

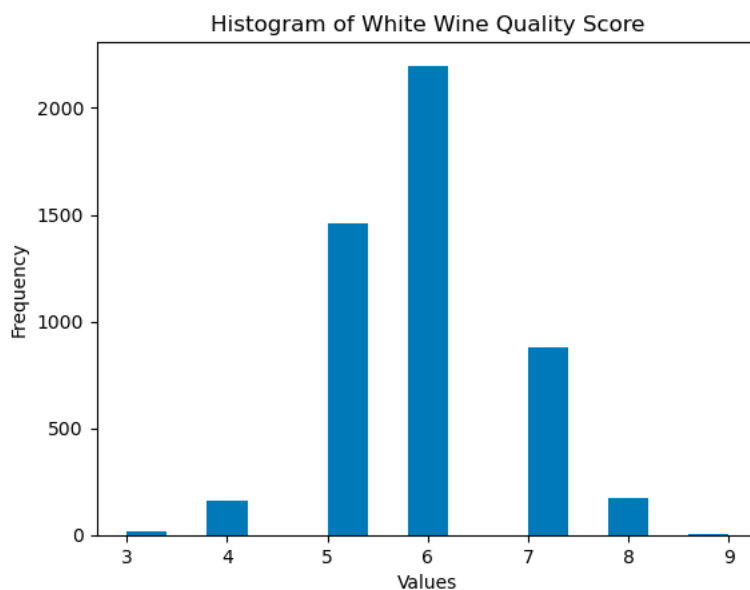
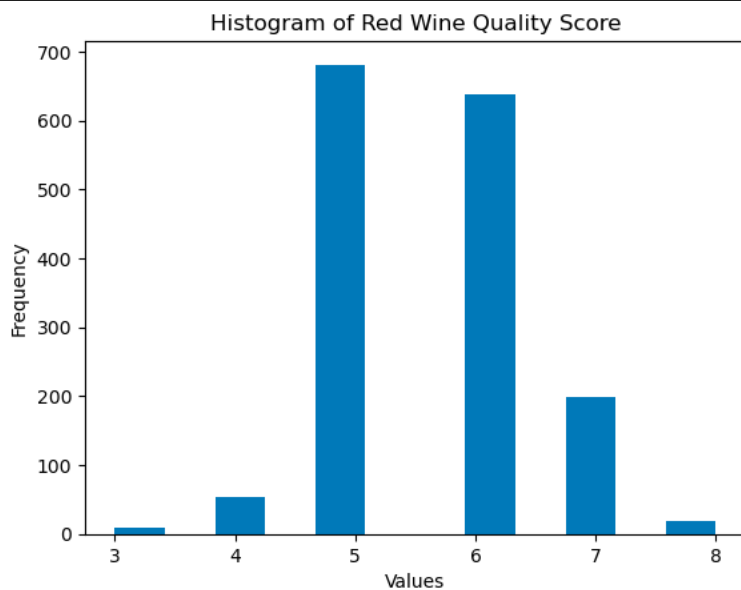
Assignment 2: Predicting Wine Quality with Linear Regression

1. What is the distribution of the wine quality scores?

Ans:

```
print("Getting Unique values for red wine Data :\n",red_wine_data.quality.unique())  
print("Getting Unique values for White wine Data :\n",white_wine_data.quality.unique())
```

```
Getting Unique values for red wine Data :  
[5 6 7 4 8 3]  
Getting Unique values for White wine Data :  
[6 5 7 8 4 3 9]
```

