

Final-Capstone

December 21, 2020

0.1 Week 4. The Battle of the Neighborhoods.

0.1.1 Part 1. Background.

Central America (**CAm**) is the natural land bridge between North and South America. After a century of dictatorships, civil wars and political unrest, things are looking good for this part of the world (see note), so much so that in Latin America, **CAm** has shown a bigger *average* economic growth than their neighbors in the South and the one up North (1) in the last decade. Although industry is still a big part of their respective economies (especially Guatemala and Panama), an important amount of the **CAm** economies depends on internal markets, either regional or country-specific. This includes restaurants, malls, and tourism, so important questions arise, are they the same avenues or do some countries share ones that others don't?. Even if they share the same avenues, do customers differ in their reviews depending on the country?

This information will be helpful to a preliminary market research, because it will let us know where the demand for a certain service is and where is it well evaluated (allowing us to investigate further what causes the better scores).

Note: Now signs of authoritarianism are blatant in most CAm (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua), that might impact their economies in the near future.

0.1.2 Part 2. Problem.

- ¿Do Central American countries offer the same type of avenues or do some countries have some distinctive ones?
- If they have the same ¿do the reviews differ by country?

0.1.3 Part 3. Data Description.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import folium
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN

plt.style.use('seaborn')
```

C:\Users\marina\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tools_testing.py:19:
FutureWarning: pandas.util.testing is deprecated. Use the functions in the

public API at `pandas.testing` instead.
`import pandas.util.testing as tm`

I will be using the Foursquare data on the Central American capitals. This includes:

- Belmopán (**Belize**),
- Guatemala City (**Guatemala**),
- San Salvador (**El Salvador**),
- Tegicigalpa (**Honduras**),
- Managua (**Nicaragua**),
- San José (**Costa Rica**),
- and Panamá City (**Panamá**).

```
[2]: geo_capitals = pd.read_csv("./capitals-geolocation/concap.csv")

# Select only those that are marked as being in Central America
geo_capitals[geo_capitals['ContinentName'] == 'Central America'].head() # Only
↳ first 5
```

```
[2]:
```

	CountryName	CapitalName	CapitalLatitude	CapitalLongitude	CountryCode	\
29	Belize	Belmopan	17.250000	-88.766667	BZ	
45	Canada	Ottawa	45.416667	-75.700000	CA	
59	Costa Rica	San Jose	9.933333	-84.083333	CR	
72	El Salvador	San Salvador	13.700000	-89.200000	SV	
90	Greenland	Nuuk	64.183333	-51.750000	GL	

	ContinentName
29	Central America
45	Central America
59	Central America
72	Central America
90	Central America

Thanks to the Kaggle user [Grecnik](#) for the geolocation data on the capitals of the world.

As we can see, although the countries stated before are there, we also have other countries like Canada or Greenland, which we know are not in Central America, so we'll have to clean that up. Knowing this is not a bad idea to make sure the geolocation data is correct, so we can make some Folium maps with the data.

```
[3]: central_geo = geo_capitals[geo_capitals['ContinentName'] == 'Central America'].
↳ copy(deep=True)
central_geo
```

```
[3]:
```

	CountryName	CapitalName	CapitalLatitude	\
29	Belize	Belmopan	17.250000	
45	Canada	Ottawa	45.416667	
59	Costa Rica	San Jose	9.933333	
72	El Salvador	San Salvador	13.700000	
90	Greenland	Nuuk	64.183333	

93	Guatemala	Guatemala City	14.616667
100	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	14.100000
142	Mexico	Mexico City	19.433333
156	Nicaragua	Managua	12.133333
166	Panama	Panama City	8.966667
183	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre	46.766667
184	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	13.133333
227	United States	Washington	38.883333

	CapitalLongitude	CountryCode	ContinentName
29	-88.766667	BZ	Central America
45	-75.700000	CA	Central America
59	-84.083333	CR	Central America
72	-89.200000	SV	Central America
90	-51.750000	GL	Central America
93	-90.516667	GT	Central America
100	-87.216667	HN	Central America
142	-99.133333	MX	Central America
156	-86.250000	NI	Central America
166	-79.533333	PA	Central America
183	-56.183333	PM	Central America
184	-61.216667	VC	Central America
227	-77.000000	US	Central America

```
[4]: central_geo.drop(index=[45, 90, 142, 183, 184, 227], inplace=True)
central_geo
```

```
[4]: CountryName    CapitalName    CapitalLatitude    CapitalLongitude \
29      Belize      Belmopan      17.250000      -88.766667
59    Costa Rica      San Jose      9.933333      -84.083333
72  El Salvador    San Salvador    13.700000      -89.200000
93    Guatemala    Guatemala City    14.616667      -90.516667
100   Honduras      Tegucigalpa      14.100000      -87.216667
156   Nicaragua      Managua      12.133333      -86.250000
166    Panama      Panama City      8.966667      -79.533333
```

	CountryCode	ContinentName
29	BZ	Central America
59	CR	Central America
72	SV	Central America
93	GT	Central America
100	HN	Central America
156	NI	Central America
166	PA	Central America

With this information we'll use the **Foursquare API** to get all the venues in the different cities, and we'll be getting **the rating of each of them**. Since a free account only allows for 50 premium calls per day, in case that is not enough the data acquired will be stored in a csv file, with the help

of the *Pandas* library.

```
[5]: # The final Data Frame should look something like this, but with average scores
      ↪ on each venue
```

```
ca_venues = pd.read_csv("ca_venues.csv")
ca_venues.head()
```

```
[5]: Unnamed: 0      City City Latitude City Longitude      Venue \
0         0  Belmopan      17.25      -88.766667      Moon Clusters
1         1  Belmopan      17.25      -88.766667      Bull Frog Inn
2         2  Belmopan      17.25      -88.766667      BBQ Spot
3         3  Belmopan      17.25      -88.766667      Betty's Fast Food
4         4  Belmopan      17.25      -88.766667  Belmopan City, Belize
```

```
      Venue id Venue Latitude Venue Longitude \
0  51411144e4b043b9424634d6      17.250410      -88.764992
1  5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f      17.251791      -88.764494
2  5691551a498e8f20fed364ee      17.246916      -88.765686
3  5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0      17.251902      -88.763106
4  53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8      17.246987      -88.770134
```

```
      Venue Category
0              Café
1              Hotel
2          BBQ Joint
3  Fast Food Restaurant
4          Intersection
```

```
[6]: dummy = ca_venues[['City', 'Venue Category', 'Venue']]
```

0.1.4 Part 4. Analysis

