# High-Level Design (HLD) for Restaurant Rating Prediction System

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## **High-Level Design Overview**

• The High-Level Design (HLD) outlines the architecture and components of the Restaurant Rating Prediction System. It provides a visual representation of the system's structure, interactions, and data flow between different modules.

## **High-Level Design Components**

### **Components:**

#### **User Interface (UI):**

- Login Page: Captures user credentials.
- Home Page: Provides navigation to other functionalities.
- Prediction Page: Collects input features for predictions.
- Results Page: Displays prediction results.

#### **Backend:**

- Flask Web Server: Handles HTTP requests and responses.
- Authentication Module: Validates user credentials.
- Prediction Module: Processes input features and generates predictions using the ML model.

### **High-Level Design Components**

### **Machine Learning Model:**

- Model Training: Trained on the Zomato dataset.
- Prediction: Uses the trained model to predict restaurant ratings.

#### Database (if applicable):

• User Data Storage: (optional) Stores user credentials and sessions.

#### **Data Processing Pipeline:**

- Data Preprocessing: Cleans and transforms raw data.
- Feature Engineering: Prepares data for model training.

# **Diagram Layout**

#### User Interface

Flask Server
Authentication

Prediction Module

Machine Learning

Model

**Data Processing** 

Pipeline

### **Component Descriptions**

### **User Interface (UI):**

- Login Page:
  - Allows users to input their credentials for authentication.
- Home Page:
  - Displays options for users to navigate to prediction functionalities.
- Prediction Page:
  - Contains a form for users to input features like location, restaurant type, etc.
- Results Page:
  - Displays the predicted rating along with any relevant insights.

### **Component Descriptions**

#### 2. Backend:

- Flask Web Server:
  - Serves as the application framework, handling user requests and returning responses.
- Authentication Module:
  - Verifies user credentials to ensure secure access to the application.
- Prediction Module:
  - Processes user inputs and communicates with the ML model to generate predictions.

### 3. Machine Learning Model:

• Utilizes trained algorithms (e.g., XGBoost) to make predictions based on the processed input features.

### **Component Descriptions**

#### 4. Data Processing Pipeline:

- Data Preprocessing:
  - Handles cleaning, normalization, and encoding of input data.
- Feature Engineering:
  - Identifies and constructs relevant features from the dataset for model training.

## System Interaction

Description: This section describes how components interact with each other during user activities.

#### 1. User Login:

- User inputs credentials on the Login Page, which are sent to the Authentication Module.
- Successful authentication redirects the user to the Home Page.

#### 2. Making Predictions:

- User navigates to the Prediction Page and inputs required features.
- These features are sent to the Prediction Module, which interacts with the Machine Learning Model to generate a rating.
- The prediction result is displayed on the Results Page.

### **Future Enhancements**

#### **Potential Future Enhancements:**

- Database Integration:
  - Implement a database for storing user sessions and data persistently.
- Containerization with Docker:
  - Containerize the application for easier deployment and scalability.
- Cloud Deployment:
  - Host the application on a cloud platform for wider accessibility and live usage.
- Enhanced Security Features:
  - Implement OAuth or JWT for improved authentication and user session management.

# **Thank You**