



Predicting a Table's Tips

— SAINT GAU —



Day-to-day responsibilities: Servers unable to properly prioritize tasks during a rush without knowing how much a table will reward them



Applicants: Unable to determine their potential salary



Hiring managers: Unable to properly advertise job openings

The Problem

Who might care?

Current waitstaff

Job applicants

Hiring managers



What factors might affect a table's tips?

Quantitative Data (Kaggle Dataset)

- Table size
- Smoker present in group?
- Gender of person paying
- Total bill amount
- Day of week and time of day

Qualitative Data (may not be necessary)

- Customer service quality
- Customer satisfaction

Data Information



Data acquired over a few months



One server, one restaurant



Published in 1995



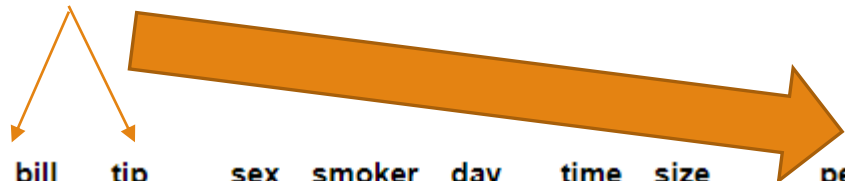
Number of records: 244



Number of fields: 7

Engineering Tip Percentage Amounts Feature From Tips Data

Divide tip amount from total bill amount



The diagram illustrates the calculation of the 'perc' feature. It shows a table with columns: total_bill, tip, sex, smoker, day, time, size, and perc. The values for the first row are: 16.99, 1.01, Female, No, Sun, Dinner, 2, and 5.944673. An orange arrow points from the 'total_bill' and 'tip' columns to the 'perc' column, indicating the calculation: $\text{perc} = \frac{\text{tip}}{\text{total_bill}}$.

total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	perc
16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2	5.944673

Data Exploration

Correlations

Pairplots

Sex

Smoker

Day

Time

Size



Correlations

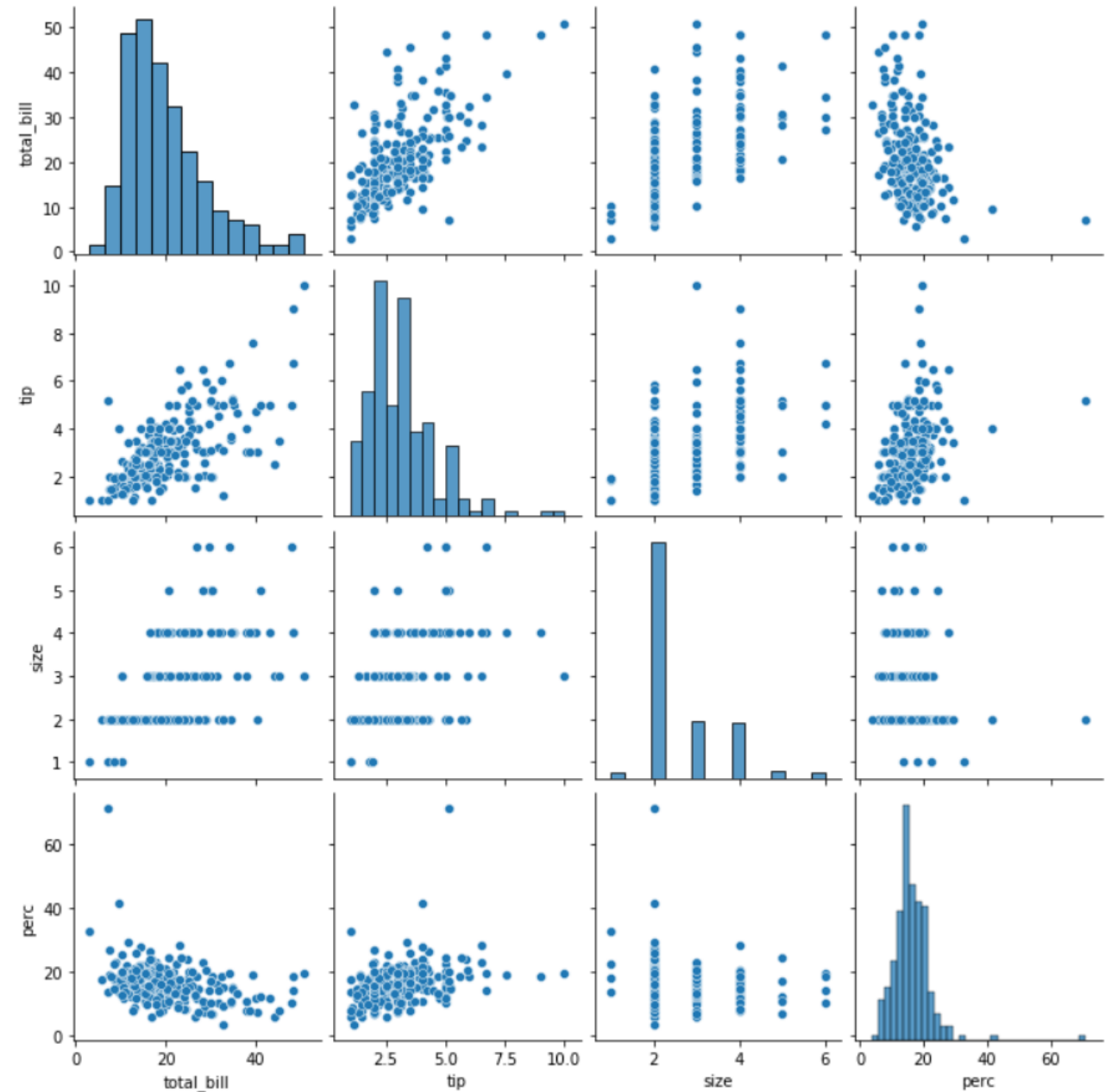
Moderate correlation between tips and total bill

