Clustering and Comparing Venues in the Neighborhoods of New York City and Toronto

Part 2

(Data Description)

1-Introduction and Problem Statement

In this project, I assume that I am working for consultation firm and they need a list of major venues in the major cities around the world.

This will help in providing our client with right data which suits their business plans.

As a start I will study, analyze, cluster, and compare the neighborhoods of two important cities in the world: New York City which is located in United States of America and Toronto which is located in Canada.

I will investigate on what kinds of businesses are common in both cities, what kinds of businesses are more common in one of the two cities than the other city, and what kinds of businesses are not common in both cities.

Doing this project will enable us to get a better understanding of similarities and differences between the two cities which will make it known to business people what types of businesses are more likely to thrive in both cities, what are the neighborhoods that are suitable for each type of business, and what types of businesses are not very desirable in each city.

This allows businesspeople to take better and more effective decisions regarding where to open their businesses.



New York City Brief:

New York City (NYC), also known as the City of New York or simply New York (NY), is the most populous city in the United States. With an estimated 2018 population of 8,398,748 distributed over a land area of about 302.6 square miles (784 km2).

A global power city,[14] New York City has been described as the cultural,[15][16][17][18][19] financial,[20][21][22] and media capital of the world,[23][24] and exerts a significant impact upon commerce,[22] entertainment, research, technology, education, politics, tourism, art, fashion, and sports.



Toronto City Brief:

Toronto is the provincial capital of Ontario and the most populous city in Canada, with a population of 2,954,024 as of July 2018.

Toronto is an international Center of business, finance, arts, and culture, and is recognized as one of the most multicultural and cosmopolitan cities in the world.

2-Data Acquisition and Preparation

In this section, the processes of acquiring, cleaning, and preparing each dataset used in this project for next stages will be specified. To be able to do this project, two types of data are needed:

A-Neighborhood Data:

Datasets that lists the names of the neighborhoods of NYC and Toronto and their latitude and longitude coordinates. We have some of this data provided by the coordinators of "IBM Data Science Professional Certificate".

B- Venues data:

Data that describes the top 100 venues (restaurants, cafes, parks, museums, etc.) in each neighborhood of the two cities. The data should list the venues of each neighborhood with their categories.

This data will be retrieved from Foursquare which is one of the world largest sources of location and venue data.

Foursquare API will be utilized to get and download the data.

A-Neighborhood Data

For each city, data that describes the names of its neighborhoods and their coordinates is needed.

For New York City:

A dataset that specifies the neighborhood data for New York City was provided by the organizers of "Applied Data Science Capstone" course which is provided by IBM.

The dataset is originally a JSON file that specifies the name of each neighborhood, its coordinates—latitude and longitude, its borough, and other data too.

To be able to use the data of this JSON file in the later parts of this project, it should be stored in a Pandas dataframe.

[5]: nyc_neighborhoods_data[0]	[7]: nyo	o_ne	eighborh	oods.head()		
<pre>Out[5]: {'type': 'Feature', 'id': 'nyu_2451_34572.1', 'geometry': {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [-73.84720052054902, 40.89470517661]},</pre>	Out[7]:		Borough	Neighborhood	Latitude	Longitude
<pre>'geometry_name': 'geom', 'properties': {'name': 'Wakefield',</pre>		0	Bronx	Wakefield	40.894705	-73.847201
'stacked': 1, 'annoline1: 'Wakefield', 'annoline2': None,		1	Bronx	Co-op City	40.874294	-73.829939
'annoline3': None, 'annoline3': None, 'annoangle': 0.0,		2	Bronx	Eastchester	40.887556	-73.827806
'borough': 'Bronx', 'bbox': [-73.84720052054902,		3	Bronx	Fieldston	40.895437	-73.905643
40.89470517661, -73.84720052054902, 40.89470517661]}}		4	Bronx	Riverdale	40.890834	-73.912585

Having data of the coordinates of NYC neighborhoods, it is possible to draw a map using Folium Python package of NYC and its neighborhoods. You can see this map below; each circle represents the location of one neighborhood.



For Toronto City:

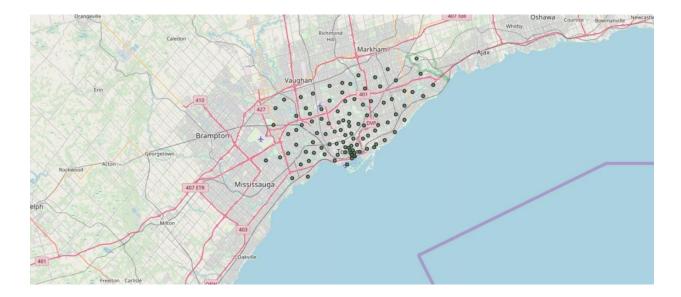
There is a Wikipedia page titled "List of postal codes of Canada: M". This page lists the postal codes in Canada that start with the letter M which are the postal codes of Toronto city; it lists the postal codes with the neighborhood and borough name associated with each postal code.

