

# capstone\_boston\_neighborhoods

January 31, 2021

## 1 Applied Data Science Capstone, Week 4, Capstone Project

## 2 The Battle of Neighborhoods

### 2.1 Exploring Boston Neighborhoods

*In a city of your choice, if someone is looking to open a restaurant, where would you recommend that they open it?*

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#### 2.1.2 Introduction

In this project I would like to explore the neighborhoods of the city of Boston, MA, USA. Boston is among the most influential and wealthy cities in the United States. The city itself is home to 645 thousand people, but with the suburbs it forms Greater Boston and the population exceeds 4.5 million people. High concentration of hi-tech companies, world's top universities, financial center, and center of medical and biotech developments positively affects the development of the region. The city looks especially attractive for small business owners knowing that it also attracts 20 millions of tourists annually (source: Wikipedia).

### 2.1.3 Problem Description

My main goal in this analysis is to narrow down potential locations to open a restaurant and give any other recommendations that can help to write a business plan and increase future success. When choosing a location I will consider following: \* income level of the neighborhood (who to target), \* number of households (the size of the restaurant), \* the number of other restaurants around (potential competition) \* the number of other venues nearby that may drive traffic to the restaurant

### 2.1.4 About the data

To solve the above problem and answer the questions we will use household income data to assess wealth of the neighborhoods. The shapefiles of the neighborhoods to visually present the data on the map. Other data on nearby businesses will be extracted using Foursquare API. The neighborhoods households and income data has been extracted from the website of Analyze Boston, the City of Boston's open data hub at <https://data.boston.gov/dataset/neighborhood-demographics>, published by Department of Innovation and Technology. The Neighborhood boundaries data are also from the same source, published by Boston Maps, can be accessed at <https://data.boston.gov/dataset/boston-neighborhoods>. Both of the data sets are under Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL).

### 2.1.5 Methodology

Aiding in choosing a suitable location for a restaurant is the main purpose and goal of this analysis. Therefore, **Folium** package was used in order to visually display and annotate information on a geographic map.

Neighborhoods are assessed using median income and venues within 1 km of given neighborhood's coordinates. Foursquare API was used to extract data on venues.

Sequence of tasks to be performed: \* [x] Identify the area to explore (city, region, etc.), data availability, sources, and goals \* [x] Explore and study the data sets, decide what to import into python environment \* [x] Import, clean, rename columns, correct data types \* [x] Retrieve the coordinates of the neighborhoods \* [x] Retrieve Boston coordinates and create a map of its neighborhoods \* [x] Load neighborhoods shapefile and display median income choropleth map \* [x] Get the most common venue types for each of the neighborhoods \* [x] Clustering the neighborhoods by total households and median income \* [x] Clustering the neighborhoods by venues

### 2.1.6 Results

This analysis is based on mainly 2 sources of data for city's neighborhoods - income with number of households and venues.

#### Median income and Total households in neighborhoods

**Clustering neighborhood by total households and median income** k-means algorithm was used to cluster the neighborhood into 5 clusters.

Labels	median_income	total_households	lat	lon
0	99456.098000	6537.000000	42.363230	-71.065706
1	38859.695000	8700.833333	42.327903	-71.106263
2	49662.360000	44086.000000	42.297320	-71.074495
3	75015.912222	14712.222222	42.321197	-71.100258
4	150677.510000	1830.000000	42.333431	-71.049495

Note that each row in our dataset represents a neighborhood, and therefore, each row is assigned a label (22 labels in total). Now we can easily check the centroid values by averaging the features in each cluster. k-means will partition neighborhoods into five groups since we specified the algorithm to generate 5 clusters. The neighborhoods in each cluster are similar to each other in terms of the features included in the dataset, i.e. median income and total households. Next we can create a profile for each group, considering the common characteristics of each cluster. For example, the 5 clusters can be:

0: “Higher tier” 1: “Lower tier” 2: “Inbetweeners” 3: “Mid tier” 4: “The rich few”

## Venues in neighborhoods

**Number and types of venues** Overall, there are 184 uniques categories retrieved within 1000 meters radius from the coordinates of each of the neighborhoods. For example, within 1000 meters radius in Dorchester there are 21 venues accross 19 uniques categories. In total, for 22 neighborhoods in our dataframe Foursquare returned 882 venues.

**Clustering neighborhoods** k-means algorithm was used to cluster the neighborhood into 5 clusters. Below are the neighborhoods with its’ clusters and top 5 most common venue types.

	Cluster	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue
Mattapan	0	Mobile Phone Shop	Bakery	Food & Drink Shop	Shoe Store	Caribbean Restaurant
Dorchester	0	Plaza	Gym	Shoe Store	Food	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant
West Roxbury	1	Home Service	Discount Store	Yoga Studio	Opera House	Moroccan Restaurant
South End	2	Italian Restaurant	Coffee Shop	French Restaurant	Wine Shop	Wine Bar
Longwood	2	Park	Coffee Shop	Donut Shop	Falafel Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant
Fenway	2	American Restaurant	Bakery	Café	Chinese Restaurant	Thai Restaurant
Allston	2	Korean Restaurant	Pizza Place	Chinese Restaurant	Bakery	Thai Restaurant

neighborhoods		1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue
Brighton	2	Bus Station	Bakery	Pizza Place	Deli / Bodega	Bank
Beacon Hill	2	Italian Restaurant	Hotel Bar	Pizza Place	French Restaurant	Hotel
Back Bay	2	Coffee Shop	Hotel	Italian Restaurant	Seafood Restaurant	Cosmetics Shop
Downtown	2	Coffee Shop	Bakery	Asian Restaurant	Sandwich Place	Chinese Restaurant
Jamaica Plain	2	Bakery	Art Gallery	Coffee Shop	Park	Liquor Store
East Boston	3	Pizza Place	Pharmacy	Convenience Store	Art Gallery	Sandwich Place
Charlestown	3	Pizza Place	Coffee Shop	Pub	Donut Shop	Gastropub
Hyde Park	3	Pizza Place	American Restaurant	Pharmacy	Ice Cream Shop	Donut Shop
West End	3	Pizza Place	Hotel	Donut Shop	Bar	Convenience Store
Mission Hill	3	Pizza Place	Sandwich Place	Café	Sushi Restaurant	Grocery Store
North End	3	Italian Restaurant	Pizza Place	Seafood Restaurant	Bakery	Coffee Shop
Roxbury	3	Plaza	Gym	Rental Car Location	Park	Metro Station
South Boston	3	Pizza Place	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant	Bar
South Boston	3	Pizza Place	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant	Bar
Waterfront						
Roslindale	4	Yoga Studio	Big Box Store	Cuban Restaurant	Pool	Rental Car Location

### 2.1.7 Discussion

**Median income and Total households in neighborhoods** Since we are interested in both population and income level the plot below demonstrates if there are any tradeoffs when choosing a suitable location for a restaurant. For example, while Dorchester has the highest number of households among Boston's neighborhoods, the median income is relatively low. South Boston Waterfront on the other hand is the opposite.

Also, visually we may notice three distinctive clusters with Dorchester and South Boston Waterfront as outliers. If we are to take these two variables (`total_households` and `median_income`) as deciding factors narrowing down our choice to one of these clusters is a possible option. Applying clustering algorithm returned following cluster.

However, for our recommendation to be complete, we need to look at data about competition, substitutes, and other venues around the neighborhood that could drive traffic to a restaurant. To retrieve these and other information we will utilize Folium package and Foursquare API.

**Venues in neighborhoods** According to the list of top 5 venue categories, **Cluster 0** and **Cluster 1** are not rich for restaurants. Restaurants in these neighborhoods are 5th most common categories, but diverse (Caribbean, Moroccan, and Souther/Soul).

**Cluster 2** is the most diverse in its restaurants. Among top 5 venue categories there are American, Italian, Korean, French, Chinese, Asian, Thai cuisines as well as Seafood, Falafel, and fast food restaurants.

**Cluster 3** seems to be popular with Italian cuisine judging by the number of pizza places these neighborhoods have. This may induce competitors or, on the contrary, drive crowd of pizza lovers to these neighborhoods. Therefore, further analysis needed if one would like to open here a restaurant with Italian cuisine.

**Cluster 4** has only one neighborhood. Roslindale neighborhood is distinct from others with its Yoga Studios as the most common category, followed by Big box stores and Cuban restaurants.

**Traffic drivers** Competition and substitutes are not the only factors. When making decision about the location it is also important to consider venues that attract crowd and drive traffic to restaurants. These could be shopping malls, sports venues, business centers, parks, or maybe some tourist attractions.

For example, Cluster 4 is common for yoga studios and pools. A restaurant healthy options may be a good idea. Also in this cluster there are many Big Box stores which drive traffic of shoppers, especially over weekend. Locating near this zone can be an option if we want to target more traffic of customers.

### 2.1.8 Conclusion

The original purpose of this analysis was to get any meaningful information and insights for someone is looking to open a restaurant. Since we have not specified the type of a restaurant or targeted customer segment we limited this analysis only to describe the neighborhoods and their similarity by applying clustering algorithms.

The following list gives some additional ideas on how one can continue to refine recommendations:  
\* Add population density data \* Add demographics data such as age and occupation \* Distance between venues \* Reviews of competitor venues in the chosen location

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### 2.1.9 Code Section

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
```

```
import requests # library to handle requests
import json # library to handle JSON files
from pandas.io.json import json_normalize # tranform JSON file into a pandas_
↳dataframe
```

### 2.1.10 Download and explore the dataset

```
[2]: #boston_data_url = "https://data.boston.gov/dataset/
↳8202abf2-8434-4934-959b-94643c7dac18/resource/
↳e684798f-e175-4ab1-8f70-ed80e4e260cc/download/
↳boston_neighborhood_demographics_2013-2017.xlsx"
boston_data_url = "boston_neighborhood_demographics_2013-2017.xlsx"

df = pd.read_excel(boston_data_url,
                    sheet_name = "HH Income",
                    skiprows = [0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 29, 31],
                    usecols="A:C"
                    )
```

```
[3]: df
```

```
[3]:
```

	Unnamed: 0	Median Income \
0	Allston	46982.76
1	Back Bay	102070.55
2	Beacon Hill	98069.24
3	Brighton	62041.20
4	Charlestown	103243.16
5	Dorchester	49662.36
6	Downtown	67367.09
7	East Boston	52935.36
8	Fenway	39549.84
9	Harbor Islands	NaN
10	Hyde Park	70810.13
11	Jamaica Plain	84445.90
12	Longwood	35000.00
13	Mattapan	48196.90
14	Mission Hill	35707.32
15	North End	97110.39
16	Roslindale	76666.67
17	Roxbury	27721.35
18	South Boston	93077.60
19	South Boston Waterfront	150677.51
20	South End	86994.80
21	West End	96787.15
22	West Roxbury	80804.46
23	Source: U.S. Census, 2013-2017 American Commun...	NaN

	Total Households
0	6457.0
1	9824.0
2	5458.0
3	21605.0
4	8931.0
5	44086.0
6	7552.0
7	16286.0
8	10926.0
9	0.0
10	12891.0
11	16092.0
12	280.0
13	8866.0
14	6270.0
15	5338.0
16	11406.0
17	19406.0
18	16628.0
19	1830.0
20	16193.0
21	3134.0
22	13757.0
23	NaN

```
[4]: # rename the columns
df.rename(columns={'Unnamed: 0' : 'neighborhoods',
                  'Median Income' : 'median_income',
                  'Total Households' : 'total_households'
                  }, inplace=True)
#df.drop(df.tail(1).index,inplace=True) # drop last n rows
df.dropna(inplace=True)
df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
df
```

	neighborhoods	median_income	total_households
0	Allston	46982.76	6457.0
1	Back Bay	102070.55	9824.0
2	Beacon Hill	98069.24	5458.0
3	Brighton	62041.20	21605.0
4	Charlestown	103243.16	8931.0
5	Dorchester	49662.36	44086.0
6	Downtown	67367.09	7552.0
7	East Boston	52935.36	16286.0
8	Fenway	39549.84	10926.0
9	Hyde Park	70810.13	12891.0

10	Jamaica Plain	84445.90	16092.0
11	Longwood	35000.00	280.0
12	Mattapan	48196.90	8866.0
13	Mission Hill	35707.32	6270.0
14	North End	97110.39	5338.0
15	Roslindale	76666.67	11406.0
16	Roxbury	27721.35	19406.0
17	South Boston	93077.60	16628.0
18	South Boston Waterfront	150677.51	1830.0
19	South End	86994.80	16193.0
20	West End	96787.15	3134.0
21	West Roxbury	80804.46	13757.0

```
[5]: # code borrowed from Max Hilsdorf's article on Towards Data Science
# https://towardsdatascience.com/
# take-your-histograms-to-the-next-level-using-matplotlib-5f093ad7b9d3
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize = (15,10))

# Plot
# Plot histogram
df.median_income.plot(kind = "hist", density = True, alpha = 0.65, bins = 15) #
# change density to true, because KDE uses density

# Plot KDE
df.median_income.plot(kind = "kde")

# Quantile lines
quant_5, quant_25, quant_50, quant_75, quant_95 = df.median_income.quantile(0.
# 05),df.median_income.quantile(0.25),df.median_income.quantile(0.5),df.
# median_income.quantile(0.75),df.median_income.quantile(0.95)
quants = [[quant_5, 0.6, 0.16], [quant_25, 0.8, 0.26], [quant_50, 1, 0.36],
# [quant_75, 0.8, 0.46], [quant_95, 0.6, 0.56]]
for i in quants:
    ax1.axvline(i[0], alpha = i[1], ymax = i[2], linestyle = ":")

# X
ax1.set_xlabel("Median income ($)")

# Limit x range to 0-200,000
x_start, x_end = 0, 200_000
ax1.set_xlim(x_start, x_end)

# Y
ax1.set_ylim(0, 0.000017)
ax1.set_yticklabels([])
ax1.set_ylabel("")
```



```

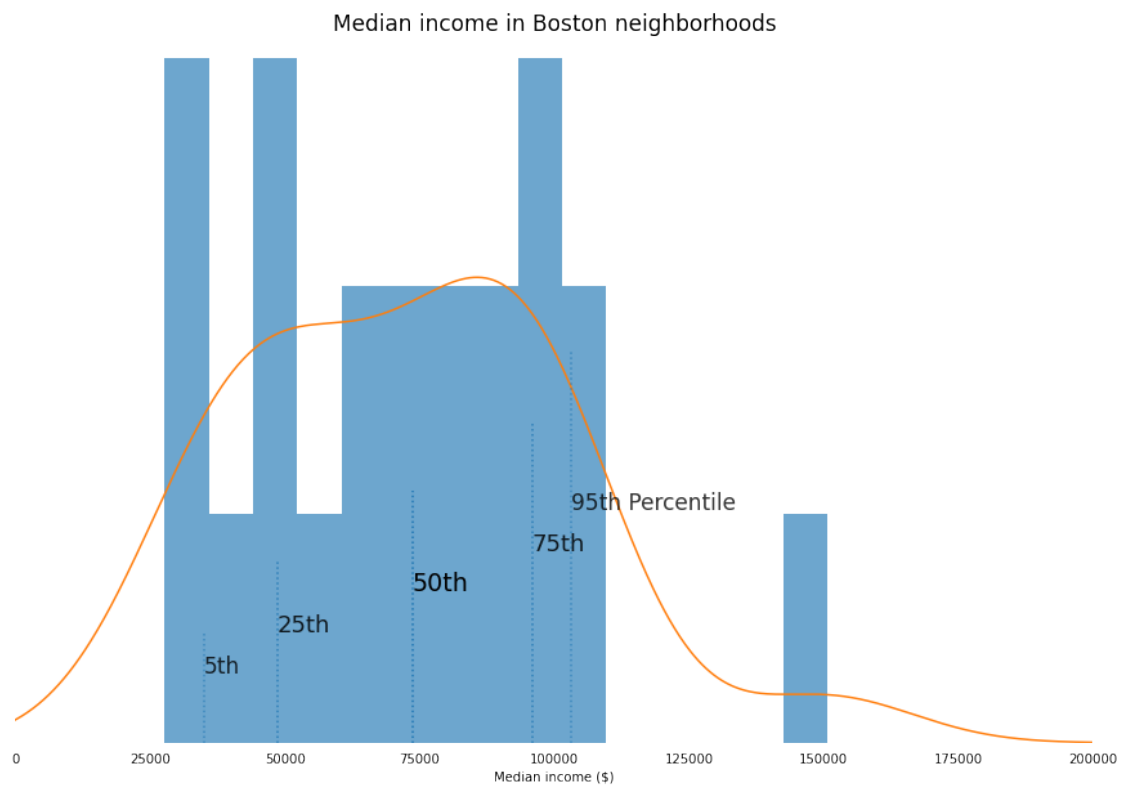
# Annotations
ax1.text(quant_5-.1, 0.0000017, "5th", size = 17, alpha = 0.8)
ax1.text(quant_25-.13, 0.0000027, "25th", size = 18, alpha = 0.85)
ax1.text(quant_50-.13, 0.0000037, "50th", size = 19, alpha = 1)
ax1.text(quant_75-.13, 0.0000047, "75th", size = 18, alpha = 0.85)
ax1.text(quant_95-.25, 0.0000057, "95th Percentile", size = 17, alpha =.8)

