ZOMATO_DATA_ANALYSIS

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About Dataset

This dataset is a collection of restaurants that are registered on Zomato in Bengaluru City. In this dataset, we have more than 50000 rows and 17 columns, a fairly large dataset.

I was be able to get hands-on experience while performing the following tasks and will be able to understand how real-world problem statement analysis is done.

- -Explore the Data
- -Data Cleaning
- -Data Visualization
- -Recomendations

```
[50]: # let's analyse the each and every words in the address column and then we are going to count it so we get in which place most of orders.
      # import the counter library first
      from collections import Counter
       import nltk
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      # Download stopwords (only needed once)
      nltk.download('stopwords')
      # Get English stopwords
      stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
      all address words = [] # create an empty list
      for dish in new_data['address']: # loop through address column
          all_address_words.extend(dish.split())
      # Filter out stopwords
      filtered address words = [word for word in all address words if word.lower() not in stop words]
       # Count the words
      address word freq = Counter(filtered_address_words)
      # Print top 5 most common words
      print(address word freq.most common(5))
      [('Bangalore', 48442), ('Road,', 35506), ('Block,', 11901), ('Main', 10447), ('1st', 8996)]
      [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to C:\Users\VIVEK
                      CHAUHAN\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
      [nltk data]
      [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

Most of the order placed location is 'Bangalore' cause whole the dataset belongs to Bangalore.

```
[47]: # let's analyse the each and every words in the cuisines column and then we are going to count it.
      # import the counter library first
      from collections import Counter
       import nltk
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      # Download stopwords (only needed once)
      nltk.download('stopwords')
      # Get English stopwords
      stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
      all cuisines words = [] # create an empty list
      for dish in new_data['cuisines']: # loop through cuisines column
          all_cuisines_words.extend(dish.split())
      # Filter out stopwords
      filtered_cuisines_words = [word for word in all_cuisines_words if word.lower() not in stop_words]
       # Count the words
      cuisines_word_freq = Counter(filtered_cuisines_words)
      # Print top 5 most common words
      print(cuisines word freq.most common(5))
      [('North', 21187), ('Indian,', 20157), ('Indian', 9774), ('South', 8664), ('Chinese,', 8469)]
       [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to C:\Users\VIVEK
                      CHAUHAN\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
       [nltk data]
       [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

You can see clearly the winner is in the category of cuisines is 'North'.

```
# import the counter library first
from collections import Counter
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
# Download stopwords (only first time)
nltk.download('stopwords')
# Get English stopwords
stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
all dish words = []
for dish in new_data['dish_liked']:
    all_dish_words.extend(dish.split())
# Filter out stopwords
filtered words = [word for word in all dish words if word.lower() not in stop words]
# Count the words
dish word freq = Counter(filtered words)
# Print top 5 most common words
print(dish word freq.most common(5))
[nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to C:\Users\VIVEK
[nltk data]
                CHAUHAN\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk data] Unzipping corpora\stopwords.zip.
[('mentioned', 28078), ('Chicken', 10845), ('Biryani,', 6058), ('Pizza,', 3945), ('Chicken,', 3927)]
```

[46]: # let's analyse the each and every words in the dish liked column and then we are going to count it.

Here, you can see the 'Chicken', 'Biryani', "Pizza" is a most frequent words while placed order or you can say Most Favourite dishes of the Customers.

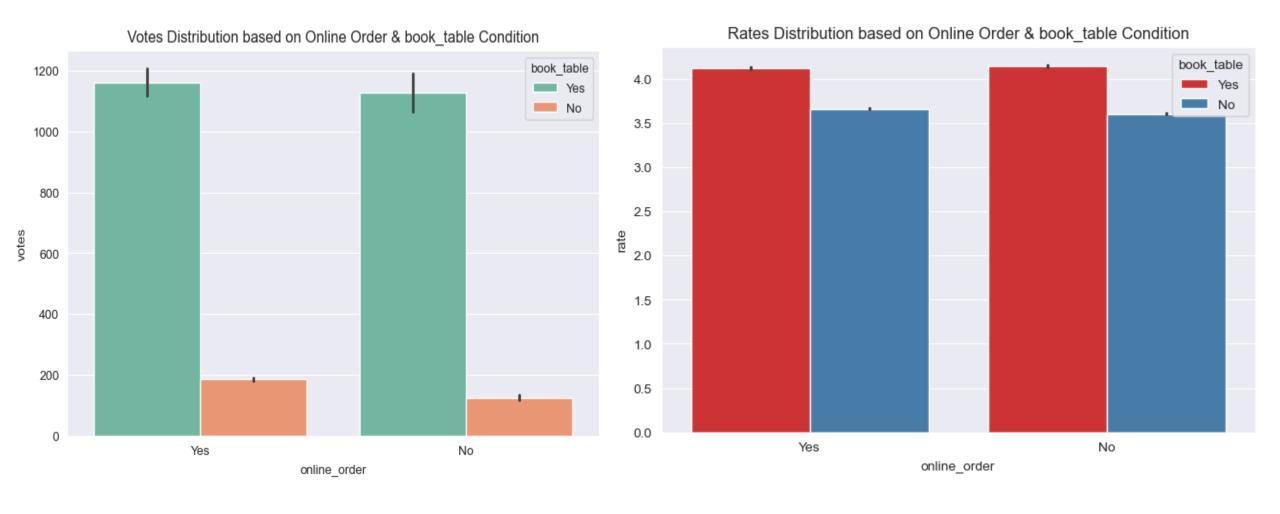
 \cup

```
[49]: # let's analyse the each and every words in the location column and then we are going to count it so we get in which place most of orders.
