

zomato

Zomato Data Analysis Project

Using Python

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Zomato Data Analysis Project

Step 1 - Importing Libraries

- pandas are used for data manipulation and analysis.
- NumPy is used for numerical operations.
- matplotlib.pyplot and seaborn are used for data visualizations.

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

Step 2 - Create the 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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..	
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..
143	100	Dining
144	150	Dining
145	450	Dining
146	800	Dining
147	200	Dining

[148 rows x 7 columns]

Convert the data type of column - rate

Data Cleaning

Convert the data type of column - rate

```
def handleRate(value):
    value = str(value).split('/')
    value = value[0];
    return float(value)

dataframe['rate']=dataframe['rate'].apply(handleRate)
print(dataframe.head())
```

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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

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

```

Type of Restaurant

```

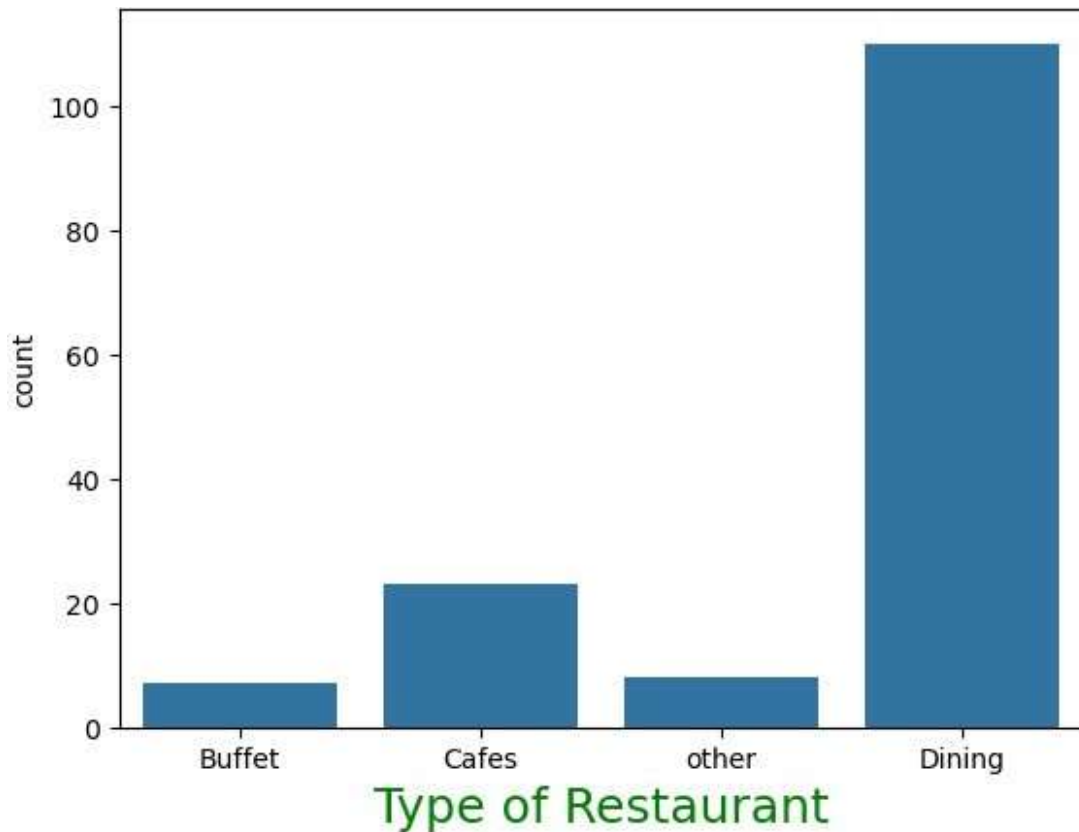
dataframe.head()

