Capstone Project - The Battle of Neighborhoods

Introduction

New York City's demographics show that it is a large and ethnically diverse metropolis. It is the largest city in the United States with a long history of international immigration. New York City was home to nearly 8.5 million people in 2014, accounting for over 40% of the population of New York State and a slightly lower percentage of the New York metropolitan area, home to approximately 23.6 million. Over the last decade the city has been growing faster than the region. The New York region continues to be by far the leading metropolitan gateway for legal immigrants admitted into the United States.

Throughout its history, New York City has been a major point of entry for immigrants; the term "melting pot" was coined to describe densely populated immigrant neighborhoods on the Lower East Side. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. English remains the most widely spoken language, although there are areas in the outer boroughs in which up to 25% of people speak English as an alternate language, and/or have limited or no English language fluency. English is least spoken in neighborhoods such as Flushing, Sunset Park, and Corona.

With it's diverse culture , comes diverse food items. There are many resturants in New york City, each beloning to different categories like Chinese , Indian , French etc.

So as part of this project , we will list and visualize all major parts of New York City that has great indian resturants.

Data

For this project we need the following data :

- New York City data that contains list Boroughs, Neighborhoods along with their latitude and longitude.
  - Data source : https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset
  - Description : This data set contains the required information. And we will use this data set to explore various neighborhoods of new york city.
- Indian resturants in each neighborhood of new york city.
  - Data source : Fousquare API
  - Description : By using this api we will get all the venues in each neighborhood. We can filter these venues to get only indian resturants.
- GeoSpace data
  - Data source : https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Borough-Boundaries/tqmj-j8zm
  - Description : By using this geo space data we will get the New york Borough boundaries that will help us visualize choropleth map.

Approach

- Collect the new york city data from https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset (https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset)
- Using FourSquare API we will find all venues for each neighborhood.
- Filter out all venues that are Indian Resturants.
- Find rating , tips and like count for each Indian Resturants using FourSquare API.
- Using rating for each resturant , we will sort that data.

- Visualize the Ranking of neighborhoods using folium library(python)

Questions that can be asked using the above mentioned datasets

- What is best location in New York City for Indian Cuisine ?
- Which areas have potential Indian Resturant Market ?
- Which all areas lack Indian Resturants ?
- Which is the best place to stay if I prefer Indian Cuisine ?

Analysis

We will import the required libraries for python.

- pandas and numpy for handling data.
- request module for using FourSquare API.
- geopy to get co-ordinates of City of New York.
- folium to visualize the results on a map

In [206]:

```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None) import
requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import geocoder
import os
import folium # map rendering library
from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim # convert an address into latitude and longit #
Matplotlib and associated plotting modules
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm
import matplotlib.colors as colors
%matplotlib inline


print('Libraries imported.')
```

Libraries imported.

Now we define a function to get the geocodes i.e latitude and longitude of a given location using geopy.

In [207]:

```python
def geo_location(address):
    # get geo location of address
    geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent="ny_explorer")
    location = geolocator.geocode(address)
    latitude = location.latitude
    longitude = location.longitude
    return latitude,longitude
```

We define a function to intract with FourSquare API and get top 100 venues within a radius of 1000 metres for a given latitude and longitude. Below function will return us the venue id , venue name and category.

```python
def get_venues(lat,lng):

    #set variables
    radius=1000
    LIMIT=100
    CLIENT_ID = os.environ['CLIENT_ID'] # your Foursquare ID CLIENT_SECRET =
    os.environ['CLIENT_SECRET'] # your Foursquare Secret VERSION = '20180605'
    # Foursquare API version

    #url to fetch data from foursquare api
    url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/explore?&client_id={}&client_secret CLIENT_ID,
            CLIENT_SECRET
            , VERSION,
            lat, lng,
            radius,
            LIMIT)

    # get all the data
    results = requests.get(url).json()
    venue_data=results["response"]['groups'][0]['items']
    venue_details=[]
    for row in venue_data:
        try:
            venue_id=row['venue']['id'] venue_name=row['venue']['name']
            venue_category=row['venue']['categories'][0]['name']
            venue_details.append([venue_id,venue_name,venue_category])
        except KeyError:
            pass

    column_names=['ID','Name','Category']
    df = pd.DataFrame(venue_details,columns=column_names)
    return df
```

Now we will define a function to get venue details like like count , rating , tip counts for a given venue id. This will be used for ranking.

```python
def get_venue_details(venue_id):

    CLIENT_ID = os.environ['CLIENT_ID'] # your Foursquare ID CLIENT_SECRET =
    os.environ['CLIENT_SECRET'] # your Foursquare Secret VERSION = '20180605'
    # Foursquare API version

    #url to fetch data from foursquare api
    url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/{}?&client_id={}&client_secret={}&v venue_id,
            CLIENT_ID,
            CLIENT_SECRET
            , VERSION)

    # get all the data
    results = requests.get(url).json()
    venue_data=results['response']['venue']
    venue_details=[]
    try:
        venue_id=venue_data['id']
        venue_name=venue_data['name']
        venue_likes=venue_data['likes']['count']
        venue_rating=venue_data['rating']
        venue_tips=venue_data['tips']['count']
        venue_details.append([venue_id,venue_name,venue_likes,venue_rating,venue_ti
    except KeyError:
        pass

    column_names=['ID','Name','Likes','Rating','Tips']  df =
    pd.DataFrame(venue_details,columns=column_names) return
    df
```

