

# The Accidental Tourist Recommendation System

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## Introduction/Business Problem

A lot of business travelers don't like to travel at all. Instead, they would prefer to stay at the comfort of their homes. The Accidental Tourist is one of my favorite movies, where the main character is a writer of travels books that gives a lot of tips on how the business travelers can fly to the most different cities, but still have the feeling they're still at home.

Inspired by the movie, I've built a Jupyter Notebook where the user will input which neighborhood he lives. For the sake of simplicity, the system only allows travellers that live in New York and are flying to Toronto. "Travelling with Accidental Tourist is like going on a cocoon", one reader said. So the system will list the neighborhoods in Toronto that are very similar with the one he lives. It will be very nice for the user to leave his hotel and find similar venues, restaurants, parks, and so on.

## Data Sources and Research Methods

All neighborhoods from Toronto were fetched from **Wikipedia** and from **Coursera** files. The information on these datasets are: Postal Code, Neighborhood and Borough. Also, their geolocations were fetched (Latitude and Longitude) from a CSV file.

The same information for New York is fetched online from this source:

[https://cocl.us/new\\_york\\_dataset](https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset)

Also, the system fetches venues data on **Foursquare**, for those neighborhoods. The most important information is the Venue Category, because it will be the basis for our clustering.

## Methodology

The system gets the input from the user, in this case, his Neighborhood in New York, and merges with the Toronto Neighborhoods. The information from the venues on those neighborhoods is fetched in Foursquare. Then the data is organized by the number of venues of each category.

The clustering classification k-means is used to find the similar neighborhoods and group them into clusters. The cluster that contains the neighborhood that the user chose is presented in two formats:

1. a flat table: so the user may pick the Toronto neighborhood he wants to stay according to the number of venues of each category
2. a map: so the user may resolve a trade-off between the characteristics of the neighborhood and his proximity to some specific place, like an airport, or a specific company.

## Results

With the data from the Neighborhoods compiled, we give an option for the user to pick which neighborhood he lives in New York:

Select your NY neighborhood on the list below, so later the system will find similar Neighborhoods in Toronto:

```
[33]: display(dropdown_Neighb)
```

Neighborh...
 

Manhattan Beach
 ▼

Then, this neighborhood is merged with all Toronto neighborhoods in a single Dataset (all Toronto + 1 New York). Here is a sample of the dataframe:

	Borough	Neighborhood	Latitude	Longitude	city	Postalcode
77	Brooklyn	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	NY	NY
0	North York	Parkwoods	43.753259	-79.329656	TO	M3A
1	North York	Victoria Village	43.725882	-79.315572	TO	M4A
2	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park / Harbourfront	43.654260	-79.360636	TO	M5A
3	North York	Lawrence Manor / Lawrence Heights	43.718518	-79.464763	TO	M6A

The next step is to fetch venues data on **Foursquare**, for those neighborhoods. The most important information is the Venue Category, because it will be the basis for our clustering. Here is a sample of the data fetched:

	Neighborhood	Neighborhood Latitude	Neighborhood Longitude	Venue	Venue Latitude	Venue Longitude	Venue Category
0	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	Manhattan Beach	40.577370	-73.945531	Beach
1	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	manhattan beach playground	40.577115	-73.946587	Playground
2	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	Carvel Express	40.577962	-73.943551	Ice Cream Shop
3	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	Chillax Manhattan Beach Cafe	40.578836	-73.938229	Café
4	Manhattan Beach	40.577914	-73.943537	MTA Bus - B1/B49 - Oriental Blvd & Hastings St	40.577933	-73.944004	Bus Stop

Venue Category	
Coffee Shop	175
Café	100
Restaurant	66
Park	54
Pizza Place	50
Sandwich Place	44
Italian Restaurant	44
Bakery	43
Hotel	40
Japanese Restaurant	39
Clothing Store	33
Gym	33
Sushi Restaurant	30
Grocery Store	29
Bar	29
Fast Food Restaurant	26
Pub	26
Bank	25
American Restaurant	25
Breakfast Spot	24
Seafood Restaurant	22
Thai Restaurant	21
Pharmacy	21
Ice Cream Shop	19
Diner	18
Name: Neighborhood, dtype: int64	

One important decision that this project made is that **only the top 25 venues** were selected. This avoided the great diversity that would affect on the clustering.

The data is subited to one hot encoding, to convert the categories into columns. Here is a sample:

	American Restaurant	Bakery	Bank	Bar	Breakfast Spot	Café	Clothing Store	Coffee Shop	Diner	Fast Food Restaurant	Grocery Store	Gym	Hotel	Ice Cream Shop	Italian Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Park	Pharmacy	Pizza Place	Pub	Restaurant	5
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

The next step is to get the 10 most common venues of each neighborhood in a DataFrame:

	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 Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
0	Agincourt	Breakfast Spot	Thai Restaurant	Gym	Bakery	Bank	Bar	Café	Clothing Store	Coffee Shop	Diner
1	Alderwood / Long Branch	Pizza Place	Sandwich Place	Pub	Coffee Shop	Gym	Thai Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant	Bakery	Bank	Bar
2	Bathurst Manor / Wilson Heights / Downsview North	Bank	Coffee Shop	Diner	Sandwich Place	Restaurant	Pizza Place	Pharmacy	Ice Cream Shop	Sushi Restaurant	Grocery Store
3	Bayview Village	Bank	Café	Japanese Restaurant	Thai Restaurant	Gym	Bakery	Bar	Breakfast Spot	Clothing Store	Coffee Shop
4	Bedford Park / Lawrence Manor East	Italian Restaurant	Sandwich Place	Restaurant	Coffee Shop	Thai Restaurant	Breakfast Spot	Café	Grocery Store	Sushi Restaurant	American Restaurant

The clustering algorithm runs, and classify the cluster into 5 categories. Here is a sample of the clustering numbers:



**Discussion**

One important thing was to filter the top 25 venue categories (in order of number of appearances). This change was made because some venues were very rare and were turning some clusters too big and others too small, confusing the results.

Anyway, some clusters still remain bigger than they should. An improvement can be made on the system. An analysis could take place, trying to figure out the best classification of venues so the results get more homogeneous.

**Conclusion**

This project was very nice to learn a lot of features of Data Science, and instigated me to find out different ways to look at the topic. Still, it keeps the mind wondering what else could be done. The creativity can be used in so many ways. I related the idea with a favorite movie of mine, but could be anything else, because the sources of information available are very diverse.