

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 Description of Dataset

02 KPI Requirements

03 Discussion of KPIs

04 Dashboard

05 Recommendations

DESCRIPTION OF DATASET



- The Zomato Restaurant Dataset is an extensive collection of restaurant information obtained from the Zomato food delivery platform from 2010 to 2018, covering a diverse range of countries. This dataset encompasses a wide range of details, including restaurant names, locations, cuisines, ratings, and other relevant attributes, offering a comprehensive view of dining options.
- By analyzing this data, we can gain valuable insights into restaurant trends, consumer preferences, and market dynamics, enhancing our ability to make informed decisions and recommendations in the food and hospitality industry.

KPI REQUIREMENTS

- Build a country Map Table
- Build a Calendar Table using the Column Datekey
- Find the Numbers of Resturants based on City and Country.
- Numbers of Resturants opening based on Year, Quarter, Month
- Count of Resturants based on Average Ratings
- Create buckets based on Average Price of reasonable size and find out how many resturants falls in each buckets
- Percentage of Resturants based on "Has_Table_booking"
- Percentage of Resturants based on "Has_Online_delivery"
- Develop Charts based on Cusines, City, Ratings



COUNTRY MAP TABLE

- We have created a comprehensive lookup table that maps each country code in our dataset to its corresponding country name. This will facilitate easier data interpretation and enhance the accuracy of our analysis by ensuring that country references are clear and standardized.
- This reference table that links each country code with its full country name. This enhancement will improve our ability to perform detailed country-level analysis and generate more meaningful insights.

CountryCode	Country Name
1	India
14	Australia
30	Brazil
37	Canada
94	Indonesia
148	New Zealand
162	Phillippines
166	Qatar
184	Singapore
189	South Africa
191	Sri Lanka
208	Turkey
214	United Arab Emirates
215	United Kingdom
216	United States of America











CALENDAR TABLE

- We have created a detailed table based on the restaurant opening data with the following columns.
- Year, Monthno, Monthfullname, Quarter, YearMonth, Weekdayno, Weekdayname, FinancialMonth & FinancialQuarter.
- This table will be instrumental for our data analysis by enabling detailed temporal breakdowns and trend analysis. It allows for the examination of restaurant openings across different times of the year, financial periods, and fiscal quarters, thereby providing deeper insights into seasonal trends and financial patterns in the restaurant industry.

