- Restaurant Data Analysis Project
- Internship Project @ Cognifyz Technologies
- Tool Used: Python, Excel, MySQL
- Duration: 17/03/2025 to 17/04/2025

SHYAM DHUDIYA

From : Dhoraji, Gujarat

Introduction

- This project is a part of my internship at Cognifz technologyies, where i was assigned a real-word dataset containing information about various restaurants.
- The main goal of this project is to extract meaningful insights from the data using tools such as Python, Excel, MySQL.

Dataset Overview

• The dataset contains detailed information about restaurants such as their names, country code, city, cuisines, locations, delivery, booking table, currency, rating color, rating text, votes

• It consists of more than 9550 rows and 21 columns. This data was analyzed using Python to uncover useful business insights.

Python Analysis

- Python was used for in-depth data analysis and visualization, Libraries such as Pandas, Numpy, Matplotlib, and Seaborn were used to clean, analyze, and visualize key trends in the dataset.
- Imported and cleaned daset using Pandas
- Handling missing values and removed outliers
- Used groupby() and filtering for insights
- Created visualizations with Matplotlib & Seaborn

```
# import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import folium
import nltk
import string
import seaborn as sns
from nltk.tokenize import word tokenize
from collections import Counter
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
from wordcloud import WordCloud
# Load data
file path = "C:/Users/dhudi/Downloads/Restaurants.xlsx"
df = pd.read excel(file path)
df.shape
(9551, 21)
df.columns
Index(['Restaurant ID', 'Restaurant Name', 'Country Code', 'City', 'A
       'Locality', 'Locality Verbose', 'Longitude', 'Latitude', 'Cuis
       'Average Cost for two', 'Currency', 'Has Table booking',
       'Has Online delivery', 'Is delivering now', 'Switch to order m
       'Price range', 'Aggregate rating', 'Rating color', 'Rating tex
       'Votes'],
      dtype='object')
```

Task 3: Price Range Distribution

```
price_range_counts = df["Price range"].value_counts(normalize=True) * 100

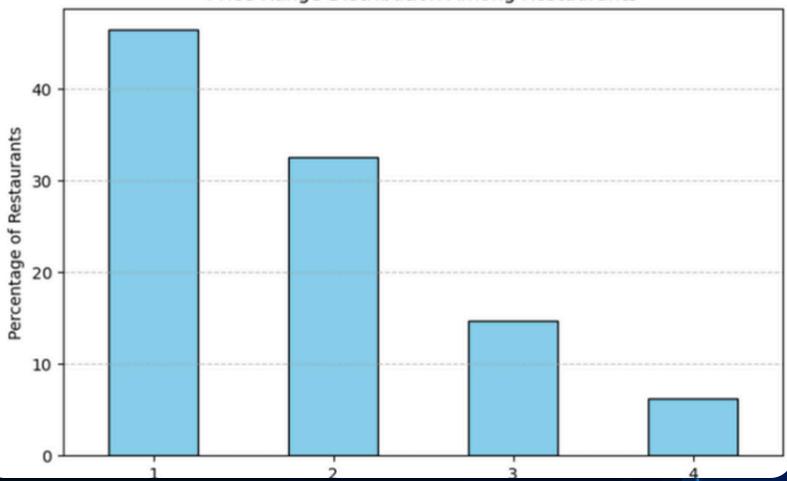
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
price_range_counts.sort_index().plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')

plt.xlabel("Price Range")
plt.ylabel("Percentage of Restaurants")
plt.title("Price Range Distribution Among Restaurants")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

plt.show()

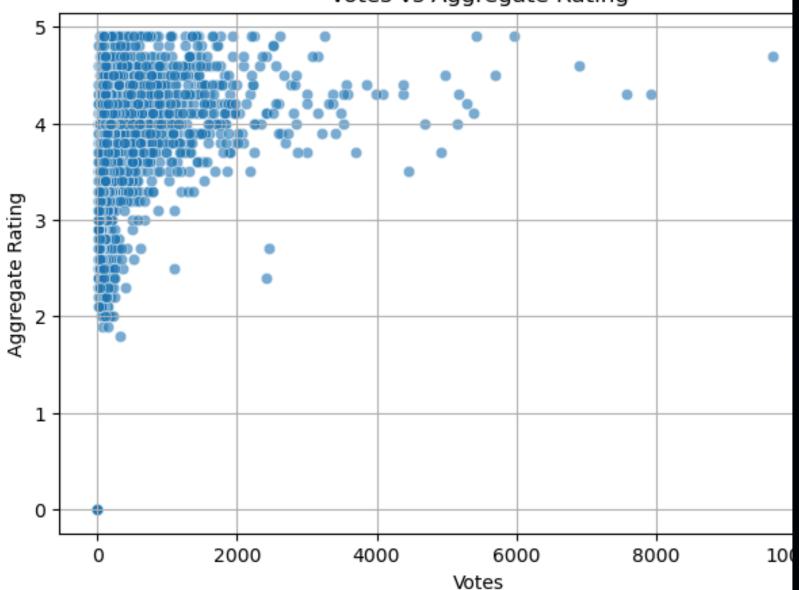
price_range_counts
```