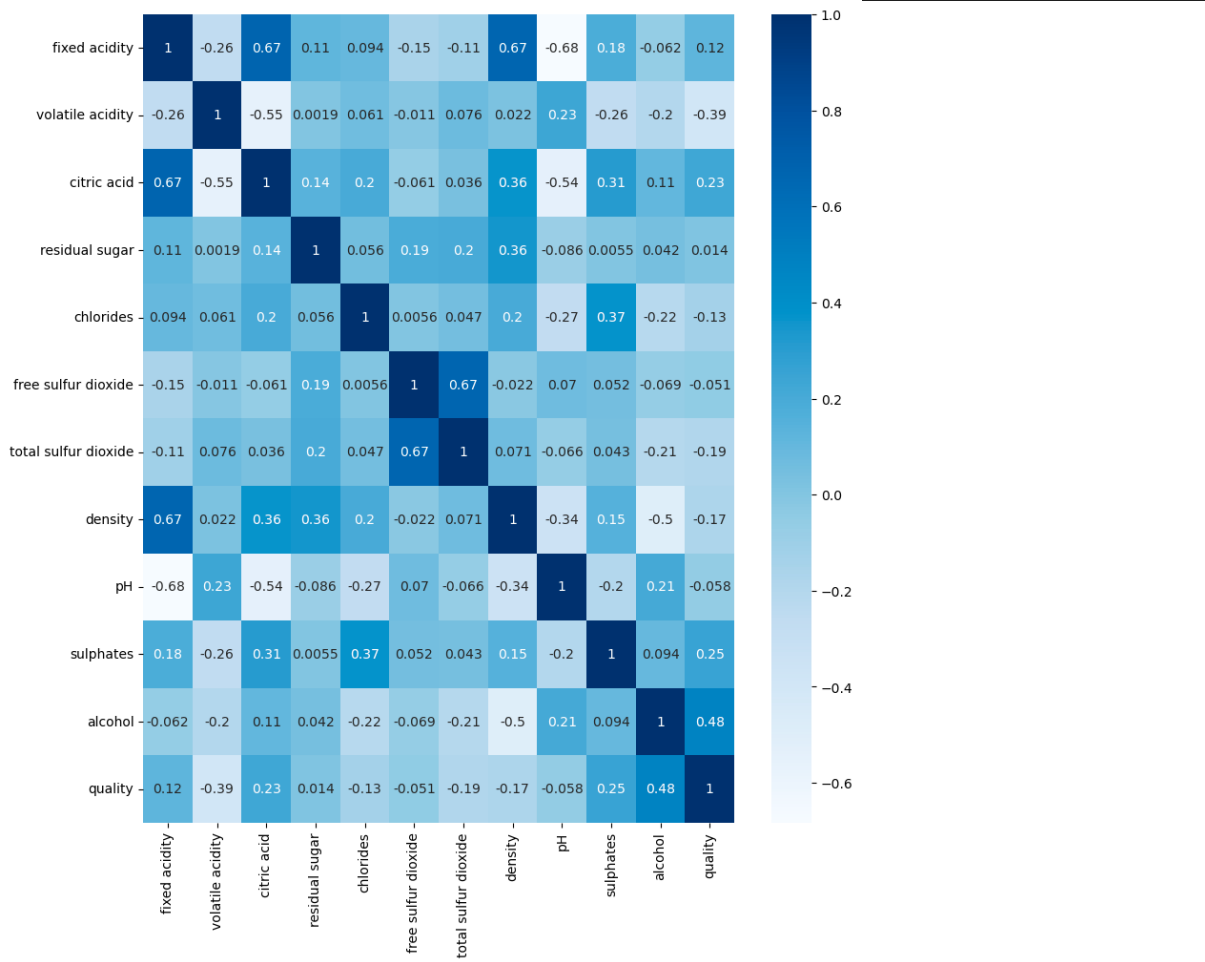


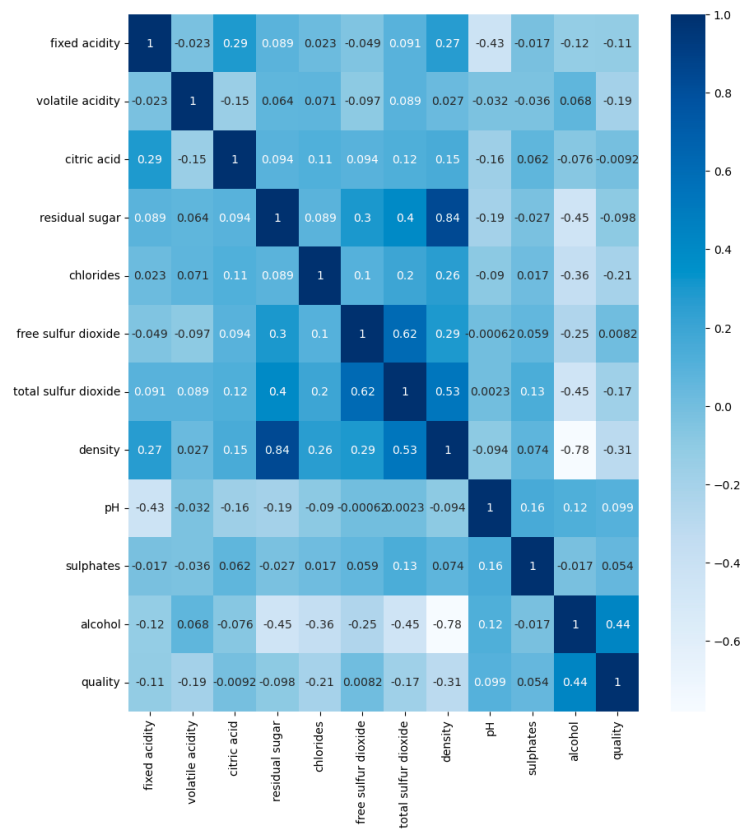
2. What are the relationships between the different features?