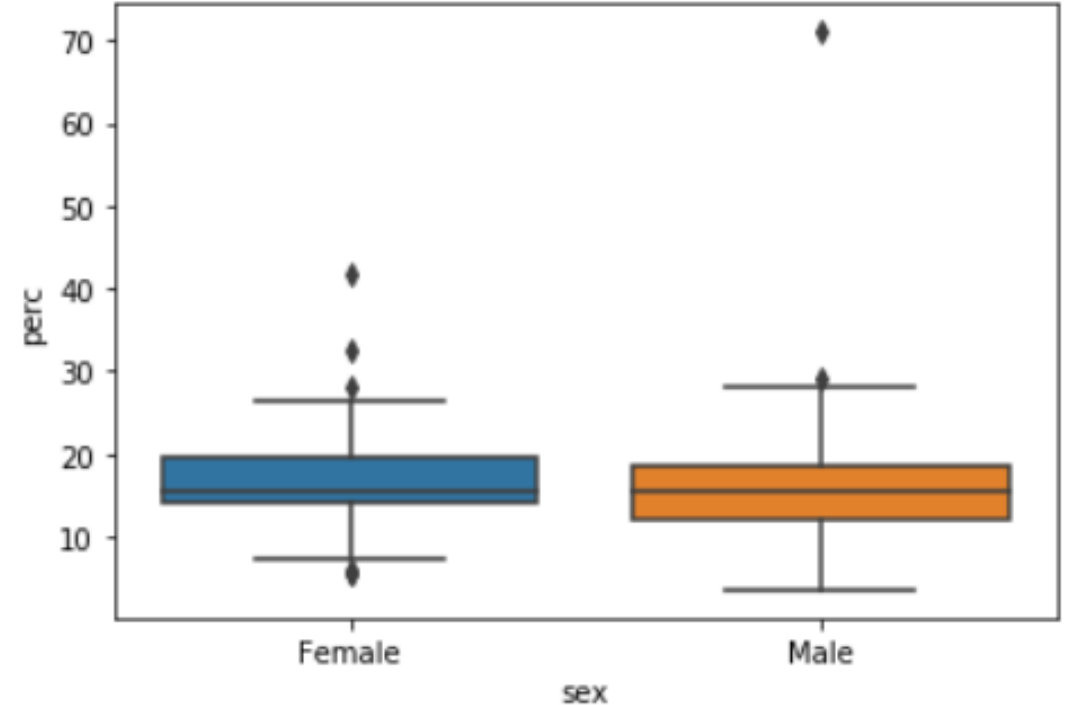
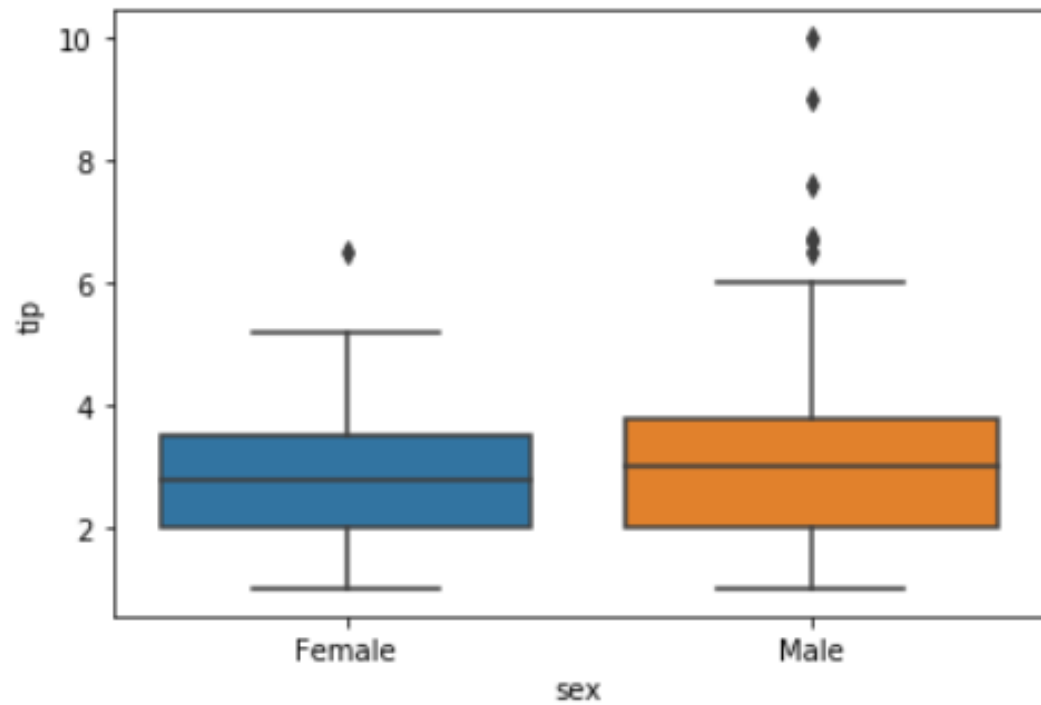
Weak correlation between group size and tip percentage

Pairplots

All numerical features skew right

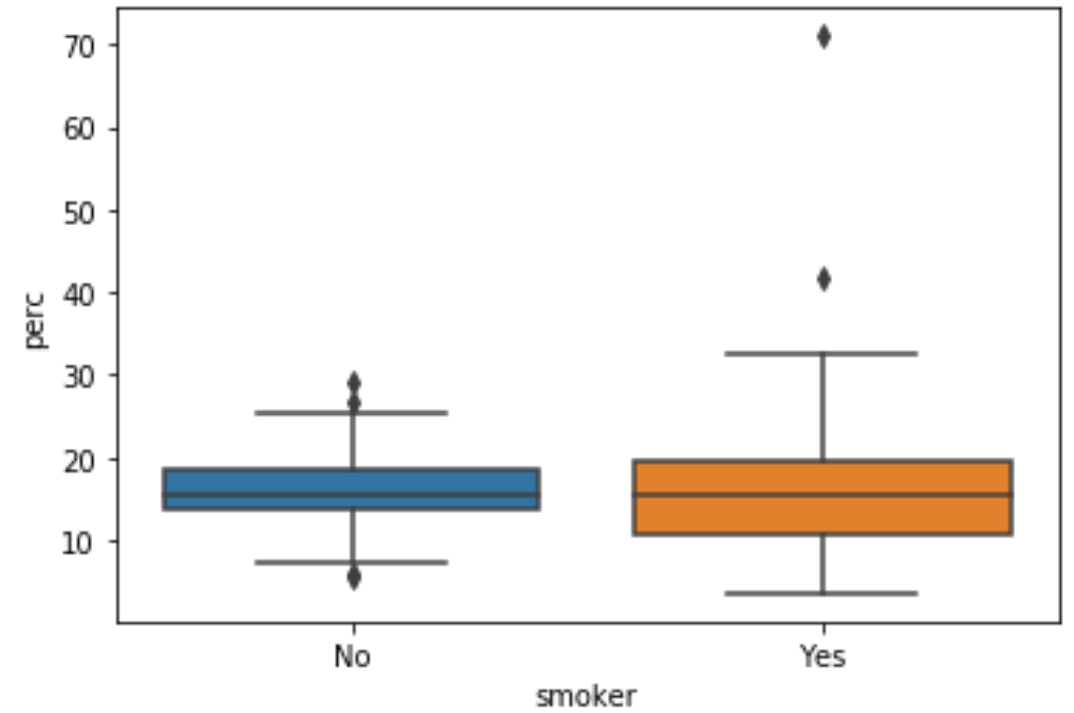
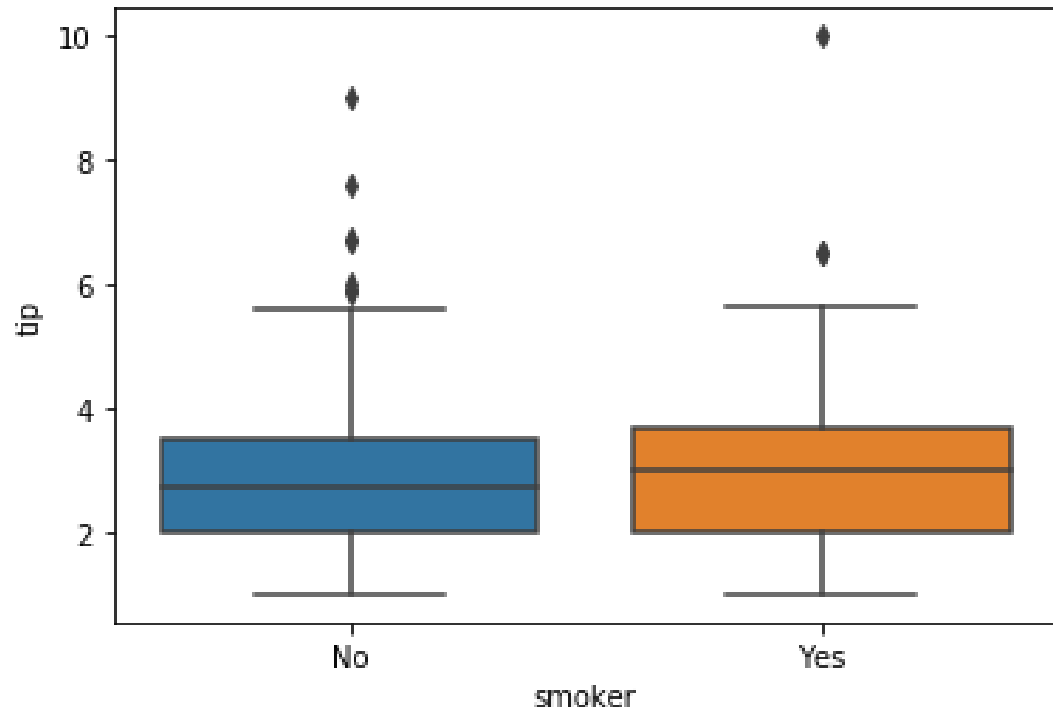
Tips increase as total bill increases





