The location recommendation to new restaurants

1. Introduction

Location is the most important factor of success to open a new restaurant. There are some key indexes to evaluate if the location is good or not:

- How's the neighborhood in terms of population to check if the restaurant would meet local consumers' needs
- What's the current competition situation within the location, in terms of the number of restaurants, cuisines offering, comments, etc.
- What's the future opportunity within the location, considering local development plan

This project will conduct an analysis on Toronto neighborhood to set up a model for investors to make decision on how to select the location for their new restaurants.

2. Data Acquisition

- 2.1 Here is the data list used for this analysis:
 - List of postal codes of Toronto from WIKIPEDIA
 - Geospatial Coordinates CSV file for Toronto postal codes from http://cocl.us/Geospatial_data
 - Foursquare API
- 2.2 The process of data cleaning on postal codes of Toronto:
 - Read the HTML text using BeautifulSoup library of the list of postal codes of Toronto
 - Group neighborhood with the same postal code
 - Drop data that without info. of Borough

Here is the dataframe built up by pandas.

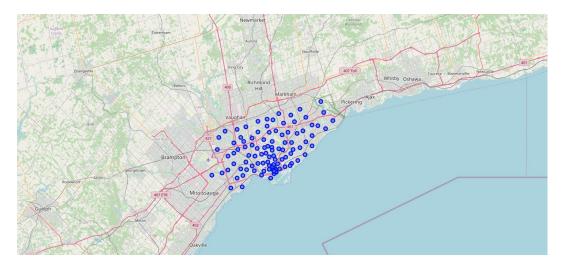
| | Postal code | Borough | Neighborhood |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0 | M1B | Scarborough | Malvern / Rouge |
| 1 | M1C | Scarborough | Rouge Hill / Port Union / Highland Creek |
| 2 | M1E | Scarborough | Guildwood / Morningside / West Hill |
| 3 | M1G | Scarborough | Woburn |
| 4 | M1H | Scarborough | Cedarbrae |

2.3 Merge Geo-spatial coordinates into the dataframe

- Read the Geospatial Coordinates CSV file from website: http://cocl.us/Geospatial_data
- Merge it into Postal Code dataframe by matching with Postal code column
 Here is the merged dataset.

| | Postal code | Borough | Neighborhood | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | МЗА | North York | Parkwoods | 43.753259 | -79.329656 |
| 1 | M4A | North York | Victoria Village | 43.725882 | -79.315572 |
| 2 | M5A | Downtown Toronto | Regent Park / Harbourfront | 43.654260 | -79.360636 |
| 3 | M6A | North York | Lawrence Manor / Lawrence Heights | 43.718518 | -79.464763 |
| 4 | M7A | Downtown Toronto | Queen's Park / Ontario Provincial Government | 43.662301 | -79.389494 |

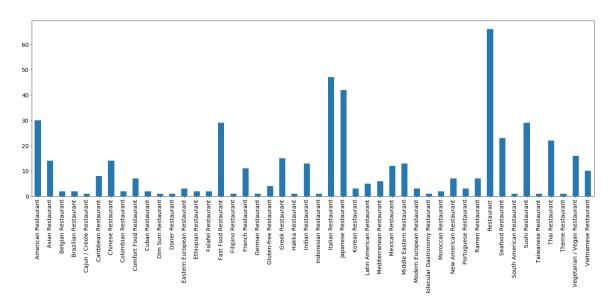
And then I plotted a map of Toronto by using Folium library:



2.4 Explore the neighborhoods and segment by using Foursquare API

By linking with Foursquare API, we can check out the top100 restaurants in each neighborhoods within a radius of 500 metres, with the info. of restaurant name and category. And then we grouped them by neighborhood.

To make the data clear, we only selected those categories with 'restaurant' in category name. Here is the distribution of all types of restaurant at Toronto.



And we can also know how many restaurants in different category within each neighborhood.

| | Neighborhood | Venue Category_American Restaurant | Venue Category_Asian Restaurant | Venue Category_Belgian Restaurant | Venue Category_Brazilian Restaurant | Venue Category_Cajun / Creole Restaurant | Venue Category_Caribbean Restaurant | Venue Category_Chinese Restaurant | Venue Category_Colombian Restaurant | Venue Category_Comfort Food Restaurant | Venue Category_Ramen Restaurant | Venue Category_Restaurant | Ca |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| 209 | Toronto Dominion Centre / Design Exchange | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 329 | Canada Post Gateway Processing Centre | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 23 | Garden District, Ryerson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 269 | Cliffside / Cliffcrest / Scarborough Village West | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 255 | Commerce Court / Victoria Hotel | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 row | s × 47 columns | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3. Data Analysis

3.1 Model selection

I use K-means clustering and popularity recommendation filtering approach to make the data analysis. With K=4, I split neighborhood to 4 clusters.

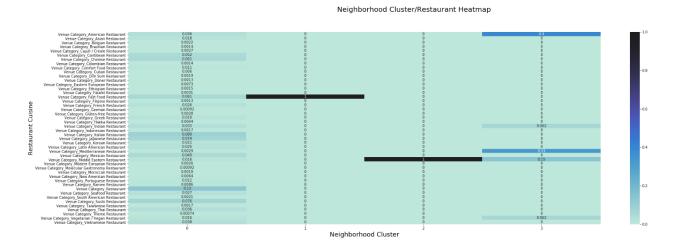
Cluster Labels

- 0 54
- 1 5
- 2 2
- 3 4

Name: Neighborhood, dtype: int64

3.2 Result section

In this stage, I merged cluster labels to the dataset, and then grouped the dataset by cluster. The we got the heatmap of restaurants in each cluster.



4. Conclusion

By using the heatmap above, we can check the frequency of a certain type of restaurant in each cluster. For example, Middle Eastern restaurant frequency is very high in cluster2 than others, which means if someone want to start a Middle Eastern restaurant in the neighborhood of cluster2, the competition would be more fierce than on other areas.

