

Zomato Data Analysis Project

Step-1 Importing Libraries

pandas is used for data manipulation and analysis.
numpy is used for numerical operations.
matplotlib and seaborn is used for data visualization.

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

Step-2 Creating Data Frame

```
dataframe = pd.read_csv("Zomato data .csv")
print(dataframe)
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1/5	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1/5	787	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8/5	918	
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7/5	88	
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8/5	166	
..	
143	Melting Melodies	No	No	3.3/5	0	
144	New Indraprasta	No	No	3.3/5	0	
145	Anna Kuteera	Yes	No	4.0/5	771	
146	Darbar	No	No	3.0/5	98	
147	Vijayalakshmi	Yes	No	3.9/5	47	

	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet
..
143	100	Dining
144	150	Dining
145	450	Dining
146	800	Dining
147	200	Dining

```
[148 rows x 7 columns]
```

```
dataframe
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1/5	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1/5	787	
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3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7/5	88	
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...	
143	Melting Melodies	No	No	3.3/5	0	
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[148 rows x 7 columns]

Let's convert the data type of 'rate' column to float and remove the denominator.

```
def handleRate(value):
    value = str(value).split('/')
    value = value[0]
    return float(value)
dataframe['rate'] = dataframe['rate'].apply(handleRate)
print(dataframe.head())
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
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	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet

3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

Summary of the data frame

```
dataframe.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 148 entries, 0 to 147
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   name                                148 non-null    object
 1   online_order                        148 non-null    object
 2   book_table                          148 non-null    object
 3   rate                                148 non-null    float64
 4   votes                               148 non-null    int64
 5   approx_cost(for two people)         148 non-null    int64
 6   listed_in(type)                     148 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(4)
memory usage: 8.2+ KB
```

Conclusion there is no NULL values in data frame.

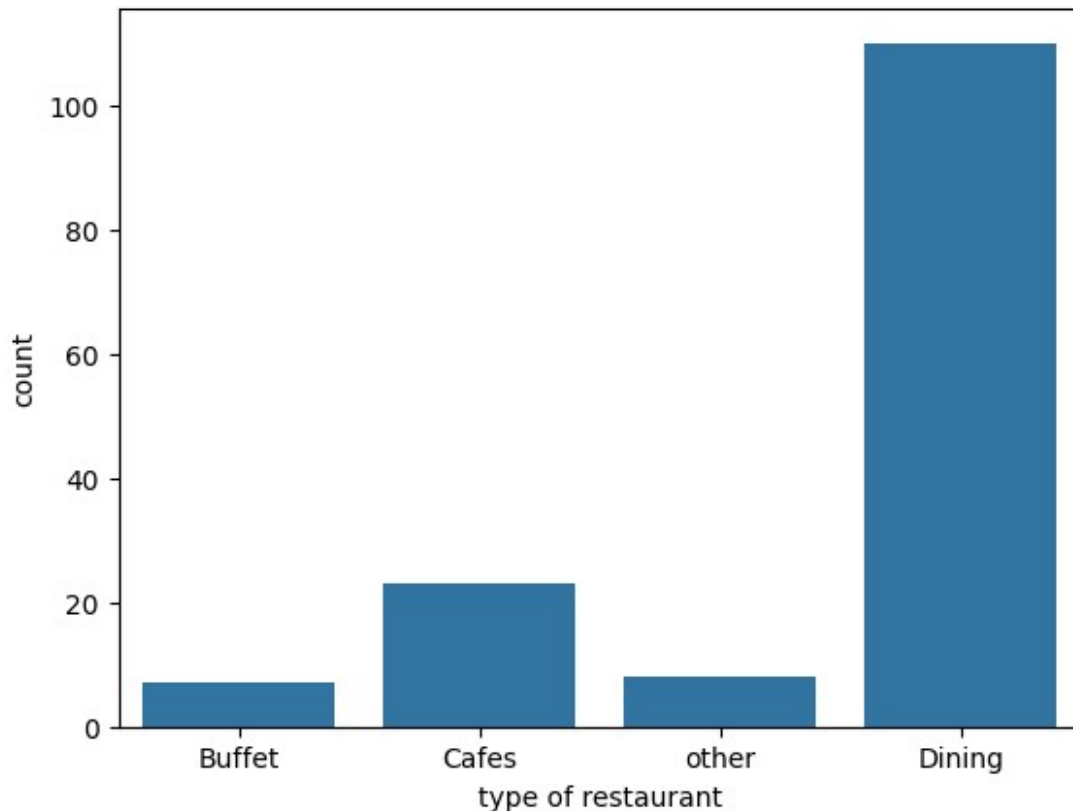
Type of restaurant

