

# Zomato

February 15, 2026

## 1 Zomato Data Analysis Project

### 1.1 Importing Required Libraries

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

### 1.2 Loading the Data and Creating Dataframe

```
[2]: dataframe = pd.read_csv("Zomato data .csv")
```

```
[3]: dataframe
```

```
[3]:
```

	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]

### 1.3 Data Cleaning and Data preprocessing

```
[4]: # convert the data type of column - rate
def handleRate(value):
    value = str(value).split('/')
    value = value[0];
    return float(value)

dataframe['rate'] = dataframe['rate'].apply(handleRate)
print(dataframe.head())
```

	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	
3	Addhuri Udipi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	
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

```
[5]: 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
```

```
[6]: # Types of Resturant
dataframe.head()
```

```
[6]:
```

	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
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166

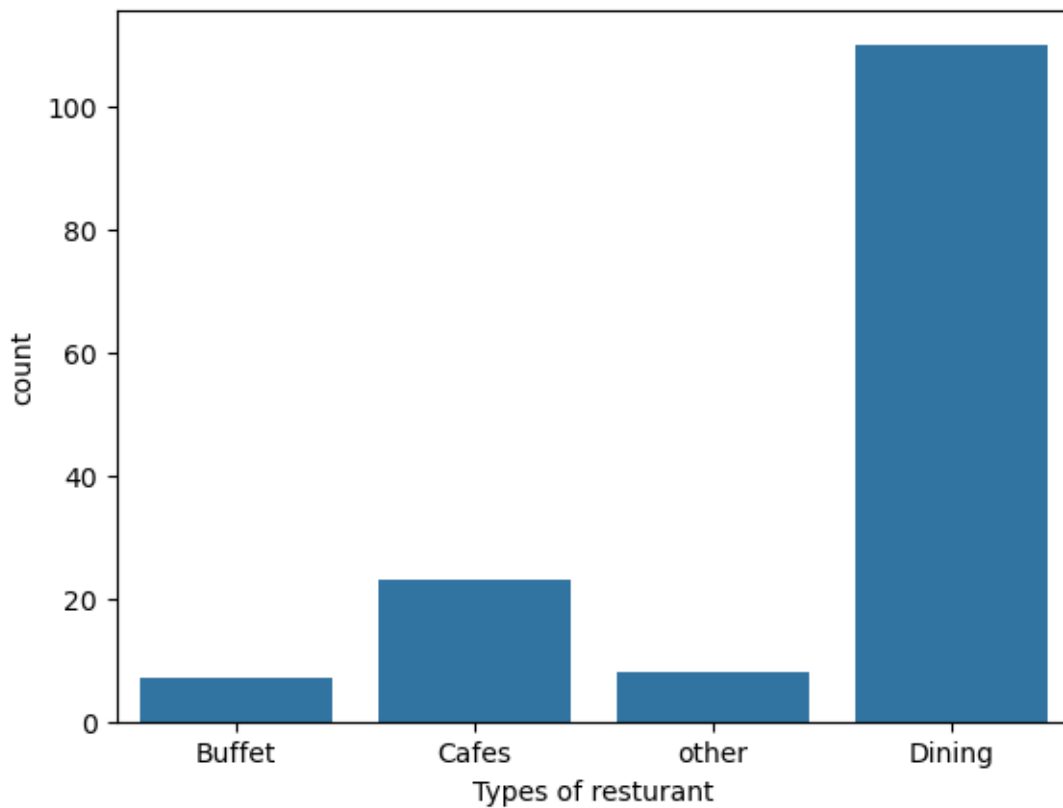
```

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

```

```
[7]: sns.countplot(x = dataframe['listed_in(type)'])
plt.xlabel("Types of resturant")
```

```
[7]: Text(0.5, 0, 'Types of resturant')
```