# Overall
ax1.grid(False)
ax1.set_title("Median income in Boston neighborhoods", size = 17, pad = 10)

# Remove ticks and spines
ax1.tick_params(left = False, bottom = False)
for ax1, spine in ax1.spines.items():
    spine.set_visible(False)

plt.show()

```



```

[6]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 10))
ax.scatter(x = df.median_income, y = df.total_households, marker="x", c="red")

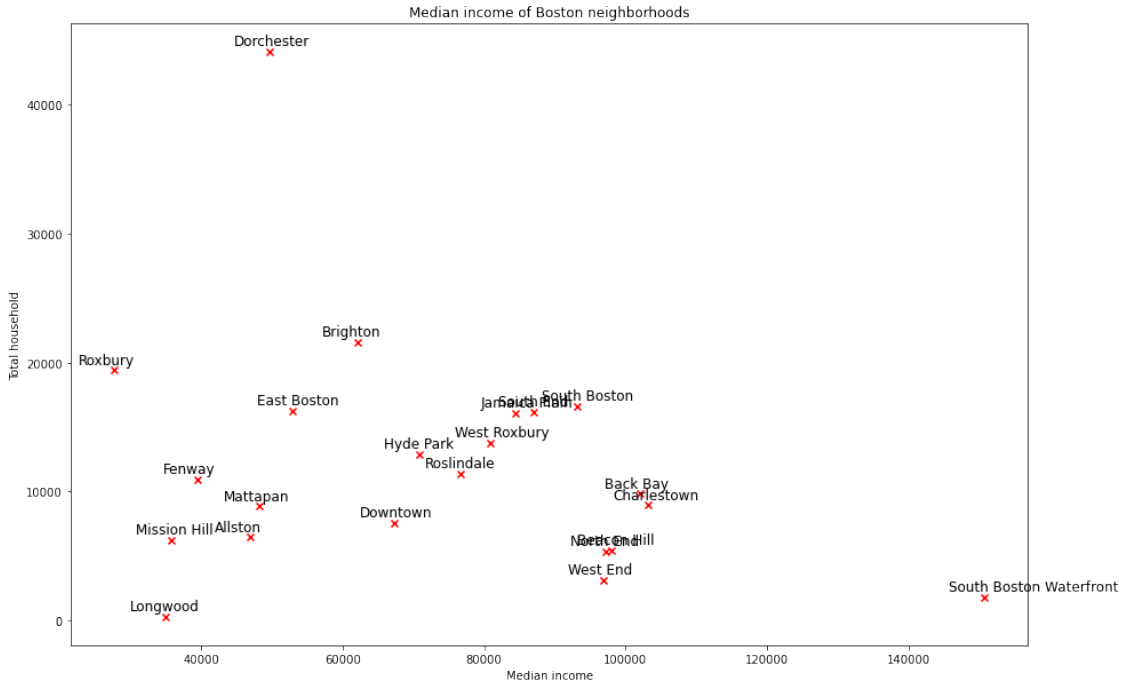
for i, neighborhood in enumerate(df.neighborhoods):

```

```
x = df.median_income[i]
y = df.total_households[i]
ax.text(x-5000, y+500, neighborhood, fontsize=12)

plt.xlabel("Median income")
plt.ylabel("Total household")
plt.title("Median income of Boston neighborhoods")
```

```
[6]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Median income of Boston neighborhoods')
```



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### 2.1.11 Retrieve the coordinates and write to previous dataframe

```
[7]: from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim
import folium # map rendering library

[8]: for val, neighborhood in enumerate(df.neighborhoods):
    geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent="boston_explorer")
    loc = geolocator.geocode(neighborhood + ', Boston, MA, USA')
    df.loc[val, 'lat'] = loc.latitude
    df.loc[val, 'lon'] = loc.longitude
df
```

```
[8]:
```

	neighborhoods	median_income	total_households	lat	\
0	Allston	46982.76	6457.0	42.355434	
1	Back Bay	102070.55	9824.0	42.350549	
2	Beacon Hill	98069.24	5458.0	42.358708	
3	Brighton	62041.20	21605.0	42.350097	
4	Charlestown	103243.16	8931.0	42.377875	
5	Dorchester	49662.36	44086.0	42.297320	
6	Downtown	67367.09	7552.0	42.354886	
7	East Boston	52935.36	16286.0	42.375097	
8	Fenway	39549.84	10926.0	42.345187	
9	Hyde Park	70810.13	12891.0	42.255654	
10	Jamaica Plain	84445.90	16092.0	42.309820	
11	Longwood	35000.00	280.0	42.341826	
12	Mattapan	48196.90	8866.0	42.267566	
13	Mission Hill	35707.32	6270.0	42.332560	
14	North End	97110.39	5338.0	42.365097	
15	Roslindale	76666.67	11406.0	42.291209	
16	Roxbury	27721.35	19406.0	42.324843	
17	South Boston	93077.60	16628.0	42.333431	
18	South Boston Waterfront	150677.51	1830.0	42.333431	
19	South End	86994.80	16193.0	42.341310	
20	West End	96787.15	3134.0	42.363919	
21	West Roxbury	80804.46	13757.0	42.279265	

```
lon
```

0	-71.132127
1	-71.080311
2	-71.067829
3	-71.156442
4	-71.061996
5	-71.074495
6	-71.061118
7	-71.039217
8	-71.104599
9	-71.124496
10	-71.120330
11	-71.109798
12	-71.092427
13	-71.103608
14	-71.054495
15	-71.124497
16	-71.095016
17	-71.049495
18	-71.049495
19	-71.077230
20	-71.063899
21	-71.149497

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### 2.1.12 Retrieve Boston coordinates and create a map of its neighborhoods

```
[9]: #Let's get the geographical coordinates of Boston
address = 'Boston, MA'

geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent="boston_explorer")
location = geolocator.geocode(address)
latitude = location.latitude
longitude = location.longitude
print('The geograpical coordinate of Boston are {}, {}'.format(latitude,
↪longitude))
```

The geograpical coordinate of Boston are 42.3602534, -71.0582912.

```
[10]: # create map of Boston using latitude and longitude values
map_boston = folium.Map(location=[latitude, longitude], zoom_start=12)

# add markers to map
for lat, lon, neighborhood in zip(df['lat'], df['lon'], df['neighborhoods']):
    label = '{}'.format(neighborhood)
    label = folium.Popup(label, parse_html=True)
    folium.CircleMarker(
        [lat, lon],
        radius=5,
        popup=label,
        color='blue',
        fill=True,
        fill_color='#3186cc',
        fill_opacity=0.7,
        parse_html=False).add_to(map_boston)

map_boston
```

```
[10]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x22de0c80dc0>
```

### 2.1.13 Load the shape file of neighborhood and display choropleth map of median income in Boston neighborhoods

```
[11]: #https://data.boston.gov/dataset/boston-neighborhoods
url = (
    "http://bostonopendata-boston.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/"
    ↪3525b0ee6e6b427f9aab5d0a1d0a1a28_0.geojson?outSR={%22latestWkid%22:
    ↪2249,%22wkid%22:102686}"
)
```

```
[12]: #response = requests.get(f"{url}/limadmin.geojson")
#neighborhood_geo = response.json()
neighborhood_geo = f"{url}"
neighborhood_data = df.loc[:, ('neighborhoods', 'median_income')]
bins = list(neighborhood_data["median_income"].quantile([0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1]))

map_boston = folium.Map(location=[42.310320, -71.074495], zoom_start=11.5)

folium.Choropleth(
    geo_data=neighborhood_geo,
    name="choropleth",
    data=neighborhood_data,
    columns=['neighborhoods', 'median_income'],
    key_on="feature.properties.Name",
    fill_color="BuPu",
    fill_opacity=0.8,
    line_opacity=0.2,
    legend_name="Median income",
    bins=bins,
    reset=True,
    label=True
).add_to(map_boston)

folium.LayerControl().add_to(map_boston)

map_boston
```

[12]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x22de0c6fa30>

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## 2.1.14 Get nearby restaurants to the chosen location and assess competition

### Getting data from Foursquare

```
[13]: #Define Foursquare Credentials and Version
CLIENT_ID = '2NOBVJ3XJE2WCOQ35EPX3JELGHN42IX5LYOAF7VM4RWCRM0' # your
↳Foursquare ID
CLIENT_SECRET = 'PAOPLFN0IQ42WGH21EXCPVKGCL5HOVBLWYCHTDGCFBVOK4R0' # your
↳Foursquare Secret
VERSION = '20180605' # Foursquare API version
LIMIT = 100 # A default Foursquare API limit value

print('Your credentails:')
print('CLIENT_ID: ' + CLIENT_ID)
print('CLIENT_SECRET: ' + CLIENT_SECRET)
```

Your credentails:

```
CLIENT_ID: 2NOBVJ3XJE2WCOQ35EPX3JELGHN42IX5LYOAFTVM4RWCRM0
CLIENT_SECRET: PAOPLFN0IQ42WGH21EXCPVKGCL5HOVBLWYCHTDGCFBVK4R0
```

**Explore one of the neighborhoods** Let's pick *Dorchester*. According to the charts above, this neighborhood was distinctive from other with high number of households and relatively low median income.

```
[14]: df.loc[5, "neighborhoods"]
```

```
[14]: 'Dorchester'
```

```
[15]: neighborhood_latitude = df.loc[5, 'lat'] # neighborhood latitude value
      neighborhood_longitude = df.loc[5, 'lon'] # neighborhood longitude value

      neighborhood_name = df.loc[5, 'neighborhoods'] # neighborhood name

      print('Latitude and longitude values of {} are {}, {}.'.
            ↪format(neighborhood_name,
                                ↪neighborhood_latitude,
                                ↪neighborhood_longitude))
```

Latitude and longitude values of Dorchester are 42.2973205, -71.0744952.

Now, let's get the top 100 venues that are in *Dorchester* within a radius of 500 meters. First, we need to create the GET request URL with Foursquare API credentials.

```
[16]: LIMIT = 100 # limit of number of venues returned by Foursquare API

      radius = 1000 # define radius

      # create URL
      url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/explore?
            ↪&client_id={}&client_secret={}&v={}&ll={},{}&radius={}&limit={}'.format(
                CLIENT_ID,
                CLIENT_SECRET,
                VERSION,
                neighborhood_latitude,
                neighborhood_longitude,
                radius,
                LIMIT)
      url # display URL
```

```
[16]: 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/explore?&client_id=2NOBVJ3XJE2WCOQ35EPX3JELGHN42IX5LYOAFTVM4RWCRM0&client_secret=PAOPLFN0IQ42WGH21EXCPVKGCL5HOVBLWYCHTDGCFBVK4R0&v=20180605&ll=42.2973205,-71.0744952&radius=1000&limit=100'
```

```
[17]: results = requests.get(url).json()
      #results
```

```
[18]: def get_category_type(row):
      try:
          categories_list = row['categories']
      except:
          categories_list = row['venue.categories']

      if len(categories_list) == 0:
          return None
      else:
          return categories_list[0]['name']
```

```
[19]: venues = results['response']['groups'][0]['items']

      nearby_venues = json_normalize(venues) # flatten JSON

      # filter columns
      filtered_columns = ['venue.name', 'venue.categories', 'venue.location.lat',
                          ↪ 'venue.location.lng']
      nearby_venues = nearby_venues.loc[:, filtered_columns]

      # filter the category for each row
      nearby_venues['venue.categories'] = nearby_venues.apply(get_category_type,
                          ↪ axis=1)

      # clean columns
      nearby_venues.columns = [col.split(".")[1] for col in nearby_venues.columns]

      nearby_venues.head()
```

<ipython-input-19-561c05f0fdd1>:3: FutureWarning: pandas.io.json.json\_normalize is deprecated, use pandas.json\_normalize instead

```
nearby_venues = json_normalize(venues) # flatten JSON
```

```
[19]:
```

	name \	categories	lat	lng
0	Daily Table	Market	42.295689	-71.071979
1	Down Home Delivery	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant	42.299496	-71.073426
2	William J Devine Franklin Park Golf Course	Golf Course	42.300395	-71.080642
3	Stash's Pizza	Pizza Place	42.300391	-71.080660
4	Walgreens			

```
[20]: print(nearby_venues.shape)
      print(len(nearby_venues.categories.unique()))
```

```
(21, 4)
```

```
19
```

```
[21]: print('Within {} meters radius in {} \
there are {} venues \
across {} unique categories.'.format(radius, neighborhood_name,
                                     nearby_venues.shape[0],
                                     len(nearby_venues.categories.unique())))
```

Within 1000 meters radius in Dorchester there are 21 venues across 19 unique categories.

[ go back to top ]

### 2.1.15 Analyze Each Neighborhood

Now let's see how other neighborhoods stand.

The function below will repeat the same process to all the neighborhoods in Boston.

```
[22]: def getNearbyVenues(names, latitudes, longitudes, radius=500):

    venues_list=[]
    for name, lat, lng in zip(names, latitudes, longitudes):
        print(name)

        # create the API request URL
        url = 'https://api.foursquare.com/v2/venues/explore?
        ↪&client_id={}&client_secret={}&v={}&ll={},{}&radius={}&limit={}'.format(
            CLIENT_ID,
            CLIENT_SECRET,
            VERSION,
            lat,
            lng,
            radius,
            LIMIT)

        # make the GET request
        results = requests.get(url).json()["response"]["groups"][0]["items"]

        # return only relevant information for each nearby venue
        venues_list.append([
            name,
            lat,
```



```

        lng,
        v['venue']['name'],
        v['venue']['location']['lat'],
        v['venue']['location']['lng'],
        v['venue']['categories'][0]['name']) for v in results])

    nearby_venues = pd.DataFrame([item for venue_list in venues_list for item_
→in venue_list])
    nearby_venues.columns = ['Neighborhood',
                             'Neighborhood Latitude',
                             'Neighborhood Longitude',
                             'Venue',
                             'Venue Latitude',
                             'Venue Longitude',
                             'Venue Category']

    return(nearby_venues)

```

Let's run the above function on each neighborhood and create a new dataframe called *boston\_venues*.

```

[23]: boston_venues = getNearbyVenues(names=df['neighborhoods'],
                                     latitudes=df['lat'],
                                     longitudes=df['lon']
                                     )

```

```

Allston
Back Bay
Beacon Hill
Brighton
Charlestown
Dorchester
Downtown
East Boston
Fenway
Hyde Park
Jamaica Plain
Longwood
Mattapan
Mission Hill
North End
Roslindale
Roxbury
South Boston
South Boston Waterfront
South End
West End
West Roxbury

```

Now let's explore the resulting dataframe

```
[24]: print(boston_venues.shape)
      boston_venues.head()
```

(882, 7)

```
[24]: Neighborhood Neighborhood Latitude Neighborhood Longitude \
0      Allston      42.355434      -71.132127
1      Allston      42.355434      -71.132127
2      Allston      42.355434      -71.132127
3      Allston      42.355434      -71.132127
4      Allston      42.355434      -71.132127
```

```
      Venue Venue Latitude Venue Longitude \
0      Lulu's Allston 42.355068      -71.134107
1      Allston Diner 42.354979      -71.134295
2      Kaju Tofu House 42.354329      -71.132374
3      Azama Grill 42.354422      -71.132358
4  Fish Market Sushi Bar 42.353039      -71.132975
```

```
      Venue Category
0  Comfort Food Restaurant
1      Diner
2      Korean Restaurant
3  Falafel Restaurant
4      Sushi Restaurant
```

```
[25]: boston_venues.groupby('Neighborhood').count()

print('There are {} uniques categories.'.format(len(boston_venues['Venue_
→Category'].unique())))
```

There are 184 uniques categories.

Following sequence of actions: \* One hot encode the categories column (183 categories) into a separate dataframe \* Add neighborhood data to this column \* Examine the new dataframe size \* Group rows by neighborhood and by taking the mean of the frequency of occurrence of each category \* Examine the new dataframe and its size \* Print each neighborhood along with the top 5 most common venues

```
[26]: # one hot encoding
      boston_onehot = pd.get_dummies(boston_venues[['Venue Category']], prefix="",
      →prefix_sep="")

      # add neighborhood column back to dataframe
      boston_onehot['Neighborhood'] = boston_venues['Neighborhood']

      # move neighborhood column to the first column
      fixed_columns = [boston_onehot.columns[-1]] + list(boston_onehot.columns[:-1])
```