      # import the counter library first
      from collections import Counter
      import nltk
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      # Download stopwords (only needed once)
      nltk.download('stopwords')
      # Get English stopwords
      stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
      all location words = [] # create an empty list
      for dish in new_data['location']: # loop through location column
          all_location_words.extend(dish.split())
      # Filter out stopwords
      filtered location words = [word for word in all location words if word.lower() not in stop words]
      # Count the words
      location word freq = Counter(filtered location words)
      # Print top 5 most common words
      print(location_word_freq.most_common(5))
      [('Road', 9301), ('Koramangala', 7782), ('Block', 7734), ('BTM', 5145), ('Nagar', 4833)]
      [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to C:\Users\VIVEK
                      CHAUHAN\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
      [nltk data]
      [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

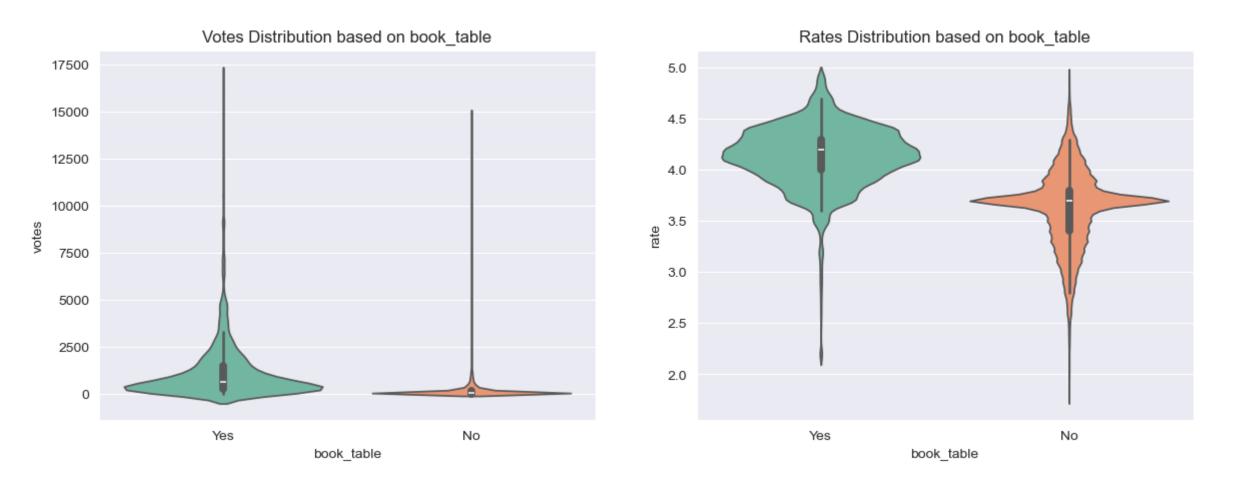
You can see the most of the placed order location is 'Koramangala', & second position is 'BTM'.

```
[48]: # let's analyse the each and every words in the menu item column and then we are going to count it.
