

BATTLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS

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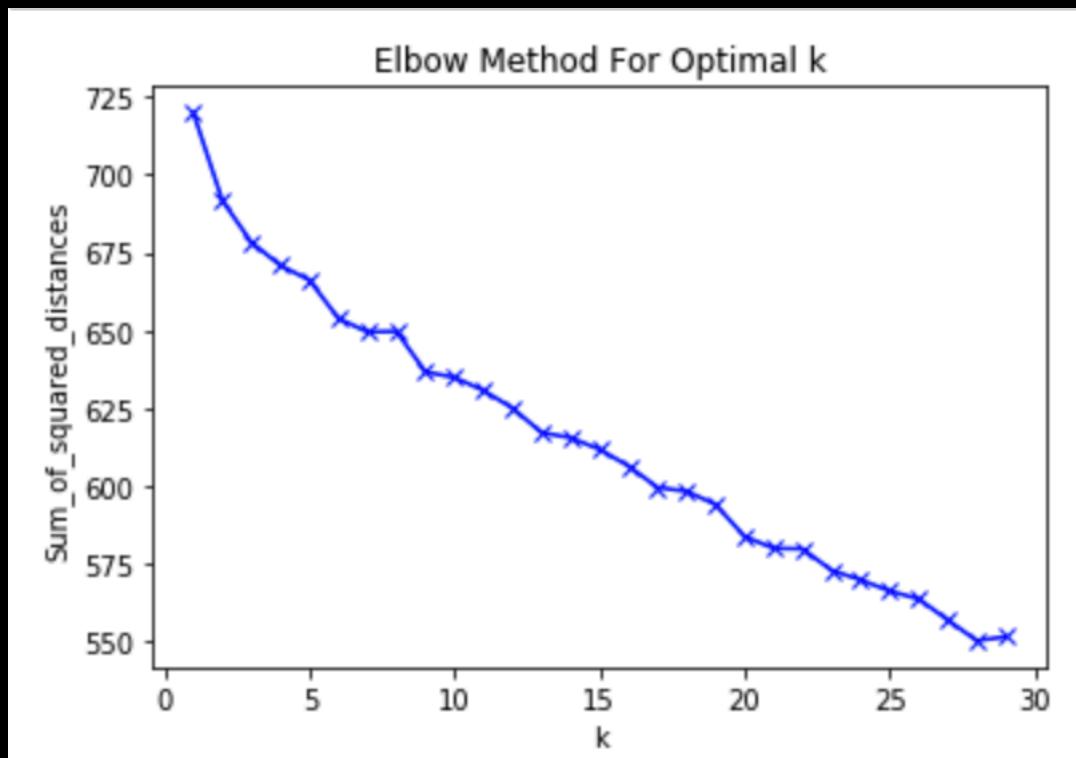
BACKGROUND

- Cities aren't usually carbon copies of each other, as their venues and location contribute to each of their unique culture
- However, they can be like other cities through their venues
- Convenient for people who:
 - Move to another city
 - Intend on living somewhere similar to where they were