To download this web page and extract the relevant data from it, Pandas read_html() functions can be used. It reads HTML tables on a web page in a list of dataframes.

Another dataset that lists the neighborhoods and their postal codes, Latitudes, Longitudes should be used so the combination of the two datasets produces the desired results.

t[49]:		PostalCode	Borough	Neighborhood	Latitude	Longitude
	0	M1B	Scarborough	Rouge, Malvern	43.806686	-79.194353
	1	M1C	Scarborough	Highland Creek, Rouge Hill, Port Union	43.784535	-79.160497
	2	M1E	Scarborough	Guildwood, Morningside, West Hill	43.763573	-79.188711
	3	M1G	Scarborough	Woburn	43.770992	-79.216917
	4	M1H	Scarborough	Cedarbrae	43.773136	-79.239476

As with NYC, you can see a map of Toronto city and its neighborhoods; each circle represents the location of one neighborhood or a group of neighborhoods that share the same coordinates.



B- Venues Data:

For each city, data that describes the venues of its neighborhoods and the categories of these venues is needed.

Venues data will be retrieved from Foursquare which is a popular source of location and venue data.

Foursquare API service will be utilized to access and download venues data. To retrieve data from Foursquare using their API, a URL should be prepared and used to request data related a specific location.

An example URL is the following:

https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/search? &client_id=1234&client_secret=1234&v=20180605& Il=40.89470517661,-73.84720052054902&radius=500&limit=100

where search indicates the API endpoint used, client_id and client_secret are credentials used to access the API service and are obtained when registering a Foursquare developer account, v indicates the API version to use, ll indicates the latitude and longitude of the desired location, radius is the maximum distance in meters between the specified location and the retrieved venues, and limit is used to limit the number of returned results if necessary.

Then create a function that takes as input the names, latitudes, and longitudes of the neighborhoods, and returns a dataframe with information about each neighborhood and its venues.

It creates an API URL for each neighborhood and retrieves data about the venues of that neighborhoods from Foursquare.

After retrieving the venue data, venues whose category is "Building", "Office", "Bus Line", "Bus Station", "Bus Stop", or "Road" were excluded because they are not expected to add analytical value in this project.

For New York City

NYC neighborhood data retrieved data about more than **23,700** venues in NYC neighborhoods.

(23753, 7)

Wakefield

40.894705

Venue Category	Venue Longitude	Venue Latitude	Venue	Neighborhood Longitude	Neighborhood Latitude	Neighborhood	18:
Gas Station	-73.845862	40.894187	Shell	-73.847201	40.894705	Wakefield	0
Food	-73.845748	40.894149	Pitman Deli	-73.847201	40.894705	Wakefield	1
Salon / Barbershop	-73.855725	40.892648	Julio C Barber Shop 2	-73.847201	40.894705	Wakefield	2
Ice Cream Shop	-73.848568	40.890487	Carvel Ice Cream	-73.847201	40.894705	Wakefield	3

-73.847201

Lollipops Gelato

40.894123

-73.845892

Dessert Shop

Different numbers of venues were found in different neighborhoods:



For Toronto

Similar to what has been done for NYC, a dataframe that describes the venues of Toronto neighborhoods was created.

The dataframe contains data for more than **7,800** venues in Toronto.



Different numbers of venues were found in different neighborhoods

```
[55]: #Let's check how many venues were returned for each neighborhoo
tor_venues.groupby('Neighborhood').size()
Out[55]: Neighborhood
             Adelaide, King, Richmond
             Agincourt
             Agincourt North, L'Amoreaux East, Milliken, Steeles East
Albion Gardens, Beaumond Heights, Humbergate, Jamestown, Mount Olive, Silverstone, South Steeles, Thistletown
             Alderwood, Long Branch
Bathurst Manor, Downsview North, Wilson Heights
             Bayview Village
Bedford Park, Lawrence Manor East
             Berczy Park
Birch Cliff, Cliffside West
             Bloordale Gardens, Eringate, Markland Wood, Old Burnhamthorpe
Brockton, Exhibition Place, Parkdale Village
Business Reply Mail Processing Centre 969 Eastern
             CFB Toronto, Downsview East
             CN Tower, Bathurst Quay, Island airport, Harbourfront West, King and Spadina, Railway Lands, South Niagara Cabbagetown, St. James Town
             Caledonia-Fairbanks
Canada Post Gateway Processing Centre
             Cedarbrae
             Central Bay Street
             Chinatown, Grange Park, Kensington Market
             Church and Wellesley
             Clairlea, Golden Mile, Oakridge
Clarks Corners Sullivan Tam O'Shanter
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