

Zomato Bengaluru-



Summary-

In []:

```
1 Summary of Zomato EDA using Python for Business Owners
2
3 Zomato, one of the leading online food delivery platforms, provides a vast amount of data that
4 can be analyzed to gain valuable insights for business owners. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
5 using Python is an effective way to extract meaningful information from this data.
6
7 In this analysis, Python libraries such as Pandas, NumPy, and Matplotlib are utilized to explore
8 and visualize the Zomato dataset. The dataset contains information about restaurants, including
9 their ratings, cuisines, locations, and user reviews.
10
11 The first step in the EDA process is data cleaning and preprocessing. This involves handling
12 missing values, removing duplicates, and standardizing data formats. Once the data is cleaned,
13 statistical summaries and visualizations are generated to understand the characteristics of the
14 dataset. Business owners can benefit from this analysis by uncovering key insights that can drive
15 decision-making process. For instance, they can identify the most popular cuisines among customers
16 , allowing them to optimize their menu offerings. By analyzing the distribution of ratings, owners
17 can gain an understanding of customer satisfaction levels and make improvements accordingly.
18
19 Furthermore, EDA can provide geographical insights by plotting the locations of restaurants on
20 maps. This helps business owners identify areas with high restaurant density or areas where their
21 business might be lacking representation. By analyzing user reviews, owners can also gain insights
22 into customer preferences and sentiments towards different aspects of their dining experience.
23
```

In []:

```
1 In addition to understanding customer preferences, EDA can help business owners optimize their
2 pricing strategies. Analyzing the relationship between ratings and average cost can provide
3 valuable insights into the pricing sweet spot that maximizes customer satisfaction while
4 maintaining profitability.
5
6 Overall, Zomato EDA using Python empowers business owners with actionable insights derived from
7 a rich dataset. By leveraging this analysis, owners can make informed decisions to enhance their
8 offerings, improve customer satisfaction, and optimize their business strategies.
```

EDA -

(Exploratory Data Analysis)

In [1]:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]:

```
1 data = pd.read_csv("zomato.csv")
```

Introduction :-

We will understand the dataset research the various aspects of it then will go to the EDA part.

In [3]:

```
1 data.head()
```

Out[3]:

	url	address	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes
0	https://www.zomato.com/bangalore/jalsa-banasha...	942, 21st Main Road, 2nd Stage, Banashankari, ...	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1/5	775
1	https://www.zomato.com/bangalore/spice-elephan...	2nd Floor, 80 Feet Road, Near Big Bazaar, 6th ...	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1/5	787
2	https://www.zomato.com/SanchurroBangalore?cont...	1112, Next to KIMS Medical College, 17th Cross...	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8/5	918
3	https://www.zomato.com/bangalore/addhuri-udupi...	1st Floor, Annakuteera, 3rd Stage, Banashankar...	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7/5	88
4	https://www.zomato.com/bangalore/grand-village...	10, 3rd Floor, Lakshmi Associates, Gandhi Baza...	Grand Village	No	No	3.8/5	166

In [4]:

```
1 data.shape # we have 51717 rows and 17 columns in the dataset
```

Out[4]:

(51717, 17)

In [5]:

```
1 data.columns
```

Out[5]:

```
Index(['url', 'address', 'name', 'online_order', 'book_table', 'rate', 'votes',
      'phone', 'location', 'rest_type', 'dish_liked', 'cuisines',
      'approx_cost(for two people)', 'reviews_list', 'menu_item',
      'listed_in(type)', 'listed_in(city)'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [6]:

```
1 data.isnull().sum() # number of null values inside each columns
```

Out[6]:

```
url          0
address      0
name         0
online_order 0
book_table   0
rate        7775
votes        0
phone       1208
location     21
rest_type    227
dish_liked   28078
cuisines     45
approx_cost(for two people) 346
reviews_list 0
menu_item    0
listed_in(type) 0
listed_in(city) 0
dtype: int64
```

In [7]:

```
1 data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51717 entries, 0 to 51716
Data columns (total 17 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   url                                       51717 non-null  object
1   address                                 51717 non-null  object
2   name                                    51717 non-null  object
3   online_order                           51717 non-null  object
4   book_table                             51717 non-null  object
5   rate                                    43942 non-null  object
6   votes                                  51717 non-null  int64
7   phone                                  50509 non-null  object
8   location                               51696 non-null  object
9   rest_type                              51490 non-null  object
10  dish_liked                             23639 non-null  object
11  cuisines                               51672 non-null  object
12  approx_cost(for two people)            51371 non-null  object
13  reviews_list                           51717 non-null  object
14  menu_item                              51717 non-null  object
15  listed_in(type)                        51717 non-null  object
16  listed_in(city)                        51717 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(1), object(16)
memory usage: 6.7+ MB
```

In []:

```
1
```

Removing unnecessary columns -

In [8]:

```
1 df = data.drop(["url","address","phone","listed_in(city)","menu_item","dish_liked"],axis = 1)
```

In [9]:

```
1 df.head() #Now we will have the accurate data to perform visualization after cleaning it.
```

Out[9]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	approx_cost(for two people)	revenue
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1/5	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800	['R: 'R: pl
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1/5	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800	['R: 'f t
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8/5	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800	['R: "f Am n
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7/5	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300	['R: "f G and
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8/5	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600	['R: 'f V rest

Removing Duplicates -

In [10]:

```
1 df.shape
```

Out[10]:

(51717, 11)

In [11]:

```
1 df.drop_duplicates(inplace =True)
```

In [12]:

```
1 df.shape
```

Out[12]:

(38930, 11)

In [13]:

```
1 print("Number of Rows dropped- ",51717 - 38930)
```

Number of Rows dropped- 12787

Analysing each and every columns -

Column - "rate"

In [14]:

```
1 df["rate"].head()
```

Out[14]:

```
0    4.1/5
1    4.1/5
2    3.8/5
3    3.7/5
4    3.8/5
Name: rate, dtype: object
```

In [15]:

```
1 df["rate"].unique()
```

Out[15]:

```
array(['4.1/5', '3.8/5', '3.7/5', '3.6/5', '4.6/5', '4.0/5', '4.2/5',
       '3.9/5', '3.1/5', '3.0/5', '3.2/5', '3.3/5', '2.8/5', '4.4/5',
       '4.3/5', 'NEW', '2.9/5', '3.5/5', nan, '2.6/5', '3.8 /5', '3.4/5',
       '4.5/5', '2.5/5', '2.7/5', '4.7/5', '2.4/5', '2.2/5', '2.3/5',
       '3.4 /5', '-', '3.6 /5', '4.8/5', '3.9 /5', '4.2 /5', '4.0 /5',
       '4.1 /5', '3.7 /5', '3.1 /5', '2.9 /5', '3.3 /5', '2.8 /5',
       '3.5 /5', '2.7 /5', '2.5 /5', '3.2 /5', '2.6 /5', '4.5 /5',
       '4.3 /5', '4.4 /5', '4.9/5', '2.1/5', '2.0/5', '1.8/5', '4.6 /5',
       '4.9 /5', '3.0 /5', '4.8 /5', '2.3 /5', '4.7 /5', '2.4 /5',
       '2.1 /5', '2.2 /5', '2.0 /5', '1.8 /5'], dtype=object)
```

Rating we have provided is out of 5 so we will convert it into a float removing "/5" part of it then we will deal with "NEW", "-"

In [16]:

```
1 def handling_rate(value):
2     if (value=="NEW" or value == "-"):
3         return np.nan
4     else:
5         value = str(value).split("/")
6         value = value[0]
7         return float(value)
8 df["rate"] = df["rate"].apply(handling_rate)
9 df["rate"].head()
```

Out[16]:

```
0    4.1
1    4.1
2    3.8
3    3.7
4    3.8
Name: rate, dtype: float64
```

In [17]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[17]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	approx_cost(for two people)	review
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800	[('Ra 'RA' t ple
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800	[('Ra 'R H.
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800	[('Ra "R Amb nc
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300	[('Ra "R Gr and
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600	[('Ra 'R Ve resta

In [18]:

```
1 df = df.drop(["reviews_list"] , axis =1) # removing the reviews_list column
```

In [19]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[19]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	approx_cost(for two people)	liste
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800	
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300	
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600	

Fixing null values -

In [20]:

```
1 df.rate.isnull().sum()
```

Out[20]:

5344

In [21]:

```
1 df["rate"].fillna(df["rate"].mean(),inplace = True)
2 df["rate"].isnull().sum()
```

Out[21]:

0

In [22]:

```
1 df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[22]:

name	0
online_order	0
book_table	0
rate	0
votes	0
location	14
rest_type	162
cuisines	33
approx_cost(for two people)	253
listed_in(type)	0
dtype: int64	

In [23]:

```
1 '''
2 fixing other null values
3 1. location can't be fixed . Data insufiecient issue.
4 2. same goes with rest_type, cuisines, approx_cost(for two people)
5 therefore -
6 '''
```

Out[23]:

```
"\nfixing other null values  \n1. location can't be fixed . Data insufiecient issue.\n2. same goes with rest_type, cuisines, approx_cost(for two people)\n\ntherefore - \n"
```

In [24]:

```
1 df.dropna(inplace = True)
```


In [25]:

```
1 df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[25]:

```
name                0
online_order        0
book_table          0
rate               0
votes              0
location            0
rest_type           0
cuisines            0
approx_cost(for two people)  0
listed_in(type)     0
dtype: int64
```

Renaming columns -

In [26]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[26]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	approx_cost(for two people)	listed_in(type)
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800	
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800	
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800	
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300	
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600	

In [27]:

```
1 df.rename(columns = {"approx_cost(for two people)": "cost2", "listed_in(type)": "types"}, inplace =
2 df.head()
```

Out[27]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600	Buffet

Column - "location"

In [28]:

```
1 df["location"].isnull().sum()
```

Out[28]:

0

In [29]:

```
1 df["location"].unique() # everything is right with location so moving to next section
```

Out[29]:

```
array(['Banashankari', 'Basavanagudi', 'Mysore Road', 'Jayanagar',
      'Kumaraswamy Layout', 'Rajarajeshwari Nagar', 'Vijay Nagar',
      'Uttarahalli', 'JP Nagar', 'South Bangalore', 'City Market',
      'Nagarbhavi', 'Bannerghatta Road', 'BTM', 'Kanakapura Road',
      'Bommanahalli', 'CV Raman Nagar', 'Electronic City', 'HSR',
      'Marathahalli', 'Wilson Garden', 'Shanti Nagar',
      'Koramangala 5th Block', 'Koramangala 8th Block', 'Richmond Road',
      'Koramangala 7th Block', 'Jalahalli', 'Koramangala 4th Block',
      'Bellandur', 'Sarjapur Road', 'Whitefield', 'East Bangalore',
      'Old Airport Road', 'Indiranagar', 'Koramangala 1st Block',
      'Frazer Town', 'RT Nagar', 'MG Road', 'Brigade Road',
      'Lavelle Road', 'Church Street', 'Ulsoor', 'Residency Road',
      'Shivajinagar', 'Infantry Road', 'St. Marks Road',
      'Cunningham Road', 'Race Course Road', 'Commercial Street',
      'Vasanth Nagar', 'HBR Layout', 'Domlur', 'Ejipura',
      'Jeevan Bhima Nagar', 'Old Madras Road', 'Malleshwaram',
      'Seshadripuram', 'Kammanahalli', 'Koramangala 6th Block',
      'Majestic', 'Langford Town', 'Central Bangalore', 'Sanjay Nagar',
      'Brookefield', 'ITPL Main Road, Whitefield',
      'Varthur Main Road, Whitefield', 'KR Puram',
      'Koramangala 2nd Block', 'Koramangala 3rd Block', 'Koramangala',
      'Hosur Road', 'Rajajinagar', 'Banaswadi', 'North Bangalore',
      'Nagawara', 'Hennur', 'Kalyan Nagar', 'New BEL Road', 'Jakkur',
      'Rammurthy Nagar', 'Thippasandra', 'Kaggadasapura', 'Hebbal',
      'Kengeri', 'Sankey Road', 'Sadashiv Nagar', 'Basaveshwara Nagar',
      'Yeshwantpur', 'West Bangalore', 'Magadi Road', 'Yelahanka',
      'Sahakara Nagar', 'Peenya'], dtype=object)
```

Column - "cost2" -

In [30]:

```
1 df["cost2"].unique()
```

Out[30]:

```
array(['800', '300', '600', '700', '550', '500', '450', '650', '400',
      '900', '200', '750', '150', '850', '100', '1,200', '350', '250',
      '950', '1,000', '1,500', '1,300', '199', '80', '1,100', '160',
      '1,600', '230', '130', '50', '190', '1,700', '1,400', '180',
      '1,350', '2,200', '2,000', '1,800', '1,900', '330', '2,500',
      '2,100', '3,000', '2,800', '3,400', '40', '1,250', '3,500',
      '4,000', '2,400', '2,600', '120', '1,450', '469', '70', '3,200',
      '60', '560', '240', '360', '6,000', '1,050', '2,300', '4,100',
      '5,000', '3,700', '1,650', '2,700', '4,500', '140'], dtype=object)
```

In [31]:

```
1 '''
2
3 Here data looks normal but when we closely observe values > 1000 has a comma in between therefore
4 converted into float type
5
6 '''
```

Out[31]:

```
'\n\nHere data looks normal but when we closely observe values > 1000 has a comma in be
tween therefore it wont be \nconverted into float type\n\n'
```

In [32]:

```
1 def handling_cost2(value):
2     if "," in value:
3         value = value.replace(",", "")
4         return float(value)
5     else :
6         return float(value)
7 df["cost2"] = df["cost2"].apply(handling_cost2)
8 df["cost2"].unique()
```

Out[32]:

```
array([ 800.,  300.,  600.,  700.,  550.,  500.,  450.,  650.,  400.,
        900.,  200.,  750.,  150.,  850.,  100., 1200.,  350.,  250.,
        950., 1000., 1500., 1300.,  199.,   80., 1100.,  160., 1600.,
        230.,  130.,   50.,  190., 1700., 1400.,  180., 1350., 2200.,
       2000., 1800., 1900.,  330., 2500., 2100., 3000., 2800., 3400.,
         40., 1250., 3500., 4000., 2400., 2600.,  120., 1450.,  469.,
         70., 3200.,   60.,  560.,  240.,  360., 6000., 1050., 2300.,
       4100., 5000., 3700., 1650., 2700., 4500.,  140.] )
```

In [33]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[33]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese	800.0	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	Chinese, North Indian, Thai	800.0	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	Cafe, Mexican, Italian	800.0	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300.0	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	North Indian, Rajasthani	600.0	Buffet

Column - "cuisines"

In [34]:

