Data Scientist Role Play: Profiling and Analyzing the Yelp Dataset Coursera Worksheet

This is a 2-part assignment. In the first part, you are asked a series of questions that will help you profile and understand the data just like a data scientist would. For this first part of the assignment, you will be assessed both on the correctness of your findings, as well as the code you used to arrive at your answer. You will be graded on how easy your code is to read, so remember to use proper formatting and comments where necessary.

In the second part of the assignment, you are asked to come up with your own inferences and analysis of the data for a particular research question you want to answer. You will be required to prepare the dataset for the analysis you choose to do. As with the first part, you will be graded, in part, on how easy your code is to read, so use proper formatting and comments to illustrate and communicate your intent as required.

For both parts of this assignment, use this "worksheet." It provides all the questions you are being asked, and your job will be to transfer your answers and SQL coding where indicated into this worksheet so that your peers can review your work. You should be able to use any Text Editor (Windows Notepad, Apple TextEdit, Notepad ++, Sublime Text, etc.) to copy and paste your answers. If you are going to use Word or some other page layout application, just be careful to make sure your answers and code are lined appropriately. In this case, you may want to save as a PDF to ensure your formatting remains intact for you reviewer.

Part 1: Yelp Dataset Profiling and Understanding

1. Profile the data by finding the total number of records for each of the tables below:

Select count(\*)

From table name

Attribute table = 10000

Business table = 10000

Category table = 10000

Checkin table = 10000

elite\_years table = 10000

friend table = 10000

hours table = 10000

photo table = 10000

review table = 10000

tip table = 10000

user table = 10000

1. Find the total distinct records by either the foreign key or primary key for each table. If two foreign keys are listed in the table, please specify which foreign key.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(key))

FROM table

1. Business = id: 10000
2. Hours = business\_id: 1562
3. Category = business\_id: 2643
4. Attribute = business\_id: 1115
5. Review = id: 10000, business\_id: 8090, user\_id: 9581
6. Checkin = business\_id: 493
7. Photo = id: 10000, photo: 6493
8. Tip = user\_id: 537, business\_id: 3979
9. User = id: 10000
10. Friend = user\_id: 11
11. Elite\_years = user\_id: 2780
12. Are there any columns with null values in the Users table? Indicate "yes," or "no."

Answer: No

SQL code used to arrive at answer: select \* FROM user

where compliment\_photos='Null'

1. For each table and column listed below, display the smallest (minimum), largest (maximum), and average (mean) value for the following fields:

SELECT AVG(column), Max(column),AVG(column)

From table

FROM table

* 1. Table: Review, Column: Stars

min: 1 max: 5 avg: 3.7082

* 1. Table: Business, Column: Stars

min: 1 max: 5 avg: 3.6549

* 1. Table: Tip, Column: Likes

min: 0 max: 2 avg: 0.0144

* 1. Table: Checkin, Column: Count

min: 1 max: 53 avg: 1.9414

* 1. Table: User, Column: Review\_count

min: 0 max: 2000 avg: 24.2995

1. List the cities with the most reviews in descending order:

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

select city, sum(review\_count) as review

from business

group by city

order by review desc

Copy and Paste the Result Below:

+-----------------+--------+

| city | review |

+-----------------+--------+

| Las Vegas | 82854 |

| Phoenix | 34503 |

| Toronto | 24113 |

| Scottsdale | 20614 |

| Charlotte | 12523 |

| Henderson | 10871 |

| Tempe | 10504 |

| Pittsburgh | 9798 |

| Montréal | 9448 |

| Chandler | 8112 |

| Mesa | 6875 |

| Gilbert | 6380 |

| Cleveland | 5593 |

| Madison | 5265 |

| Glendale | 4406 |

| Mississauga | 3814 |

| Edinburgh | 2792 |

| Peoria | 2624 |

| North Las Vegas | 2438 |

| Markham | 2352 |

| Champaign | 2029 |

| Stuttgart | 1849 |

| Surprise | 1520 |

| Lakewood | 1465 |

| Goodyear | 1155 |

1. Find the distribution of star ratings to the business in the following cities: i. Avon

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

select city, stars, sum(review\_count)

from business

where city = 'Avon'

group by stars

Copy and Paste the Resulting Table Below (2 columns â€“ star rating and count):

+------+-------+-------------------+

| city | stars | sum(review\_count) |

+------+-------+-------------------+

| Avon | 1.5 | 10 |

| Avon | 2.5 | 6 |

| Avon | 3.5 | 88 |

| Avon | 4.0 | 21 |

| Avon | 4.5 | 31 |

| Avon | 5.0 | 3 |

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ii. Beachwood

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

select city, stars, sum(review\_count)

from business

where city like '%Beachwood%'

group by stars

Copy and Paste the Resulting Table Below (2 columns â€“ star rating and count):

+-----------+-------+-------------------+

| city | stars | sum(review\_count) |

+-----------+-------+-------------------+

| Beachwood | 2.0 | 8 |

| Beachwood | 2.5 | 3 |

| Beachwood | 3.0 | 11 |

| Beachwood | 3.5 | 6 |

| Beachwood | 4.0 | 69 |

| Beachwood | 4.5 | 17 |

| Beachwood | 5.0 | 23 |

1. Find the top 3 users based on their total number of reviews:

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

SELECT review\_count, name

FROM user

ORDER BY review\_count DESC

LIMIT 3

Copy and Paste the Result Below:

+--------------+--------+

| review\_count | name |

+--------------+--------+

| 2000 | Gerald |

| 1629 | Sara |

| 1339 | Yuri |

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1. Does posing more reviews correlate with more fans?

SELECt fans, name, review\_count

FROM user

ORDER BY review\_count DESC

+------+-----------+--------------+

| fans | name | review\_count |

+------+-----------+--------------+

| 253 | Gerald | 2000 |

| 50 | Sara | 1629 |

| 76 | Yuri | 1339 |

| 101 | .Hon | 1246 |

| 126 | William | 1215 |

| 311 | Harald | 1153 |

| 16 | eric | 1116 |

| 104 | Roanna | 1039 |

| 497 | Mimi | 968 |

| 173 | Christine | 930 |

| 38 | Ed | 904 |

| 43 | Nicole | 864 |

| 124 | Fran | 862 |

| 115 | Mark | 861 |

| 85 | Christina | 842 |

| 37 | Dominic | 836 |

| 120 | Lissa | 834 |

| 159 | Lisa | 813 |

| 61 | Alison | 775 |

| 78 | Sui | 754 |

| 35 | Tim | 702 |

| 10 | L | 696 |

| 101 | Angela | 694 |

| 25 | Crissy | 676 |

| 45 | Lyn | 675 |

Please explain your findings and interpretation of the results: Not necessary because Mimi has the most fans but doesn’t has the most review count. There is no correlation

1. Are there more reviews with the word "love" or with the word "hate" in them?

Answer: SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM review

WHERE text LIKE "%love%"

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM review

WHERE text LIKE "%hate%"

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

+------------+

| count\_love |

+------------+

| 1780 |

+------------+

+------------+

| count\_hate |

+------------+

| 232 |

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1. Find the top 10 users with the most fans:

SQL code used to arrive at answer:

select name, fans

from user

order by fans desc

limit 10

Copy and Paste the Result Below:

+-----------+------+

| name | fans |

+-----------+------+

| Amy | 503 |

| Mimi | 497 |

| Harald | 311 |

| Gerald | 253 |

| Christine | 173 |

| Lisa | 159 |

| Cat | 133 |

| William | 126 |

| Fran | 124 |

| Lissa | 120 |

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Part 2: Inferences and Analysis

1. Pick one city and category of your choice and group the businesses in that city or category by their overall star rating. Compare the businesses with 2-3 stars to the businesses with 4-5 stars and answer the following questions. Include your code.

1. Do the two groups you chose to analyze have a different distribution of hours?

Yes,

select b.name,b.city,b.review\_count,b.stars,c.category,h.hours,

case WHEN h.hours LIKE "%monday%" THEN 1

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%tuesday%" THEN 2

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%wednesday%" THEN 3

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%thursday%" THEN 4

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%friday%" THEN 5

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%saturday%" THEN 6

WHEN h.hours LIKE "%sunday%" THEN 7

end hours

from business b inner join category c on b.id = c.business\_id

inner join hours h on h.business\_id=b.id

where b.city like 'Toronto' and c.category like 'Restaurants'

order by b.stars

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| name | city | review\_count | stars | category | hours | hours |

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| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Monday|11:00-23:00 | 1 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Tuesday|11:00-23:00 | 2 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Friday|11:00-23:00 | 5 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Wednesday|11:00-23:00 | 3 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Thursday|11:00-23:00 | 4 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Sunday|11:00-23:00 | 7 |

| 99 Cent Sushi | Toronto | 5 | 2.0 | Restaurants | Saturday|11:00-23:00 | 6 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Monday|10:30-21:00 | 1 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Tuesday|10:30-21:00 | 2 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Friday|10:30-21:00 | 5 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Wednesday|10:30-21:00 | 3 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Thursday|10:30-21:00 | 4 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Sunday|11:00-19:00 | 7 |

| Big Smoke Burger | Toronto | 47 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Saturday|10:30-21:00 | 6 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Monday|9:00-23:00 | 1 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Tuesday|9:00-23:00 | 2 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Friday|9:00-4:00 | 5 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Wednesday|9:00-23:00 | 3 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Thursday|9:00-23:00 | 4 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Sunday|10:00-23:00 | 7 |

| Pizzaiolo | Toronto | 34 | 3.0 | Restaurants | Saturday|10:00-4:00 | 6 |

| Edulis | Toronto | 89 | 4.0 | Restaurants | Sunday|12:00-16:00 | 7 |

| Edulis | Toronto | 89 | 4.0 | Restaurants | Friday|18:00-23:00 | 5 |

| Edulis | Toronto | 89 | 4.0 | Restaurants | Wednesday|18:00-23:00 | 3 |

| Edulis | Toronto | 89 | 4.0 | Restaurants | Thursday|18:00-23:00 | 4 |

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(Output limit exceeded, 25 of 40 total rows shown)

1. Do the two groups you chose to analyze have a different number of reviews?

Yes, they have different number of review

iii. Are you able to infer anything from the location data provided between these two groups? Explain.

SQL code used for analysis:

1. Group business based on the ones that are open and the ones that are closed. What differences can you find between the ones that are still open and the ones that are closed? List at least two differences and the SQL code you used to arrive at your answer.

Difference 1: businesses that are opened has higher star and review than those are closed

Difference 2: there are more review on business that are opened

SQL code used for analysis:

select Count(DISTINCT(id)),

Avg(review\_count),

Sum(review\_count),

Avg(stars),

is\_open

FROM business

GROUP BY is\_open

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| Count(DISTINCT(id)) | Avg(review\_count) | Sum(review\_count) | Avg(stars) | is\_open |

+---------------------+-------------------+-------------------+---------------+---------+

| 1520 | 23.1980263158 | 35261 | 3.52039473684 | 0 |

| 8480 | 31.7570754717 | 269300 | 3.67900943396 | 1 |

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1. For this last part of your analysis, you are going to choose the type of analysis you want to conduct on the Yelp dataset and are going to prepare the data for analysis.

Ideas for analysis include: Parsing out keywords and business attributes for sentiment analysis, clustering businesses to find commonalities or anomalies between them, predicting the overall star rating for a business, predicting the number of fans a user will have, and so on. These are just a few examples to get you started, so feel free to be creative and come up with your own problem you want to solve. Provide answers, in-line, to all of the following:

i. Indicate the type of analysis you chose to do:

ii. Write 1-2 brief paragraphs on the type of data you will need for your analysis and why you chose that data:

iii. Output of your finished dataset:

iv. Provide the SQL code you used to create your final dataset: