

# City Comparator

*An an analysis on cities similarities*

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# Introduction

The goal of this analysis is to compare different big cities in the world to check their similarity. The similarity will be calculated using the list of venues retrieved with foursquare analyzing the categories of venues contained in a city and their distribution within the city area.

Questions that we want to ask with this analysis are: Can city of the world be clustered in groups based just on the type of venues contained in them? Does the result of this grouping make sense? Are those groups related to geography (i.e. all europeans city will belong to the same group)? Can we create a classification of city districts that span across different cities (e.g. will all city have zones with restaurants other with museums etc.. is the venue category distribution a characteristics that repeats in different cities)?

## Analisis method

In order to perform this analysis we plan to take a number of cities and use foursquare to fetch the venues that are contained in the cities. Each city will be divided in a regular grid of **Search Spots**. The search spots are the points that will be used to search for venues around. Each search spot together with the radius used for the search will become a **City Zone**

The search spots are placed in a regular triangular grid and the radius of the search will be one third of the distance between points. The points will be distanced 1000 meters and the search radius of each spot will be 666 meters.

Each spot is a zone of the city for which a profile will be constructed using the frequencies of the venues categories.

All the zones of all the cities considered will be divided in a number of groups based on the venues category frequency.

Then each city will have a profile based on the distribution of the zone categories and city will be grouped this way. City that will belong to the same group being "more similar"

## The data

In this section we will create the code that will be used to fetch the data that will be required for the analysis.

Each city that will be included in the analysis will have a reference point and search grid dimension. The search grid dimension will tell how many search point will be used to divide the city in zones and to get the venues for each zone using the foursquare explore API.

The grid will be limited and catch mostly the central part of the cities to limit the number of foursquare queries that will be necessary (this is due to the limitations of the free plan that we are using and that limits the number of queries to 950 per day)

The result of this activity will be a DataFrame for each city containing the fetched venues and the coordinates of the zone (search point) used to fetch the venue.

The search zone of one search point has an overlapping with the zone of other adjacent search points, a venue is associated to the first search point that will intercept it in the search. If the same venue will be fetched by a search in another search point it will be ignored since the venue has already been associated to a zone and cannot belong to multiple zones.