```
1 df["cuisines"].unique()
```

Out[34]:

```
array(['North Indian, Mughlai, Chinese', 'Chinese, North Indian, Thai',
      'Cafe, Mexican, Italian', ...,
      'North Indian, Street Food, Biryani', 'Chinese, Mughlai',
      'North Indian, Chinese, Arabian, Momos'], dtype=object)
```

In [35]:

```
1 df["cuisines"].value_counts()
```

Out[35]:

```
North Indian                2121
North Indian, Chinese       1749
South Indian                1277
Bakery, Desserts            640
Biryani                     601
...
Bengali, Chinese, Seafood    1
Burger, Chinese, Fast Food, Pizza, Sandwich 1
Steak, Beverages            1
Salad, Juices               1
North Indian, Chinese, Arabian, Momos 1
Name: cuisines, Length: 2704, dtype: int64
```

In [36]:

```
1 """
2 After careful observation of the values we can observe that there are many cuisines which have no
3 value count which has now direct effect on the observation so we have moved those values in the "other"
4
5 """
```

Out[36]:

```
'\nAfter careful observation of the values we can observe that there are many cuisines
s which have no repetition and have low \nvalue count which has now direct effect on the
observation so we have moved those values in the "other" section .\n\n'
```

In [37]:

```
1 df1 = df["cuisines"].value_counts(ascending=False)
```

In [38]:

```
1 cuisineslessthan100 = df1[df1<100]
```

In [39]:

```
1 def handling_cuisines(value):
2     if value in cuisineslessthan100:
3         return "other"
4     else :
5         return value
6 df["cuisines"]=df["cuisines"].apply(handling_cuisines)
7 df["cuisines"].value_counts()
```

Out[39]:

other	21546
North Indian	2121
North Indian, Chinese	1749
South Indian	1277
Bakery, Desserts	640
Biryani	601
Fast Food	536
South Indian, North Indian, Chinese	517
Desserts	506
Cafe	498
Bakery	424
Chinese	369
Ice Cream, Desserts	330
Chinese, North Indian	286
Mithai, Street Food	277
North Indian, Chinese, Biryani	259
Desserts, Ice Cream	240
North Indian, South Indian	233
North Indian, South Indian, Chinese	227
South Indian, North Indian	224
Finger Food	224
Desserts, Beverages	224
North Indian, Biryani	206
Street Food	190
Biryani, North Indian	188
Biryani, Kebab	187
Chinese, Momos	180
Beverages, Fast Food	177
Beverages	176
Cafe, Fast Food	171
South Indian, Biryani	163
North Indian, Mughlai	160
Desserts, Bakery	158
South Indian, North Indian, Chinese, Street Food	156
South Indian, Chinese	154
Burger, Fast Food	154
Continental	151
Cafe, Continental	146
North Indian, Fast Food	144
Ice Cream	144
Fast Food, Beverages	144
Kerala	143
Pizza, Fast Food	133
Chinese, Thai	132
North Indian, Chinese, Fast Food	131
Bakery, Fast Food	131
Biryani, North Indian, Chinese	129
North Indian, Chinese, South Indian	128
Fast Food, Rolls	127
Pizza	122
Andhra	120
Cafe, Desserts	117
Biryani, Fast Food	116
Andhra, Biryani	112
Arabian	110
North Indian, Street Food	106
Fast Food, Burger	103
North Indian, Chinese, Continental	100
Name: cuisines, dtype: int64	

Column - "location"

In [40]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[40]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	Cafe, Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	Indian, South Indian	300.0	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	Basavanagudi	Casual Dining	other	600.0	Buffet

In [41]:

```
1 df["location"].unique()
```

Out[41]:

```
array(['Banashankari', 'Basavanagudi', 'Mysore Road', 'Jayanagar',  
'Kumaraswamy Layout', 'Rajarajeshwari Nagar', 'Vijay Nagar',  
'Uttarahalli', 'JP Nagar', 'South Bangalore', 'City Market',  
'Nagarbhavi', 'Bannerghatta Road', 'BTM', 'Kanakapura Road',  
'Bommanahalli', 'CV Raman Nagar', 'Electronic City', 'HSR',  
'Marathahalli', 'Wilson Garden', 'Shanti Nagar',  
'Koramangala 5th Block', 'Koramangala 8th Block', 'Richmond Road',  
'Koramangala 7th Block', 'Jalahalli', 'Koramangala 4th Block',  
'Bellandur', 'Sarjapur Road', 'Whitefield', 'East Bangalore',  
'Old Airport Road', 'Indiranagar', 'Koramangala 1st Block',  
'Frazer Town', 'RT Nagar', 'MG Road', 'Brigade Road',  
'Lavelle Road', 'Church Street', 'Ulsoor', 'Residency Road',  
'Shivajinagar', 'Infantry Road', 'St. Marks Road',  
'Cunningham Road', 'Race Course Road', 'Commercial Street',  
'Vasanth Nagar', 'HBR Layout', 'Domlur', 'Ejipura',  
'Jeevan Bhima Nagar', 'Old Madras Road', 'Malleshwaram',  
'Seshadripuram', 'Kammanahalli', 'Koramangala 6th Block',  
'Majestic', 'Langford Town', 'Central Bangalore', 'Sanjay Nagar',  
'Brookefield', 'ITPL Main Road, Whitefield',  
'Varthur Main Road, Whitefield', 'KR Puram',  
'Koramangala 2nd Block', 'Koramangala 3rd Block', 'Koramangala',  
'Hosur Road', 'Rajajinagar', 'Banaswadi', 'North Bangalore',  
'Nagawara', 'Hennur', 'Kalyan Nagar', 'New BEL Road', 'Jakkur',  
'Rammurthy Nagar', 'Thippasandra', 'Kaggadasapura', 'Hebbal',  
'Kengeri', 'Sankey Road', 'Sadashiv Nagar', 'Basaveshwara Nagar',  
'Yeshwantpur', 'West Bangalore', 'Magadi Road', 'Yelahanka',  
'Sahakara Nagar', 'Peenya'], dtype=object)
```


In [42]:

```
1 df["location"].value_counts()
```

Out[42]:

BTM	3001
Koramangala 5th Block	1991
Whitefield	1964
HSR	1931
Indiranagar	1830
...	
Yelahanka	5
Nagarbhavi	4
Rajarajeshwari Nagar	2
Jakkur	1
Peenya	1

Name: location, Length: 93, dtype: int64

We have the same observation as "cuisines" column so we will handle it accordingly.

In [43]:

```
1 location1 = df["location"].value_counts()
```

In [63]:

```
1 locationlessthan500 = location1[location1<300]
```

In [64]:

```
1 def handlinglocation(value):
2     if value in locationlessthan500:
3         return "others"
4     else:
5         return value
6 df["location"] = df["location"].apply(handlinglocation)
7 df["location"].value_counts()
```

Out[64]:

```
others          9807
BTM             3001
Koramangala 5th Block  1991
Whitefield      1964
HSR             1931
Indiranagar     1830
Marathahalli    1664
JP Nagar        1584
Jayanagar       1424
Electronic City 1214
Bannerghatta Road 1153
Bellandur       1138
Sarjapur Road   957
Koramangala 7th Block  867
Koramangala 6th Block  835
Brigade Road    781
Koramangala 4th Block  756
Koramangala 1st Block  716
Kalyan Nagar    663
MG Road         643
Ulsoor          643
Banashankari    635
Brookefield     607
Malleshwaram    596
New BEL Road    594
Frazer Town     523
Name: location, dtype: int64
```

Column - "rest_type"

In [65]:

```
1 df.head()
```

Out[65]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	others	other	800.0	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300.0	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	others	Casual Dining	other	600.0	Buffet

In [66]:

```
1 df['rest_type'].value_counts()
```

Out[66]:

```
Quick Bites      13318
Casual Dining    8499
others           7943
Cafe             2938
Delivery         1731
Dessert Parlor   1672
Takeaway, Delivery 1383
Casual Dining, Bar 1033
Name: rest_type, dtype: int64
```

In [67]:

```
1 rest_type = df["rest_type"].value_counts(ascending = False)
```

In [68]:

```
1 resttypelessthan1000 = rest_type[rest_type<1000]
```

In [69]:

```
1 def handlingresttype(value):
2     if value in resttypelessthan1000:
3         return "others"
4     else :
5         return value
6 df["rest_type"] = df["rest_type"].apply(handlingresttype)
7 df["rest_type"].value_counts()
```

Out[69]:

```
Quick Bites      13318
Casual Dining    8499
others           7943
Cafe             2938
Delivery         1731
Dessert Parlor   1672
Takeaway, Delivery 1383
Casual Dining, Bar 1033
Name: rest_type, dtype: int64
```

Hence our data is clean now, we will move to visualization part and understand the business Problems.

Visualization-

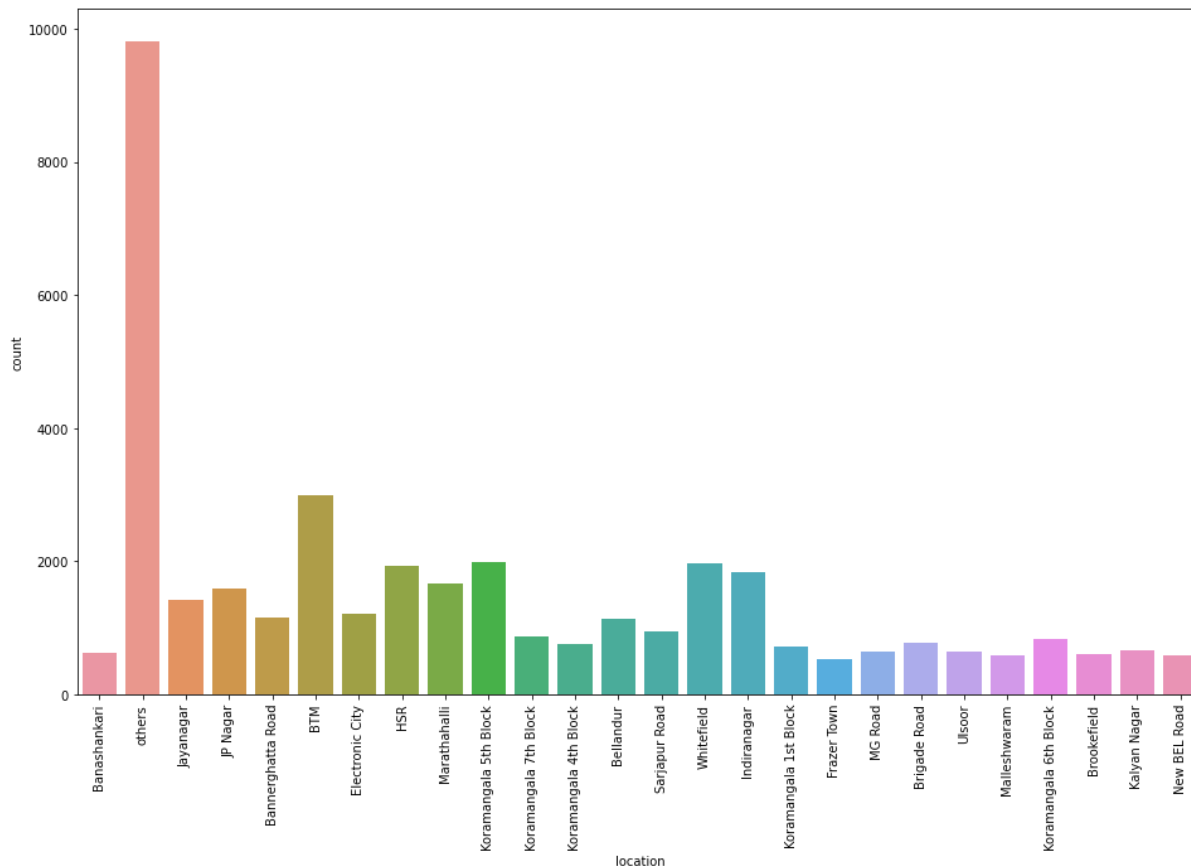
Count Plot for various locations -

In [70]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize= (16,10))
2 x =sns.countplot(df["location"])
3 plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
4 plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(



In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation -
3
4 1. There many restaurants present in **BTM** location .Therefore we need to find another location
5 2. There are many location which have less number of restarurant.
6
7 """
```

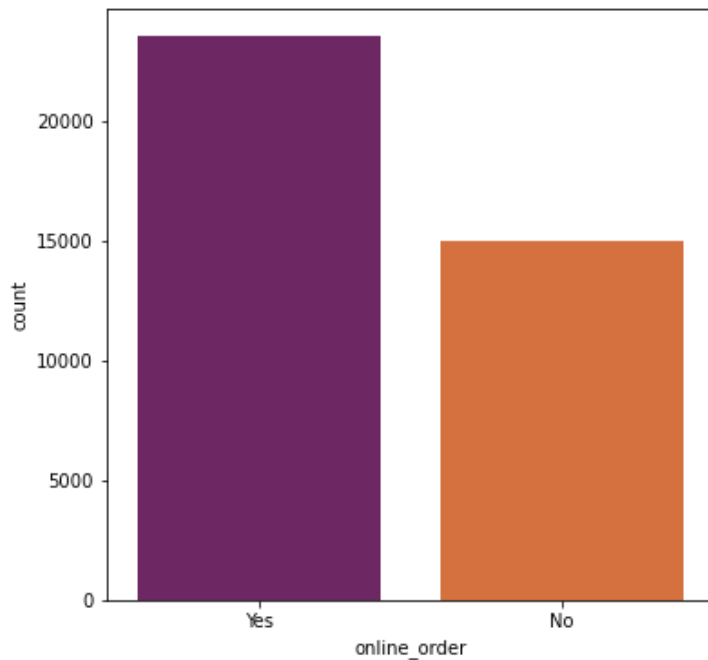
Visualising - "online_order"

