

RESTAURANTS INVESTMENT

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CONCLUSION

PLAN DE PRESENTATION

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OBJECTIFS

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COLLECT DATA FOR NYC, PARIS, AND
TORON

III



ANALYSIS AND EXTRACT USEFULL
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CONCLUSION

OBJECTIFS

The objectives are:

- Collect Data
- Clean and Tranform the collected data into usable data format
- Process to retieve usefull information
- Sujest the most suitable a restaurant investment base on the data alalisys process

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

-Tools:

➤ Python



➤ EXCELL



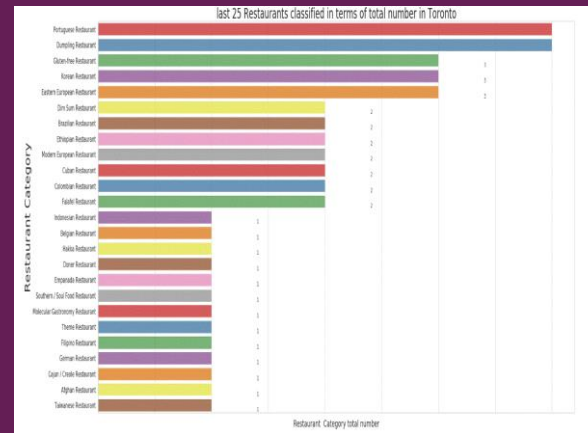
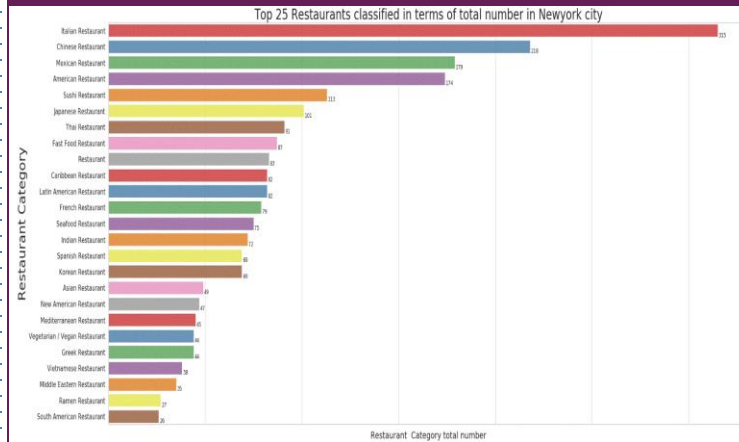
➤ Watson IBM



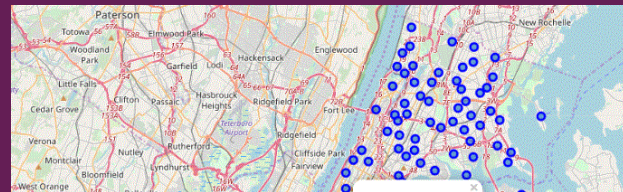
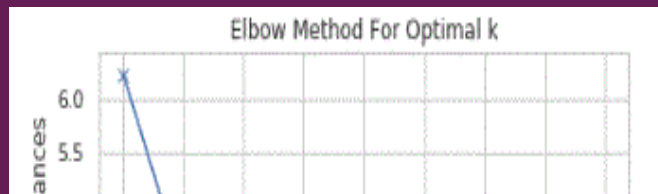
ANALYSIS AND EXTRACT USEFULL INFORMATIONS

STATISTICS AND MACHINE LEARNING TOOL TO EXPLORE DATA AND RETRIVE USEFUL INFORMATION ENABLING TO MAKE RIGHT INVESTMENT.

Statistic –Mean



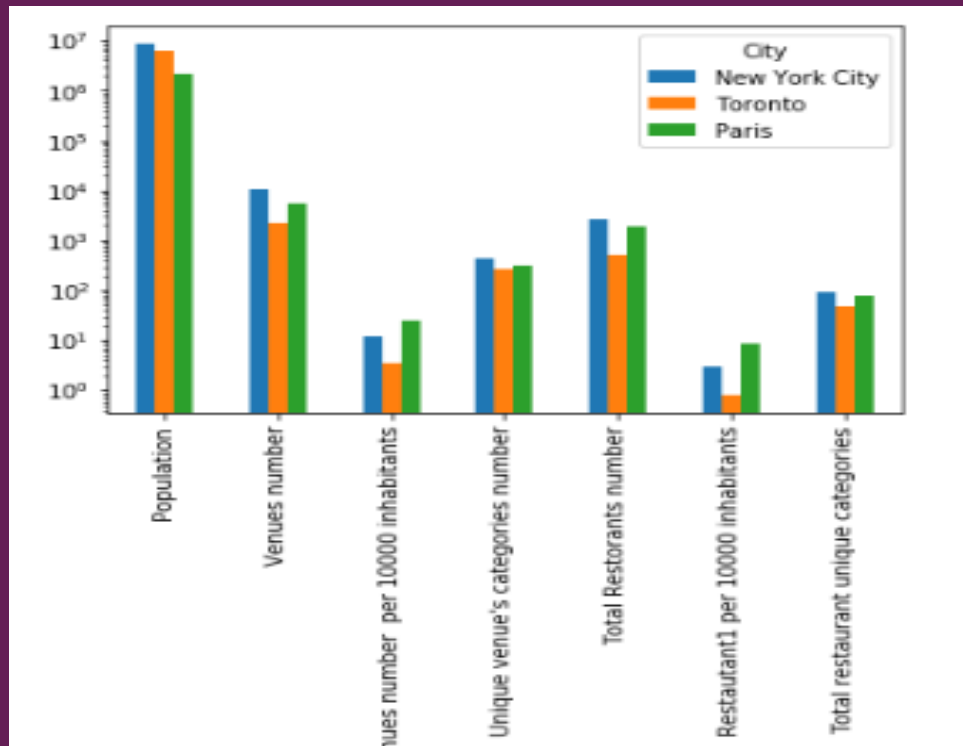
Machine Learning :Clustering(Kmeans) clustering the neihborghoors base on the



RESULTS

Here are the over all result or the study:

City	Population	Venues number	Venues number per 10000 inhabitants	Unique venue's categories number	Total Restorants number	Restautant1 per 10000 inhabitants	Total restaurant unique categories
NYC	8398748	10255	12,2	429	2580	3	92
Toronto	6196731	2213	3,57	276	503	0,8	48
Paris	2148271	5482	25	305	1866	8,5	79



III CALCUL DES COEFFICIENTS À PARTIR DES COTES:

III.1 Méthode analytique:

Probabilités	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	P_{00}	P_{01}	P_{02}	P_{03}	P_{04}	...
1	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}	...
2	P_{20}	P_{21}	P_{22}	P_{23}	P_{24}	...
3	P_{30}	P_{31}	P_{32}	P_{33}	P_{34}	...
4	P_{40}	P_{41}	P_{42}	P_{43}	P_{44}	...
...

Egalité

<2,5 buts

Domicile

Extérieur

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rouge + Jaune :} \\ P_{10} + P_{20} = \mathbb{P}(H \text{ gagne, Moins de 2.5 buts}) \\ \text{Bleue + Jaune :} \\ P_{01} + P_{02} = \mathbb{P}(A \text{ gagne, Moins de 2.5 buts}) \\ \text{Verte + Jaune :} \\ P_{11} + P_{00} = \mathbb{P}(\text{egalite, Moins de 2.5 buts}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij} &= \mathbb{P}(X_H = i, X_A = j) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(X_H = i) \cdot \mathbb{P}(X_A = j) \\ &= \exp(-\lambda_H) \cdot \frac{\lambda_H^i}{i!} \cdot \exp(-\lambda_A) \cdot \frac{\lambda_A^j}{j!} \\ &= \exp(-\lambda_H - \lambda_A) \cdot \frac{\lambda_H^i}{i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_A^j}{j!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(K \text{ gagne, Moins de 2.5 buts}) &= \mathbb{P}(K \text{ gagne}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\text{Moins de 2.5 buts}) \\ &= \frac{1}{365 K * BbAv < 2.5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp(-\lambda_H - \lambda_A) \left(\lambda_A + \frac{\lambda_A^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{365 A * BbAv < 2.5} \\ \exp(-\lambda_H - \lambda_A) \left(\lambda_H + \frac{\lambda_H^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{365 H * BbAv < 2.5} \end{array} \right.$$

At the end of our investigation, thanks to data we collected using data processing tools and IBM cloud, The Toronto city being the less dense (0.8 restaurant for 10000 inhabitants) can be seen as the best place to invest if we take into account only this criterion thus the restaurant demand compared to the city Paris and New York City having already lots of restaurants.

From the Toronto city analysis, there are 13 restaurant categories with only 1 restaurant and 7 with only two to those categories may be interesting in the sense they are few. Investing in the restaurant such as German Restaurant, Taiwanese Restaurant, Modern European restaurant may be a good investment.

