

Predicting Wine Quality

2017-2 Machine Learning Term Project

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Introduction



How do people know wine quality?

In the past, only wine connoisseurs could evaluate the quality.

➡ No one knows why they are different except for the wine connoisseurs.

In the late 1900's, Orley Clark Ashenfelter predicted relationship between wine quality and weather.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Winequality} = & 12.145 + 0.00117 \times \text{Winter Rainfall} \\ & + 0.0614 \times \text{Average growing season temp} \\ & - 0.00386 \times \text{Harvest rain fall} \end{aligned}$$

와인의 품질 = 12.145 + 0.00117*겨울철 강수량 + 0.0614*재배철의 평균 기온 - 0.00386*수확기 강수량



Introduction



Is it impossible to predict the quality just using the information of wine?

➡ This project predicts wine quality only using the information of wine.

- Using Tensorflow as machine learning tool
- Data set file extension: CSV (I did data normalization.)
- Model: Multilayer Perceptron
- Using Sigmoid as activation function / Using Softmax at last layer
- Using Adam Optimizer as optimization function



Preparing Data Set

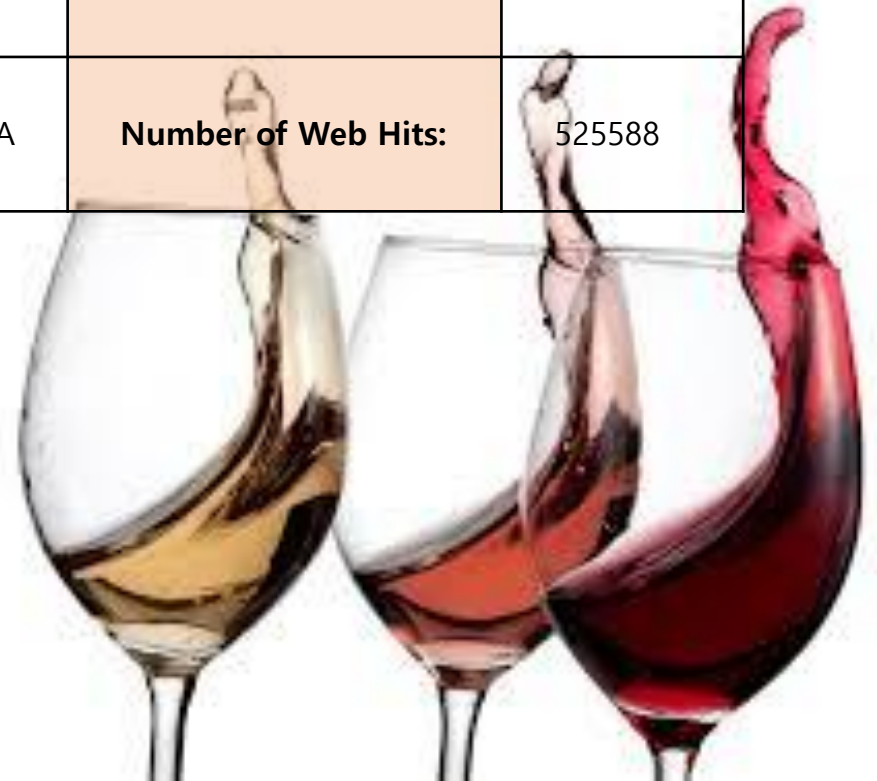
About Data Set

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	4898	Area:	Business
Attribute Characteristics:	Real	Number of attributes:	12	Date Donated:	2009-10-07
Associated Tasks:	Classification, Regression	Missing Values?	N/A	Number of Web Hits:	525588

Fixed acidity(포도주 결합산) / volatile acidity(휘발성산) / Citric acid(구연산) /
Residual sugar(발효 후 와인 속에 남아있는 당분) / Chlorides(염화물) /
Free sulfur dioxide(유리 이산화황) / Total sulfur dioxide(총 이산화황) /
Density(농도) / pH(산도) / Sulphates(황산염) / Alcohol()알코올 / Quality(품질)

