

Food around the Universities in Canada

Applied Data Science Capstone
Coursera Capstone Project - The Battle of
Neighborhoods

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This report is drafted for the capstone project of the specialization Applied Data Science Capstone offered on Coursera by IBM. In this report, we will explore the recommended food options near the universities in Canada using the machine learning algorithm.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. DATA.....	2
3. METHODOLOGY	4
3.1. Data Preprocessing	4
3.1.1. List of the Universities.....	4
3.1.2. Coordinates of the Universities.....	5
3.1.3. Recommendations of Food around the Universities	7
3.2. Exploratory Data Analysis.....	9
3.3. Model training	10
4. RESULTS	12
5. DISCUSSION	17
6. CONCLUSION	19

1. INTRODUCTION

I believe food is an important part of life. Food provides you with nutrition, energy and ideally, satisfaction. As someone who will soon enroll in a university in Canada, I am really curious about what types of food I can get there. I was born and raised in Asia, where the diets are quite different from those in North America, so it will be a great relief if I know whether I could easily find my familiar types of meals nearby.

I am sure this is also a concern for others who are seeking to study, work or live in a different country. However, limit to the scale of the project, we will only explore different food suppliers around Canadian universities. They could be restaurants, café or any other venues that could satisfy people's needs in food.

I hope this project could provide the readers with some insights on this subject. Although here we will focus on food, universities and Canada, I think the idea behind this project can also be applied to any similar intention.

To carry out the project, we are going to rely on the recommendations provided by Foursquare's API. By specifying the coordinate of the university, Foursquare will return us some recommended venues that are in the food section within the limit and distance we set. Meanwhile, the category of a venue will also be returned, so we could use that to guess the main cuisine of the venue.

Also, we will use K-Means, a clustering algorithm, to cluster the universities in groups and explore the features of each group. Hopefully, we could get some interesting findings out of that.

2. DATA

The data used in this project come from three sources.

We start by getting a list of universities in Canada from Wikipedia¹. Although we are not sure whether the list is complete, it should be enough to represent the population we are interested in. Here we define the universities included in this list to be the study object of this project. There are 91 universities contained in the list, most of them are public universities, 16 are private universities. The list also provides the provinces and the cities where the universities locate. This information will play an important role in determining the location of the universities.

Next, we will use the name and the province of the universities to get their coordinates. We obtain the latitude and longitude of each university using the dataset on <http://py4edata.dr-chuck.net/>. This is a subset of data from the Google Geocoding API, established by Dr. Charles R. Severance from University of Michigan. This data set is built to facilitate the study of Python courses taught by Dr. Chuck. Please note that this dataset is not my first choice to get the coordinates. Recall that we only have the name of a university and the city and the province where it locates. Due to the limits of the available geocoding APIs, I cannot get the coordinates of the universities only using that information as the parameters. It turned out that the data set built by Dr. Chuck is the only option I am aware of that could help me attain my goal. We will further explain this problem in the Data Preprocessing section afterwards. Anyway, the coordinates retrieving from this data set allow us to specify the location in the search queries of Foursquare.

Finally, we use Foursquare's API to get the recommendations in the food section and do the analysis. According to the documentation of Foursquare's API, by using the endpoint "explore" we could get a list of recommended venues near the current location. The list includes much information, but we only need the venue name and the venue type. This information will be enough for us to summarize what types of venues we could find around the universities. Based on that, we will build our variables of what percent a venue category is taking among all the recommended venues that meet the conditions we set. These self-created variables will be used to train a model using K-Means algorithm to get the clusters of the universities.

¹ The link of the page is https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Canada.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data Preprocessing

3.1.1. List of the Universities

As discussed in the Data section, we need the tables on a Wikipedia page. The function of Pandas read_html makes this process quite easy. There are 14 tables on that page, and what we need is the first 11 tables, 10 for public universities and one for private universities.

	Name	City	Province	Language	Est.	Students				Notes
	Name	City		Language	Est.	Undergrad.	Postgrad.	Total	Notes	
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Calgary	Alberta	English	1926	NaN	NaN	1323	NaN	
1	Athabasca University	Athabasca, Calgary, Edmonton	Alberta	English	1970	36240.0	3460.0	39700	[38]	
2	MacEwan University	Edmonton	Alberta	English	1971	18897.0	0.0	18897	[39]	
3	Mount Royal University	Calgary	Alberta	English	1910	24768.0	0.0	24768	[40]	
4	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary	Alberta	Bilingual	1906	31904.0	7598.0	39502	[41]	
...	
12	Université du Québec à Rimouski[note 3]	Rimouski and Lévis	Quebec	French	1969	4620.0	810.0	5430	[75]	
13	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières[note 3]	Trois-Rivières	Quebec	French	1969	9160.0	1450.0	10610	[76]	
14	Université Laval	Quebec City	Quebec	French	1663	27530.0	10270.0	37800	[77]	
0	University of Regina	Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current	Saskatchewan	Bilingual	1911	10690.0	1480.0	12170	[78]	
1	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	English	1907	16430.0	2190.0	18620	[79]	