```
[7]: 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]
```

```
[8]: import matplotlib.cm as cm
      import matplotlib.colors as colors
```

```
[9]: # Here we can see the different venue categories found in the capitals
      pd.pivot_table(ca_venues,
                      columns='Venue Category',
                      index='City',
                      aggfunc='count')
```

[9]:

	City	Latitude				
Venue Category	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bakery	Bar	
City						
Belmopan	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	NaN	
Guatemala City	2.0	1.0	NaN	NaN	1.0	
Managua	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Panama City	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
San Jose	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	1.0	
San Salvador	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Tegucigalpa	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

Venue Category	Big Box Store	Boutique	Breakfast Spot	Brewery	Burger Joint	
City						
Belmopan	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Guatemala City	NaN	NaN	1.0	1.0	2.0	
Managua	1.0	NaN	2.0	NaN	NaN	
Panama City	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
San Jose	NaN	1.0	NaN	NaN	1.0	
San Salvador	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Tegucigalpa	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	...	Venue id				
Venue Category	...	Public Art	Rental Car Location	Restaurant	Sandwich Place	
City	...					
Belmopan	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Guatemala City	...	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	
Managua	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Panama City	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
San Jose	...	NaN	NaN	3.0	4.0	
San Salvador	...	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Tegucigalpa	...	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	

Venue Category	Scenic Lookout	Snack Place	Sports Bar	Steakhouse	Theater	
City						
Belmopan	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Guatemala City	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	
Managua	NaN	NaN	1.0	NaN	NaN	
Panama City	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	
San Jose	NaN	2.0	NaN	NaN	1.0	
San Salvador	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
Tegucigalpa	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

Venue Category	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	
City		

Belmopan	NaN
Guatemala City	1.0
Managua	NaN
Panama City	NaN
San Jose	NaN
San Salvador	NaN
Tegucigalpa	NaN

[7 rows x 406 columns]

```
[10]: # And here we can see which city has the most varied venues
venue_counts = pd.pivot_table(ca_venues,
                               values='Venue Category',
                               index='City',
                               aggfunc='count').sort_values(by='Venue Category',
                                                            ascending=False)

venue_counts
```

```
[10]:
```

	Venue Category
City	
San Jose	40
Guatemala City	26
San Salvador	13
Panama City	10
Managua	9
Belmopan	5
Tegucigalpa	3

An alternative:

```
[11]: ca_venues.groupby(by=['City'])['Venue Category'].count().reset_index()
```

```
[11]:
```

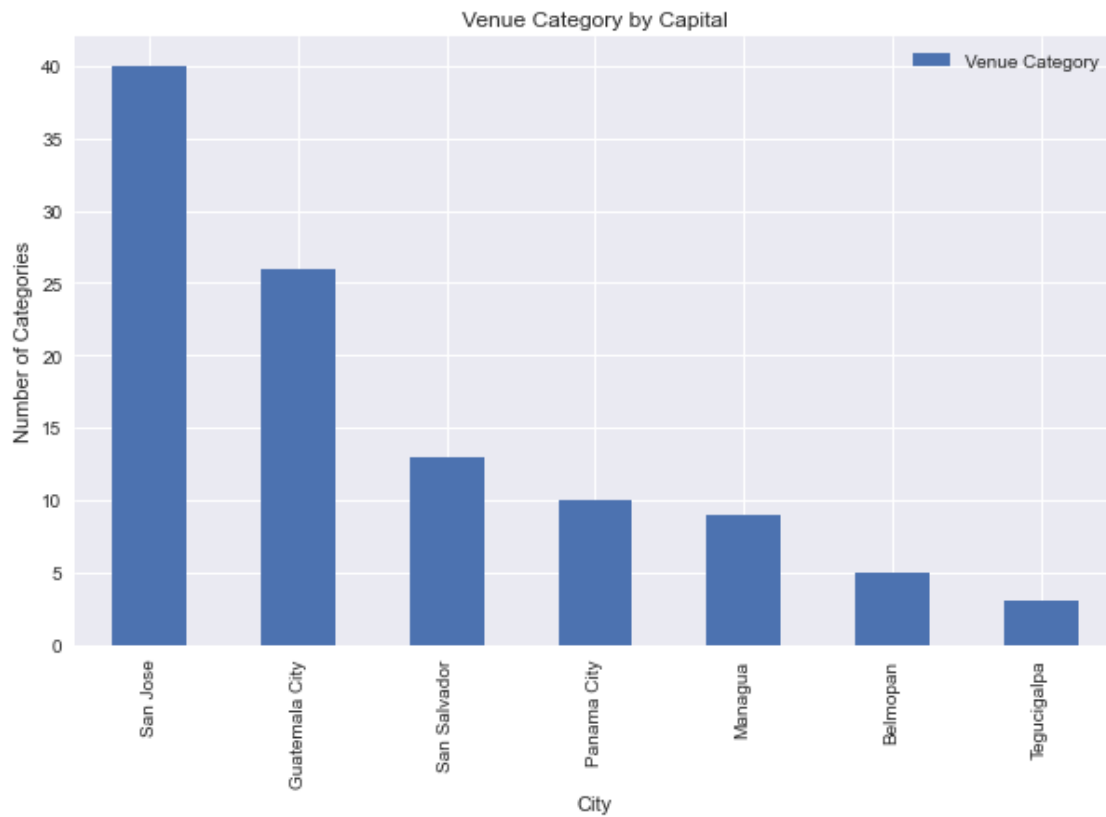
	City	Venue Category
0	Belmopan	5
1	Guatemala City	26
2	Managua	9
3	Panama City	10
4	San Jose	40
5	San Salvador	13
6	Tegucigalpa	3

Once we have the entire dataset we'll use a clustering algorithm to know which countries share a commonality with each other. After that will use classification algorithm to see if the average avenue score per country is indicative of something.

```
[12]: ax = venue_counts.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6))
ax.set_title(label='Venue Category by Capital', fontdict={'fontsize':12})
```

```
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Categories')
```

```
[12]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Number of Categories')
```



```
[13]: type_venue_counts = pd.pivot_table(ca_venues,
                                         values='City',
                                         index='Venue Category',
                                         aggfunc='count').sort_values(by='City',
                                                                    ascending=False)

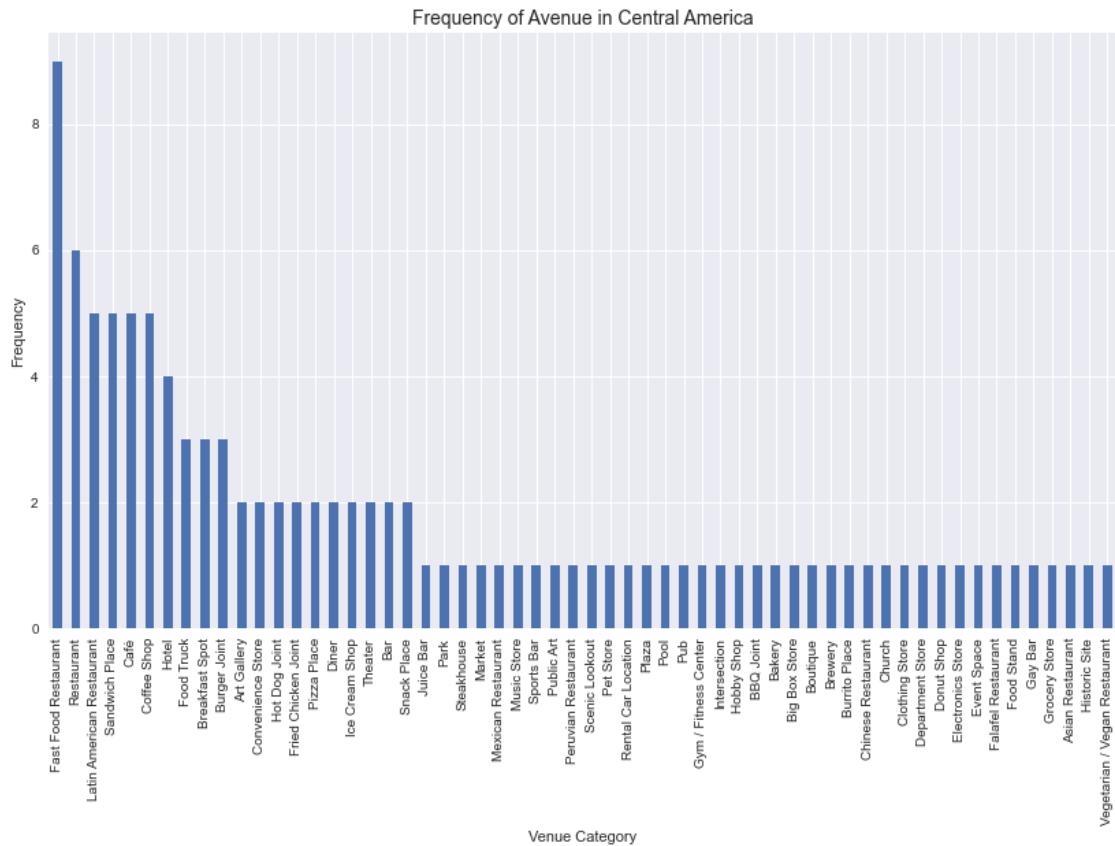
type_venue_counts.head()
```

```
[13]:
```

	City
Venue Category	
Fast Food Restaurant	9
Restaurant	6
Latin American Restaurant	5
Sandwich Place	5
Café	5

```
[14]: ax = type_venue_counts.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(14, 8), legend=False)
ax.set_title(label='Frequency of Avenue in Central America',
            ↳fontdict={'fontsize':14})
ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
```

```
[14]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```



```
[ ]:
```

```
[15]: # one hot encoding
ca_onehot = pd.get_dummies(ca_venues[['Venue Category']], prefix="",
            ↳prefix_sep="")

# add neighborhood column back to dataframe
ca_onehot['City'] = ca_venues['City']

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



```
ca_onehot.head()
```

```
[15]:
```

	City	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bakery	Bar \
0	Belmopan	0	0	0	0	0
1	Belmopan	0	0	0	0	0
2	Belmopan	0	0	1	0	0
3	Belmopan	0	0	0	0	0
4	Belmopan	0	0	0	0	0

	Big Box Store	Boutique	Breakfast Spot	Brewery ...	Public Art \
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

	Rental Car Location	Restaurant	Sandwich Place	Scenic Lookout \
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

	Snack Place	Sports Bar	Steakhouse	Theater	Vegetarian / Vegan 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

[5 rows x 59 columns]

```
[16]: ca_onehot.shape
```

```
[16]: (106, 59)
```

```
[17]: ca_grouped = ca_onehot.groupby('City').mean().reset_index()
ca_grouped
```

```
[17]:
```

	City	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bakery	Bar \
0	Belmopan	0.000000	0.000000	0.2	0.000	0.000000
1	Guatemala City	0.076923	0.038462	0.0	0.000	0.038462
2	Managua	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
3	Panama City	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
4	San Jose	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.025	0.025000
5	San Salvador	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
6	Tegucigalpa	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000

	Big Box Store	Boutique	Breakfast Spot	Brewery	...	Public Art	\
0	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
1	0.000000	0.000	0.038462	0.038462	...	0.038462	
2	0.111111	0.000	0.222222	0.000000	...	0.000000	
3	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
4	0.000000	0.025	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
5	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	
6	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	

	Rental Car Location	Restaurant	Sandwich Place	Scenic Lookout	\
0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	
1	0.038462	0.076923	0.038462	0.0	
2	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	
3	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.1	
4	0.000000	0.075000	0.100000	0.0	
5	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	
6	0.000000	0.333333	0.000000	0.0	

	Snack Place	Sports Bar	Steakhouse	Theater	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant
0	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000
1	0.00	0.000000	0.038462	0.000	0.038462
2	0.00	0.111111	0.000000	0.000	0.000000
3	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.100	0.000000
4	0.05	0.000000	0.000000	0.025	0.000000
5	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000
6	0.00	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000

[7 rows x 59 columns]

```
[18]: num_top_venues = 10

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

# create columns according to number of top venues
columns = ['City']
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
ca_venues_sorted = pd.DataFrame(columns=columns)
ca_venues_sorted['City'] = ca_grouped['City']

for ind in np.arange(ca_grouped.shape[0]):
```

```

ca_venues_sorted.iloc[ind, 1:] = return_most_common_venues(ca_grouped.
↪iloc[ind, :], num_top_venues)

ca_venues_sorted.head()

```

```

[18]:
      City 1st Most Common Venue 2nd Most Common Venue \
0    Belmopan      BBQ Joint  Fast Food Restaurant
1  Guatemala City      Art Gallery      Burger Joint
2    Managua      Breakfast Spot  Chinese Restaurant
3  Panama City  Fast Food Restaurant      Hotel
4    San Jose      Sandwich Place      Coffee Shop

      3rd Most Common Venue      4th Most Common Venue 5th Most Common Venue \
0      Hotel      Intersection      Café
1      Restaurant      Café      Hot Dog Joint
2  Convenience Store      Sports Bar      Pet Store
3      Park      Pool      Theater
4  Fast Food Restaurant  Latin American Restaurant      Restaurant

      6th Most Common Venue      7th Most Common Venue \
0  Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant      Coffee Shop
1      Hotel      Asian Restaurant
2      Hobby Shop      Big Box Store
3      Scenic Lookout  Latin American Restaurant
4      Snack Place      Ice Cream Shop

      8th Most Common Venue 9th Most Common Venue 10th Most Common Venue
0      Food Truck      Food Stand      Falafel Restaurant
1      Bar      Breakfast Spot      Brewery
2  Mexican Restaurant      Donut Shop      Department Store
3      Diner      Coffee Shop      Convenience Store
4      Grocery Store      Church      Market

```