Sex

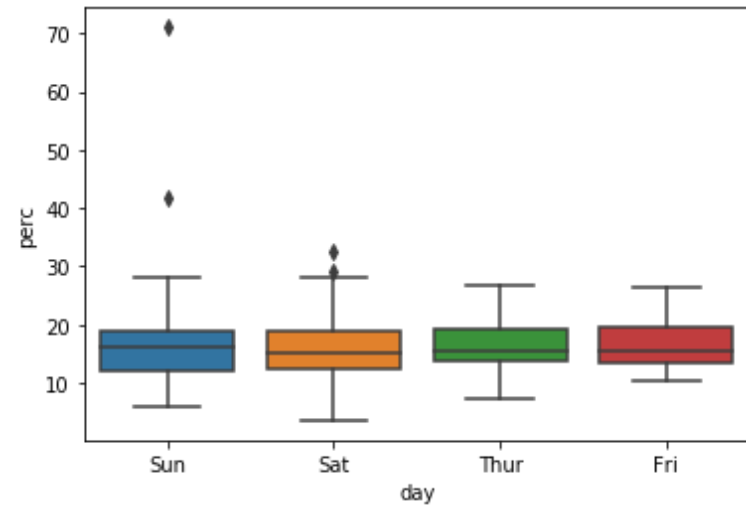
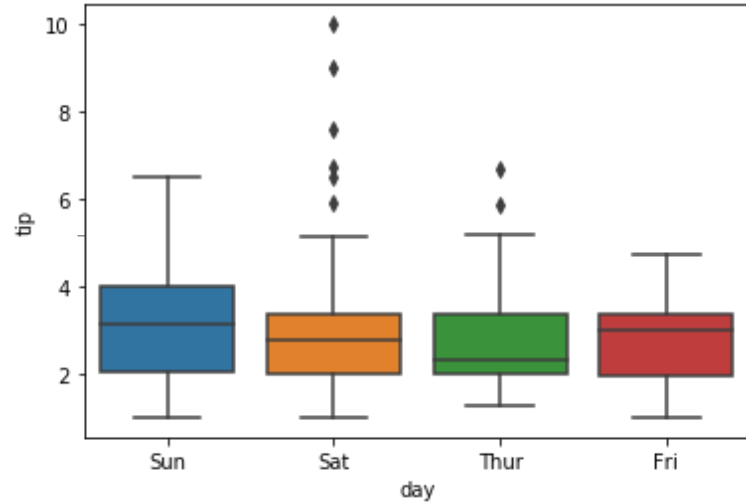
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN EITHER TIP AMOUNT OF PERCENTAGES



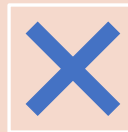
Smoker

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN EITHER TIP AMOUNT OF PERCENTAGES

Day

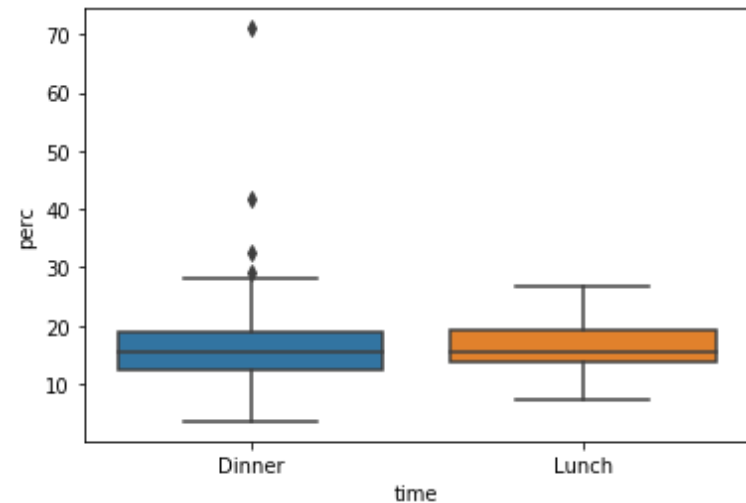
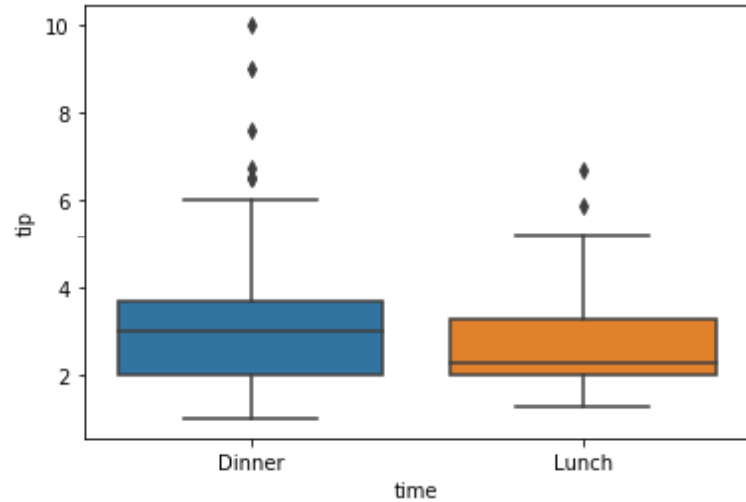


