London travel recommendations

Srikant Balan March 20, 2021

1. Introduction -

The tourism and travel industry has seen near exponential growth over the years. The modern-day traveller is savvier than ever before and has a multitude of options in terms of destinations based on his/her interests.

In this project, we will use a data science-based approach, using datasets from the city of Sydney, Australia and London, United Kingdom.

We will also use location data from Foursquare.

Using these data points, we will try to

- Recommend to a traveller from Sydney a visit to London given the diversity of London
- Which area in London is likely to be most similar to ones he finds back home, based on type of venues.
- For a traveller interested in trying new restaurants and cuisines, make recommendations on which area he/she is likely to find more options

This would be very useful to a first-time traveller considering London, who might not know much about the layout of the city, beyond the usual tourist spots.

It would also be of interest to an intrepid travel and/or a foodie looking and willing to try new things.

2. Data acquisition and cleaning

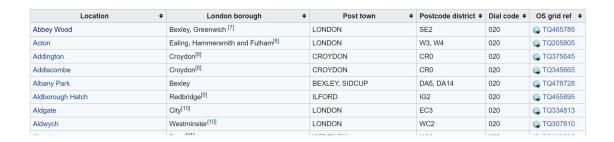
2.1 London

London, United Kingdom is the capital and largest city in England and the UK. It is administered by City of London and has 32 boroughs. Each borough consists of many post codes.

The details of these boroughs and post codes are conveniently located on Wikipedia, from where we can source the data.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of areas of London

This page was scraped for tables, and the primary table contains areas, boroughs as well as their post codes.



This was isolated for London-only areas and boroughs (removing greater London areas for simplicity)

Only requisite columns were kept and we ended up with a dataset like this



2.2 Sydney

Sydney, Australia or rather the city of Sydney, is the largest city in Australia in terms of population (according to census 2019). It is closely followed by Melbourne.

Sydney is roughly divided into a number of localities (17). This was obtained from Wikipedia.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City of Sydney

Since it is more of an informal sub-division, the Latitude and Longitude of these localities were obtained using search engine searches. (sources provided in the notebook and here)

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/sbalanchickoo/datasets/master/coursera/SydneyLocalities.csv

2.3 Foursquare

Foursquare is a technology company, that uses user-provided and scraped details, and provides information about venues / points of interests, and related metadata in a given location. These can be queried using geographical Latitude and Longitude of a location, via API calls.

3. Methodology

3.1 Geographical details

Since Foursquare was used to gather details about venues in a locality, and since the API calls for Foursquare require geographical coordinates (Latitude and Longitude), the first step for London, was to use a python library (geopy) to derive this using address (post code) details.

We used another library of Folium to visualize the locations. As can be seen, some of them are quite clustered.

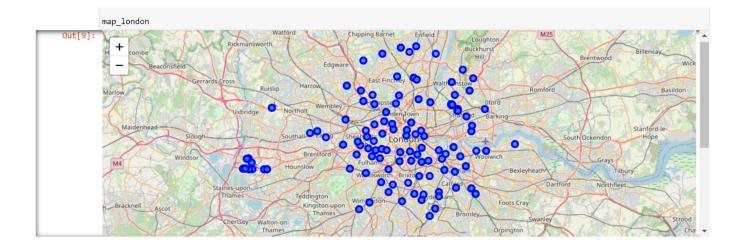
For Sydney, since post codes weren't readily available, search engine searches were used to obtain Latitude and Longitude for a point with the locality.

London

df_london.head()

Out[8]:

	Borough	Postcode	Latitude	Longitude			
0	0 City	EC3	51.511333	-0.081960			
1	Westminster	WC2	51.511740	-0.122472			
2	Bromley Islington	SE20	51.410011	-0.058192			
3		N19	51.567824	-0.138827			
4	Wandsworth	SW12	51.443800	-0.152629			

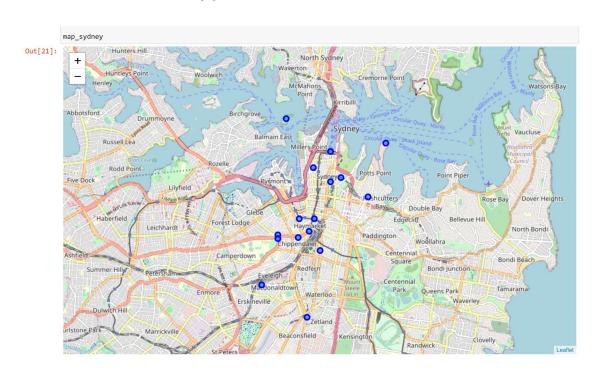


Sydney

df_sydney

Out[20]:

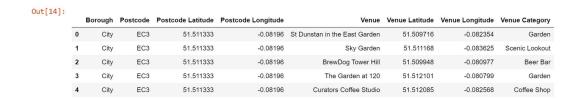
	Locality	Latitude	Longitude			
0	Broadway	-33.8839	151.1939			
1	Central	-33.8849	151.1939			
2	Central Park	-33.8846	151.2006			
3	Chinatown	-33.8796	151.2059			
4	Circular Quay	-33.8611	151.2111			
5	Darling Harbour	-33.8796	151.2009			
6	The Domain	-33.8683	151.2147			
7	Garden Island	-33.8589	151.2294			
8 9 10	Goat Island	-33.8522	151.1966			
	Green Square	-33.9065	151.2035			
	Kings Cross	-33.8736	151.2236			
11	Macdonaldtown	-33.8977	151.1885			
12	Railway Square	-33.8829	151.2042			
13	Strawberry Hills	-33.8883	151.2078			
14	St James	-33.8694	151.2111			
15	Wynyard	-33.8656	151.2055			



3.2 Foursquare for venue details

Foursquare provides a number of APIs, with various tiered pricing plans.

One of these APIs takes in Latitude and Longitude and returns venues and other metadata for those venues within a certain radius. We used a radius of 200 meters and got venue details



3.3 Venue analysis

Once venue details were obtained, we then categorized, grouped and one-hot encoded them to be able to do statistical analysis.

One-hot encoding transforms a set of categorical data type columns into separate columns for each distinct value and populates with 1s and 0s depending on existence of value. This will allow us to do more analysis and get types and percentage of venue category within each locality.



3.4 Repeat for Sydney

The same process of 3.2 and 3.3 was repeated for Sydney

\sim	 [22]	

Venue Category	Venue Longitude	Venue Latitude	Venue	Postcode Longitude	Postcode Latitude	Postcode	Borough	
Brewery	151.194281	-33.884055	Staves Brewery	151.1939	-33.8839	Broadway	Broadway	0
Fruit & Vegetable Store	151.193760	-33.883650	Harris Farm Markets	151.1939	-33.8839	Broadway	Broadway	1
Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	151.191968	-33.883651	Badde Manors	151.1939	-33.8839	Broadway	Broadway	2
Thai Restaurant	151.192314	-33.883883	At Home Thai	151.1939	-33.8839	Broadway	Broadway	3
Café	151.193859	-33.883649	Passiontree Velvet	151.1939	-33.8839	Broadway	Broadway	4

Out[24]:

	Locality	Arcade	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	Australian Restaurant	Bakery	Bar	Basketball Court	Big Box Store	Bistro	 Thai Restaurant	Theater	Trail	Trai Statio
0	Broadway	0.022222	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.044444	0.022222	0.022222	0.000000	 0.044444	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
1	Central	0.024390	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.073171	0.000000	0.024390	0.000000	 0.048780	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
2	Central Park	0.000000	0.032258	0.000000	0.032258	0.000000	0.032258	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.032258	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
3	Chinatown	0.000000	0.034483	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.034483	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.172414	0.034483	0.000000	0.00000
4	Circular Quay	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.027027	0.000000	0.081081	0.000000	0.000000	0.027027	 0.027027	0.000000	0.027027	0.02702
5	Darling Harbour	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.071429	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
6	Garden Island	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
7	Goat Island	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
8	Green Square	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.25000

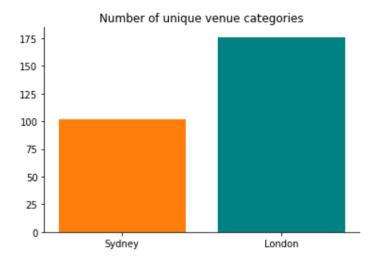
4. Results

For ease of comparison, we only considered the top 10 venue categories within each borough/locality and considered boroughs and localities with at 5 venues to prevent outlier areas from skewing the data.

The following observations and results were found.

4.1 Venue categories

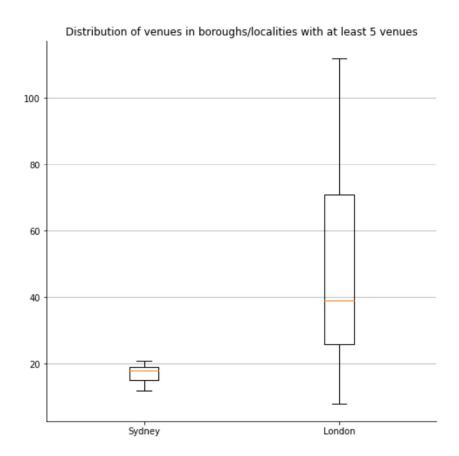
The number of unique venue categories and restaurants is as below.



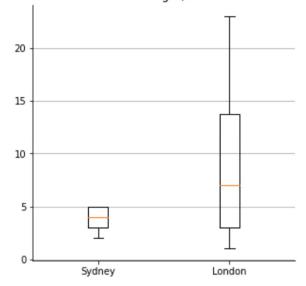


4.2 Distribution of venues

The distribution of venues and restaurants is as follows

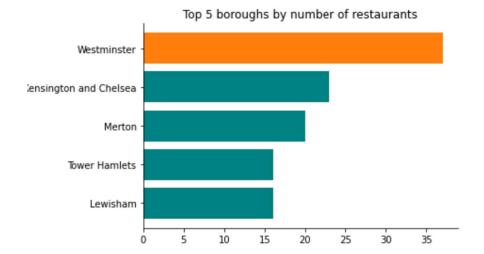


Distribution of restaurants in boroughs/localities with at least 5 venues



4.3 London restaurant distribution

The distribution of restaurants among boroughs in London is like so



5. Discussion

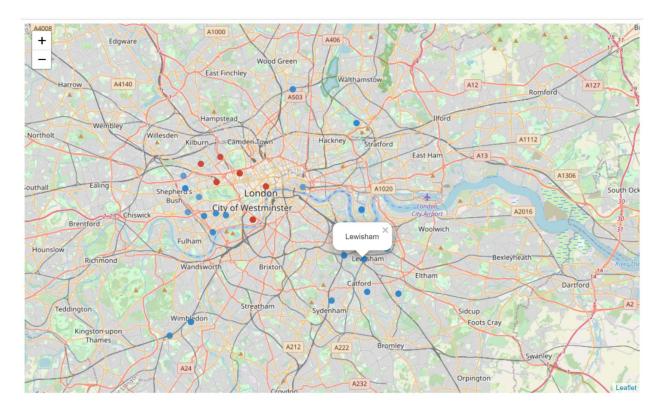
From the results we can clearly see that London has more unique venue categories and more restaurants than Sydney.

Furthermore, from the box and whisker plots, we can see that the distribution of venues in general, and restaurants in particular is more spread out in London than Sydney. This implies that each borough has something unique to offer and there is plenty to discover for a first time as well as a repeat visitor.

Lastly, from the restaurant distribution in London, we can make two observations:

- a. Unsurprisingly Westminster has a large number of restaurants since it is in prime central London
- b. However, outside of central London, there are restaurants in other boroughs, which general tend to be lower priced and might provide more variety

This can be seen in the map below



6. Conclusion

We can conclude from this analysis that there is plenty to offer in terms of points of interest and venues, in order to safely recommend London as a travel destination for a traveller even from a diverse city such as Sydney.

Furthermore, for a traveller interested in trying new restaurants or cuisines, there are lots of options not just in the city centre but spread out across the city of London.

Last but not least, a budget-conscious traveller and equally someone venturing into some of the outer boroughs, the restaurant scene is equally spread so you wouldn't be limited in options regardless of where your journey takes you in London.