      # import the counter library first
      from collections import Counter
       import nltk
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      # Download stopwords (only needed once)
      nltk.download('stopwords')
      # Get English stopwords
      stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
      all menu item words = [] # create an empty list
      for dish in new data['menu item']: # loop through menu item column
          all menu item words.extend(dish.split())
      # Filter out stopwords
      filtered menu item words = [word for word in all menu item words if word.lower() not in stop words]
       # Count the words
      menu_item_word_freq = Counter(filtered_menu_item_words)
      # Print top 5 most common words
      print(menu_item_word_freq.most_common(5))
      [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to C:\Users\VIVEK
                      CHAUHAN\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
      [nltk data]
      [nltk data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
      [("'Chicken", 132408), ("'Veg", 77055), ("Rice',", 66644), ('Chicken', 65715), ('Fried', 50917)]
```

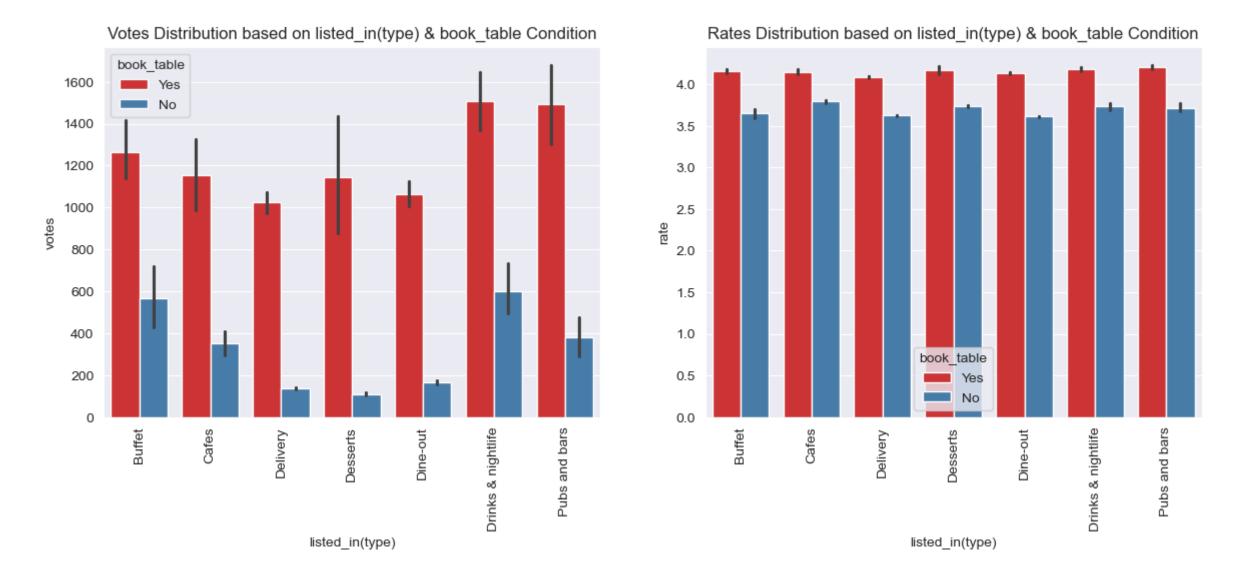
You can see clearly the most favourite menu item is 'Chicken'.



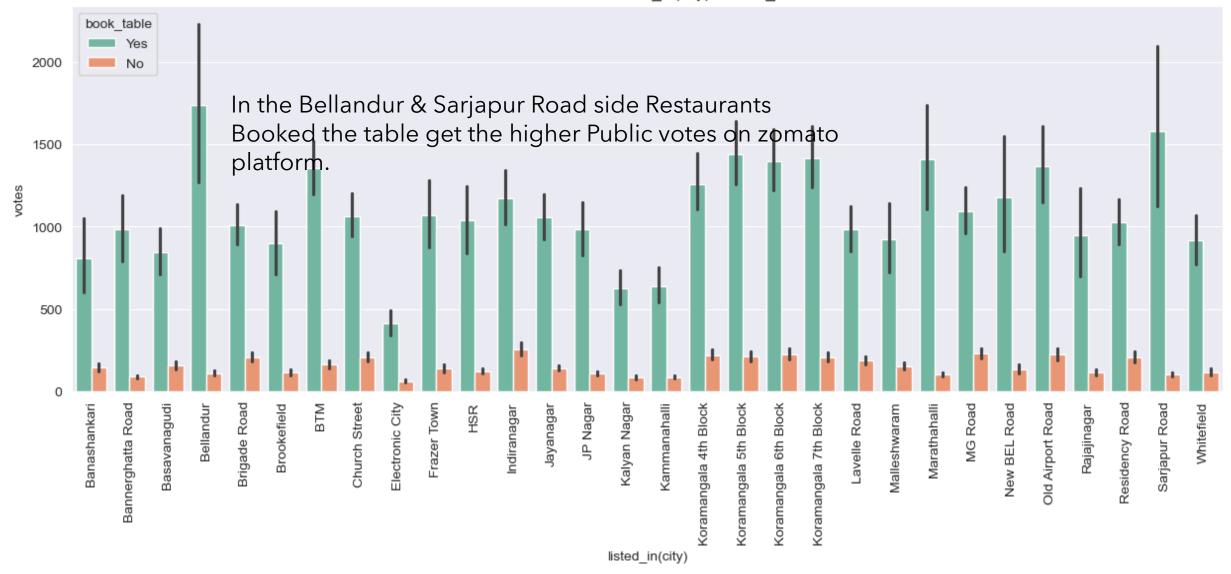
In the chart above, you can see that restaurants which received the highest number of online orders also got the highest votes and ratings.



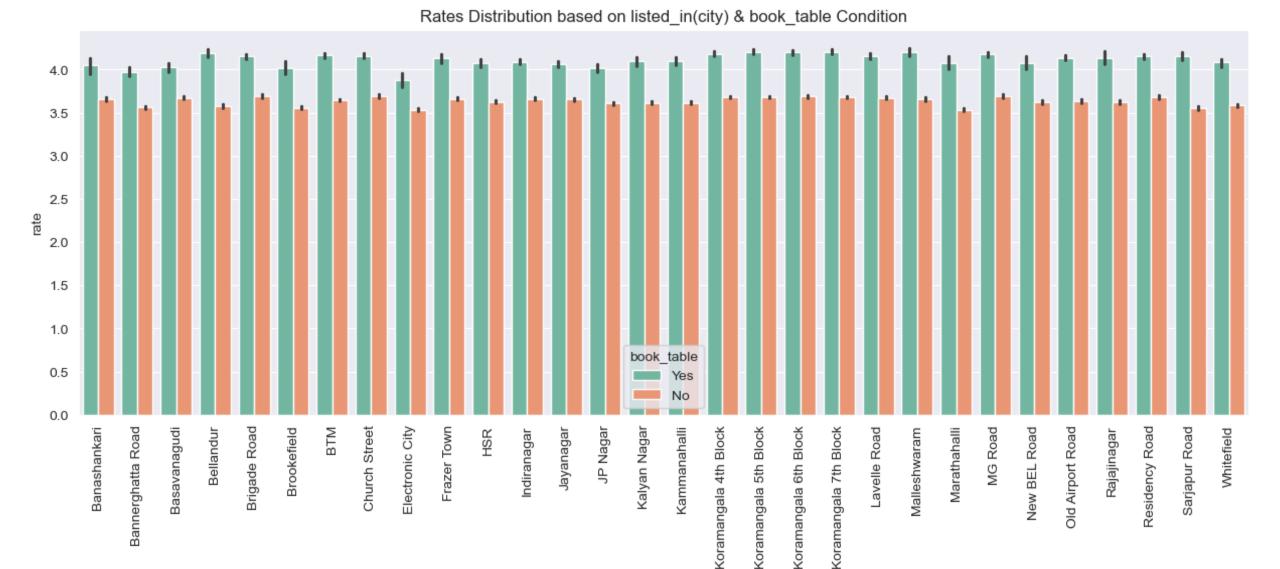
In the chart above, you can see that restaurants which received the highest number of Booked Table also got the highest votes and ratings.



In the chart above, you can see that restaurants which received the highest number of Booked Table also got the highest votes for Drinks & Nightlife, Pubs & Bars Type restaurants and All the type restaurants Get highest ratings.

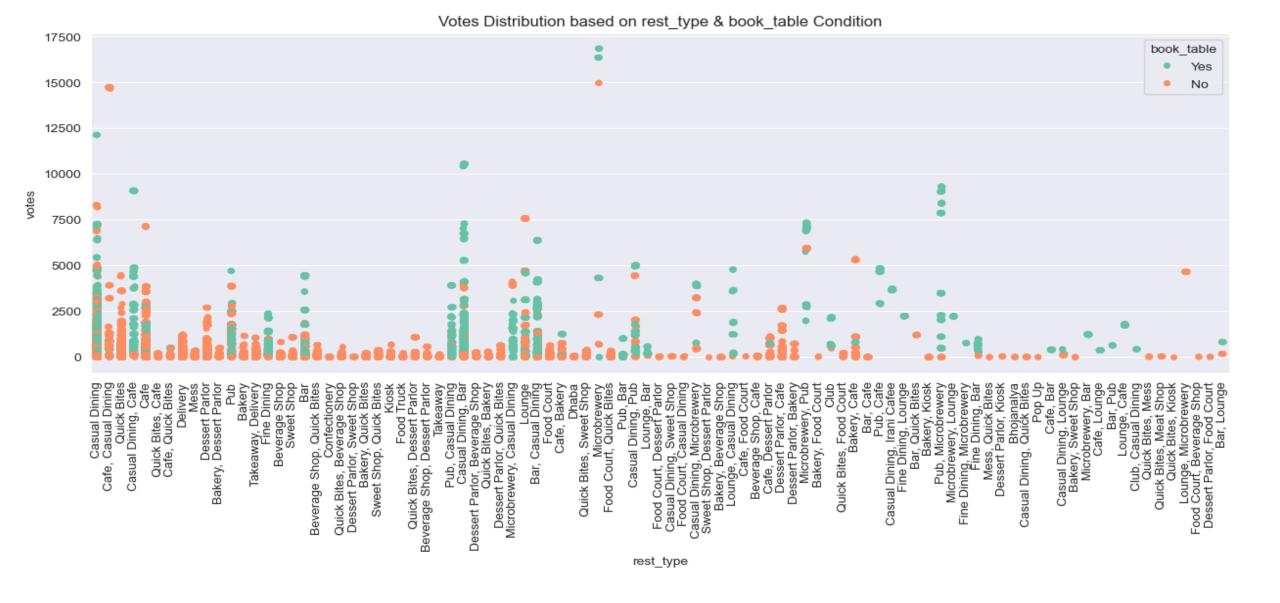


In the chart above, you can see that the restaurants with the highest number of table bookings also received the most votes. These restaurants are located in the Bellandur and Sarjapur Road areas on the Zomato platform.

