

Venue Comparison in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex

IBM Applied Data Science Capstone

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Introduction

The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex is one of the largest metropolitan areas and one of the fastest-growing in the United States. It is largely composed of the two major cities, Dallas and Fort Worth, among other smaller cities in the surrounding region. Although being adjacent, the two cities share distinct cultures and stereotypes. Dallas for being an emerging tech region and Fort Worth being known as “where the West begins”. Hosting a wide range of industries various emerging businesses may want to expand locally. Being key to their development would be selecting a location where it would be successful. An indication can be given by observing the location of present businesses and studying how they are positioned among other venues so that it can be compared to its success. Therefore, it is of interest to discover areas with similarities in its range of venues within these two cities.

Data

For this analysis, the data was retrieved from two sources. The first set of data was retrieved from Opendatasoft’s available data on Dallas and Fort Worth ZIP Codes regions and associated coordinates as a CSV file. The second set of data was retrieved through Foursquare API with a search function for “venues” in Dallas and Fort Worth in the ZIP Code regions. These two elements of data allowed for segmentation, clustering, and visualization of similar regions in the two cities.

The data from the CSVs for both Dallas and Fort Worth were cleaned to contain only the required data for analysis. Columns including ‘state’, ‘timezone’, ‘daylight saving time flag’, and ‘geopoint’ were all dropped from the data frame. The columns entitled ‘zip’ were renamed to ‘ZIP Code’. In the data frames were multiple instances of the same coordinates for multiple different ZIP codes. Those ZIP Codes were dropped from the data frame. A result of ‘Lake Dallas’ which is not actually in Dallas or Fort Worth was found in the data and dropped.

Figure 1 shows a segment of the cleaned data frame for the Dallas data. The final result included 52 ZIP Code regions.

| | Zipcode | City | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 75255 | Dallas | 32.669783 | -96.614921 |
| 3 | 75252 | Dallas | 32.998132 | -96.790880 |
| 5 | 75202 | Dallas | 32.779880 | -96.805020 |
| 8 | 75228 | Dallas | 32.825227 | -96.679550 |
| 16 | 75270 | Dallas | 32.781330 | -96.801980 |

Figure 1: Dallas Data Frame Sample

Figure 2 shows a segment of the cleaned data frame for the Fort Worth data. The final result included 32 ZIP Code regions.

| | Zipcode | City | Latitude | Longitude |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | 76107 | FortWorth | 32.738481 | -97.384240 |
| 1 | 76179 | FortWorth | 32.876475 | -97.412490 |
| 2 | 76137 | FortWorth | 32.868140 | -97.285660 |
| 3 | 76345 | FortWorth | 32.382530 | -98.404816 |
| 4 | 76177 | FortWorth | 32.949819 | -97.314060 |

Figure 2: Fort Worth Data Frame Sample

Next, the two previous data frames were concatenated into one data frame with a final total of 84 ZIP Code regions.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 28 | 75230 | Dallas | 32.901176 | -96.790540 |
| 29 | 75254 | Dallas | 32.946069 | -96.794496 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | 76137 | FortWorth | 32.868140 | -97.285660 |
| 55 | 76345 | FortWorth | 32.382530 | -98.404816 |

Figure 3: Concatenated Data Frame Sample

The next set of data was retrieved through a Foursquare API explore function in JSON format. A limit of 150 venues was set which would end up being more than available. A radius of 1000m was set which would provide a good range around each coordinate will keeping each

area distinct from each other. The data given included the venue, the venue coordinates, and the venue category. Figure 4 shows a sample of the resultant data frame with venue information within those ZIP Codes. There was a total of 2383 venues found within all ZIP Code regions with 269 unique categories.

| | City | Zipcode | Zipcode Latitude | Zipcode Longitude | Venue | Venue Latitude | Venue Longitude | Venue Category |
|---|--------|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 0 | Dallas | 75255 | 32.669783 | -96.614921 | Sid's Food Mart | 32.669854 | -96.614021 | Deli / Bodega |
| 1 | Dallas | 75255 | 32.669783 | -96.614921 | Compressors Unlimited International | 32.666678 | -96.613758 | Home Service |
| 2 | Dallas | 75255 | 32.669783 | -96.614921 | Los Potrillos | 32.669117 | -96.609795 | Mexican Restaurant |
| 3 | Dallas | 75252 | 32.998132 | -96.790880 | Starbucks | 32.998742 | -96.794237 | Coffee Shop |
| 4 | Dallas | 75252 | 32.998132 | -96.790880 | Jamba Juice | 32.998554 | -96.794633 | Juice Bar |

Figure 4: DFW Venues Sample

Next, the data set was sorted by Venue Category for supplementary data on the count of each venue type as seen in Figure 5.

| Venue | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Venue Category | |
| Mexican Restaurant | 113 |
| Fast Food Restaurant | 105 |
| Pizza Place | 73 |
| Coffee Shop | 67 |
| Convenience Store | 64 |

Figure 5: Venue Count Sample

Further, one hot encoding was applied to the data which transferred the categorical features into numerical values allowing for better communication with the computer once the clustering algorithm was applied. Continuing, the rows were grouped by ZIP code and the venue categories are given a frequency of occurrence value as displayed in Figure 6.

| | City | Zipcode | ATM | Accessories Store | Adult Boutique | American Restaurant | Antique Shop | Aquarium |
|---|--------|---------|-----|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|
| 0 | Dallas | 75201 | 0.0 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.060000 | 0.000000 | 0.01 |
| 1 | Dallas | 75202 | 0.0 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.030000 | 0.000000 | 0.01 |
| 2 | Dallas | 75203 | 0.0 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Dallas | 75204 | 0.0 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.045455 | 0.000000 | 0.00 |

Figure 6: Frequency of Venue Occurrence Sample

Figure 7 shows a final data frame where the top 10 most common venues for each ZIP Code region is presented.

| | City | Zipcode | 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 | Dallas | 75201 | Hotel | American Restaurant | New American Restaurant | Steakhouse | Coffee Shop | Food Truck | Japanese Restaurant | Performing Arts Venue | Mediterranean Restaurant | Mexican Restaurant |
| 1 | Dallas | 75202 | Hotel | Mexican Restaurant | Coffee Shop | Steakhouse | Cocktail Bar | Plaza | Park | History Museum | American Restaurant | French Restaurant |
| 2 | Dallas | 75203 | Light Rail Station | Fast Food Restaurant | Gift Shop | Taco Place | Mexican Restaurant | Gas Station | Paper / Office Supplies Store | Home Service | Food | Zoo Exhibit |
| 3 | Dallas | 75204 | Coffee Shop | Convenience Store | Fast Food Restaurant | Mexican Restaurant | American Restaurant | Restaurant | Park | Pizza Place | Sports Bar | Pharmacy |
| 4 | Dallas | 75205 | Clothing Store | Boutique | Golf Course | Athletics & Sports | Bank | Men's Store | Gym / Fitness Center | Gym | Grocery Store | Steakhouse |

Figure 7: Top Common Venues Sample

Through those steps, the data was prepared for the k-means clustering algorithm.

Methodology

Once the data was acquired, cleaned, and prepared it was then analyzed using a k-means clustering algorithm. k-means clustering is an unsupervised learning method that uses an iterative algorithm to partition the data into distinct clusters with similar traits.

For this study, 8 cluster groups were determined to be appropriate. Meaning that there would be 8 distinct cluster groups found out of the 84 ZIP Code regions. Before running the k-means clustering, the city and ZIP Code columns were identified to be dropped from the analysis so that the results could reflect on purely the common venue data.

Once the k-mean algorithm finished the cluster labels were then introduced to the data frame and the city, ZIP Code, and coordinates rejoined producing a table with all values as seen in Figure 8.

| | Zipcode | City | Latitude | Longitude | Cluster Labels | 1st Most Common Venue | 2nd Most Common Venue | 3rd Most Common Venue |
|---|---------|--------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 | 75255 | Dallas | 32.669783 | -96.614921 | 1.0 | Deli / Bodega | Home Service | Mexican Restaurant |
| 1 | 75252 | Dallas | 32.998132 | -96.790880 | 2.0 | Mexican Restaurant | Sandwich Place | Nail Salon |
| 2 | 75202 | Dallas | 32.779880 | -96.805020 | 2.0 | Hotel | Mexican Restaurant | Coffee Shop |
| 3 | 75270 | Dallas | 32.781330 | -96.801980 | 2.0 | Hotel | Coffee Shop | Mexican Restaurant |
| 4 | 75220 | Dallas | 32.867977 | -96.863060 | 6.0 | Mexican Restaurant | Pizza Place | Grocery Store |

Figure 8: Most Common Venues with Cluster Groups Sample

Results

To present the 8 different clusters the coordinates of the two cities of Dallas and Fort Worth were acquired using geocoding. Next, a folium map of both Dallas and Fort Worth was created showing the various clusters identified by unique colors. The Dallas map can be seen in Figure 9 and the Fort Worth map can be seen in Figure 10.

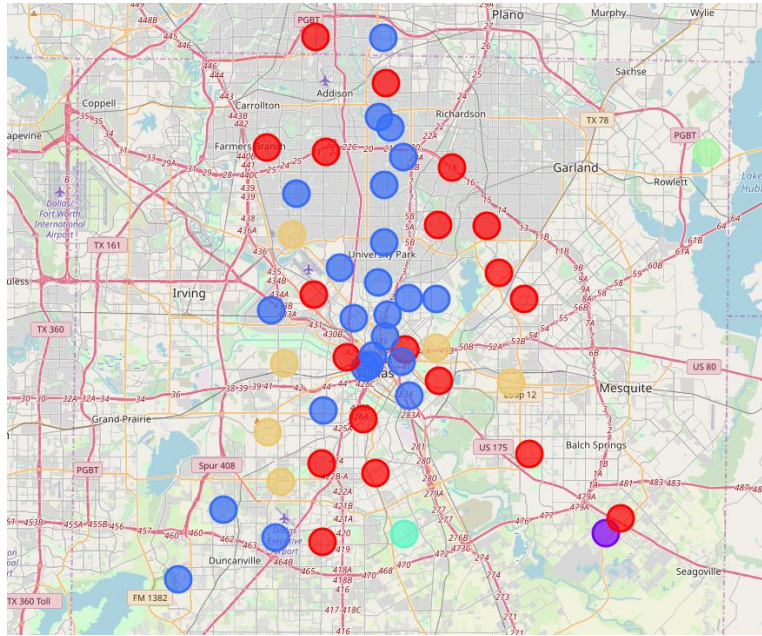


Figure 9: Dallas Clusters

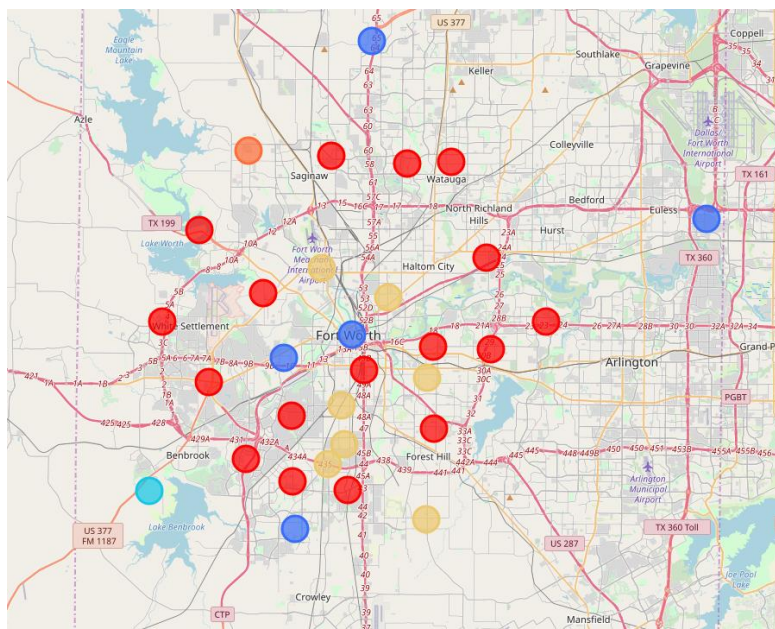


Figure 10: Fort Worth Clusters

Discussion

The largest cluster contained 36 similar ZIP Code regions. This was nearly equal with 19 clusters in Dallas and 17 clusters in Fort Worth. The next cluster contained 29 ZIP Codes regions with a significantly larger amount in Dallas at 24 and only 5 in Fort Worth. The next cluster contained 13 ZIP Codes with a close split of 6 in Dallas and 7 in Fort Worth. 5 clusters contained a single ZIP Code region, forming its separate cluster with less similarity than other clusters. Dallas was found to have 3 unique locations and Fort Worth 2.

Before the data was cleaned it was found that multiple ZIP Codes shared the same coordinates. This is likely due to error from the source. Acquiring the data for associated coordinates with ZIP Codes is not widely available and it was determined that a sufficient analysis could be completed while dropping those ZIP Code regions.

The analysis was conducted with only the venues available on Foursquare and there may be present venues that have not yet been recorded. An increasingly accurate model can be produced as more venues are defined.

Conclusion

The Dallas- Fort Worth Metroplex as one the largest and fastest-growing areas in the United States is the host of ongoing business expansion ventures. Essential to their success is location choice. For further study, each similar venue can be compared to its cluster traits to determine successful relationships. By identifying 8 venue clusters in the two cities of Dallas and Fort Worth one can observe various trends in positioning in different ZIP Code regions, exhibiting similar as well as unique clusters.