```

[19]: from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors

ca_grouped_clustering = ca_grouped.drop('City', 1)

neigh = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=2).fit(ca_grouped_clustering)

distances, indices = neigh.kneighbors(ca_grouped_clustering)

```

```

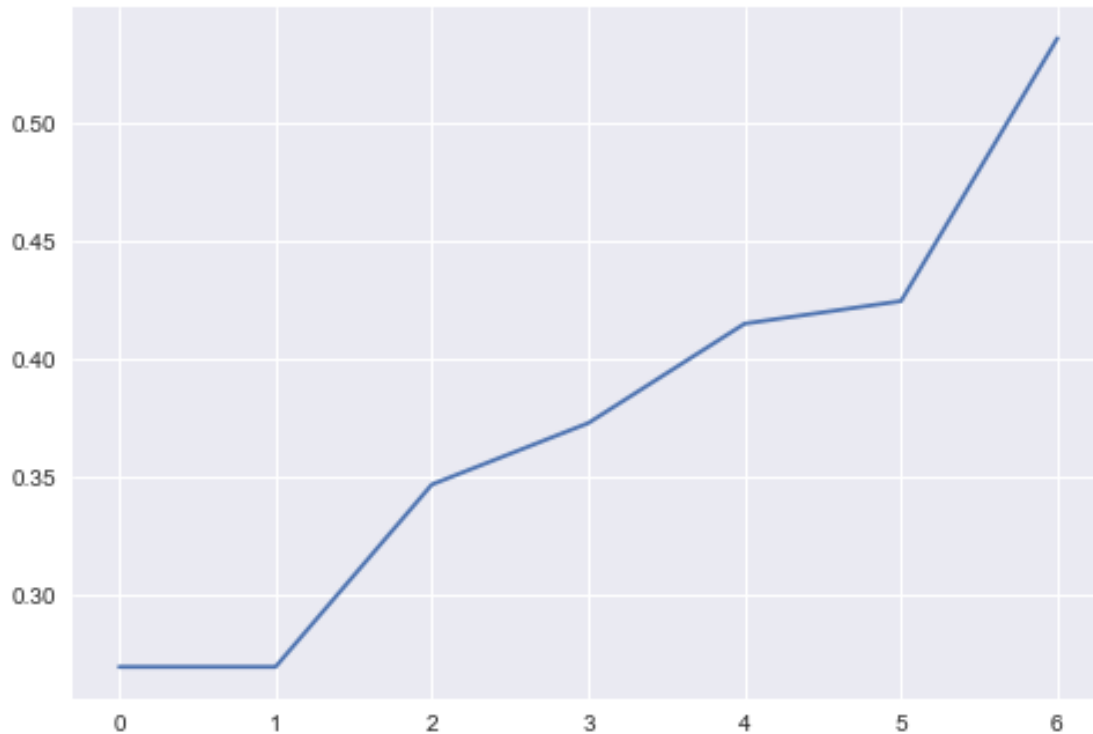
[20]: distances = np.sort(distances, axis=0)
distances = distances[:,1]
plt.plot(distances)

```

```

[20]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2349dbdb208>]

```



```
[21]: ca_grouped_clustering = ca_grouped.drop('City', 1)

# run k-means clustering
ca_dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=0.45).fit(ca_grouped_clustering)

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

```
[21]: array([ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, -1], dtype=int64)
```

```
[22]: # add clustering labels
ca_venues_sorted.insert(0, 'Cluster Labels', ca_dbscan.labels_)

ca_merged = central_geo

# merge manhattan_grouped with manhattan_data to add latitude/longitude for
↳ each neighborhood
ca_merged = ca_merged.join(ca_venues_sorted.set_index('City'), on='CapitalName')

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

```
[22]:
```

	CountryName	CapitalName	CapitalLatitude	CapitalLongitude	\
29	Belize	Belmopan	17.250000	-88.766667	

59	Costa Rica	San Jose	9.933333	-84.083333
72	El Salvador	San Salvador	13.700000	-89.200000
93	Guatemala	Guatemala City	14.616667	-90.516667
100	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	14.100000	-87.216667

	CountryCode	ContinentName	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue \
29	BZ	Central America	0	BBQ Joint
59	CR	Central America	0	Sandwich Place
72	SV	Central America	0	Food Truck
93	GT	Central America	0	Art Gallery
100	HN	Central America	-1	Fast Food Restaurant

	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue \
29	Fast Food Restaurant	Hotel
59	Coffee Shop	Fast Food Restaurant
72	Clothing Store	Coffee Shop
93	Burger Joint	Restaurant
100	Restaurant	Electronics Store

	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue \
29	Intersection	Café
59	Latin American Restaurant	Restaurant
72	Fried Chicken Joint	Café
93	Café	Hot Dog Joint
100	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Church

	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue \
29	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Coffee Shop
59	Snack Place	Ice Cream Shop
72	Pizza Place	Plaza
93	Hotel	Asian Restaurant
100	Food Truck	Food Stand

	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
29	Food Truck	Food Stand	Falafel Restaurant
59	Grocery Store	Church	Market
72	Latin American Restaurant	Music Store	Donut Shop
93	Bar	Breakfast Spot	Brewery
100	Falafel Restaurant	Event Space	Donut Shop

```
[23]: ca_dbscan.labels_
```

```
[23]: array([ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, -1], dtype=int64)
```

```
[24]: # create map
map_clusters = folium.Map(location=[12.769013, -85.602364], zoom_start=6)
```

```

# set color scheme for the clusters
x = np.arange(2)
ys = [i + x + (i*x)**2 for i in range(2)]
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(ca_merged['CapitalLatitude'],
    ↪ca_merged['CapitalLongitude'], ca_merged['CapitalName'], ca_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

```

[24]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x2349dc48d08>

First Conclusions With only the basic avenue's information we can see that Honduras is the only one in the region that appears to be an outsider.

0.1.5 Part 5. Data with likes

We have thus far analysed the venues only with their category, but Foursquare allows us to dig deeper, so that's what we are going to do. Since premium calls are restricted to 50 per day we did the requests days before and stored the results in csv files. After that we cleaned the data, until we were left with the premium_calls.csv file.

```

[25]: venue_info = pd.read_csv("premium_calls.csv")
venue_info.head()

```

```

[25]:   Unnamed: 0      response.venue.id  response.venue.name \
0          0  51411144e4b043b9424634d6      Moon Clusters
1          1  5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f      Bull Frog Inn
2          2  5691551a498e8f20fed364ee      BBQ Spot
3          3  5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0  Betty's Fast Food
4          4  53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8  Belmopan City, Belize

      response.venue.price.message  response.venue.likes.summary \
0                        Cheap                        1 Like

```

1	NaN	2 Likes
2	Moderate	NaN
3	Cheap	NaN
4	NaN	1 Like

	response.venue.dislike
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False

First of all we need to clean this final table, removed the 'Unnamed: 0' column and change the column names.

