

A world map with a light gray background. The landmasses are dark gray. Numerous small yellow dots are scattered across the map, representing data points. There is a high concentration of dots in North America (USA and Canada), Europe, and Australia. There are also smaller clusters in South America, Africa, and Asia.

Beer Suggester Project

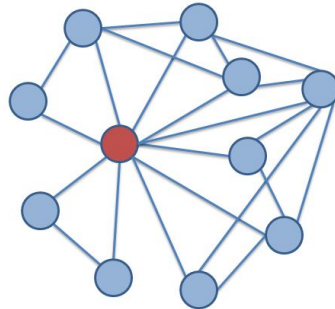
A Network Tour Of Data Science

Purpose of the Project

Goal: Making **beer suggestions**

Why: Discover new refreshing drinks that the user should like.

How: Based on a **similarity network**.
User provides a reference (model) of a beer.



Dataset

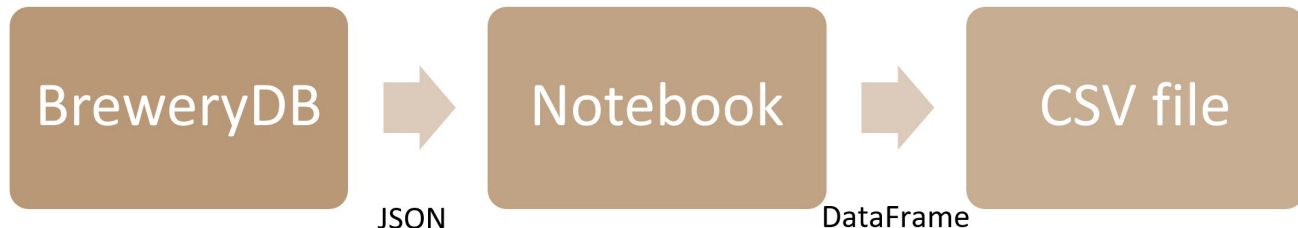
Data comes from **BreweryDB.com**



BreweryDB gets their data from individuals. Everyone can upload beers data on their website, but administrators validate the information to insure the accurateness of the data.

Data Collection & Cleaning

BreweryDB provides an **API**.



We had to outcome problems of **special characters** in strings and **missing fields**.

Beer characteristics

Typically, beers are characterized by:

- IBU: metric of bitterness
- ABV: alcohol by volume
- SRM: color metric [1-40]



SRM values

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

We can add also where the beer is made:

- Latitude of the brewery
- Longitude of the brewery

Data cleaning

SRM missing
or
IBU missing
or
ABV missing



Style
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• abv max• abv min• srm max• srm min• ibu max• ibu min