Ans:

Red Wine DataSet Description:												
	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates		
count	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000
mean	8.310637	0.527821	0.270976	2.538806	0.087467	15.874922	46.467792	0.996747	3.311113	0.658149	1	
std	1.741096	0.179060	0.194801	1.409928	0.047065	10.460157	32.895324	0.001887	0.154386	0.169507	1	
min	4.600000	0.120000	0.000000	0.900000	0.012000	1.000000	6.000000	0.990070	2.740000	0.330000	1	
25%	7.100000	0.390000	0.090000	1.900000	0.070000	7.000000	22.000000	0.995600	3.210000	0.550000	1	
50%	7.900000	0.520000	0.260000	2.200000	0.079000	14.000000	38.000000	0.996750	3.310000	0.620000	1	
75%	9.200000	0.640000	0.420000	2.600000	0.090000	21.000000	62.000000	0.997835	3.400000	0.730000	1	
max	15.900000	1.580000	1.000000	15.500000	0.611000	72.000000	289.000000	1.003690	4.010000	2.000000	1	

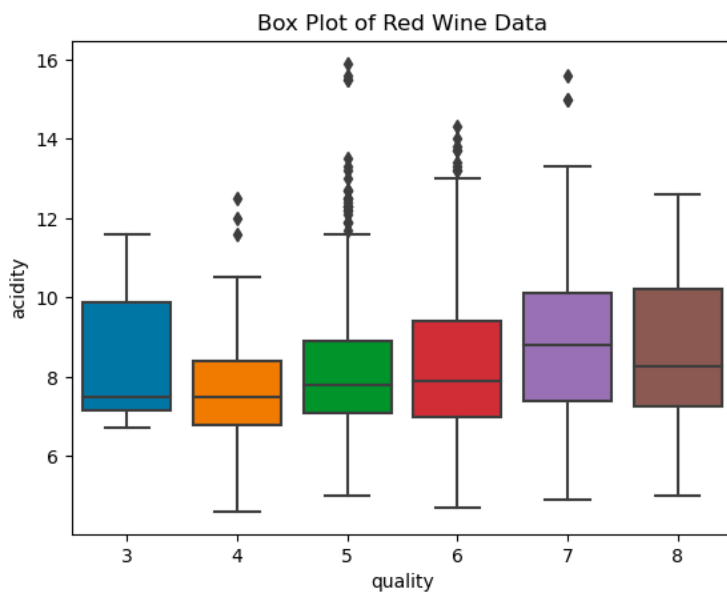
White Wine DataSet Description:												
	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates		
count	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000	4898.000000
mean	6.854788	0.278241	0.334192	6.391415	0.045772	35.308085	138.360657	0.994027	3.188267	0.489847	1	
std	0.843868	0.100795	0.121020	5.072058	0.021848	17.007137	42.498065	0.002991	0.151001	0.114126	1	
min	3.800000	0.080000	0.000000	0.600000	0.009000	2.000000	9.000000	0.987110	2.720000	0.220000	1	
25%	6.300000	0.210000	0.270000	1.700000	0.036000	23.000000	108.000000	0.991723	3.090000	0.410000	1	
50%	6.800000	0.260000	0.320000	5.200000	0.043000	34.000000	134.000000	0.993740	3.180000	0.470000	1	
75%	7.300000	0.320000	0.390000	9.900000	0.050000	46.000000	167.000000	0.996100	3.280000	0.550000	1	
max	14.200000	1.100000	1.660000	65.800000	0.346000	289.000000	440.000000	1.003980	3.820000	1.080000	1	