Now we define a funtion to get the new york city data such as Boroughs, Neighborhoods along with their latitude and longitude.

```python
def get_new_york_data():
    url='https://cocl.us/new_york_dataset'
    resp=requests.get(url).json()
    # all data is present in features label
    features=resp['features']

    # define the dataframe columns
    column_names = ['Borough', 'Neighborhood', 'Latitude', 'Longitude']
    # instantiate the dataframe
    new_york_data = pd.DataFrame(columns=column_names)

    for data in features:
        borough = data['properties']['borough']
        neighborhood_name = data['properties']['name']

        neighborhood_latlon = data['geometry']['coordinates']
        neighborhood_lat = neighborhood_latlon[1] neighborhood_lon
        = neighborhood_latlon[0]

        new_york_data = new_york_data.append({'Borough': borough,
                                              'Neighborhood': neighborhood_name, 'Latitude':
                                              neighborhood_lat, 'Longitude':
                                              neighborhood_lon}, ignore_in

    return new_york_data
```

We will call the above funtion to get the new york city data.

```python
# get new york data
new_york_data=get_new_york_data()
```

```python
new_york_data.head()
```

Out[212]:

|	Borough	Neighborhood	Latitude	Longitude
0	Bronx	Wakefield	40.894705	-73.847201
1	Bronx	Co-op City	40.874294	-73.829939
2	Bronx	Eastchester	40.887556	-73.827806
3	Bronx	Fieldston	40.895437	-73.905643
4	Bronx	Riverdale	40.890834	-73.912585

```python
new_york_data.shape
```

Out[213]:

(306, 4)

So there are total of 306 different Neighborhoods in New York

```python
plt.figure(figsize=(9,5), dpi = 100)
# title
plt.title('Number of Neighborhood for each Borough in New York City')
#On x-axis
plt.xlabel('Borough', fontsize = 15)
#On y-axis
plt.ylabel('No.of Neighborhood', fontsize=15)
#giving a bar plot
new_york_data.groupby('Borough')['Neighborhood'].count().plot(kind='bar') #legend
plt.legend()
#displays the plot
plt.show()
```
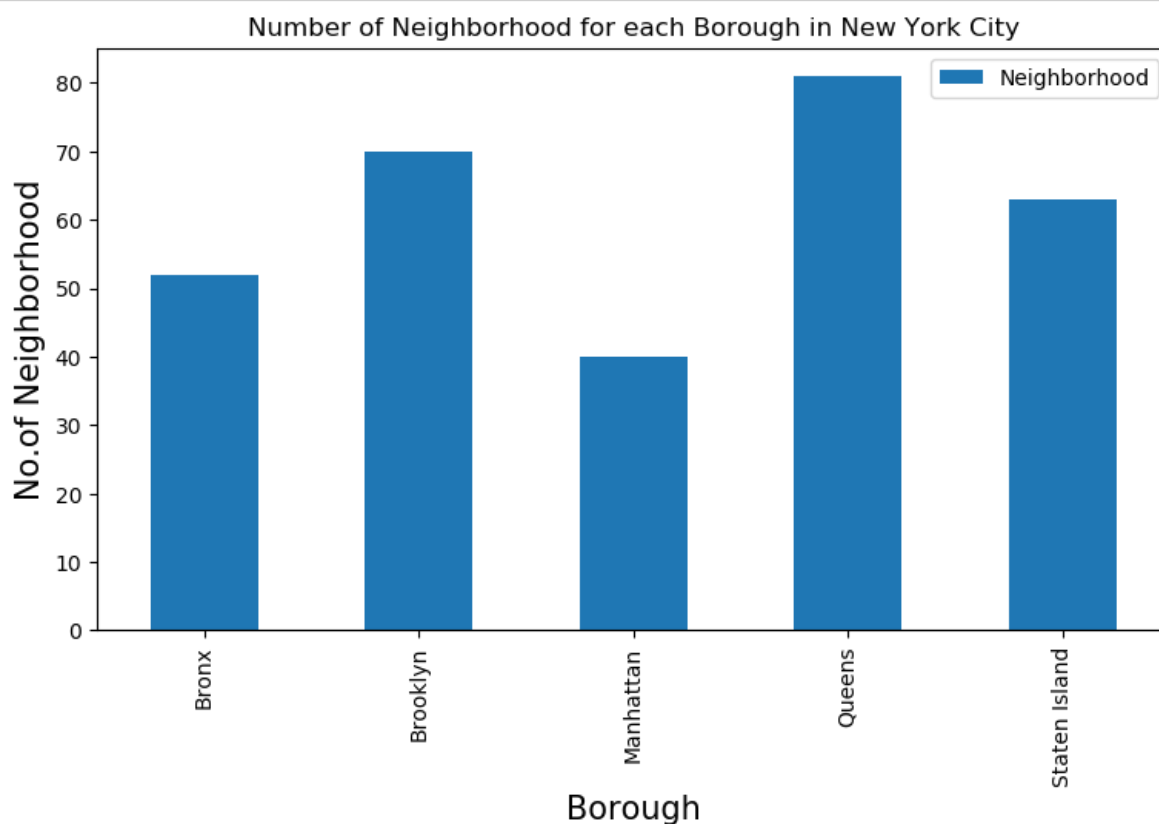