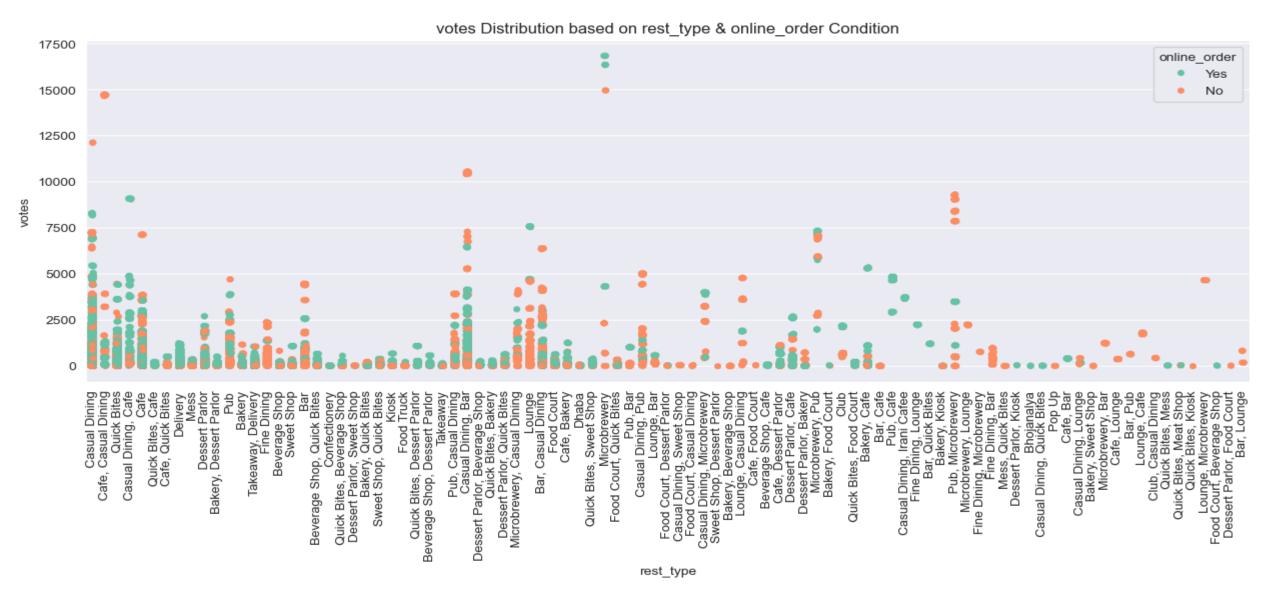


In the above chart as you can see the most of the city Restaurants and booked the table online and get above 4.0 ratings and those who not booked the table online get more than or nearest 3.5 ratings on zomato platform.

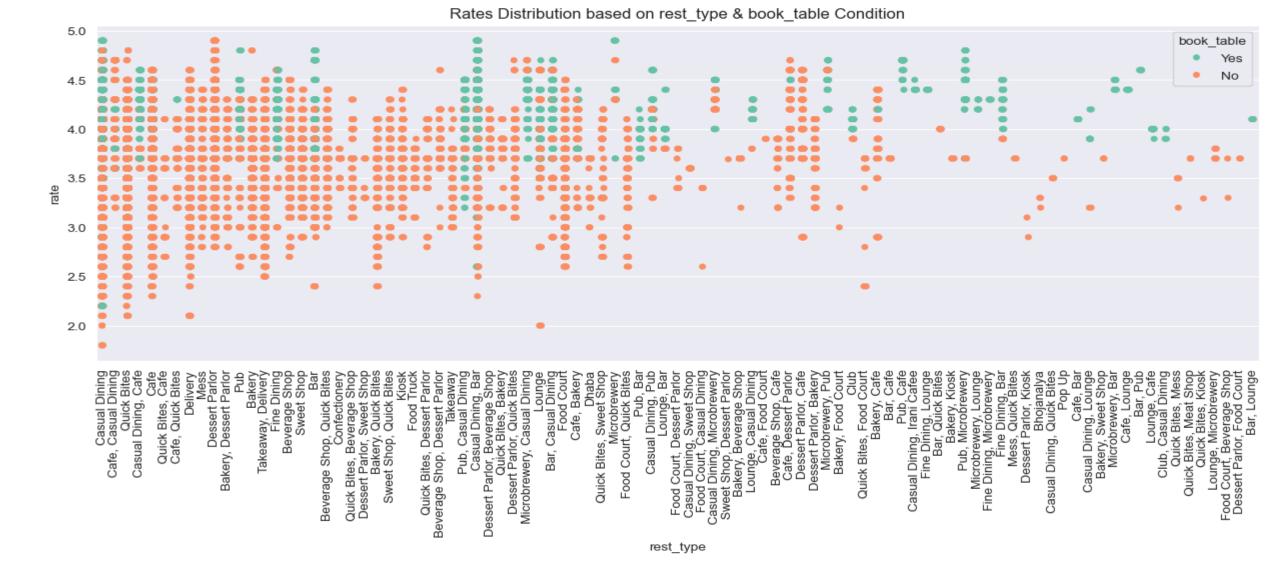
listed_in(city)



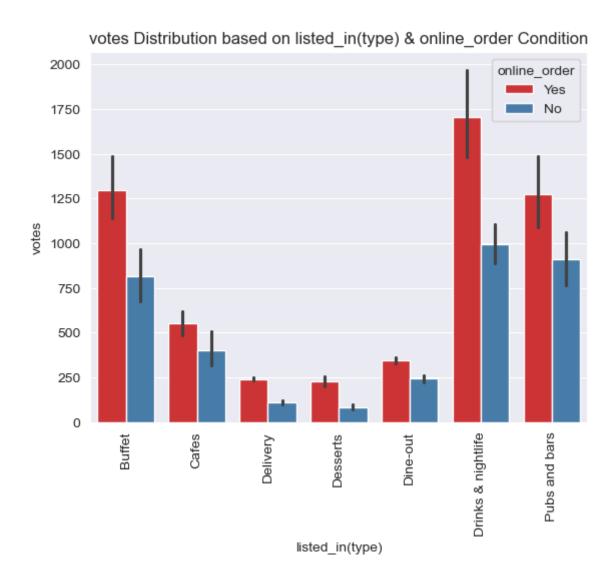
