

Indian Food and Its Recipes

Importing necessary libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np

import re
from IPython.display import display, HTML
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches

In [261... df = pd.read_csv('cuisines.csv')
df
```

course	cuisine	description	image_url	name	
Lunch	Indian	Thayir Semiya or Curd Vermicelli is a quick di	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Thayir Semiya Recipe (Curd Semiya)	0
Lunch	South Indian Recipes	Chettinad Style Kara Kuzhambu Recipe with Pot	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Chettinad Style Kara Kuzhambu Recipe with Pota	1
Lunch	Goan Recipes	Goan Chana Ros is a vegetarian dish from Goan	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Goan Chana Ros Recipe (White Peas Curry)	2
Appetizer	North Indian Recipes	The croquette is usually cigar shaped or cylin	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Minced Meat And Egg Croquettes Recipe	3
Dinner	Assamese	Thekera Tenga is a Sour curry from Assamese cu	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Thekera Tenga Recipe	4
•••					
Side Dish	Bengali Recipes	Stir Fry Green beans and Tofu with Panch Phoro	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Stir Fry Green beans and Tofu with Panch Phoro	4231
Snack	Jharkhand	Dhuska is a traditional recipe from Jharkhand	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Dhuska Recipe (Rice Fried Bread)	4232
Lunch	Indian	Khatta Meetha Petha or sweet and sour yellow p	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Khatta Meetha Petha Recipe (Yellow Pumpkin Sabzi)	4233
Lunch	North Indian Recipes	Patta Gobi Matar Nu Shaak	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Patta Gobi Matar Nu Shaak	4234

	name	image_url	description	cuisine	course
	Recipe (Cabbage & Pe		Recipe (Cabbage & Pe		
4235	Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe (Parangikai Pach	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	The Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe, is an Ayurv	Kerala Recipes	Lunch

 $4236 \text{ rows} \times 9 \text{ columns}$

Steps for performing EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis):

```
In [262... df.info()
       <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
       RangeIndex: 4236 entries, 0 to 4235
       Data columns (total 9 columns):
        #
            Column
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
        0
            name
                          4236 non-null
                                          object
        1
            image url
                          4236 non-null
                                          object
        2
            description
                          4236 non-null object
        3
                          4230 non-null
                                          object
            cuisine
        4
            course
                          4198 non-null
                                          object
        5
            diet
                          4199 non-null
                                          object
        6
                          4226 non-null
                                          object
            prep_time
        7
            ingredients
                          4236 non-null
                                          object
            instructions 4236 non-null
                                          object
       dtypes: object(9)
       memory usage: 298.0+ KB
```

1. Understand Data Structure

```
In [263... numerical_features = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64','int32','float']).colum
numerical_features

Out[263... []

In [264... categorical_features = df.select_dtypes(include=['object','category']).columns
categorical_features
```

```
Out[264... ['name',
           'image url',
           'description',
           'cuisine',
           'course',
           'diet',
           'prep time',
           'ingredients',
           'instructions'l
In [265... | #text features
          text features=[]
          categorical features cleaned=[]
          for col in categorical features:
             unique ratio = df[col].nunique()/len(df)
             avg length = df[col].astype(str).str.len().mean()
             if unique ratio > 0.5 or avg length > 20:
                  text features.append(col)
             else:
                  categorical features cleaned.append(col)
          print(f"::: Cleaned Categorical Features :::")
          print(categorical features cleaned)
          print()
          print(f"::: Cleaned Text Features :::")
          print(text features)
        ::: Cleaned Categorical Features :::
        ['cuisine', 'course', 'diet', 'prep time']
        ::: Cleaned Text Features :::
        ['name', 'image url', 'description', 'ingredients', 'instructions']
                2. Data Cleaning
In [266... # for val in df['prep_time'].values:
         #
              numerical = re.search("[0-9][0-9]", str(val))
         #
               if numerical:
                   print(numerical.group())
In [267... #extrcting only
         df['prep time']=df['prep time'].astype(str).str.extract(r"(\d+)")
In [268... #removing extra spaces, tabs and newline characters
         df['ingredients'] = df['ingredients'].astype(str).str.replace(r"\s+"," ",regex
In [269... | df['diet'] = df['diet'].astype(str).str.strip().str.title().replace({
              "Non Vegeterian": "Non Vegetarian"
```

```
})
          df['diet'] = df['diet'].replace("Nan","Unknown")
In [270... # Find duplicate rows
          duplicates = df[df.duplicated()]
          # print(duplicates)
          # Keep only the first occurrence
          df_cleaned = df.drop_duplicates()
          # OR keep the last occurrence
          # df = df.drop duplicates(keep='last')
In [271... df cleaned.shape
Out[271... (4226, 9)
In [272... df.shape
Out[272... (4236, 9)
In [273... duplicate rows dropped = df.shape[0]-df cleaned.shape[0]
          print(f"Number of duplicates rows ::: {duplicate_rows_dropped}")
        Number of duplicates rows ::: 10
In [274... df_cleaned
```

course	cuisine	description	image_url	name	
Lunch	Indian	Thayir Semiya or Curd Vermicelli is a quick di	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Thayir Semiya Recipe (Curd Semiya)	0
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	name	image_url	description	cuisine	course
	Recipe (Cabbage & Pe		Recipe (Cabbage & Pe		
4235	Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe (Parangikai Pach	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	The Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe, is an Ayurv	Kerala Recipes	Lunch

4226 rows \times 9 columns

3.Univariate Analysis

A. Distribution of cuisine (top cuisines).

```
In [275... #count cuisine according to cuisine.
    data_cuisine = df.groupby('cuisine').count()['name']
    print(f"Cuisine :")
    print()
    print(data_cuisine)
```

Cuisine :

cuisine	
Afghan	1
African	1
Andhra	116
Arab	1
Asian	8
Assamese	26
Awadhi	37
Bengali Recipes	164
Bihari	22
Chettinad	70
Chinese	2
Coastal Karnataka	14
Continental	5
Coorg	15
Fusion	16
Goan Recipes	83
Gujarati Recipes	124
Haryana	3
Himachal	17
Hyderabadi	29
Indian	809
Indo Chinese	5
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	133
Kashmiri	59
Kerala Recipes	159
Kongunadu	3
Konkan	32
Lucknowi	9
Maharashtrian Recipes	142
Malabar	11
Malvani	9
Mangalorean	45
Middle Eastern	6
Mughlai	31
Nagaland	5
Nepalese	5
North East India Recipes	20
North Indian Recipes	827
North Karnataka	14
Oriya Recipes	29
Pakistani	11
Parsi Recipes	37
Punjabi	86
Rajasthani	117
Sichuan	1
Sindhi	32
South Indian Recipes	633
South Karnataka	8
Sri Lankan	8
Tamil Nadu	159

```
Thai 1
Udupi 13
Uttar Pradesh 11
Uttarakhand-North Kumaon 4
Name: name, dtype: int64

In [276... cuisine_names = data_cuisine.index.tolist()
cuisine_values = data_cuisine.values.tolist()

# Create a DataFrame
cuisine_df = pd.DataFrame({'cuisine': cuisine_names, 'count': cuisine_values})
print("Top cuisine DataFrame")
print()
cuisine_df
```

Top cuisine DataFrame

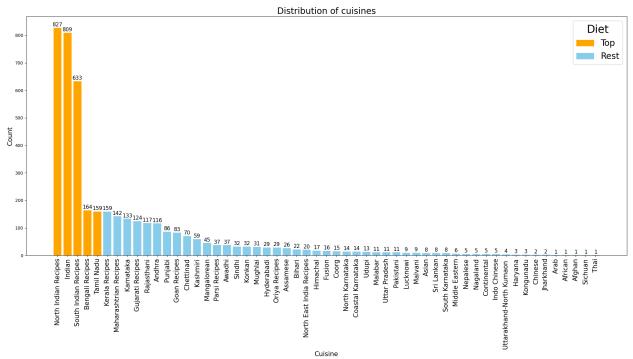
	cuisine	count
0	Afghan	1
1	African	1
2	Andhra	116
3	Arab	1
4	Asian	8
5	Assamese	26
6	Awadhi	37
7	Bengali Recipes	164
8	Bihari	22
9	Chettinad	70
10	Chinese	2
11	Coastal Karnataka	14
12	Continental	5
13	Coorg	15
14	Fusion	16
15	Goan Recipes	83
16	Gujarati Recipes	124
17	Haryana	3
18	Himachal	17
19	Hyderabadi	29
20	Indian	809
21	Indo Chinese	5
22	Jharkhand	2
23	Karnataka	133
24	Kashmiri	59
25	Kerala Recipes	159
26	Kongunadu	3
27	Konkan	32
28	Lucknowi	9
29	Maharashtrian Recipes	142
30	Malabar	11

	cuisine	count
31	Malvani	9
32	Mangalorean	45
33	Middle Eastern	6
34	Mughlai	31
35	Nagaland	5
36	Nepalese	5
37	North East India Recipes	20
38	North Indian Recipes	827
39	North Karnataka	14
40	Oriya Recipes	29
41	Pakistani	11
42	Parsi Recipes	37
43	Punjabi	86
44	Rajasthani	117
45	Sichuan	1
46	Sindhi	32
47	South Indian Recipes	633
48	South Karnataka	8
49	Sri Lankan	8
50	Tamil Nadu	159
51	Thai	1
52	Udupi	13
53	Uttar Pradesh	11
54	Uttarakhand-North Kumaon	4

```
In [277... # Sort in descending order
top_cuisines = cuisine_df.sort_values(by='count', ascending=False).reset_index
top_5 = 5

# Assign colors
colors = ['orange' if i < top_5 else 'skyblue' for i in range(len(top_cuisines))
plt.figure(figsize=(25,10))
# bars = plt.bar(cuisine_names, cuisine_values, color=colors)</pre>
```

```
bars = plt.bar(top cuisines['cuisine'],top cuisines['count'],color=colors)
plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
# Create legend manually
legend handles = [
   mpatches.Patch(color="orange", label="Top"),
   mpatches.Patch(color="skyblue", label="Rest")
plt.legend(handles=legend handles,
          title="Diet",
          title fontsize=25, # title size
           fontsize=20,
                              # legend text size
          loc="upper right", # placement
          bbox to anchor=(1, 1)) # fine-tune position
for bar in bars:
   height = bar.get height()
   plt.text(bar.get x()+bar.get width()/2,height+1,str(height),ha="center",va
plt.xlabel("Cuisine", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Count", fontsize=15)
plt.title("Distribution of cuisines", fontsize=20)
# plt.savefig("1.Distribution of cuisines with top highlighted.png", bbox inch
plt.show()
```





bar.get_height() → gets the value (height) of each bar.

plt.text(x, y, text, ha='center', va='bottom') → places the text on top of the bar:

- **x** → the center position of the bar
- y → a little above the bar (height + 1)
- ha='center' → horizontally centers the text
- va='bottom' → vertically places the text just above the bar

Explanation:

- bbox_inches='tight' ensures that the saved figure includes all labels, titles, and margins.
- This is especially useful when the x-axis labels are rotated or very long.
- You can also adjust figsize if you need more horizontal space for the plot.

Insights from Cuisine Distribution

- North Indian, South Indian, and Indian recipes dominate with over 600-800 recipes each.
- Bengali, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtrian cuisines are moderately represented (100–160 recipes).
- Smaller cuisines like **Thai, Afghan, African** have very few recipes (1–5 only).
- The dataset is highly skewed towards Indian regional cuisines.

B.Distribution of course (most common meal type).

```
In [278... data_course = df.groupby('course').count()['name']
    print("Course with counts:")
    print()
    data_course
```

Course with counts:

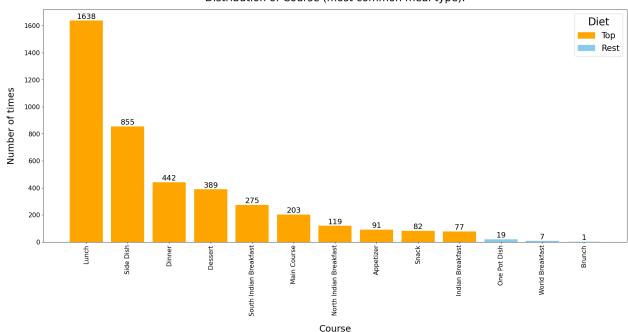
```
Out[278... course
         Appetizer
                                       91
          Brunch
                                       1
                                      389
          Dessert
          Dinner
                                      442
          Indian Breakfast
                                       77
                                     1638
          Lunch
         Main Course
                                      203
          North Indian Breakfast
                                      119
          One Pot Dish
                                       19
          Side Dish
                                      855
          Snack
                                       82
          South Indian Breakfast
                                      275
          World Breakfast
                                        7
          Name: name, dtype: int64
In [279... data course name = data course.index.tolist()
          data course count = data course.values.tolist()
          #create dataFrame
          df course = pd.DataFrame({
             'name':data course name,'count':data course count
          })
          df course
Out[279...
                            name count
           0
                         Appetizer
                                       91
           1
                            Brunch
                                        1
           2
                                      389
                           Dessert
           3
                            Dinner
                                      442
                   Indian Breakfast
           4
                                      77
```

```
5
                   Lunch
                            1638
 6
             Main Course
                             203
 7
    North Indian Breakfast
                             119
 8
             One Pot Dish
                             19
 9
                Side Dish
                             855
10
                             82
                   Snack
11 South Indian Breakfast
                             275
12
          World Breakfast
                               7
```

```
In [280... df_course_desc = df_course.sort_values(by='count', ascending=False).reset_inde
top_10_course = df_course_desc[:10]
```

```
colors = ['orange' if i < 10 else 'skyblue' for i in range(len(df_course_desc)</pre>
plt.figure(figsize=(25,10))
# plt.bar(df course desc['name'],df course desc['count'],color=colors)
bars = plt.bar(df course desc['name'],df course desc['count'],color=colors)
plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
# Create legend manually
legend_handles = [
   mpatches.Patch(color="orange", label="Top"),
   mpatches.Patch(color="skyblue", label="Rest")
plt.legend(handles=legend handles,
          title="Diet",
           title fontsize=25, # title size
           fontsize=20.
                                # leaend text size
           loc="upper right",
                              # placement
           bbox to anchor=(1, 1)) # fine-tune position
# showing values at the top of the bar
for bar in bars:
   height = bar.get height()
    plt.text(bar.get_x()+bar.get_width()/2,height+2,str(height),ha="center",va
plt.title("Distribution of Course (most common meal type).",fontsize=25,pad=26
plt.xlabel("Course", fontsize=22, labelpad=20)
plt.ylabel("Number of times", fontsize=22, labelpad=20)
# plt.savefig("2.Distribution of course (most common meal type).png", bbox inc
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Course (most common meal type).



Insights from Course Distribution (Meal Types)

- Lunch (1638 recipes) is by far the most common meal type.
- Side dishes (855) and Dinner (442) are also very popular.
- **Desserts (389)** and **Breakfasts** (South Indian 275, North Indian 119) have a moderate share.
- Brunch (1) and World Breakfast (7) are extremely rare.
- The dataset mainly focuses on **lunch and dinner recipes**.

C. Count of diet.

```
In [281... data diet = df.groupby('diet').count()['name']
          print(":::Diet with counts:::")
          print()
         data diet
        :::Diet with counts:::
Out[281... diet
         Diabetic Friendly
                                           236
         Eggetarian
                                            95
         Gluten Free
                                            36
         High Protein Non Vegetarian
                                            139
         High Protein Vegetarian
                                            514
         No Onion No Garlic (Sattvic)
                                            60
         Non Vegetarian
                                           240
         Unknown
                                            37
         Vegan
                                             21
         Vegetarian
                                          2858
         Name: name, dtype: int64
In [282... #create DataFrame
         df diet = pd.DataFrame({
             'name':data diet.index.tolist(),'count':data diet.values.tolist()
          df diet
```

```
Out[282...
```

	name	count
0	Diabetic Friendly	236
1	Eggetarian	95
2	Gluten Free	36
3	High Protein Non Vegetarian	139
4	High Protein Vegetarian	514
5	No Onion No Garlic (Sattvic)	60
6	Non Vegetarian	240
7	Unknown	37
8	Vegan	21
9	Vegetarian	2858

In [283... df_diet_desc = df_diet.sort_values(by='count',ascending=False).reset_index(dro
df_diet_desc

Out[283...

	name	count
0	Vegetarian	2858
1	High Protein Vegetarian	514
2	Non Vegetarian	240
3	Diabetic Friendly	236
4	High Protein Non Vegetarian	139
5	Eggetarian	95
6	No Onion No Garlic (Sattvic)	60
7	Unknown	37
8	Gluten Free	36
9	Vegan	21

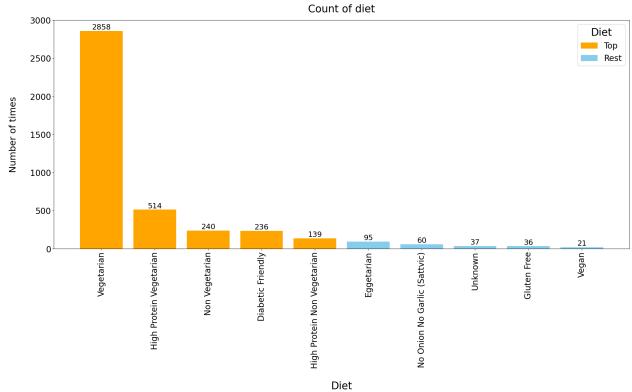
```
In [284... colors = ['orange' if i < 5 else 'skyblue' for i in range(len(df_diet_desc))]

plt.figure(figsize=(25,10))
bars = plt.bar(df_diet_desc['name'],df_diet_desc['count'],color=colors)

plt.xticks(rotation=90,fontsize=20)
plt.yticks(fontsize=20)

# Create legend manually
legend_handles = [
    mpatches.Patch(color="orange", label="Top"),</pre>
```

```
mpatches.Patch(color="skyblue", label="Rest")
]
plt.legend(handles=legend handles,
          title="Diet",
          title fontsize=25, # title size
          fontsize=20,
                              # legend text size
          loc="upper right",
                             # placement
          bbox to anchor=(1, 1)) # fine-tune position
for bar in bars:
   height = bar.get height()
   plt.text(bar.get x()+bar.get width()/2,height,str(height),ha="center",va="
plt.title("Count of diet",fontsize=25,pad=20)
plt.xlabel("Diet", fontsize=25, labelpad=30)
plt.ylabel("Number of times", fontsize=22, labelpad=30)
# plt.savefig("3.Count of diet.png", bbox_inches='tight')
plt.show()
```



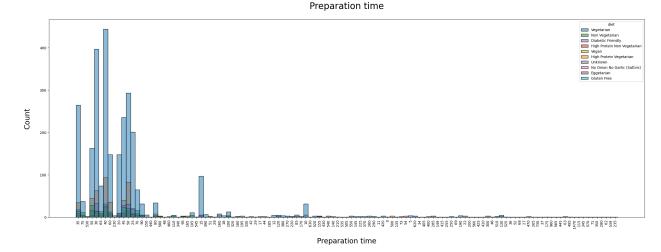
Insights from Diet Distribution

- The dataset is overwhelmingly Vegetarian (2858 recipes).
- High Protein Vegetarian (514) also has a strong presence.
- Non-vegetarian options are limited: Non-Veg (240) and High Protein Non-Veg (139).
- Special diets like Diabetic Friendly (236) and Eggetarian (95) exist

in smaller proportions.

- Niche categories like Gluten Free (36) and Vegan (21) are very limited.
- Overall, the dataset is **heavily vegetarian-biased**.
- **D.** Distribution of preparation times (histogram).

```
In [285...
         custom palette = {
             "Vegetarian": "#1f77b4",
                                                    # Blue
             "High Protein Vegetarian": "#ff7f0e", # Orange
             "Non Vegetarian": "#2ca02c", # Green
             "High Protein Non Vegetarian": "#d62728", # Red
             "Diabetic Friendly": "#9467bd", # Purple
"Eggetarian": "#8c564b", # Brown
             "Eggetarian": "#8c564b",
             "No Onion No Garlic (Sattvic)": "#e377c2", # Pink
             "Unknown": "#7f7f7f",
                                             # Gray
             "Vegan": "#bcbd22",
                                                  # Olive
             "Gluten Free": "#17becf"
                                                   # Cyan
         }
         plt.figure(figsize=(30,10))
         plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=10)
         plt.title("Preparation time", fontsize=25, pad=30)
         sns.histplot(data=df,x='prep_time',hue='diet', palette=custom_palette)
         plt.xlabel("Preparation time",fontsize=20,labelpad=25)
         plt.ylabel("Count", fontsize=20, labelpad=25)
         plt.savefig("4.Preparation time.png", bbox inches='tight')
         plt.show()
```



Insights from Preparation Time Distribution

- Most recipes fall within **20-70 minutes** of preparation time.
- The highest concentration of recipes is around **35-55 minutes**.
- Recipes with preparation times longer than 100 minutes are much less

common.

- Very long preparation times (200+ minutes) are rare outliers.
- All diet types (Vegetarian, Non-Vegetarian, Vegan, etc.) follow a similar pattern, clustering in the shorter preparation times.

```
In [286... # Univariate Analysis Report
         html code = """
         <hl style="text-align:center;">Food Dataset Insights</hl>
         <!-- Cuisine Distribution -->
         <h2 style="color:#ff6600;">1. Distribution of Cuisines</h2>
         <img src="http://localhost:8888/files/1.Distribution%20of%20cuisines%20with%20</pre>
         - <b>North Indian, South Indian, and Indian recipes</b> dominate with over
             - These three categories alone form the majority of recipes.<br/>br>
             - <b>Bengali, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtrian</b> cuisines are moder
             - <b>Thai, Afghan, African</b> cuisines are rare (1-5 recipes).<br>
             - Overall, the dataset is highly skewed towards Indian regional cuisines.
         <!-- Course Distribution -->
         <h2 style="color:#ff6600;">2. Distribution of Courses (Meal Types)</h2>
         <img src="http://localhost:8888/files/2.Distribution%20of%20course%20(most%20c</pre>
         >
             - <b>Lunch (1638 recipes)</b> is the most common meal type.<br>
             - <b>Side dishes (855)</b> and <b>Dinner (442)</b> are also popular.<br/><br/>
             - <b>Desserts (389)</b> and <b>Breakfasts</b> (South Indian - 275, North I
             - Rare types: <b>Brunch (1)</b>, <b>World Breakfast (7)</b>.<br
             - The dataset mainly focuses on <b>lunch and dinner</b>.
         <!-- Diet Distribution -->
         <h2 style="color:#ff6600;">3. Distribution of Diet Types</h2>
         <img src="http://localhost:8888/files/3.Count%20of%20diet%20(Veg%20vs.%20Non-V</pre>
         - Majority are <b>Vegetarian (2858 recipes)</b>.<br>
             - <b>High Protein Vegetarian (514)</b> is also significant.<br>
             - Non-vegetarian: <b>Non-Veg (240)</b>, <b>High Protein Non-Veg (139)</b>.
             - Special diets: <b>Diabetic Friendly (236)</b>, <b>Eggetarian (95)</b>.<b
             - Rare: <b>Gluten Free (36)</b>, <b>Vegan (21)</b>.<br>
             - Overall, the dataset is <b>heavily vegetarian-biased</b>.
         <!-- Diet Distribution -->
         <h2 style="color:#ff6600;">Insights from Preparation Time Distribution</h2>
         <img src="http://localhost:8888/files/3.Count%20of%20diet%20(Veg%20vs.%20Non-V</pre>
         - Majority are <b>Vegetarian (2858 recipes)</b>.<br>
             - <b>High Protein Vegetarian (514)</b> is also significant.<br>
             - Non-vegetarian: <b>Non-Veg (240)</b>, <b>High Protein Non-Veg (139)</b>.
```

```
    Special diets: <b>Diabetic Friendly (236)</b>, <b>Eggetarian (95)</b>.<b/>

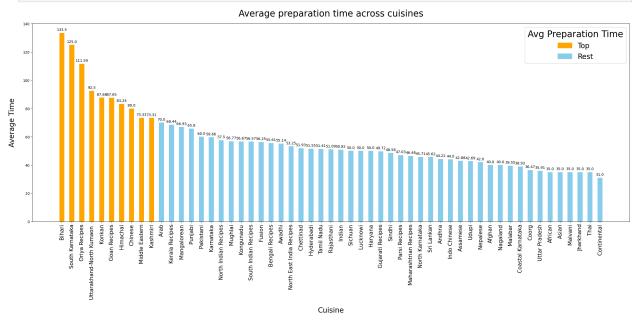
    - Rare: <b>Gluten Free (36)</b>, <b>Vegan (21)</b>.<br>
    - Overall, the dataset is <b>heavily vegetarian-biased</b>.
<!-- Preparation Time Distribution -->
<h2 style="color:#ff6600;">Insights from Preparation Time Distribution</h2>
<imq src="http://localhost:8888/files/4.Preparation%20time.png? xsrf=2%7Cb1051</pre>
>
    - Most recipes fall within <b>20-70 minutes</b> of preparation time.<br/>
    - The highest concentration of recipes is around <br/> 4b>35-55 minutes</br/>/b>.<br/>
    - Recipes longer than <b>100 minutes</b> are much less common.<br/>dr>
    - Very long preparation times (<b>200+ minutes</b>) are rare outliers.<br/>
    - All diet types (Vegetarian, Non-Vegetarian, Vegan, etc.) follow a simila
0.00
# display(HTML(html code))
```