We see that Queens has highest number of neighborhoods

Now we will collect Indian resturants for each Neighborhood

```python
# prepare neighborhood list that contains indian resturants
column_names=['Borough', 'Neighborhood', 'ID','Name']
indian_rest_ny=pd.DataFrame(columns=column_names)
count=1
for row in new_york_data.values.tolist():
    Borough, Neighborhood, Latitude, Longitude=row
    venues = get_venues(Latitude,Longitude)
    indian_resturants=venues[venues['Category']=='Indian Restaurant']
    print('(',count,'/',len(new_york_data),')','Indian Resturants in '+Neighborhood for
    resturant_detail in indian_resturants.values.tolist():
        id, name , category=resturant_detail
        indian_rest_ny = indian_rest_ny.append({'Borough': Borough,
                                                'Neighborhood': Neighborhood,
                                                'ID': id,
                                                'Name' : name
                                                }, ignore_index=True)
    count+=1
```

```
( 288  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Egbertville, Staten Island:0
( 289  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Roxbury, Queens:0
( 290  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Homecrest, Brooklyn:0
( 291  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Middle Village, Queens:0
( 292  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Prince's Bay, Staten Island:0
( 293  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Lighthouse Hill, Staten Island:0
( 294  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Richmond Valley, Staten Island:0
( 295  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Malba, Queens:0
( 296  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Highland Park, Brooklyn:0
( 297  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Madison, Brooklyn:0
( 298  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Bronxdale, Bronx:0
( 299  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Allerton, Bronx:0
( 300  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Kingsbridge Heights, Bronx:0
( 301  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Erasmus, Brooklyn:1
( 302  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Hudson Yards, Manhattan:0
( 303  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Hammels, Queens:0
( 304  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Bayswater, Queens:0
( 305  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Queensbridge, Queens:2
( 306  /  306 ) Indian    Resturants  in  Fox Hills, Staten Island:1
```

Now that we have got all the indian resturants in new york city , we will analyze it

In [232]:

```python
indian_rest_ny.head()
```

Out[232]:

	Borough	Neighborhood	ID	Name
0	Bronx	Riverdale	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine
1	Bronx	Kingsbridge	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine
2	Bronx	Woodlawn	4c0448d9310fc9b6bf1dc761	Curry Spot
3	Bronx	Parkchester	4c194631838020a13e78e561	Melanies Roti Bar And Grill
4	Bronx	Spuyten Duyvil	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine

```
indian_rest_ny.shape
```
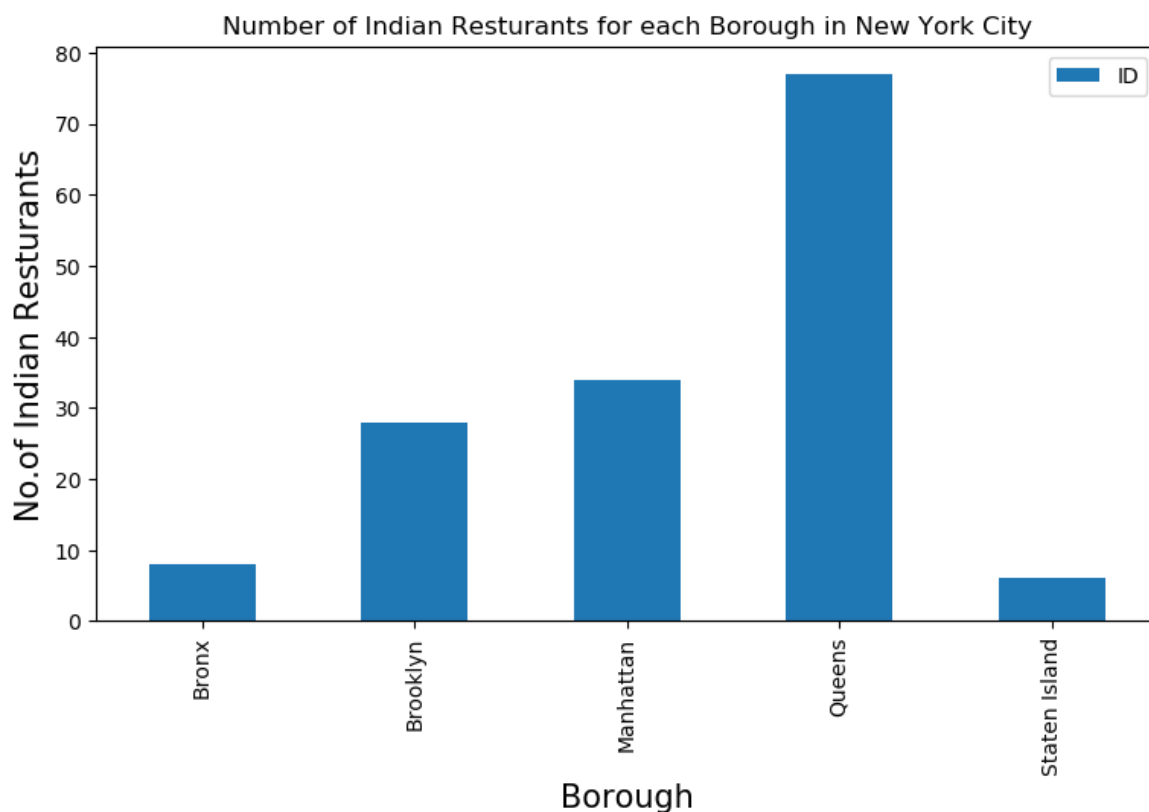
(153, 4)