Significant difference found in tip amounts between different days



No significant differences found in tip percentages between different days

Time

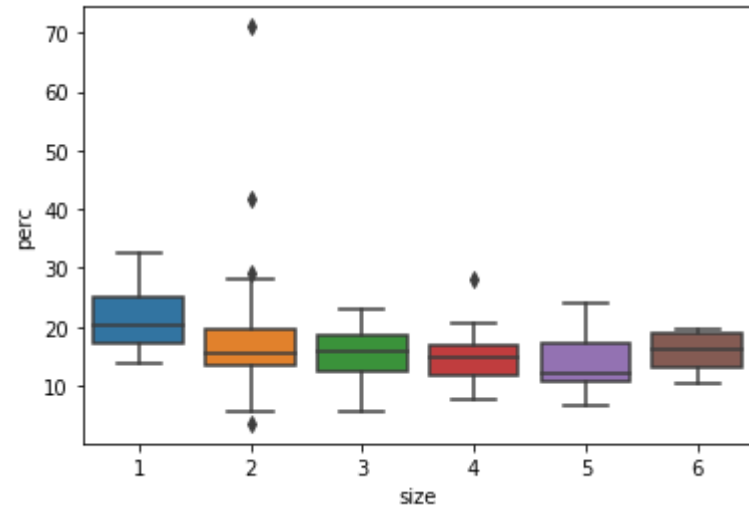
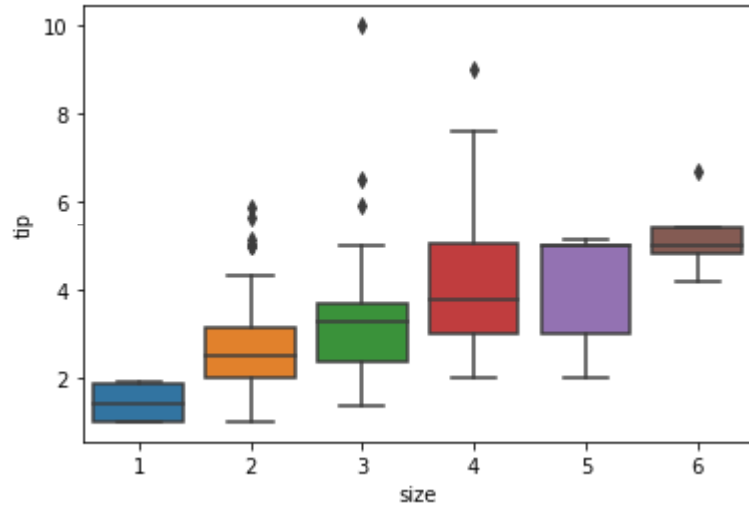


Significant difference found in tip amounts between different shifts

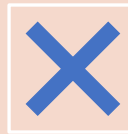


No significant differences found in tip percentages between different shifts

Size



Significant difference found in tip amounts between different sizes



No significant differences found in tip percentages between different sizes

Machine Learning Modeling



Type: Supervised learning



Tools: Python's scikit-learn



Low amount of data: Bootstrapping required

Modeling Steps

Pipeline

- Data Pre-Processing
 - 1. One-hot encoding
 - 2. Data splitting into training and test sets (80%-20%)
 - 3. Scaling
- Cross-Validation (CV) for Hyperparameter Tuning
 - 1. 5 fold CV
 - 2. Using scikit-learn's grid search method
 - 3. Evaluation metric: Mean absolute error



Performance evaluation using
holdout dataset (20% of
whole data)