Price Range Distribution Among Restaurants

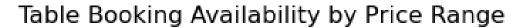


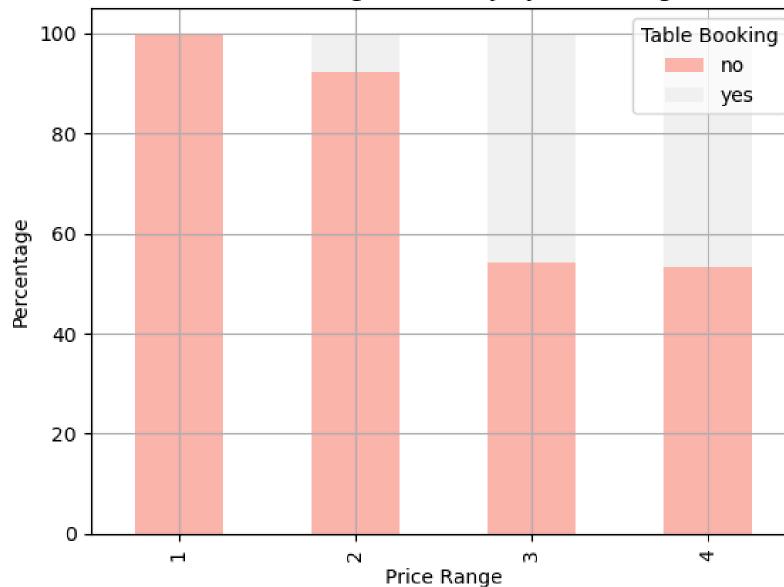
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(data=df_clean, x='Votes', y='Aggregate rating', alpha=0.6)
plt.title('Votes vs Aggregate Rating')
plt.xlabel('Votes')
plt.ylabel('Aggregate Rating')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Votes vs Aggregate Rating



```
# Table booking
booking_vs_price.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, colormap='Pastel1')
plt.title('Table Booking Availability by Price Range')
plt.ylabel('Percentage')
plt.xlabel('Price Range')
plt.legend(title='Table Booking')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



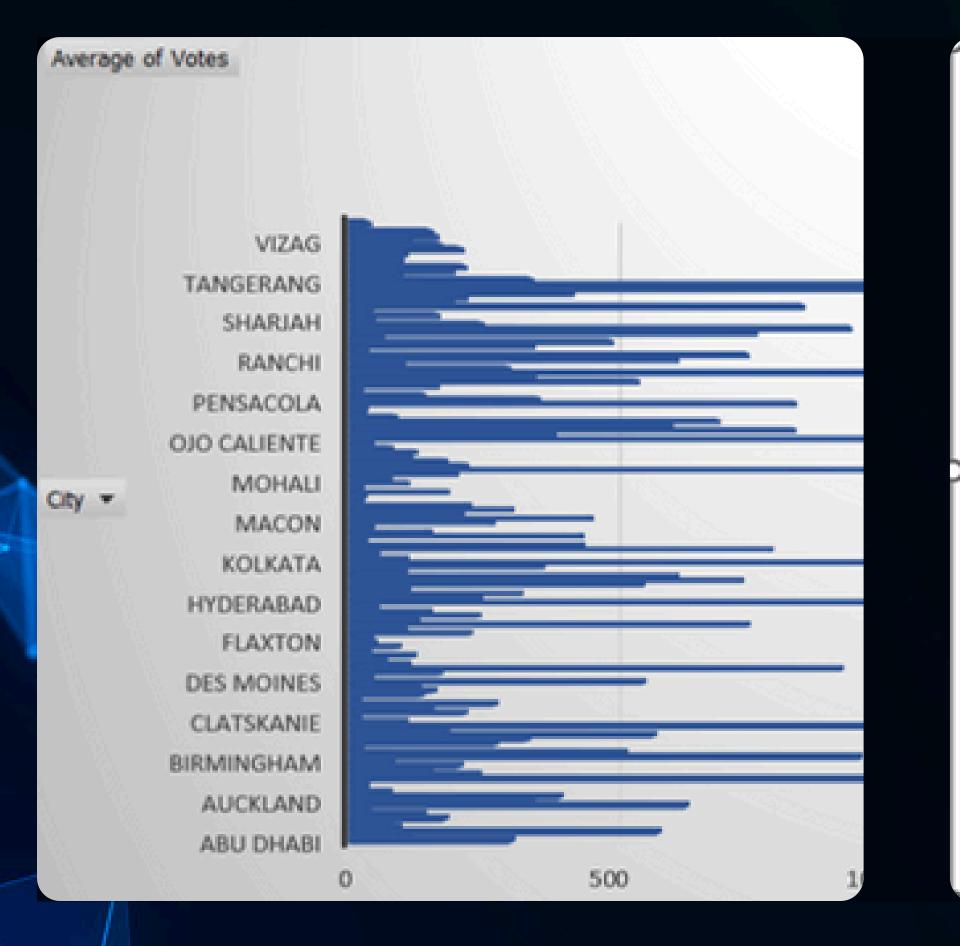


Excel Analysis

• The initial phase of analysis was done using Microsoft Excel. The dataset was cleaned, filtered, and visualized to understand patterns in restaurants rating, votes, cuisines.



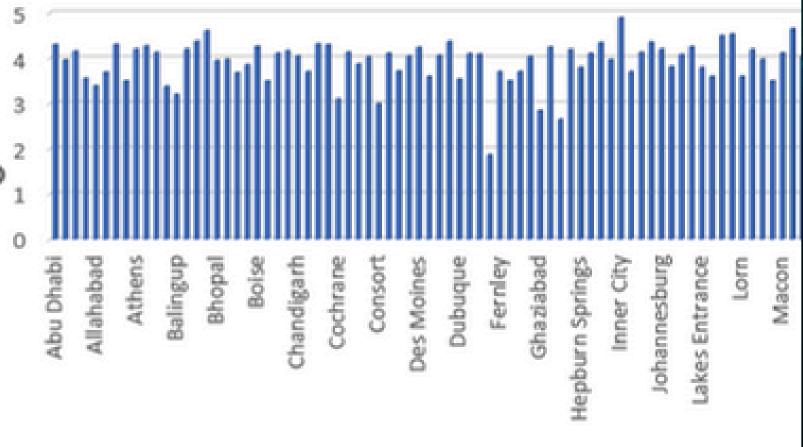
- Excel allowed for quick exploration and visual representation of the data through pivot tables and charts
- Cleaned and removed duplicates
- Created Pivot Table to Summarize
- Created Charts
- Applied Conditional Formatting to Highlight





City *









• MySQL Analysis

- In this phase, the cleaned restaurant dataset was uploaded into MySQL for structured querying and deeper analysis. Using SQL queries, I extracted valuable insights such as:
- Top 10 Cities with Most Restaurants
- Average Price Range by Cuisine
- Count Restaurants Based on Rating Text

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       'Votes'],
      dtype='object')
```

-- 5. Count Restaurants Based on I

SELECT Rating_text, COUNT(*) AS co

FROM restaurant

GROUP BY Rating_text;

sult Grid	Filter Rows:
Rating_text	count
Excellent	301
Very Good	1079
Good	2100
Average	3737
Not rated	2148

Poor

186

-- 3. Average Price Range by Cuisine 9 • SELECT Cuisines, AVG(Price_range) AS avg_price FROM restaurant GROUP BY Cuisines ORDER BY avg_price DESC; -- 4. Restaurants in a Specific City sult Grid Export: Wrap Filter Rows: Cuisines avg_price Seafood, Asian, Filipino, Indian 4.0000 Seafood, Filipino, Asian, European 4.0000 European, Asian, Indian 4.0000 Cafe, Bakery, American, Italian 4.0000 Seafood, American, Mediterranean, Japanese 4.0000 American, Asian, Italian, Seafood 4.0000 Mexican, Grill 4.0000 Peruvian, Latin American 4.0000 American, Grill 4.0000 Seafood, Bar Food, Brazilian 4.0000

```
-- 1. Top 10 Cities with Most Restaurants
 5
        SELECT City, COUNT(*) AS total_restaurants
        FROM restaurant
        GROUP BY City
        ORDER BY total_restaurants DESC
        LIMIT 10;
10
11
        -- 2. Top 10 Highest Rated Restaurants
12
                                       Export: Wrap C
total_restaurants
  City
  New Delhi
              5473
  Gurgaon
              1118
  Noida
              1080
  Faridabad
              251
  Ghaziabad
              25
  Guwahati
              21
  Ahmedabad
              21
              21
  Lucknow
              21
  Amritsar
  Bhubaneshwar 21
```



Key Insights & Recommendations

• After analyzing the restaurants dataset using Python, Excel, and SQL several valuable insights were identified. These insights can help improve customers satisfaction, business growth, and operational efficiency.

Conclusion

- This internship project provided hands-on experience in analyzing real-word restaurants data using various tools such as Python, Excel, MySQL
- Strengthened skill in data cleaning, EDA, and visualization
- Learned to device actionable insights using Python, SQL, Excel

THANK YOU.

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

in linkedin.com/in/shyam-dhudiya



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(4) 91049 41922