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

```
[8]:
```

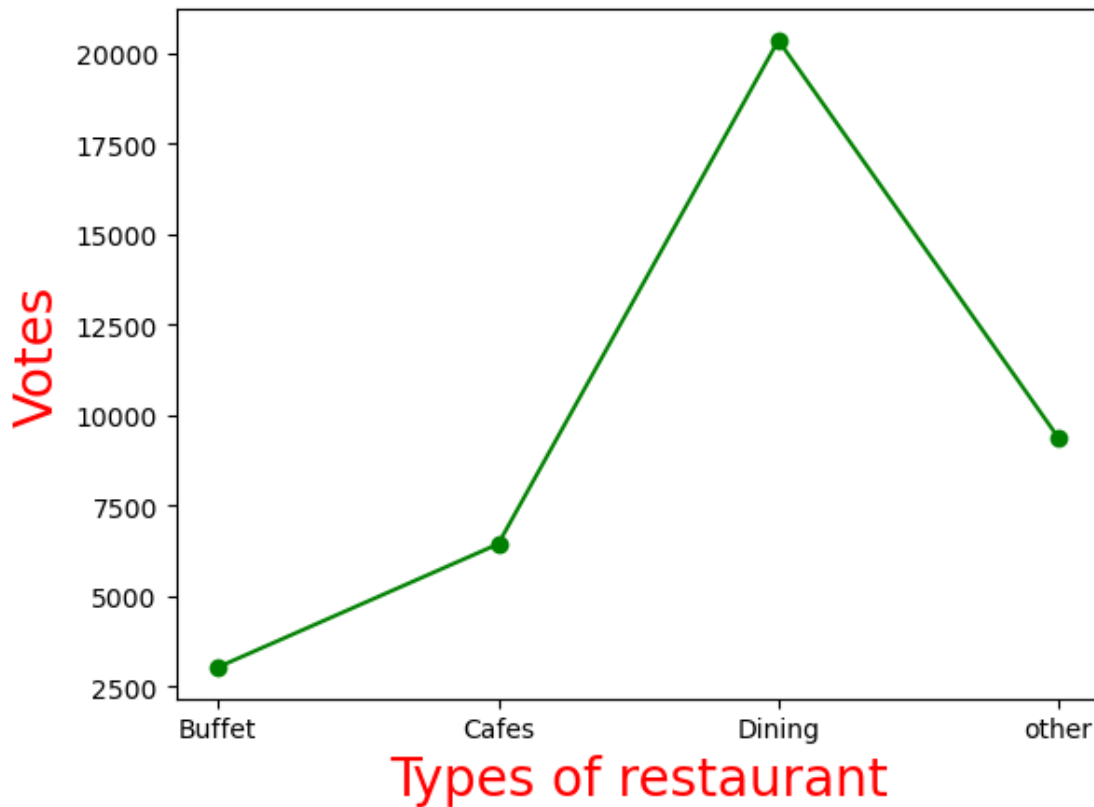
	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	