## starting data

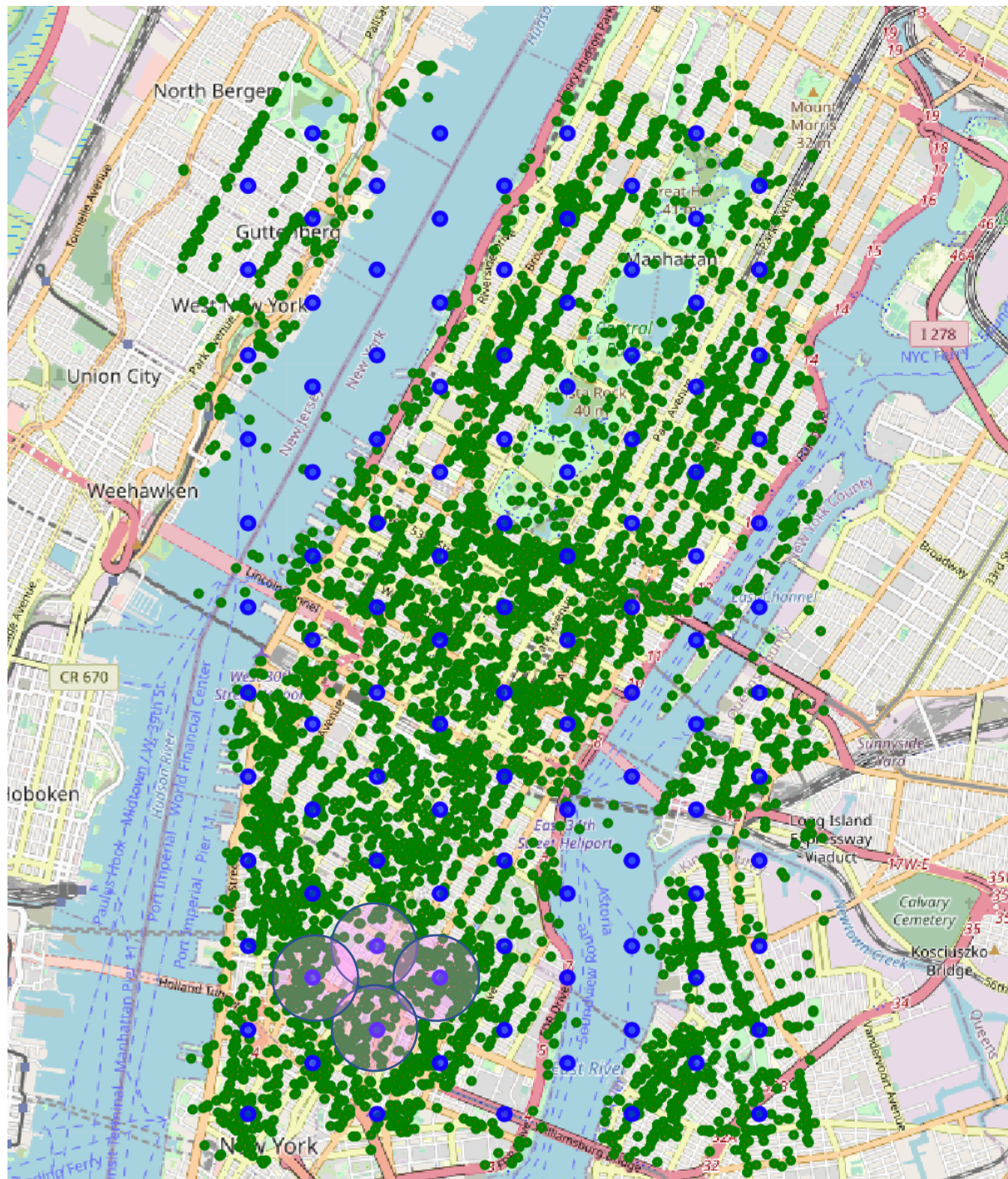
The datasets that will be created through foursquare queries and that will create our start data will have the following format

[1]:

	search_spot_lat	search_spot_lon	search_radius	id	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Category
0	41.925131	12.538995	666.666667	4ca7816e76d3a093554e0c6b	Mejo De Betto E Mary	41.925766	12.539925	Roman Restaurant
1	41.925131	12.538995	666.666667	52b0a30f11d20648deaa4034	Inofficina	41.925485	12.535250	Gastropub
2	41.925131	12.538995	666.666667	4b0d105cf964a5208a4323e3	Lanificio 159	41.926047	12.539253	Performing Arts Venue

Each line represents a venue in the city . (search\_spot\_lat , search\_spot\_lon) are the coordinates of the center of the zone in which the venue is included. The zone is a circle with radius: search\_radius centered in that point. The id is the foursquare id of the venue it identifies the venue. Name is the name of the venue Latitude,Longitude are the absolute geographical coordinates of the venue Category is the Category of the venue attributed by foursquare.

For each city we will have a certain grid of searching points and of venues retrieved like in the following picture of New York:



The blue dots represent a search points, the green dots are the retrieved venues.

Each search point has a radius of search around it. The zone delimited by the search radius is a **Zone** in the city (in pink in the picture). We will use these zones to inquiry the nature of the cities and see how similar or different cities are. The zones have the same size in all the cities of our inquiry. Each zone has a small overlap to the adjacent zones. A venue that lay in that overlap is attributed to the first zone that is searched for venues. So each venue is attribute to only one zone.

The grid of search point is a triangular grid to minimize overlap of the search zones.

The Zones are a pure spatial city split rather than an administrative one. This has the advantage to make them more comparable between different cities. A zone in New York has exactly the same size of a zone in Tokyo. The expected number of venues inside a zone depends on factor that are specific

of the city (like the position in the city, the density of shops etc.) rather than the way the city administration has divided its territory.

## Analysys methodology

We will create a city zone classification. Each zone will be associated to a typology, a label that will identify each zone with a type. We will do this using **Kmeans** clustering algorithm.

We have memorized the "zone" for all the venues that we have fetched for all our cities. We will create a DataFrame that for each zone and for each venue Category will have the number of occurrences of that Category in the zone.

				American Restaurant	Art Gallery	Art Museum	Arts & Crafts Store	Asian Restaurant	Athletics & Sports	BBQ Joint	Bagel Shop	Bakery	Bank	...	Trail	Tram Station
city	search_spot_lat	search_spot_lon	search_radius													
barcelona	41.380660	2.154853	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		2.169493	666.666667	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		2.184133	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		2.198773	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		2.213413	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
washington	38.940771	-77.047325	666.666667	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	4.0	0.0
		-77.032685	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		-77.018045	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		-77.003405	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
		-76.988765	666.666667	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	...	0.0	0.0

2028 rows x 127 columns

This will become the **profile** of the zone.

Then we will use these profiles to cluster all the zones of all the cities in a finite number (10) of group.

Each group will be a zone typology, i.e. Zones that lay in the same group are of the same type ( at least using our criteria).

Once we have done this we will category the cities in types like we have done for the zones.

We will create a DataFrame that for each city and each zone typology contains the number of occurrence of that zone typology in the city.

Here again we can consider this as a **profile** of the city.

We will use again kmean to cluster all the cities in omogeneous groups and then analyze the results to infer knowledge about cities similarities

## Results

Here are the results of our analysis:

[33]:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	city_type
city											
<b>tokyo</b>	0	0	0	2	65	2	0	0	0	31	0
<b>los_angeles</b>	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	87	1
<b>washington</b>	28	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	72	1
<b>boston</b>	24	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	75	1
<b>dallas</b>	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	88	1
<b>moscow</b>	11	0	0	2	0	4	9	1	0	72	1
<b>phoenix</b>	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	94	1
<b>philadelphia</b>	16	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	81	1
<b>barcelona</b>	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	30	63	2
<b>madrid</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	39	57	2
<b>milan</b>	0	0	42	1	0	4	0	0	0	57	3
<b>rome</b>	0	0	38	1	0	1	0	0	0	58	3
<b>sao_paulo</b>	26	0	0	2	1	17	4	0	0	54	4
<b>london</b>	25	0	0	15	0	6	6	0	1	51	4
<b>new_york</b>	48	0	0	1	0	12	0	7	0	40	4
<b>munich</b>	0	0	4	20	0	1	1	0	0	76	5
<b>berlin</b>	0	0	1	33	0	2	4	0	0	61	5
<b>mexico_city</b>	0	42	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	60	6
<b>istanbul</b>	0	0	0	0	0	3	41	13	0	47	7
<b>paris</b>	0	0	1	55	0	7	0	0	0	37	8

This table has a row for each city. The columns with numbers contains the number of instances of zone of the type of the name of the column.

For example Tokyo has 65 occurrences of zones of type 4.

The column city\_type represent the group in which the city has been placed.

Here is the list of the zone profiles.

For each Zone type is shown the list of the top 10 categories presents in such zones (by summing all the category instances across all the zones of such type)

<b>zone type: 0</b>  Coffee Shop 531.0 Italian Restaurant 318.0 Pizza Place 307.0 Bar 300.0 Café 282.0 Bakery 257.0 Hotel 256.0 Gym / Fitness Center 211.0 American Restaurant 198.0 Sandwich Place 173.0	<b>zone type: 1</b>  Mexican Restaurant 234.0 Taco Place 177.0 Bakery 47.0 Coffee Shop 43.0 Seafood Restaurant 43.0 Restaurant 41.0 Convenience Store 38.0 Ice Cream Shop 35.0 Pizza Place 35.0 Bar 30.0	<b>zone type: 2</b>  Italian Restaurant 541.0 Pizza Place 282.0 Café 257.0 Hotel 231.0 Ice Cream Shop 174.0 Plaza 139.0 Restaurant 114.0 Cocktail Bar 101.0 Japanese Restaurant 82.0 Bakery 75.0
<b>zone type: 3</b>  French Restaurant 419.0 Café 336.0 Hotel 328.0 Bar 298.0 Italian Restaurant 261.0 Coffee Shop 220.0 Bakery 203.0 Pizza Place 147.0 Vietnamese Restaurant 131.0 Restaurant 131.0	<b>zone type: 4</b>  Japanese Restaurant 252.0 Convenience Store 225.0 Ramen Restaurant 207.0 Café 188.0 Sake Bar 157.0 Coffee Shop 147.0 Chinese Restaurant 142.0 BBQ Joint 137.0 Italian Restaurant 127.0 Soba Restaurant 122.0	<b>zone type: 5</b>  Hotel 201.0 Clothing Store 184.0 Coffee Shop 174.0 Italian Restaurant 138.0 Café 137.0 Boutique 96.0 Cosmetics Shop 96.0 Plaza 82.0 French Restaurant 80.0 Bakery 78.0
<b>zone type: 6</b>  Café 345.0 Hotel 175.0 Coffee Shop 161.0 Restaurant 123.0 Turkish Restaurant 114.0 Park 88.0 Dessert Shop 82.0 Bakery 82.0 Gym / Fitness Center 64.0 Bar 62.0	<b>zone type: 7</b>  Boat or Ferry 114.0 Café 49.0 Art Gallery 35.0 Park 26.0 Coffee Shop 24.0 Restaurant 19.0 Nightclub 17.0 Seafood Restaurant 14.0 Gym 11.0 Bar 10.0	<b>one type: 8</b>  Spanish Restaurant 337.0 Tapas Restaurant 213.0 Restaurant 201.0 Hotel 161.0 Bar 140.0 Café 116.0 Mediterranean Restaurant 115.0 Bakery 115.0 Coffee Shop 91.0 Plaza 75.0
<b>zone type: 9</b>  Café 754.0 Coffee Shop 592.0 Italian Restaurant 553.0 Hotel 538.0 Park 510.0 Pizza Place 486.0 Restaurant 446.0 Bar 409.0 Bakery 385.0 Mexican Restaurant 300.0		

As we can see the zone of type 4 seems quite typical of a Japanese city and is logical to see that kind of zone present only in Tokyo . Zone 2 is an Italian Zone because of the disproportion of Italian restaurants and Pizza places .

If we look at our result table we see that Zone 2 is massively present in the two Italian cities included in the analysis and scarce in the remaining cities.

Zone 1 is a Mexican one, the only place we found it is Mexico City and Los Angeles.

Zone 3 is French (but. Is quite present in German cities too), Zone 8 is a “Spanish” one.

There are other zone types that are less obvious.



Take type 5 which caused three city with apparently nothing in common to be placed together (London, New York and Sao Paulo).

Type 5 seems to have a big presence of clothing stores and hotels.

The other cities in which zone of type 5 is present are Paris, Milan and Boston and Moscow. Maybe we have to reconsider our perception of Paris and Milan as Fashion Capitals in favor on New York , London and Sao Paulo (even if we should distinguish between quantity and quality).

## Conclusions

The conclusions of our analysis are a little deceiving. We were in search of some obscure connections between different cities around the world. The result of our analysis is that city that share the same country/culture are more similar in term of venue distribution than exotic ones. Which seems to be quite an obvious result.

One problem could also be the kind of data we use that has too much localization. For example, it would have been interesting to compare city zones by the distribution of more generic venue categories, one in which an Italian Restaurant and a French Restaurant are included in a more generic category Restaurant. This would move the comparison of the zones more toward the distribution of generic categories of venues (restaurants, museums, shops etc.). This, maybe, would have cause more similarities in distant cities that reside in different continents and lead to less obvious insights on City similarities. Unfortunately, the effort necessary to review all the almost 700 different categories found by foursquare in the cities under analysis was beyond the budget of this small project.