Most of the type of restaurant booked the table and get the below 7500 votes on zomato platform.



Most of the restaurant type take the online order or not get below 7500 votes on zomato platform.

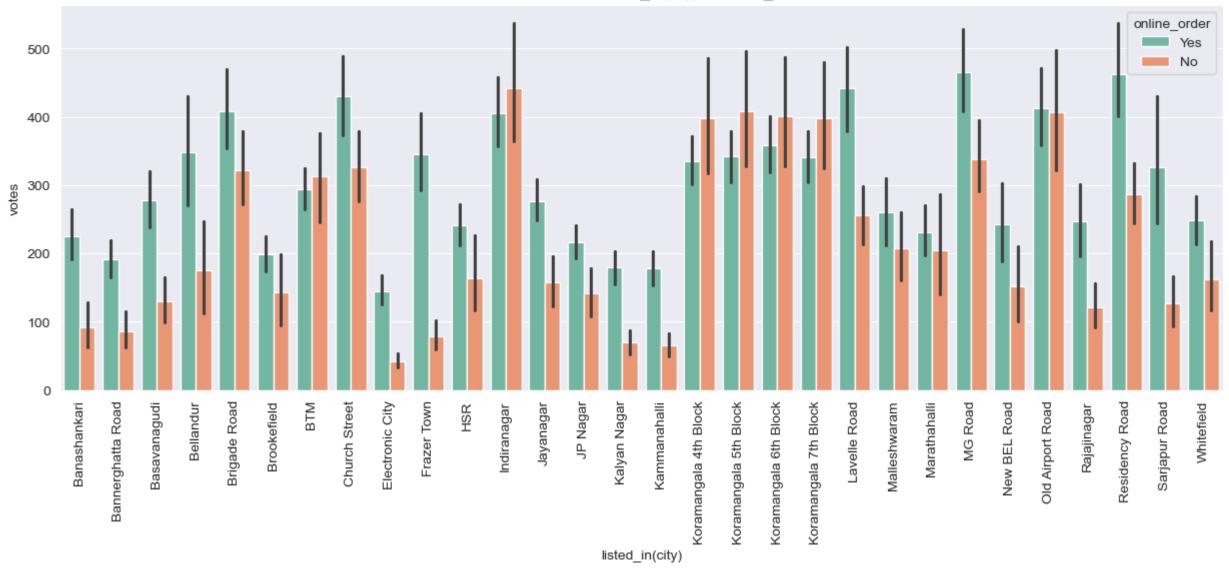


As you can see the most of the restaurants getting the highest ratings cause they take the online orders on zomato platform.