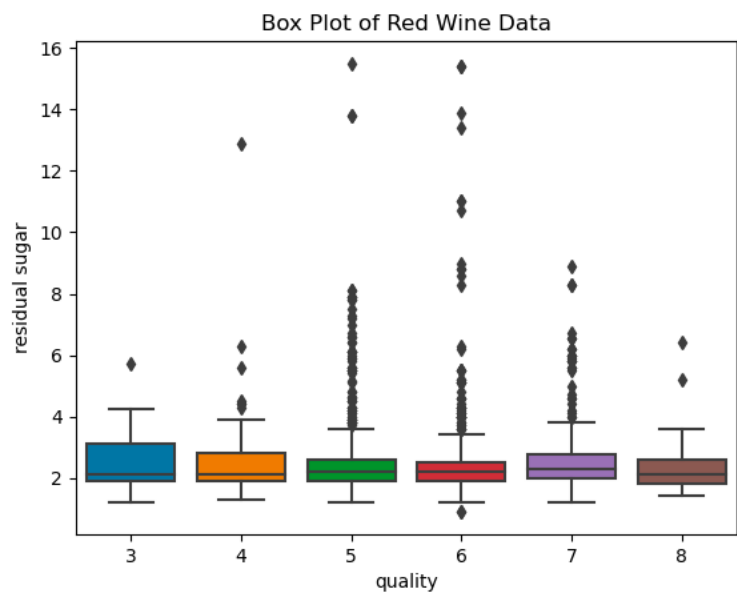
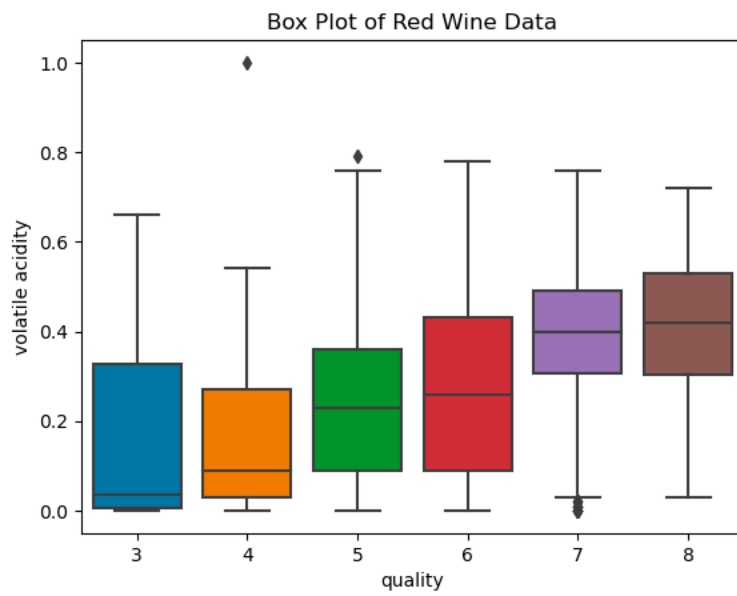
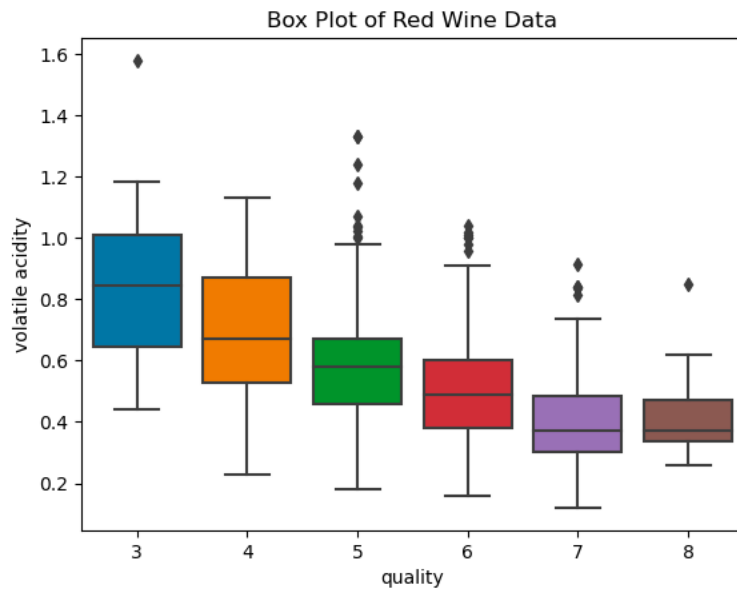


