Opening a new Restaurant in Los Angeles

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Whenever a Businessman is looking for an investment, opening a new Restaurant is a great Investment. Opening a restaurant could be a great investment as the businessman could open the Restaurant in his own hometown and stay near his home while managing his restaurant. Even when opening a new restaurant in own hometown, choosing a neighbourhood to open a restaurant is still an important decision. Restaurant sales, profit and type of restaurant may depend on the location of Neighbourhood.

1.2 Business Problem

The Objective of this Capstone Project is to analyse and select the best locations in the City of Los Angeles, California to open a new Restaurant. Using data science methodology and ML techniques like clustering, this project aims to provide the solution to answer the Business question: If a Businessman or a chain of restaurant is looking to open a new Restaurant in City of Los Angeles, California, Where would you recommend to open it?

1.3 Target Audience

A lot of stakeholders can be helped with this project such as:

- i. Businessmen looking to open a new restaurant in city of Los Angeles, California
- ii. Chain of Restaurants looking to open a new branch in city of Los Angeles, California.
- iii. This analysis can also be helpful for the people of Los Angeles who are looking to dine in some good restaurants near their Neighbourhoods.

2. Data Acquisition

2.1 Required Dataset

To solve the Problem following data will be Required:

- List of Neighbourhoods in the city of Los Angeles.
- o Latitude and Longitude of all Neighbourhoods.
- o Venue Data, data related to different Venues in that Neighbourhood

2.2 Solving the Problem Using above data

For solving the problem we will begin with the Neighbourhoods data in the City of Los Angeles, then those neighbourhoods will be used to extract the Venus from foursquare location data after that the Venues data will be used to cluster the different Neighbourhoods in the city of Neighbourhoods.

2.3 Sources of Data

Below are the sources of data used in this project:

- List of Neighbourhoods in the city of Los Angeleshttps://usc.data.socrata.com/dataset/Los-Angeles-Neighborhood-Map/r8qd-yxsr
- Latitude and Longitude of all Neighbourhoods- https://usc.data.socrata.com/dataset/Los-Angeles-Neighborhood-Map/r8qd-yxsr
- Venue Data, data related to different Venues in that Neighbourhoodhttps://foursquare.com

3. Data Cleaning and Feature Selection

3.1 Data Cleaning

Data for list of neighbourhoods with latitude and longitude is downloaded from the above-mentioned website. Data downloaded from website contains a lot of irrelevant information so first Name of Neighbourhoods with latitude and longitude were extracted. The same data was converted in Pandas dataframe so that it could be analysed easily. There are 272 Neighbourhoods in Los Angeles according to the dataset.

Data before cleaning:

```
[8]: neighborhoods_data[1]
[8]: {'type': 'Feature',
        properties': {'external_i': 'adams-normandie',
         'name': 'Adams-Normandie',
        'location': 'POINT(34.031461499124156 -118.30020800000011)', 'latitude': '-118.30020800000011',
        'slug 1': None,
        'sqmi': '0.805350187789',
        'display_na': 'Adams-Normandie L.A. County Neighborhood (Current)',
        'set': 'L.A. County Neighborhoods (Current)', 'slug': 'adams-normandie',
        'longitude': '34.031461499124156',
        'name 1': None,
        'kind': 'L.A. County Neighborhood (Current)',
         'type': 'segment-of-a-city'},
        'geometry': {'type': 'MultiPolygon',
'coordinates': [[[[-118.30900800000012, 34.03741099912408],
            [-118.30040800000013, 34.0373119991241],
            [-118.29150800000001, 34.03681199912407]
            [-118.29140800000012, 34.025511999124234],
            [-118.305408, 34.025711999124255],
            [-118.30900800000012, 34.025611999124216],
            [-118.30900800000012, 34.03741099912408]]]]}}
```

Fig.1: Uncleaned Data

Data After it cleaned and Neighbourhoods with latitude and longitude are extracted:

| [14]: | | Neighborhood | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 0 | Acton | 34.538990 | -118.202617 |
| | 1 | Adams-Normandie | 34.037411 | -118.309008 |
| | 2 | Agoura Hills | 34.168203 | -118.761925 |
| | 3 | Agua Dulce | 34.558304 | -118.254677 |
| | 4 | Alhambra | 34.105040 | -118.121747 |

Fig.2: Data after cleaning

3.2 Feature Selection

After the dataset in extracted, it is used to get venues near each neighbourhood using Foursquare API. Then all the venues that contained Restaurant were filtered and neighbourhoods that did not have any restaurants were dropped.

There are total of 78 Numbers of Restaurant Categories.

4. Methodology

4.1 Feature Extraction

For feature extraction One Hot Encoding is used in terms of categories. Each feature is a category that belongs to a venue. Each feature becomes binary that means if that category is found then it will be 1 otherwise 0. Then venues are grouped by neighbourhoods with mean of all the one hot coded category. This gives us venue for each row and each column contains the frequency of occurrence of each category.