   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 Bhojana  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", c='green', size='18')
Text(0.5, 0, 'Type of Restaurant')

```



Conclusion - Majority of the Restaurant falls in Dining category

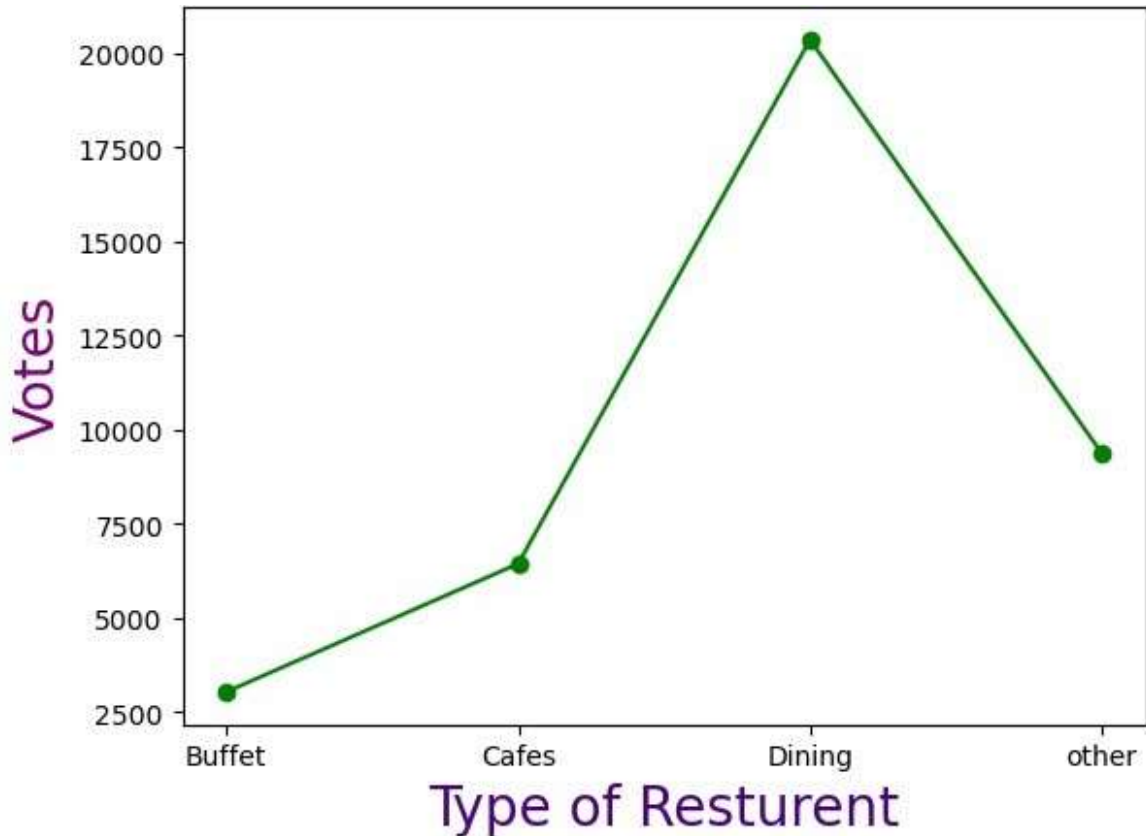
```
dataframe.head()
```

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3	Addhuri Udipi Bhojana	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

