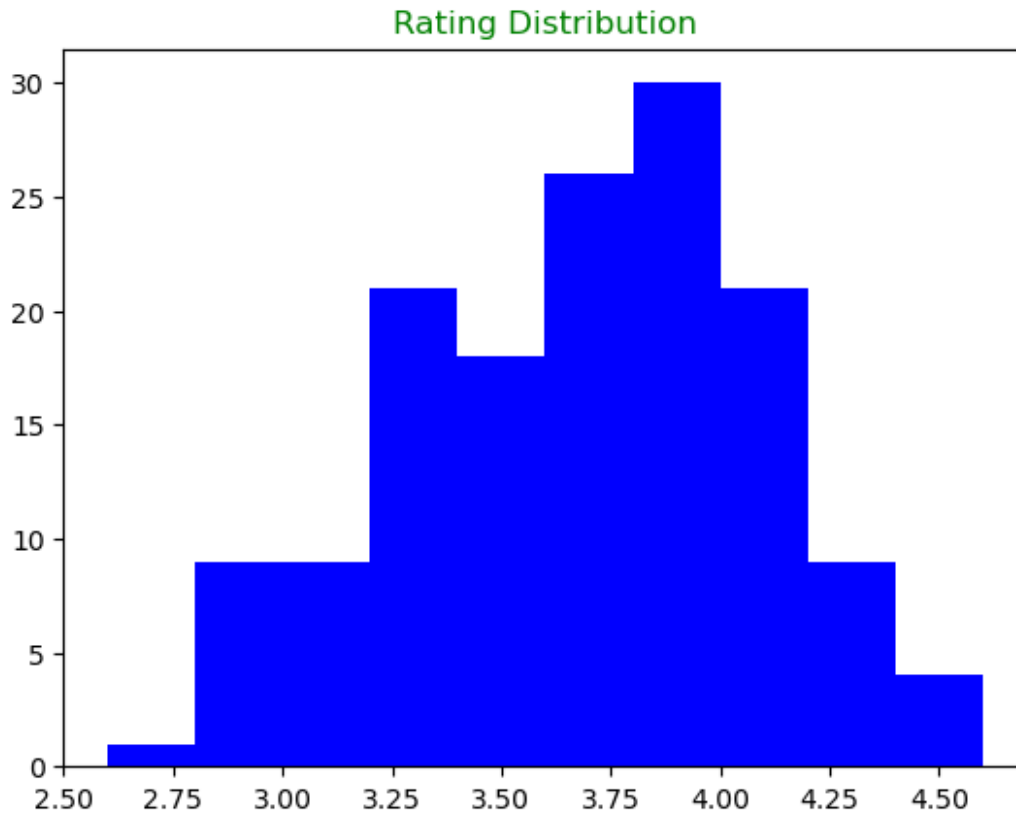
```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Votes')
```



Conclusion : Dinning Resturant has received Maximum votes

What are the rating that majority of resturnt have received ?

```
plt.hist(df['rate'], bins=10, color='blue')  
plt.title("Rating Distribution", c='green')  
plt.show()
```

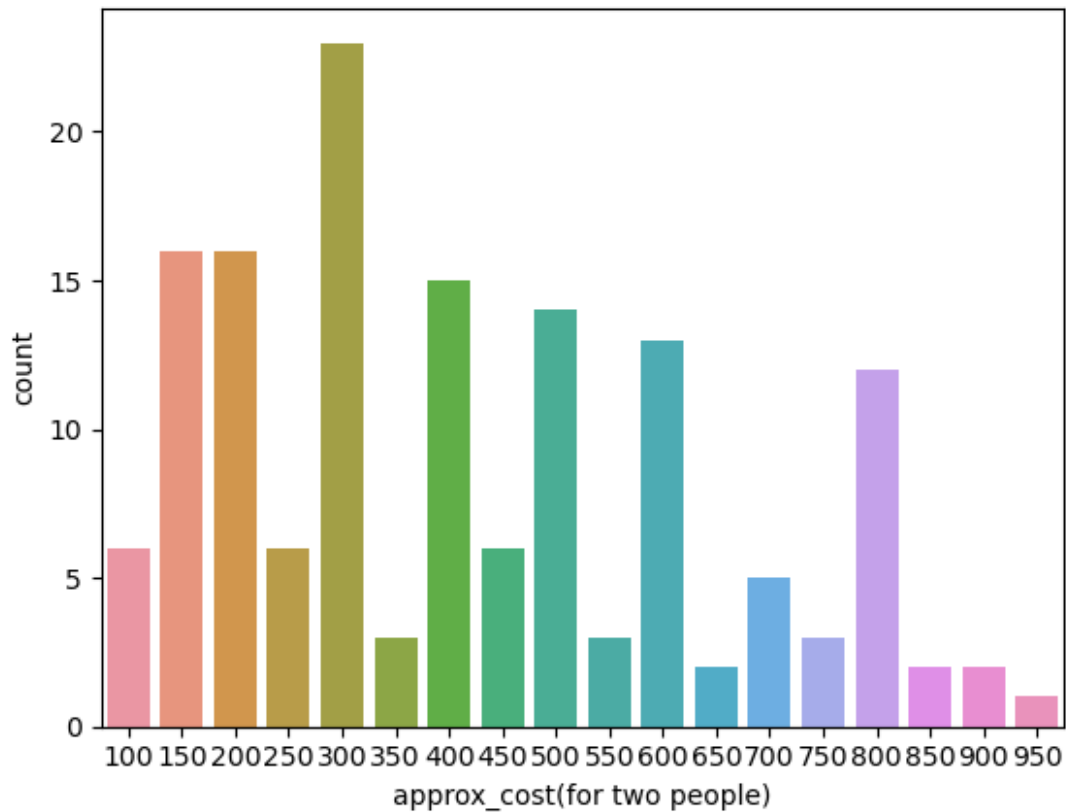


Conclusion: The majority resturant received ratings from 3.5 to 4 -->

Zomoto has observed that most of couple order most of their foods online. What is their average Spending on each other ?

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

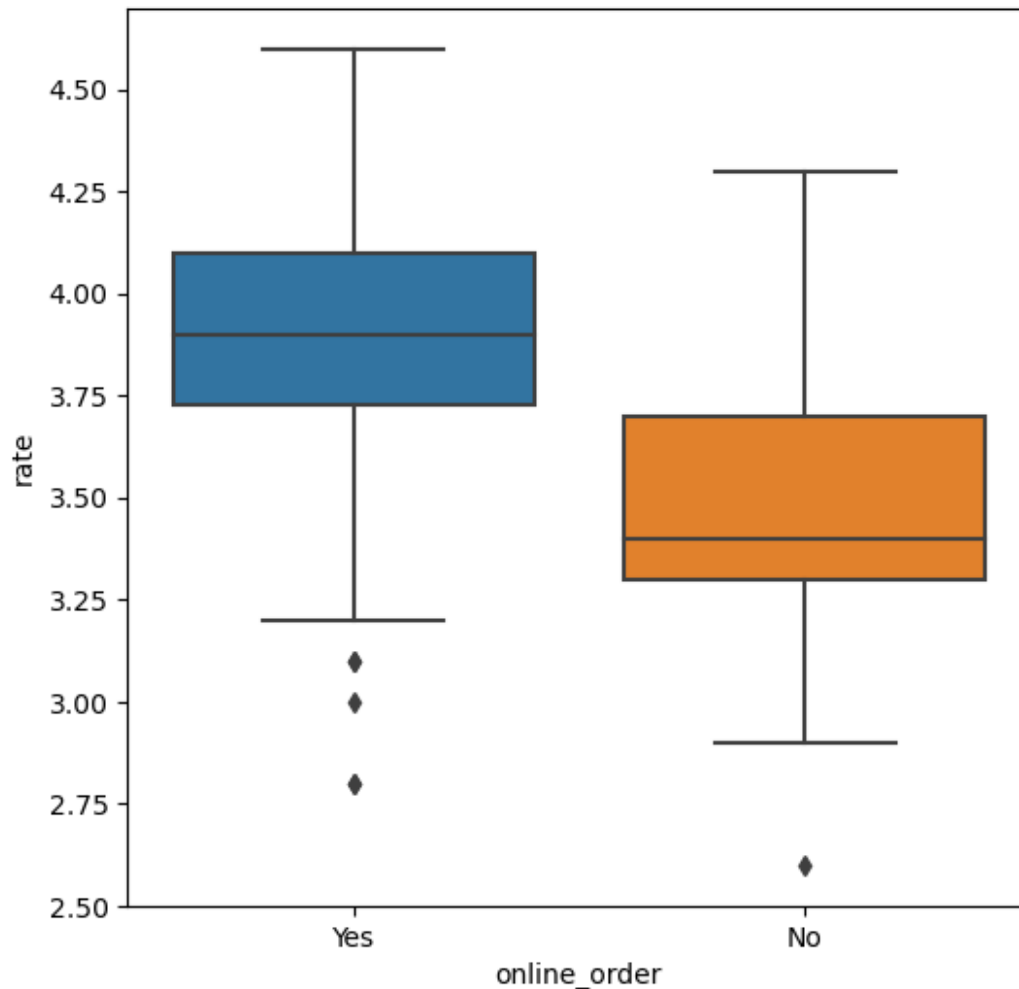
```
<Axes: xlabel='approx_cost(for two people)', ylabel='count'>
```



Conslusion : The majority of couple preferred resturnat with an appxorimate cost of rs. 300/-

Which mode(Online/offline) has received Maximum rating ?

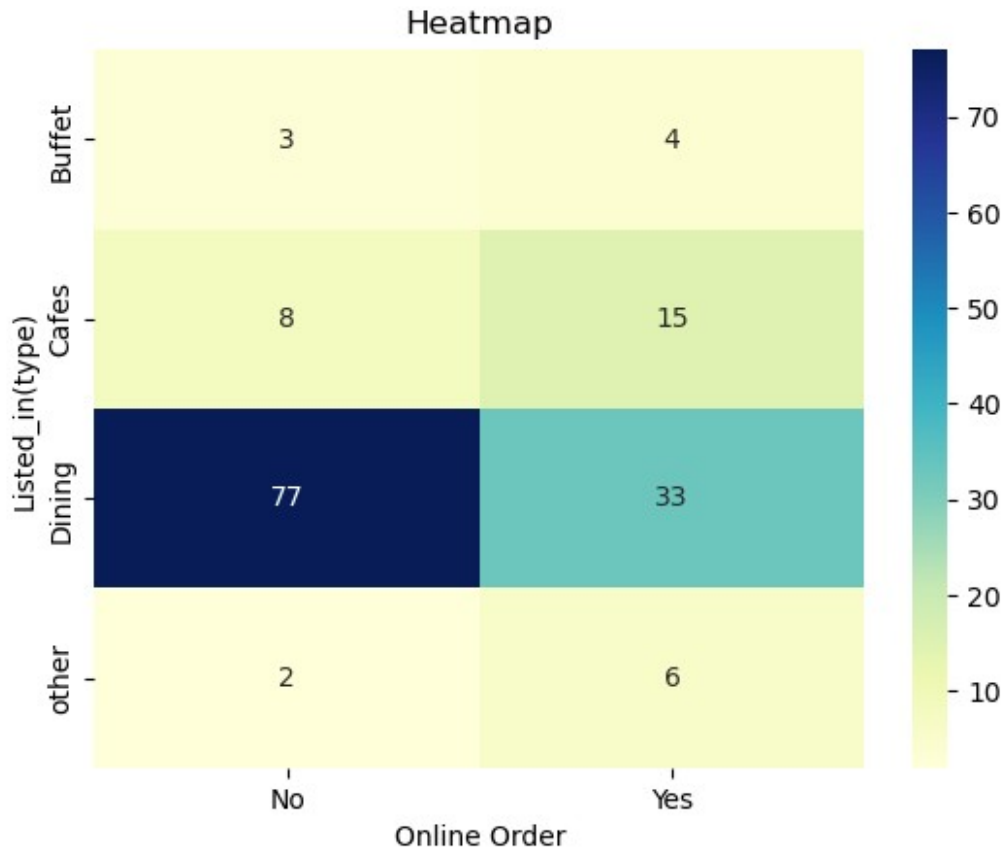
```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
sns.boxplot(x='online_order', y='rate', data=df)
<Axes: xlabel='online_order', ylabel='rate'>
```



Conclusion : Offline order received lower rating in comparison to online order.

Which type of restaurant received more offline orders, so that zomato can provide those customers with some good offers ?

```
pivot_table = df.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.title("Heatmap")  
plt.xlabel("Online Order")  
plt.ylabel("Listed_in(type)")  
plt.show()
```



Conclusion :Dinning resturnat primarily accept offline orders, whearas cafes primarily receive online orders . This suggest that client preferred orders in person at resturant, but prefer online ordering at cafes.