Figure 1 Original Table of Public Universities in Canada

	Name	City	Province	Language	Established	Undergraduates	Post-graduates	Total students	Notes
0	Fairleigh Dickinson University (branch)	Vancouver	British Columbia	English	2007	78[failed verification]	50.0	78[failed verification]	[80]
1	New York Institute of Technology (branch)	Vancouver	British Columbia	English	2007	70[failed verification]	40.0	70[failed verification]	[81]
2	Quest University	Squamish	British Columbia	English	2007	700	0.0	700	[82]
3	Niagara University (branch)	Vaughan	Ontario	English	2019	NaN	NaN	NaN	[83]
4	Trinity Western University	Langley	British Columbia	English	1962	2130	730.0	2860	[84]
5	University Canada West	Victoria	British Columbia	English	2005	350[needs update]	0.0	350[needs update]	[85]
6	Booth University College	Winnipeg	Manitoba	English	1982	250	0.0	250	[86]
7	Canadian Mennonite University	Winnipeg	Manitoba	English	1944	600	0.0	600	[56]
8	Kingswood University	Sussex	New Brunswick	English	1945	300	0.0	300	[87][needs update]
9	Crandall University	Moncton	New Brunswick	English	1949	685	0.0	685	[88][needs update]
10	St. Stephen's University	St. Stephen	New Brunswick	English	1975	100	0.0	100	[89][needs update]
11	University of Fredericton	Fredericton	New Brunswick	English	2005	NaN	NaN	NaN	[59][needs update]
12	Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax	Nova Scotia	English	1971	0	124.0	124	[59]
13	Tyndale University	Toronto	Ontario	English	1894	850	0.0	850	[90]
14	Redeemer University College	Ancaster	Ontario	English	1982	955	0.0	955	NaN
15	The King's University	Edmonton	Alberta	English	1979	790	0.0	790	[91]

Figure 2 Original Table of Private Universities in Canada

We will not perform separate operations on public universities and private universities, so it is better to combine these two tables before cleaning. It is clear that the two tables have different formats. The one with public universities has multiple indexes, so the names of the columns are not complete. We refer to the private universities' table to adjust the format of the first table.

Furthermore, we will not use all the columns in the table. We drop the unnecessary columns and leave Name, City and Province as a result. A complete list of universities is as follows. It contains 91 records in total.

	Name	City	Province	Address
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Calgary	Alberta	1407 14 Ave NW, Calgary, AB T2N 4R3, Canada
1	Athabasca University	Athabasca, Calgary, Edmonton	Alberta	1 University Dr, Athabasca, AB T9S 3A3, Canada
2	MacEwan University	Edmonton	Alberta	10700 104 Ave NW, Edmonton, AB T5J 4S2, Canada
3	Mount Royal University	Calgary	Alberta	30 Mt Royal Cir SW, Calgary, AB T3E 7C9, Canada
4	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary	Alberta	116 St & 85 Ave, Edmonton, AB T6G 2R3, Canada
...
86	University of Fredericton	Fredericton	New Brunswick	3 Bailey Dr, Fredericton, NB E3B 5A3, Canada
87	Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax	Nova Scotia	660 Francklyn St, Halifax, NS B3H 3B6, Canada
88	Tyndale University	Toronto	Ontario	3377 Bayview Ave, North York, ON M2M 3S4, Canada
89	Redeemer University College	Ancaster	Ontario	777 Garner Rd E, Ancaster, ON L9K 1J4, Canada
90	The King's University	Edmonton	Alberta	9125 50 St NW, Edmonton, AB T6B 2H3, Canada

Figure 3 List of Universities in Canada

3.1.2. Coordinates of the Universities

At this stage, we are ready to retrieve the coordinates of the universities. We will send requests to the address where the copy of the previous Google Geocoding API is stored, sending the API key and the addresses of the universities as parameters. Notice that we do not have the formatted addresses of the universities, so we build some informal addresses instead. These informal addresses will be strings contain the name of a university, the province where it locates and the country. An example of the query is "Alberta University of the Arts, Alberta, Canada". Such information will be enough to get the coordinates.

In this process, we got the warning that we failed to retrieve the coordinate of Trent University. So we remove any records that contain at least a NA value. The result after this step is as follows. Now we have only 90 records in total.

	Name	City	Province	Address	Latitude	Longitude
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Calgary	Alberta	1407 14 Ave NW, Calgary, AB T2N 4R3, Canada	51.061571	-114.092098
1	Athabasca University	Athabasca, Calgary, Edmonton	Alberta	1 University Dr, Athabasca, AB T9S 3A3, Canada	54.714955	-113.308545
2	MacEwan University	Edmonton	Alberta	10700 104 Ave NW, Edmonton, AB T5J 4S2, Canada	53.547054	-113.506372
3	Mount Royal University	Calgary	Alberta	30 Mt Royal Cir SW, Calgary, AB T3E 7C9, Canada	51.011010	-114.129778
4	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary	Alberta	116 St & 85 Ave, Edmonton, AB T6G 2R3, Canada	53.523219	-113.526319
...
85	University of Fredericton	Fredericton	New Brunswick	3 Bailey Dr, Fredericton, NB E3B 5A3, Canada	45.945570	-66.640826
86	Atlantic School of Theology	Halifax	Nova Scotia	660 Francklyn St, Halifax, NS B3H 3B6, Canada	44.626826	-63.580503
87	Tyndale University	Toronto	Ontario	3377 Bayview Ave, North York, ON M2M 3S4, Canada	43.796851	-79.392186
88	Redeemer University College	Ancaster	Ontario	777 Garner Rd E, Ancaster, ON L9K 1J4, Canada	43.208677	-79.949140
89	The King's University	Edmonton	Alberta	9125 50 St NW, Edmonton, AB T6B 2H3, Canada	53.525418	-113.416752

Figure 4 List of Universities with Address and Coordinate

Here we quickly explain why we give up using the module geocoder to retrieve the latitude and longitude of a university. Below is a sample of the coordinates we got for the first six universities using geocoder.

	0	1
Alberta University of the Arts	51.06438	-114.09212
Athabasca University	53.52289	-113.52627
MacEwan University	53.53948	-113.49236
Mount Royal University	51.01228	-114.13239
University of Alberta	53.52289	-113.52627
University of Calgary	51.07663	-114.13209

Figure 5 Sample of results got using geocoder module

We could see from the result that Athabasca University and University of Alberta share the same coordinate. It is impossible. We further check this location on the map, and it is clear that [53.52289, -113.52627] is the coordinate of University of Alberta.

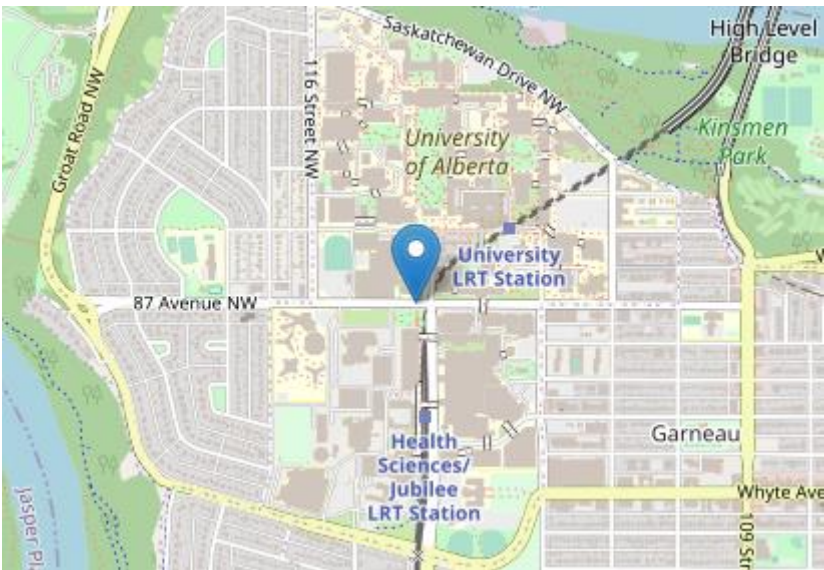


Figure 6 Coordinate of 53.52289, -113.52627

We use the coordinate we got for Athabasca University and display it on the map. In fact, these two universities are quite far from each other.

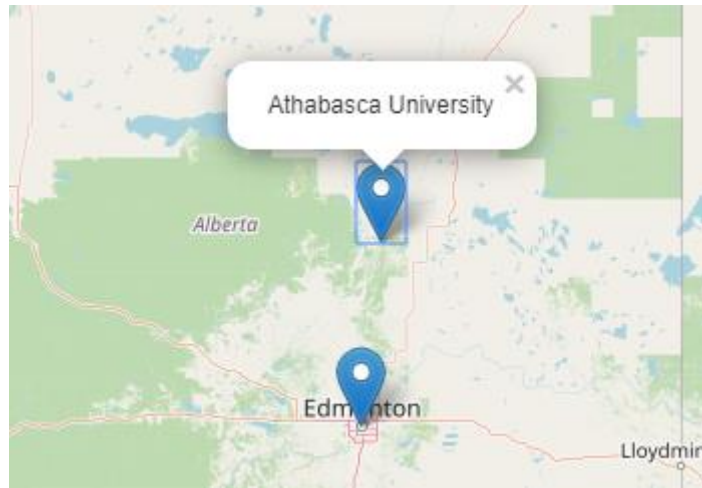


Figure 7 Coordinate of Athabasca University

The result told us that using this way to find the coordinate is not accurate. In fact, I have checked the complete result of the coordinates of all the universities obtained using the geocoder, and have noticed many duplicate values. This is not the fault of the module. The reason is that I did not provide the formatted address but only the name of a university to the API. According to the documentation of the geocoder, the address is necessary to get the correct result.

I also tried finding another API as the replacement. Unfortunately, my attempts all failed. All the available geocoding APIs I found ask for formatted address as a required parameter to carry out the search. Meanwhile, among the API candidates, the accuracy of the result when only providing the name of the university is almost the same. What is worse, I cannot find a list of formatted addresses of the universities in Canada on the Internet. So instead, I decide to use the database provided on <http://py4e-data.dr-chuck.net/json>. Thank Dr. Chuck for this work.

There is another important point that we should clarify here. We understand that many universities may have two or more campuses. Limit to the operation here, we can only get the coordinate of one of the multiple campuses of each university. Since we already selected a subset of the universities in Canada to proceed with the project, we decide to ignore this issue and go with no matter what campus's coordinate we got from the API for each university to carry out the analysis.

3.1.3. Recommendations of Food around the Universities

After obtaining the coordinates of the universities, we use Foursquare's API to get the recommendations in the food section.

We will use the endpoint "explore" to achieve this goal. There are some parameters needed to be sent with the queries and these parameters will heavily impact the result of our study. First, the version of the API is set to be 16 May 2020, which means any following updates in the API will not be applied in our queries. Next, we narrow down the search to the food section. The radius and the limit parameters are very important. After careful consideration, we decide to use 3,000 meters as the radius and get recommendations not exceed 10 venues. Locations with distances

within 3 kilometres are prone to be considered as ideal options for daily meals. We also consider the situation where the coordinate we got from the previous step is inside the campus while the area of the campus may be big. Taking all these factors into consideration, we think 3 kilometres is a reasonable figure. A maximum of 10 venues near each of the 90 universities will constitute a large enough data set for us to carry out the analysis. Last but not least, include the latitude and the longitude of the university in the query. In this way, the API will look for venues in the food section that are located within 3,000 meters around a circular area around the coordinate given. If 10 or more venues found, the API will only return the first 10 results. When no result got, a blank entry will be recorded except the name for that university.

Below is the result we got. There are 856 records in total, with the venue category we care most in the last column of the table.

	University	Venue name	Venue location lat	Venue location lng	Venue location distance	Venue categories
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Jimmy's A&A Deli	51.070299	-114.092472	971.0	Mediterranean Restaurant
1	Alberta University of the Arts	Vendome Cafe	51.055138	-114.083323	943.0	Café
2	Alberta University of the Arts	Hayden Block	51.052595	-114.088226	1035.0	BBQ Joint
3	Alberta University of the Arts	Wow Chicken	51.054881	-114.085833	864.0	Korean Restaurant
4	Alberta University of the Arts	Peppino	51.052509	-114.090946	1011.0	Diner
...
851	The King's University	A&W	53.541615	-113.417087	1803.0	Fast Food Restaurant
852	The King's University	Sabu Sushi Bar	53.518032	-113.442067	1866.0	Sushi Restaurant
853	The King's University	Subway	53.525481	-113.444089	1809.0	Sandwich Place
854	The King's University	Fargo's	53.540761	-113.424622	1785.0	Steakhouse
855	The King's University	Sawmill Banquet & Catering Centre	53.512940	-113.401028	1735.0	Breakfast Spot

Figure 8 Recommended Venues

The final step of our data preprocessing is to calculate the percentages we needed for K-Means to process.

We build two tables via calculations done on the table we got in the last step, one displays the counts of the recommended venues and one displays the percentages. Other information will all be dropped in this process but only be available in the last table for reference only.

	Afghan Restaurant	American Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bagel Shop	Bakery	Belgian Restaurant	Bistro	Brazilian Restaurant	Breakfast Spot	...
University											
Alberta University of the Arts	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	...
Athabasca University	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
MacEwan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mount Royal University	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	...
University of Alberta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...

Figure 9 Recommended Venues in counts

	Afghan Restaurant	American Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bagel Shop	Bakery	Belgian Restaurant	Bistro	Brazilian Restaurant	Breakfast Spot	...
University											
Alberta University of the Arts	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Athabasca University	0.0	0.166667	0.166667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
MacEwan University	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Mount Royal University	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	...
University of Alberta	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

Figure 10 Recommended Venues in percentages

With these two tables, we can move forward to do the analysis.

3.2. Exploratory Data Analysis

Before carrying out the clustering, we take two universities and obtain the recommendations nearby to get some insights.

```

----- Alberta University of the Arts -----
Gastropub      1
Diner          1
BBQ Joint      1
Italian Restaurant  1
Bakery         1
Japanese Restaurant  1
Korean Restaurant  1
Sushi Restaurant  1
Café          1
Mediterranean Restaurant  1
Name: Alberta University of the Arts, dtype: uint8
----- Athabasca University -----
Sandwich Place  2
American Restaurant  1
Asian Restaurant  1
Gastropub      1
Burger Joint   1
Name: Athabasca University, dtype: uint8

```

Figure 11 Recommendations near Alberta University of the Arts and Athabasca University in counts

```

----- Alberta University of the Arts -----
Gastropub      0.1
Diner          0.1
BBQ Joint      0.1
Italian Restaurant  0.1
Bakery         0.1
Japanese Restaurant  0.1
Korean Restaurant  0.1
Sushi Restaurant  0.1
Café          0.1
Mediterranean Restaurant  0.1
Name: Alberta University of the Arts, dtype: float64
----- Athabasca University -----
Sandwich Place  0.333333
American Restaurant  0.166667
Asian Restaurant  0.166667
Gastropub      0.166667
Burger Joint   0.166667
Name: Athabasca University, dtype: float64

```

Figure 12 Recommendations near Alberta University of the Arts and Athabasca University in percentages

From these two outcomes, we could see that the counts and the percentages are equally important. Although the percentage of each venue type near Alberta University of the Arts is lower than that of Athabasca University, in return it means that there are more food options available near Alberta University of the Arts. But still, we will use the percentages to train our model. Notice that the counts are not continuous and the number of venues returned by the API for each university varies. Hence, using percentages allow us to compare the similarities of food options available near the universities between groups, so we will get better performance from the model and the result is more meaningful.

In addition, recall that we meant to use the name of the category to guess the main cuisine of the venue. However, it turns out that some venues only have vague category names like diner or restaurant. Even though, I think it is still worthwhile to proceed.

3.3. Model training

We already got the percentage of each venue category near each university in previous steps. At

this stage, we are going to use the K-Means clustering algorithm to label the universities.

There are many other clustering algorithms provided by the sklearn package. K-Means is a classic one that clusters the data by calculating the distance between points. When using K-Means to do the clustering, we can define how many clusters we would like the algorithm to return. We have 90 universities in our data set, so we decide to have 6 clusters. If no significant variance observed among universities, theoretically we will have 15 universities in each group. This is a reasonable size for us to carry out exploring the features of each group.

Another parameter we could set is the method for initialization. This method will be used to initialize the cluster centers. Due to the mechanism of the algorithm, the result of the clustering heavily relies on the locations of the initial centers. We use the default “k-means ++” to determine the initial centers.

The result of the model is as follows. Here we only display the first 5 universities to illustrate. The labels returned by the model are in the last column.

	Name	City	Province	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Label
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Calgary	Alberta	1407 14 Ave NW, Calgary, AB T2N 4R3, Canada	51.061571	-114.092098	5
1	Athabasca University	Athabasca, Calgary, Edmonton	Alberta	1 University Dr, Athabasca, AB T9S 3A3, Canada	54.714955	-113.308545	4
2	MacEwan University	Edmonton	Alberta	10700 104 Ave NW, Edmonton, AB T5J 4S2, Canada	53.547054	-113.506372	5
3	Mount Royal University	Calgary	Alberta	30 Mt Royal Cir SW, Calgary, AB T3E 7C9, Canada	51.011010	-114.129778	1
4	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary	Alberta	116 St & 85 Ave, Edmonton, AB T6G 2R3, Canada	53.523219	-113.526319	4

Figure 13 Labelled Universities

4. RESULTS

A complete list of the labelled universities is as follows.

----- Label 0 -----		
	Name	Province
13	University of British Columbia	British Columbia
14	University of Victoria	British Columbia
21	University of Winnipeg	Manitoba
23	St. Thomas University	New Brunswick
24	University of New Brunswick	New Brunswick
25	Université de Moncton	New Brunswick
27	Acadia University	Nova Scotia
37	Carleton University	Ontario
43	Queen's University at Kingston	Ontario
44	Royal Military College of Canada	Ontario
45	Ryerson University	Ontario
46	Université de l'Ontario français	Ontario
47	University of Guelph	Ontario
50	University of Toronto	Ontario
52	University of Western Ontario	Ontario
58	Concordia University	Quebec
59	École de technologie supérieure	Quebec
60	École nationale d'administration publique	Quebec
61	Institut national de la recherche scientifique	Quebec
62	McGill University	Quebec
63	Université de Montréal	Quebec
68	Université du Québec à Montréal	Quebec
69	Université du Québec à Rimouski	Quebec
85	University of Fredericton	New Brunswick