```
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 Resturent", c="indigo", size="20")
plt.ylabel("Votes", c="purple", size="20")
Text(0, 0.5, 'Votes')
```



Conclusion - Dinning Resturent has received maximum votes

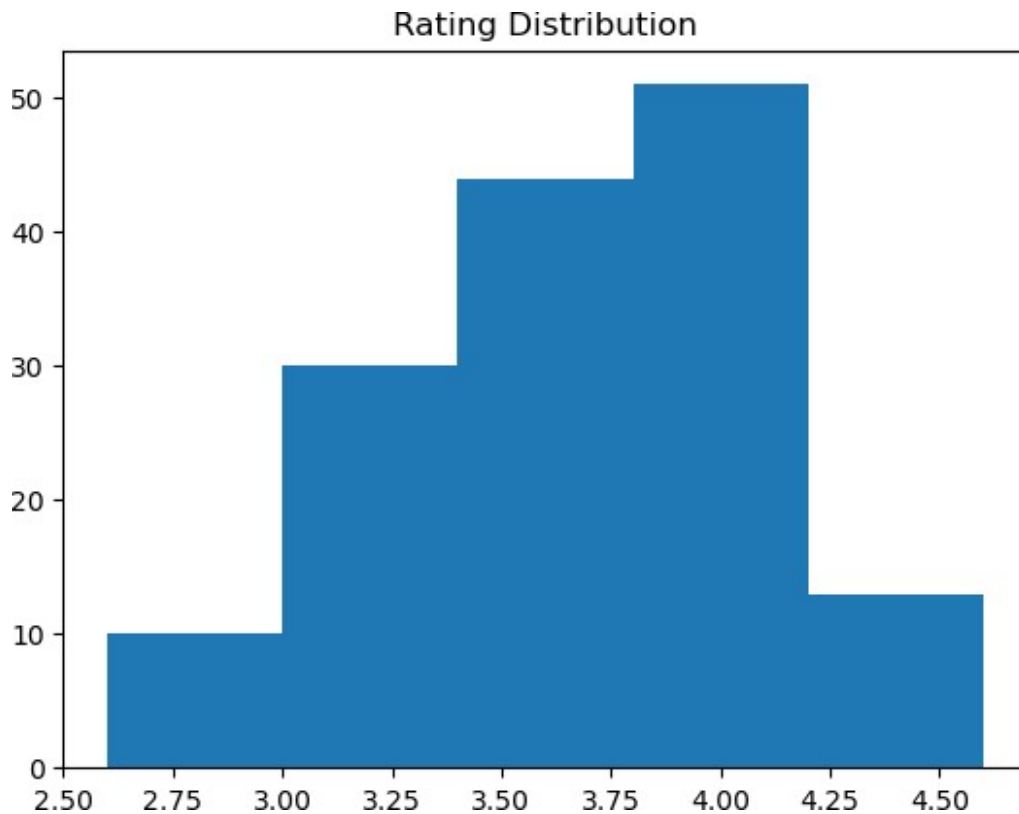
```
dataframe.head()
```

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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

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



Conclusion - The Majority Resturents Received Ratings from 3.5 to 4

Avarage orders spending by Couples

```
dataframe.head()
```

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	\
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	
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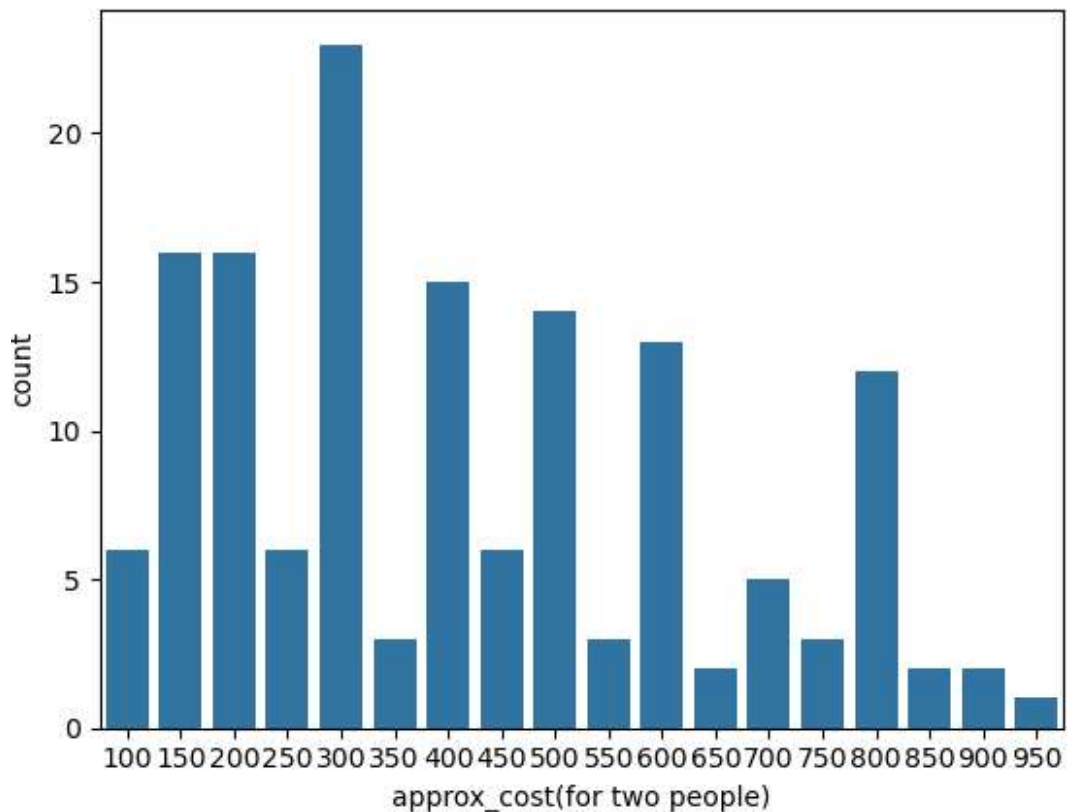
```

