

RHEIN-WAAL UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

# Machine Learning Based Restaurant Location Analysis in Hamburg

by

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in the

Faculty of Communication and Environment

Geoinformatics, WS 2018/19

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# *Abstract*

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# Abbreviations

**MetaVer©** MetadatenVerbund

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

## Chapter 2

# Elements of a restaurant location analysis



## Chapter 3

# Data Sources

### 3.1 Transparency Portal Hamburg

As the first German federal state, Hamburg enacted a transparency law on October 6, 2012 [1]. Opposed to a right to request information, which all citizens had until this date, a new duty to inform the public was laid upon the state’s administration offices. All information that would fall under this law, now had to be published in a freely available standard format on a centered storage of information. The single pieces of information, which would fall under the law, varied highly in precision and the comprehensive term of “geodata” was requested opposed to precise datasets of geodata. A legal interpretation was worked out for all requested points and a plan for the release of geodata was designed consisting of the basic data for measurement administration and the technical geodata for special administration offices. The transparency law granted a period of two years for the technical implementation.

In October 2014, the “Transparency Portal” (<http://transparenz.hamburg.de/>) as the major component of the implementation of the transparency law was released [1]. With this portal, the Hamburg citizens have a multitude of data and documents available that was prior only available to Hamburg’s administration. One important focus was the release of geodata that was even before the law in preparation for an “Open GeoData” model. In this “Open GeoData” model, geodata was split into two groups of data sets, one group extractable with little effort, but free to the public and expected with a high use, and another group with expected high demand and high revenue on the sale of this data. For this second group of datasets, more effort with new measurements had to be arranged. With the transparency law in place, all datasets were merged into the Transparency Portal and yielded a much higher download count than the count of dataset sales before the portal was active. The Transparency Portal uses a standardized meta data repository called the MetadatenVerbund (MetaVer©) in collaboration with other German federal states.

## **3.2 Yelp**

## Chapter 4

# Analysis Methods

### 4.1 Random Forest Regression

### 4.2 Performance Measures

## Chapter 5

# Data Extraction

### 5.1 Yelp Restaurant Data Extraction

### 5.2 Hamburg District Map

Since usually cities raise important figures in aggregation per administrative area, in Hamburg being the single city districts, these administrative areas should be imported into QGIS to be able to link single restaurants to an administrative area and hence figures that could be important as dependent variables to predict restaurant success. These administrative areas are taken from a dataset of the Transparency Portal called “ALKIS Verwaltungsgrenzen Hamburg” [2].

### 5.3 Social Values

### 5.4 Proximity to Water

## Chapter 6

# Machine Learning

### 6.1 Exploratory Data Analysis

### 6.2 Data Preprocessing

#### 6.2.1 Handling of Missing Values

#### 6.2.2 Feature Subset Selection

#### 6.2.3 Dimensionality Reduction

### 6.3 Data Analysis

## Chapter 7

# Results and Discussion

### 7.1 Results

### 7.2 Discussion

## Chapter 8

## Conclusion

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- [1] Roswitha Murjahn and Sascha Tegtmeier. Open data/transparenzportal hamburg-grundlagen, umsetzung, erfahrungen, auswirkungen. *Zfv-Z Für Geodäsie Geoinformation Landmanagement*, 5 (2016):330–335, 2016.
- [2] Alkis verwaltungsgrenzen hamburg, 28.02.2018. URL <http://suche.transparenz.hamburg.de/dataset/alkis-verwaltungsgrenzen-hamburg8?forceWeb=true>.