Data after One Hot Encoding:

| [78]: | | Neighborhood | African Restaurant | | | Argentinian Restaurant | | Australian Restaurant | Brazilian Restaurant | Burmese Restaurant | R |
|-------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | 3 | Adams- Normandie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 5 | Adams- Normandie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 6 | Adams- Normandie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 8 | Adams- Normandie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 9 | Adams- Normandie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Fig.3 Data after One hot Encoding

Data after Feature Extraction:

| 29]: | | Neighborhood | African Restaurant | American Restaurant | Andhra Restaurant | Argentinian Restaurant | Asian Restaurant | Australian Restaurant | Brazilian Restaurant | Burmese Restaurant |
|------|----|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 8 | 0 | Adams- Normandie | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.023256 | 0,000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 1 | Agoura Hills | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 2 | Alhambra | 0.000000 | 0.068966 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.068966 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.034483 |
| | 3 | Alondra Park | 0.000000 | 0.041667 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.041667 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 4 | Arleta | 0.000000 | 0.055556 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.222222 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 5 | Arlington Heights | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.020000 | 0.000000 | 0.040000 | 0.000000 |
| | 6 | Artesia | 0.000000 | 0.114286 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.085714 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 7 | Athens | 0.000000 | 0.090909 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 8 | Atwater Village | 0.000000 | 0.055556 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| | 9 | Avalon | 0.000000 | 0.200000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 9 | 10 | Avocado Heights | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.074074 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 1 | 11 | Baldwin Hills/Crenshaw | 0.000000 | 0.058824 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 9 | 12 | Baldwin Park | 0.000000 | 0.090909 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 1 | 13 | Bell | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 9 | 14 | Bell Gardens | 0.000000 | 0.083333 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 1 | 15 | Bellflower | 0.000000 | 0.086957 | 0.000000 | 0.043478 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 9 | 16 | Beverly Crest | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.142857 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 1 | 17 | Beverly Grove | 0.000000 | 0.066667 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.033333 | 0.000000 | 0.033333 | 0.000000 |
| 9 | 18 | Beverlywood | 0.000000 | 0.085714 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.057143 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 1 | 19 | Boyle Heights | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | 20 | Bradbury | 0.000000 | 0.250000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |

Fig.4 Data after feature extraction

4.2 Unsupervised Learning

To find the similarities between neighbourhoods, unsupervised learning is used. Unsupervised learning is used in the datasets with no labels. In this case we need to cluster the neighbourhoods so we will be using K-means Technique.

K-means is a clustering algorithm. This algorithm search clusters within the data and the main objective function is to minimize the data dispersion for each cluster. Thus, each group found represents a set of data with pattern inside the multidimensional features.

K-means uses number of clusters as a parameter, so to find the best value of number of Clusters wen used silhouette score which gave us number of Cluster 3 for the best result.

Plot for Silhouette score with different numbers of Clusters:

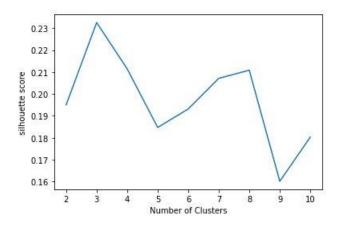


Fig.5: Silhouette Score against Number of Clusters

Data Visualization using Folium:

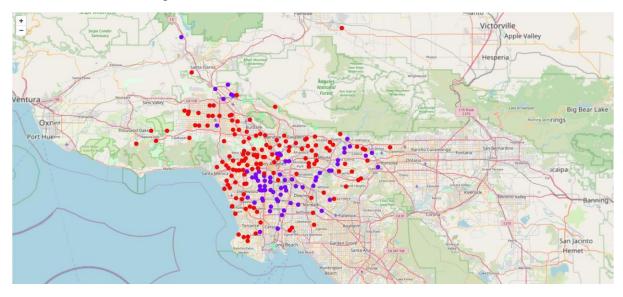


Fig.6: Folium plot of Clustered data

5. Results

After looking at clustered data we can see that neighbourhoods in cluster label 0 have a majority of Asian Restaurant (Red Colour in Folium Map):



Fig.7: Data in Cluster Label-0

Majority of data in cluster label 1 have a majority of Mexican or fast-food Restaurant (Blue Colour in folium map):



Fig.8: Data in Cluster label-1

Also it could be seen that very less data is there in cluster-2 and majority of this neighbourhood has American or Yoshuku Restaurant (green colour in folium map):



Fig.9: Data in label-2

6. Discussion

By looking at the different cluster Businessman can now choose which neighbourhood to choose for opening a new restaurant depending on the type of the restaurant he/ she wants to open. Also, the same data can be used by the people of Los Angeles to explore the different restaurants around their neighbourhoods.

7. Conclusion

In this work, we have analysed the data of city of Los Angeles, California to open a new Restaurant by using the data science methodology and ML Techniques. This project successfully makes cluster for different restaurants in Los Angeles and gives an idea about the location where to open a new restaurant.

Additionally, This also provides the information of the new explorable types of restaurants in different Neighbourhoods that can be used by peoples to explore new restaurants in City of Los Angeles.