```
[26]: venue_info.drop(labels='Unnamed: 0',axis=1, inplace=True)
venue_info.columns
```

```
[26]: Index(['response.venue.id', 'response.venue.name',
          'response.venue.price.message', 'response.venue.likes.summary',
          'response.venue.dislike'],
          dtype='object')
```

```
[27]: venue_info.columns = ['id', 'Name', 'Price', 'Likes', 'Disliked?']
venue_info.head()
```

```
[27]:
```

	id	Name	Price	Likes	\
0	51411144e4b043b9424634d6	Moon Clusters	Cheap	1 Like	
1	5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f	Bull Frog Inn	NaN	2 Likes	
2	5691551a498e8f20fed364ee	BBQ Spot	Moderate	NaN	
3	5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0	Betty's Fast Food	Cheap	NaN	
4	53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8	Belmopan City, Belize	NaN	1 Like	

	Disliked?
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False

Now that we have done that, we need to extract the numbers in the 'Likes' column and change its type for it to be used as numbers in the analysis.

```
[28]: # Let's extract only the number of likes for each venue
venue_info['Likes'] = venue_info['Likes'].str.extract(r'([0-9]+)', expand=False)
venue_info.head()
```

```
[28]:
```

	id	Name	Price	Likes	Disliked?
0	51411144e4b043b9424634d6	Moon Clusters	Cheap	1	False
1	5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f	Bull Frog Inn	NaN	2	False
2	5691551a498e8f20fed364ee	BBQ Spot	Moderate	NaN	False
3	5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0	Betty's Fast Food	Cheap	NaN	False
4	53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8	Belmopan City, Belize	NaN	1	False

```
[29]: ca_venues.drop(labels='Unnamed: 0', axis=1, inplace=True)
ca_venues.head()
```

```
[29]:
```

	City	City Latitude	City Longitude	Venue \
0	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Moon Clusters
1	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Bull Frog Inn
2	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	BBQ Spot
3	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Betty's Fast Food
4	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Belmopan City, Belize

	Venue id	Venue Latitude	Venue Longitude \
0	51411144e4b043b9424634d6	17.250410	-88.764992
1	5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f	17.251791	-88.764494
2	5691551a498e8f20fed364ee	17.246916	-88.765686
3	5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0	17.251902	-88.763106
4	53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8	17.246987	-88.770134

	Venue Category
0	Café
1	Hotel
2	BBQ Joint
3	Fast Food Restaurant
4	Intersection

Then we can join the ca_venues dataframe with the full information venues on the ids, so we can have the full scope.

```
[31]: full_venues = ca_venues.join(venue_info.set_index('id'), on='Venue id')
full_venues.head()
```

```
[31]:
```

	City	City Latitude	City Longitude	Venue \
0	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Moon Clusters
1	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Bull Frog Inn
2	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	BBQ Spot
3	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Betty's Fast Food
4	Belmopan	17.25	-88.766667	Belmopan City, Belize

	Venue id	Venue Latitude	Venue Longitude \
0	51411144e4b043b9424634d6	17.250410	-88.764992
1	5048b9fce4b0e33cddc0698f	17.251791	-88.764494
2	5691551a498e8f20fed364ee	17.246916	-88.765686


```

3  5c6709f212c8f0002c90a5c0      17.251902      -88.763106
4  53c3e05a498e5ef87c0027c8      17.246987      -88.770134

```

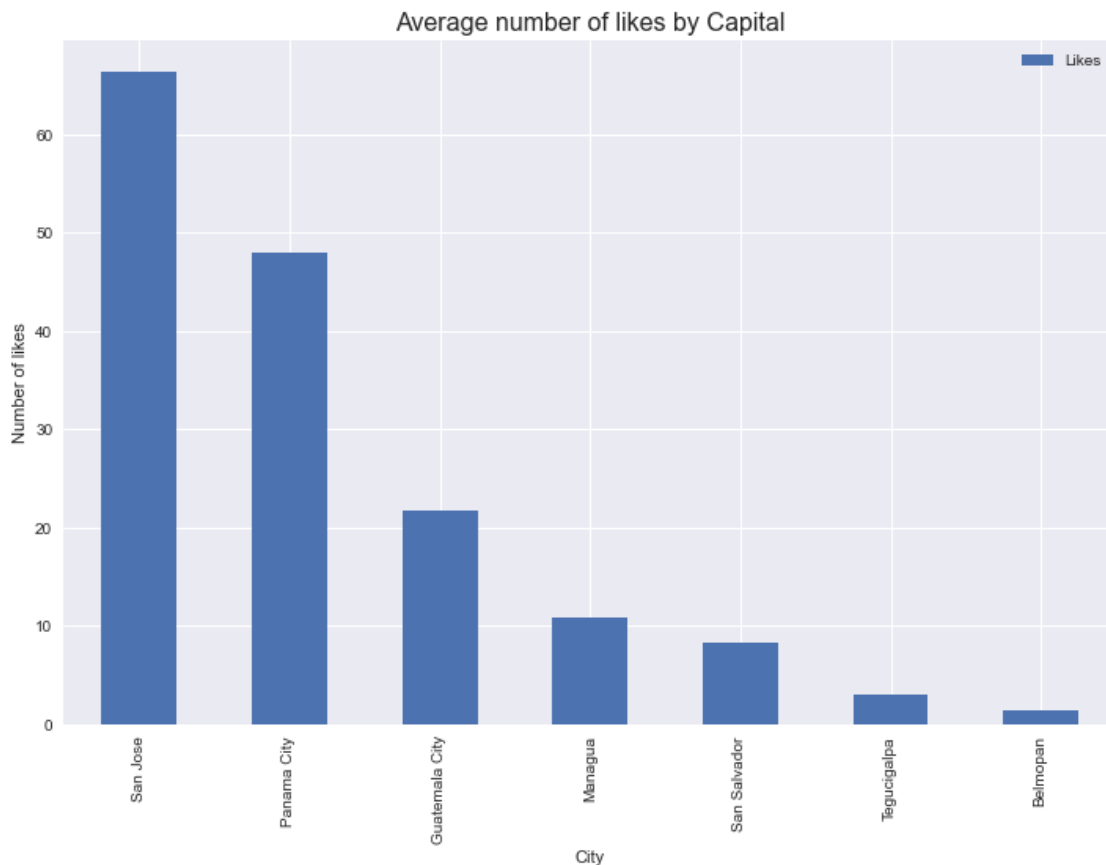
	Venue Category	Name	Price	Likes	Disliked?
0	Café	Moon Clusters	Cheap	1	False
1	Hotel	Bull Frog Inn	NaN	2	False
2	BBQ Joint	BBQ Spot	Moderate	NaN	False
3	Fast Food Restaurant	Betty's Fast Food	Cheap	NaN	False
4	Intersection	Belmopan City, Belize	NaN	1	False