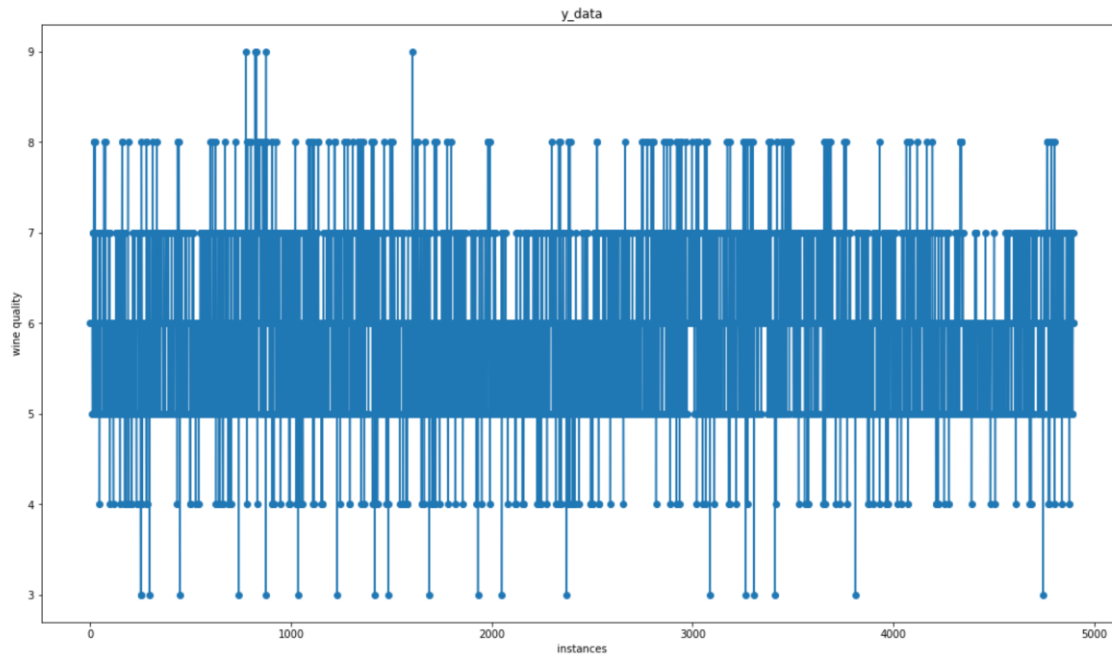
12th attribute is wine quality(score: 0 ~ 10)

➡ Bad(0~5) / Normal(6) / Good(7~10)



Preparing Data Set

About Data Set



12th attribute is wine quality(score: 0 ~ 10)

→ Bad(0~5) / Normal(6) / Good(7~10)



Preparing Data Set

About Data Set

Two data files: White wine and Red wine

* There is no difference between the two except number of instances.

White wine: 4898 instances

Red wine: 1599 instances



Preparing Data Set

Data Preprocessing

Original data set is irregular in scope.

* First instance: 7;0.27;0.36;20.7;0.045;45;170;1.001;3;0.45;8.8;6

➡ Data preprocessing is needed.

$$x_{new} = \frac{x - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$

<Data normalization>

After normalization, all values of x_data are into the range [0, 1].



Preparing Data Set

Data Preprocessing

<Y_data>

- Bad = 0
- Normal = 1
- Good = 2

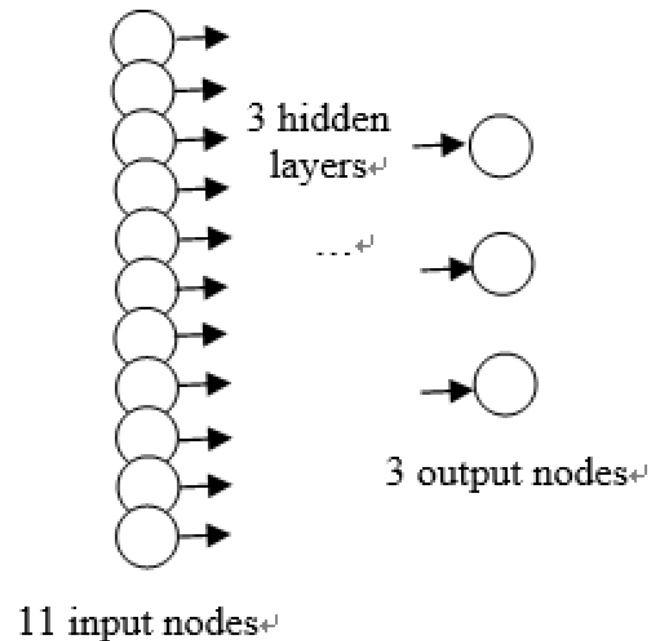


Training Model

Multilayer Perceptron

Because I have 3 classes(bad, normal, good), I have to do multinomial classification.

➡ Multilayer Perceptron



Training Model

Training

$$\text{hypothesis} = x \times \text{Weight} + \text{bias}$$

$$C(H(x), y) = y \log_2(H(x)) - (1 - y) \log_2(1 - H(x))$$

Number of hidden layers	3
Activation function	Sigmoid / Softmax(only output layer)
Optimization function	Adam Optimizer
Learning rate	0.001
Training epoch	70

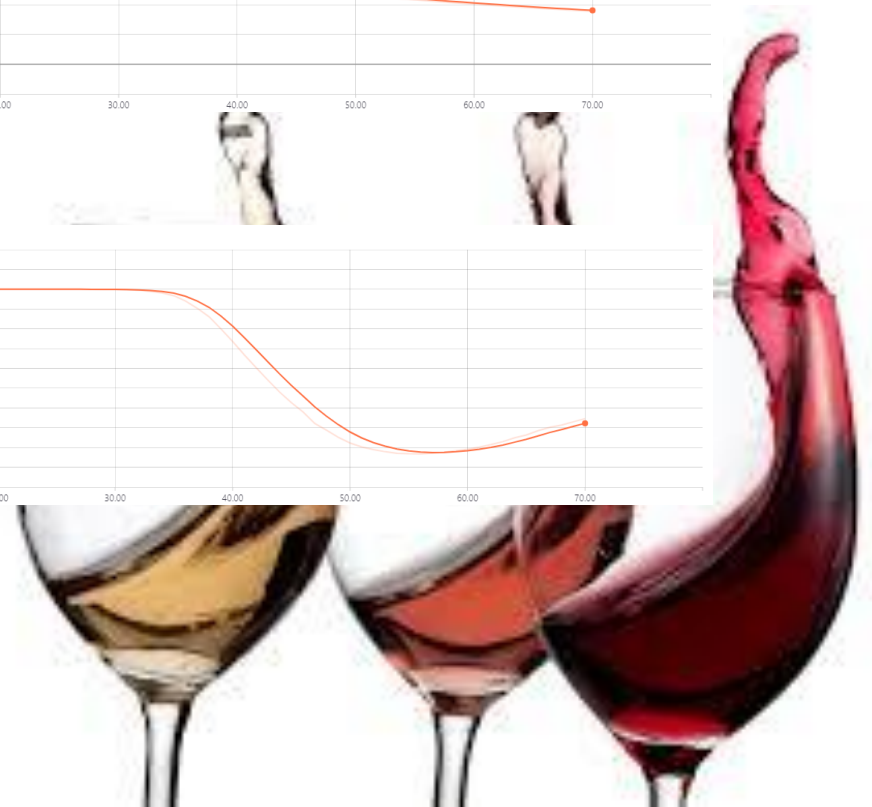
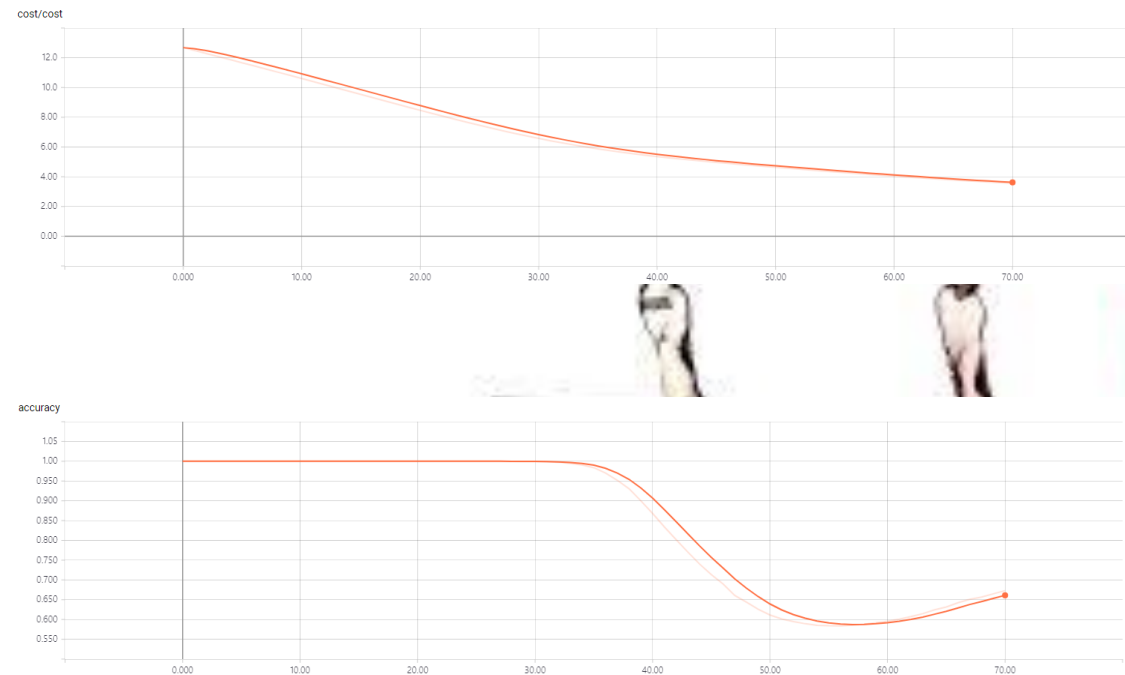