```
boston_onehot = boston_onehot[fixed_columns]

boston_onehot.head()
```

```
[26]:
```

	Yoga Studio	ATM	Accessories Store	American Restaurant	Arepa Restaurant	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	

	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	Athletics & Sports	Automotive Shop	\
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	

	BBQ Joint	...	Tourist Information Center	Trail	Train Station	\
0	0	...	0	0	0	
1	0	...	0	0	0	
2	0	...	0	0	0	
3	0	...	0	0	0	
4	0	...	0	0	0	

	Udon Restaurant	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Video Game Store	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	Vietnamese Restaurant	Wine Bar	Wine Shop	Women's Store
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0

```
[5 rows x 184 columns]
```

```
[27]: boston_onehot.shape
#boston_onehot.columns
```

```
[27]: (882, 184)
```

```
[28]: boston_grouped = boston_onehot.groupby('Neighborhood').mean().reset_index()
boston_grouped
```

```
[28]:
```

	Neighborhood	Yoga Studio	ATM	Accessories Store \
0	Allston	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
1	Back Bay	0.010000	0.000000	0.000000
2	Beacon Hill	0.024390	0.000000	0.000000
3	Brighton	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	Charlestown	0.027778	0.000000	0.000000
5	Dorchester	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
6	Downtown	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
7	East Boston	0.000000	0.027778	0.000000
8	Fenway	0.027778	0.000000	0.000000
9	Hyde Park	0.000000	0.052632	0.000000
10	Jamaica Plain	0.000000	0.000000	0.050000
11	Longwood	0.025641	0.000000	0.000000
12	Mattapan	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
13	Mission Hill	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
14	North End	0.014286	0.000000	0.000000
15	Roslindale	0.125000	0.000000	0.000000
16	Roxbury	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
17	South Boston	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
18	South Boston Waterfront	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
19	South End	0.023256	0.000000	0.023256
20	West End	0.011236	0.000000	0.000000
21	West Roxbury	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

	American Restaurant	Arepa Restaurant	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant \
0	0.000000	0.000000	0.013158	0.026316
1	0.040000	0.000000	0.000000	0.010000
2	0.024390	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.021739	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	0.027778	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
6	0.020000	0.000000	0.000000	0.050000
7	0.027778	0.000000	0.055556	0.000000
8	0.083333	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9	0.105263	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	0.050000	0.000000	0.100000	0.000000
11	0.025641	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
12	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
13	0.043478	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
14	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
15	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
16	0.000000	0.000000	0.125000	0.000000
17	0.028571	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
18	0.028571	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

19	0.023256	0.023256	0.000000	0.000000
20	0.033708	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
21	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

	Athletics & Sports	Automotive Shop	...	Tourist Information Center	\
0	0.000000	0.013158	...		0.00
1	0.010000	0.000000	...		0.00
2	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
3	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
4	0.027778	0.000000	...		0.00
5	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
6	0.010000	0.000000	...		0.01
7	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
8	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
9	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
10	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
11	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
12	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
13	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
14	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
15	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
16	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
17	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
18	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
19	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
20	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00
21	0.000000	0.000000	...		0.00

	Trail	Train Station	Udon Restaurant	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	\
0	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.026316
1	0.01	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
2	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
3	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
4	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
5	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.090909
6	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.010000
7	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
8	0.00	0.000000	0.027778		0.000000
9	0.00	0.052632	0.000000		0.000000
10	0.05	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
11	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.025641
12	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
13	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
14	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
15	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
16	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000
17	0.00	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000

18	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
19	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
20	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
21	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

	Video Game Store	Vietnamese Restaurant	Wine Bar	Wine Shop	\
0	0.00	0.013158	0.000000	0.000000	
1	0.00	0.010000	0.000000	0.000000	
2	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
3	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.021739	
4	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
5	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
6	0.01	0.010000	0.000000	0.010000	
7	0.00	0.027778	0.000000	0.000000	
8	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
9	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
10	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
11	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.025641	
12	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
13	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
14	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
15	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
16	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
17	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
18	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
19	0.00	0.000000	0.046512	0.046512	
20	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
21	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	

	Women's Store
0	0.00
1	0.02
2	0.00
3	0.00
4	0.00
5	0.00
6	0.00
7	0.00
8	0.00
9	0.00
10	0.00
11	0.00
12	0.00
13	0.00
14	0.00
15	0.00
16	0.00

```

17          0.00
18          0.00
19          0.00
20          0.00
21          0.00

```

```
[22 rows x 184 columns]
```

```
[29]: boston_grouped.shape
```

```
[29]: (22, 184)
```

### Neighborhoods along with the top 5 most common venues

```
[30]: num_top_venues = 5

for hood in boston_grouped['Neighborhood']:
    print("----"+hood+"----")
    temp = boston_grouped[boston_grouped['Neighborhood'] == hood].T.
    ↪reset_index()
    temp.columns = ['venue', 'freq']
    temp = temp.iloc[1:]
    temp['freq'] = temp['freq'].astype(float)
    temp = temp.round({'freq': 2})
    print(temp.sort_values('freq', ascending=False).reset_index(drop=True).
    ↪head(num_top_venues))
    print('\n')
```

```
----Allston----
```

	venue	freq
0	Korean Restaurant	0.08
1	Pizza Place	0.04
2	Chinese Restaurant	0.04
3	Bakery	0.04
4	Thai Restaurant	0.04

```
----Back Bay----
```

	venue	freq
0	Coffee Shop	0.08
1	Hotel	0.05
2	Italian Restaurant	0.05
3	Seafood Restaurant	0.05
4	Cosmetics Shop	0.05

```
----Beacon Hill----
```

	venue	freq
--	-------	------

0	Italian Restaurant	0.07
1	Hotel Bar	0.05
2	Pizza Place	0.05
3	French Restaurant	0.05
4	Hotel	0.05

----Brighton----

	venue	freq
0	Bus Station	0.07
1	Bakery	0.07
2	Pizza Place	0.07
3	Deli / Bodega	0.07
4	Bank	0.07

----Charlestown----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.11
1	Coffee Shop	0.08
2	Pub	0.06
3	Donut Shop	0.06
4	Gastropub	0.06

----Dorchester----

	venue	freq
0	Plaza	0.09
1	Gym	0.09
2	Shoe Store	0.09
3	Food	0.09
4	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant	0.09

----Downtown----

	venue	freq
0	Coffee Shop	0.07
1	Bakery	0.06
2	Asian Restaurant	0.05
3	Sandwich Place	0.04
4	Chinese Restaurant	0.04

----East Boston----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.06
1	Pharmacy	0.06
2	Convenience Store	0.06



3	Art Gallery	0.06
4	Sandwich Place	0.06

----Fenway----

	venue	freq
0	American Restaurant	0.08
1	Bakery	0.06
2	Café	0.06
3	Chinese Restaurant	0.06
4	Thai Restaurant	0.06

----Hyde Park----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.11
1	American Restaurant	0.11
2	Pharmacy	0.05
3	Ice Cream Shop	0.05
4	Donut Shop	0.05

----Jamaica Plain----

	venue	freq
0	Bakery	0.10
1	Art Gallery	0.10
2	Coffee Shop	0.10
3	Park	0.05
4	Liquor Store	0.05

----Longwood----

	venue	freq
0	Park	0.08
1	Coffee Shop	0.08
2	Donut Shop	0.08
3	Falafel Restaurant	0.05
4	Fast Food Restaurant	0.05

----Mattapan----

	venue	freq
0	Mobile Phone Shop	0.11
1	Bakery	0.11
2	Food & Drink Shop	0.11
3	Shoe Store	0.11
4	Caribbean Restaurant	0.11

----Mission Hill----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.09
1	Sandwich Place	0.09
2	Café	0.09
3	Sushi Restaurant	0.09
4	Grocery Store	0.04

----North End----

	venue	freq
0	Italian Restaurant	0.20
1	Pizza Place	0.09
2	Seafood Restaurant	0.07
3	Bakery	0.07
4	Coffee Shop	0.06

----Roslindale----

	venue	freq
0	Yoga Studio	0.12
1	Big Box Store	0.12
2	Cuban Restaurant	0.12
3	Pool	0.12
4	Rental Car Location	0.12

----Roxbury----

	venue	freq
0	Plaza	0.12
1	Gym	0.12
2	Rental Car Location	0.12
3	Park	0.12
4	Metro Station	0.12

----South Boston----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.11
1	Liquor Store	0.06
2	Sports Bar	0.06
3	Italian Restaurant	0.06
4	Bar	0.06

----South Boston Waterfront----

	venue	freq
--	-------	------

0	Pizza Place	0.11
1	Liquor Store	0.06
2	Sports Bar	0.06
3	Italian Restaurant	0.06
4	Bar	0.06

----South End----

	venue	freq
0	Italian Restaurant	0.07
1	Coffee Shop	0.07
2	French Restaurant	0.05
3	Wine Shop	0.05
4	Wine Bar	0.05

----West End----

	venue	freq
0	Pizza Place	0.07
1	Hotel	0.06
2	Donut Shop	0.04
3	Bar	0.04
4	Convenience Store	0.04

----West Roxbury----

	venue	freq
0	Home Service	0.5
1	Discount Store	0.5
2	Yoga Studio	0.0
3	Opera House	0.0
4	Moroccan Restaurant	0.0

- Function to sort the venues in descending order.
- Create the new dataframe and display the top 10 venues for each neighborhood.

