Predicting restaurant tips using predictive analytics on Excel

Course-end Project 1

By- Sujoybrata Dasgupta

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Description- Use excel to predict restaurant tips.

Description:

The dataset in file **Restaurant tips dataset.xlsx** contains tips data for different customers. The following are the features in the dataset:

sex Gender of the customer

smoker Indicates if the customer is a smoker or not

day Day of the restaurant visit

time Indicates whether the tip was for lunch or dinner

size Number of members dining

total bill Bill amount in USD tip Tip amount in USD

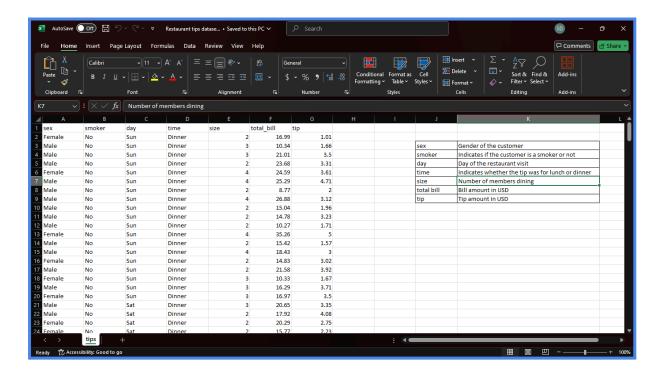
The following project tasks are required to be performed in excel:

- Use the restaurant tips file for the analytics using Excel
- Find out if there are any missing values and clean the data
- Find the features that are independent and dependent
- Identify which predictive problem is needed.
- Encode the categorical variables to numeric values using IF conditions
- Build an appropriate model with the dataset.
- Calculate the predicted and actual tips values.
- Calculate the RMSE(Root Mean Square Error) of the model. RMSE is root of mean of square errors.

Tools required: Microsoft Excel, Data Analysis Add-in.

Expected Deliverables: Model to predict restaurant tips given input values with the mathematical equation for predicting the tips value.

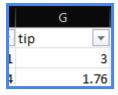
Step 1- Using the Restaurant tip dataset



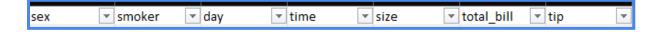
Step 2- Checking for Missing values, No missing values found.

Step3-

Dependent Variable -The target variable that we want to predict which is the TIP column.

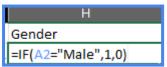


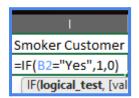
Independent Variable- The other variable columns that may influence the tip amount which are Sex, Smoker, Day, Time, Size, Total Bill columns.



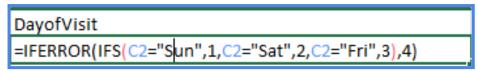
Step 4- Encoding Categorical Variables to Numeric Values by creating new columns

Sex to Gender- If "Male" with 1 and "Female" with 0

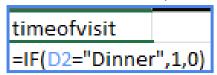




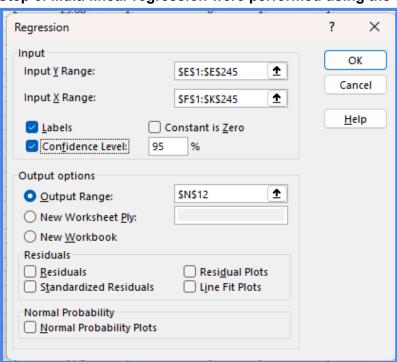
Day to Day of Visit- IFERROR(IFS(C3="Sun",1,C3="Sat",2,C3="Fri",3),4) Here- SUN- 1, SAT- 2, FRI- 3, THUR- 4