We got 153 Indian Resturants across New York City

```
plt.figure(figsize=(9,5), dpi = 100)
# title
plt.title('Number of Indian Resturants for each Borough in New York City')
#On x-axis
plt.xlabel('Borough', fontsize = 15)
#On y-axis
plt.ylabel('No.of Indian Resturants', fontsize=15)
#giving a bar plot
indian_rest_ny.groupby('Borough')['ID'].count().plot(kind='bar') #legend
plt.legend()
#displays the plot
plt.show()
```


We see that Queens has the largest number of indian resturants

```python
plt.figure(figsize=(9,5), dpi = 100)
# title
plt.title('Number of Indian Resturants for each Neighborhood in New York City')
#On x-axis
plt.xlabel('Neighborhood', fontsize = 15)
#On y-axis
plt.ylabel('No.of Indian Resturants', fontsize=15)
#giving a bar plot
indian_rest_ny.groupby('Neighborhood')['ID'].count().nlargest(5).plot(kind='bar') #legend
plt.legend()
#displays the plot
plt.show()
```


Number of Indian Resturants for each Neighborhood in New York City
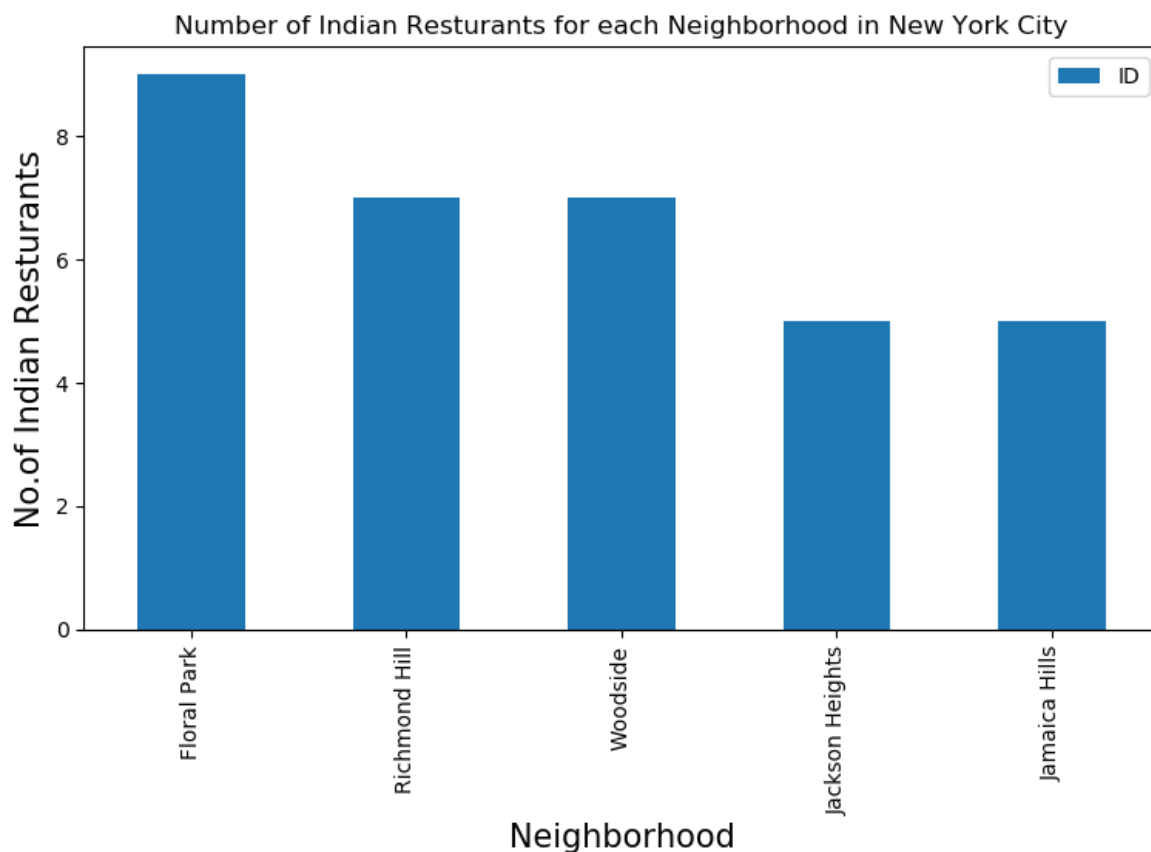
In [238]:

```
indian_rest_ny[indian_rest_ny['Neighborhood']=='Floral Park']
```