```
[31]: def return_most_common_venues(row, num_top_venues):
      row_categories = row.iloc[1:]
      row_categories_sorted = row_categories.sort_values(ascending=False)

      return row_categories_sorted.index.values[0:num_top_venues]
```

```
[32]: num_top_venues = 10

      indicators = ['st', 'nd', 'rd']
```

```

# create columns according to number of top venues
columns = ['Neighborhood']
for ind in np.arange(num_top_venues):
    try:
        columns.append('{}-{} Most Common Venue'.format(ind+1, indicators[ind]))
    except:
        columns.append('{}th Most Common Venue'.format(ind+1))

# create a new dataframe
neighborhoods_venues_sorted = pd.DataFrame(columns=columns)
neighborhoods_venues_sorted['Neighborhood'] = boston_grouped['Neighborhood']

for ind in np.arange(boston_grouped.shape[0]):
    neighborhoods_venues_sorted.iloc[ind, 1:] = \
    ↪return_most_common_venues(boston_grouped.iloc[ind, :], num_top_venues)

neighborhoods_venues_sorted.head()

```

```

[32]:  Neighborhood 1st Most Common Venue 2nd Most Common Venue \
0      Allston      Korean Restaurant      Pizza Place
1      Back Bay      Coffee Shop      Hotel
2      Beacon Hill      Italian Restaurant      Hotel Bar
3      Brighton      Bus Station      Bakery
4      Charlestown      Pizza Place      Coffee Shop

      3rd Most Common Venue 4th Most Common Venue 5th Most Common Venue \
0      Chinese Restaurant      Bakery      Thai Restaurant
1      Italian Restaurant      Seafood Restaurant      Cosmetics Shop
2      Pizza Place      French Restaurant      Hotel
3      Pizza Place      Deli / Bodega      Bank
4      Pub      Donut Shop      Gastropub

      6th Most Common Venue 7th Most Common Venue 8th Most Common Venue \
0      Fried Chicken Joint      Mexican Restaurant      Asian Restaurant
1      Clothing Store      American Restaurant      Department Store
2      Sushi Restaurant      Hotpot Restaurant      Lake
3      Pub      Coffee Shop      Chinese Restaurant
4      Pharmacy      Café      Grocery Store

      9th Most Common Venue 10th Most Common Venue
0      Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant      Bubble Tea Shop
1      Dessert Shop      Shopping Mall
2      Coffee Shop      Restaurant
3      Grocery Store      Dry Cleaner
4      Discount Store      Monument / Landmark

```

Interactive and visual map with top 5 the most common venue types of a neighborhood  
Particularly we are interested where the restaurants are clustered.

```
[33]: # map of boston with its neighborhoods
map_boston

tooltip = "Click me!"

# I can add marker one by one on the map
for i in range(0, len(neighborhoods_venues_sorted)):

    html = '''<b>{}</b><br>1: {}<br>2: {}<br>3: {}<br>4: {}<br>5: {}'''.
    ↪format(neighborhoods_venues_sorted.Neighborhood[i],
           neighborhoods_venues_sorted["1st Most Common Venue"][i],
           neighborhoods_venues_sorted["2nd Most Common Venue"][i],
           neighborhoods_venues_sorted["3rd Most Common Venue"][i],
           neighborhoods_venues_sorted["4th Most Common Venue"][i],
           neighborhoods_venues_sorted["5th Most Common Venue"][i])

    iframe = folium.IFrame(html,
                           width=230,
                           height=140)

    popup = folium.Popup(iframe,
                         max_width=400)

    folium.Marker([df.lat[i],
                   df.lon[i]],
                  popup=popup,
                  tooltip=tooltip
                  ).add_to(map_boston)

map_boston
```

```
[33]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x22de0c6fa30>
```

Clustering neighborhood by total households and median income

```
[34]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

      # Matplotlib and associated plotting modules
      import matplotlib.cm as cm
      import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

```
[35]: X = df.values[:, 1:3]
      X = np.nan_to_num(X)
      cluster_dataset = StandardScaler().fit_transform(X)
```

```
#cluster_dataset
```

```
[36]: num_clusters = 5

k_means = KMeans(init="k-means++", n_clusters=num_clusters, n_init=12)
k_means.fit(cluster_dataset)
labels = k_means.labels_

print(labels)
```

```
[2 0 0 1 0 4 2 1 2 3 3 2 2 2 0 3 1 3 0 3 0 3]
```

```
[37]: df["Labels"] = labels
df.head(3)
```

```
[37]:
```

	neighborhoods	median_income	total_households	lat	lon	Labels
0	Allston	46982.76	6457.0	42.355434	-71.132127	2
1	Back Bay	102070.55	9824.0	42.350549	-71.080311	0
2	Beacon Hill	98069.24	5458.0	42.358708	-71.067829	0

```
[38]: centroids = df.groupby('Labels').mean()
centroids
```

```
[38]:
```

	median_income	total_households	lat	lon
Labels				
0	107993.000000	5752.500000	42.358263	-71.063004
1	47565.970000	19099.000000	42.350012	-71.096892
2	45467.318333	6725.166667	42.332910	-71.100613
3	82133.260000	14494.500000	42.301782	-71.107591
4	49662.360000	44086.000000	42.297320	-71.074495

Note that each row in our dataset represents a neighborhood, and therefore, each row is assigned a label (22 labels in total). Now we can easily check the centroid values by averaging the features in each cluster. k-means will partition neighborhoods into five groups since we specified the algorithm to generate 5 clusters. The neighborhoods in each cluster are similar to each other in terms of the features included in the dataset, i.e. median income and total households. Next we can create a profile for each group, considering the common characteristics of each cluster. For example, the 5 clusters can be: \* 0: "Higher tier" \* 1: "Lower tier" \* 2: "Inbetweeners" \* 3: "Mid tier" \* 4: "The rich few"

```
[39]: df
```

```
[39]:
```

	neighborhoods	median_income	total_households	lat	\
0	Allston	46982.76	6457.0	42.355434	
1	Back Bay	102070.55	9824.0	42.350549	
2	Beacon Hill	98069.24	5458.0	42.358708	
3	Brighton	62041.20	21605.0	42.350097	
4	Charlestown	103243.16	8931.0	42.377875	

5	Dorchester	49662.36	44086.0	42.297320
6	Downtown	67367.09	7552.0	42.354886
7	East Boston	52935.36	16286.0	42.375097
8	Fenway	39549.84	10926.0	42.345187
9	Hyde Park	70810.13	12891.0	42.255654
10	Jamaica Plain	84445.90	16092.0	42.309820
11	Longwood	35000.00	280.0	42.341826
12	Mattapan	48196.90	8866.0	42.267566
13	Mission Hill	35707.32	6270.0	42.332560
14	North End	97110.39	5338.0	42.365097
15	Roslindale	76666.67	11406.0	42.291209
16	Roxbury	27721.35	19406.0	42.324843
17	South Boston	93077.60	16628.0	42.333431
18	South Boston Waterfront	150677.51	1830.0	42.333431
19	South End	86994.80	16193.0	42.341310
20	West End	96787.15	3134.0	42.363919
21	West Roxbury	80804.46	13757.0	42.279265

	lon	Labels
0	-71.132127	2
1	-71.080311	0
2	-71.067829	0
3	-71.156442	1
4	-71.061996	0
5	-71.074495	4
6	-71.061118	2
7	-71.039217	1
8	-71.104599	2
9	-71.124496	3
10	-71.120330	3
11	-71.109798	2
12	-71.092427	2
13	-71.103608	2
14	-71.054495	0
15	-71.124497	3
16	-71.095016	1
17	-71.049495	3
18	-71.049495	0
19	-71.077230	3
20	-71.063899	0
21	-71.149497	3

```
[40]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 10))
ax.scatter(x = df.median_income, y = df.total_households, s=1000, alpha=0.4,
c=df.Labels)

for i,neighborhood in enumerate(df.neighborhoods):
```