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

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

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

```



Conclusion - The majority of couples prefer restaurant with an approximate cost of 300 rupees

Which mode received the maximum rantings

```
dataframe.head()
```


	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes \
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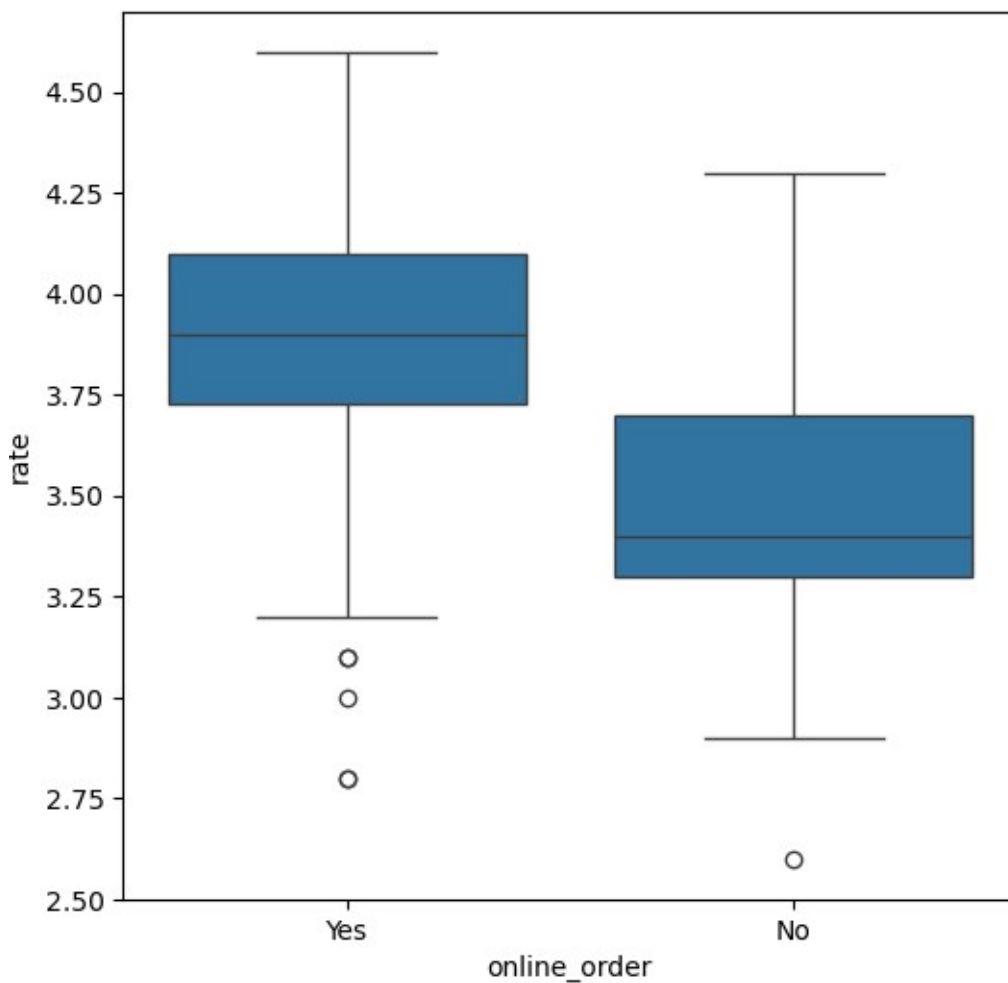
```