Out[238]:

	Borough	Neighborhood	ID	Name
103	Queens	Floral Park	527ffc0811d2d329d5e49abd	Jackson Diner
104	Queens	Floral Park	4b647b56f964a520c4b62ae3	Usha Foods & Usha Sweets
105	Queens	Floral Park	4b787c49f964a5209cd12ee3	Santoor Indian Restaurant
106	Queens	Floral Park	4e4e3e22bd4101d0d7a5c2d1	Kerala Kitchen
107	Queens	Floral Park	4c0c01e0bbc676b00d6b4cd5	Mumbai Xpress
108	Queens	Floral Park	4c76ff35a5676dcb72671721	Flavor Of India
109	Queens	Floral Park	4df0f39dd4c04d0392c853ea	Sagar Chinese
110	Queens	Floral Park	571af96a498e9e392d8d3786	Namaste Authenic Indian Cuisine
111	Queens	Floral Park	51d84192498ea979a3c4f13d	Sunshine Grill & Restaurant

So Floral Park in Queens has the highest number of Indian Resturants with a total count of 9.

Now we will get the ranking of each resturant for further analysis.

```python
# prepare neighborhood list that contains indian resturants column_names=['Borough',
'Neighborhood', 'ID','Name','Likes','Rating','Tips']
indian_rest_stats_ny=pd.DataFrame(columns=column_names)
count=1


for row in indian_rest_ny.values.tolist():
    Borough,Neighborhood,ID,Name=row
    try:
        venue_details=get_venue_details(ID)
        print(venue_details)
        id,name,likes,rating,tips=venue_details.values.tolist()[0]
    except IndexError:
        print('No data available for id=',ID)
        # we will assign 0 value for these resturants as they may have been #recently
        opened or details does not exist in FourSquare Database
        id,name,likes,rating,tips=[0]*5
    print('(',count,'/',len(indian_rest_ny),')','processed') indian_rest_stats_ny =
    indian_rest_stats_ny.append({'Borough': Borough,
                                'Neighborhood': Neighborhood,
                                'ID': id,
                                'Name' : name,
                                'Likes' : likes,
                                'Rating' : rating,
                                'Tips' : tips
                                }, ignore_index=True)
    count+=1
```

```
                        ID    Name  Likes    Rating    Tips
0   5b931ea69d7468002c3b1382  Adda      71      9.2      20
( 149 / 153 ) processed
                        ID                 Name  Likes    Rating    Tips
0   564d283d498e6e851df79d87  Great Indian Curry      3      6.7       2
( 150 / 153 ) processed
                        ID                Name  Likes    Rating    Tips
0   4b1b341bf964a5208af923e3  Five Star Banquet     29      7.4      31
( 151 / 153 ) processed
                        ID                  Name  Likes    Rating    Ti
ps
0   50a287a7e4b0033f830f06db  Raj's Indian Kitchen     21      7.2
9
( 152 / 153 ) processed

Empty DataFrame
Columns: [ID, Name, Likes, Rating, Tips]
Index: []
No data available for id= 4b65f2e3f964a5206e0a2be3 (
153 / 153 ) processed
```

```
indian_rest_stats_ny.head()
```

Out[261]:

	Borough	Neighborhood	ID	Name	Likes	Rating	Tips
0	Bronx	Riverdale	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9
1	Bronx	Kingsbridge	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9
2	Bronx	Woodlawn	4c0448d9310fc9b6bf1dc761	Curry Spot	4	7.7	10
3	Bronx	Parkchester	4c194631838020a13e78e561	Melanies Roti Bar And Grill	3	6.1	2
4	Bronx	Spuyten Duyvil	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9

In [265]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny.shape
```

Out[265]:

(153, 7)

In [266]:

```
indian_rest_ny.shape
```

Out[266]:

(153, 4)

So we got data for all resturants Now lets save this data to a csv sheet. In case we by mistake modify it. As the number of calls to get details for venue are premium call and have limit of 500 per day, we will refer to saved data sheet csv if required

In [267]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny.to_csv('indian_rest_stats_ny.csv', index=False)
```

Lets verify the data from saved csv file

In [268]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny_csv=pd.read_csv('indian_rest_stats_ny.csv')
```

In [269]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny_csv.shape
```

Out[269]:

(153, 7)

```
indian_rest_stats_ny_csv.head()
```

Out[270]:

	Borough	Neighborhood	ID	Name	Likes	Rating	Tips
0	Bronx	Riverdale	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9
1	Bronx	Kingsbridge	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9
2	Bronx	Woodlawn	4c0448d9310fc9b6bf1dc761	Curry Spot	4	7.7	10
3	Bronx	Parkchester	4c194631838020a13e78e561	Melanies Roti Bar And Grill	3	6.1	2
4	Bronx	Spuyten Duyvil	4c04544df423a593ac83d116	Cumin Indian Cuisine	13	6.6	9

In [277]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 153 entries, 0 to 152 Data
columns (total 7 columns): Borough     153
non-null object Neighborhood    153 non-
null object ID        153 non-null object
Name            153 non-null object
Likes           153 non-null object
Rating          153 non-null float64
Tips            153 non-null object
dtypes: float64(1), object(6) memory
usage: 8.4+ KB
```

We see that values like Likes, Tips are strig values. We would need to convert them into float for further analysis

In [279]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny['Likes']=indian_rest_stats_ny['Likes'].astype('float64')
```

In [280]:

```
indian_rest_stats_ny['Tips']=indian_rest_stats_ny['Tips'].astype('float64')
```

```
indian_rest_stats_ny.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 153 entries, 0 to 152 Data
columns (total 7 columns): Borough    153
non-null object Neighborhood    153 non-
null object ID        153 non-null object
Name              153 non-null object
Likes             153 non-null float64
Rating            153 non-null float64
Tips              153 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(3), object(4)
memory usage: 8.4+ KB
```

Now the data types looks correct

```
# Resturant with maximum Likes
indian_rest_stats_ny.iloc[indian_rest_stats_ny['Likes'].idxmax()]
```

Out[286]:

```
Borough                       Manhattan
Neighborhood                    Midtown
ID               49d91c12f964a520015e1fe3
Name            The Kati Roll Company
Likes                              819
Rating                               9
Tips                               257
Name: 43, dtype: object
```

```
# Resturant with maximum Rating
indian_rest_stats_ny.iloc[indian_rest_stats_ny['Rating'].idxmax()]
```

Out[287]:

```
Borough                       Manhattan
Neighborhood                     Tribeca
ID
                  4bbb9dbded7776b0e1ad3e5
1 Name               Tamarind TriBeCa
Likes                              566
Rating                             9.2
Tips                               141
Name: 45, dtype: object
```

```
# Resturant with maximum Tips
indian_rest_stats_ny.iloc[indian_rest_stats_ny['Tips'].idxmax()]
```

Out[288]:

```
Borough                    Manhattan
Neighborhood                 Midtown
ID             49d91c12f964a520015e1fe3
Name              The Kati Roll Company
Likes                            819
Rating                             9
Tips                             257
Name: 43, dtype: object
```

Now lets visualize neighborhood with maximum average rating of resturants

In [374]:

```
ny_neighborhood_stats=indian_rest_stats_ny.groupby('Neighborhood',as_index=False).m
ny_neighborhood_stats.columns=['Neighborhood','Average Rating']
```

In [375]:

```
ny_neighborhood_stats.sort_values(['Average Rating'],ascending=False).head(10)
```

Out[375]:

	Neighborhood	Average Rating
0	Astoria	9.200000
71	Sunnyside	9.200000
75	Tribeca	9.200000
5	Blissville	9.200000
11	Civic Center	9.200000
47	Midtown	9.000000
48	Midtown South	9.000000
30	Gramercy	8.866667
66	Roosevelt Island	8.700000
53	North Side	8.700000