In [73]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize= (6,6))
2 sns.countplot(df["online_order"] , palette = "inferno")
3 plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

```
warnings.warn(
```



In []:

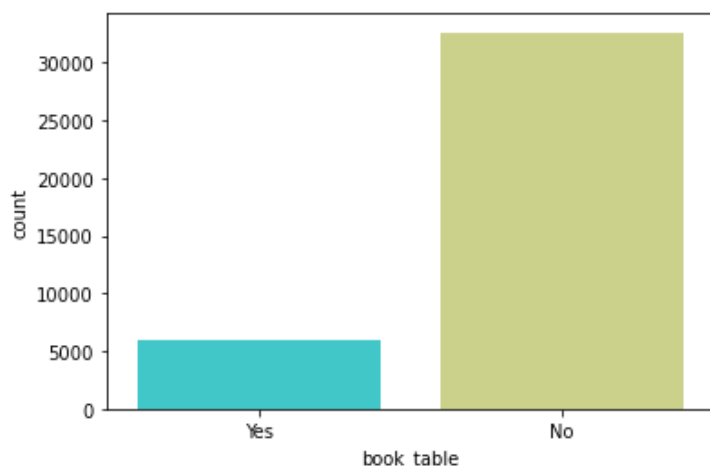
```
1 """
2
3 Observation - Many restaurants have online facility .
4
5 """
```

In [76]:

```
1 sns.countplot(df['book_table'], palette = "rainbow")
2 plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

```
warnings.warn(
```



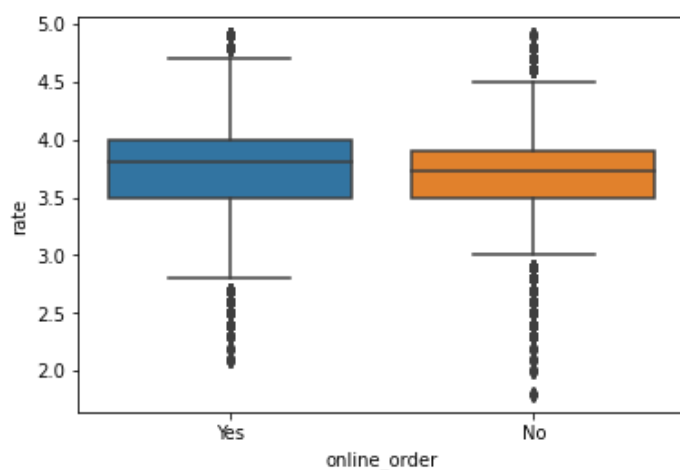
In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation - Maximum restaurants does not have Book table facility in advance.
3 """
```

Visualising - "online_order" - "rate"

In [78]:

```
1 sns.boxplot(x= 'online_order', y = 'rate' , data = df)
2 plt.show()
```



In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation - Restaurants having online order facility has the maximum rating.
3
4 """
```

In [79]:

```
1 df.head()
```

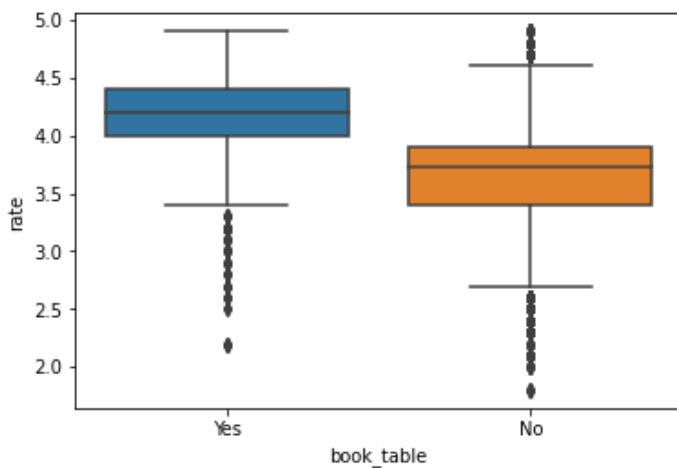
Out[79]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	others	other	800.0	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300.0	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	others	Casual Dining	other	600.0	Buffet

Visualising - "book_table" - "rate"

In [80]:

```
1 sns.boxplot(x="book_table",y="rate",data =df)
2 plt.show()
```



In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation - Restaurants having online booking facility has the maximum rating.
3
4 """
```

Visualising - "online_order" - "location"

In [81]:

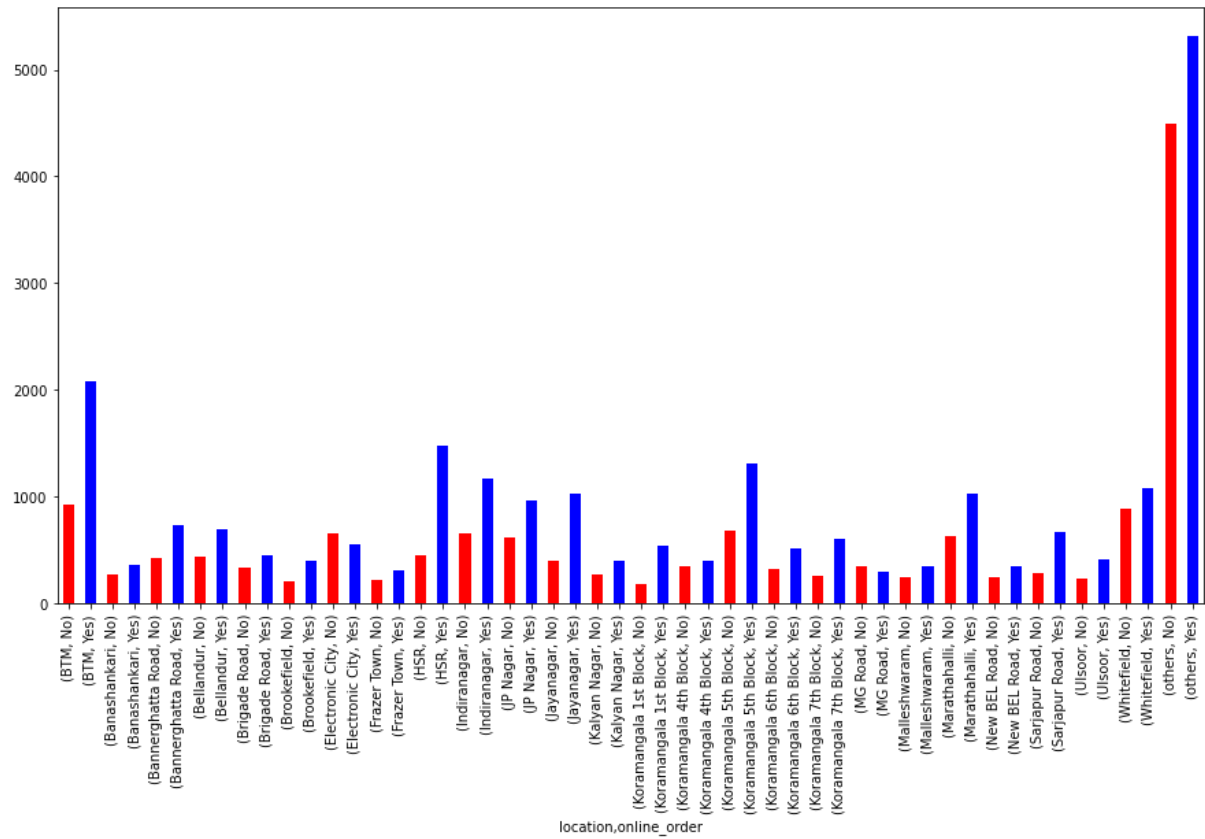
```
1 df1 = df.groupby(["location","online_order"])["name"].count()
```