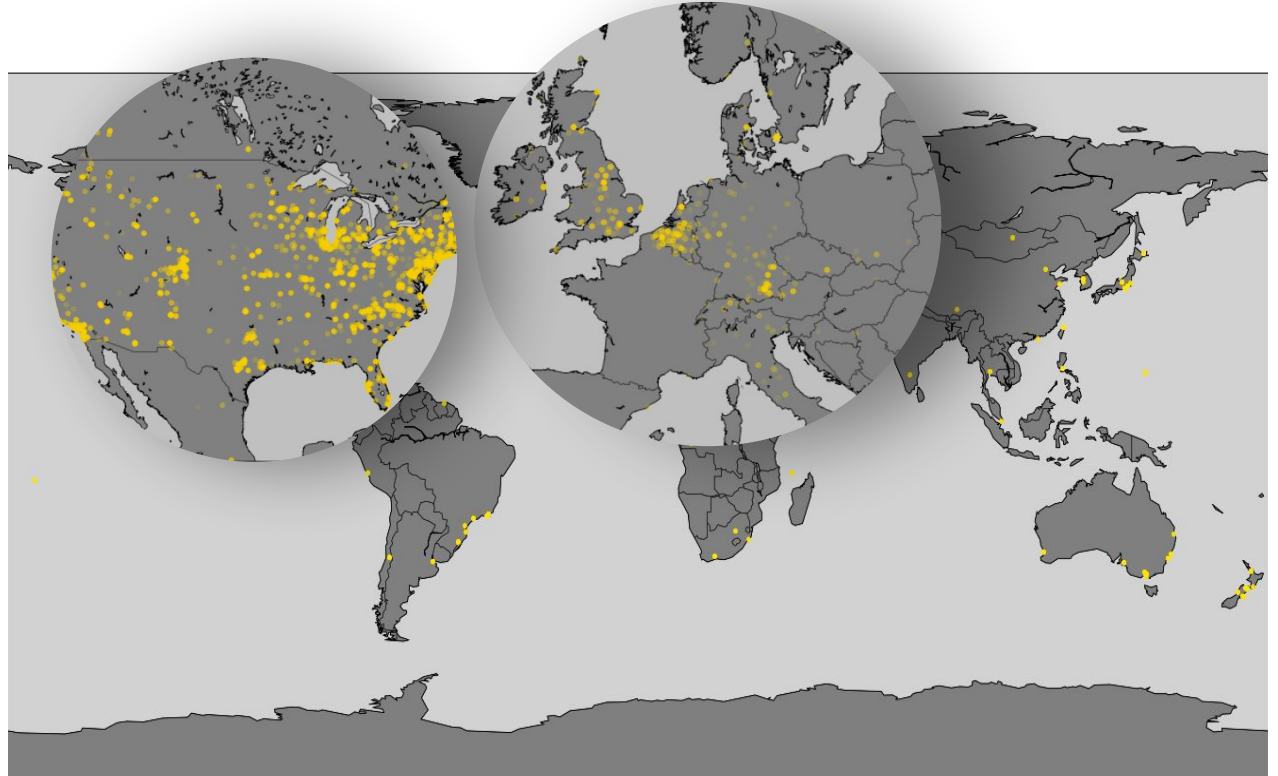
Otherwise we discarded the beers for which we didn't have neither the values or the style.

~16'500  ~15'400

Visualization of the Dataset

Breweries Location
mostly in:

- USA
- EUROPE
(UK, Belgium,
Germany)



Mercator projection breweries location

Distances Computation

For the **Features**, we use an euclidean distance.

$$Feature = \begin{bmatrix} abv_1 & ibu_1 & srm_1 \\ abv_2 & ibu_2 & srm_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ abv_N & ibu_N & srm_N \end{bmatrix} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} w_{abv} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & w_{ibu} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_{srm} \end{bmatrix}}$$

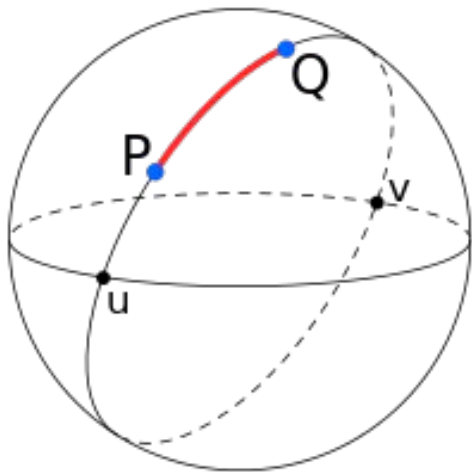
$$DistanceF = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d(1,2) & \dots & d(1,N) \\ d(2,1) & 0 & \dots & d(2,N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d(N,1) & d(N,2) & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Weights that can be tuned if the user is more sensitive to one feature than another.

$$d(b_1, b_2) = \|b_1 - b_2\|_2 = \sqrt{(b_1 - b_2)^T (b_1 - b_2)}$$

Distances Computation

For the **location** (lat, long) we cannot use an euclidean-like distance between vectors because the earth is spherical → **haversine formula**



$$a = \sin^2(\Delta\varphi/2) + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \sin^2(\Delta\lambda/2)$$

$$c = 2 \cdot \operatorname{atan2}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a})$$

$$d = R \cdot c$$

φ : latitude

λ : longitude

R: Earth radius (6371 km)

[<https://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html>]

Distances

Finally, to regroup both distances:

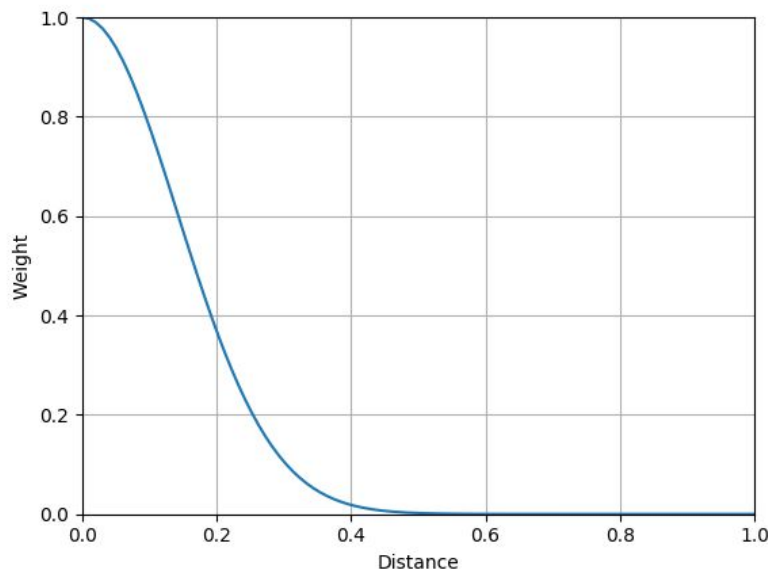
$$d_{i,j} = \underbrace{\frac{d_{i,j}^{euclidean}}{\max(d^{euclidean})}}_{\text{Related to the features}} + \overset{\substack{\text{coef. to adjust the ponderation of} \\ \text{the localization}}}{w} \underbrace{\frac{d_{i,j}^{haversine}}{\max(d^{haversine})}}_{\text{Related to the location}}$$

Weight matrix - graph construction

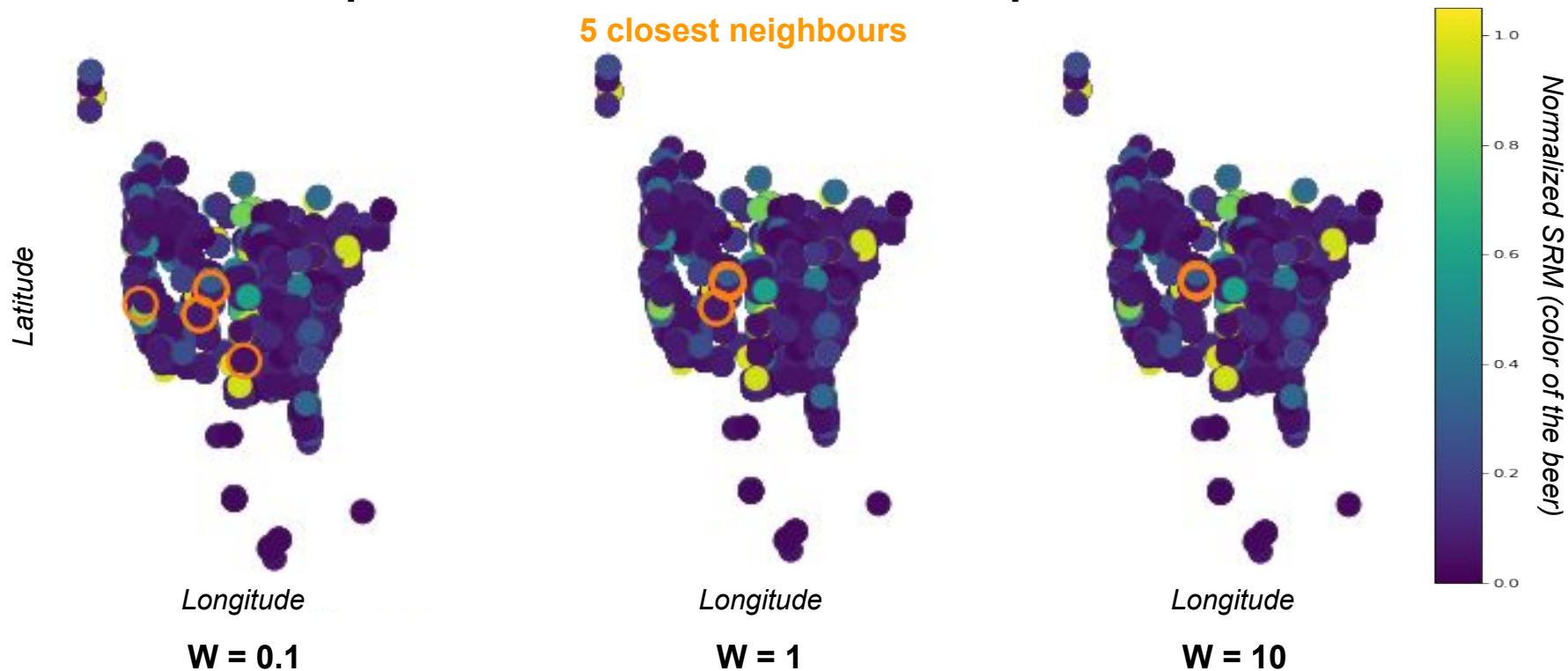
In order to build the graph, we converted distances to weights with a Gaussian kernel:

$$W_{ij} = \exp\left(\frac{-d_{ij}^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

Shape of a Gaussian kernel →



Distance ponderation Comparison



Distance ponderation Comparison

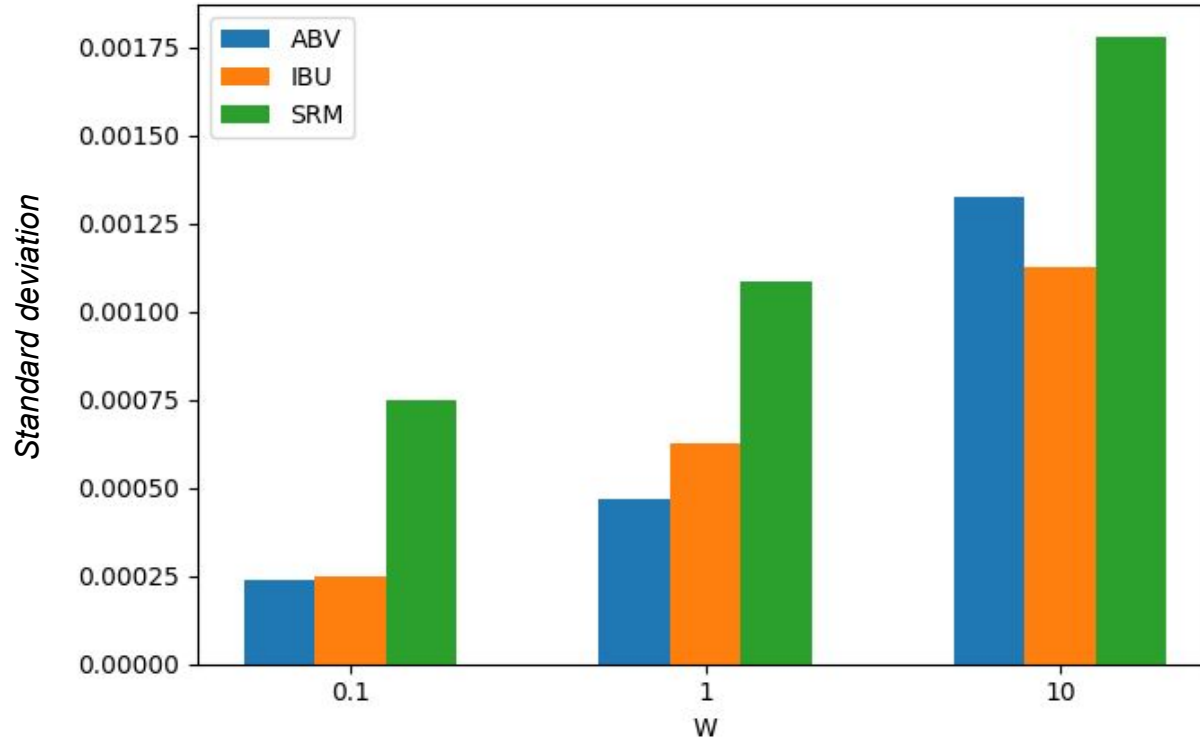
	abv	ibu	srmlid		abv	ibu	srmlid		abv	ibu	srmlid
10040	0.232558	0.071071	0.400	15541	0.250277	0.119119	0.425	15541	0.250277	0.119119	0.425
13449	0.223699	0.099099	0.425	15533	0.281285	0.029029	0.425	10040	0.232558	0.071071	0.400
14310	0.252492	0.083083	0.400	303	0.181617	0.041041	0.400	13449	0.223699	0.099099	0.425
15541	0.250277	0.119119	0.425	8988	0.208195	0.019019	0.475	15533	0.281285	0.029029	0.425
14892	0.265781	0.042543	0.425	12201	0.224585	0.101101	0.375	12201	0.224585	0.101101	0.375
0	0.241417	0.074074	0.425	0	0.241417	0.074074	0.425	0	0.241417	0.074074	0.425