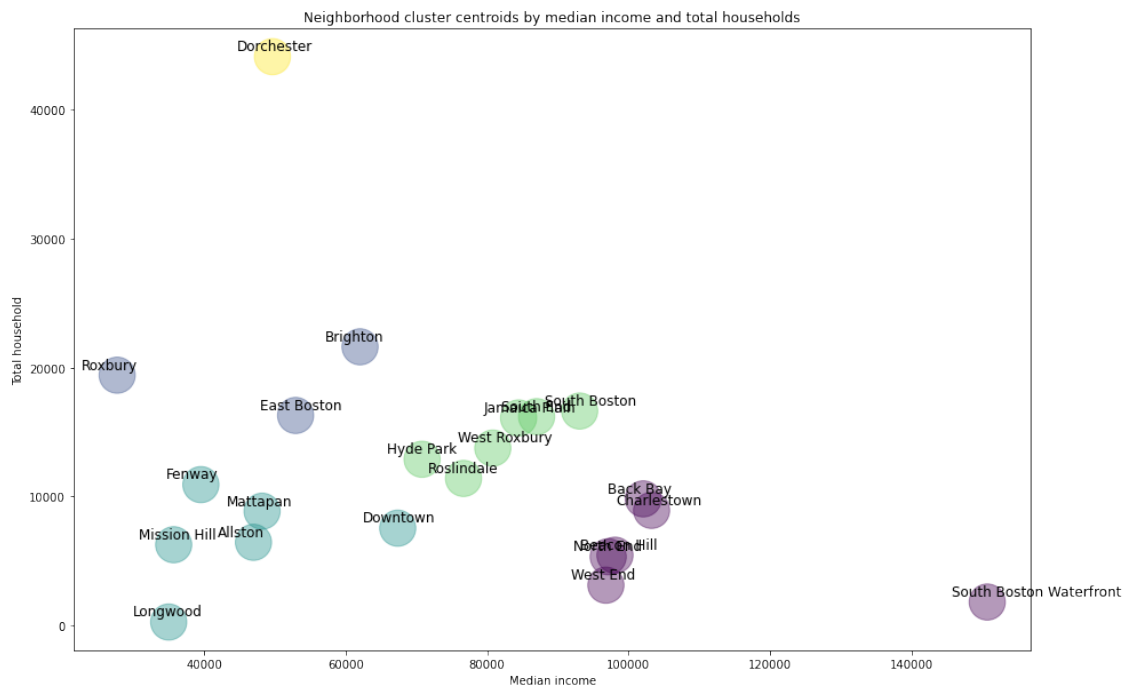
```

x = df.median_income[i]
y = df.total_households[i]
ax.text(x-5000, y+500, neighborhood, fontsize=12)

plt.xlabel("Median income")
plt.ylabel("Total household")
plt.title("Neighborhood cluster centroids by median income and total_↵
↵households")

```

[40]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Neighborhood cluster centroids by median income and total households')



**Clustering neighborhoods by venues** Run k-means to cluster the neighborhood into 5 clusters.

```

[41]: # set number of clusters
kclusters = 5

boston_grouped_clustering = boston_grouped.drop('Neighborhood', 1)

# run k-means clustering
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=kclusters, random_state=0).
↵fit(boston_grouped_clustering)

```



```
# check cluster labels generated for each row in the dataframe
kmeans.labels_[0:10]
```

```
[41]: array([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 3])
```

Let's create a new dataframe that includes the cluster as well as the top 10 venues for each neighborhood.

```
[42]: # add clustering labels
neighborhoods_venues_sorted.insert(0, 'Cluster Labels', kmeans.labels_)

boston_merged = df

# merge boston_grouped with boston_data to add latitude/longitude for each
↪neighborhood
boston_merged = boston_merged.join(neighborhoods_venues_sorted.
↪set_index('Neighborhood'), on='neighborhoods')

boston_merged.head() # check the last columns!
```

```
[42]: neighborhoods median_income total_households lat lon \
0 Allston 46982.76 6457.0 42.355434 -71.132127
1 Back Bay 102070.55 9824.0 42.350549 -71.080311
2 Beacon Hill 98069.24 5458.0 42.358708 -71.067829
3 Brighton 62041.20 21605.0 42.350097 -71.156442
4 Charlestown 103243.16 8931.0 42.377875 -71.061996
```

	Labels	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	\
0	2	2	Korean Restaurant	Pizza Place	
1	0	2	Coffee Shop	Hotel	
2	0	2	Italian Restaurant	Hotel Bar	
3	1	2	Bus Station	Bakery	
4	0	3	Pizza Place	Coffee Shop	

	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	\
0	Chinese Restaurant	Bakery	Thai Restaurant	
1	Italian Restaurant	Seafood Restaurant	Cosmetics Shop	
2	Pizza Place	French Restaurant	Hotel	
3	Pizza Place	Deli / Bodega	Bank	
4	Pub	Donut Shop	Gastropub	

	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	\
0	Fried Chicken Joint	Mexican Restaurant	Asian Restaurant	
1	Clothing Store	American Restaurant	Department Store	
2	Sushi Restaurant	Hotpot Restaurant	Lake	
3	Pub	Coffee Shop	Chinese Restaurant	
4	Pharmacy	Café	Grocery Store	

	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
0	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Bubble Tea Shop
1	Dessert Shop	Shopping Mall
2	Coffee Shop	Restaurant
3	Grocery Store	Dry Cleaner
4	Discount Store	Monument / Landmark

Finally, let's visualize the resulting clusters

```
[43]: # create map
map_clusters = folium.Map(location=[latitude, longitude], zoom_start=11)

# set color scheme for the clusters
x = np.arange(kclusters)
ys = [i + x + (i*x)**2 for i in range(kclusters)]
colors_array = cm.rainbow(np.linspace(0, 1, len(ys)))
rainbow = [colors.rgb2hex(i) for i in colors_array]

# add markers to the map
markers_colors = []
for lat, lon, poi, cluster in zip(boston_merged['lat'], boston_merged['lon'],
    ↪ boston_merged['neighborhoods'], boston_merged['Cluster Labels']):
    label = folium.Popup(str(poi) + ' Cluster ' + str(cluster), parse_html=True)
    folium.CircleMarker(
        [lat, lon],
        radius=5,
        popup=label,
        color=rainbow[cluster-1],
        fill=True,
        fill_color=rainbow[cluster-1],
        fill_opacity=0.7).add_to(map_clusters)

map_clusters
```

```
[43]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x22de1ca2070>
```

### Summary of neighborhood clusters with top 5 venue categories

```
[44]: boston_merged[["neighborhoods",
    "Cluster Labels",
    "1st Most Common Venue",
    "2nd Most Common Venue",
    "3rd Most Common Venue",
    "4th Most Common Venue",
    "5th Most Common Venue"]].sort_values("Cluster Labels")
```

```
[44]: neighborhoods Cluster Labels 1st Most Common Venue \
12 Mattapan 0 Mobile Phone Shop
```

5	Dorchester	0	Plaza
21	West Roxbury	1	Home Service
19	South End	2	Italian Restaurant
11	Longwood	2	Park
8	Fenway	2	American Restaurant
0	Allston	2	Korean Restaurant
3	Brighton	2	Bus Station
2	Beacon Hill	2	Italian Restaurant
1	Back Bay	2	Coffee Shop
6	Downtown	2	Coffee Shop
10	Jamaica Plain	2	Bakery
7	East Boston	3	Pizza Place
4	Charlestown	3	Pizza Place
9	Hyde Park	3	Pizza Place
20	West End	3	Pizza Place
13	Mission Hill	3	Pizza Place
14	North End	3	Italian Restaurant
16	Roxbury	3	Plaza
17	South Boston	3	Pizza Place
18	South Boston Waterfront	3	Pizza Place
15	Roslindale	4	Yoga Studio

