

Wireframe

Restaurant Rating Prediction

Problem statement: The main goal of this project is to perform extensive Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA) on the Zomato Dataset and build an appropriate Machine Learning Model that will help various Zomato Restaurants to predict their respective Ratings based on certain features.

Introduction: Zomato is the most reputed company in the field of food reviews. Founded in 2008, this company started in India and now is in 24 different countries. Its is so big that the people now use it as a verb. “Did you know about this restaurant? Zomato it”. The rating is the most important feature of any restaurant as it is the first parameter that people look into while searching for a place to eat. It portrays the quality, hygiene and the environment of the place. Higher ratings lead to higher profit margins. Notations of the ratings usually are stars or numbers scaling between 1 and 5. Zomato has changed the way people browse through restaurants. It has helped customers find good places with respect to their dining budget. Different machine learning algorithms like SVM, Linear regression, RandomForestRegressor, ExtraTreesRegressor

Approach: The classical machine learning tasks like Data Exploration, Data Cleaning, Feature Engineering, Model Building and Model Testing. Try out different machine learning algorithms that's best fit for the above case.

Tools used:

- 1)Jupyter notebook
- 2)Python language

Libraries used:

Wireframe

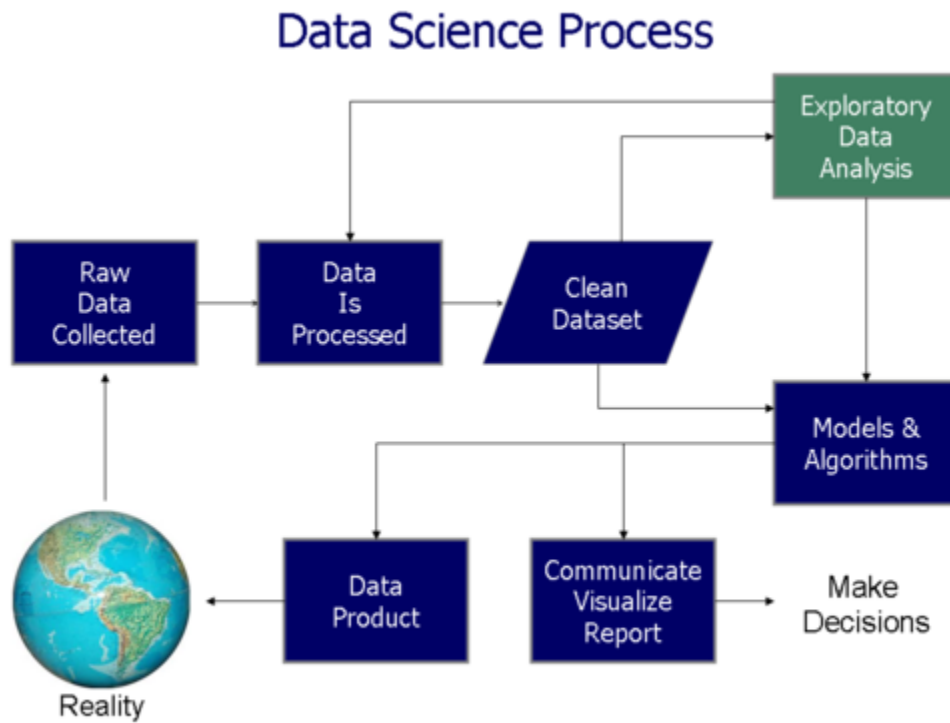
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('max_columns', None)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Design process

Wireframe



Performance:

Wireframe

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
RF_Model=RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=650,random_state=245,min_samples_leaf=.0001)
RF_Model.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_predict=RF_Model.predict(x_test)
r2_score(y_test,y_predict)
```

0.8809706960047533

```
#Preparing Extra Tree Regression
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesRegressor
ET_Model=ExtraTreesRegressor(n_estimators = 120)
ET_Model.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_predict=ET_Model.predict(x_test)
```

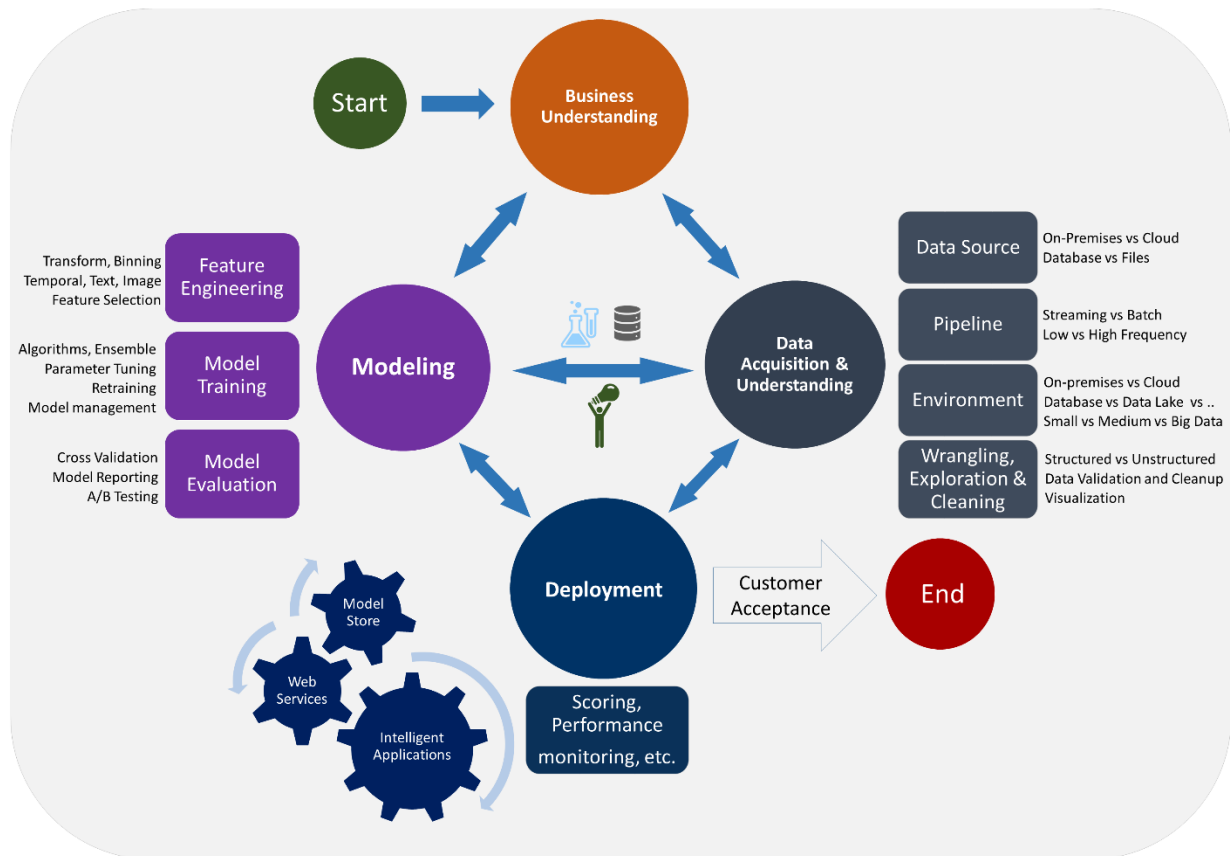
```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
r2_score(y_test,y_predict)
```

0.9323240658158621

Deployment:

Wireframe

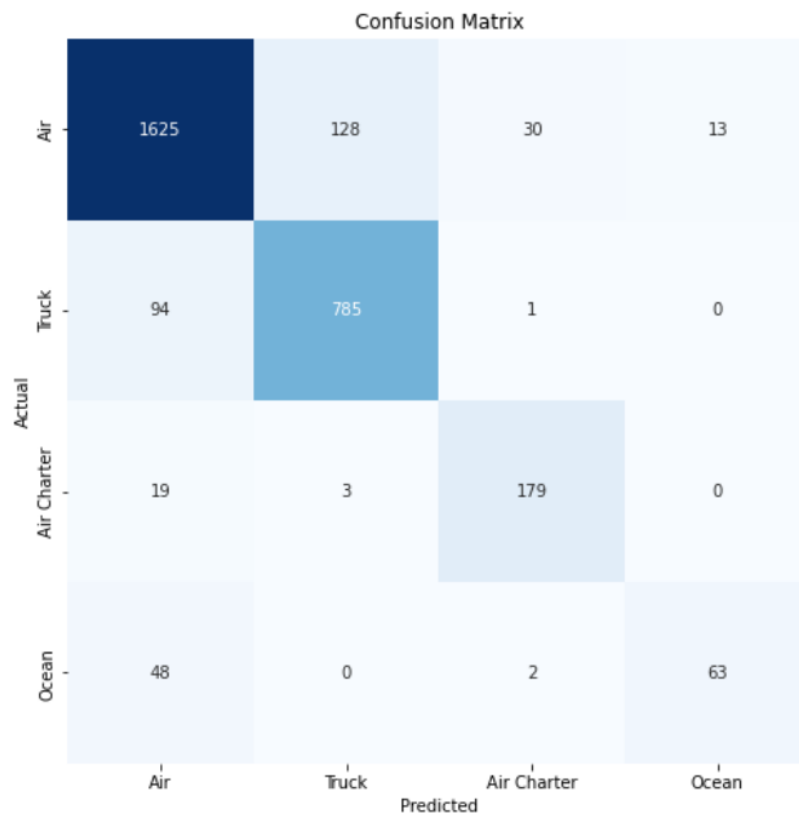
Data Science Lifecycle



Confusion matrix:

Wireframe

Test Set Accuracy: 88.78%



A Confusion matrix is an N x N matrix used for evaluating the performance of a classification model, where N is the number of target classes. The matrix compares the actual target values with those predicted by the machine learning model. This gives us a holistic view of how well our classification model is performing and what kinds of errors it is making.

Model training :

```
# Split df into X and y
y = df['Shipment Mode']
X = df.drop('Shipment Mode', axis=1)

# Encode the labels
y = y.replace(label_mapping)

# Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, train_size=0.7, shuffle=True, random_state=1)

# Scale X
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(X_train)
```

Wireframe

```
X_train = pd.DataFrame(scaler.transform(X_train), index=X_train.index, columns=X_train.columns)
```

```
X_test = pd.DataFrame(scaler.transform(X_test), index=X_test.index, columns=X_test.columns)
```

```
return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
```

```
inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=(771,))
```

```
x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu')(inputs)
```

```
x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu')(x)
```

```
outputs = tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax')(x)
```

```
model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
```

```
model.compile(
```

```
    optimizer='adam',
```

```
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
```

```
    metrics=['accuracy']
```

```
)
```

```
history = model.fit(
```

```
    X_train,
```

```
    y_train,
```

```
    validation_split=0.2,
```

```
    batch_size=32,
```

```
    epochs=100,
```

```
    callbacks=[
```

```
        tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
```

```
            monitor='val_loss',
```

```
            patience=3,
```

```
            restore_best_weights=True
```

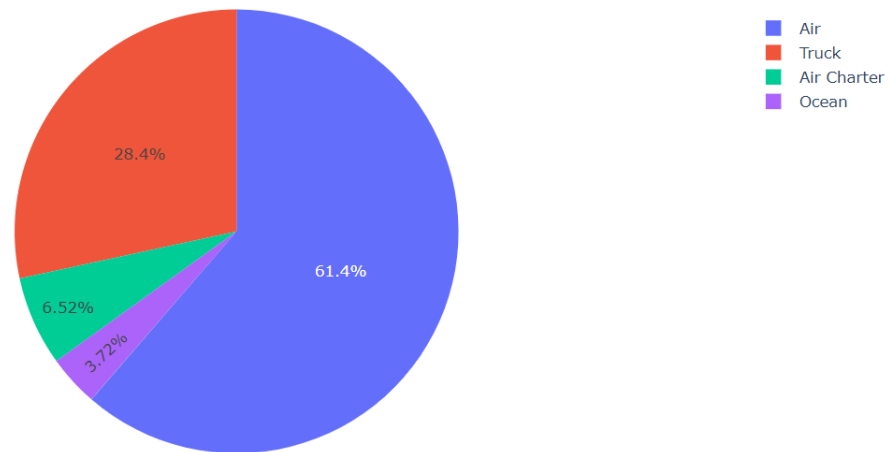
```
        )
```

```
    ]
```

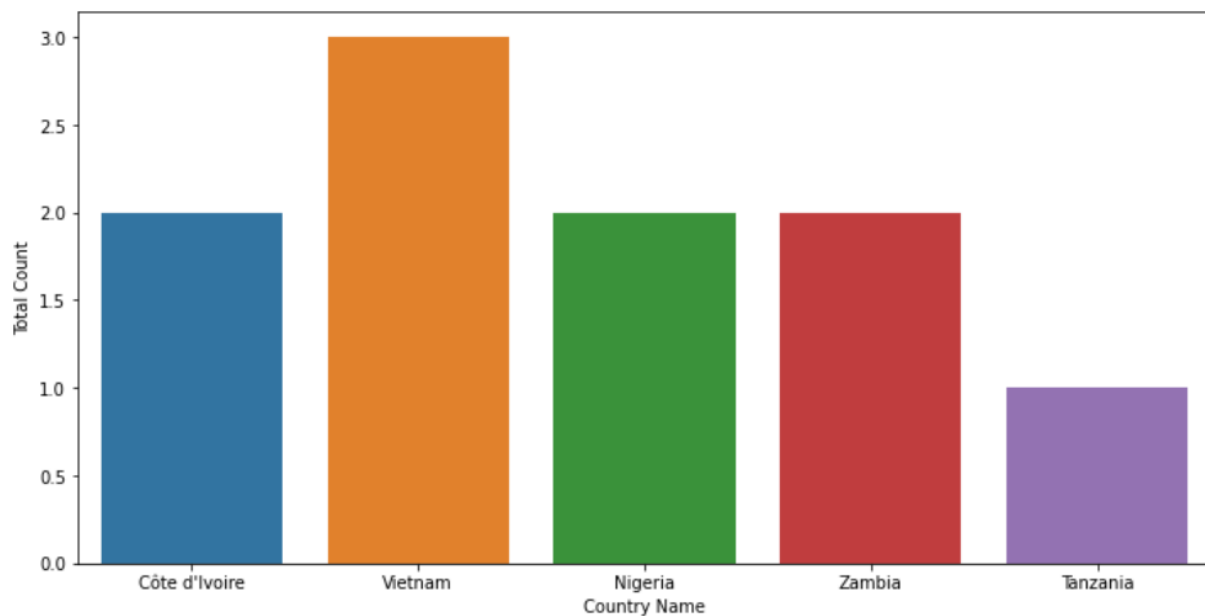
```
)
```

Wireframe

Shipment Mode



Top 05 Countries Wise Count



Conclusion: The designed model can easily predict the data and has good accuracy and precision. Which can help the logistics to take good business decisions

#Top Country for Pack Price : Nigeria - 25,620.72

#Top Shipping Mode : Air

#The Max Air Shipment Mode is : 1000

#The Min Air Shipment is : 1

Wireframe

#The Mean Air Shipment is : 82.35

#Top Manufacturing Site : Aurobindo Unit III, India - 3172

#Top Air Manufacturing Site : Aurobindo Unit III, India - 1694