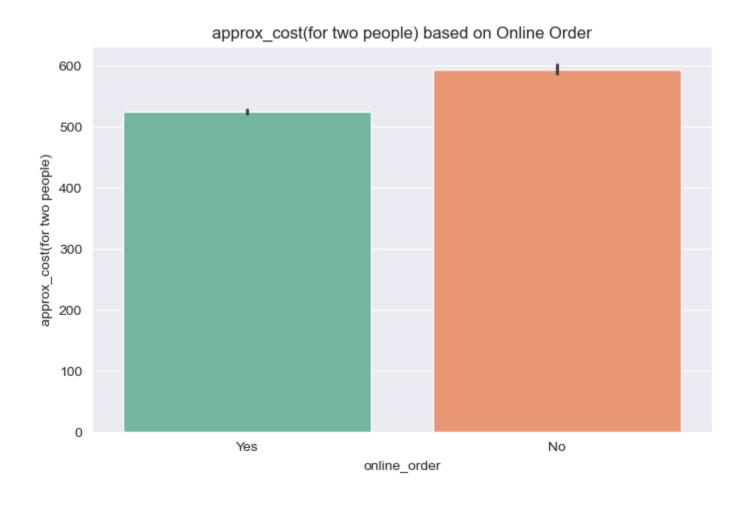


Drinks & Nightlife type Restaurant get the highest Votes cause they taked the online order & second position winner is Pubs and Bars type restaurants on zomato platform.

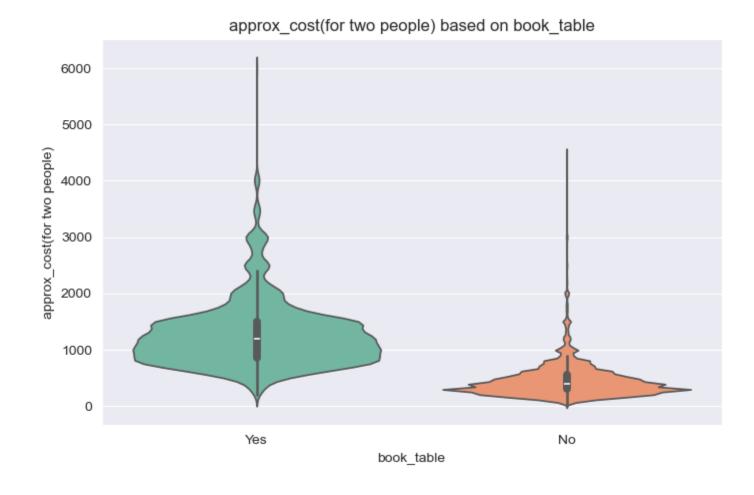
votes Distribution based on listed_in(city) & online_order Condition



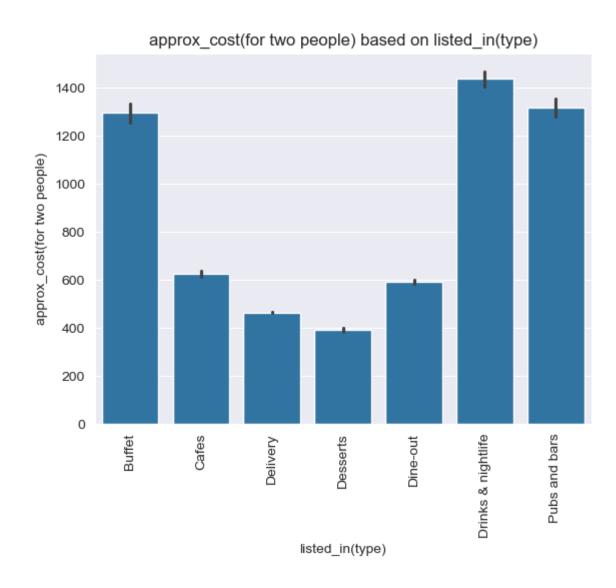
In the above chart you can see Lavelle Road, MG Road & Residency Road side restaurants get the high votes cause they take the online order but the opposite side interesting thing is Indiranagar side restaurants get the higher votes even not the online order.



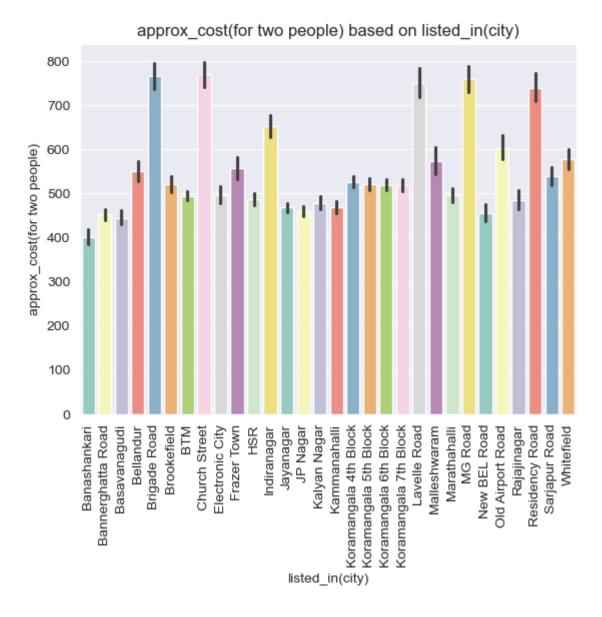
In the above chart you can see the average cost for two people is very high for those who are not placed the order online and that's why they did not get any offeres.