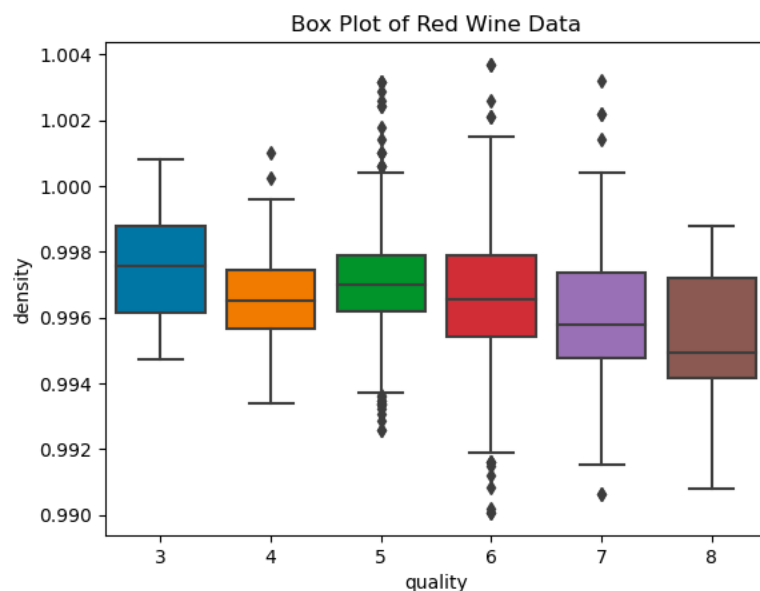
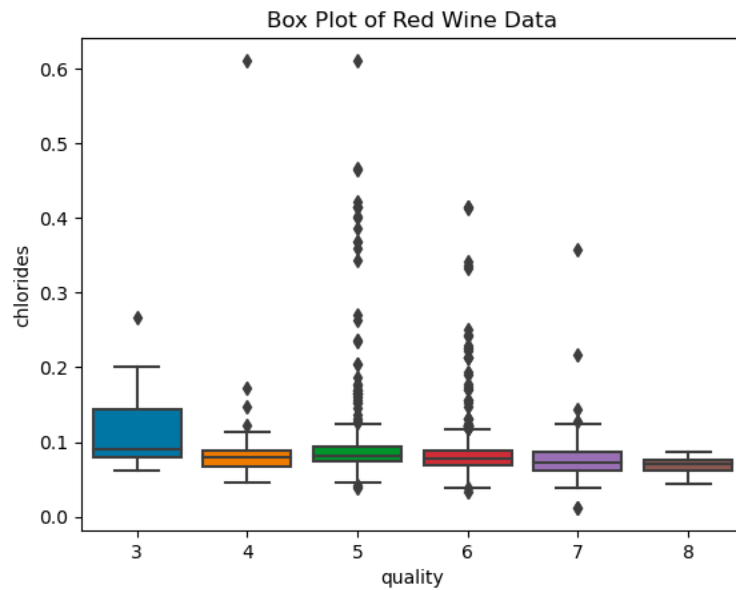


3. Are there any outliers in the data?

Ans:







4. What is the accuracy of the linear regression model?

Ans: **0.43829739452019423**

5. What are the most important features for the linear regression model?

Ans

```
important feature in linear modal:
[-0.09964755 -0.06279537  0.00841614 -0.01912117 -0.03668502 -0.01348942
 -0.06957459  0.220817    0.29920157]
```

6. What is the MSE of the linear regression model?

Ans:

```
important feature in linear modal:  
[-0.09964755 -0.06279537  0.00841614 -0.01912117 -0.03668502 -0.01348942  
-0.06957459  0.220817    0.29920157]  
Mean Squared Error: 0.27221570866673683  
R-squared (R²) using scikit-learn: 0.43829739452019423
```

7. What is the R-squared of the linear regression model?

Ans:

```
important feature in linear modal:  
[-0.09964755 -0.06279537  0.00841614 -0.01912117 -0.03668502 -0.01348942  
-0.06957459  0.220817    0.29920157]  
Mean Squared Error: 0.27221570866673683  
R-squared (R²) using scikit-learn: 0.43829739452019423
```

8. How can you improve the performance of the linear regression model?

Ans: firstly by normalizing the data

2. by removing the outliers

3. by feature engineering

9. What are the limitations of the linear regression model?

Ans: first and foremost the we need to make an assumption that the relationship between dependent and independent variable is linear in nature.

2. Just like in our case the quality can be divided into 3-4 categories easily but as we are using linear modal it is difficult to handle categorical data

3. it might be possible that the modal will not hold onto the prediction made outside the observed modal

4. In linear modal the outliers and other kind of noise effects the modal adversely

5. Overfitting can be problematic in linear modal as if we try to increase the degree of the features how well it will hold for the future predictions

10. What are the implications of your findings for the real-world problem?

Ans: We can use this modal to standardise the production of the wine based on our finding

i.e: what should be the appropriate acidity level or alcohol levels and like wise we can standardise the percentage of the component involved

2. second use case that I can see is how the wine aging is affected based on its component and quality and weather any component is effecting it's taste or not.

3. Lastly if we are introducing any new product in the future these finding can act as a baseline for the new Product