Above are the top neighborhoods with top average rating of Indian resturants

In [376]:

```
ny_borough_stats=indian_rest_stats_ny.groupby('Borough',as_index=False).mean()[['Bo
ny_borough_stats.columns=['Borough','Average Rating']
```

```
ny_borough_stats.sort_values(['Average Rating'],ascending=False).head()
```
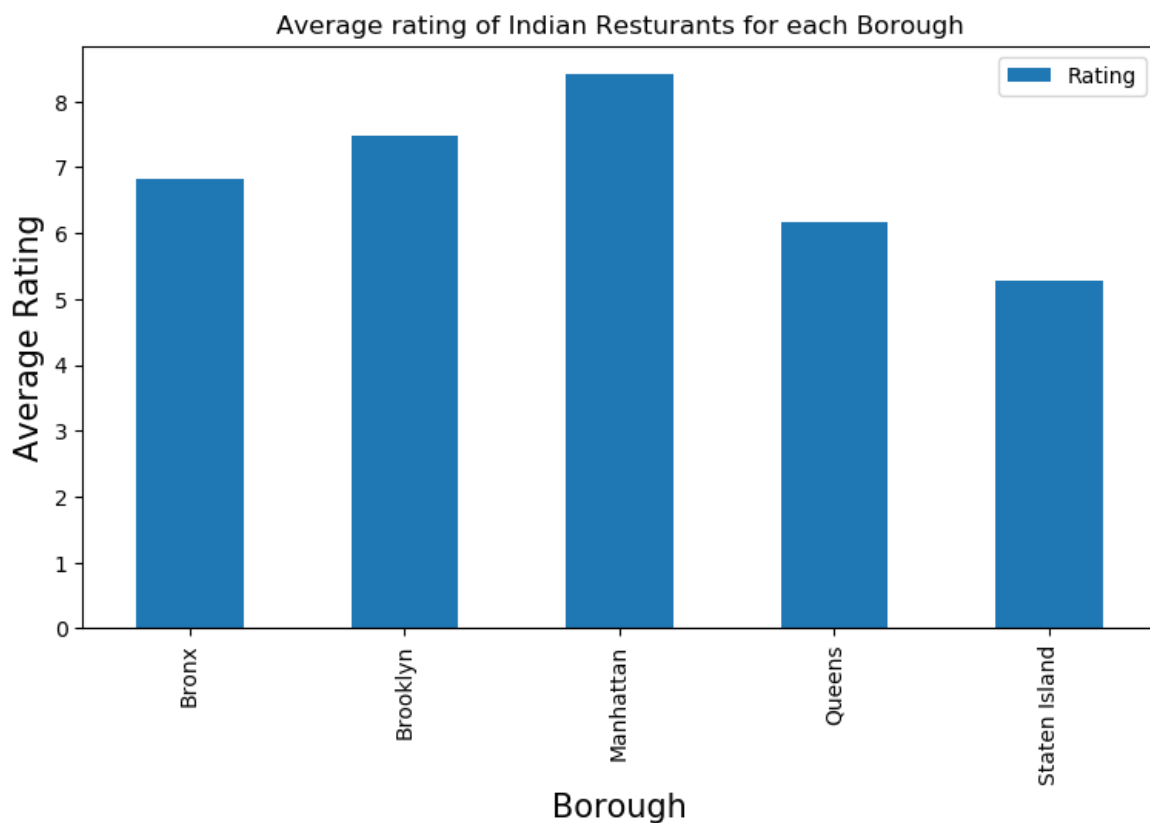
	Borough	Average Rating
2	Manhattan	8.414706
1	Brooklyn	7.478571
0	Bronx	6.812500
3	Queens	6.155844
4	Staten Island	5.266667

Similarly these are the average rating of Indian Resturants for each Borough

Lets visualize it

```python
plt.figure(figsize=(9,5), dpi = 100)
# title
plt.title('Average rating of Indian Resturants for each Borough')
#On x-axis
plt.xlabel('Borough', fontsize = 15)
#On y-axis
plt.ylabel('Average Rating', fontsize=15)
#giving a bar plot
indian_rest_stats_ny.groupby('Borough').mean()['Rating'].plot(kind='bar') #legend
plt.legend()
#displays the plot
plt.show()
```


We will consider all the neighborhoods with average rating greater or equal 9.0 to visualize on map

```python
ny_neighborhood_stats=ny_neighborhood_stats[ny_neighborhood_stats['Average Rating']
```

```
ny_neighborhood_stats
```

	Borough_x	Neighborhood	Latitude_x	Longitude_x	Average Rating	Label	Borough_y	La
0	Queens	Astoria	40.768509	-73.915654	9.2	Astoria, Queens(9.2)	Queens	40
1	Queens	Blissville	40.737251	-73.932442	9.2	Blissville, Queens(9.2)	Queens	40
2	Manhattan	Civic Center	40.715229	-74.005415	9.2	Civic Center, Manhattan(9.2)	Manhattan	40
3	Manhattan	Midtown	40.754691	-73.981669	9.0	Midtown, Manhattan(9.0)	Manhattan	40
4	Manhattan	Midtown South	40.748510	-73.988713	9.0	Midtown South, Manhattan(9.0)	Manhattan	40
5	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2	Sunnyside, Queens(9.2)	Queens	40
6	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2	Sunnyside, Queens(9.2)	Staten Island	40
7	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2	Sunnyside, Staten Island(9.2)	Queens	40
8	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2	Sunnyside, Staten Island(9.2)	Staten Island	40
9	Manhattan	Tribeca	40.721522	-74.010683	9.2	Tribeca, Manhattan(9.2)	Manhattan	40

We will join this dataset to original new york data to get lonitude and latitude

```
ny_neighborhood_stats=pd.merge(ny_neighborhood_stats,new_york_data, on='Neighborhoo
```

```
ny_neighborhood_stats=ny_neighborhood_stats[['Borough','Neighborhood','Latitude','L
```

```
ny_neighborhood_stats
```

	Borough	Neighborhood	Latitude	Longitude	Average Rating
0	Queens	Astoria	40.768509	-73.915654	9.2
1	Queens	Blissville	40.737251	-73.932442	9.2
2	Manhattan	Civic Center	40.715229	-74.005415	9.2
3	Manhattan	Midtown	40.754691	-73.981669	9.0
4	Manhattan	Midtown South	40.748510	-73.988713	9.0
5	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2
6	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2
7	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2
8	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2
9	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2
10	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2
11	Queens	Sunnyside	40.740176	-73.926916	9.2
12	Staten Island	Sunnyside	40.612760	-74.097126	9.2
13	Manhattan	Tribeca	40.721522	-74.010683	9.2

