

# IBM Applied Data Science Capstone Project – The Restaurant Battle of Neighbourhoods in Cologne, Germany

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## **Introduction: Business Problem**



- Cologne, the city the author lives in, attracts a large number of tourists, not least due to its famous cathedral, the trade fairs and conventions, such as the gamescom, and its vibrant party scene.
- For tourists, finding the right place to eat can be a challenge, though. German dishes include a lot of meat, often pork, which many people do not want to eat for health-related, religious, cultural or moral reasons. This is just one motive for giving tourists a good overview about what to eat where.
- The goal I want to reach with this exercise is to give a simple recommendation to tourists in Cologne: in which district of the city will you find a large number or even concentration of which types of restaurants? Where to eat Mediterranean food, where to find German food, where to get fast food?
- The target audience are the foreign tourists.

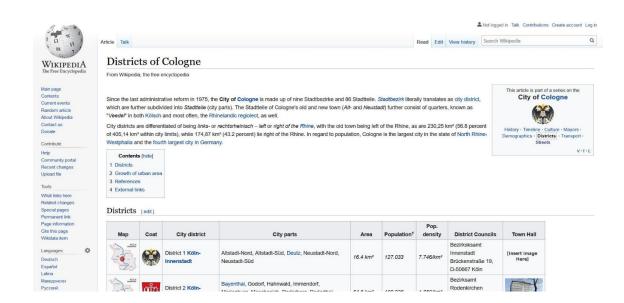




## **Data**



- I will use foursquare data about restaurants in Cologne.
- Foursquare is a US tech company from New York focusing on location data. Their technology and data powers apps such as Apple's Maps, Uber, Twitter and many other household names.
- I will use foursquare data such as the restaurant name, ID, location and category of food (vegetarian, Italian etc.).
- Also, I will use the overview of districts/city parts of Cologne from Wikipedia.







## Methodology (1/3)



I scraped data from Wikipedia to create a dataframe with the city districts of Cologne. For this, I used the pandas read
function. I had to clean the resulting data frame in terms of unnecessary information or data that could not be handled in a
data frame, such as picture data of the coat of arms of each district. The result is a nice data frame:

	City district	City parts	Area	Population1	Pop. density	District Councils
0	Köln-Innenstadt	Altstadt-Nord, Altstadt-Süd, Deutz, Neustadt-N	16.4 km²	127.033	7.746/km²	Bezirksksamt Innenstadt Brückenstraße 19, D-50
1	Köln-Rodenkirchen	Bayenthal, Godorf, Hahnwald, Immendorf, Marien	54.6 km²	100.936	1.850/km²	Bezirksamt Rodenkirchen Hauptstraße 85, D-5099
2	Köln-Lindenthal	Braunsfeld, Junkersdorf, Klettenberg, Lindenth	41.6 km²	137.552	3.308/km²	Bezirksamt Lindenthal Aachener Straße 220, 509
3	Köln-Ehrenfeld	Bickendorf, Bocklemünd/Mengenich, Ehrenfeld, N	23.8 km²	103.621	4.348/km²	Bezirksamt Ehrenfeld Venloer Straße 419 – 421,
4	Köln-Nippes	Bilderstöckchen, Longerich, Mauenheim, Niehl,	31.8 km²	110.092	3.462/km²	Bezirksamt NippesNeusser Straße 450,D-50733 Köln
5	Köln-Chorweiler	Blumenberg, Chorweiler, Esch/Auweiler, Fühling	67.2 km²	80.870	1.204/km²	Bezirksamt Chorweiler Pariser Platz 1, D-50765
6	Köln-Porz	Eil, Elsdorf, Ensen, Finkenberg, Gremberghoven	78.8 km²	106.520	1.352/km²	Bezirksamt PorzFriedrich-Ebert-Ufer 64-70, D-5
7	Köln-Kalk	Brück, Höhenberg, Humboldt/Gremberg, Kalk, Mer	38.2 km²	108.330	2.841/km²	Bezirksamt KalkKalker Hauptstraße 247–273,D-51
8	Köln-Mülheim	Buchforst, Buchheim, Dellbrück, Dünnwald, Flit	52.2 km²	144.374	2.764/km²	Bezirksamt Mülheim Wiener Platz 2a,D-51065 Köln

I enabled geopy functions by installing the conda-forge geopy package. I used the nominate function to add geospatial
data to the data frame, that is the latitude and the longitude seen on the right side of the following table.