W = 0.1

W = 1

W = 10

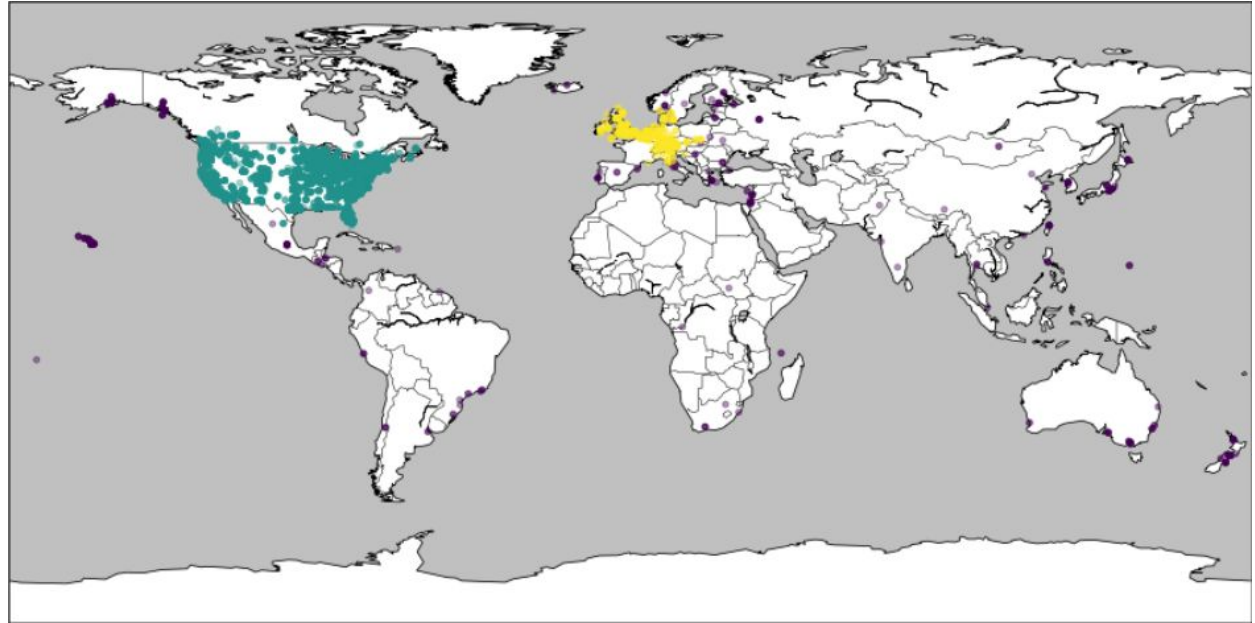
Distance ponderation Comparison



Location Clustering

Clustering with
DBSCAN:

- 1) Locations
(longitude, latitude)

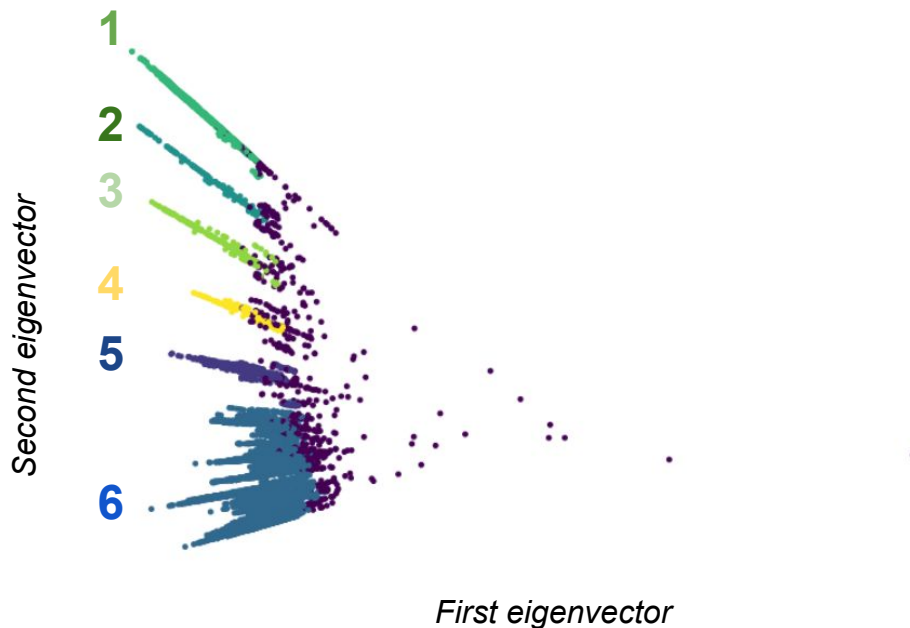


Clustering of locations with DBSCAN and Mercator projection

Features Clustering

Clustering with
DBSCAN:

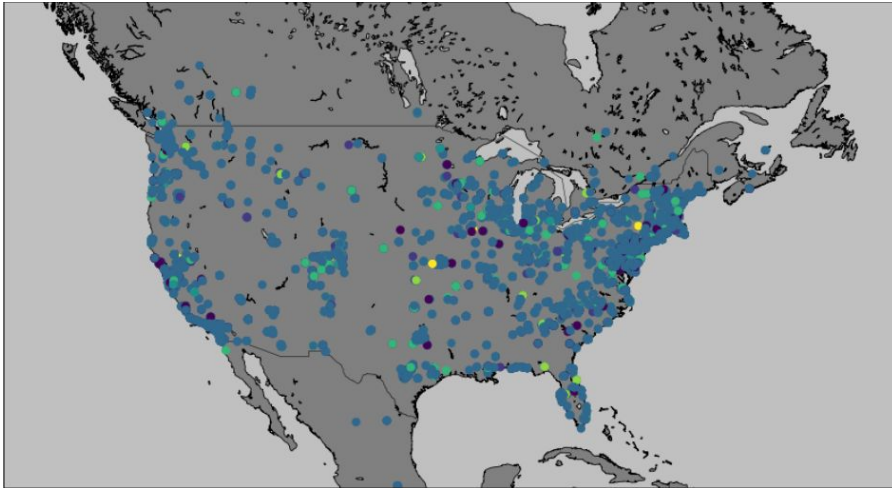
- 1) Locations
(longitude, latitude)
- 2) Features
(IBU, ABV, SRM)



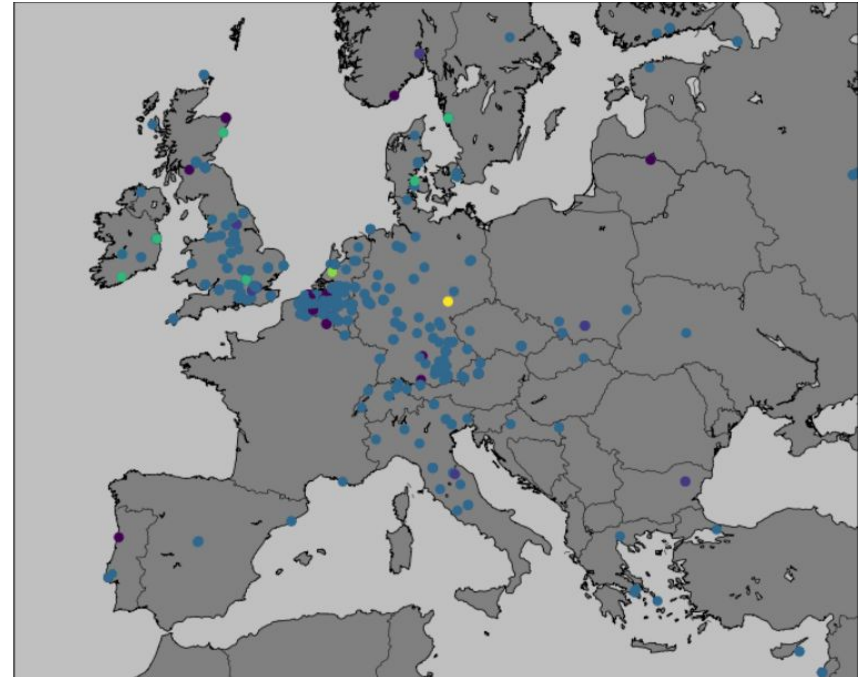
Clustering of features with DBSCAN and projection on the two first eigenvectors

Are Types of Beer Related to a Specific Region?