In [84]:

```
1 df1.plot(kind = "bar",figsize = (15,8),color = ["r","b"])
```

Out[84]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='location,online_order'>



In []:

```
1 ""
2 Observation - Blueline indicate restaurant having online facility and red line shows their are no
3 online order facility.
4 ""
```

Visualising - "book_table" - "location"

In [88]:

```
df2 = df.groupby(["location","book_table"])["name"].count()
df2.to_csv('Location_booktable.csv')
df2.to_csv('location_booktable.csv')
df2.reset_index(inplace=True)
df2.pivot_table(df2, values=None,index=['location'], columns=['book_table'],fill_value =0 ,aggfunc = np.sum)
```


In [89]:

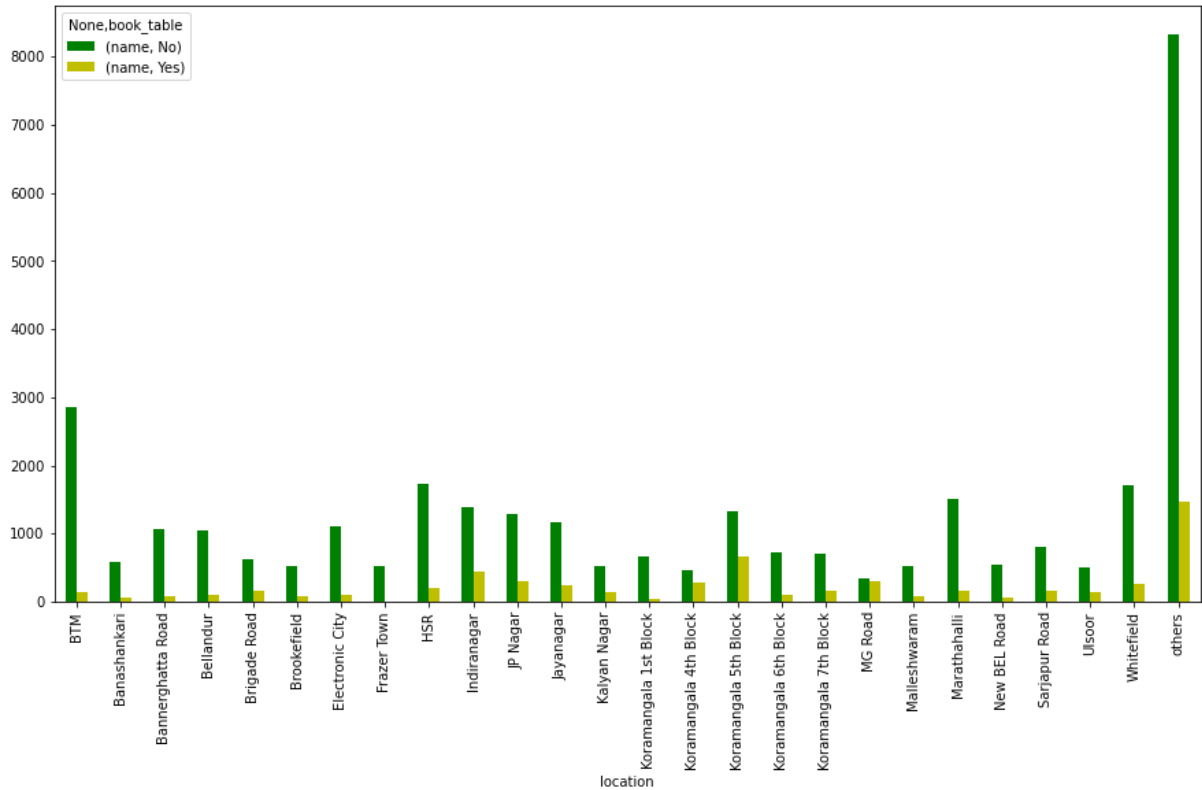
1	df2
---	-----

Out[89]:

book_table	name	
	No	Yes
location		
BTM	2857	144
Banashankari	583	52
Bannerghatta Road	1062	91
Bellandur	1042	96
Brigade Road	624	157
Brookefield	534	73
Electronic City	1116	98
Frazer Town	515	8
HSR	1734	197
Indiranagar	1382	448
JP Nagar	1289	295
Jayanagar	1175	249
Kalyan Nagar	529	134
Koramangala 1st Block	666	50
Koramangala 4th Block	471	285
Koramangala 5th Block	1320	671
Koramangala 6th Block	731	104
Koramangala 7th Block	712	155
MG Road	338	305
Malleshwaram	514	82
Marathahalli	1502	162
New BEL Road	538	56
Sarjapur Road	801	156
Ulsoor	510	133
Whitefield	1711	253
others	8331	1476

In [90]:

```
1 a = ["g","y"]
2 df2.plot(kind="bar",figsize = (15,8),color = a)
3 plt.show()
```



In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation - Restuarants with Table booking facility has the highest rating.
3
4 """
```

In [91]:

```
1 df.head()
```

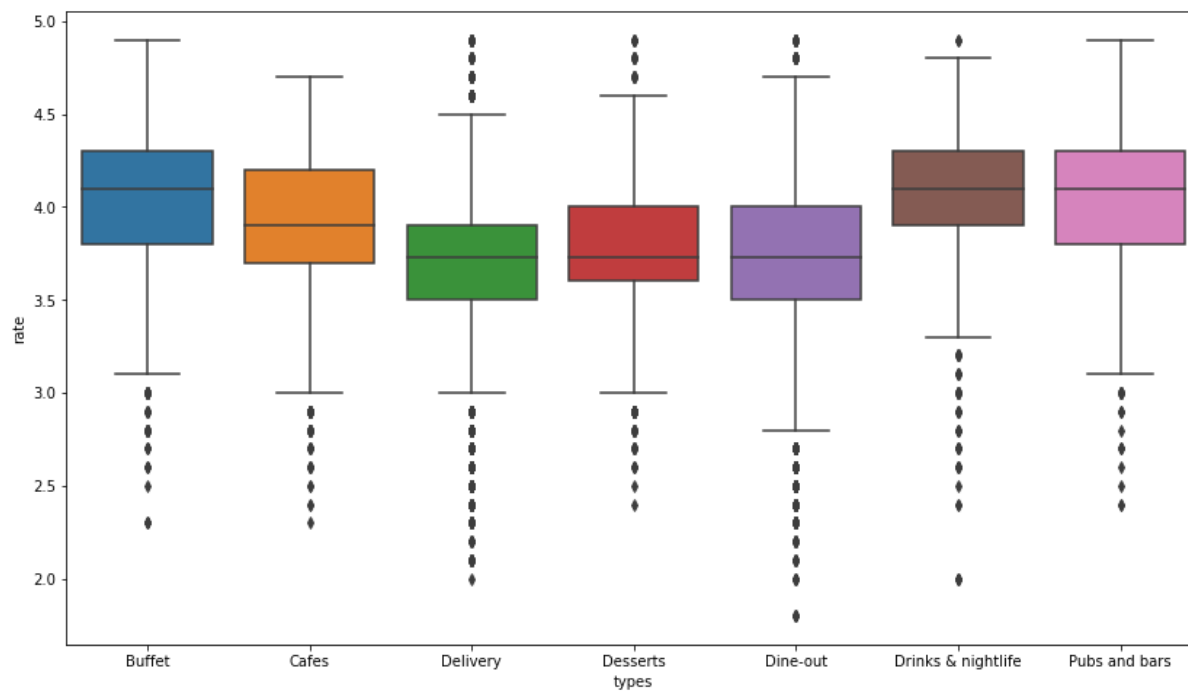
Out[91]:

	name	online_order	book_table	rate	votes	location	rest_type	cuisines	cost2	types
0	Jalsa	Yes	Yes	4.1	775	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
1	Spice Elephant	Yes	No	4.1	787	Banashankari	Casual Dining	other	800.0	Buffet
2	San Churro Cafe	Yes	No	3.8	918	Banashankari	others	other	800.0	Buffet
3	Addhuri Udupi Bhojana	No	No	3.7	88	Banashankari	Quick Bites	South Indian, North Indian	300.0	Buffet
4	Grand Village	No	No	3.8	166	others	Casual Dining	other	600.0	Buffet

Visualising - "type" - "rate"

In [93]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(14,8))
2 sns.boxplot(x= 'types',y='rate',data = df)
3 plt.show()
```



