A ZOMATO RESTRAURANT RECOMMENTATION SYSTEM IN BANGALORE

OVERVIEW:

This project is designed to improving the user experience in Zomato application by providing the users most similar and the restaurant have the similar food the customer like in the same area, this will be useful when they are unavailable with there favourite restaurant, this work by getting the input of Restaurant name and Area name from user to suggest the top 10 similar restaurants with their convenience.

INDULGE TECHNICS:

1. TfidfVectorizer(): It assigns higher values to words that are more specific to individual documents and less common across the entire corpus, making it a valuable technique for text analysis, document classification, and information retrieval.

```
# Sample text data
documents = ["This is the first document.",
             "This document is the second document.",
            "And this is the third one.",
             "Is this the first document?"]
```

	and	document	first	is	one	second	the	third	this
0	0.000000	0.469791	0.580286	0.384085	0.000000	0.000000	0.384085	0.000000	0.384085
1	0.000000	0.687624	0.000000	0.281089	0.000000	0.538648	0.281089	0.000000	0.281089
3	0.000000	0.469791	0.580286	0.384085	0.000000	0.000000	0.384085	0.000000	0.384085
2	0.511849	0.000000	0.000000	0.267104	0.511849	0.000000	0.267104	0.511849	0.267104

2.Difflib(): The difflib.get_close_matches() function is a part of Python's difflib library and is used to find the closest matches to a given word in a list of words. It is often used in scenarios where you want to find approximate matches or suggestions for a misspelled or partially matching word from a reference list of words. The function is based on fuzzy string matching techniques.

```
# List of words
word_list = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "date", "fig", "grape", "lemon", "lime"]
```

```
Close matches for 'leomn': ['lemon']
```

3.cosine_similarity : Is a function commonly used in natural language processing (NLP) and information retrieval to measure the cosine of the angle between two non-zero vectors in a multidimensional space. It is often used to calculate the similarity or dissimilarity between two vectors, with a value of 1 indicating perfect similarity, 0 indicating no similarity, and -1 indicating perfect dissimilarity.