```
[32]: full_venues['Likes'] = pd.to_numeric(full_venues['Likes'])
```

```
[33]: ax = full_venues[['City', 'Likes']].groupby('City').mean().sort_values('Likes',
                                         ↪ascending=False).plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 8))

ax.set_title(label='Average number of likes by Capital', fontdict={'fontsize':
                                         ↪16})
ax.set_ylabel('Number of likes')
```

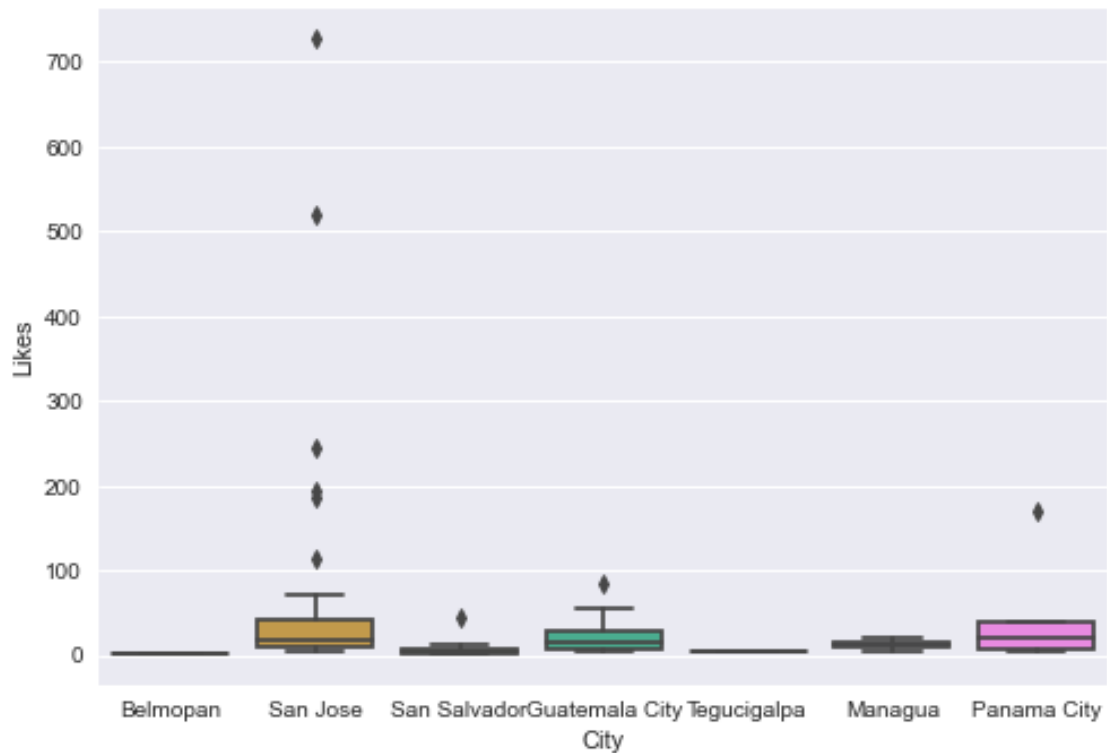
```
[33]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Number of likes')
```



In order for the machine learning algorithms to use the data we need to standardized it. First we begin with the numerical data.

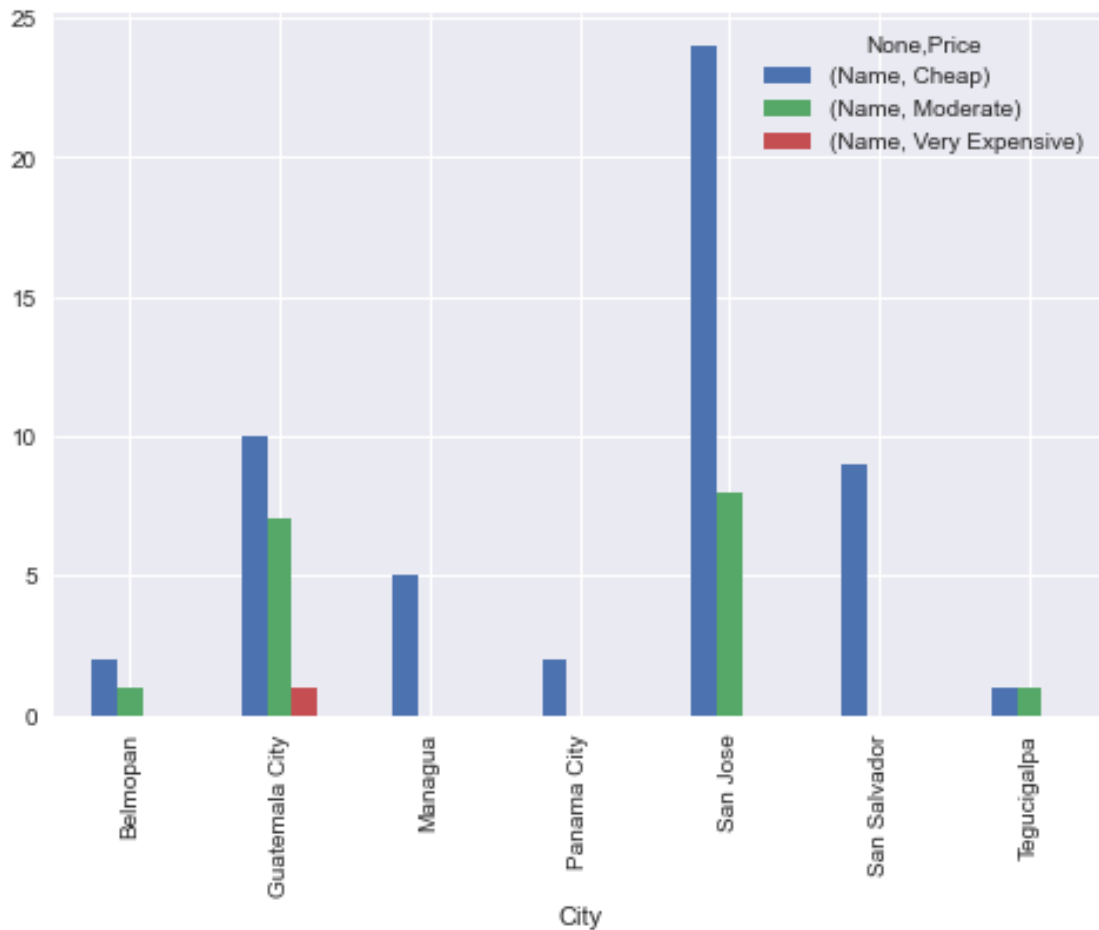
```
[34]: sns.boxplot(x=full_venues['City'], y=full_venues['Likes'])
```

```
[34]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2349de1bbc8>
```



```
[35]: full_venues[['City', 'Price', 'Name']].pivot_table(index='City',  
    ↪ columns='Price', aggfunc='count').plot(kind='bar')
```

```
[35]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2349e35ca08>
```



```
[36]: # apply the robust scaling in Pandas using the .median() and .quantile() methods
def robust_scaling(df):
    # copy the dataframe
    df_robust = df.copy()
    # apply robust scaling
    df_robust = (df_robust - df_robust.median()) / (df_robust.quantile(0.75) -
    ↪df_robust.quantile(0.25))
    return df_robust

# call the robust_scaling function
likes_robust = robust_scaling(full_venues['Likes'])

likes_robust
```

```
[36]: 0    -0.586667
      1    -0.533333
      2         NaN
```

```

3         NaN
4    -0.586667
...
101        NaN
102        NaN
103        NaN
104        NaN
105        NaN
Name: Likes, Length: 106, dtype: float64

```

Then we proceed with the categorical values, that need to be transform into numeric ones. This can be achieved through one hot encoding.

```

[37]: full_onehot = pd.get_dummies(full_venues[['Venue Category', 'Price', 'Disliked?
↪']],

                                prefix="",
                                prefix_sep="")

# add neighborhood column back to dataframe
full_onehot['Likes'] = likes_robust
full_onehot['City'] = full_venues['City']

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

full_onehot

```

```

[37]:
      City  Art Gallery  Asian Restaurant  BBQ Joint  Bakery  Bar  \
0    Belmopan         0                 0           0         0  0
1    Belmopan         0                 0           0         0  0
2    Belmopan         0                 0           1         0  0
3    Belmopan         0                 0           0         0  0
4    Belmopan         0                 0           0         0  0
..      ...          ...                ...        ...  ...  ...
101  Panama City         0                 0           0         0  0
102  Panama City         0                 0           0         0  0
103  Panama City         0                 0           0         0  0
104  Panama City         0                 0           0         0  0
105  Panama City         0                 0           0         0  0

      Big Box Store  Boutique  Breakfast Spot  Brewery  ...  Snack Place  \
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
..              ...        ...                ...        ...  ...

```

101	0	0	0	0	...	0
102	0	0	0	0	...	0
103	0	0	0	0	...	0
104	0	0	0	0	...	0
105	0	0	0	0	...	0

	Sports Bar	Steakhouse	Theater	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Cheap \
0	0	0	0		1
1	0	0	0		0
2	0	0	0		0
3	0	0	0		1
4	0	0	0		0
..
101	0	0	0		0
102	0	0	0		0
103	0	0	0		0
104	0	0	0		0
105	0	0	0		0

	Moderate	Very Expensive	False	Likes
0	0	0	1	-0.586667
1	0	0	1	-0.533333
2	1	0	1	NaN
3	0	0	1	NaN
4	0	0	1	-0.586667
..
101	0	0	0	NaN
102	0	0	0	NaN
103	0	0	0	NaN
104	0	0	0	NaN
105	0	0	0	NaN

[106 rows x 64 columns]

```
[38]: full_grouped = full_onehot.groupby('City').mean().reset_index()
full_grouped
```

```
[38]:
```

	City	Art Gallery	Asian Restaurant	BBQ Joint	Bakery	Bar \
0	Belmopan	0.000000	0.000000	0.2	0.000	0.000000
1	Guatemala City	0.076923	0.038462	0.0	0.000	0.038462
2	Managua	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
3	Panama City	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
4	San Jose	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.025	0.025000
5	San Salvador	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000
6	Tegucigalpa	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.000	0.000000

Big Box Store	Boutique	Breakfast Spot	Brewery	...	Snack Place \
---------------	----------	----------------	---------	-----	---------------

0	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.00
1	0.000000	0.000	0.038462	0.038462	...	0.00
2	0.111111	0.000	0.222222	0.000000	...	0.00
3	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.00
4	0.000000	0.025	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.05
5	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.00
6	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.00

	Sports Bar	Steakhouse	Theater	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Cheap \
0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.400000
1	0.000000	0.038462	0.000	0.038462	0.384615
2	0.111111	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.555556
3	0.000000	0.000000	0.100	0.000000	0.200000
4	0.000000	0.000000	0.025	0.000000	0.600000
5	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.692308
6	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0.000000	0.333333

	Moderate	Very Expensive	False	Likes
0	0.200000	0.000000	1.000000	-0.568889
1	0.269231	0.038462	1.000000	0.518400
2	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	-0.059259
3	0.000000	0.000000	0.500000	1.920000
4	0.200000	0.000000	1.000000	2.897333
5	0.000000	0.000000	0.923077	-0.203636
6	0.333333	0.000000	1.000000	-0.480000

[7 rows x 64 columns]

Then to make sure what Epsilon value to use in the DBSCAN algorithm we ran Nearest Neighbors with this new data.

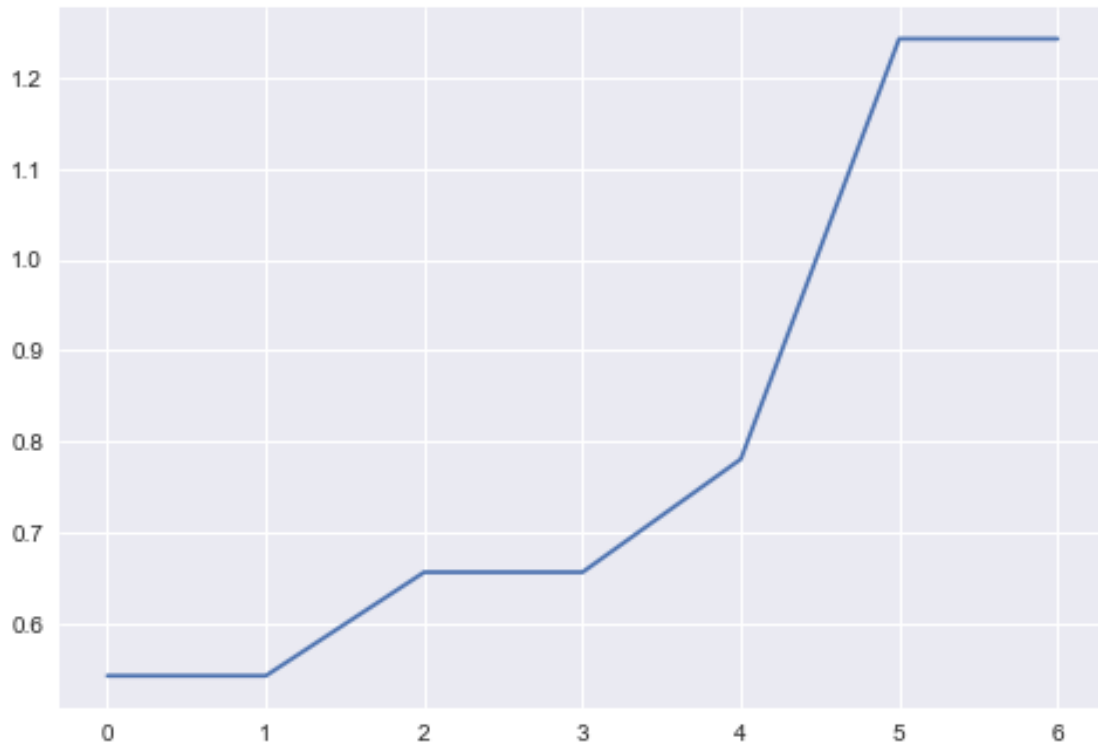
```
[39]: full_grouped_clustering = full_grouped.drop('City', 1)

neigh = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=2).fit(full_grouped_clustering)

distances, indices = neigh.kneighbors(full_grouped_clustering)
```

```
[40]: distances = np.sort(distances, axis=0)
distances = distances[:,1]
plt.plot(distances)
```

```
[40]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2349e422788>]
```



Even with the new data, we see that the elbow is not as well defined. Even so it seems that a epsilon value of 0.9 makes the separation better.

