PROJECT REPORT

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

To analyze and seek insights for different scenarios from the dataset of the Restaurant Industry. Analyses is done on different aspects including state-wise analysis.

Data Description:

Dataset of different restaurants was used for drawing different insights about restaurants in various aspects such as ratings, parking availabilities, cuisines, etc. It includes following tables:

- Chefmozaccepts-Location Wise availability of Payment Modes
- Chefmozcuisine -Location Wise availability of Cuisine
- Chefmozhours4 Working Hours of Restaurant
- Chefmozparking Parking availability at restaurants at different places
- Geoplaces2 Location Wise Summary of dress code, country, state, etc.
- Rating final User wise rating to the restaurants in diff locations
- Usercuisine User had which Cuisine.
- User payment User used which payment mode.
- Userprofile Users personal details like a smoker, drink level, interest, religion, etc.

List of Tables:

1) geoplaces2:

Column name:	Data Type	Describe		
Place id	Integer	ID for place of the restaurants		
Latitude	real	Latitude measurement values of the place		
Longitude	real	Longitude measurement values of the place		
the_geom_meter	text	The geo meter letters		
Name	Varchar	Restaurants name		
Address	Text	Address of place (restaurants)		
City	Varchar	Name of the city		
State	Varchar	Name of the State		
Country	Varchar	Name of the Country		
Fax	varchar	No data inside it.		
Zip	integer	Zip code number		
Alcohol	Varchar	Whether alcohol is served or not and what ty of alcohol served		
Smoking_area	varchar	Whether smoking allowed or not and where they can smoke.		
Dress_code	Varchar	Type of dress		
Accessibility	Varchar	Tells the accessibility whether have complete access or partially etc		
Price	Varchar	Tells price medium, Low and High.		

URL	Varchar	USR of the place restaurant
Rambience	Varchar	What type of ambiance
franchise	varchar	Type of franchise
Area	Varchar	Type of area whether it is closed or open
Other_Services	varchar	Other services provided by the restaurant

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
placeID	int	YES		NULL	
latitude	double	YES		NULL	
longitude	double	YES		NULL	
the_geom_meter	text	YES		HULL	
name	text	YES		HULL	
address	text	YES		NULL	
city	text	YES		NULL	
state	text	YES		NULL	
country	text	YES		NULL	
fax	text	YES		NULL	
zip	text	YES		NULL	
alcohol	text	YES		NULL	
smoking_area	text	YES		NULL	
dress_code	text	YES		NULL	
accessibility	text	YES		NULL	
price	text	YES		NULL	
url	text	YES		NULL	
Rambience	text	YES		NULL	
franchise	text	YES		NULL	
area	text	YES		NULL	
other services	text	YES		NULL	

This table consists of 21 columns. Out of these, the columns latitude and longitude consist of float values. Placeid contains the values with integer datatype. The rest of the columns are of text datatype. All columns can contain null values.

Chefmozaccepts:

Column Name	Data type	Description
Place ID	Integer	Place id for the place
payment	Varchar	Type of the payments

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
placeID	int	YES		NULL	
Rpayment	text	YES		NULL	

This table consists of 2 columns. First column has integer datatype and the other column has text datatype.

Chefmozcuisine:

Column Name	Data type	Description
Place ID	Integer	Place id for the place
Rcuisine	Varchar	Type of the cuisine

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
placeID	int	YES		NULL	
Rcuisine	text	YES		HULL	

Userprofile:

Column name:	Data Type	description	
User ID	Integer	ID for User	
Latitude	real	Latitude measurement values of the place of the user	
Longitude	real	Longitude measurement values of the place of the user	
Smoker	Varchar	Boolean type True or False	
Drive Level	Varchar	Type of the drinking condition	
dress_preference	Varchar	Type of dress preference	
ambience	Varchar	Type of ambience	
transport	Varchar	Type of transport the user is using	
marital_status	Varchar	Type of Martial Status	
hijos	varchar	Type of Hijos like independent or kids	
birth_year	integer	Year of the birth	
interest	Varchar	User is interested	
personality	varchar	Type of personality of the user	
religion	Varchar	Type of user religion	
activity	Varchar	User activity what he does	
color	Varchar	User interest color	
Weight	Integer	Weight of the user	
Budget	Varchar	Type Budget medium, Low and High.	
Height	Integer	Height of the user in meters	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userID	text	YES		NULL	
latitude	double	YES		NULL	
longitude	double	YES		NULL	
smoker	text	YES		NULL	
drink_level	text	YES		NULL	
dress_preference	text	YES		HULL	
ambience	text	YES		NULL	
transport	text	YES		HULL	
marital_status	text	YES		NULL	
hijos	text	YES		NULL	
birth_year	int	YES		NULL	
interest	text	YES		HULL	
personality	text	YES		NULL	
religion	text	YES		NULL	
activity	text	YES		HULL	
color	text	YES		NULL	
weight	int	YES		NULL	
budget	text	YES		NULL	
height	double	YES		NULL	

chefmozhours4:

Column Name	Data type	Description
Place ID	Integer	Place id for the place

Hours	Time	Time of the working in a day
Days	Text	Working days

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
placeID	int	YES		HULL	
hours	text	YES		HULL	
days	text	YES		NULL	

Chefmozparking:

Column Name	Data type	Description	
Place ID	Integer	Place id for the place	
Parking lot	Varchar	Describes the type of the parking	

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
placeID	int	YES		NULL	
parking_lot	text	YES		NULL	

rating_final:

Column Name	Data type	Description
User ID	Varchar	Id for the user
Place ID	Integer	Place id for the place
Rating	integer	Rating given by the user
Food_Rating	Integer	Food rating given by the user
Service_Rating	integer	Service rating given by the user

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userID	text	YES		HULL	
placeID	int	YES		NULL	
rating	int	YES		NULL	
food_rating	int	YES		HULL	
service_rating	int	YES		NULL	

Usercuisine:

Column Name	Data type	Description	
User ID	Varchar	User id for the user	
Rcuisine	Varchar	Type of the cuisines	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userID	text	YES		HULL	
Rcuisine	text	YES		NULL	

Userpayment:

Column Name	Data type	Description
User ID	Varchar	User id for the user
Upayment	Varchar	Type of the payment

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userID	text	YES		HULL	
Upayment	text	YES		NULL	

ANALYSIS

1) Objective:

To find out the total visits to all restaurants under all alcohol categories available.

Query:

```
SELECT a.placeID,a.name, a.alcohol, COUNT(b.userid) AS total_visits
FROM geoplaces2 a JOIN rating_final b
ON a.placeID = b.placeID
where a.alcohol not like "%NO_Alcohol%"
GROUP BY alcohol, a.placeID, a.name
ORDER BY total_visits DESC;
```

Output:

placeID	name	alcohol	total_visits
135032	Cafeteria y Restaurant El Pacifico	Wine-Beer	28
135052	La Cantina Restaurante	Full_Bar	25
132862	La Posada del Virrey	Wine-Beer	18
135041	Luna Cafe	Wine-Beer	17
132921	crudalia	Wine-Beer	17
135028	La Virreina	Wine-Beer	15
135057	El Herradero Restaurante and Bar	Wine-Beer	15
132856	Unicols Pizza	Wine-Beer	14
135076	Restaurante Pueblo Bonito	Wine-Beer	13
135045	Restaurante la Gran Via	Wine-Beer	13
132723	Gordas de morales	Full_Bar	12
135066	Restaurante Guerra	Wine-Beer	12
135069	Abondance Restaurante Bar	Wine-Beer	12
135026	la Cantina	Full Bar	11

Number of rows: 43

Explanation:

We used inner join between the geoplaces 2 table and the rating_final table on the common field of the place ID. WHERE clause filters the result set to only include places that serve alcohol. GROUP BY groups the result set by the alcohol availability status, place ID, and name to ensure that the aggregate function (COUNT) is applied to each group separately.

