

The Battle of Neighborhoods



Clustering and Segmentation using Machine Learning Kmeans

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Business Problem

01

Problem Definition and
requirements

Business Problem

- New York city is America's hub for business and pleasure, and is one of the most visited cities across the world due to its touristic sites, landmarks and unique venues.
- Toronto on the other hand is the biggest Canadian, and also most visited city in Canada. Its full of Canada's richest landmarks, locations, and venues.
- The goal of the business case here, is to understand the similarities and differences between 2 cities' venues (Specifically Downtown)

Business Problem

- The Two cities' downtown neighborhoods will be compared to each other, based on the clusters they fall within. The City of NEW YORK will be compared to the city of TORONTO, to better understand the style of their venues, and how they are similar or dissimilar.
- This business case is aimed towards new business venues owners to allow them to decide on what Neighborhoods are the most suitable for their new venue investment such as; Restaurants, coffee shops or other entertainment location.

Analytics Approach

- K means clustering will be used to segment the cities' neighborhoods and give an idea of how some Neighborhoods are similar or dissimilar to others, based on the venues' categories that exist in each of these Neighborhoods.

Data Mining & Pre-processing

02

Data science
Methodologies

Data Collection - Toronto

- The first step was to acquire a Wikipedia page including all neighborhoods of Toronto. Using Pandas method for web scraping – all data was acquired.
- Next step was to pre-process and Filter only valid Boroughs - Removing "Not Assigned" Boroughs. Then I have Included the Latitude and Longitude for each neighborhood.

Data Collection - Toronto

- there are 10 Unique boroughs and 103 Neighborhoods within Toronto.

North York	24
Downtown Toronto	19
Scarborough	17
Etobicoke	12
Central Toronto	9
West Toronto	6
York	5
East York	5
East Toronto	5
Mississauga	1

Name: Borough, dtype: int64

Data Collection - Toronto

- Follium maps are a great way to visualize location data. Using all of my data variables including Latitude, Longitude, Boroughs, and Neighborhoods, and filtering only Downtown Boroughs in Toronto results in the following data location points:



Data Collection - Toronto

- Foursquare API database contains all the venues for different cities including ratings, trending location, and reviews etc.
- A function was created that would loop over each neighborhood, and retrieve a list of venues, with a limit of 100 venues per each neighborhood. The resulting data frame included each neighborhood and all their associated venues, including the venue name, Lat and Long coordinates, and the Venue Category,

Data Collection – New York Manhattan

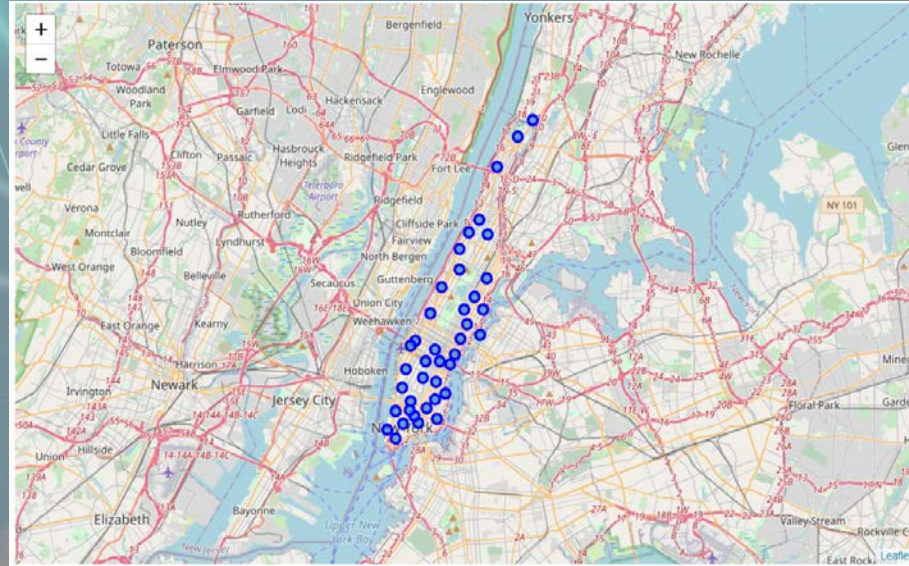
- The next objective was to acquire IBM JSON file for New York city data, including all the city information. Since it's a JSON file, the data had to be converted into a data frame.
- There are 5 boroughs and 306 neighborhoods in New York.

Queens	81
Brooklyn	70
Staten Island	63
Bronx	52
Manhattan	40

Name: Borough, dtype: int64

Data Collection – New York Manhattan

- To decrease the size of the data frame and thus the cluster of neighborhoods, I filtered by Manhattan as the only borough to focus on, and viewed Manhattan on Follium maps.