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

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

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

```



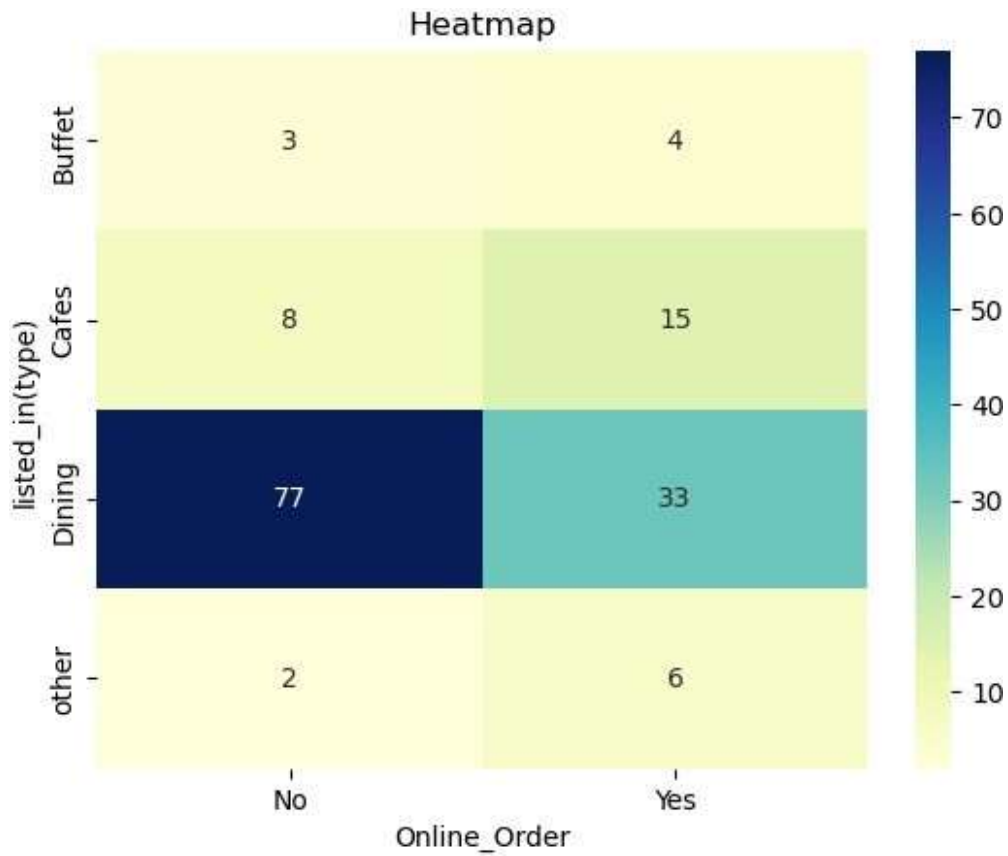
Conclusion - Offline orders received lower rating in comparison to online order

```
dataframe.head()
```

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1	800	Buffet
2	800	Buffet
3	300	Buffet
4	600	Buffet

```
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()
```



Conclusion - We can see that offline people are more prefer to go to Dining Types Restaurants