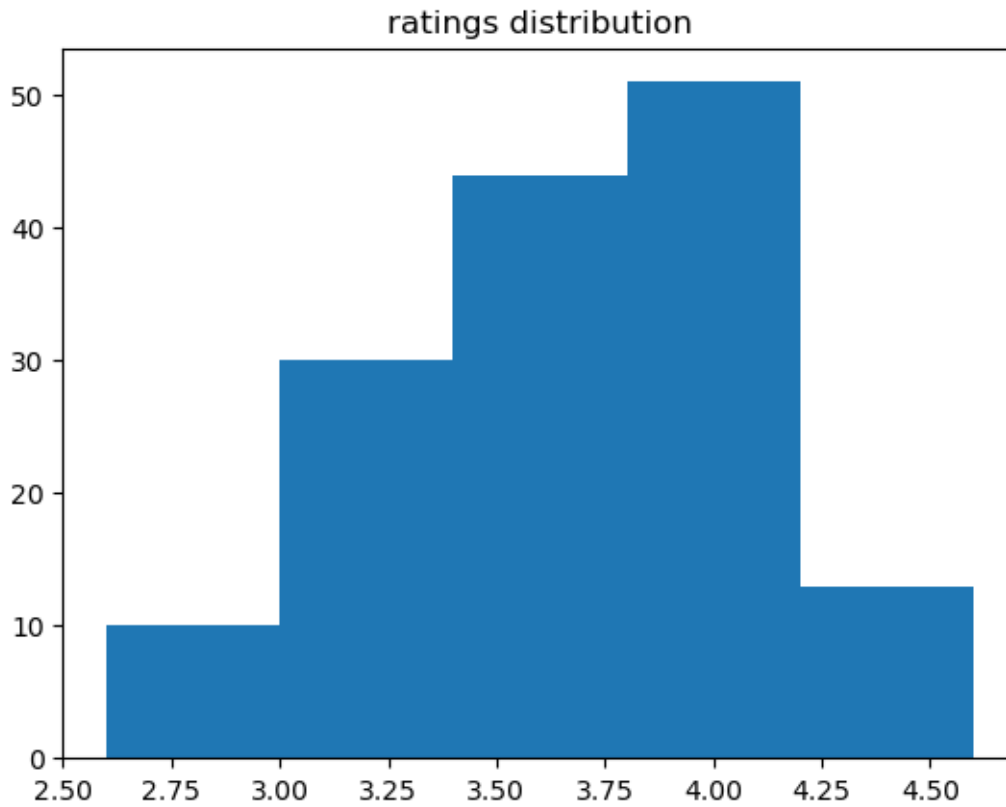
	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
[10]: grouped_data= dataframe.groupby('listed_in(type)')['votes'].sum()  
result = pd.DataFrame({'votes': grouped_data})  
plt.plot(result , c='green',marker = 'o')  
plt.xlabel('Types of restaurant', c = 'red',size = 20)  
plt.ylabel('Votes',c = 'red' , size = 20)
```

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

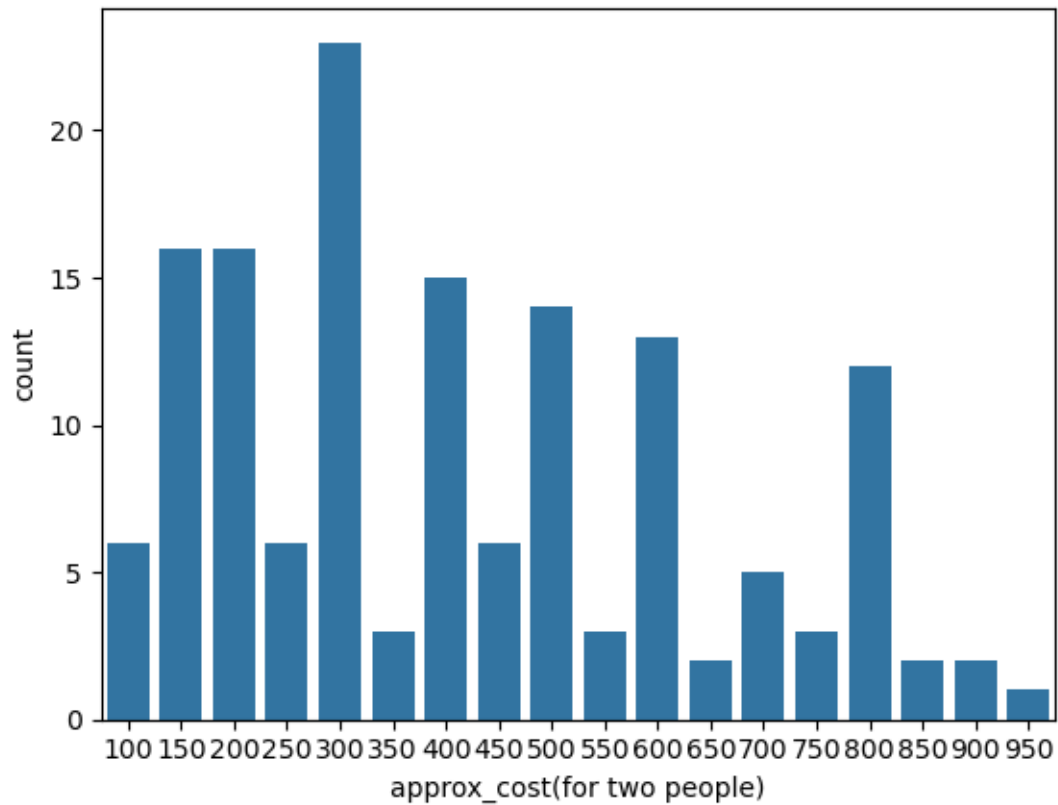


```
[12]: plt.hist(dataframe['rate'],bins = 5)
plt.title("ratings distribution")
plt.show()
```



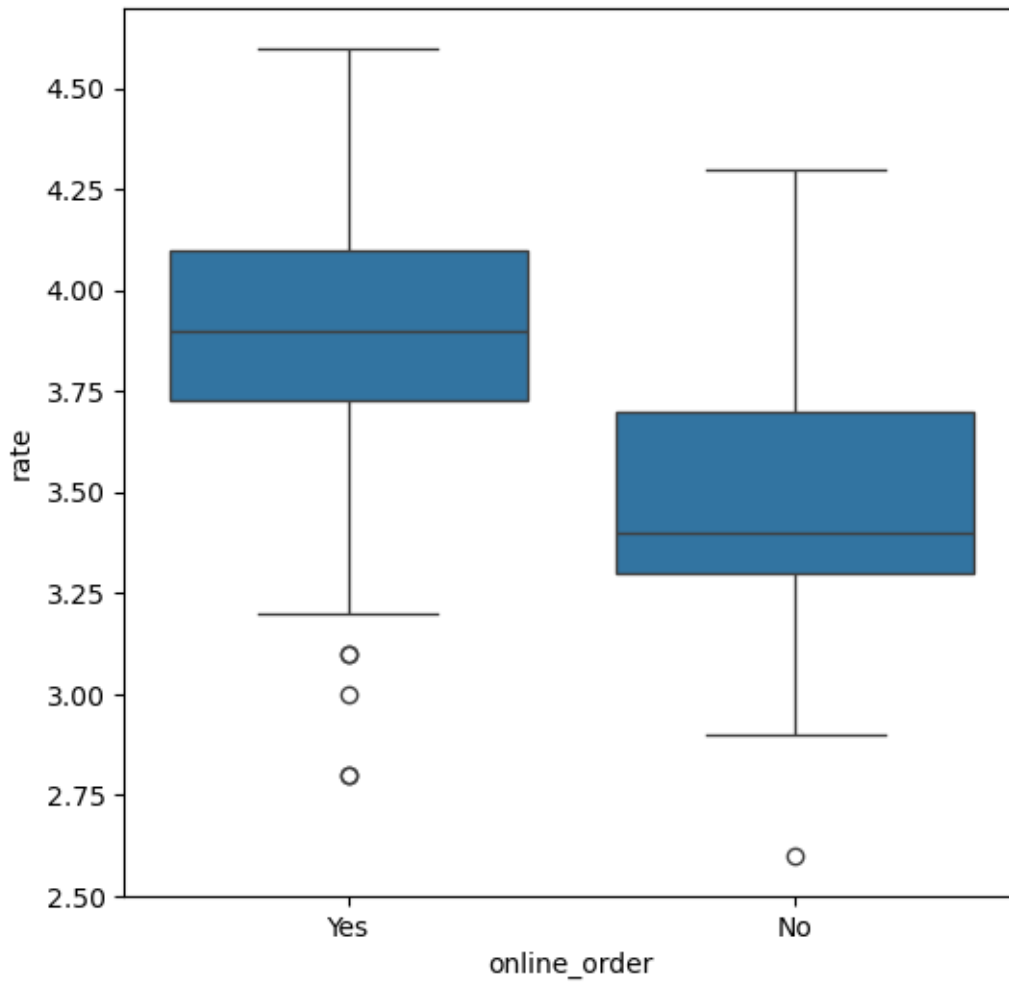
```
[14]: # Average order spendings by couples
couple_data = dataframe['approx_cost(for two people)']
sns.countplot(x=couple_data)
```

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

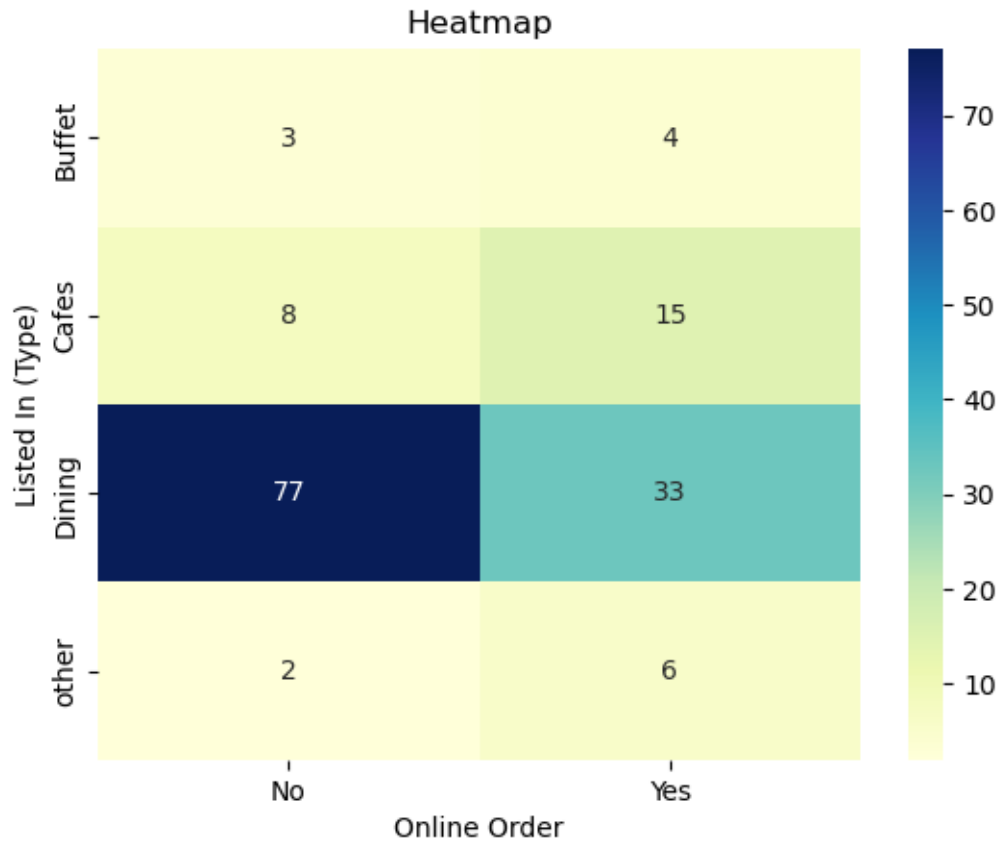