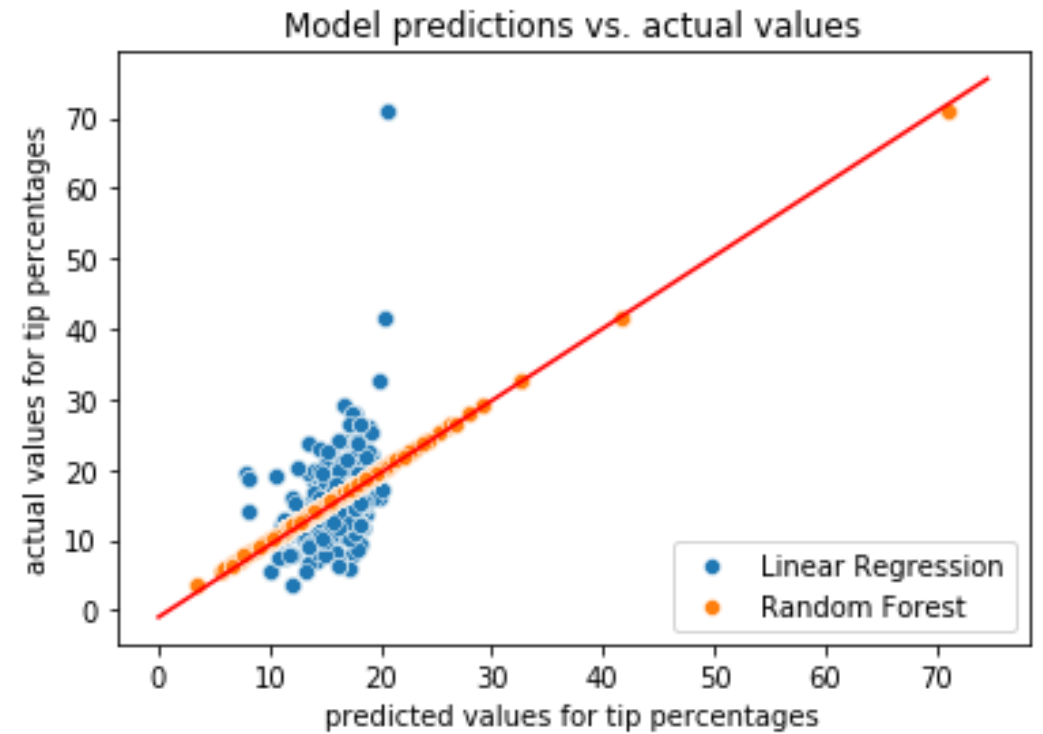
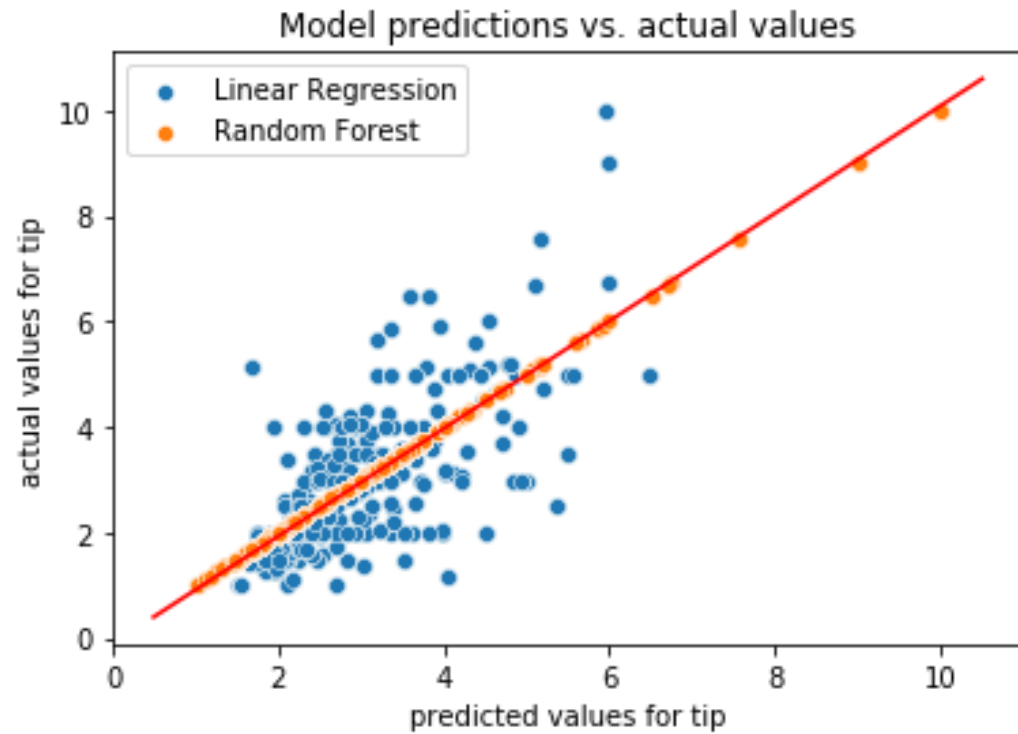
Regression Algorithms Used



1. Linear Regression



2. Random Forest Regression



Model Comparisons

Model	Mean Absolute Error
Linear Regression - tips	~0.74
Random Forest - tips	almost zero
Linear Regression - tip percentage	~3.78
Random Forest - tip percentage	almost zero