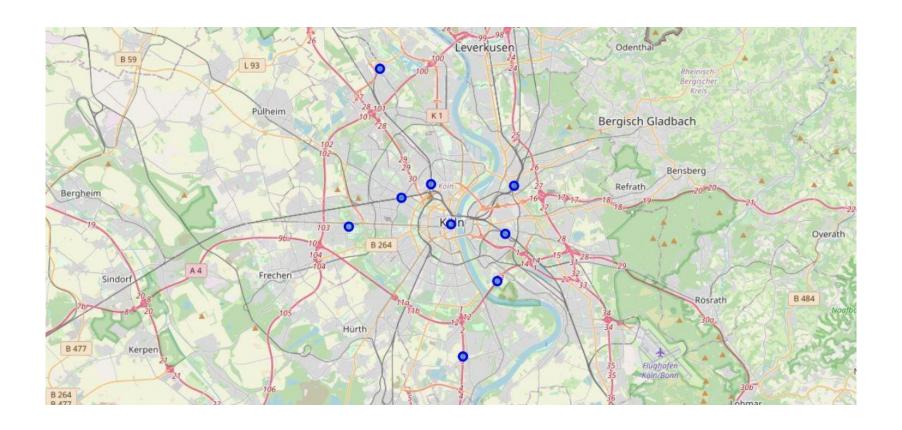
	City district	City parts	Area	Population1	Pop. density	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude
0	Köln-Innenstadt	Altstadt-Nord, Altstadt-Süd, Deutz, Neustadt-N	16.4 km²	127.033	7.746/km²	Bezirksksamt Innenstadt Brückenstraße 19, D-50	50.937328	6.959234
1	Köln-Rodenkirchen	Bayenthal, Godorf, Hahnwald, Immendorf, Marien	54.6 km²	100.936	1.850/km²	Bezirksamt Rodenkirchen Hauptstraße 85, D-5099	50.865622	6.969718
2	Köln-Lindenthal	Braunsfeld, Junkersdorf, Klettenberg, Lindenth	41.6 km²	137.552	3.308/km²	Bezirksamt Lindenthal Aachener Straße 220, 509	50.935935	6.871246
3	Köln-Ehrenfeld	Bickendorf, Bocklemünd/Mengenich, Ehrenfeld, N	23.8 km²	103.621	4.348/km²	Bezirksamt Ehrenfeld Venloer Straße 419 – 421,	50.951502	6.916529
4	Köln-Nippes	Bilderstöckchen, Longerich, Mauenheim, Niehl,	31.8 km²	110.092	3.462/km²	Bezirksamt NippesNeusser Straße 450,D-50733 Köln	50.958994	6.941777
5	Köln-Chorweiler	Blumenberg, Chorweiler, Esch/Auweiler, Fühling	67.2 km²	80.870	1.204/km²	Bezirksamt Chorweiler Pariser Platz 1, D-50765	51.021167	6.898034
6	Köln-Porz	Eil, Elsdorf, Ensen, Finkenberg, Gremberghoven	78.8 km²	106.520	1.352/km²	Bezirksamt PorzFriedrich-Ebert-Ufer 64-70, D-5	50.906705	6.999129
7	Köln-Kalk	Brück, Höhenberg, Humboldt/Gremberg, Kalk, Mer	38.2 km²	108.330	2.841/km²	Bezirksamt KalkKalker Hauptstraße 247–273,D-51	50.931923	7.005806
8	Köln-Mülheim	Buchforst, Buchheim, Dellbrück, Dünnwald, Flit	52.2 km²	144.374	2.764/km²	Bezirksamt Mülheim Wiener Platz 2a,D-51065 Köln	50.958147	7.013526



# Methodology (2/3)



• Using the folium package and my data frame, I then created a map with the nine city districs on it.



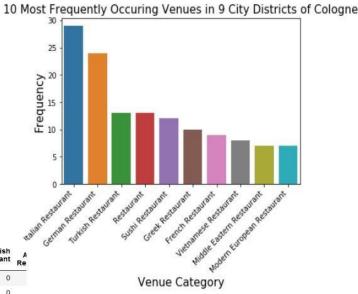


# Methodology (3/3)



- Now, foursquare data comes into play. I plotted a bar chart with the frequency of the 10 most frequently occurring restaurants in the whole city, using seaborn/matplotlib packages. We can see that Italian, German and Turkish restaurants are the most frequently occurring restaurants in Cologne.
- To find clusters of restaurant types in the different city districts, I first transformed the data frame with the restaurant venues, associated to city districts, by one-hot encoding (0/1), as seen in the picture below.

١	Neighborhood	American Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	Austrian Restaurant	Chinese Restaurant	Comfort Food Restaurant	Doner Restaurant	Eastern European Restaurant	Falafel Restaurant		French Restaurant	German Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Kebab Restaurant	Kurdish Restaurant	R
1	Köln-Innenstadt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Köln-Innenstadt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Köln-Innenstadt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 1	Köln-Innenstadt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 I	Köln-Innenstadt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
																			>



Next, I used grouping to show the frequency of each category of restaurants in each city district. I used this information
to create a data frame in which you can see the most common restaurant venue types for each city district.

	Neighborhood	American Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	Austrian Restaurant	Chinese Restaurant	Comfort Food Restaurant	Doner Restaurant	Eastern European Restaurant	Falafel Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant	French Restaurant	German Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Kebab Restaurant	Kurdish Restaurant	A Re
0	Köln-Chonweiler	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.333333	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.333333	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-
1	Köln-Ehrenfeld	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.038462	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.038462	0.076923	0.038462	0.000000	0.153846	0.038462	0.038462	0.000000	1
2	Köln-Innenstadt	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.041667	0.000000	0.083333	0.083333	0.000000	0.000000	0.291667	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1
3	Köln-Kalk	0.000000	0.041667	0.000000	0.000000	0.041667	0.041667	0.041667	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.041667	0.083333	0.041667	0.083333	0.000000	0.000000	0.041667	- 1
4	Köln-Lindenthal	0.041667	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.041667	0.333333	0.083333	0.041667	0.083333	0.041667	0.000000	0.000000	- 1
5	Köln-Mülheim	0.000000	0.095238	0.000000	0.000000	0.047619	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.047619	0.047619	0.000000	0.095238	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	- 1
6	Köln-Nippes	0.000000	0.000000	0.064516	0.000000	0.000000	0.032258	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.096774	0.064516	0.064516	0.000000	0.193548	0.000000	0.032258	0.000000	
7	Köln-Porz	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.035714	0.071429	0.250000	0.071429	0.000000	0.178571	0.000000	0.000000	0.035714	i
8	Köln- Rodenkirchen	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.333333	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	



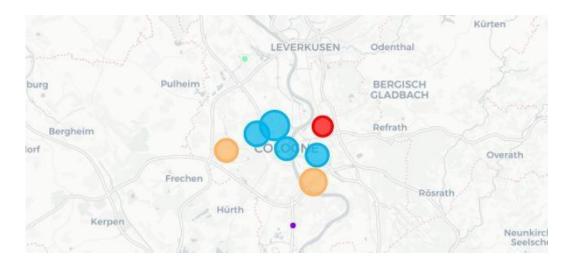
# Results (1/3)



 What we see in the table are the city districts and their most common venues, and they now have been assigned five different cluster labels from 0 to 4. We can now use the cluster labels to show the city districts marked with a cluster-specific color on a map, again using folium.

	Cluster Labels	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 Mc
0	3	Köln-Chorweiler	Fast Food Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Gree
1	2	Köln-Ehrenfeld	Tapas Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	German Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Mode
2	2	Köln-Innenstadt	Italian Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	German Restaurant	French Restaurant	Middle Eastern Restaurant	Mode
3	2	Köln-Kalk	Greek Restaurant	Turkish Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Middle Eastern Restaurant	Restaurant	German Restaurant	India
4	4	Köln-Lindenthal	German Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	American Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Frenc
5	0	Köln-Mülheim	Turkish Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	Mediterranean Restaurant	German Restaurant	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Gree
6	2	Köln-Nippes	Italian Restaurant	French Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Austrian Restaurant	Modern European Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	
7	4	Köln-Porz	German Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	Thai Restaurant	Seafood Restaurant	Frenc
8	1	Köln- Rodenkirchen	German Restaurant	Restaurant	Scandinavian Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Kebab Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	India

 You will see nine bubbles for the nine city districts, with five different colors for the five different clusters. If you have trouble counting to five here, look for a small green dot on the upper part of the picture and a small purple dot on the lower part of the picture.





# Results (2/3)



• We now can show five clusters of restaurant type concentrations for the city of Cologne, which I named according to the restaurant concentration the data shows.

#### **Cluster 1 - the Turkish Food Cluster (Mülheim)**

	City parts	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th N Comi Ve
8	Buchforst, Buchheim, Dellbrück, Dünnwald, Flit	Bezirksamt Mülheim Wiener Platz 2a,D-51065 Köln	50.958147	7.013526	0	Turkish Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	Mediterranean Restaurant	German Restaurant	Vegetar Ve Restau

#### **Cluster 2 - the Northern European Food Cluster (Rodenkirchen)**

	City parts	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th M Comm Ver
1	Bayenthal, Godorf, Hahnwald, Immendorf, Marien	Bezirksamt Rodenkirchen Hauptstraße 85, D-5099	50.865622	6.969718	1	German Restaurant	Restaurant	Scandinavian Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Kebab Restaurant	lta Restaur



# Results (3/3)



#### Cluster 3 – The Mediterranean Food Cluster (Innenstadt, Ehrenfeld, Nippes, Kalk)

	City parts	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th M Comn Ver
0	Altstadt-Nord, Altstadt-Süd, Deutz, Neustadt-N	Bezirksksamt Innenstadt Brückenstraße 19, D-50	50.937328	6.959234	2	Italian Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	German Restaurant	French Restaurant	Mic East Restaul
3	Bickendorf, Bocklemünd/Mengenich, Ehrenfeld, N	Bezirksamt Ehrenfeld Venloer Straße 419 – 421,	50.951502	6.916529	2	Tapas Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	German Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnam Restaul
4	Bilderstöckchen, Longerich, Mauenheim, Niehl,	Bezirksamt NippesNeusser Straße 450,D-50733 Köln	50.958994	6.941777	2	Italian Restaurant	French Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Austrian Restaurant	Modern European Restaurant	Gr Restau
7	Brück, Höhenberg, Humboldt/Gremberg, Kalk, Mer	Bezirksamt KalkKalker Hauptstraße 247–273,D-51	50.931923	7.005806	2	Greek Restaurant	Turkish Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Middle Eastern Restaurant	Restaurant	Gerr Restau

#### **Cluster 4 – The Fast Food Cluster**

	City parts	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Me Comm Ven
5	Blumenberg, Chorweiler, Esch/Auweiler, Fühling	Bezirksamt Chorweiler Pariser Platz 1, D-50765	51.021167	6.898034	3	Fast Food Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Vietnamese Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Ind Restaur

#### **Cluster 5 - the German/Diverse Food Cluster (Lindenthal, Porz)**

	City parts	District Councils	Latitude	Longitude	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Mc Comm Ven
2	Braunsfeld, Junkersdorf, Klettenberg, Lindenth	Bezirksamt Lindenthal Aachener Straße 220, 509	50.935935	6.871246	4	German Restaurant	Sushi Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	American Restaurant	Indi Restaura
6	Eil, Elsdorf, Ensen, Finkenberg, Gremberghoven	Bezirksamt PorzFriedrich-Ebert- Ufer 64–70. D-5	50.906705	6.999129	4	German Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	Greek Restaurant	Thai Restaurant	Seafo Restaura



## **Discussion**



- If I reflect the work necessary to create these results, what comes to my mind is that for typical ways of scraping, cleaning, handling, transforming and visualizing data, all the tools are simply there. We just have to get to know the available open source packages and learn how to use them.
- What I find fantastic is that nearly all of them are free of charge. Also, a simple notebook computer is enough: in my case, I used a ThinkPad L470, more than three years old.
- All the rest is concentrated, creative, interesting, sometimes hard work and searching for hints, tips, examples, explanations etc. in the web. With these tools, many exciting data science use cases can be created, for all kinds of useful purposes.



## Conclusion



• We achieved the goal presented at the outset of this blogpost: tourists can see in the results which city districts best match their food desires. This is just one example of fantastic data science uses cases one can realize applying technology which is available for free today! What a time to be alive.