DATA ACQUISITION AND CLEANING

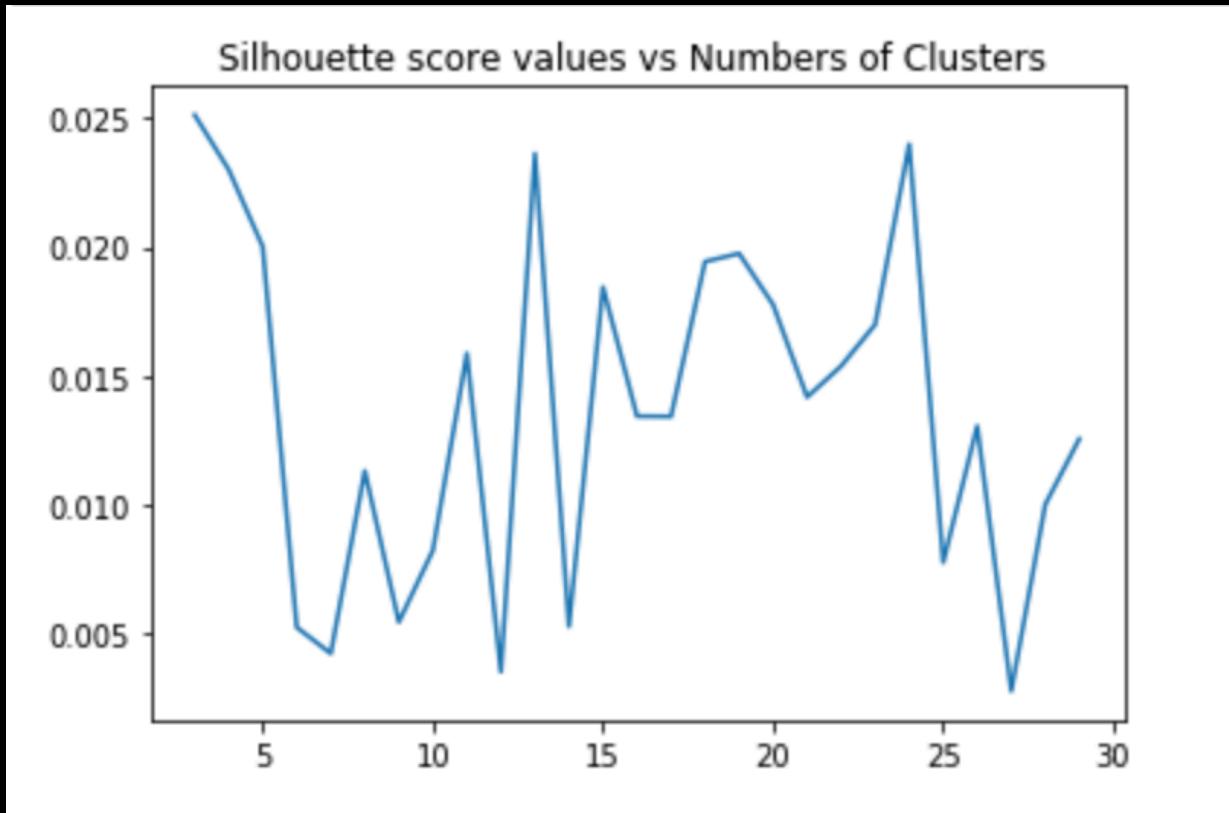
- Neighborhoods and geographic location in New York, obtained from https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset
- Neighborhoods and geographic location in Toronto, 2008 scraped from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_postal_codes_of_Canada:_M&oldid=945633050.
- Data cleaned to obtain the following features:
 - New York: borough, neighborhood, latitude, longitude
 - Toronto: postcode, borough, neighborhood
- Values not assigned under the “borough” column were replaced with values under “neighborhood” column
- Foursquare API was used to obtain common venue information between the cities