Data Collection – New York Manhattan

- A similar function to Toronto, was created to acquire all venues for each neighborhood in Manhattan, just like I did with Toronto. The resulting Data Frame for New York contained each neighborhood and their associated venues names, and categories, only for neighborhoods within Manhattan.
- The last stage of data collection was to merge the two data frames of the two cities vertically (New York & Toronto).

Data Understanding & Preprocessing

- Since now we have a data frame containing two cities and their downtown boroughs, neighborhoods, venues names, and venues categories. The objective is to think of a metric that can be used as a clustering feature.
- The most suitable feature in which neighborhoods can be clustered according to, is the Venue Category. The Venue Category describes the category of each venue, which is associated with a neighborhood and a location data, that can show exactly clusters of similar venues.

Data Understanding & Preprocessing

- Dealing with Venue Category feature was to create a one hot encoded data frame, which displays data horizontally and provides a 1 or 0 when the specific venue category matches the neighborhood in which it lies in.

	Neighborhood	Accessories Store	Adult Boutique	Afghan Restaurant	African Restaurant	Airport	Airport Food Court	Airport Gate	Airport Lounge	Airport Service	Airport Terminal	American Restaurant	Antique Shop	Aquarium	f
0	Battery Park City	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
1	Berczy Park	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
2	Brockton, Parkdale Village, Exhibition Place	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
3	Business reply mail Processing Centre, South C...	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
4	CN Tower, King and Spadina, Railway Lands, Har...	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0625	0.0625	0.0625	0.125	0.1875	0.0625	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
5	Carnegie Hill	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
6	Central Bay Street	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
7	Central Harlem	0.000000	0.00	0.000000	0.068182	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.045455	0.000000	0.000000	

Data Understanding & Preprocessing

- Following the same logic and displaying the most occurrent venue category for each neighborhood, a function was created to print each neighborhood along with the top 5 most common venues

```
----Battery Park City----  
venue freq  
0 Park 0.09  
1 Hotel 0.07  
2 Gym 0.06  
3 Coffee Shop 0.06  
4 Boat or Ferry 0.04
```

```
----Berczy Park----  
venue freq  
0 Coffee Shop 0.09  
1 Farmers Market 0.04  
2 Bakery 0.04  
3 Café 0.04  
4 Cheese Shop 0.04
```

```
----Brockton, Parkdale Village, Exhibition Place----  
venue freq  
0 Café 0.14  
1 Breakfast Spot 0.09  
2 Coffee Shop 0.09  
3 Convenience Store 0.05  
4 Restaurant 0.05
```

Data Understanding & Preprocessing

- The final pre-processing stage included creating a data frame containing the 10 most common venues for each neighborhood, but displayed horizontally

	Neighborhood	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
0	Battery Park City	Park	Hotel	Gym	Coffee Shop	Boat or Ferry	Memorial Site	Playground	Shopping Mall	Sandwich Place	Gourmet Shop
1	Berczy Park	Coffee Shop	Seafood Restaurant	Bakery	Café	Farmers Market	Cocktail Bar	Cheese Shop	Beer Bar	Restaurant	French Restaurant
2	Brockton, Parkdale Village, Exhibition Place	Café	Coffee Shop	Breakfast Spot	Convenience Store	Gym	Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Performing Arts Venue	Nightclub	Intersection
3	Business reply mail Processing Centre, South C...	Yoga Studio	Gym / Fitness Center	Comic Shop	Restaurant	Park	Skate Park	Smoke Shop	Burrito Place	Brewery	Farmers Market
4	CN Tower, King and Spadina, Railway Lands, Har...	Airport Service	Airport Lounge	Boutique	Sculpture Garden	Coffee Shop	Harbor / Marina	Rental Car Location	Boat or Ferry	Airport Terminal	Bar

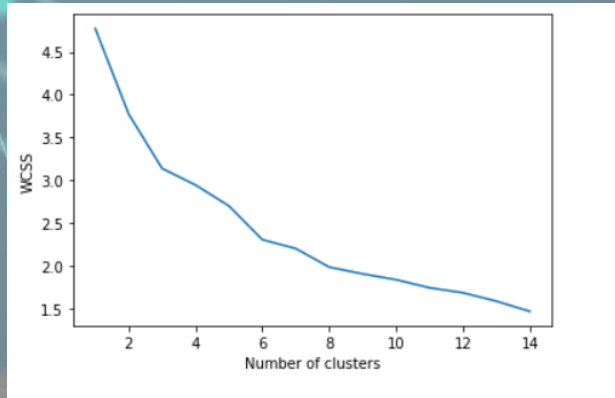
Clustering Two Cities

03

Modelling location data
using Follium maps

Data Modelling (K means Clustering)

- I have decided to utilize the use of the K means Clustering model from SKLEARN.
- First and using the Elbow Method, I wanted to know the suitable number of Clusters - using “Within Cluster Sum of Squares” WCSS
- I have decided to cluster based on 6 clusters, using an init of K means++, random state of 1, and a convergence number of 12 iterations.



