

A Tale of Two Cities

Clustering Neighborhoods of London and Paris using Machine Learning

1. Introduction

A Tale of Two Cities, a novel written by Charles Dickens was set in London and Paris, which takes place during the French Revolution. These cities were both happening then and now. A lot has changed over the years, and we now take a look at how the cities have grown.

London and Paris are quite a popular tourist and vacation destinations for people all around the world. They are diverse and multicultural and offer a wide variety of experiences that are widely sought after. We try to group the neighbourhoods of London and Paris respectively and draw insights to what they look like now.

2. Business Problem

The aim is to help tourists choose their destinations depending on the experiences that the neighbourhoods have to offer and what they would want to have. This model also helps people make decisions if they are thinking about migrating to London or Paris or even if they wish to relocate neighbourhoods within the city. Our findings will help stakeholders make informed decisions and address any concerns they have, including the different kinds of cuisines, provision stores and what the city has to offer.

3. Data Description

We require geographical location data for both London and Paris. Postal codes in each city serve as a starting point. Using Postal codes, we can find out the neighbourhoods, boroughs, venues and their most popular venue categories.

London

To derive our solution, We scrape our data from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_areas_of_London

This Wikipedia page has information about all the neighbourhoods; we limit it to London.

borough: Name of Neighborhood

town: Name of the borough

post_code: Postal codes for London.

This Wikipedia page lacks information about geographical locations. To solve this problem, we use ArcGIS API.

ArcGIS API

ArcGIS Online enables you to connect people, locations, and data using interactive maps. Work with smart, data-driven styles and intuitive analysis tools that deliver location intelligence. Share your insights with the world or specific groups.

More specifically, we use ArcGIS to get the geographical locations of the neighbourhoods of London. Adding the following columns to our initial data set prepares our data.

latitude: Latitude for Neighborhood

longitude: Longitude for Neighborhood

Paris

To derive our solution, We leverage JSON data available at <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/r/e88c6fda-1d09-42a0-a069-606d3259114e>

The JSON file has data about all the neighbourhoods in France; we limit it to Paris.

postal_code: Postal codes for France

nom_comm: Name of Neighborhoods in France

nom_dept: Name of the boroughs, equivalent to towns in France

geo_point_2d: Tuple containing the latitude and longitude of the Neighborhoods.

Foursquare API Data

We will need data about different venues in different neighbourhoods of that specific borough. To gain that information, we will use “Foursquare” location information. Foursquare is a location data provider with information about all manner of venues and events within an area of interest. Such information includes venue names, locations, menus and even photos. As such, the foursquare location platform will be used as the sole data source since all the stated required information can be obtained through the API.

After finding the list of neighbourhoods, we then connect to the Foursquare API to gather information about venues inside each neighbourhood. For each neighbourhood, we have chosen the radius to be 500 meters.

The data retrieved from Foursquare contained information of venues within a specified distance of the longitude and latitude of the postcodes. The information obtained per venue as follows:

Neighbourhood: Name of the Neighborhood

Neighbourhood Latitude: Latitude of the Neighborhood

Neighbourhood Longitude: Longitude of the Neighborhood

Venue: Name of the Venue

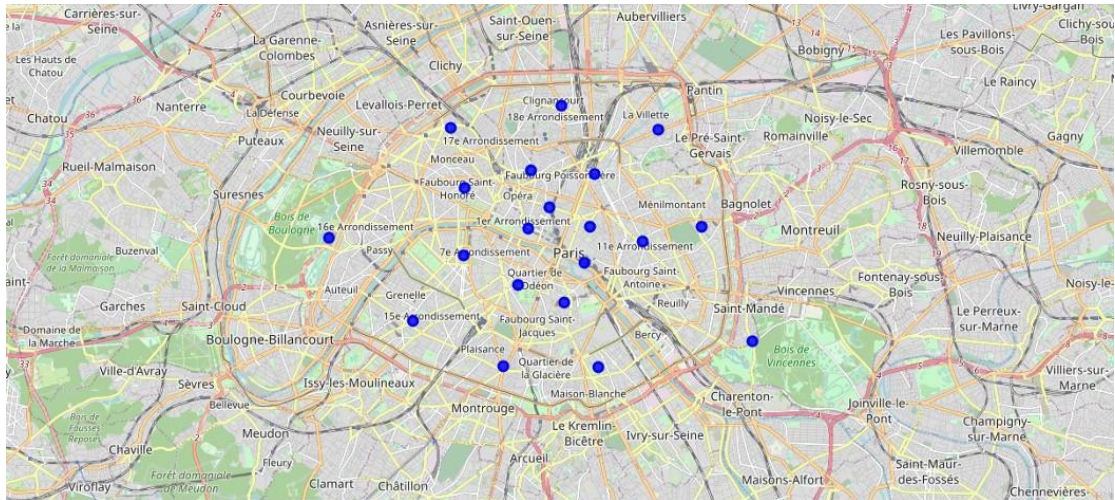
Venue Latitude: Latitude of Venue

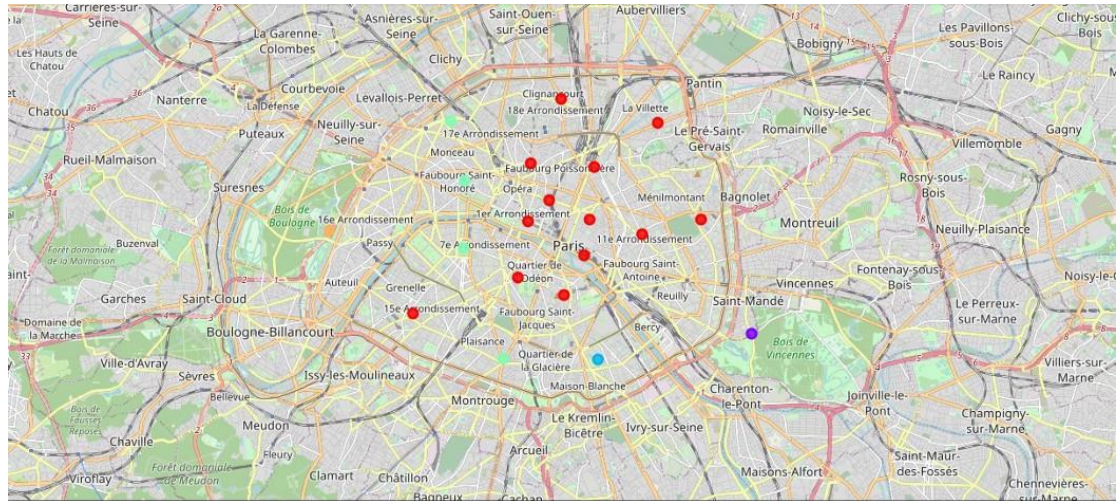
Venue Longitude: Longitude of Venue

Venue Category: Category of Venue

Based on all the information collected for both London and Paris, we have sufficient data to build our model. We cluster the neighbourhoods together based on similar venue categories. We then present our observations and findings. Using this data, our stakeholders can take the necessary decision.

4. Visualizing the Neighborhoods of London and Paris





5. Conclusion

The purpose of this project was to explore the cities of London and Paris and see how attractive it is to potential tourists and migrants. We explored both the cities based on their postal codes and then extrapolated the common venues present in each of the neighborhoods finally concluding with clustering similar neighborhoods together.

We could see that each of the neighborhoods in both the cities have a wide variety of experiences to offer which is unique in its own way. The cultural diversity is quite evident which also gives the feeling of a sense of inclusion.

Both Paris and London seem to offer a vacation stay or a romantic getaway with a lot of places to explore, beautiful landscapes, amazing food and a wide variety of culture. Overall, it's up-to-the stakeholders to decide which experience they would prefer more and which would more to their liking.