USING ELBOW METHOD TO FIND OPTIMAL CLUSTER NUMBER



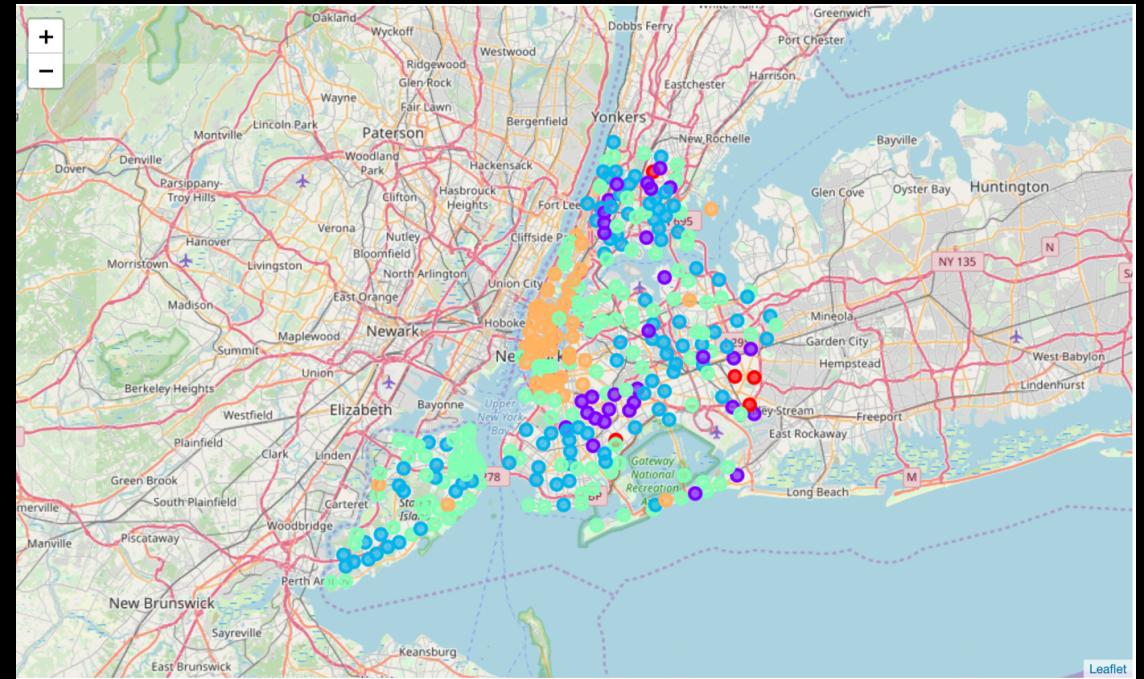
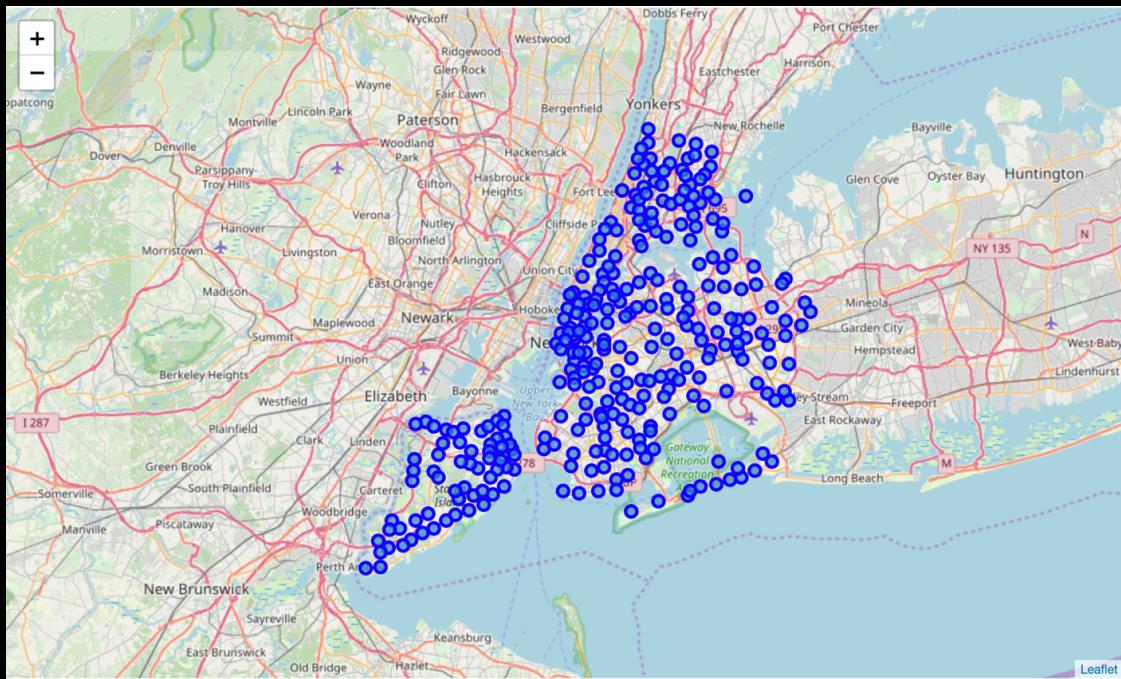
- No distinct “elbow”
- 15 clusters would be a reasonable choice