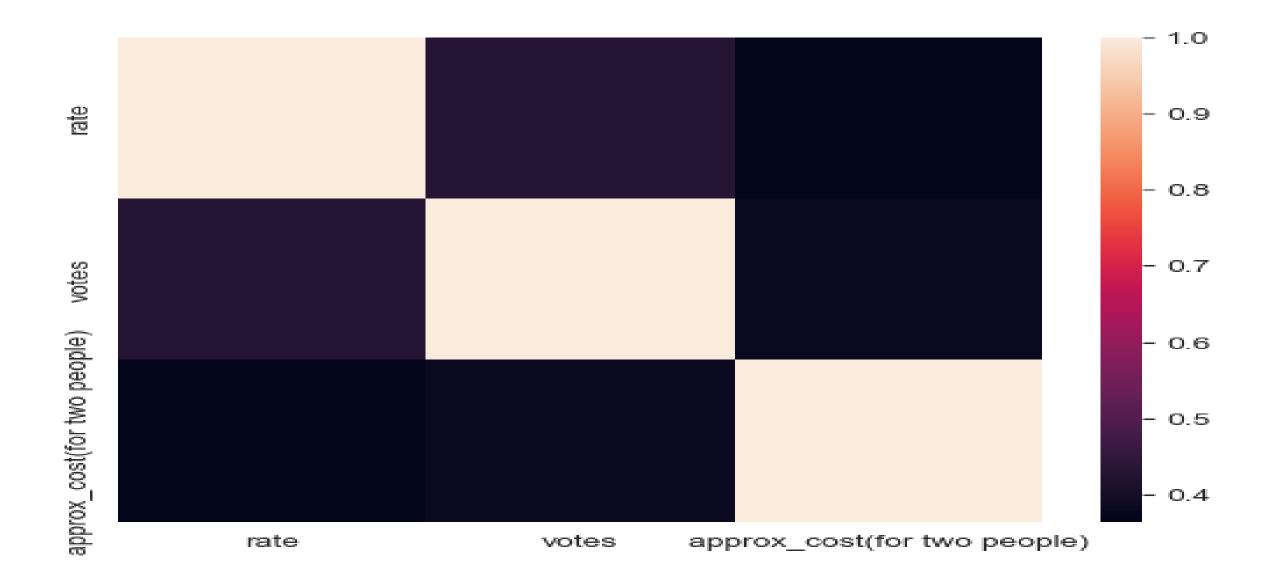
In above chart as you can see those who booked the table and pay the higher approx cost for two peoples.



Obeviosely In the Drinks & Nighlife type restaurants Customers payed the approx cost for two people is very high.



In above chart you can see the Brigade Road, Church Street, Lavelle Road, MG Road, Residency Road side Restaurants Regular/Visited Customer paid a approx cost for two people above 700.



In above Heatmap you can see the not much strong relationships between the two numerical variables.

- "Zomato Restaurant Dataset Key Insights & Recommendations":-
- 1."Online order is 'Yes'" → Gets "higher votes" and "higher ratings".
- 2."Book table is 'Yes'" → Gets "higher votes", "higher ratings", and "higher average cost" for two people.
- 3. "listed_in(type) = 'Drinks & Nightlife'" → Gets "higher votes", "higher ratings", and "higher average cost".
- 4."Listed cities like 'Indiranagar' and 'Old Airport Road'" → Have "higher votes", "ratings", and "cost for two people".
- 5.If "online order = No", then "approx cost for two people is high" (indicating fine-dine or premium restaurants).
- 6."MG Road" and "Residency Road" → Show "higher online orders" and also get "higher votes".
- 7.Locations like "Brigade Road", "Church Street", "Lavella Road", "MG Road", and "Residency Road" → Show "higher cost for two people" (Premium dining).
- 8. "Most restaurants have below 7500 votes" only few exceed this range, indicating top performers.
- 9.For "restaurant types like 'Drinks & Nightlife', 'Pubs & Bars'", if "book_table = Yes", then "votes are high".
- 10.In "Bellandur" and "Sarjapur" areas → Votes are "higher" because "book_table = Yes" is more common.

"Zomato Restaurant Dataset - Key Insights & Recommendations":-

11.Restaurants with "online order enabled" → Tend to get "better ratings".

12.If "table booking = Yes", then "ratings > 3.0" are common; If "table booking = No", most restaurants have ratings "above 2.0", but a few fall "below 2.0".

13. Here, you can see the 'Chicken', 'Biryani', "Pizza" is a most frequent words while placed order or you can say Most Favourite dishes of the Customers.

14You can see clearly the winner is in the category of cuisines is 'North'.

15 You can see clearly the most favourite menu item is 'Chicken'.

16You can see the most of the placed order location is 'Koramangala', & second position is 'BTM'.

17) Most of the order placed location is 'Bangalore' cause whole the dataset belongs to Bangalore. ¶

Thank You