```
[41]: full_grouped_clustering = full_grouped.drop('City', 1)

# run k-means clustering
full_dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=0.9).fit(full_grouped_clustering)

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

```
[41]: array([ 0,  0,  0, -1, -1,  0,  0], dtype=int64)
```

```
[46]: num_top_venues = 10

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

# create columns according to number of top venues
columns = ['City']
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
full_venues_sorted = pd.DataFrame(columns=columns)
full_venues_sorted['City'] = full_grouped['City']

for ind in np.arange(full_grouped.shape[0]):
    full_venues_sorted.iloc[ind, 1:] = return_most_common_venues(full_grouped.
        ↳illoc[ind, :], num_top_venues)

full_venues_sorted.head()

```

```

[46]:
      City 1st Most Common Venue 2nd Most Common Venue \
0      Belmopan                False                Cheap
1  Guatemala City                False                Likes
2      Managua                  False                Cheap
3  Panama City                  Likes                False
4      San Jose                  Likes                False

      3rd Most Common Venue 4th Most Common Venue 5th Most Common Venue \
0      Moderate            BBQ Joint                Hotel
1      Cheap              Moderate                Restaurant
2  Breakfast Spot        Sports Bar    Mexican Restaurant
3  Fast Food Restaurant            Cheap                Hotel
4      Cheap              Moderate                Sandwich Place

      6th Most Common Venue      7th Most Common Venue 8th Most Common Venue \
0      Intersection        Fast Food Restaurant                Café
1      Burger Joint                                Café    Hot Dog Joint
2  Chinese Restaurant        Convenience Store                Hobby Shop
3      Scenic Lookout                                Pool        Diner
4      Coffee Shop  Latin American Restaurant                Restaurant

      9th Most Common Venue 10th Most Common Venue
0      Hobby Shop            Event Space
1      Art Gallery    Fried Chicken Joint
2      Big Box Store            Pet Store
3  Latin American Restaurant            Park
4      Fast Food Restaurant            Snack Place

```

```

[47]: # add clustering labels
full_venues_sorted.insert(0, 'Cluster Labels', full_dbscan.labels_)

full_merged = central_geo

# merge manhattan_grouped with manhattan_data to add latitude/longitude for
↳ each neighborhood

```



```
full_merged = full_merged.join(full_venues_sorted.set_index('City'),
                                on='CapitalName')

full_merged # check the last columns!
```

```
[47]:
```

	CountryName	CapitalName	CapitalLatitude	CapitalLongitude	\
29	Belize	Belmopan	17.250000	-88.766667	
59	Costa Rica	San Jose	9.933333	-84.083333	
72	El Salvador	San Salvador	13.700000	-89.200000	
93	Guatemala	Guatemala City	14.616667	-90.516667	
100	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	14.100000	-87.216667	
156	Nicaragua	Managua	12.133333	-86.250000	
166	Panama	Panama City	8.966667	-79.533333	

	CountryCode	ContinentName	Cluster Labels	1st Most Common Venue	\
29	BZ	Central America	0	False	
59	CR	Central America	-1	Likes	
72	SV	Central America	0	False	
93	GT	Central America	0	False	
100	HN	Central America	0	False	
156	NI	Central America	0	False	
166	PA	Central America	-1	Likes	

	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	\
29	Cheap	Moderate	BBQ Joint	
59	False	Cheap	Moderate	
72	Cheap	Food Truck	Plaza	
93	Likes	Cheap	Moderate	
100	Electronics Store	Moderate	Cheap	
156	Cheap	Breakfast Spot	Sports Bar	
166	False	Fast Food Restaurant	Cheap	

	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	\
29	Hotel	Intersection	Fast Food Restaurant	
59	Sandwich Place	Coffee Shop	Latin American Restaurant	
72	Café	Fast Food Restaurant	Latin American Restaurant	
93	Restaurant	Burger Joint	Café	
100	Fast Food Restaurant	Restaurant	Hobby Shop	
156	Mexican Restaurant	Chinese Restaurant	Convenience Store	
166	Hotel	Scenic Lookout	Pool	

	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
29	Café	Hobby Shop	Event Space
59	Restaurant	Fast Food Restaurant	Snack Place
72	Donut Shop	Music Store	Coffee Shop
93	Hot Dog Joint	Art Gallery	Fried Chicken Joint
100	Convenience Store	Department Store	Diner

156	Hobby Shop	Big Box Store	Pet Store
166	Diner	Latin American Restaurant	Park

Once again we create the map.

```
[48]: # create map
map_clusters = folium.Map(location=[12.769013, -85.602364], zoom_start=6)

# set color scheme for the clusters
x = np.arange(2)
ys = [i + x + (i*x)**2 for i in range(2)]
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(full_merged['CapitalLatitude'],
    ↪full_merged['CapitalLongitude'], full_merged['CapitalName'],
    ↪full_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
```

```
[48]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x2349f6659c8>
```

0.1.6 Part 6. Results and Discussion

We can see two different results, apparently driven by their respective data. In the first one, where we only compared venue types between the different capitals we saw Honduras as the odd one out, which was probably a result of its low variety in venue types. In the second one, the data told us that both Costa Rica and Panamá City had a greater average of liked than the rest of Central American capitals. This might have resulted in the new map, where these two countries seem different from the other one.

The results are preliminary at best, as we know that Foursquare doesn't have a robust information on this countries. A better analysis would come out of a bigger and fuller data set. Having said that, it isn't surprising that Panamá and Costa Rica have better reviews, as they have the second and third biggest economies in the region and also don't suffer the violence that a richer country as Guatemala does.

0.1.7 Part 7. Conclusions

The goal of this analysis was to check if the capitals of all Central America countries share commonalities regarding their venues. It seems that they are not so far off, although with some minor differences. Honduras is the least known one, and Costa Rica is the highest liked, Panama being a close second. Other than that all of these seem to share some commonality. A more robust data is sure to make a clearer analysis, but a certain homogeneity seems to be the rule in Central America.

Stake holders would have a final answer, but Costa Rica looks like a more competitive ground, Honduras the least and San José has the cheapest places, Guatemala having the most expensive ones.