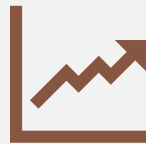
Model Comparisons

LINEAR REGRESSION IS WORSE AND RANDOM FOREST IS THE BEST

Some Details on the Best Model

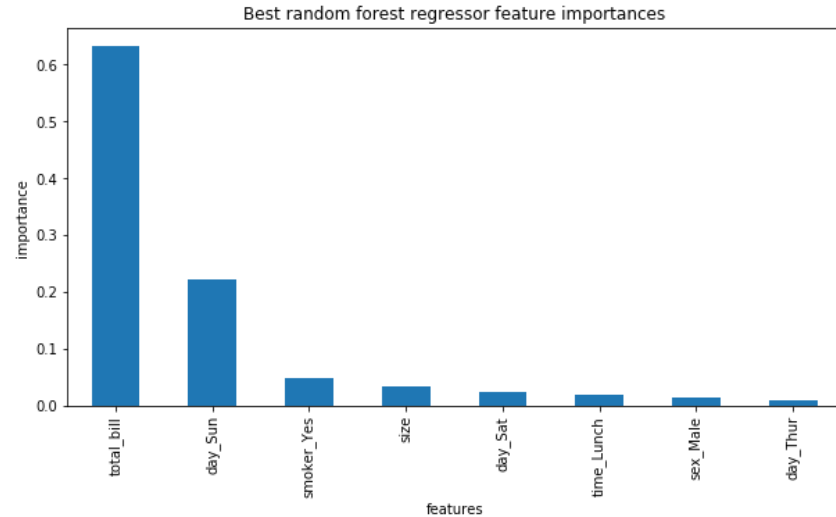


Best estimators: 10



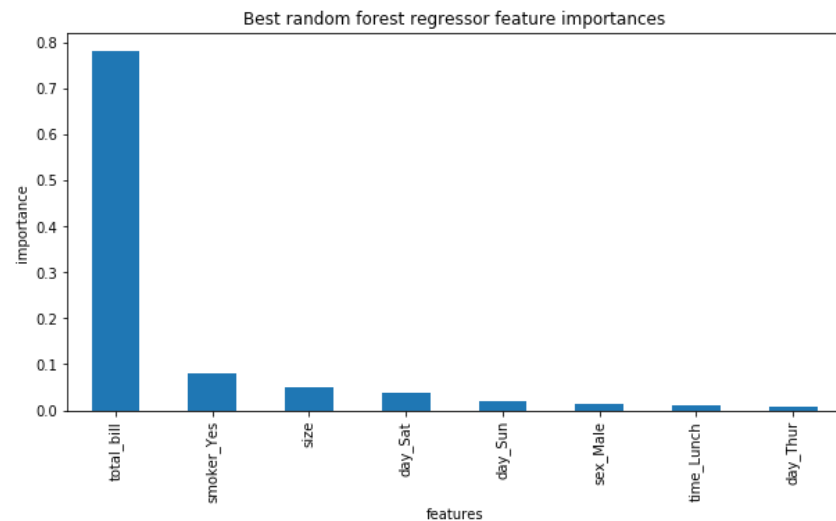
Standard Scaling

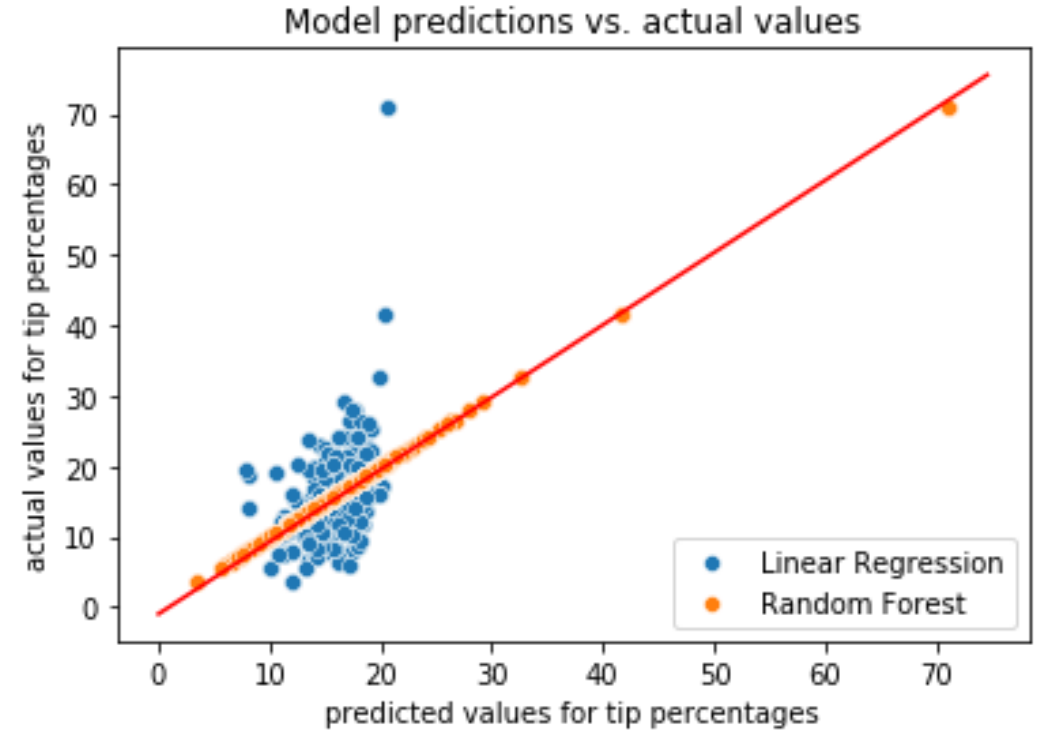
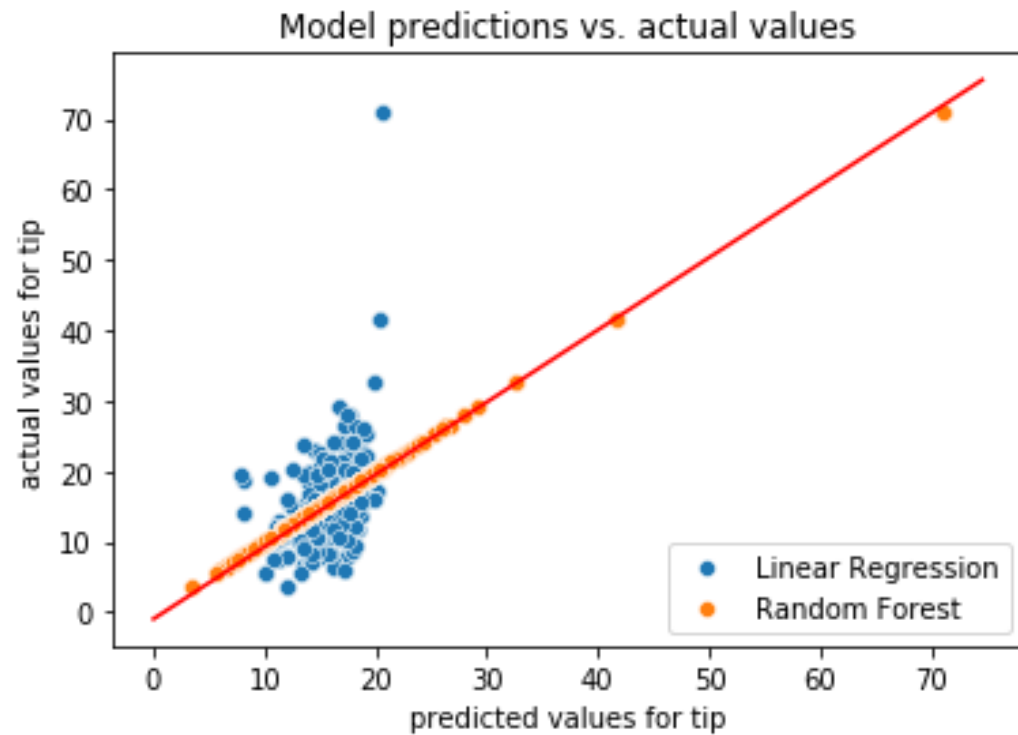
Some Details on the Best Model



Total bill is most important feature for predicting tip amounts

Total bill and Day (Sunday) are best features for predicting tip percentages





Testing on Under-Sampled Test Data

Model	Mean Absolute Error
Linear Regression - tips	~0.72
Random Forest - tips	almost zero
Linear Regression - tip percentage	~3.74
Random Forest - tip percentage	almost zero

Testing on Under-Sampled Test Data

Input features used in Random Forest regression model



Use model pipeline on new data and predict tip amounts and tip percentages

Using the Model

Tip Percentage	
< 10%	Bottom priority
10% – 15%	Low Priority
15% – 18%	Medium Priority
18% - 20%	High Priority
> 20%	Top Priority

An Example of Model Usage: Possible
Recommendations

Assumptions, Limitations, and Disclaimers



WE ASSUME THAT ALL TABLES ARE
INDEPENDENT, THOUGH THAT WOULD
NOT BE THE CASE FOR REGULARS



USED ONLY ONE SERVER'S DATA FROM
ONE RESTAURANT OVER THE COURSE OF
A FEW MONTHS



THE MODEL MAY BEHAVE POORLY IF WE
TRY TO PREDICT TIPS AND TIP
PERCENTAGES OF OTHER RESTAURANTS

Diversify	Diversify information from a wider variety of establishments (casual, high-end, eateries)
Extract	Extract information from more servers/bartenders
Include	Include dates so monthly/annual salaries can be calculated from tips predictions

More Ideas to Improve the Model in the Future

Thank you!

Saint Gau

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/saintgau/>

<https://github.com/transaint/Professional-Portfolio>

Final project report: <https://github.com/transaint/Springboard-Projects/blob/master/Springboard%20Projects/Predicting%20a%20Table's%20Tips/Final%20Project%20Report.ipynb>