In []:

```
1 """
2 Observation - Restarurants like -- Drinks & nightlife , pub and bars have the highest rating.
3
4 """
```

Let's Group the types of restaurants location wise -

In [97]:

```
1 df3 = df.groupby(['location','types'])['name'].count()
2
3 df3.to_csv('location_type.csv')
4 df3 = pd.read_csv('location_type.csv')
5 df3 = pd.pivot_table(df3,values=None,index=['location'],columns=['types'],fill_value =0 ,aggfunc
6 df3
```

Out[97]:

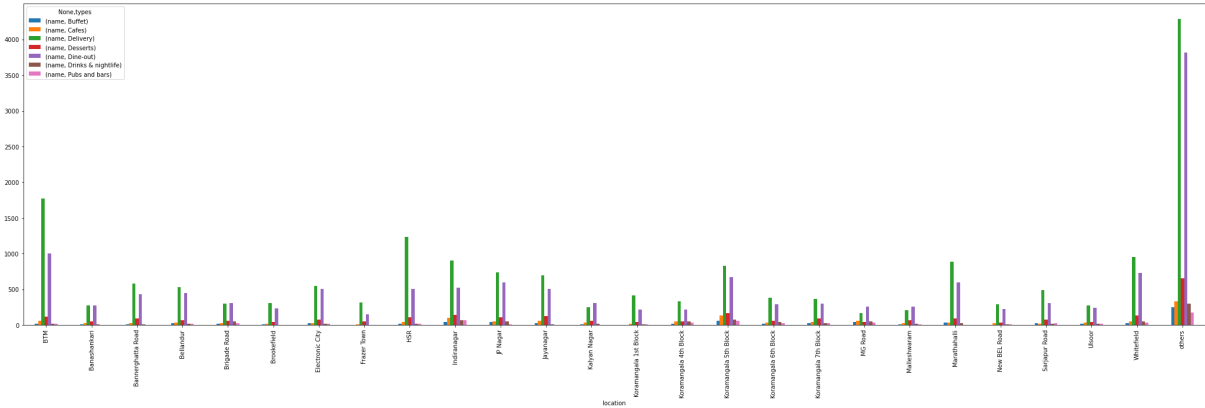
types	name						
	Buffet	Cafes	Delivery	Desserts	Dine-out	Drinks & nightlife	Pubs and bars
location							
BTM	19	55	1771	119	1004	18	15
Banashankari	6	29	274	47	272	7	0
Bannerghatta Road	9	29	576	94	434	9	2
Bellandur	28	34	528	70	445	17	16
Brigade Road	13	28	296	62	307	53	22
Brookefield	6	17	306	42	232	4	0
Electronic City	23	24	549	71	505	21	21
Frazer Town	1	10	311	48	149	2	2
HSR	15	43	1230	111	502	14	16
Indiranagar	38	97	906	137	519	67	66
JP Nagar	40	48	738	111	593	47	7
Jayanagar	22	59	697	125	509	12	0
Kalyan Nagar	9	31	249	55	303	16	0
Koramangala 1st Block	3	20	417	41	218	6	11
Koramangala 4th Block	15	50	333	54	219	53	32
Koramangala 5th Block	58	134	824	170	669	78	58
Koramangala 6th Block	14	36	381	56	286	39	23
Koramangala 7th Block	22	41	364	92	301	22	25
MG Road	39	58	168	40	257	49	32
Malleshwaram	11	24	209	67	255	18	12
Marathahalli	34	30	884	94	597	22	3
New BEL Road	4	29	289	33	223	8	8
Sarjapur Road	26	19	488	78	304	20	22
Ulsoor	13	36	274	42	242	18	18
Whitefield	28	50	950	129	728	46	33
others	252	330	4284	653	3816	295	177

In [101]:

```
1 df3.plot(kind = "bar" , figsize = (36,10))
2 plt.show
```

Out[101]:

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



In []:

```
1 ""
2 Observation :Best opening place for pub and bar will be the location with very few of them.
3
4 ""
```

Number of votes Location Wise -

In [102]:

```
1 df4 = df[['location','votes']]
2 df4.drop_duplicates()
3 df5 = df4.groupby(['location'])['votes'].sum()
4 df5 = df5.to_frame()
5 df5 = df5.sort_values('votes',ascending=False)
6 df5.head()
```

Out[102]:

	votes
location	
others	3066235
Koramangala 5th Block	2158161
Indiranagar	1150691
Koramangala 4th Block	657592
JP Nagar	548854

In [103]:

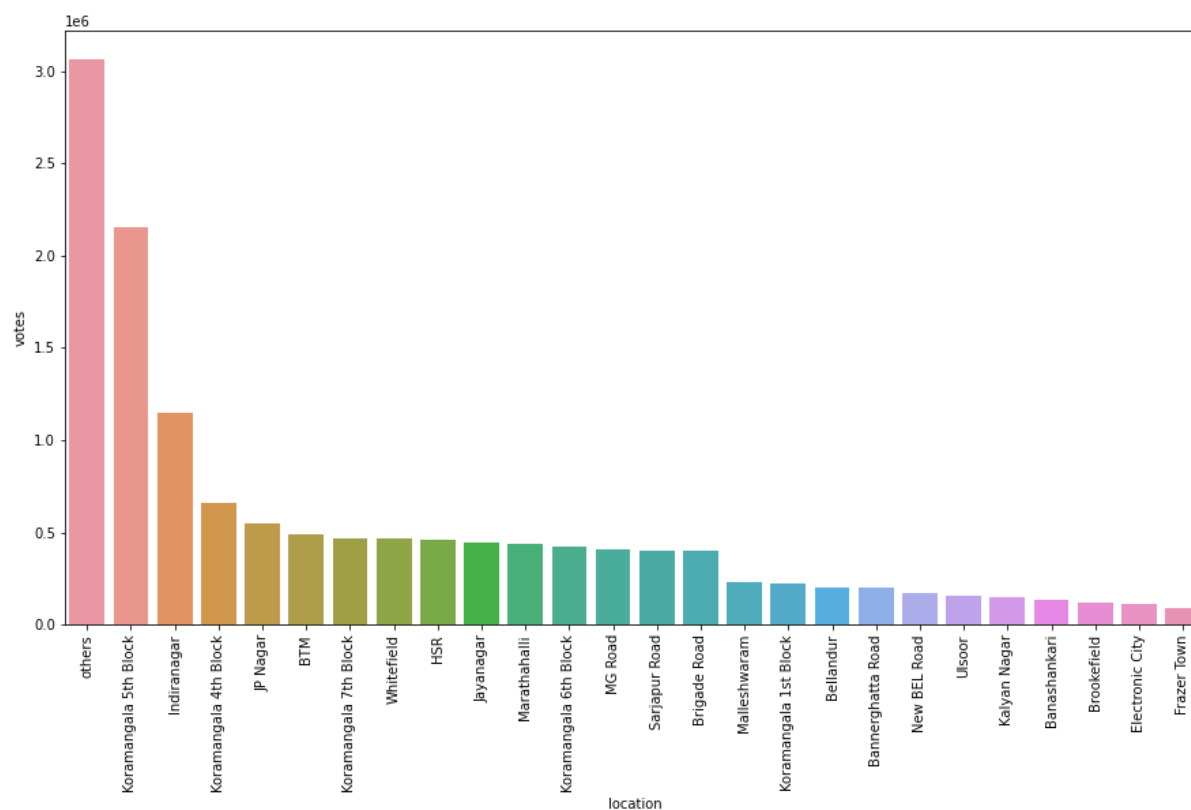
```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
2 sns.barplot(df5.index, df5['votes'])
3 plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
4 plt.show()

```

C:\Users\Ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit key word will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(



In []:

```

1 """
2 Observation - People who are Koramangala 5th Block and Indiranagar they are only intrested in Vo
3
4 """

```

Visualizing Top Cuisines

In [104]:

```
1 df6 = df[['cuisines','votes']]
2 df6.drop_duplicates()
3 df7 = df6.groupby(['cuisines'])['votes'].sum()
4 df7 = df7.to_frame()
5 df7 = df7.sort_values('votes',ascending=False)
6 df7.head()
```

Out[104]:

votes	
cuisines	
other	11269955
North Indian	486047
North Indian, Chinese	223104
South Indian	150280
North Indian, Mughlai	98129

In [105]:

```
1 # Drop "other" first-
2 df7 = df7.iloc[1:,:]
3 df7.head()
```

Out[105]:

votes	
cuisines	
North Indian	486047
North Indian, Chinese	223104
South Indian	150280
North Indian, Mughlai	98129
Chinese	90511

In [107]:

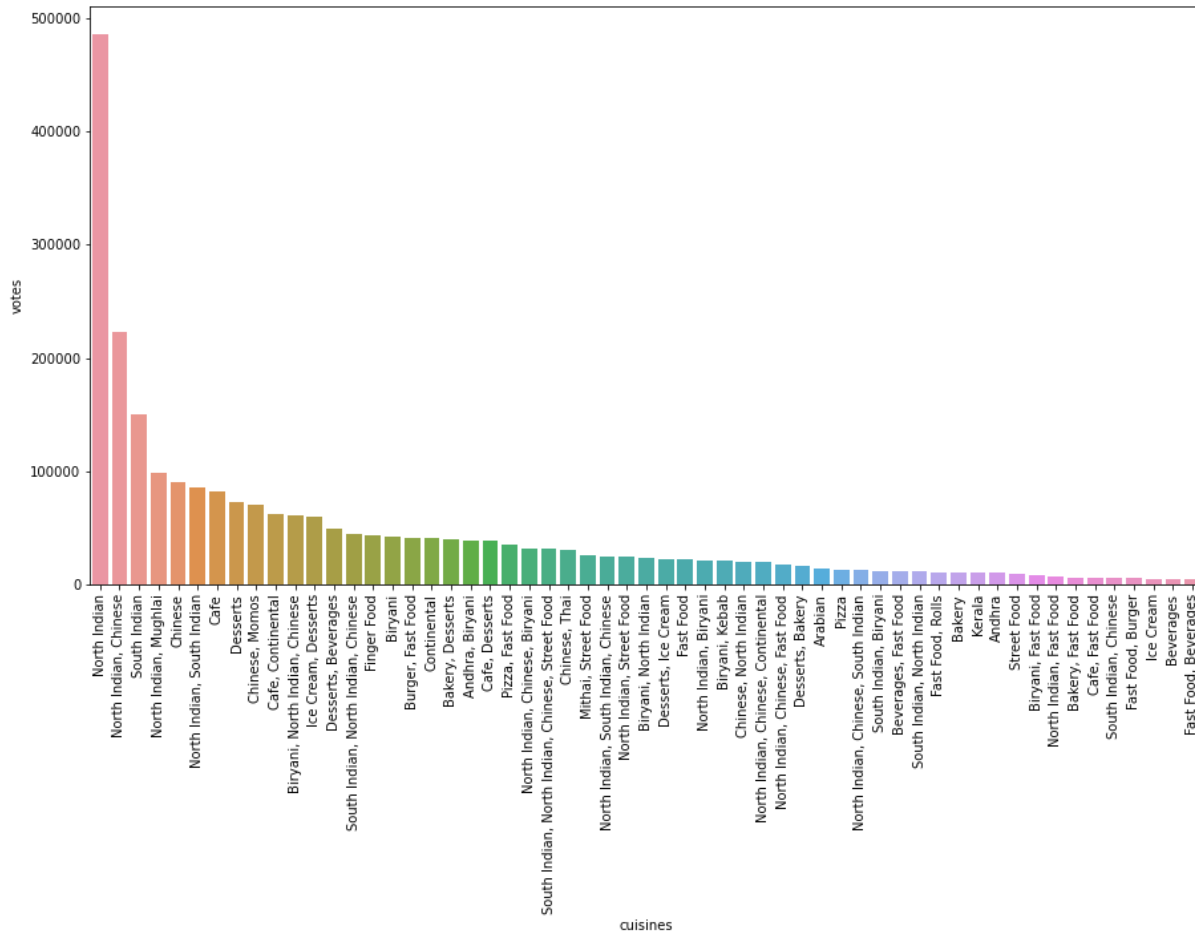
```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
2 sns.barplot(df7.index,df7['votes'])
3 plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
4 plt.show()

```

C:\Users\Ankit\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

```
warnings.warn(
```



In []:

```

1 """
2 Observation - Most demanded cuisine in Bengaluru is -"North Indian" , "Chinese" , "south Indian"
3 "Mughlai". Therefore opening a restaurant in Bengaluru with all these observation
4 will be Profitable.
5
6 """

```




thankyou.TM