Inference:

This analysis helps in analyzing the popularity of places that serve alcohol and identifying the number of users who have rated those places.

2) Objective:

Find out the average rating according to alcohol and price so that we can understand the rating in respective price categories as well.

placeID	name	alcohol	price	rating according to alcohol	rating according to price
135026	la Cantina	Full_Bar	high	1.2625	1.3091
134975	Rincon del Bife	Full_Bar	high	1.2625	1.3091
134983	Restaurant and Bar and Clothesline Carlos N Ch	Full_Bar	high	1.2625	1.3091
135052	La Cantina Restaurante	Full_Bar	high	1.2625	1.3091
135018	El Oceano Dorado	Full_Bar	medium	1.2625	1.2416
135071	Restaurante la Cantina	Full_Bar	medium	1.2625	1.2416
132723	Gordas de morales	Full_Bar	medium	1.2625	1.2416
135104	vips	Full_Bar	medium	1.2625	1.2416
132937	rockabilly	Full_Bar	low	1.2625	1.0893
134986	Restaurant Las Mananitas	Wine-Beer	high	1.2445	1.3091
135073	Restaurante Bar El Gallinero	Wine-Beer	high	1.2445	1.3091
134992	Restaurant Teely	Wine-Beer	high	1.2445	1.3091
135045	Restaurante la Gran Via	Wine-Beer	high	1.2445	1.3091
135066	Dectaurante Guerra	Wine Rear	high	1 2445	1 3001

Query:

```
SELECT distinct b.placeID,b.name, b.alcohol, b.price,

AVG(a.rating) OVER(PARTITION BY b.alcohol) as `rating according to alcohol`,

AVG(a.rating) OVER(PARTITION BY b.price) as `rating according to price`

FROM rating_final a JOIN geoplaces2 b

ON a.placeID = b.placeID

WHERE b.alcohol NOT LIKE "%NO_Alcohol%"

ORDER BY AVG(a.rating) OVER(PARTITION BY b.alcohol) DESC,

AVG(a.rating) OVER(PARTITION BY b.price) DESC;
```

Output: number of rows=43

Explanation:

The result set is sorted by the average rating for each alcohol availability and by the average rating for each price group in descending order allowing the user to identify the places with the best ratings for each group.

The AVG function is used with the OVER clause to calculate the average rating for each alcohol availability group and each price group. This creates a separate group of rows for each group, and the AVG function is applied to each group to calculate the average rating.

<u>Inference</u>:

There are 4 restaurants which top the rating list with respect to both price and alcohol, which include la Cantina, Rincon del Bife, Restaurant and Bar and Clothesline Carlos N Charlies and La Cantina Restaurante even though the price is high.

Lowest ratings are given to particularly 5 restaurants which belong under the wine-beer category. These restaurants have low ratings despite having low prices.

Overall, this query is helpful in analyzing the relationship between the rating score, alcohol availability, and the price of the places. The use of the AVG function allows for the efficient calculation of the average rating for each group, making the query faster and more efficient.

3) Objective:

To quantify that what are the parking availability as well in different alcohol categories along with the total number of restaurants.

Query:

```
SELECT a.alcohol AS alcohol_type, b.parking_lot,

COUNT(DISTINCT a.placeID) AS total_restaurants,

SUM(b.parking_lot IN

('public', 'yes', 'valet parking', 'fee', 'street','validated parking')) AS ParkingAvailable_count,

SUM(b.parking_lot = 'none') AS NoParking_count

FROM geoplaces2 a LEFT JOIN chefmozparking b

ON a.placeID = b.placeID

WHERE a.alcohol NOT LIKE '%NO_Alcohol%'

GROUP BY a.alcohol, b.parking_lot;
```

Output:

alcohol_type	parking_lot	total_restaurants	ParkingAvailable_count	NoParking_count
Full_Bar	none	3	0	3
Full_Bar	public	1	1	0
Full_Bar	valet parking	1	1	0
Full_Bar	yes	4	4	0
Wine-Beer	none	12	0	12
Wine-Beer	public	2	2	0
Wine-Beer	valet parking	2	2	0
Wine-Beer	yes	18	18	0

Explanation:

This SQL query retrieves the total number of restaurants for each alcohol availability and parking lot combination, and the count of restaurants that have parking available or no parking at all.

Inference:

It can be inferred that there are a total of three Full-bar restaurants with no parking availability. In case of wine-beer restaurants there are 12 restaurants which do not have parking facilities.

4) Objective:

To Also take out the percentage of different cuisine in each alcohol type.

Query:

```
SELECT

a.alcohol AS alcohol_type,
b.rcuisine AS cuisine_type,

COUNT(DISTINCT a.placeid) AS total_restaurants,

SUM(p.parking_lot

IN ('public', 'yes', 'valet parking', 'fee', 'street', 'validated parking')) AS parking_available_count,

SUM(p.parking_lot = 'none') AS no_parking_count,

ROUND(COUNT(DISTINCT a.placeid) / SUM(COUNT(DISTINCT a.placeid)) OVER (PARTITION BY a.alcohol) * 100, 2) AS cuisine_percentage

FROM geoplaces2 a

JOIN chefmozCuisine b ON a.placeid = b.placeid

JOIN chefmozparking p ON a.placeid = p.placeid

WHERE a.alcohol NOT LIKE '%NO_Alcohol%' AND a.country <> '?'

GROUP BY a.alcohol, b.rcuisine

ORDER BY a.alcohol, cuisine_percentage DESC;
```

Output:

alcohol_type	cuisine_type	total_restaurants	parking_available_count	no_parking_count	cuisine_percentage
Full_Bar	Bar	5	2	3	45.45
Full_Bar	Bar_Pub_Brewery	4	2	2	36.36
Full_Bar	Mexican	2	2	0	18.18
Wine-Beer	Bar	6	5	1	31.58
Wine-Beer	International	3	3	0	15.79
Wine-Beer	Mexican	3	0	3	15.79
Wine-Beer	Cafeteria	2	1	1	10.53
Wine-Beer	Contemporary	2	2	0	10.53
Wine-Beer	Bar_Pub_Brewery	1	1	0	5.26
Wine-Beer	Italian	1	0	1	5.26
Wine-Beer	Japanese	1	1	0	5.26

Inference:

Maximum varieties of cuisines are present in wine-beer type of restaurants. Majority of full bar and wine-beer restaurants have bar cuisine. The cuisines with the least percentage include bar pub brewery, Italian, Japanese, and Mexican.

It can also be seen that all the restaurants with Mexican cuisine have parking availability. All the international and contemporary restaurants also have parking availability.

5) Objective:

To take out the average rating of each state.

Query:

```
update geoplaces2 set state= replace(state, "san luis potos", "San Luis Potosi");
update geoplaces2 set state= replace(state, "San Luis Potosii", "San Luis Potosii");
SELECT
    a.state, ROUND(AVG(b.rating), 2) AS average_rating
FROM
    geoplaces2 a
        INNER JOIN
    rating_final b ON a.placeid = b.placeid where a.state <> "?"
GROUP BY state order by average rating desc;
```

Output:

state	average_rating	
s.l.p.	1.38	
Morelos	1.36	
mexico	1.24	
SLP	1.23	
San Luis Potosi	1.13	
Tamaulipas	0.91	

Explanation:

The first operation updates the "state" column in the "geoplaces2" table by replacing any instances of "san luis potos" and "San Luis Potosii" with "San Luis Potosi". The strings "san luis potos" and "San Luis Potosii" were believed to be the same as the string "San Luis Potosi". Hence, they were corrected.

The second operation calculates the average rating of restaurants in each state, rounding the result to two decimal places. The result set is sorted in descending order by the average rating, which is rounded to two decimal places using the ROUND function.