4. Bivariate Analysis

A. Compare average preparation time across cuisines.

```
# df.head(5)
In [287...
In [288...
         df['prep time'] = df['prep time'].astype('float32') #convert prep time to float
In [289...
         data cuisine average = df.groupby('cuisine').agg({
              "prep time": "mean"
          })
          avg prep time=[]
          # data cuisine average.values.tolist()
          for val in data cuisine average.values.tolist():
             for v in val:
                  avg prep time.append(round(v,2))
          data cuisine = pd.DataFrame({
              "name" : data cuisine average.index.tolist(),
              "avg_time" : avg_prep_time
         })
          data cuisine desc = data cuisine.sort values(by='avg time',ascending=False).re
          colors = ['orange' if i < 10 else 'skyblue' for i in range(len(data cuisine de
          plt.figure(figsize=(30,10))
```

```
# Create legend manually
legend handles = [
    mpatches.Patch(color="orange", label="Top"),
    mpatches.Patch(color="skyblue", label="Rest")
]
plt.legend(handles=legend handles,
           title="Avg Preparation Time",
           title fontsize=25, # title size
           fontsize=20,
                               # legend text size
           loc="upper right", # placement
           bbox to anchor=(1, 1)) # fine-tune position
plt.xticks(rotation=90,fontsize=15)
bars = plt.bar(data cuisine desc['name'],data cuisine desc['avg time'],color=c
for bar in bars:
    height = bar.get height()
    plt.text(bar.get x()+bar.get width()/2,height+1,str(height),ha="center",va
plt.title("Average preparation time across cuisines",fontsize=25,pad=20)
plt.xlabel("Cuisine", fontsize=20, labelpad=20)
plt.ylabel("Average Time", fontsize=20, labelpad=20)
plt.savefig("Bivariate Analysis/1. Compare average preparation time across cui
plt.show()
```



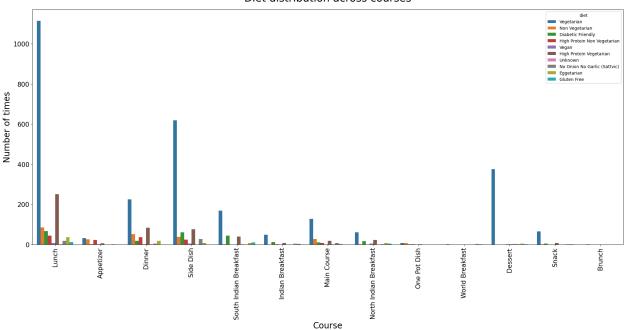
B. Check relationship between course and diet.

```
In [290... relationship = pd.crosstab(df['course'], df['diet'])
# print(relationship)

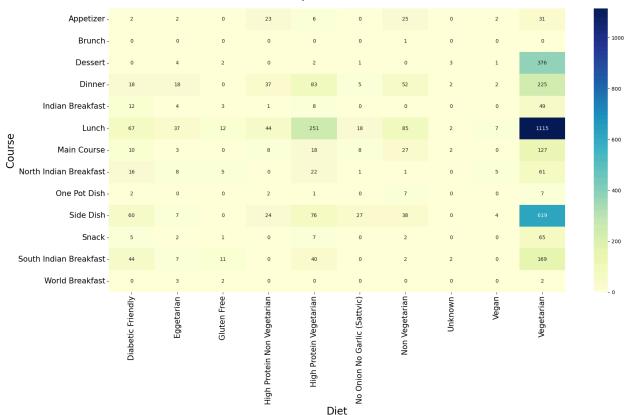
plt.figure(figsize=(25,10))
```

```
# Make countplot
ax = sns.countplot(data=df, x='course', hue='diet', width=0.8) # width control
# Add values on top of bars
# for p in ax.patches:
      height = p.get height()
      ax.annotate(f'{height}',
#
                                                    # text = bar height (count
#
                  (p.get x() + p.get width() / 2., height), # position
#
                  ha='center', va='bottom', fontsize=12, color='black')
# Customize labels and ticks
plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
plt.title('Diet distribution across courses', fontsize=25,pad=20)
plt.xlabel("Course", fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("Number of times", fontsize=20)
# plt.savefig("Bivariate Analysis/2. Diet distribution across courses.png",bbc
plt.show()
print()
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
sns.heatmap(relationship, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='YlGnBu')
plt.title('Heatmap of Course vs Diet', fontsize=25,pad=20)
plt.xlabel("Diet", fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("Course", fontsize=20)
# plt.savefig("Bivariate Analysis/2.1. Heatmap of Course vs Diet.png",bbox inc
plt.show()
```

Diet distribution across courses



Heatmap of Course vs Diet

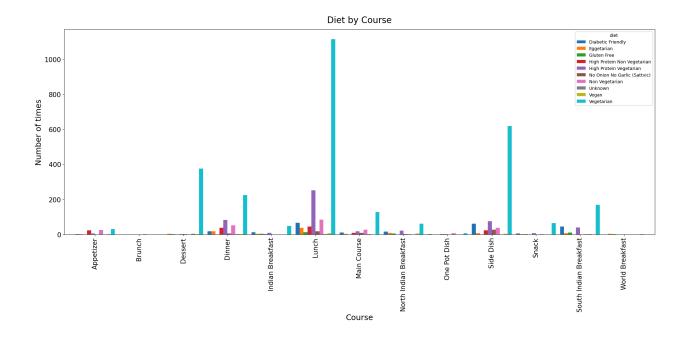


```
In [291... fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20, 10), dpi=100)
    relationship.plot(kind='bar', stacked=False, ax=ax, width=0.9)

ax.set_title('Diet by Course', fontsize=20,pad=15)
    ax.set_xlabel('Course', fontsize=18)
    ax.set_ylabel('Number of times', fontsize=18)
    ax.tick_params(axis='x', rotation=90, labelsize=15)

ax.tick_params(axis='y', labelsize=15)

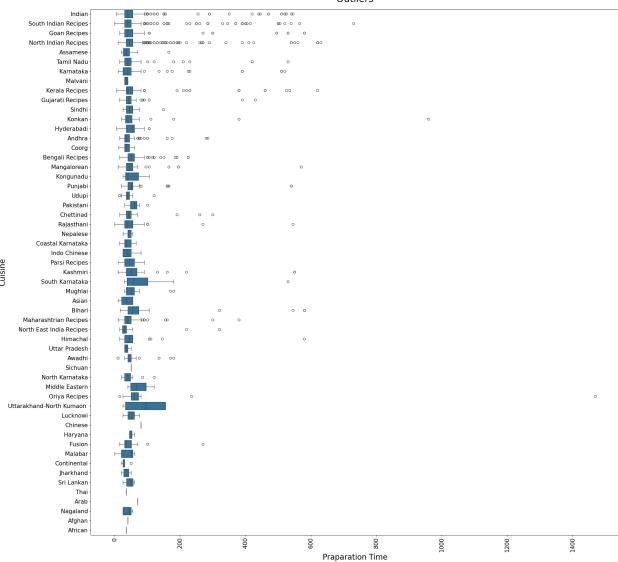
plt.tight_layout()
    # plt.savefig("Bivariate Analysis/2.2. Diet by Course.png",bbox_inches="tight" plt.show()
```



5. Outlier & Anomaly Detection

```
In [292... plt.figure(figsize=(25,25))
   plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
   plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
   plt.title('Outliers', fontsize=25,pad=20)
   sns.boxplot(df,x='prep_time',y='cuisine')
   plt.xlabel("Praparation Time", fontsize=20)
   plt.ylabel("Cuisine", fontsize=20)
# plt.savefig("1. Outliiers.png",bbox_inches="tight")
   plt.show()
```

Outliers



```
In [293... # Removing outliers

Q1 = df['prep_time'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['prep_time'].quantile(0.75)

IQR = Q3 - Q1

lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

df_no_outliers = df[(df['prep_time'] >= lower_bound)&(df['prep_time'] <= upper

print("\n1. Original Shape:",df.shape[0])
print("\n2. No Outliers Shape:",df_no_outliers.shape[0])
print("\n3. Number of outliers:",df.shape[0]-df_no_outliers.shape[0])
print("\nAfter Removing Outliers:\n")
df_no_outliers</pre>
```

1. Original Shape: 4236

2. No Outliers Shape: 3962

3. Number of outliers: 274

After Removing Outliers:

		name	image url	description	cuisine	course
	0	Thayir Semiya Recipe (Curd Semiya)	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Thayir Semiya or Curd Vermicelli is a quick di	Indian	Lunch
	1	Chettinad Style Kara Kuzhambu Recipe with Pota	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Chettinad Style Kara Kuzhambu Recipe with Pot	South Indian Recipes	Lunch
	3	Minced Meat And Egg Croquettes Recipe	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	The croquette is usually cigar shaped or cylin	North Indian Recipes	Appetizer
	4	Thekera Tenga Recipe	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Thekera Tenga is a Sour curry from Assamese Cu	Assamese	Dinner
	5	Spicy Cabbage Rice Recipe (South Indian Style	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Spicy Cabbage Rice takes very few ingredients 	Indian	Lunch
42	231	Stir Fry Green beans and Tofu with Panch Phoro	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Stir Fry Green beans and Tofu with Panch Phoro	Bengali Recipes	Side Dish
42	232	Dhuska Recipe (Rice Fried Bread)	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Dhuska is a traditional recipe from Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Snack
42	233	Khatta Meetha Petha Recipe (Yellow Pumpkin Sabzi)	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Khatta Meetha Petha or sweet and sour yellow p	Indian	Lunch
42	234	Patta Gobi Matar Nu	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	Patta Gobi Matar Nu	North Indian	Lunch

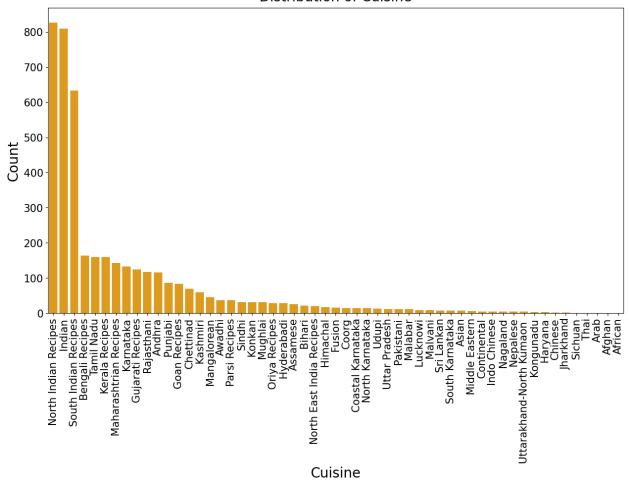
	name	image_url	description	cuisine	course
	Shaak Recipe (Cabbage & Pe		Shaak Recipe (Cabbage & Pe	Recipes	
4235	Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe (Parangikai Pach	https://www.archanaskitchen.com/ images/archana	The Kerala Pumpkin Pachadi Recipe, is an Ayurv	Kerala Recipes	Lunch

 $3962 \text{ rows} \times 9 \text{ columns}$

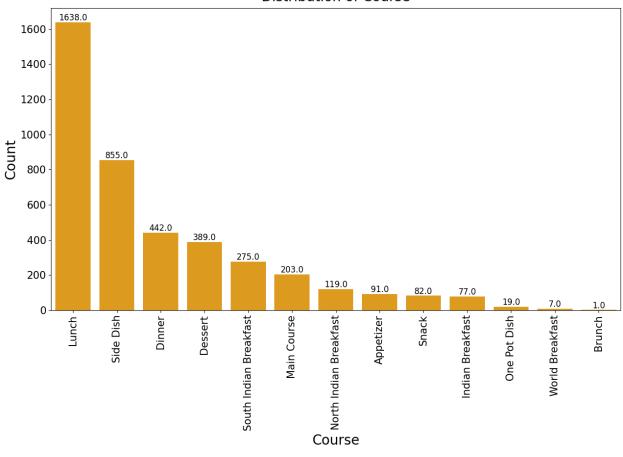
6. Visualizations

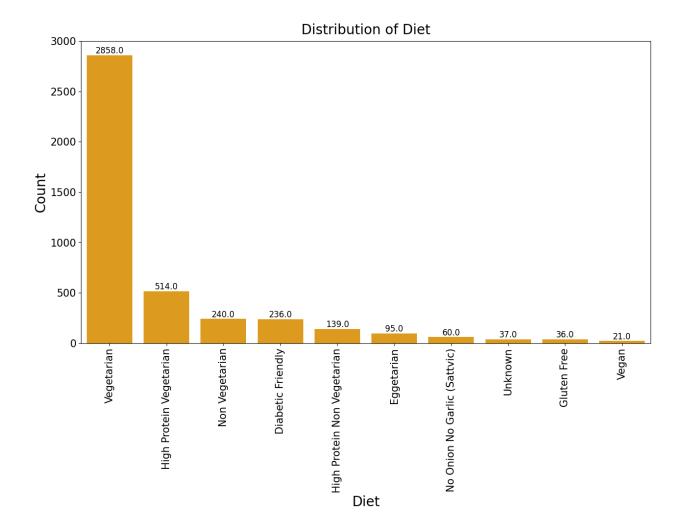
```
In [294... categorical_columns = ['cuisine', 'course', 'diet']
         for col in categorical columns:
             plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
             ax = sns.countplot(
                 data=df,x=col,order=df[col].value_counts().index,color='orange'
                  ,hue=None,legend=False
             )
             if col in ['course', 'diet']:
                 for p in ax.patches:
                     height = p.get height()
                     ax.annotate(str(height),(p.get_x() + p.get_width()/2.,height),ha="
             plt.title(f"Distribution of {col.capitalize()}",fontsize=20,pad=10)
             plt.xlabel(col.capitalize(), fontsize=20)
             plt.ylabel("Count", fontsize=20)
             plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
             plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
             # plt.savefig(f"1. Distribution of {col.capitalize()}.png",bbox inches="ti
             plt.show()
```

Distribution of Cuisine



Distribution of Course





7. Insights & Summary

Key Findings

- North Indian, South Indian, and Indian recipes dominate with over 600–800 entries each.
- Vegetarian dishes are more common at the Lunch course.
- Most recipes fall within 20-70 minutes of preparation time.

END