Data Modelling (K means Clustering)

- The resulted cluster labels from the trained model, can now be added to their associated neighborhoods in the last data frame we had. Now the data frame has all information about both cities' boroughs, Neighborhoods, venues, and the number of clusters their neighborhoods are associated to.

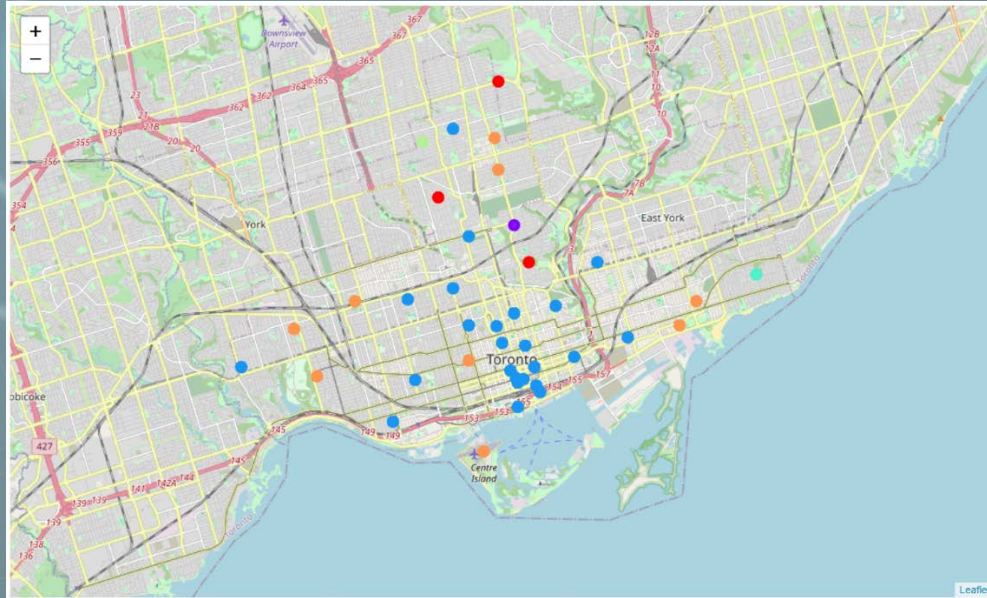
	City	Borough	Neighborhood	Neighborhood Latitude	Neighborhood Longitude	Venue	Venue Latitude	Venue Longitude	Venue Category	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue
0	TORONTO	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park, Harbourfront	43.65426	-79.360636	Roselle Desserts	43.653447	-79.362017	Bakery	0	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bakery
1	TORONTO	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park, Harbourfront	43.65426	-79.360636	Tandem Coffee	43.653559	-79.361809	Coffee Shop	0	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bakery
2	TORONTO	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park, Harbourfront	43.65426	-79.360636	Cooper Koo Family YMCA	43.653249	-79.358008	Distribution Center	0	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bakery
3	TORONTO	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park, Harbourfront	43.65426	-79.360636	Impact Kitchen	43.656369	-79.356980	Restaurant	0	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bakery
4	TORONTO	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park, Harbourfront	43.65426	-79.360636	Body Blitz Spa East	43.654735	-79.359874	Spa	0	Coffee Shop	Pub	Bakery

Data Modelling (K means Clustering)

- Since the data frame has the two cities in 1 data frame, it is possible to see all of the clusters at once, however since Toronto is far from New York, Follium maps will have to be centered in between the two cities, and the clusters will not be properly display. So, I have decided to view the same map from Toronto Downtown point of view, and then view the same map from New York Manhattan point of view