Inference:

It is seen that the highest rating is given to the state s.l.p which is presumed to be SanLuis Potosi but due to uncertainty, it is left unchanged since this has to be discussed and cross-checked. The state with the least rating is Tamaulipas.

<u>6)</u> Objective:

' Tamaulipas' Is the lowest rated state. Quantify the reason why it is the lowest rated by providing the summary on the basis of State, alcohol, and Cuisine.

Query:

COUNT(gp.placeid) AS number_of_restaurants, Rcuisine, alcohol FROM geoplaces2 gp INNER JOIN chefmozcuisine cc ON gp.placeid = cc.placeid WHERE gp.state LIKE '%Tamaulipas%' GROUP BY Rcuisine , alcohol;

Output:

number_of_restaurants	Rcuisine	alcohol
9	Mexican	No_Alcohol_Served
1	Pizzeria	No_Alcohol_Served
1	Armenian	No_Alcohol_Served
1	Italian	No_Alcohol_Served
1	Fast_Food	No_Alcohol_Served
1	Regional	No_Alcohol_Served

Inference:

None of the restaurants in Tamaulipas serve alcohol. There are no international restaurants in Tamaulipas. Further, there are only 6 types of cuisines in Tamaulipas state, compared to other states like san luis potos which have 11 type of cuisines.

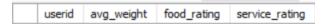
7) Objective:

To find the average weight, food rating, and service rating of the customers who have visited KFC and tried Mexican or Italian types of cuisine, and also their budget level is low.

Query:

```
select b.userid,avg(b.weight) as avg_weight , a.food_rating,a.service_rating from userprofile b,
    placeid, userid, food_rating, service_rating
FROM
    rating_final
WHERE
   placeid IN (SELECT
           placeid
       FROM
            geoplaces2
       WHERE
            placeid IN (SELECT
                   placeid
                   chefmozcuisine
                WHERE
                    Rcuisine LIKE '%mexican%'
                        OR Rcuisine LIKE '%italian%') and name like "%kfc%"
                AND price LIKE '%low%'))a where a.userid=b.userid group by b.userid ,food_rating,service_rating
                order by avg_weight desc;
```

Output:



Explanation:

The query retrieves the following information:

- b.userid: the user ID from the "userprofile" table.
- AVG (b. weight): the average weight from the "userprofile" table.
- a. food_rating: the food rating from the "rating_final" table.
- a. service_rating: the service rating from the "rating_final" table.

The query used a subquery to filter the data the only include rows where "placeid "is associated with a restaurant that serves Mexican or Italian cuisine, is named "KFC" and has a low price.

But it is seen that there are no customers who have visited KFC and tried Mexican or Italian types of cuisine.

CONCLUSION:

- Majority of the restaurants serve the wine-beer type of alcohol.
- The highest rating with respect to price, as well as the alcohol is given to the restaurants under the category of full-bar type.
- Even though majority of the restaurants are wine-beer type, in case of ratings, full-bar restaurants top the rating list. Specific restaurants such as la Cantina have high ratings because of which it is the highest visited restaurant. Whereas 'Rincon del Bife' is least visited and still has the highest rating.
- There are only 3 restaurants in full bar category which do not provide parking facilities. Whereas, in case of wine-beer restaurants, there are 12 restaurants without parking facility. This might be one of the reasons for high ratings of full bar restaurants compared to the wine beer restaurants.
- Maximum varieties of cuisines are present in wine-beer type of restaurants. Majority of full bar and wine beer restaurants have bar cuisine. The cuisines with least percentage include bar pub brewery, Italian, Japanese and Mexican.
- It was seen that the state with lowest rating is "Tamaulipas". There is uncertainty with respect to the highest rated state as it is inferred to be s.l.p and unclear about what it represents.
- The low ratings of Tamaulipas might be because None of the restaurants in Tamaulipas serve alcohol. Further, there are only 6 types of cuisines in Tamaulipas state, compared to other states like san luis potoswhich have 11 types of cuisines. Hence the state must work on these aspects to increase its ratings.