Conclusion

My project conclusion

```
0 12.4788
10 10.3911
20 8.25966
30 6.4207
40 5.27344
50 4.57267
60 3.98362
70 3.51598
```

```
Hypothesis: [[ 0.70092028  0.20902337  0.09005642]
 [ 0.51616484  0.386419    0.09741624]
 [ 0.46361294  0.44086707  0.09552003]
 ...,
 [ 0.57079208  0.33016554  0.09904242]
 [ 0.35265219  0.54712731  0.10022057]
 [ 0.40198338  0.49708837  0.10092824]]
Prediction (Y): [0 0 0 ..., 0 1 1]
Accuracy: 0.679665
```



Conclusion





Test Model

```
sample: [[ 0.44884485  0.46769017  0.08346489]
 [ 0.54856944  0.36593911  0.08549138]
 [ 0.51596302  0.3977811   0.08625585]
 ...,
 [ 0.49540278  0.41305935  0.09153782]
 [ 0.50766593  0.4042373   0.08809683]
 [ 0.61535245  0.2963309   0.08831661]] [1 0 0 ..., 0 0 0] 0.628518
```



Conclusion

Related Preceding Research

Solvers	Entry	Last Submission	Leaderboard
 jasonc	0.57528	Fri, Jun 3 2011 3:24 AM	1
 Konrad	0.5783	Wed, May 25 2011 1:36 PM	2
 mvp	0.58884	Wed, Jun 22 2011 6:02 PM	3
 Zachary Mayer	0.59085	Sat, May 21 2011 12:37 AM	4

```
pred <- predict(model, newdata = test)
table(pred, test$taste)
```

```
pred    bad good normal
bad    482   10   130
good    14  252    85
normal  171  149   667
```

We can test the accuracy as follow

```
(482 + 252 + 667) / nrow(test)
0.7147959
```



Question!