SILHOUETTE SCORE ANALYSIS

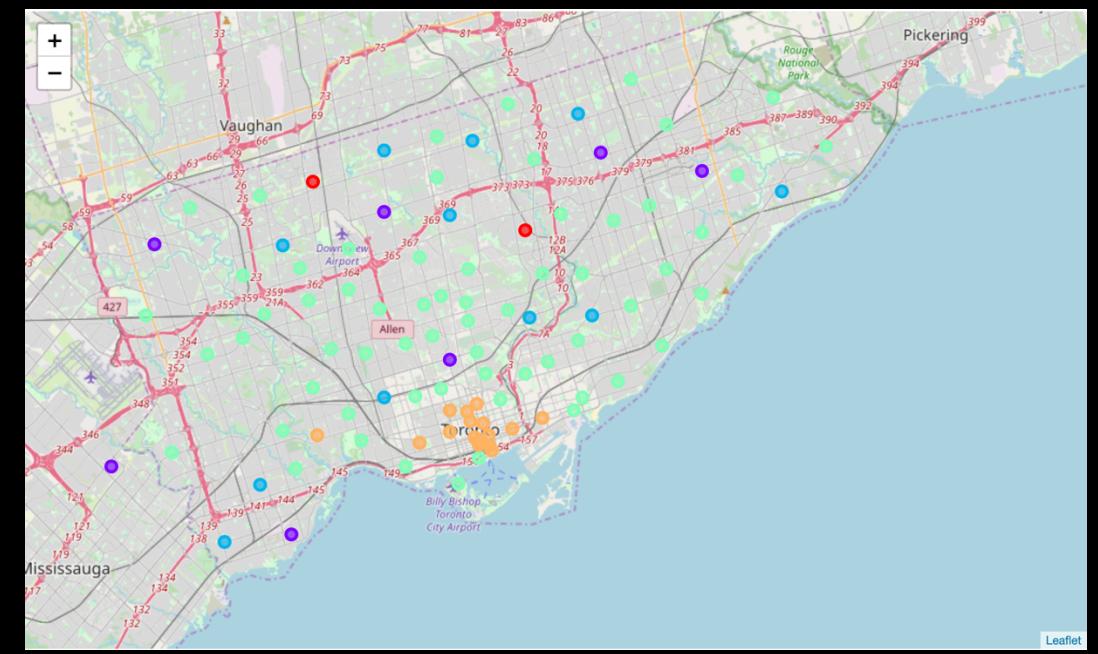
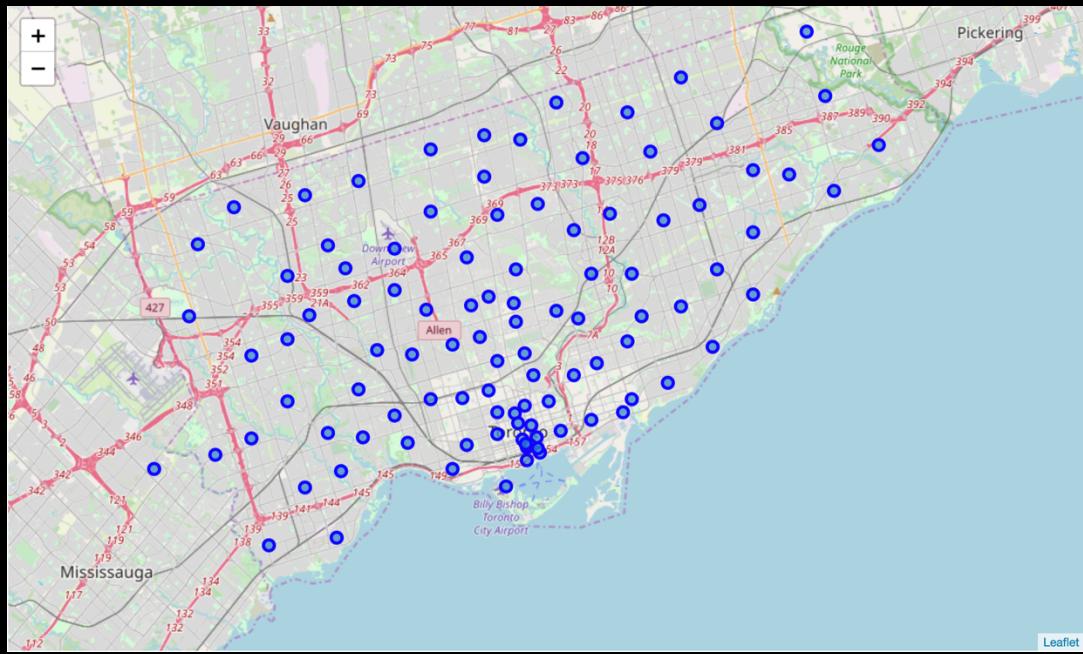


- Number of clusters being 5 has its peak
- Silhouette Coefficient found using mean intra-cluster distance and mean nearest-cluster distance

NEW YORK



TORONTO



Similar areas found between New York and Toronto

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE APPLICATION

- Built a recommendation system for people who are moving to a new area that is like their previous location
- Different approaches could produce better results
 - Utilize more features
 - Look at geographical location at neighborhood level
- Possible applications:
 - City resources
 - Crime data
 - Demographics