The Battle of Neighborhoods

Introduction

Alex is a software engineer who is based in New York city (US) and he is a user of Foursquare with a lot of posts and shares. Now, he wants to move to Toronto (Canada) and he really wants to find a neighborhood which is similar to his current place.

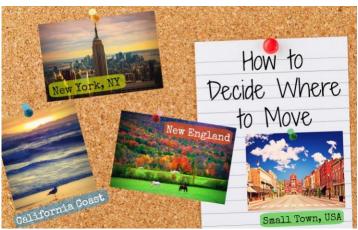
Is it possible to create a system that helps our users to find out the similarities between the



two countries so that they can decide where to settle down?

Objective

Develop a system that can show the similarities in terms of neighborhoods in order to help a Foursquare user decide where to move near the center of Toronto.



Approach

- Neighborhoods are downloaded
- Venues are requested using Foursquare API
- The categories of venues are encoded using One Hot
- K-means algorithm is used for finding similarities
- The elbow method is used for select K

Results Geographic locations

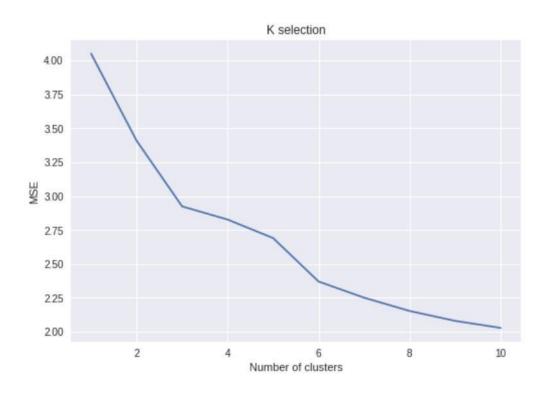
New York neighborhoods



Toronto neighborhoods



Selection of K



The best number of cluster is 5. That is, where the elbow is located. After that, the mean squared error decrease without big changes.

Geographical Locations (clusters)

Toronto

New York

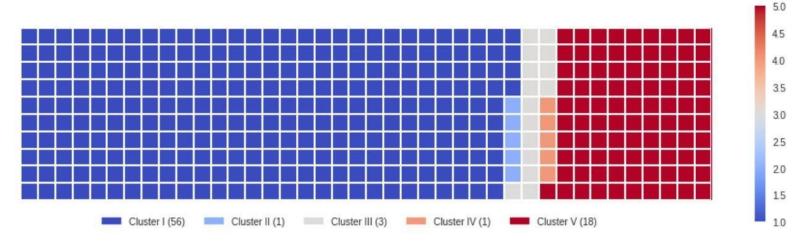


Proportion of data segments

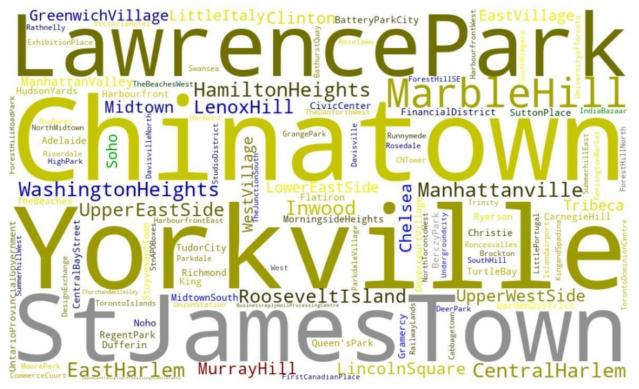
Total number of tiles is 400

Cluster I: 284 Cluster II: 5 Cluster III: 15 Cluster IV: 5 Cluster V: 91

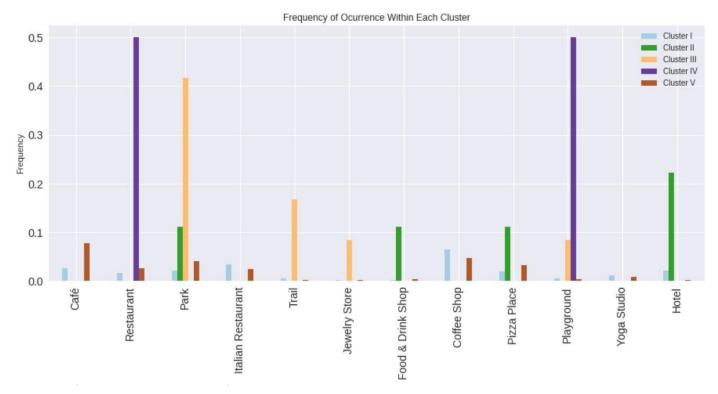
<Figure size 576x396 with 0 Axes>



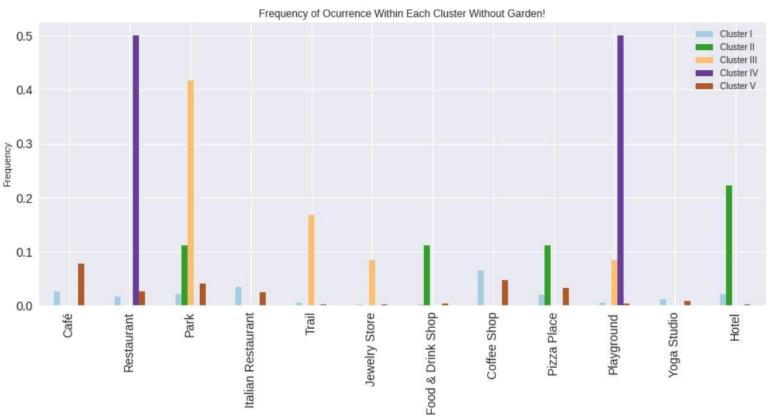
Neighborhoods segment (words cloud)



Bar chart (frequently visited venues)



Bar chart (without garden)



Conclusion

- Cluster I: Neighborhoods that have around coffee shops, Itatian restaurants and parks.
- Cluster II: Neighborhoods that have around hotels, food & drink shops and parks.
- Cluster III: Neighborhoods that have around coffee parks, trails and jewelry stores.
- Cluster IV: Neighborhood that have around restaurants and playgrounds.
- Cluster V: Neighborhoods that have around café and parks.