

4) Vienna: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiener_Gemeindebezirke

Nr.	Gemeinde-bezirk	Wappen	Bezirksteile	Eingemeindung	Fläche in ha ^[1]	Ein-wohner (2020) ^[12]	Ein-wohner je km²	Beschäf-tigte (2016) ^[13]
1	Innere Stadt		—	1850: Bezirksfläche außerhalb der Stadtmauer	286,9	16.047	5.593	108.679
2	Leopoldstadt		Jägerzeile Leopoldstadt Zwischenbrücken	1850 inkl. Brigittenau, seit 1900 20. Bezirk mit Kaisermühlen, 1938 zum 21., 1954 zum 22. Bezirk; 1954 / 1955 mit Albern (siehe 11. Bezirk)	1.924,2	105.848	5.501	66.945
3	Landstraße		Landstraße Erdberg Weißgerberviertel	1850; seit 1938 mit Arsenal und Schweitzergarten (vorher 10. Bezirk)	739,8	91.680	12.393	101.100
4	Wieden		Hungelbrunn Schaumburgergrund Wieden Hundsturm Laurenzergrund	1850 (bis 1861 inkl. Margareten, bis 1874 inkl. Teil Favoritens)	177,5	33.212	18.711	28.439

5) Madrid: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Madrid

Districts and wards [edit]						
Data as of 1st January 2017. Source: Área de Gobierno de Economía, Hacienda. Subdirección General de Estadística. Padrón Municipal de Habitantes. ^[1]						
District Number	Name	District area ^[n 1] (Ha.)	Population	Population density (Hab./Ha.)	Location	Administrative wards
1	Centro	522.82	131,928	252.34		Palacio (11) Embajadores (12) Cortes (13) Justicia (14) Universidad (15) Sol (16)
2	Arganzuela	646.22	151,965	235.16		Imperial (21) Acacias (22) Chopera (23) Legazpi (24) Delicias (25) Palos de Moguer (26) Atocha (27)
3	Retiro	546.62	118,516	216.82		Pacífico (31) Adelfas (32) Estrella (33) Ibiza (34)

6) Rome: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarters_of_Rome en https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rioni_di_Roma

<p>List [edit]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q. I Flaminio • Q. II Parioli • Q. III Pinciano • Q. IV Salario • Q. V Nomentano • Q. VI Tiburtino • Q. VII Prenestino-Labiano • Q. VIII Tuscolano • Q. IX Appio-Latino • Q. X Ostiense • Q. XI Portuense • Q. XII Gianicolense • Q. XIII Aurelio • Q. XIV Trionfale • Q. XV Della Vittoria • Q. XVI Monte Sacro • Q. XVII Trieste • Q. XVIII Tor di Quinto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q. XIX Prenestino-Centocelle • Q. XX Ardeatino • Q. XXI Pietralata • Q. XXII Collatino • Q. XXIII Alessandrino • Q. XXIV Don Bosco • Q. XXV Appio Claudio • Q. XXVI Appio-Pignatelli • Q. XXVII Primavalle • Q. XXVIII Monte Sacro Alto • Q. XXIX Ponte Mammolo • Q. XXX San Basilio • Q. XXXI Giuliano-Dalmata • Q. XXXII Europa • Q. XXXIII Lido di Ostia Ponente • Q. XXXIV Lido di Ostia Levante • Q. XXXV Lido di Castel Fusano
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Stemma	Numero	Nome	Popolazione ^[4]	Superficie	Densità	Circonscrizione	Mappa
	R. I	Monti	13 026	1,6506 km²	7 891,93 ab./km²	Municipio I	
	R. II	Trevi	2 327	0,5503 km²	4 228,6 ab./km²	Municipio I	
	R. III	Colonna	2 111	0,2689 km²	7 850,5 ab./km²	Municipio I	
	R. IV	Campo Marzio	5 860	0,8817 km²	6 646,25 ab./km²	Municipio I	

Geographical data

The geographical data for the neighborhoods will be collected with python's package Geopy, which can convert an address into latitude and longitude values (see example).

Collecting the geographical coordinates for the neighbourhoods of Amsterdam

```
# Get the Geographical coordinates of 1 neighborhood, to check if the geolocator works
address = 'Amsteldorp, Amsterdam'

geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent="neighbourhoud_explorer")

location = geolocator.geocode(address)
latitude = location.latitude
longitude = location.longitude
print('The geograpical coordinate of Amsterdam are {}, {}'.format(latitude, longitude))

The geograpical coordinate of Amsterdam are 52.3443384, 4.9220313.
```

Neighborhoods without geographical coordinates will be dropped. The rest will be saved in a CSV document for later use.

Venue/Attraction data

Secondly we need to collect the attractions/venues of the neighborhoods. There are many location providers for instance Foursquare, Google places and Yelp. But in this project we will use Foursquare, because it's a part of the assignment. Foursquare is a US tech company from New York focusing on location data. Their technology and data is used by a lot of worldwide companies, for instance Uber, Twitter, etc.

One of the things they offer is a straightforward and easy to use API, which is recommended by a lot of people (see url on the left). The data obtained from this API in combination with the neighborhood information is going to give us the venue information we need. This information includes the name, ID, location, category, etc. of the venues. The category of the venues is going to be used to find the similarities/dissimilarities between the cities.

```
# create the API request URL
url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/explore?client_id={}&client_secret={}&v={}&ll={},{}&radius={}&limit={}'.format(
    CLIENT_ID,
    CLIENT_SECRET,
    VERSION,
    lat,
    lng,
    radius,
    LIMIT)

# make the GET request
results = requests.get(url).json()["response"]["groups"][0]["items"]
```

Venue category data

The venue categories in Foursquare are hierarchically ordered. For instance the main category “Food” consists of subcategory “Restaurant”, which again has subcategories like “French restaurant”, “Italian restaurant” and so on. This category tree can also be obtained with the Foursquare API (see url on the left). The category data is also saved in a CSV document and when necessary will be joined with the neighborhood data.

```
url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/categories?v=20170211&oauth_token='
```