

cognifyz2lv1

February 19, 2025

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

```
[ ]: data=pd.read_csv('/content/Dataset (1).csv')
```

```
[ ]: data.head()
```

```
[ ]: Restaurant ID      Restaurant Name  Country Code      City \
0      6317637      Le Petit Souffle      162      Makati City
1      6304287      Izakaya Kikufuji      162      Makati City
2      6300002      Heat - Edsa Shangri-La      162      Mandaluyong City
3      6318506      Ooma      162      Mandaluyong City
4      6314302      Sambo Kojin      162      Mandaluyong City
```

```
Address \
0 Third Floor, Century City Mall, Kalayaan Avenu...
1 Little Tokyo, 2277 Chino Roces Avenue, Legaspi...
2 Edsa Shangri-La, 1 Garden Way, Ortigas, Mandal...
3 Third Floor, Mega Fashion Hall, SM Megamall, O...
4 Third Floor, Mega Atrium, SM Megamall, Ortigas...
```

```
Locality \
0 Century City Mall, Poblacion, Makati City
1 Little Tokyo, Legaspi Village, Makati City
2 Edsa Shangri-La, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City
3 SM Megamall, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City
4 SM Megamall, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City
```

```
Locality Verbose  Longitude  Latitude \
0 Century City Mall, Poblacion, Makati City, Mak... 121.027535 14.565443
1 Little Tokyo, Legaspi Village, Makati City, Ma... 121.014101 14.553708
2 Edsa Shangri-La, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City, Ma... 121.056831 14.581404
3 SM Megamall, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City, Mandal... 121.056475 14.585318
4 SM Megamall, Ortigas, Mandaluyong City, Mandal... 121.057508 14.584450
```

	Cuisines	...	Currency	Has Table booking	\
0	French, Japanese, Desserts	...	Botswana Pula(P)	Yes	
1	Japanese	...	Botswana Pula(P)	Yes	
2	Seafood, Asian, Filipino, Indian	...	Botswana Pula(P)	Yes	
3	Japanese, Sushi	...	Botswana Pula(P)	No	
4	Japanese, Korean	...	Botswana Pula(P)	Yes	

	Has Online delivery	Is delivering now	Switch to order menu	Price range	\
0	No	No	No	3	
1	No	No	No	3	
2	No	No	No	4	
3	No	No	No	4	
4	No	No	No	4	

	Aggregate rating	Rating color	Rating text	Votes
0	4.8	Dark Green	Excellent	314
1	4.5	Dark Green	Excellent	591
2	4.4	Green	Very Good	270
3	4.9	Dark Green	Excellent	365
4	4.8	Dark Green	Excellent	229

[5 rows x 21 columns]

```
[ ]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 9551 entries, 0 to 9550
```

```
Data columns (total 21 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Restaurant ID	9551 non-null	int64
1	Restaurant Name	9551 non-null	object
2	Country Code	9551 non-null	int64
3	City	9551 non-null	object
4	Address	9551 non-null	object
5	Locality	9551 non-null	object
6	Locality Verbose	9551 non-null	object
7	Longitude	9551 non-null	float64
8	Latitude	9551 non-null	float64
9	Cuisines	9542 non-null	object
10	Average Cost for two	9551 non-null	int64
11	Currency	9551 non-null	object
12	Has Table booking	9551 non-null	object
13	Has Online delivery	9551 non-null	object
14	Is delivering now	9551 non-null	object
15	Switch to order menu	9551 non-null	object
16	Price range	9551 non-null	int64

```
17 Aggregate rating      9551 non-null   float64
18 Rating color          9551 non-null   object
19 Rating text           9551 non-null   object
20 Votes                 9551 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(5), object(13)
memory usage: 1.5+ MB
```

Task: Data Exploration and Preprocessing

Explore the dataset and identify the number of rows and columns.

```
[ ]: print(f"No of Rows and Columns: {data.shape}")
```

```
No of Rows and Columns: (9551, 21)
```

Check for missing values in each column and handle them accordingly.

```
[ ]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
[ ]: Restaurant ID      0
      Restaurant Name    0
      Country Code      0
      City               0
      Address            0
      Locality           0
      Locality Verbose   0
      Longitude          0
      Latitude           0
      Cuisines           9
      Average Cost for two 0
      Currency           0
      Has Table booking   0
      Has Online delivery 0
      Is delivering now   0
      Switch to order menu 0
      Price range         0
      Aggregate rating    0
      Rating color        0
      Rating text         0
      Votes              0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: data["Cuisines"] = data["Cuisines"].fillna(data['Cuisines'].mode()[0])
```

Perform data type conversion if necessary.

```
[ ]: data.dtypes
```

```
[ ]: Restaurant ID          int64
      Restaurant Name       object
      Country Code         int64
      City                 object
      Address              object
      Locality             object
      Locality Verbose     object
      Longitude            float64
      Latitude             float64
      Cuisines              object
      Average Cost for two  int64
      Currency             object
      Has Table booking     object
      Has Online delivery   object
      Is delivering now     object
      Switch to order menu  object
      Price range          int64
      Aggregate rating      float64
      Rating color         object
      Rating text          object
      Votes                int64
      dtype: object
```

```
[ ]: data["Has Table booking"] = data["Has Table booking"].map({"Yes": 1, "No": 0})
      data["Has Online delivery"] = data["Has Online delivery"].map({"Yes": 1, "No": 0})
      data["Is delivering now"] = data["Is delivering now"].map({"Yes": 1, "No": 0})
      data["Switch to order menu"] = data["Switch to order menu"].map({"Yes": 1, "No": 0})
```

Analyze the distribution of the target variable (“Aggregate rating”) and identify any class imbalances.

```
[ ]: data["Aggregate rating"].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: Aggregate rating
      0.0    2148
      3.2     522
      3.1     519
      3.4     498
      3.3     483
      3.5     480
      3.0     468
      3.6     458
      3.7     427
      3.8     400
      2.9     381
```

3.9	335
2.8	315
4.1	274
4.0	266
2.7	250
4.2	221
2.6	191
4.3	174
4.4	144
2.5	110
4.5	95
2.4	87
4.6	78
4.9	61
2.3	47
4.7	42
2.2	27
4.8	25
2.1	15
2.0	7
1.9	2
1.8	1

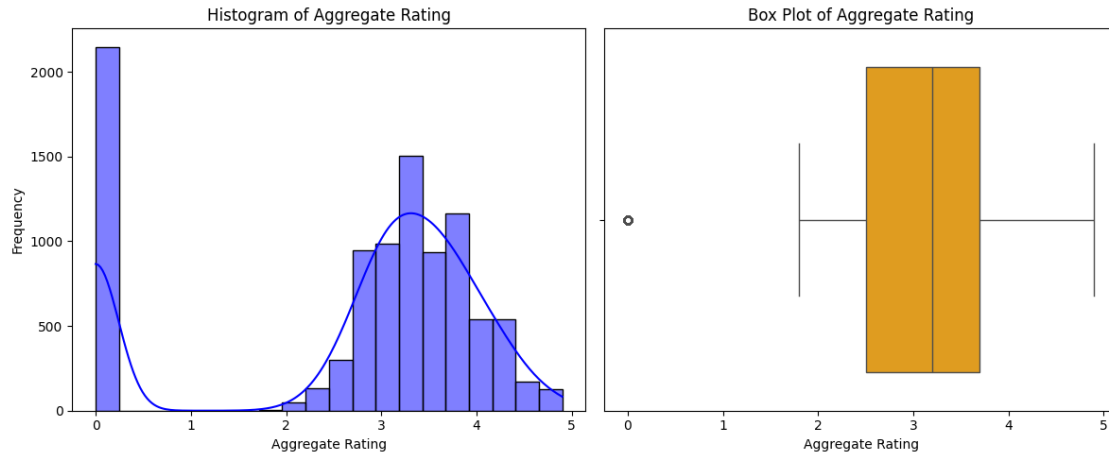
Name: count, dtype: int64

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

# Histogram
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.histplot(data["Aggregate rating"], bins=20, kde=True, color="blue")
plt.xlabel("Aggregate Rating")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.title("Histogram of Aggregate Rating")

# Box Plot
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.boxplot(x=data["Aggregate rating"], color="orange")
plt.xlabel("Aggregate Rating")
plt.title("Box Plot of Aggregate Rating")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Majority of Ratings are Zero (2148 entries)

A significant number of restaurants have a rating of 0.0, which could mean: They are unrated. The rating data is missing or not available. Most Ratings Fall Between 2.5 and 4.0

The majority of ratings are in the 2.5 to 4.0 range, with the most frequent ratings being around 3.0 to 3.7. This suggests that most restaurants have average ratings, with fewer highly rated ones. Fewer High Ratings (4.5 and above)

Ratings above 4.5 are rare, which indicates that only a few restaurants are rated as excellent. The highest rating (4.9) has just 61 entries, and only 25 restaurants have a 4.8 rating. Very Few Low Ratings (Below 2.0)

Ratings below 2.0 are extremely rare, suggesting that poorly rated restaurants are either uncommon or not rated at all.

Task: Descriptive Analysis

Calculate basic statistical measures (mean, median, standard deviation, etc.) for numerical columns.

```
[ ]: data.describe()
```

```
[ ]:
      Restaurant ID  Country Code  Longitude  Latitude \
count  9.551000e+03   9551.000000  9551.000000  9551.000000
mean   9.051128e+06   18.365616    64.126574   25.854381
std    8.791521e+06   56.750546    41.467058   11.007935
min    5.300000e+01    1.000000   -157.948486  -41.330428
25%    3.019625e+05    1.000000    77.081343   28.478713
50%    6.004089e+06    1.000000    77.191964   28.570469
75%    1.835229e+07    1.000000    77.282006   28.642758
max    1.850065e+07   216.000000   174.832089   55.976980

      Average Cost for two  Has Table booking  Has Online delivery \
count  9551.000000         9551.000000         9551.000000
```

mean	1199.210763	0.121244	0.256622
std	16121.183073	0.326428	0.436792
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	250.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	400.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	700.000000	0.000000	1.000000
max	800000.000000	1.000000	1.000000

	Is delivering now	Switch to order menu	Price range	Aggregate rating \
count	9551.000000	9551.0	9551.000000	9551.000000
mean	0.003560	0.0	1.804837	2.666370
std	0.059561	0.0	0.905609	1.516378
min	0.000000	0.0	1.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.0	1.000000	2.500000
50%	0.000000	0.0	2.000000	3.200000
75%	0.000000	0.0	2.000000	3.700000
max	1.000000	0.0	4.000000	4.900000

	Votes
count	9551.000000
mean	156.909748
std	430.169145
min	0.000000
25%	5.000000
50%	31.000000
75%	131.000000
max	10934.000000

Explore the distribution of categorical variables like “Country Code,” “City,” and “Cuisines.”

```
[ ]: categorical_cols = ["Country Code", "City", "Cuisines"]

for col in categorical_cols:
    print(f"\nTop 10 Most Frequent Values in {col}:\n", data[col].
        value_counts().head(10))
```

Top 10 Most Frequent Values in Country Code:

	Country Code
1	8652
216	434
215	80
30	60
214	60
189	60
148	40
208	34
14	24

```
162      22
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Top 10 Most Frequent Values in City:

```
City
New Delhi      5473
Gurgaon        1118
Noida          1080
Faridabad       251
Ghaziabad       25
Bhubaneswar     21
Amritsar        21
Ahmedabad       21
Lucknow         21
Guwahati        21
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Top 10 Most Frequent Values in Cuisines:

```
Cuisines
North Indian      945
North Indian, Chinese  511
Chinese           354
Fast Food         354
North Indian, Mughlai  334
Cafe              299
Bakery            218
North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese  197
Bakery, Desserts  170
Street Food       149
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Identify the top cuisines and cities with the highest number of restaurants.

```
[ ]: cuisines_split = data['Cuisines'].dropna().str.split(',').explode().str.
      ↪strip()# because if we are using cuicine combinations given in data, we
      ↪willll get top cuisine combinations, not cuisines

# Get the top cuisines
top_cuisines = cuisines_split.value_counts().head()
print(top_cuisines)
```

```
Cuisines
North Indian      3969
Chinese           2735
Fast Food         1986
Mughlai           995
Italian           764
Name: count, dtype: int64
```



```
[ ]: print(data["City"].value_counts().head())
```

```
City
New Delhi    5473
Gurgaon      1118
Noida        1080
Faridabad    251
Ghaziabad    25
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Task: Geospatial Analysis

Visualize the locations of restaurants on a map using latitude and longitude information.

```
[ ]: import folium
from folium.plugins import HeatMap

# Create a base map centered around an approximate middle location
map_center = [data["Latitude"].mean(), data["Longitude"].mean()]
restaurant_map = folium.Map(location=map_center, zoom_start=5)

# Add restaurant locations to the map
for _, row in data.iterrows():
    folium.CircleMarker(
        location=[row["Latitude"], row["Longitude"]],
        radius=3,
        color="blue",
        fill=True,
        fill_color="blue",
        fill_opacity=0.6,
    ).add_to(restaurant_map)

# Display the map
restaurant_map
```

```
[ ]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7d540e9a0dd0>
```

Analyze the distribution of restaurants across different cities or countries.

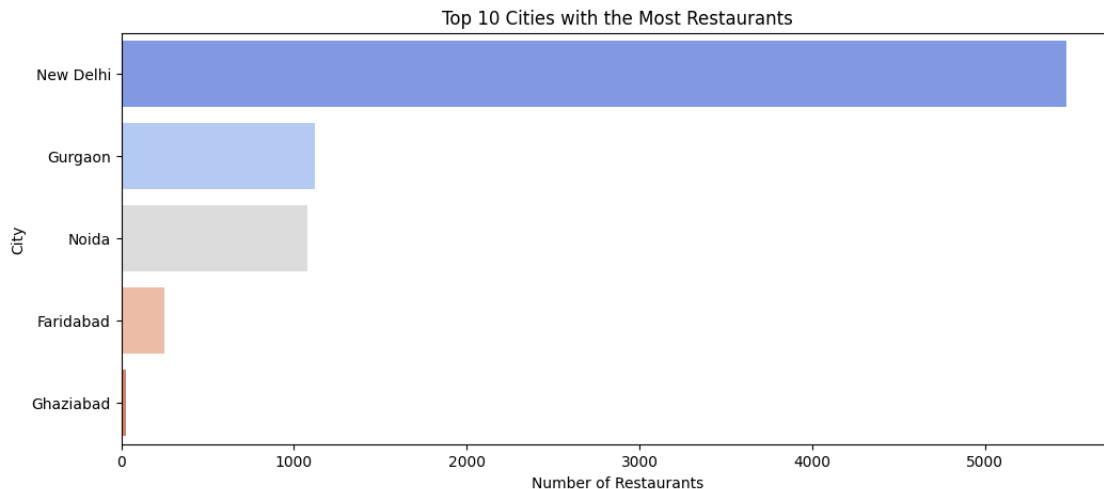
```
[ ]: top_cities = data["City"].value_counts().head()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
sns.barplot(x=top_cities.values, y=top_cities.index, palette="coolwarm")
plt.xlabel("Number of Restaurants")
plt.ylabel("City")
plt.title("Top 10 Cities with the Most Restaurants")
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-37-872a1b4705f4>:4: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.barplot(x=top_cities.values, y=top_cities.index, palette="coolwarm")
```



Determine if there is any correlation between the restaurant's location and its rating.

```
[ ]: restaurant_heatmap = folium.Map(location=map_center, zoom_start=5)
heat_data = data[["Latitude", "Longitude", "Aggregate rating"]].dropna().values.
    ↪ tolist()

HeatMap(heat_data, radius=10).add_to(restaurant_heatmap)

restaurant_heatmap
```

```
[ ]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7d540c12cbd0>
```

Colors with more intensity represents locations with more highly rated restaurants. They are more prevalent in regions with many restaurants.

```
[ ]: from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
import numpy as np

# Select features for clustering (latitude, longitude, and aggregate rating)
clustering_data = data[['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Aggregate rating']].dropna()

# Standardize the ratings to avoid bias towards location
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```

clustering_data[['Latitude', 'Longitude']] = scaler.
↳fit_transform(clustering_data[['Latitude', 'Longitude']])

# Apply DBSCAN clustering
db = DBSCAN(eps=0.3, min_samples=10).fit(clustering_data[['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Aggregate rating']])

# Add the cluster labels to the data
clustering_data['Cluster'] = db.labels_

# Visualizing the clusters on a map
import folium
from folium.plugins import MarkerCluster

# Map center based on the mean latitude and longitude
map_center = [data["Latitude"].mean(), data["Longitude"].mean()]
restaurant_map = folium.Map(location=map_center, zoom_start=5)

# Create MarkerCluster to group markers based on proximity
marker_cluster = MarkerCluster().add_to(restaurant_map)

# Add clustered restaurants to the map
for idx, row in clustering_data.iterrows():
    folium.Marker([data.iloc[idx]["Latitude"], data.iloc[idx]["Longitude"]],
                  popup=f"Rating: {data.iloc[idx]['Aggregate rating']}, Cluster: {row['Cluster']}",
                  ↳{row['Cluster']}").add_to(marker_cluster)

# Display the map
restaurant_map

```

```
[ ]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7d5403e12ed0>
```

```

[ ]: # Visualizing clusters with rating color coding
restaurant_map = folium.Map(location=map_center, zoom_start=5)

# Add clusters to the map, color-coded by average rating
for idx, row in clustering_data.iterrows():
    color = 'green' if row['Aggregate rating'] >= 4 else 'orange' if
↳row['Aggregate rating'] >= 3 else 'red'
    folium.Marker(
        [data.iloc[idx]["Latitude"], data.iloc[idx]["Longitude"]],
        popup=f"Rating: {data.iloc[idx]['Aggregate rating']}, Cluster:
↳{row['Cluster']}",
        icon=folium.Icon(color=color)
    ).add_to(restaurant_map)

# Display the map

```

```
restaurant_map
```

```
[ ]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7d5401b29ad0>
```