```
dataframe.head()

   name online_order book_table  rate  votes \
0   Jalsa          Yes        Yes   4.1    775
1  Spice Elephant    Yes         No   4.1    787
2  San Churro Cafe  Yes         No   3.8    918
3  Addhuri Udupi  No          No   3.7     88
4  Grand Village   No          No   3.8    166

   approx_cost(for two people) listed_in(type)
0                        800          Buffet
1                        800          Buffet
2                        800          Buffet
3                        300          Buffet
4                        600          Buffet

sns.countplot(x=dataframe['listed_in(type)'])
plt.xlabel('type of restaurant')
Text(0.5, 0, 'type of restaurant')
```



Conclusion:- majority of the restaurant falls in dining category
majority of the customers preffers dinning restaurents.

dataframe

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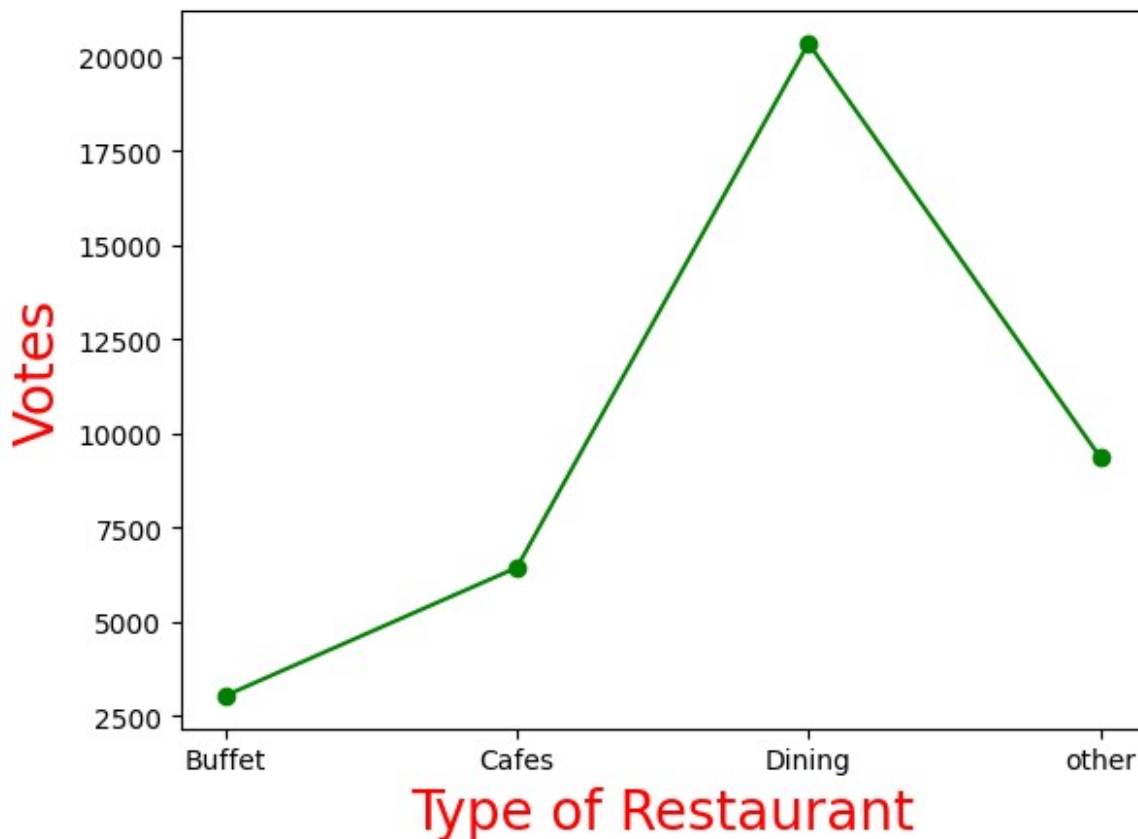
	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	800	Buffet
1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

143	100	Dining
144	150	Dining
145	450	Dining
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[148 rows x 7 columns]

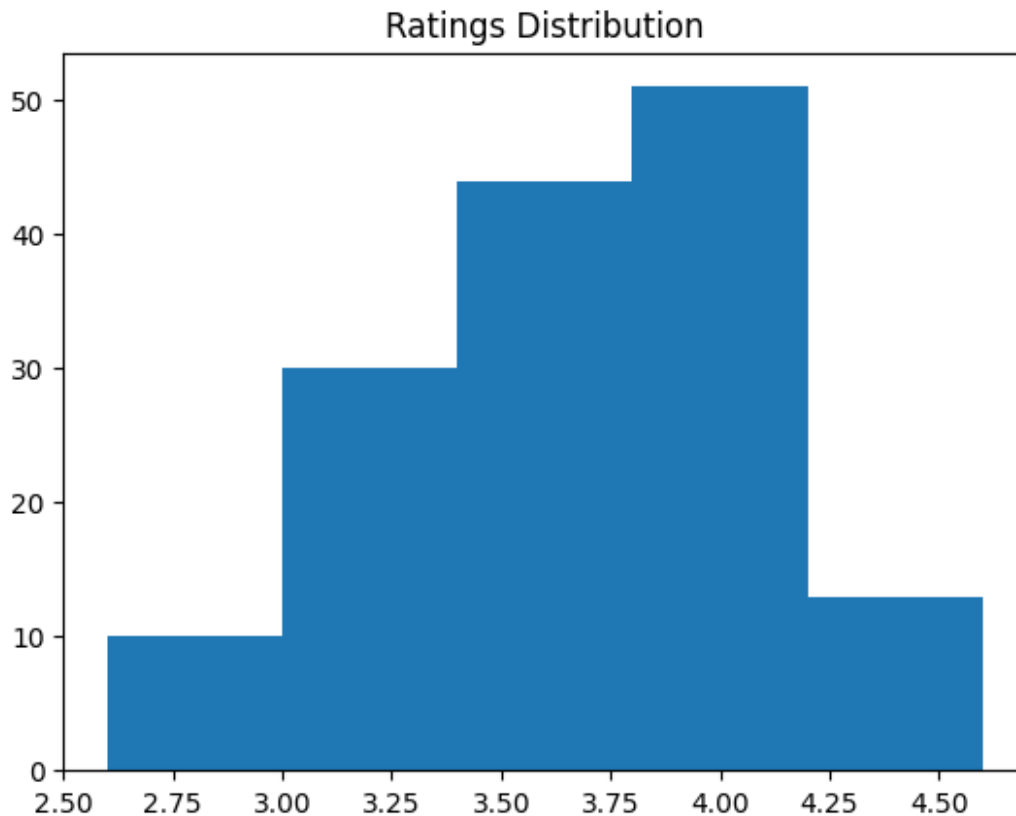
```
grouped_data = dataframe.groupby('listed_in(type)')['votes'].sum()
result = pd.DataFrame({'votes' : grouped_data})
plt.plot(result, c = "green",marker = 'o')
plt.xlabel("Type of Restaurant",c = "red",size = 20)
plt.ylabel("Votes",c="red",size = 20)
```

```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Votes')
```



Majority of restaurants recieved ratings.

```
plt.hist(dataframe['rate'],bins =5 )
plt.title("Ratings Distribution")
plt.show()
```



Conclusion Majority of the restaurants recieved from rating ranging from 3.5 to 4

Average order spending by couples

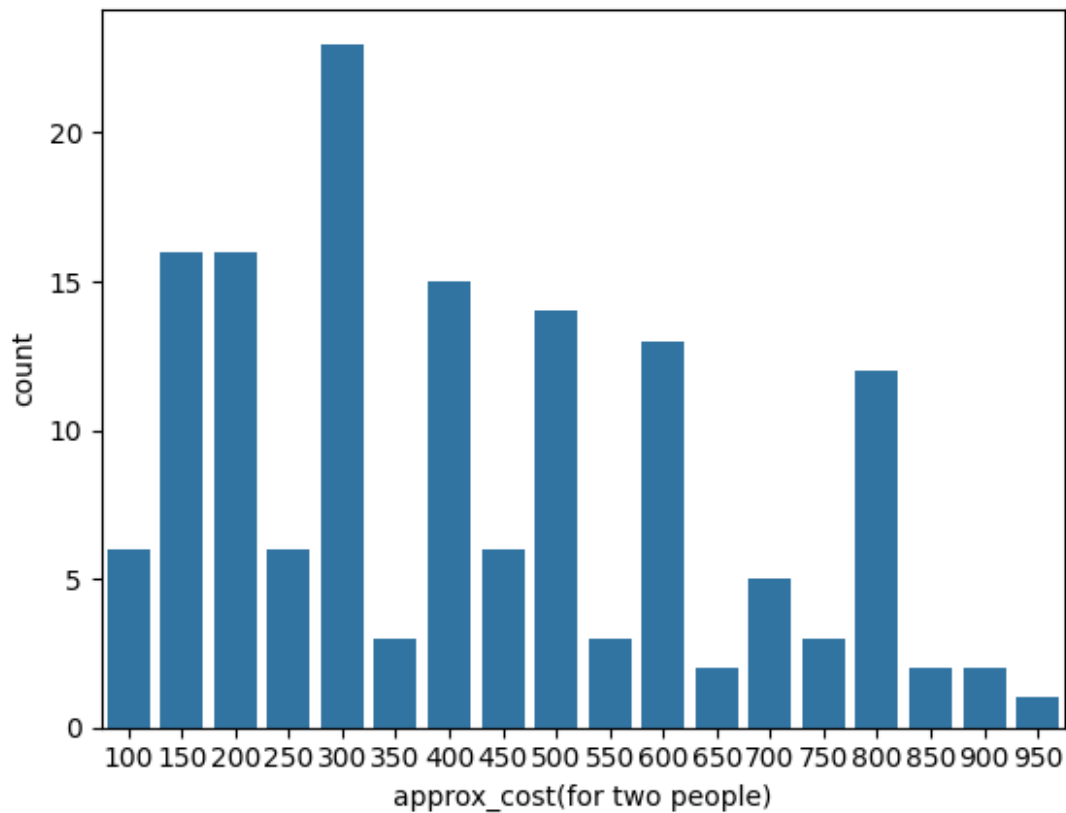
```
dataframe.head()
```

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	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
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```
couple_data = dataframe['approx_cost(for two people)']
sns.countplot(x = couple_data)
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='approx_cost(for two people)', ylabel='count'>
```



Conclusion: majority of couples prefers restaurant with an approximate cost of 300 rupees.

Which mode receives maximum orders?

dataframe

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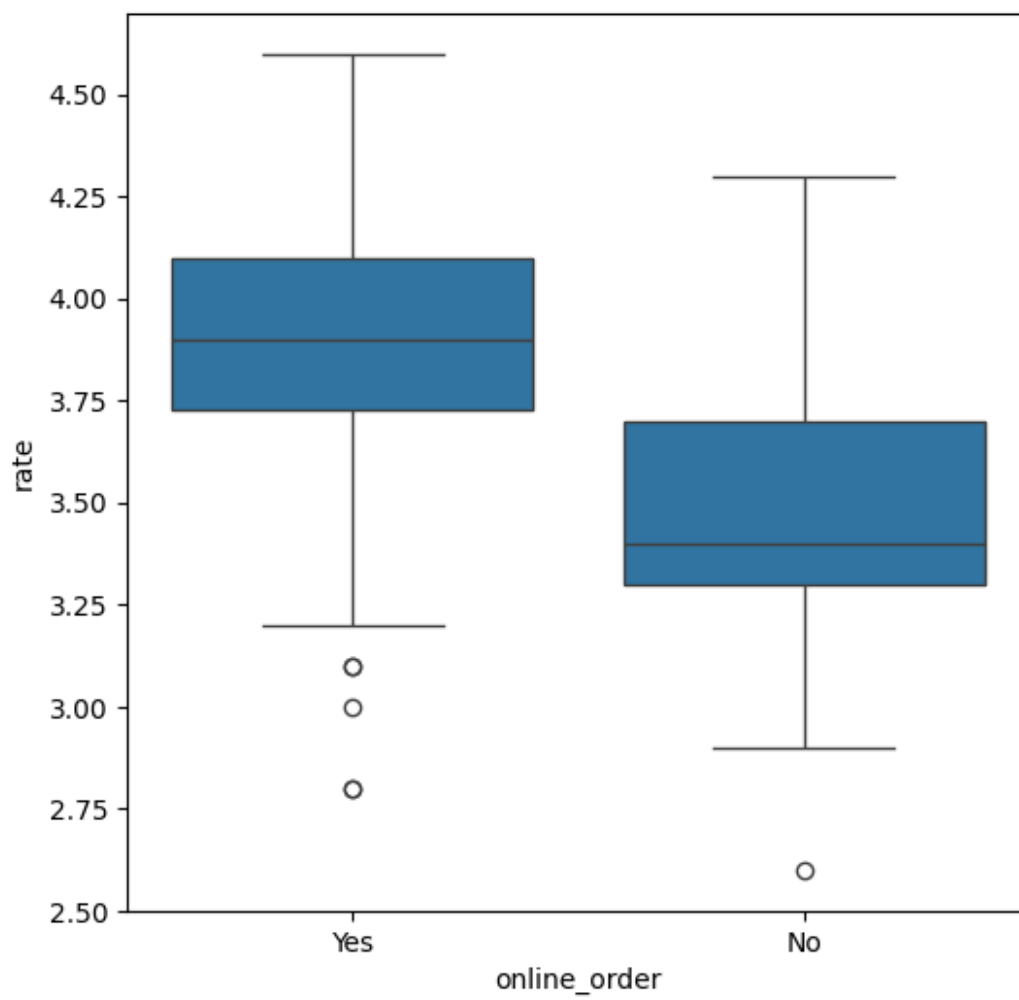
approx_cost(for two people) listed_in(type)

0	800	Buffet
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[148 rows x 7 columns]

```
plt.figure(figsize = (6,6))
sns.boxplot(x = 'online_order', y = 'rate', data = dataframe)
```

<Axes: xlabel='online_order', ylabel='rate'>



conclusion: online orders recieves more rating when compared to offline orders

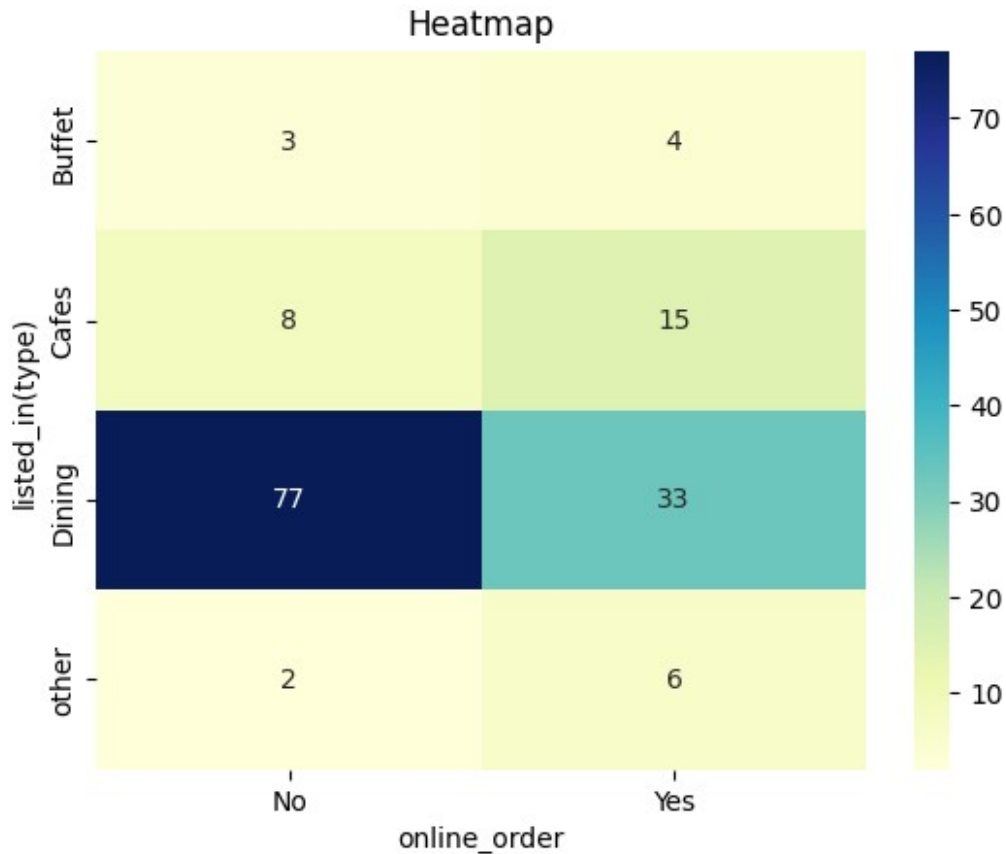
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```
pivot_table = dataframe.pivot_table(index = 'listed_in(type)', columns  
= 'online_order', aggfunc = 'size', fill_value = 0)  
sns.heatmap(pivot_table, annot = True, cmap = 'YlGnBu', fmt = 'd')  
plt.title("Heatmap")  
plt.xlabel("online_order")  
plt.ylabel("listed_in(type)")  
plt.show
```

```
<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```



Conclusion: Dining restaurants primarily accepts offline orders, whereas cafes primarily receive online orders. This suggests that clients prefer to place orders in person at restaurants, but prefer online orderings at cafes.