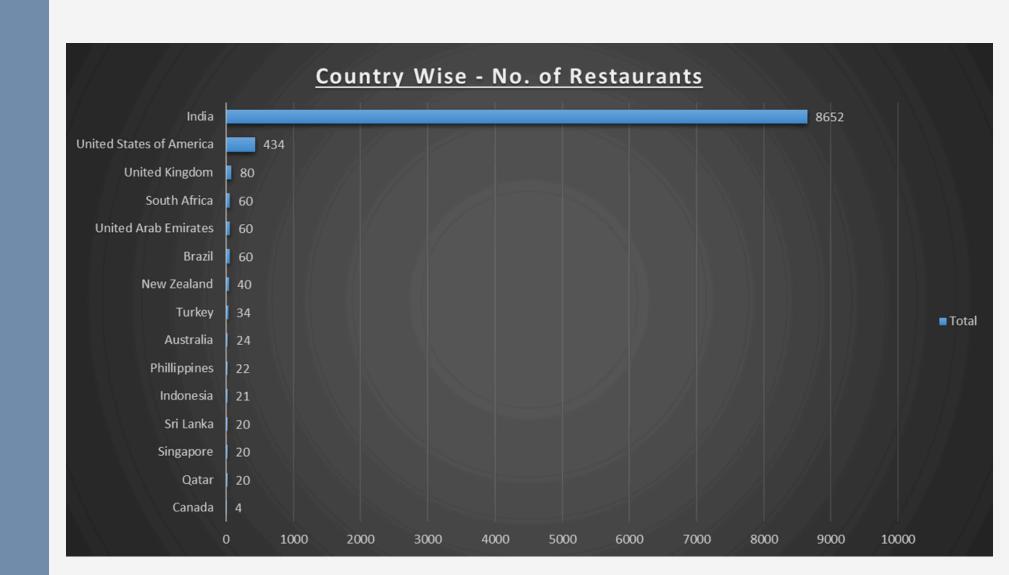


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Datekey_Opening	Datekey_Opening (Proper Date)	Year	Month No	Month Full Name	Quarter
2013_9_21	21-09-2013	2013	9	September	Q3
2016_9_10	10-09-2016	2016	9	September	Q3
2018_9_25	25-09-2018	2018	9	September	Q3
2018_9_6	06-09-2018	2018	9	September	Q3
2013_9_17	17-09-2013	2013	9	September	Q3
2018_9_3	03-09-2018	2018	9	September	Q3
2011_9_16	16-09-2011	2011	9	September	Q3
2014_9_21	21-09-2014	2014	9	September	Q3
2012_9_9	09-09-2012	2012	9	September	Q3
2014_9_21	21-09-2014	2014	9	September	Q3
2012_9_24	24-09-2012	2012	9	September	Q3
2014_9_20	20-09-2014	2014	9	September	Q3
Datekey_Opening	/ear_Month Week Day Number \	Week Day	/ Name Finar	ncial Month Financia	l Quarter

Year_Month	Week Day Number	Week Day Name	Financial Month	Financial Quarter
2013-Sep	7	Saturday	FM6	FQ2
2016-Sep	7	Saturday	FM6	FQ2
2018-Sep	3	Tuesday	FM6	FQ2
2018-Sep	5	Thursday	FM6	FQ2
2013-Sep	3	Tuesday	FM6	FQ2
2018-Sep	2	Monday	FM6	FQ2
2011-Sep	6	Friday	FM6	FQ2
2014-Sep	1	Sunday	FM6	FQ2
2012-Sep	1	Sunday	FM6	FQ2
2014-Sep	1	Sunday	FM6	FQ2
2012-Sep	2	Monday	FM6	FQ2
2014-Sep	7	Saturday	FM6	FQ2
2013-Aug	7	Saturday	FM5	FQ2
2010-Aug	6	Friday	FM5	FQ2
	2013-Sep 2016-Sep 2018-Sep 2018-Sep 2013-Sep 2018-Sep 2011-Sep 2014-Sep 2012-Sep 2014-Sep 2012-Sep 2014-Sep 2013-Aug	2013-Sep 7 2016-Sep 7 2018-Sep 3 2013-Sep 5 2013-Sep 2 2018-Sep 2 2011-Sep 6 2014-Sep 1 2012-Sep 1 2012-Sep 2 2014-Sep 7 2013-Aug 7	2013-Sep 7 Saturday 2016-Sep 7 Saturday 2018-Sep 3 Tuesday 2013-Sep 3 Tuesday 2013-Sep 2 Monday 2011-Sep 6 Friday 2014-Sep 1 Sunday 2012-Sep 1 Sunday 2012-Sep 2 Monday 2012-Sep 2 Monday 2014-Sep 2 Saturday 2013-Aug 7 Saturday	2013-Sep 7 Saturday FM6 2016-Sep 7 Saturday FM6 2018-Sep 3 Tuesday FM6 2013-Sep 5 Thursday FM6 2013-Sep 2 Monday FM6 2018-Sep 2 Monday FM6 2011-Sep 6 Friday FM6 2014-Sep 1 Sunday FM6 2012-Sep 1 Sunday FM6 2012-Sep 2 Monday FM6 2012-Sep 2 Monday FM6 2014-Sep 7 Saturday FM6 2013-Aug 7 Saturday FM6

RESTAURANTS VS COUNTRY

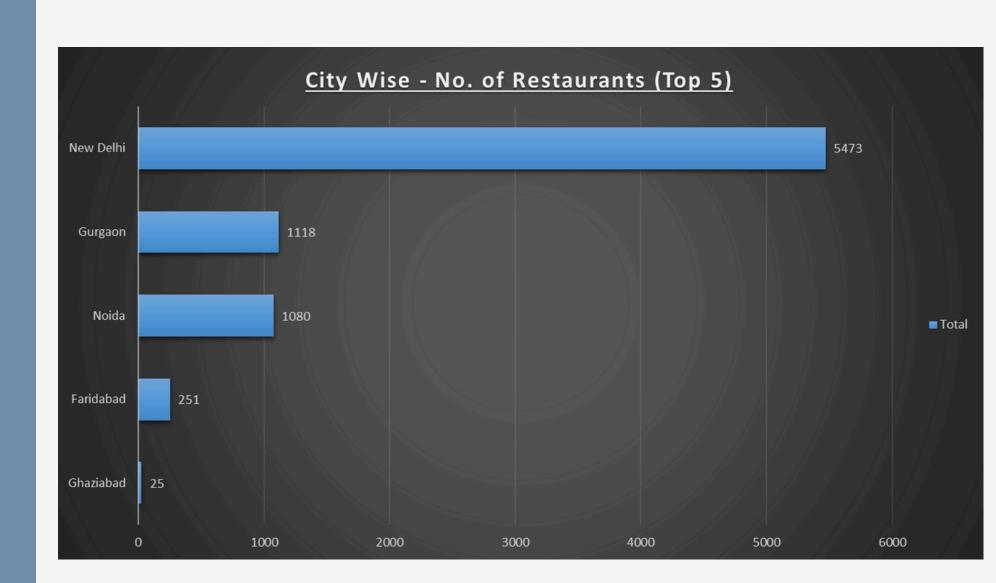
- This bar chart displays the number of restaurants in various countries.
- India leads with a significant number of 8,652 restaurants.
- United States of America follows with 434 restaurants.
- The chart clearly emphasizes India's significant lead in the number of restaurants compared to other countries, reflecting a high density of dining establishments in that region.





RESTAURANTS VS CITY

- Analyzing the city-wise restaurant counts, we observe, New Delhi has the highest number of restaurants, with a notable 5,473 establishments.
- Lucknow and Mysore also have significant restaurant counts, with 1,098 and 1,088 restaurants, respectively.
- Several other cities, including Augusta,
 Athens, and Patna, have approximately
 251 restaurants each.
- This distribution underscores New Delhi's leading position in terms of restaurant density, while also highlighting the significant variance in restaurant counts across different cities.



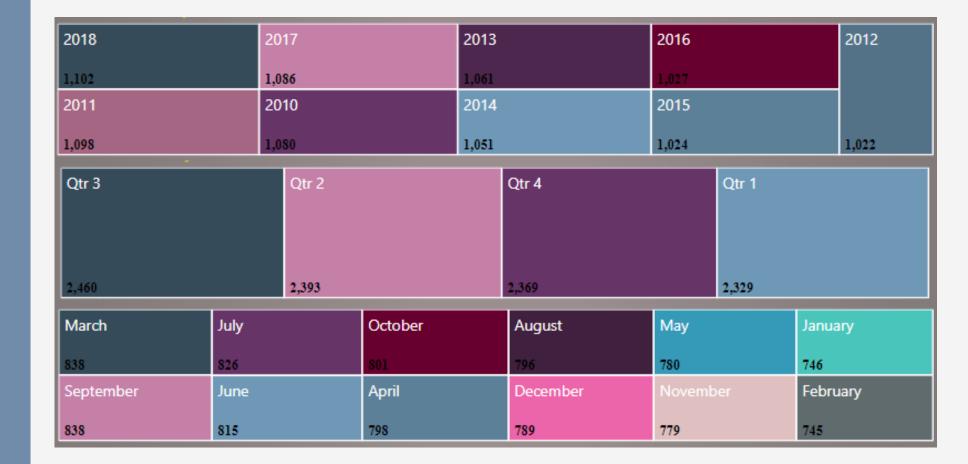






RESTAURANTS VS DIFFERENT PERIOD

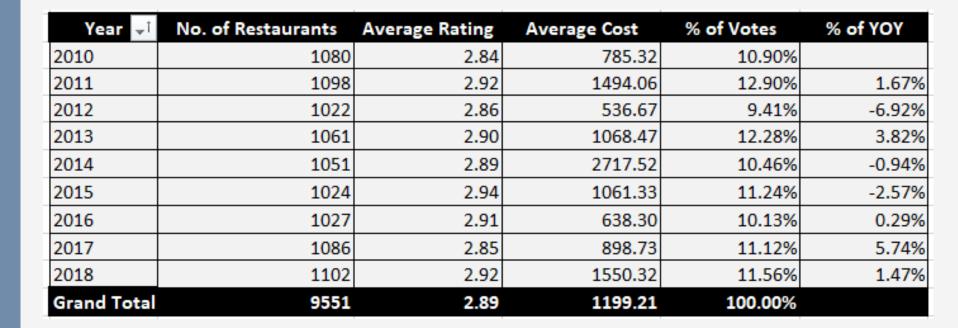
- The visuals indicate that the highest number of restaurants were opened in the year 2018. This peak suggests a notable surge in restaurant establishment during this year, reflecting potential trends or market conditions that contributed to this increase.
- The analysis reveals that the average number of restaurant openings per year is 1,060. This figure represents the typical annual trend for new restaurant establishments, providing a baseline for understanding fluctuations and trends over time.



RESTAURANTS VS % OF YOY

Upon analyzing the year-on-year percentage change in restaurant openings, we observed notable trends:

- From 2016 to 2017, there was a significant increase in restaurant openings, with a percentage rise of 5.74%.
- In contrast, from 2011 to 2012, there was a considerable decline in restaurant openings, with a percentage decrease of -6.92%, indicating a reduction in new establishments during that period.
- These variations highlight periods of substantial growth as well as downturns in the restaurant industry.



RESTAURANTS VS RATING RANGE

India

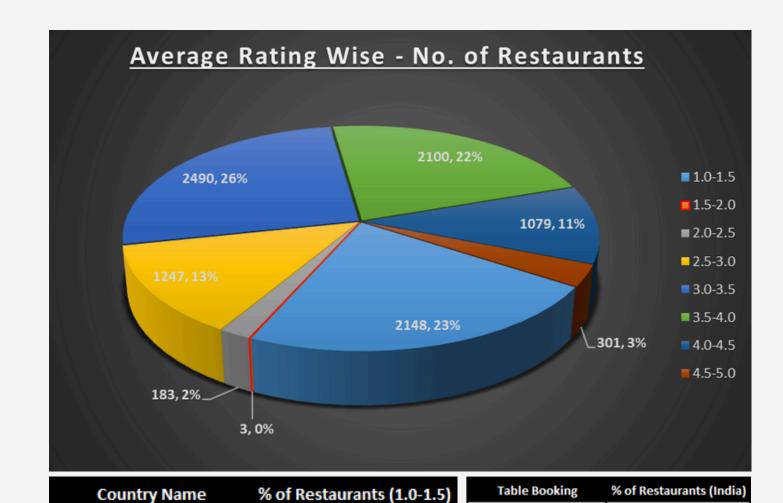
Brazil

United States of America

United Kingdom

Grand Total

- The visual indicates that the majority of restaurants falls within the 3.0 to 3.5 rating range, with a total count of 2,490 restaurants. And then followed by the 1.0 to 1.5 rating range, which includes 2,148 restaurants. The significant presence of restaurants in the lower rating range suggests a higher number of establishments with less favorable customer satisfaction.
- Notably, 99% of the restaurants in the 1.0 to 1.5 rating range are located in India. Furthermore, approximately 95-97% of these restaurants lack online delivery and table booking services. This absence of key customer convenience features could be contributing to the lower satisfaction levels observed in these ratings.



99.58%

0.23%

0.14%

0.05%

100.00%

Grand Total

Online Delivery

2.20%

4.49%

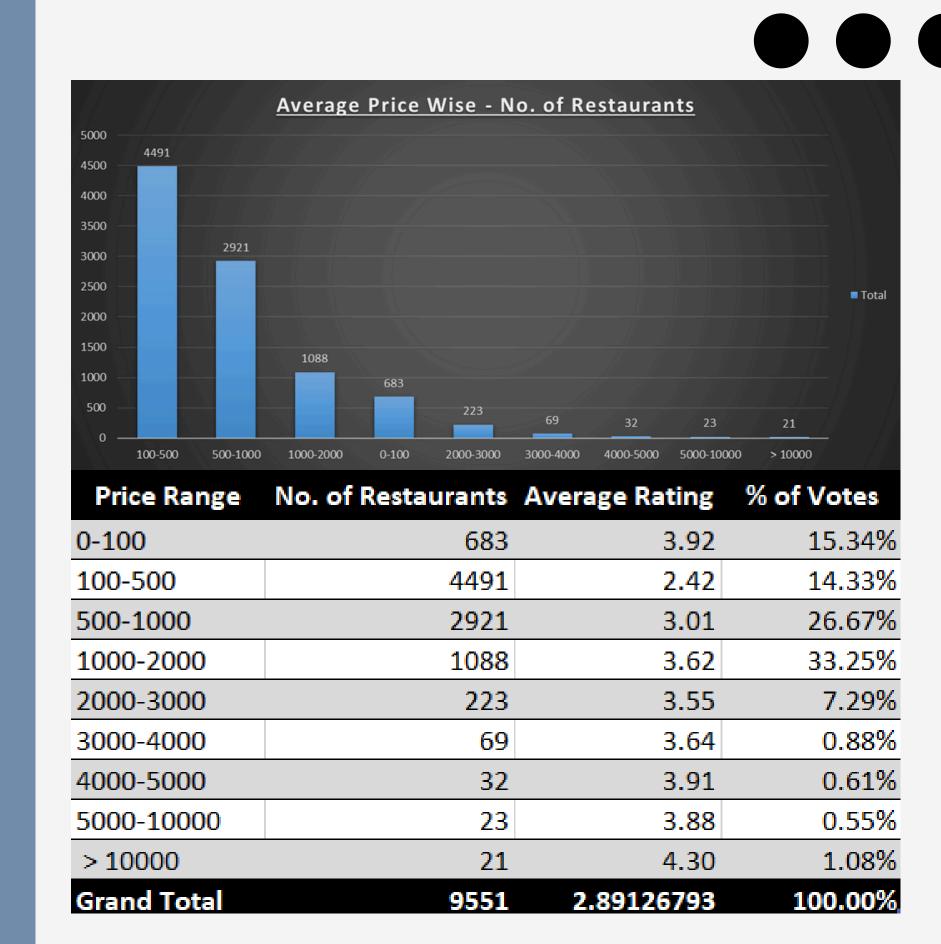
100.00%

100.00%

% of Restaurants (India)

RESTAURANTS VS AVERAGE PRICE BUCKET

- Nearly 50% of the restaurants falls within the 100-500 price range, which is the most common price range. However, this range has the lowest average rating of 2.42, indicating lower customer satisfaction for these establishments.
- In contrast, restaurants with an average price range of 1,000-2,000 have a significantly higher average rating of 3.62 and receive 33.25% of the total votes. This suggests that higher-priced restaurants tend to have better customer satisfaction and more favorable reviews.
- The highest-rated restaurants are found in the price range above 10,000. Although these establishments have the highest ratings, they represent the smallest proportion of both restaurant counts and customer votes.

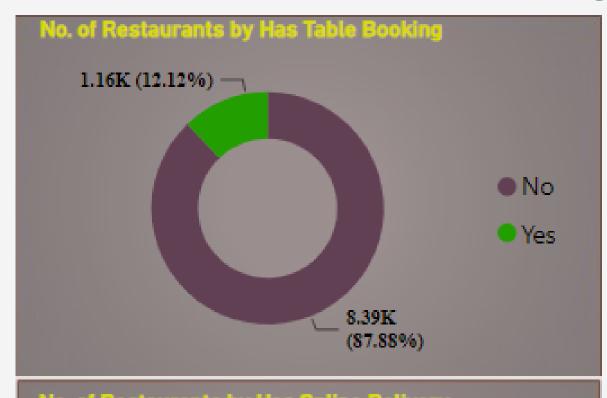


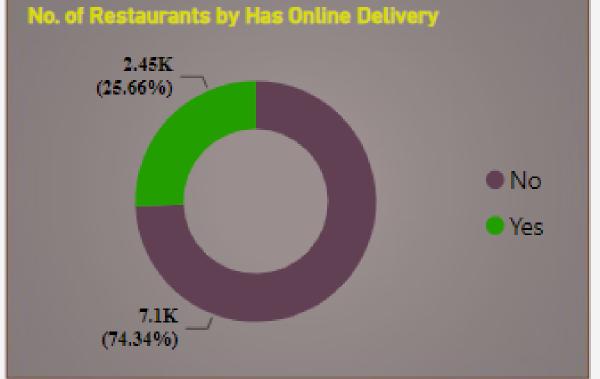
RESTAURANTS VS TABLE BOOKING & ONLINE DELIVERY AVAILABILITY

The visual reveals that a significant majority of restaurants lack key customer convenience features:

- Approximately 88% of restaurants do not offer a table booking facility.
- Around 75% of restaurants do not provide online delivery services.

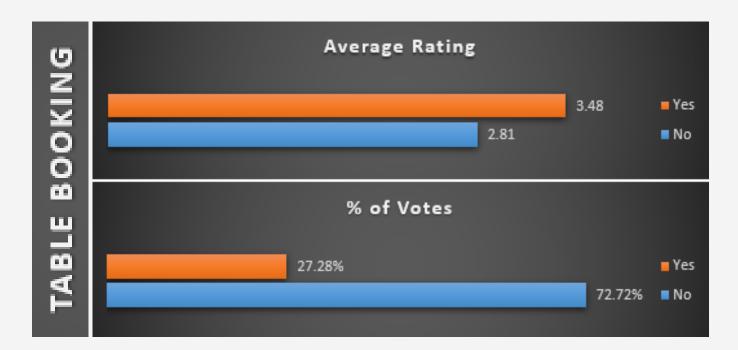
These findings highlight a widespread absence of these services, which could impact overall customer satisfaction and accessibility.

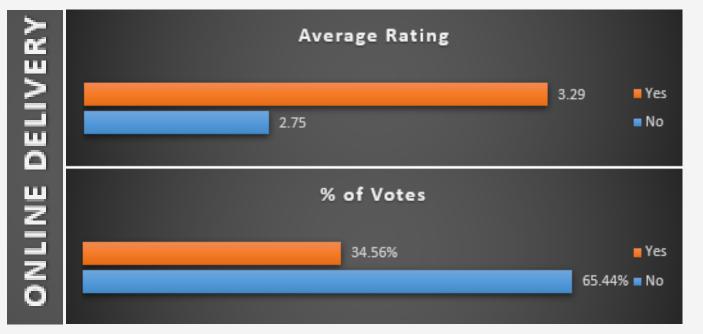




RESTAURANTS VS TABLE BOOKING & ONLINE DELIVERY FACTOR

- Restaurants that don't offer table booking & online delivery service tend to have lower average ratings. This could imply that customers value the convenience of these two key features and might be frustrated by the lack of this option, which affects their overall experience and rating.
- Conversely, restaurants that don't offer these two services are receiving more votes. This could imply that these restaurants are more frequented or wellknown, which leads to more people leaving reviews. However, this higher volume of votes does not translate into higher average ratings, potentially due to dissatisfaction with the lack of delivery options.
- These restaurants might attract more customers who are willing to leave reviews, but the absence of delivery could impact the overall satisfaction negatively. If these two services could potentially improve customer satisfaction, restaurants that don't offer these options might want to consider implementing it.





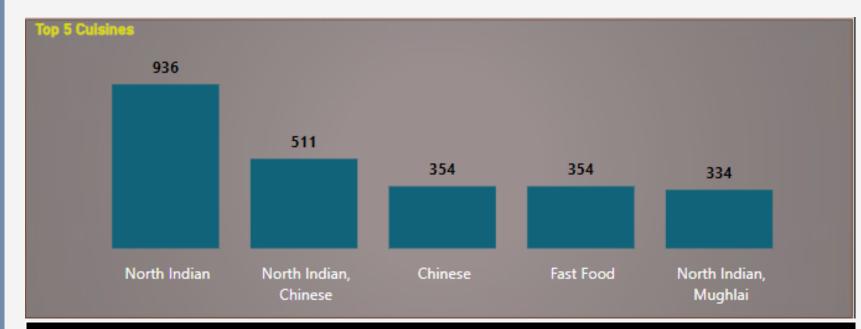






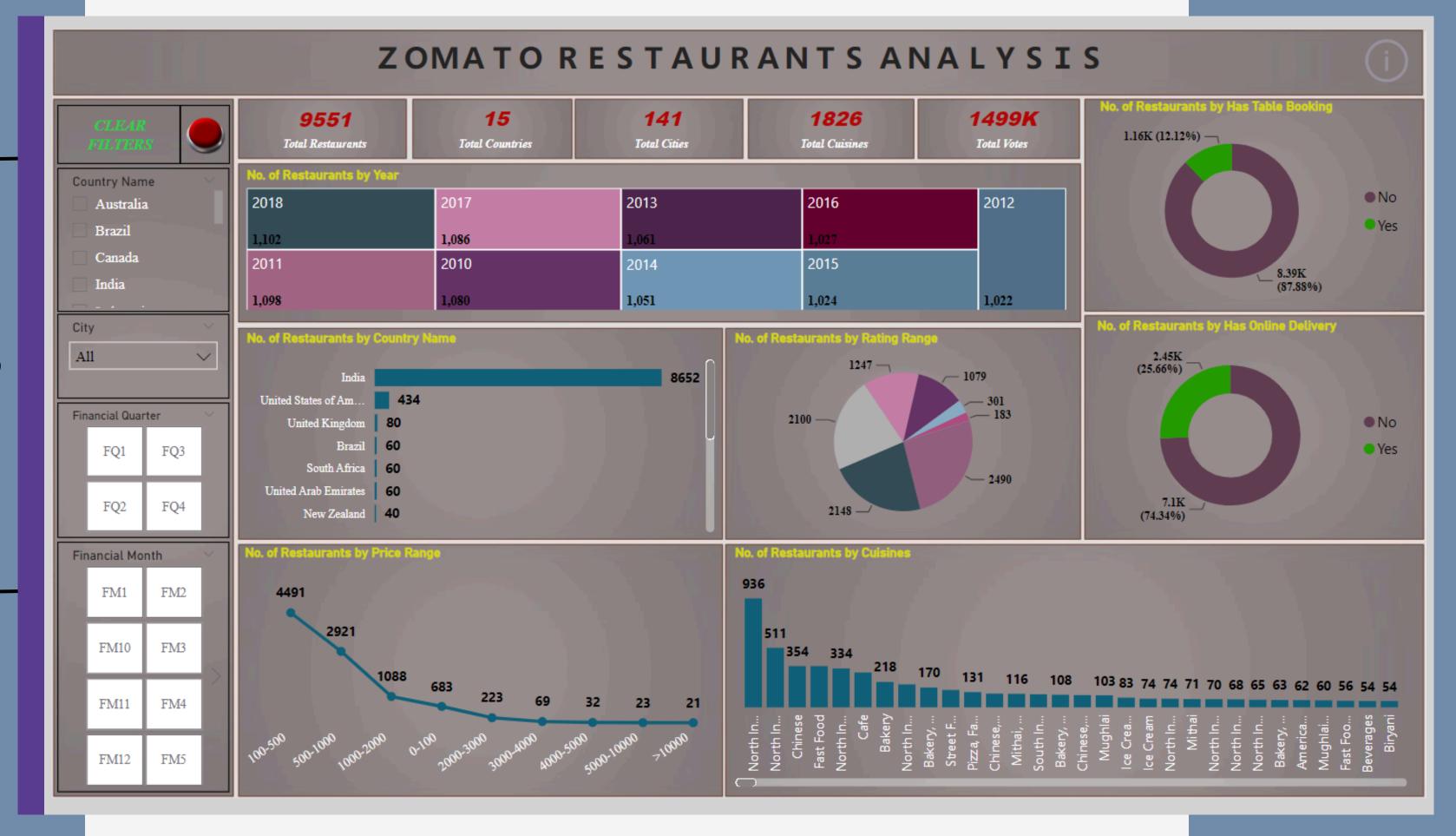
RESTAURANTS VS CUISINES

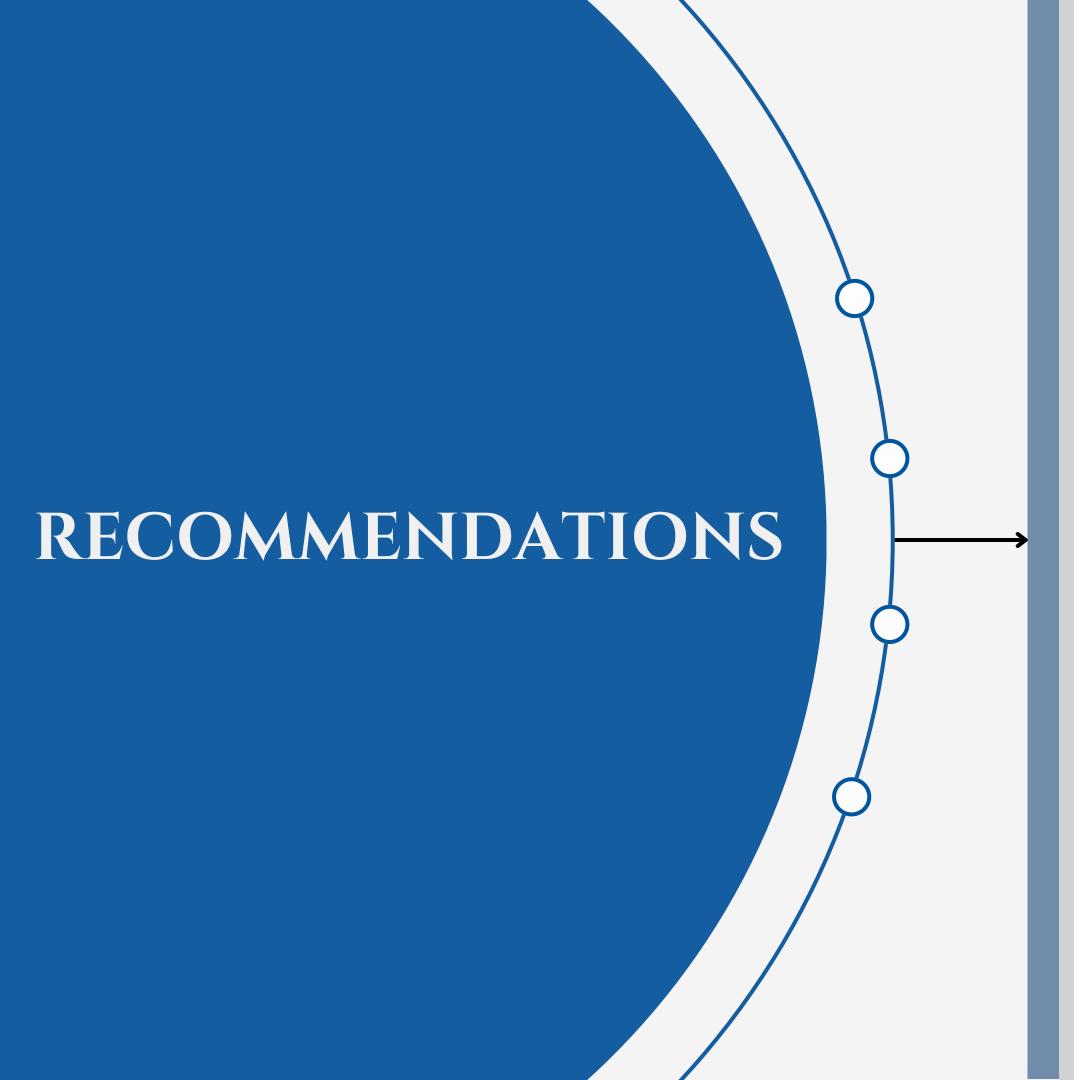
- Among these top 5 cuisines, North Indian and Mughlai cuisines stand out with the highest ratings. This suggests that restaurants specializing in these cuisines are highly regarded by customers.
- North Indian and Mughlai restaurants not only have high average ratings but also receive a significant number of votes. This indicates strong customer satisfaction and possibly higher engagement with these cuisines.
- The fact that these cuisines also have a higher average cost suggests that customers are willing to spend more on dining experiences featuring North Indian and Mughlai foods. This might be due to the perceived value, quality, or exclusivity of these cuisines.



Cuisines	No. of Restaurants	Average Rating	% of Votes	Average Cost for Two
North Indian	936	2.15	25.44%	414.22
North Indian, Chinese	511	2.64	23.11%	625.54
Fast Food	354	2.47	9.82%	284.51
Chinese	354	2.41	12.06%	551.05
North Indian, Mughlai	334	3.01	29.57%	774.16

DASHBOARD





- Capitalize on High-Density Markets: Given that India, and specifically cities like New Delhi, has a significant number of restaurants, there is potential for growth in less saturated cities or regions within the country. Expanding to emerging markets or less competitive areas could be beneficial.
- Target High-Performing Cities: Focus on maintaining and improving restaurant standards in cities with high restaurant counts, such as New Delhi, to leverage their already established customer base.
- Enhance Customer Convenience: Restaurants that do not offer online delivery or table booking services should consider implementing these features. This can potentially boost customer satisfaction and improve ratings, as the absence of these services is associated with lower ratings and customer dissatisfaction.
- **Evaluate Service Gaps:** For restaurants with lower ratings, especially those in the 1.0 to 1.5 range, assess and address the reasons behind poor performance. This might include improving service quality, enhancing the dining experience, or introducing key features like online delivery and table booking.
- Optimize the Price Range: For restaurants in the 100-500 price range, which have lower average ratings, explore ways to improve the value proposition. This could involve enhancing food quality, service standards, or offering additional features.
- Act on Reviews: Analyze customer reviews to identify common issues or areas for improvement. Use this feedback to make informed decisions about changes or enhancements to restaurant operations and offerings.
- Enhance Customer Engagement: Engage with customers to understand their needs and preferences better. This can help in tailoring services and features to align with customer expectations and improve overall satisfaction.

THANK YOU