Now we will show this data on a map

```python
# create map and display it
ny_map = folium.Map(location=geo_location('New York'), zoom_start=12)
```

```python
# instantiate a feature group for the incidents in the dataframe
incidents = folium.map.FeatureGroup()

# loop through the 100 crimes and add each to the incidents feature group
for lat, lng, in ny_neighborhood_stats[['Latitude','Longitude']].values:
    incidents.add_child(
        folium.CircleMarker(
            [lat, lng],
            radius=10, # define how big you want the circle markers to be
            color='yellow',
            fill=True,
            fill_color='blue',
            fill_opacity=0.6
        )
    )
```
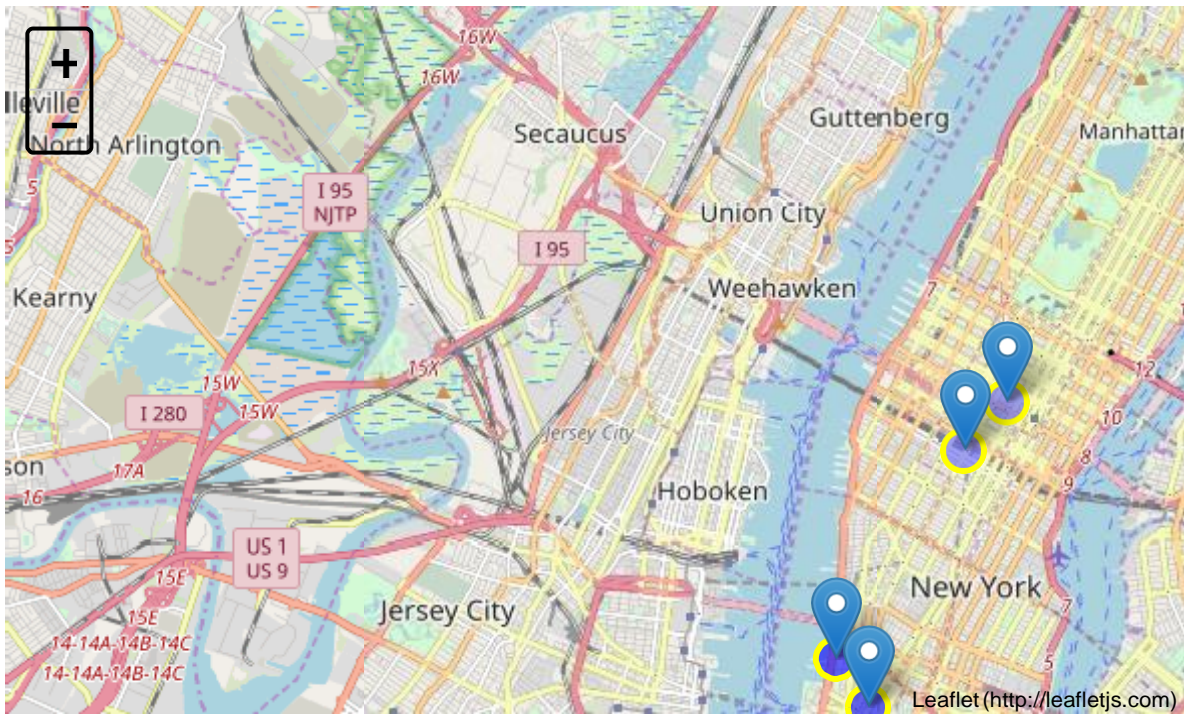
Lets add a new field to dataframe for labeling purpose

```
ny_neighborhood_stats['Label']=ny_neighborhood_stats['Neighborhood']+', '+ny_neighb
```

```
# add pop-up text to each marker on the map
for lat, lng, label in ny_neighborhood_stats[['Latitude','Longitude','Label']].valu
    folium.Marker([lat, lng], popup=label).add_to(ny_map)
# add incidents to map
ny_map.add_child(incidents)
```

Now that we have visualized the Neighborhoods.
Lets Visualize Boroughs based on average Rating

```
ny_map = folium.Map(location=geo_location('New York'), zoom_start=12)
ny_geo = r'Borough Boundaries.geojson'

ny_map.choropleth(
    geo_data=ny_geo,
    data=ny_borough_stats,
    columns=['Borough',    'Average    Rating'],
    key_on='feature.properties.boro_name',
    fill_color='YlOrRd',
    fill_opacity=0.7,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name='Average Rating'
)

# display map
# as this is huge map data , we will save it to a file
ny_map.save('borough_rating.html')
```

Conclusion

- Astoria(Queens), Blissville(Queens), Civic Center(Manhattan) are some of the best neighborhoods for indian cuisine.
- Manhattan have potential Indian Resturant Market/
- Staten Island ranks last in average rating of Indian Resturants.
- Manhattan is the best place to stay if you prefer Indian Cuisine.

Limitations

- The ranking is purely on basis of rating of resturants
- The accuracy of data depends purely depends on the data provided by FourSquare