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Applied Data Science Capstone Project

in partial fulfillment of the IBM data science specialization certificate

- MOTIVATION
- METHODOLOGY
- RESULT
- CONCLUSION
- DISCUSSION

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MOTIVATION:

New York and Toronto are often compared in terms of

- employment and salary
- cost of living
- environment
- education
- **.** . . .

MOTIVATION:

New York and Toronto are often compared in terms of

- employment and salary
- cost of living
- environment
- education
- consumer business

MOTIVATION:

The goal is to answer the following two questions

- ▶ Is there any consumer business that one borough has but the other doesn't?
- ► For the consumer business that both boroughs have how is it developed and geographically distributed?

MOTIVATION:

The goal is to answer the following two questions

- ▶ Is there any consumer business that one borough has but the other doesn't?
- ► For the consumer business that both boroughs have how is it developed and geographically distributed?
- ⇒ Assess the prospect of starting or expanding a consumer business in New York or Toronto

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METHODOLOGY:

Choice of key borough

New York: Manhattan

Toronto: Toronto (East, West, Central and Downtown)

Number of neighborhoods

Manhattan: 40 neighborhoods

Toronto: 38 neighborhoods

METHODOLOGY:

data size: top 100 venues within 500 meters of each

neighborhood

data type: venue categories and their mean occurrence

frequencies

data source: Foursquare API

data analysis: K-means clustering

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RESULT:

- the variety of consumer business
- the distinguishing venue categories of neighborhood clusters
- the distribution of neighborhood clusters

RESULT: the variety of consumer business

Manhattan: 330 categories
Toronto: 238 categories

The difference is attributed to Manhattan's

greater variety of restaurants, stores and entertainment

geography (Manhattan beach)

RESULT: the distinguishing venue categories of neighborhood clusters

Manhattan	Toronto
park, hotel	park, playground, restaurant
theater	park, brewery, Yoga studio
restaurant	coffee shop, restaurant
boat/ferry, harbor/marina	trail, jewelry store, bus line
bar, shop/store	music venue, garden, restaurant

RESULT: the distinguishing venue categories of neighborhood clusters

Manhattan: fairly clear-cut, each neighborhood seems to have a

business focus

Toronto: not clear-cut, vague business focus

RESULT: the distribution of neighborhood clusters



Figure: Neighborhood cluster distribution of Manhattan

RESULT: the distribution of neighborhood clusters



Figure: Neighborhood cluster distribution of Toronto

RESULT: the distribution of neighborhood clusters

Manhattan: wide spread restaurants and shops/stores, little void

to fill

Toronto: aggregate in the outlier region except restaurants, a

lot of void to fill (e.g. lack of jewelry stores and

cocktail bars in downtown)

- THEORETICAL MODELING
- HOPF BIFURCATION
- ABSORPTIVE BISTABILITY
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CONCLUSION:

Manhattan: more developed and well-rounded consumer business,

fierce competition and fewer opportunities

Toronto: less developed and limited variety, more business

opportunities

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- ▶ DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION: possible improvements to further study include

data attribute: three improvements

discard venues offering public services

include demographic data of each neighborhood

 higher level of categorification of venues to prevent excessive venue specialization

data source: popularity statistics over the trailing 12 months

data size: study all neighborhoods of the two cities instead of

the key boroughs

algorithm: cluster cross-validation using DBSCAN



THANK YOU!

Feedbacks and comments are very much welcome!

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