Figure 14 Label 0

----- Label 1 -----		
	Name	Province
3	Mount Royal University	Alberta
7	Capilano University	British Columbia
9	Kwantlen Polytechnic University	British Columbia
15	University of the Fraser Valley	British Columbia
20	University of Manitoba	Manitoba
26	Memorial University of Newfoundland	Newfoundland and Labrador
31	Nova Scotia College of Art and Design University	Nova Scotia
38	Lakehead University	Ontario
39	Laurentian University	Ontario
42	Ontario College of Art and Design University	Ontario
49	University of Ottawa	Ontario
51	University of Waterloo	Ontario
54	Wilfrid Laurier University	Ontario
55	York University	Ontario
66	Université du Québec en Outaouais	Quebec
70	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Quebec
73	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan
74	Fairleigh Dickinson University (branch)	British Columbia
77	Niagara University (branch)	Ontario
79	University Canada West	British Columbia
80	Booth University College	Manitoba

Figure 15 Label 1

----- Label 2 -----		
	Name	Province
81	Canadian Mennonite University	Manitoba

Figure 16 Label 2

----- Label 3 -----		
	Name	Province
5	University of Calgary	Alberta
18	Brandon University	Manitoba
28	Cape Breton University	Nova Scotia
32	Saint Francis Xavier University	Nova Scotia
35	Algoma University	Ontario
36	Brock University	Ontario
41	Nipissing University	Ontario
56	University of Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
57	Bishop's University	Quebec
64	Université de Sherbrooke	Quebec
65	Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Quebec
72	University of Regina	Saskatchewan
82	Kingswood University	New Brunswick
83	Crandall University	New Brunswick
84	St. Stephen's University	New Brunswick
88	Redeemer University College	Ontario

Figure 17 Label 3

----- Label 4 -----		
	Name	Province
1	Athabasca University	Alberta
4	University of Alberta	Alberta
6	University of Lethbridge	Alberta
11	Simon Fraser University	British Columbia
16	University of Northern British Columbia	British Columbia
19	University College of the North	Manitoba
22	Mount Allison University	New Brunswick
34	Université Sainte-Anne	Nova Scotia
48	Ontario Tech University	Ontario
67	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Quebec
78	Trinity Western University	British Columbia
89	The King's University	Alberta

Figure 18 Label 4

----- Label 5 -----		
	Name	Province
0	Alberta University of the Arts	Alberta
2	MacEwan University	Alberta
8	Emily Carr University of Art and Design	British Columbia
10	Royal Roads University	British Columbia
12	Thompson Rivers University	British Columbia
17	Vancouver Island University	British Columbia
29	Dalhousie University	Nova Scotia
30	Mount Saint Vincent University	Nova Scotia
33	Saint Mary's University	Nova Scotia
40	McMaster University	Ontario
53	University of Windsor	Ontario
71	Université Laval	Quebec
75	New York Institute of Technology (branch)	British Columbia
76	Quest University	British Columbia
86	Atlantic School of Theology	Nova Scotia
87	Tyndale University	Ontario

Figure 19 Label 5

While only one universities were assigned to group 2, the other universities have been evenly assigned to different groups.

	Name	City	Province	Address	Latitude	Longitude
Label						
0	24	24	24	24	24	24
1	21	21	21	21	21	21
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	12	12	12	12	12	12
5	16	16	16	16	16	16

Figure 20 Summary of the Labels

The distribution of the groups across the provinces is as follows. Subject to the total number of universities in each province, almost every province has three or more categories. It can be inferred that the smaller area unit such as neighbourhood or block matters more than the province.

Province	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Saskatchewan	
Label											
0	0	2	1	4		0	1	8	0	8	0
1	1	5	2	0		1	1	8	0	2	1
2	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	1	3		0	2	4	1	3	1
4	4	3	1	1		0	1	1	0	1	0
5	2	6	0	0		0	4	3	0	1	0

Figure 21 Label Distribution across the Provinces

Since there are 90 universities in total, the best way to present our findings is visualization. From the map generated using the folium module, we can see six different colours on the map, each representing a different cluster.

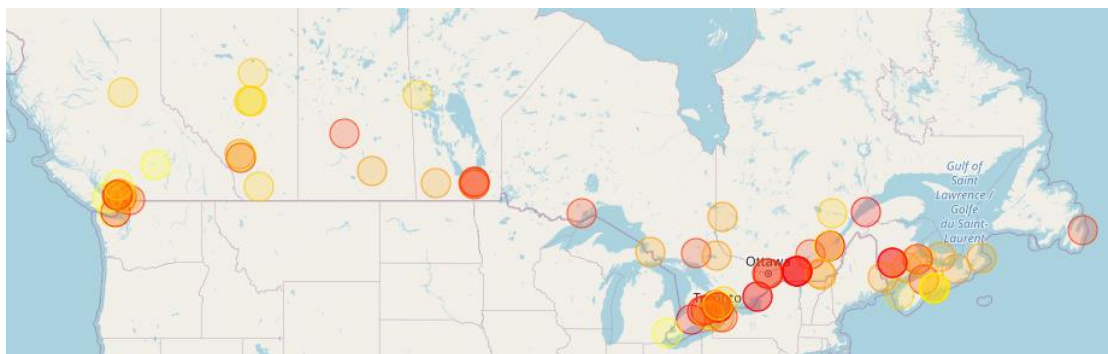


Figure 22 Visualization via the map

We zoom in towards Toronto to get a close view. There are four universities in this area. Although by comparison, they are very close to each other, their labels are not the same. Three of them with red markers are classified to cluster 0, and the one with the orange marker is classified to cluster 1.

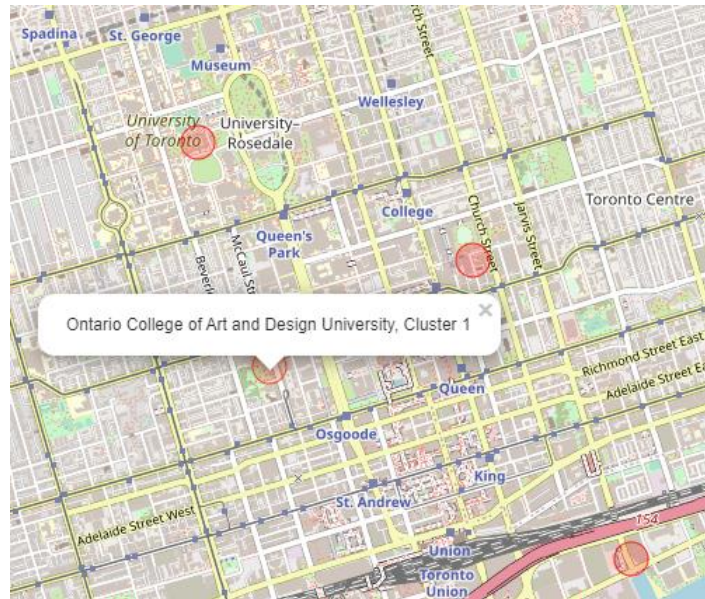


Figure 23 Universities in Toronto

Clearly, we cannot observe any clear geographic pattern of the clustering. Almost every province has universities from each label. This is consistent with what we concluded from the province distribution table that no apparent geographic pattern is observed. Therefore, our next step is to go back to our data frames and see which venue category is more common under each group.

Here we will use two formats to present the result. The first one summarizes the total number of venues under each category and displays them by groups. The second one is based on the result of the first one and is further divided by the number of universities in each group. This allows us to consider the different sizes of the groups when drawing any conclusions. Considering there are too many different venue categories, we only display the top 10 for each group.


```

----- Label 0 -----
Café
Restaurant
Bakery
Gastropub
Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant
Pizza Place
French Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Japanese Restaurant
Breakfast Spot
Name: 0, dtype: uint8
----- Label 1 -----
Restaurant
Sandwich Place
Café
Pizza Place
Breakfast Spot
Sushi Restaurant
Bakery
New American Restaurant
Indian Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Name: 1, dtype: uint8
----- Label 2 -----
nan
Fast Food Restaurant
Chinese Restaurant
Creperie
Deli / Bodega
Diner
Donut Shop
Eastern European Restaurant
Fish & Chips Shop
Wings Joint
Name: 2, dtype: uint8

----- Label 3 -----
64 Restaurant
36 Fast Food Restaurant
13 Pizza Place
12 Sandwich Place
11 Diner
11 Breakfast Spot
10 Café
7 Wings Joint
6 Greek Restaurant
5 Gastropub
Name: 3, dtype: uint8
----- Label 4 -----
Sandwich Place
Fast Food Restaurant
Café
Pizza Place
Sushi Restaurant
Burger Joint
Steakhouse
American Restaurant
Diner
Italian Restaurant
Name: 4, dtype: uint8
----- Label 5 -----
Burger Joint
Pizza Place
Sushi Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Mexican Restaurant
Breakfast Spot
Turkish Restaurant
Japanese Restaurant
Bakery
Indian Restaurant
Name: 5, dtype: uint8

```

Figure 24 Top 10 venue categories

```

----- Label 0 -----
Café
Restaurant
Bakery
Gastropub
Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant
Pizza Place
French Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Japanese Restaurant
Breakfast Spot
Name: 0, dtype: float64
----- Label 1 -----
Restaurant
Sandwich Place
Café
Pizza Place
Breakfast Spot
Sushi Restaurant
Bakery
New American Restaurant
Indian Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Name: 1, dtype: float64
----- Label 2 -----
nan
Fast Food Restaurant
Chinese Restaurant
Creperie
Deli / Bodega
Diner
Donut Shop
Eastern European Restaurant
Fish & Chips Shop
Wings Joint
Name: 2, dtype: float64

----- Label 3 -----
2.666667 Restaurant
1.500000 Fast Food Restaurant
0.541667 Pizza Place
0.500000 Sandwich Place
0.458333 Diner
0.458333 Breakfast Spot
0.416667 Café
0.291667 Wings Joint
0.250000 Greek Restaurant
0.208333 Gastropub
Name: 3, dtype: float64
----- Label 4 -----
Sandwich Place
Fast Food Restaurant
Café
Pizza Place
Sushi Restaurant
Burger Joint
Steakhouse
American Restaurant
Diner
Italian Restaurant
Name: 4, dtype: float64
----- Label 5 -----
Burger Joint
Pizza Place
Sushi Restaurant
Italian Restaurant
Mexican Restaurant
Breakfast Spot
Turkish Restaurant
Japanese Restaurant
Bakery
Indian Restaurant
Name: 5, dtype: float64

```

Figure 25 Top 10 venue categories on average

5. DISCUSSION

We summarize the features of each group as follows.

■ Label 0

Café dominates the list of the top 10 venue categories of this group. There are 64 cafés recommended in total and an average of 2.67 cafes near each university in this group. These two numbers are much higher than those of the rest of the groups. So the percentage of café must be an important factor that K-Means used when deciding which university should be assigned to cluster 0.

This group is also the only one that has Vegan Restaurant on the list. Good news for vegetarians. In addition, no fast-food was recommended. So basically this is a very healthy group.

The foreign restaurants recommended and are on the list include French Restaurant, Japanese Restaurant and Italian Restaurant.

The universities in this group include University of British Columbia, McGill University, Université de Montréal and other 21 universities.

■ Label 1

Restaurant is the top one on the list with an absolute advantage of 29 in total. Since we can infer nothing from it, we skip this category. Followed Restaurant are Sandwich Place and Café. Except that, the numbers of the rest of the categories in the list are quite even .

The foreign restaurants recommended and are on the list include Sushi Restaurant, New American Restaurant, Indian Restaurant and Italian Restaurant.

The universities in this group include University of Manitoba, University of Waterloo, York University and other 18 universities.

■ Label 2

Only Canadian Mennonite University was classified to this group with no recommendations available.

■ Label 3

The top one on the list of this group is still Restaurant, which tells us nothing. Other than that, this group got plenty of fast-food restaurants and nearly no foreign restaurants recommended. There are on average 1.4 fast-food restaurants, 0.8 sandwich place and 0.3 wings joint. In total,

there are about 40 venues in these kinds being recommended.

Greek Restaurant is the only foreign restaurants recommended and are on the list.

The universities in this group include University of Calgary, Université de Sherbrooke, and 14 other universities.

■ Label 4

Only this group, group 2 and group 5 that Restaurant is not on the list of their top 10 common categories.

Similar to group 3, the universities in this group got a lot of fast-food recommendations. The difference is that Fast-Food Restaurant is the most common one in group 3 while in group 4 is Sandwich Place. There are on average 1.4 sandwich place, 1.2 fast-food restaurants and 0.5 Burger Joint. In total, there are about 37 venues in these kinds being recommended.

The foreign restaurants recommended and are on the list include Sushi Restaurant, American Restaurant and Italian Restaurant.

The universities in this group include University of Alberta, Simon Fraser University and 10 other universities.

■ Label 5

What is special about this group is that it has the most diverse food supplier recommendations. The foreign restaurants recommended and are on the list include Sushi Restaurant, Italian Restaurant, Mexican Restaurant, Turkish Restaurant, Japanese Restaurant and Indian Restaurant, six in total.

Another feature of this group is that no one category can get an average number over one. Some actually there is not a venue category that can dominate the list of this group.

The universities in this group include Dalhousie University, McMaster University and 14 other universities.

6. CONCLUSION

Overall, it seems that finding delicious foods around the universities does not constitute a serious problem for students there. The surrounding of almost every university offers enough options to be considered.

Based on the result of our clustering, we could also see that the most common venue categories of each group are quite different. In general, venues that are classified into restaurants, fast-food restaurants, pizza places and cafés are most easily to be found nearby.

In addition, there are many foreign restaurants in the neighbourhood. Therefore, international students and domestic students who would like to have something different can all find good places to go.

There are some categories we did not mention in the last section like gastropub, bakery and breakfast spots are also great options.

So in summary, we hope this project could help you understand what the food map is like around the universities, and may inspire you on some similar or any other interesting ideas.

One kind warning is that the features of the groups are summarized based on groups in aggregate. Depending on the performance of the clustering algorithm, the individual university may not completely share the features of its group.