Time to Time of Visit- Replace "Dinner" with 1 and "Lunch" with 0



Step 6: Multi linear regression were performed using the data analysis



SUMMARY OUTPUT								
Regression Statistics	Column1							
Multiple R	0.684980787							
R Square	0.469198679							
Adjusted R Square	0.455760671							
Standard Error	1.020745565							
Observations	244							
ANOVA					Γ			
Column1	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	6	218.2770796	36.37951327	34.91579067	4.09922E-30			
Residual	237	246.9353974	1.041921508					
Total	243	465.212477						
Column1	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.934962642	0.539857653	1.731868831	0.084598072	-0.128569896	1.998495181	-0.128569896	1.99849518
size	0.174819618	0.089187194	1.960142606	0.051150876	-0.000881295	0.350520531	-0.000881295	0.35052053
total_bill	0.094325088	0.009538173	9.889219168	1.57818E-19	0.075534657	0.113115518	0.075534657	0.11311551
Gender	-0.034644964	0.141081963	-0.245566218	0.806230561	-0.312579818	0.24328989	-0.312579818	0.2432898
Smoker Customer	-0.075663089	0.140198277	-0.539686293	0.589920088	-0.351857061	0.200530884	-0.351857061	0.20053088
DayofVisit	-0.05273982	0.120334639	-0.4382763	0.661585219	-0.289801948	0.184322308	-0.289801948	0.18432230
timeofvisit	-0.112477769	0.307526134	-0.365750277	0.714877667	-0.718311636	0.493356099	-0.718311636	0.49335609

Step 7: After analysing the Mulple linear regression summary table-

Column1	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.934962642	0.539857653	1.731868831	0.084598072	-0.128569896	1.998495181	-0.128569896	1.99849518
size	0.174819618	0.089187194	1.960142606	0.051150876	-0.000881295	0.350520531	-0.000881295	0.35052053
total_bill	0.094325088	0.009538173	9.889219168	1.57818E-19	0.075534657	0.113115518	0.075534657	0.11311551
Gender	-0.034644964	0.141081963	-0.245566218	0.806230561	-0.312579818	0.24328989	-0.312579818	0.2432898
Smoker Customer	-0.075663089	0.140198277	-0.539686293	0.589920088	-0.351857061	0.200530884	-0.351857061	0.20053088
DayofVisit	-0.05273982	0.120334639	-0.4382763	0.661585219	-0.289801948	0.184322308	-0.289801948	0.18432230
timeofvisit	-0.112477769	0.307526134	-0.365750277	0.714877667	-0.718311636	0.493356099	-0.718311636	0.49335609
								_
Column1	Coefficients	P-value						
	Coefficients 0.934962642	P-value 0.084598072						
Column1 Intercept								

After analyzing the MLR table -

total bill = 1.578185+19

Size = 0.0511

Where, 0.0511 > 0.05 (threshold)

And other variables p>0.05 can be ignored.

sex, smoker, day, time were excluded from the analysis as their p value was larger than 5% which could be explained by randomness.

Column1	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	0.934962642	0.084598072
size	0.174819618	0.051150876
total_bill	0.094325088	1.57818E-19

Step 8: Calculating Predicted TIP, ERROR, MSE, & RMSE from MLR Summary

Actual_tip	total_bill	size	predicted_tip	ERROR	MSE	RMSE
1.01	16.99	2	2.89	-1.88	3.52	1.88
1.66	10.34	3	1.67	-0.01	0.00	0.01
3.5	21.01	3	2.60	0.90	0.81	0.90
3.31	23.68	2	2.58	0.73	0.53	0.73
3.61	24.59	4	3.02	0.59	0.35	0.59
4.71	25.29	4	3.08	1.63	2.64	1.63

predicted Tip =
Intercept coefficient + (total bill_Coeff * total bill) + (size_coeff * size)

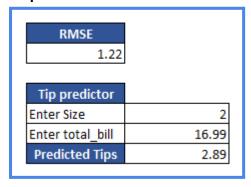
Error =

Actual tip - predicted tip

MSE (Squared Error)= Error^2

RMSE= SQRT(MSE) SQRT(Mean(MSE))

Step 9: Prediction calculator was built to calculate tips based on size and total_bill.



Predicted Tips= intercept +(coefficient of size * size) + (coefficient of total bill* total bill)

Y=Constant +B1*(X1)+B2*(X2)+....BnXn.

Root mean square error was calculated which could be used to evaluate the quality of predictions. The RMSE value provided a measure of the model's prediction accuracy, indicating how closely the predicted tips matched the actual tips.

The regression model successfully predicted tip amounts based on the given features.

Conclusion-

This project demonstrated the use of Excel for data cleaning, exploratory analysis, and regression modeling. By encoding categorical variables and performing regression analysis, we built a predictive model to estimate restaurant tips. The RMSE value helped evaluate the model's performance, ensuring its reliability for future predictions. This project is a great example of how Excel can be used for basic predictive analytics, even by beginners.

Screenshots Attached-