Result of the clustering by region



Results of the clustering in USA



Results of the clustering in Europe

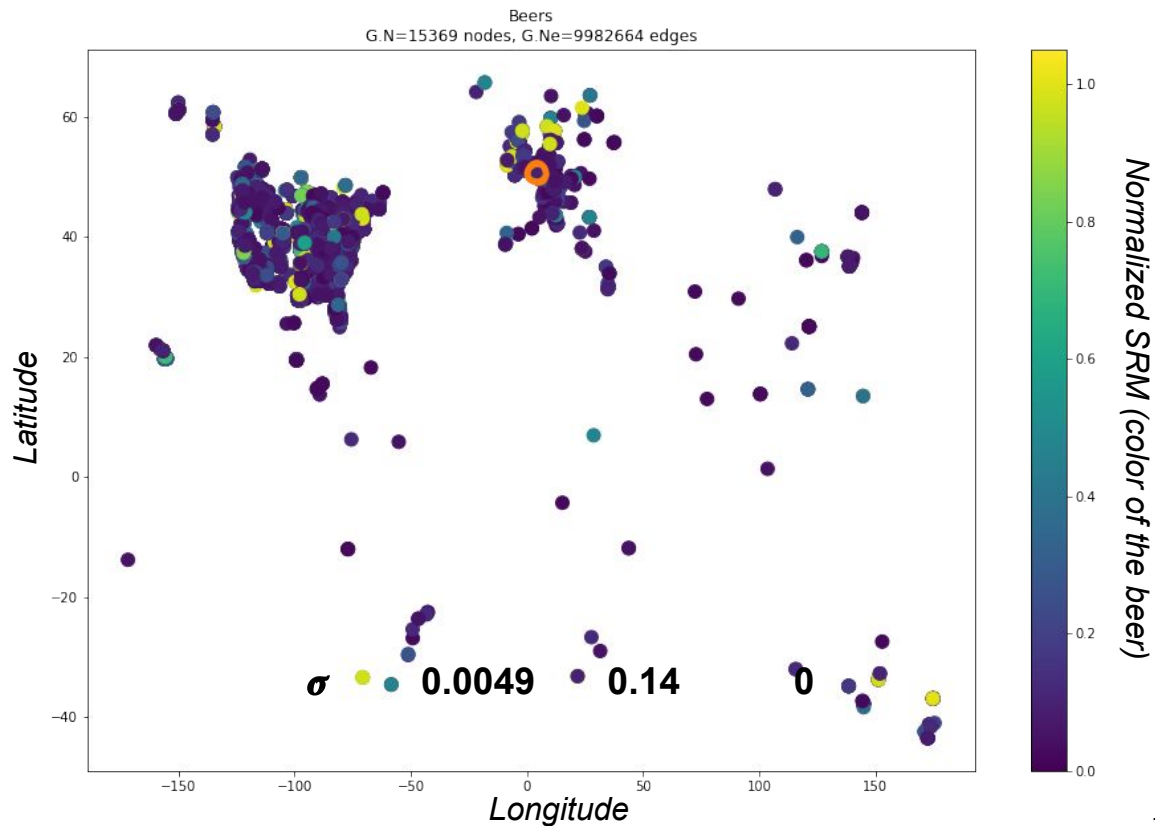
Demo



ABV
6.6%

IBU
28

SRM
4



Demo



ABV
6.6%

IBU
28

SRM
4

	abv	ibu	srmlid
14616	0.139535	0.033033	0.075
12676	0.141750	0.019019	0.075
181	0.141750	0.019019	0.075
14824	0.148394	0.019019	0.075
14120	0.150609	0.019019	0.075
15094	0.143965	0.027027	0.075
σ	0.0049	0.14	0

Demo



ABV	IBU	SRM
6.6%	28	4



ABV	IBU	SRM
6.8%	20	4



ABV	IBU	SRM
6.5%	20	4

Conclusion

- Purpose of the project
- Dataset and beers features (IBU, ABV, SRM and Location)
- Data collection/cleaning and visualization
- Distances computation/Weights matrix
- Relation analysis between the beer's type and location
- Demo → Beer Suggestion



Thank you for your attention