# The Battle of Neighborhoods

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#### Introduction

Alex is a software engineer who is based in New York city (US) and he is a user of Foursquare with a lot of posts and shares. Now, he wants to move to Toronto (Canada) and he really wants to find a neighborhood which is similar to his current place.

Is it possible to create a system that helps our users to find out the similarities between the two countries so that they can decide where to settle down?

to Move

### Objective

Develop a system that can show the similarities in terms of neighborhoods in order to help a Foursquare user decide where to

move near the center of Toronto.



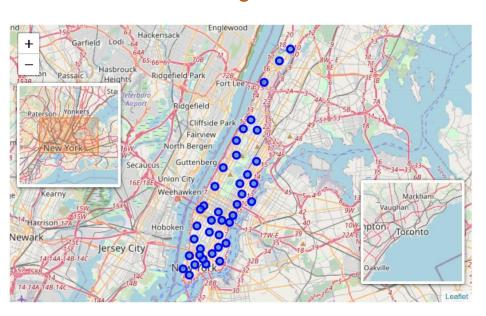
# Approach

- Neighborhoods are downloaded
- Venues are requested using Foursquare API
- The categories of venues are encoded using One Hot
- K-means algorithm is used for finding similarities
- The elbow method is used for select K

# Results

## Geographic locations

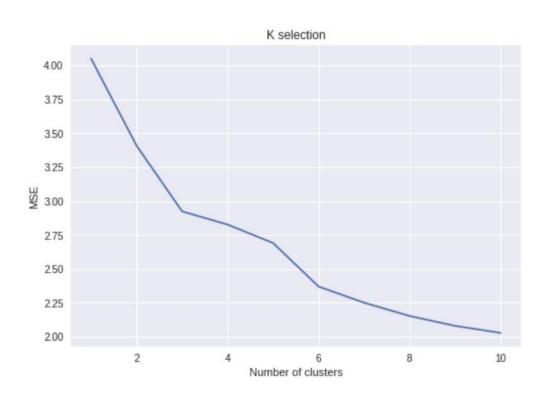
#### New York neighborhoods



#### Toronto neighborhoods



### Selection of K



The best number of cluster is 5. That is, where the elbow is located. After that, the mean squared error decrease without big changes.

# Geographical Locations (clusters)

New York Toronto

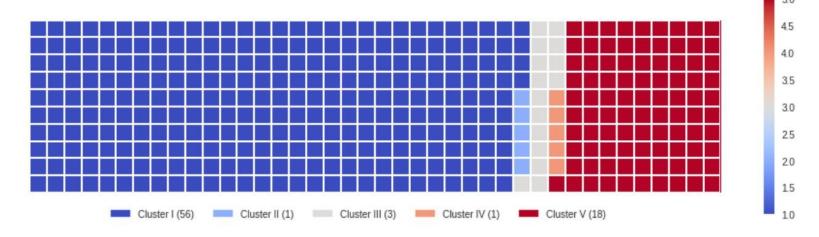


### Proportion of data segments

Total number of tiles is 400

Cluster I: 284 Cluster II: 5 Cluster III: 15 Cluster IV: 5 Cluster V: 91

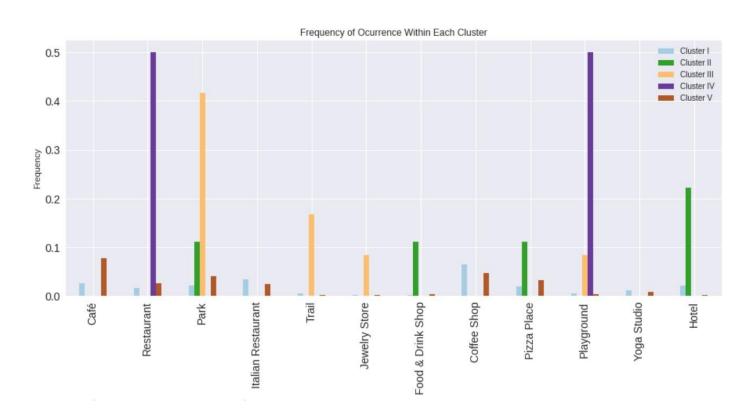
<Figure size 576x396 with 0 Axes>



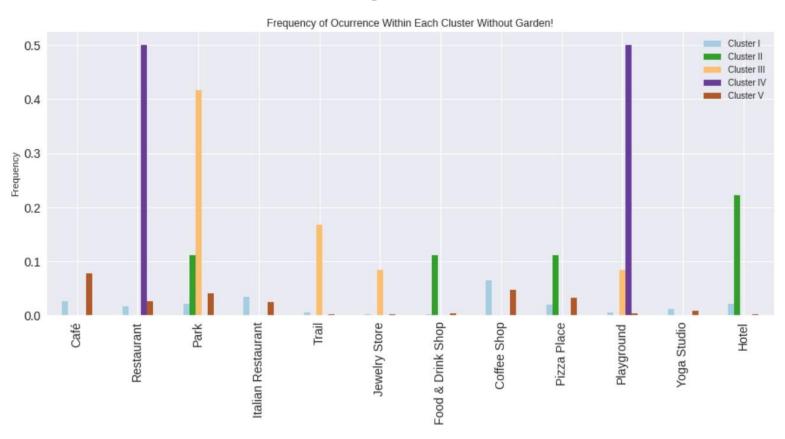
## Neighborhoods segment (words cloud)



### Bar chart (frequently visited venues)



# Bar chart (without garden)



### Conclusion

- Cluster I: Neighborhoods that have around coffee shops, Itatian restaurants and parks.
- Cluster II: Neighborhoods that have around hotels, food & drink shops and parks.
- Cluster III: Neighborhoods that have around coffee parks, trails and jewelry stores.
- Cluster IV: Neighborhood that have around restaurants and playgrounds.
- Cluster V: Neighborhoods that have around café and parks.