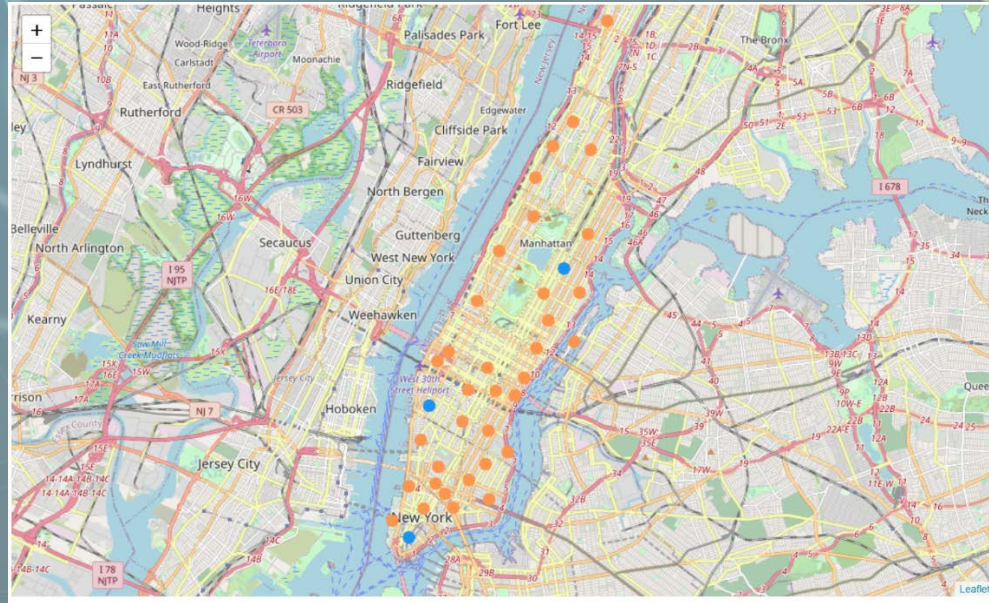
Data Modelling (K means Clustering)

- Toronto Clusters



Data Modelling (K means Clustering)

- Manhattan Clusters



Conclusion

04

Final Thoughts and
Discussion

Conclusion

- The two cities data have been combined into 1 data frame - Containing each city Boroughs, Neighborhoods, and Venues - With the focus on downtown boroughs from each city (Downtown NY Manhattan VS Downtown Toronto)
- After Segmenting the entire data frame containing the two cities downtown regions - we can see that Downtown New York neighborhoods all fall within 2 clusters (2 and 5) whereas most of Toronto downtown neighborhoods/venues fall within the same clusters, and the rest of the neighborhoods scattered around downtown Toronto, are within the other clusters

Conclusion

Toronto Clusters

```
toronto_clusters = two_cities_merged_with_onehot[two_cities_merged_with_onehot['City'] == 'Toronto']
toronto_clusters.head(5)
```

Cluster Labels	0	1	2	3	4	5
Accessories Store	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000
Adult Boutique	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000
Afghan Restaurant	0.0	0.0	0.000718	0.0	0.0	0.000000
African Restaurant	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000
Airport	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.004545

New York Clusters

```
ny_clusters = two_cities_merged_with_onehot[two_cities_merged_with_onehot['City'] == 'New York']
ny_clusters.head(5)
```

Cluster Labels	2	5
Accessories Store	0.0	0.001026
Adult Boutique	0.0	0.000342
Afghan Restaurant	0.0	0.000000
African Restaurant	0.0	0.001026
Airport	0.0	0.000000

3) TORONTO VENUES CATEGORIES IN CLUSTER 5

```
toronto_clusters.iloc[:,5].sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
Bar      0.040909
Café     0.040909
Coffee Shop 0.040909
Park     0.040909
Pizza Place 0.031818
Dessert Shop 0.027273
Mexican Restaurant 0.027273
Bakery   0.022727
Brewery  0.022727
Italian Restaurant 0.022727
Name: 5, dtype: float64
```

4) NEWYORK VENUES CATEGORIES IN CLUSTER 5

```
ny_clusters.iloc[:,1].sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
Italian Restaurant 0.041368
Coffee Shop        0.037949
Café               0.026325
Bakery             0.023590
American Restaurant 0.023590
Pizza Place        0.023248
Park              0.021197
Hotel             0.019145
Bar               0.017778
Mexican Restaurant 0.017778
Name: 5, dtype: float64
```

Conclusion

- Cluster 2 and 5 has all of New York downtown Neighborhood venues, and most of Toronto Downtown Neighborhood Venues
- Cluster 2 and 5 shows similarity between downtown Network and Downtown Toronto in the Type of venues categories available - With common venues such as:
 - Expensive Italian restaurants
 - Expensive Japanese Restaurants
 - Coffee shops
 - Hotels
 - Parking spots
 - Bars
 - Bakeries

Conclusion

- For clients looking to invest into any of the above venues, it would be a great idea to invest downtown - with creative venues that offer similar categories but with different flavors - such as expensive but foreign restaurant style venues etc



THANKS!