```
[15]: # Which mode received maximum rating
plt.figure(figsize = (6,6))
sns.boxplot(x = 'online_order', y = 'rate' , data = dataframe)
```

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



```
[16]: 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.title("Heatmap")
plt.xlabel("Online Order")
plt.ylabel("Listed In (Type)")
plt.show()
```



#### 1.4 Conclusion

- **Ques 1.** What type of restaurant do the majority of the customers order from? **Answer:** Majority of the restaurant falls in dining category.
- **Ques 2.** How many votes has each type of restaurant received from customers? **Answer:** Dining restaurants have received the maximum number of votes.
- **Ques 3.** What are the ratings that the majority of the restaurants have received? **Answer:** The majority of restaurants received ratings from 3.5 to 4.
- **Ques 4.** Zomato has observed that most couples order food online. What is their average spending on each order? **Answer:** The majority of couples prefer restaurants with an approximate cost of 300 rupees.
- **Ques 5.** Which mode (online or offline) has received the maximum rating? **Answer:** Offline order received a lower rating in comparison to online order.
- **Ques 6.** Which type of restaurant received more offline orders, so that Zomato can provide customers with some good offers? **Answer:** Dining restaurants primarily accept offline orders, whereas cafes primarily receive online orders. This suggests that clients prefer orders in person at restaurants, but prefer online ordering at cafes.