	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue \
12	Bakery	Food & Drink Shop	Shoe Store
5	Gym	Shoe Store	Food
21	Discount Store	Yoga Studio	Opera House
19	Coffee Shop	French Restaurant	Wine Shop
11	Coffee Shop	Donut Shop	Falafel Restaurant
8	Bakery	Café	Chinese Restaurant
0	Pizza Place	Chinese Restaurant	Bakery
3	Bakery	Pizza Place	Deli / Bodega
2	Hotel Bar	Pizza Place	French Restaurant
1	Hotel	Italian Restaurant	Seafood Restaurant
6	Bakery	Asian Restaurant	Sandwich Place
10	Art Gallery	Coffee Shop	Park
7	Pharmacy	Convenience Store	Art Gallery
4	Coffee Shop	Pub	Donut Shop
9	American Restaurant	Pharmacy	Ice Cream Shop
20	Hotel	Donut Shop	Bar
13	Sandwich Place	Café	Sushi Restaurant
14	Pizza Place	Seafood Restaurant	Bakery
16	Gym	Rental Car Location	Park
17	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant
18	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant
15	Big Box Store	Cuban Restaurant	Pool

5th Most Common Venue

12	Caribbean Restaurant
5	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant
21	Moroccan Restaurant
19	Wine Bar
11	Fast Food Restaurant
8	Thai Restaurant
0	Thai Restaurant
3	Bank
2	Hotel
1	Cosmetics Shop
6	Chinese Restaurant
10	Liquor Store
7	Sandwich Place
4	Gastropub
9	Donut Shop
20	Convenience Store
13	Grocery Store
14	Coffee Shop
16	Metro Station
17	Bar
18	Bar
15	Rental Car Location

According to the list of top 5 venue categories, **Cluster 0** and **Cluster 1** are not rich for restaurants. Restaurants in these neighborhoods are 5th most common categories, but diverse (Caribbean, Moroccan, and Souther/Soul).

**Cluster 2** is the most diverse in its restaurants. Among top 5 venue categories there are American, Italian, Korean, French, Chinese, Asian, Thai cuisines as well as Seafood, Falafel, and fast food restaurants.

**Cluster 3** seems to be popular with Italian cuisine judging by the number of pizza places these neighborhoods have. This may induce competitors or, on the contrary, drive crowd of pizza lovers to these neighborhoods. Therefore, further analysis needed if one would like to open here a restaurant with Italian cuisine.

**Cluster 4** has only one neighborhood. Roslindale neighborhood is distinct from others with its Yoga Studios as the most common category, followed by Big box stores and Cuban restaurants.

#### Cluster 0

```
[45]: boston_merged.loc[boston_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 0, boston_merged.
      ↪columns[[1] + list(range(5, boston_merged.shape[1]))]]
```

```
[45]:   median_income  Labels  Cluster Labels  1st Most Common Venue \
5      49662.36      4      0      Plaza
12     48196.90      2      0     Mobile Phone Shop

      2nd Most Common Venue 3rd Most Common Venue 4th Most Common Venue \
5              Gym      Shoe Store      Food
```

12	Bakery	Food & Drink Shop	Shoe Store
----	--------	-------------------	------------

	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	\
5	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant	Pizza Place	
12	Caribbean Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant	

	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	\
5	Fried Chicken Joint	Market	
12	Bank	Southern / Soul Food Restaurant	

	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
5	Breakfast Spot	Pharmacy
12	Pharmacy	Other Repair Shop

### Cluster 1

```
[46]: boston_merged.loc[boston_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 1, boston_merged.
      ↪columns[[1] + list(range(5, boston_merged.shape[1]))]]
```

[46]:	median_income	Labels	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	\
21	80804.46	3	1	Home Service	
	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	\	
21	Discount Store	Yoga Studio	Opera House		
	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	\	
21	Moroccan Restaurant	Movie Theater	Museum		
	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue		
21	Music Venue	National Park	New American Restaurant		

### Cluster 2

```
[47]: boston_merged.loc[boston_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 2, boston_merged.
      ↪columns[[1] + list(range(5, boston_merged.shape[1]))]]
```

[47]:	median_income	Labels	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	\
0	46982.76	2	2	Korean Restaurant	
1	102070.55	0	2	Coffee Shop	
2	98069.24	0	2	Italian Restaurant	
3	62041.20	1	2	Bus Station	
6	67367.09	2	2	Coffee Shop	
8	39549.84	2	2	American Restaurant	
10	84445.90	3	2	Bakery	
11	35000.00	2	2	Park	
19	86994.80	3	2	Italian Restaurant	
	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	\	
0	Pizza Place	Chinese Restaurant	Bakery		

1	Hotel	Italian Restaurant	Seafood Restaurant
2	Hotel Bar	Pizza Place	French Restaurant
3	Bakery	Pizza Place	Deli / Bodega
6	Bakery	Asian Restaurant	Sandwich Place
8	Bakery	Café	Chinese Restaurant
10	Art Gallery	Coffee Shop	Park
11	Coffee Shop	Donut Shop	Falafel Restaurant
19	Coffee Shop	French Restaurant	Wine Shop

	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue \
0	Thai Restaurant	Fried Chicken Joint	Mexican Restaurant
1	Cosmetics Shop	Clothing Store	American Restaurant
2	Hotel	Sushi Restaurant	Hotpot Restaurant
3	Bank	Pub	Coffee Shop
6	Chinese Restaurant	Burger Joint	Sushi Restaurant
8	Thai Restaurant	Mexican Restaurant	Furniture / Home Store
10	Liquor Store	Theater	Seafood Restaurant
11	Fast Food Restaurant	Hotel	Pharmacy
19	Wine Bar	Gym / Fitness Center	Park

	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
0	Asian Restaurant	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Bubble Tea Shop
1	Department Store	Dessert Shop	Shopping Mall
2	Lake	Coffee Shop	Restaurant
3	Chinese Restaurant	Grocery Store	Dry Cleaner
6	Restaurant	Falafel Restaurant	Hotel
8	Donut Shop	Coffee Shop	Seafood Restaurant
10	Trail	Bar	Noodle House
11	Metro Station	College Cafeteria	Diner
19	Bakery	Bar	Gift Shop

### Cluster 3

```
[48]: boston_merged.loc[boston_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 3, boston_merged.
      ↪columns[[1] + list(range(5, boston_merged.shape[1]))]]
```

	median_income	Labels	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue \
4	103243.16	0	3	Pizza Place
7	52935.36	1	3	Pizza Place
9	70810.13	3	3	Pizza Place
13	35707.32	2	3	Pizza Place
14	97110.39	0	3	Italian Restaurant
16	27721.35	1	3	Plaza
17	93077.60	3	3	Pizza Place
18	150677.51	0	3	Pizza Place
20	96787.15	0	3	Pizza Place

	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue \
--	-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------

4	Coffee Shop	Pub	Donut Shop
7	Pharmacy	Convenience Store	Art Gallery
9	American Restaurant	Pharmacy	Ice Cream Shop
13	Sandwich Place	Café	Sushi Restaurant
14	Pizza Place	Seafood Restaurant	Bakery
16	Gym	Rental Car Location	Park
17	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant
18	Liquor Store	Sports Bar	Italian Restaurant
20	Hotel	Donut Shop	Bar

	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue \
4	Gastropub	Pharmacy	Café
7	Sandwich Place	Latin American Restaurant	Donut Shop
9	Donut Shop	Grocery Store	Gym
13	Grocery Store	Pub	Donut Shop
14	Coffee Shop	Park	Pub
16	Metro Station	Furniture / Home Store	Pizza Place
17	Bar	Coffee Shop	Sandwich Place
18	Bar	Coffee Shop	Sandwich Place
20	Convenience Store	Italian Restaurant	Sports Bar

	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
4	Grocery Store	Discount Store	Monument / Landmark
7	Restaurant	Grocery Store	Community Center
9	Business Service	Theater	Bar
13	Park	Coffee Shop	New American Restaurant
14	Historic Site	Sandwich Place	Ice Cream Shop
16	Art Gallery	Israeli Restaurant	Moroccan Restaurant
17	Sushi Restaurant	Mexican Restaurant	Chinese Restaurant
18	Sushi Restaurant	Mexican Restaurant	Chinese Restaurant
20	Café	Sandwich Place	Coffee Shop

#### Cluster 4

```
[49]: boston_merged.loc[boston_merged['Cluster Labels'] == 4, boston_merged.
      ↪columns[[1] + list(range(5, boston_merged.shape[1]))]]
```

```
[49]: median_income  Labels  Cluster Labels 1st Most Common Venue \
15      76666.67      3          4          Yoga Studio

      2nd Most Common Venue 3rd Most Common Venue 4th Most Common Venue \
15      Big Box Store      Cuban Restaurant      Pool

      5th Most Common Venue 6th Most Common Venue 7th Most Common Venue \
15      Rental Car Location      Donut Shop      Scenic Lookout

      8th Most Common Venue 9th Most Common Venue 10th Most Common Venue
15      Pizza Place      Japanese Restaurant      Music Venue
```

[ ]: